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TRUBNER'S
ORIENTAL SERIES.

THE
SHAHNAMA OF FIRDAUSI

DONE INTO ENGLISH BY
ARTHUR GEORGE WARNER, M.A.
AND
EDMOND WARNER, B.A.

*" The homes that are the dwellings of to-day
Will sink 'neath shower and sunshine to decay,
But storm and rain shall never mar what I
Have built—the palace of my poetry."*

FIRDAUSI

VOL. V

LONDON
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CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	PAZE
NOTE ON PRONUNCIATION	3
	5

THE KAIANIAN DYNASTY (*continued*)

GUSHTASP—

PART I. THE COMING OF ZARDUHSHT AND THE WAR WITH ARJASP

SECT.

1. How Firdausi saw Dakiki in a Dream	30
2. How Luhrasp went to Balkh and how Gushtasp sat upon the Throne	31
3. How Zarduhsht appeared and how Gushtasp ac- cepted his Evangel	33
4. How Gushtasp refused to Arjasp the Tribute for Iran	35
5. How Arjasp wrote a Letter to Gushtasp	37
6. How Arjasp sent Envoys to Gushtasp	40
7. How Zarir made Answer to Arjasp	42
8. How the Envoys returned to Arjasp with the Letter of Gushtasp	43
9. How Gushtasp assembled his Troops	47
10. How Jamasp foretold the Issue of the Battle to Gushtasp	48
11. How Gushtasp and Arjasp arrayed their Hosts	54
12. The Beginning of the Battle between the Iranians and Turanians, and how Ardshir, Shiru, and Shidasp were slain	56
13. How Girami, Jamasp's Son, and Nivzar were slain	58
14. How Zarir, the Brother of Gushtasp, was slain by Bidirafsh	61
15. How Asfandiyar heard of the Slaying of Zarir	65
16. How Asfandiyar went to battle with Arjasp	66
17. How Nastur and Asfandiyar slew Bidirafsh	69
18. How Arjasp fled from the Battle	71
19. How the Turkmans received Quarter from As- fandiyar.	72

PART I. THE COMING OF ZARDUHSHT AND THE WAR WITH
ARJASP (*continued*)

SECT.	PAGE
20. How Gushtasp returned to Balkh	74
21. How Gushtasp sent Asfandiyar to all the Provinces, and how the Folk received from him the good Religion	76
22. How Gurazm spake Evil of Asfandiyar	78
23. How Jamasp came to Asfandiyar	80
24. How Gushtasp imprisoned Asfandiyar	82
25. How Gushtasp went to Sistan and how Arjasp arrayed his Host the second Time	85
26. The Words of Dakiki being ended, Firdausi resumeth, praising Shah Mahmud and criticis- ing Dakiki	87
27. How the Host of Arjasp marched to Balkh and how Luhrasp was slain	89
28. How Gushtasp heard of the Slaying of Luhrasp and led his Army toward Balkh	93
29. How Gushtasp was put to Flight by Arjasp	96
30. How Jamasp visited Asfandiyar	98
31. How Asfandiyar saw his Brother Farshidward	103
32. How Asfandiyar came to the Mountain to Gushtasp	106
33. How Gushtasp sent Asfandiyar the second Time to fight Arjasp	114

PART II. THE STORY OF THE SEVEN STAGES

1. The Praise of Mahmud the great King	118
--	-----

THE SEVEN STAGES OF ASFANDIYAR—

2. The First Stage. How Asfandiyar slew two Wolves	119
3. The Second Stage. How Asfandiyar slew two Lions	124
4. The Third Stage. How Asfandiyar slew a Dragon	125
5. The Fourth Stage. How Asfandiyar slew a Witch	128
6. The Fifth Stage. How Asfandiyar slew the Simurgh	131
7. The Sixth Stage. How Asfandiyar passed through the Snow	134
8. The Seventh Stage. How Asfandiyar crossed the River and slew Gurgsar	139
9. How Asfandiyar went to the Brazen Hold in the Guise of a Merchant	143
10. How the Sisters of Asfandiyar recognised him	147

PART II. THE STORY OF THE SEVEN STAGES (*continued*)

SECT.	PAGE
11. How Bishutan assaulted the Brazen Hold	150
12. How Asfandiyar slew Arjasp	152
13. How Asfandiyar slew Kuhram	155
14. How Asfandiyar wrote a Letter to Gushtasp and his Answer.	159
15. How Asfandiyar returned to Gushtasp .	161

PART III. THE STORY OF ASFANDIYAR'S FIGHT WITH RUSTAM

1. How Asfandiyar ambitioned the Throne and how Gushtasp took Counsel with the Astrologers .	167
2. How Asfandiyar demanded the Kingdom from his Father.	170
3. How Gushtasp answered his Son .	172
4. How Katayun counselled Asfandiyar	175
5. How Asfandiyar led a Host to Zabul	177
6. How Asfandiyar sent Bahman to Rustam	179
7. How Bahman came to Zal.	182
8. How Bahman gave the Message to Rustam .	184
9. How Rustam made Answer to Asfandiyar	187
10. How Bahman returned.	190
11. The Meeting of Rustam and Asfandiyar	192
12. How Asfandiyar summoned not Rustam to the Feast.	196
13. How Asfandiyar excused himself for not summoning Rustam to the Feast.	198
14. How Asfandiyar spake Shame of the Race of Rustam.	200
15. How Rustam answered Asfandiyar, praising his own Race and his Deeds.	202
16. How Asfandiyar boasted of his Ancestry	204
17. How Rustam vaunted his Valour	207
18. How Rustam drank Wine with Asfandiyar	210
19. How Rustam returned to his Palace	215
20. How Zal counselled Rustam	218
21. How Rustam fought with Asfandiyar	222
22. How the Sons of Asfandiyar were slain by Zawara and Faramarz	225
23. How Rustam fled to the Heights	229
24. How Rustam took Counsel with his Kin	234
25. How the Simurgh succoured Rustam	23S
26. How Rustam went back to fight Asfandiyar .	240

**PART III. THE STORY OF ASFANDIYAR'S FIGHT WITH
RUSTAM (continued)**

SECT.	PAGE
27. How Rustam shot Asfandiyar in the Eyes with an Arrow	243
28. How Asfandiyar told his last Wishes to Rustam	247
29. How Bishutan bare the Coffin of Asfandiydr to Gushtasp.	251
30. How Rustam sent Bahman back to Iran	256

PART IV. THE STORY OF RUSTAM AND SHAGHAD

1. The Prelude	261
2. How Rustam went to Kabul on behalf of his Brother Shaghad	263
3. How the King of Kabul dug Pits in the Hunting-ground and how Rustam and Zawara fell therein	268
4. How Rustam slew Shaghad and died	271
5. How Zal received News of the Slaying of Rustam and Zawara, and how Fanimarz brought their Coffins and set them in the Charnel-house	273
6. How Faramarz led an Army to avenge Rustam and slew the King of Kabul	276
7. How Rudaba lost her Wits through Mourning for Rustam	278
8. How Gushtasp gave the Kingdom to Bahman and died	279

BAHMAN, SON OF ASFANDIYAR

1. How Bahman sought Revenge for the Death of Asfandiyar.	283
2. How Bahman put Zal in Bonds	285
3. How Faramarz fought with Bahman and was put to Death	287
4. How Bahman released Zal and returned to Iran	288
5. How Bahman married his own daughter Humai and appointed his Successor	290

HUMAI

1. How Humai cast away her son Darab on the River Farat in an Ark	294
2. How the Launderer brought up Darab	296
3. How Darab questioned the Launderer's Wife about his Parentage, and how he fought against the Rumans	300

CONTENTS

ix

HUMAI (*continued*)

SECT.	PAGE
4. How Rashnawad learned the Case of Darab . . .	302
5. How Darab fought against the Host of Rum . . .	305
6. How Humai recognised her Son	307
7. How Humai seated Darab upon the Throne	309

INDEX.	313
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THE SHAHNAMA

ABBREVIATIONS

C.—Macan's edition of the Shahndma.	
L.—Lumsden's	do.
P.—Mohl's	do.
T.—Tihran	do.
V.—Vullers'	do.

- BGDF. The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.
 By Edward Gibbon. Edited by J. B. Bury, M.A.
- BLHP. A Literary History of Persia. By Edward G. Browne,
 M.A.
- DZA. Professor Darmesteter's Trans, of the Zandavasta in the
 Sacred Books of the East. References to Parts¹ and
 pages.
- GYZ. Geiger: Das Yatkari Zariran und sein Verhältniss zum
 Sahname. Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-philolo-
 gischen und historischen Classe der k. b. Akademie der
 Wissenschaften zu Munchen. 1890. Bd. II. Heft I.
 p. 43.
- HEP. Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion
 of the Parsis. By Martin Haug, Ph.D. Edited and
 enlarged by E. W. West, Ph.D.
- HLP. The Legend of Perseus. By E. S. Hartland.
- HRVP. Veterum Persarum . . . Religionis Historia. Ed. 2nd.
 By Thomas Hyde.
- JZ. Zoroaster. By A. V. Williams Jackson.
- MHP. History of Persia. By Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.
- MM. Macoudi: Les Prairies d'Or. Texte et Traduction par C.
 Barbier de Meynard et Pavet de Courteille.

¹ The second edition of Part I. is referred to unless otherwise specified.

- NIN. Das Iranische Nationalepos von Theodor Noldeke.
- NT. Geschichte der Perser und Araber zur Zeit der Sasaniden. Aus der Arabischen Chronik des Tabari übersetzt und mit ausführlichen Erläuterungen und Ergänzungen versehen von Th. Noldeke.
- RK. The Koran: Translated from the Arabic. By J. M. Rodwell. Second edition.
- RP. Records of the Past. First Series.
- SM. History of the Early Kings of Persia. . . . Translated from the original Persian of Mirkhond . . . By David Shea.
- STD. The Dabistan . . . translated . . . by David Shea and Anthony Troyer.
- WLS. In the Land of the Lion and Sun. . . . By O. J. Wills, M.D.
- WPR. The Pars! Religion. By John Wilson.
- WPT. Dr. E. W. West's Trans, of the Pahlavi Texts in the Sacred Books of the East. Reference to Parts and pages.
- ZT. Chronique de Abou-Djafar-Mo'hammed-Ben-Djarir-Ben-Yezid Tabari. Traduite sur la version Persane d'Abou-'Ali Mo'hammed Bel'ami par M. Hermann Zotenberg.

NOTE ON PRONUNCIATION

a as in "water."

i as in "pique."

u as in "rude."

a as in "servant."

l as in "sin."

u as in "foot."

ai as *i* in "time."

au as *ou* in "cloud."

g is always hard as in "give."

kh as *ch* in the German "buch."

zh as *z* in "azure."

II

THE KAIANIAN DYNASTY

{Continued}

XV

GUSHTASP

HE REIGNED ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY
YEARS

ARGUMENT

The advent of Zarduhsht is described. Gushtasp is converted, and war ensues between him and the Turanian king Arjasp. Gushtasp is helped out of many straits by his valiant son, Asfandiyar, who is incited to exertion by the promise of the kingship. Gushtasp, however, always finds fresh excuses for delaying his own abdication, and at length, being much pressed by Asfandiyar, sends him to bring Rustam in chains to court, with tragic results to all parties concerned. Gushtasp bestows the kingship on Bahman, the son of Asfandiyar, and dies.

NOTE

The reign of Gushtasp falls naturally into four Parts. It is not, however, so divided, as indicated by the independent numbering of the couplets of each Part, either in the Vullers-Landauer text, from which our translation is made, or in that of Mohl. In Macan's edition the couplets are not numbered. The division into Parts is a convenient arrangement. We have adopted it in the present instance, and propose to do so in future cases when the reign is long and the subject-matter lends itself to such treatment.

To the student of the *Shahnama* the reign is one of much interest for many reasons. It contains a fine example of poetic justice, inasmuch as Gushtasp, having embittered the life of his own father,¹ now finds himself, owing to rash promises,² placed in a similar quandary with regard to his own son, Asfandiyar. There is the question, too, as to the position that he occupies

¹ See Vol. iv. p. 318 seq.

² See pp. 66, 97, 107, 114.

from the standpoint of history. We have the account of the advent of Zarduhsht (Zoroaster), his preaching and the consequent conversion of Gushtasp, and, what renders this still more interesting, not in Firdausi's own words but in those of his contemporary Dakiki, whose untimely death gave Firdausi the great opportunity of his life—one of which he was prompt to avail himself. Here, too, for the first time, we are enabled to compare the *Shahnama* with an extant Pahlavi version of the same subject-matter, and can see for ourselves how closely Dakiki followed his authorities, just as later on we shall be enabled to compare Firdausi's own work with a similar extant Pahlavi version, when we come to the Ashkanian dynasty and the account therein given of the rise to power of Ardshir Papakan, the founder of the Sasanian dynasty. Here, too, the great champion of priestly tradition—Asfandiyar—is introduced and brought face to face with the great hero of popular tradition—Rustam. In this reign, too, the long life of the latter hero comes to an end, and Firdausi tells us whence he obtained the information that enabled him to include his account of that end in the poem. We have also in his continuation of Dakiki what we may regard, not, indeed, as the earliest of his literary efforts, but the earliest in intentional connexion with the *Shahnama*. It is interesting, too, to compare the styles of the two poets, though that is rather for the student of the original than for the reader of the translation.

For Gushtasp, see Vol. ii. p. 9. We may, however, add a few words on the way in which some of the more salient features of the historical epoch associated with the names of Cyrus and Darius Hystaspis are indicated in the legendary accounts of Kai Khusrau, Luhrasp, and Gushtasp. The Achemenids, as is well known, ruled in a double collateral line—an elder and a younger. With the death of Cambyzes, the son of Cyrus, the elder line came to an end. The rightful heir, so to speak, was the head of the younger line—Hystaspes—a man, as later events showed, not lacking in vitality and courage, for as Governor of Parthia he maintained the cause of his house energetically during the troublous times that followed the accession of his more famous son, Darius I., to the throne. Why Hystaspes stood aside in favour of his son it is difficult to see, but the facts, if we leave out of account the reign of Cambyzes, seem clearly reproduced in legendary form in the *Shahnama*. Kai Khusrau, before his passing, appointed a distant, little-known Kaidnian collateral—Luhrasp—to succeed him, but Luhrasp was overshadowed completely by his more famous son, Gushtasp, in whose favour ultimately he retired. In a time of stress later on, however, he is represented as fighting gallantly. Again, the period ushered in

by the death of Cambyses was one of great religious and political disturbance. Magism became very prominent in the person of the false Smerdis, and, whatever interpretation we put upon the statement in the Bihistun inscription, that he destroyed the temples of the gods and that Darius restored them,¹ it is evident that some grave religious question was at stake. Further, the accession of Darius was the signal for a series of revolts extending over several years and involving nearly the whole empire. It was only after a most desperate struggle that the genius of Darius triumphed. Among his other enemies, he had to contend against the northern foe—the Scythians—and later on led a famous expedition against them to the banks of the Danube. These three features of his reign—the religious question, civil war, and wars with the Scythians—are all indicated in a legendary form in the reign of Gushtasp. The religious question is very prominent, the civil war is represented by the fact that the leaders on both sides have Persian names,² while the wars themselves are waged against a northern foe. Again, the information that we possess seems to indicate that Darius was the Constantine the Great of his time, and changed his religion in the course of his reign³ just as Gushtasp is represented as doing in the *Shahnama*. Zarduhsht "came" to Darius in a spiritual sense just as he came in the flesh, traditionally, to Gushtasp. Lastly, Darius married the widow of Cambyses—Atossa. There is no trace of this in the *Shahnama*, where Gushtasp is represented as marrying Caesar's daughter, Katayun, but it is worth mentioning with a view of connecting him with Darius Hystaspis that, as West has suggested,⁴ the name of Gushtasp's wife in the *Zandavasta*—Hutaosa—bears a striking resemblance to that of Darius' wife.

Many of the chief characters of this reign appear in the *Zandavasta*, with the exception of Zal and his descendants, who were either not known to, or were ignored by, its compilers. Luhrasp appears as Aurvat-aspa, but is mentioned merely as the father of Gushtasp.

Gushtasp, who appears as Vistaspa, had one of its Books—the *Vistaspa-sast*—named after him. It dealt with his conversion by Zarduhsht (Zoroaster) and his subsequent war with Arjasp. It is partly extant.⁵ Gushtasp has the distinction of appearing in the *Gathas*—the oldest part, as generally is held, of the *Zandavasta*. Elsewhere in it he is represented as praying that he may

¹ See Vol. i. p. 58.

² *Id.* ii. 9.

³ *Id.* i. 59.

⁴ WPT, v. 71, *note*.

⁵ DZA, i. xxxvi, ii. 324 *seq.*

overcome and put to flight Arjasp and others.¹ His triumph over them also is recorded.²

Zarir, Gushtasp's brother, appears as Zairi-vairi, and is represented as offering up sacrifices that he may overcome Arjasp.³

Asfandiyar, the most famous of Gushtasp's sons, appears as Spento-data.⁴ He is not nearly so much in evidence as one would expect in view of the important place that he occupies in later tradition, where he becomes a sort of Zoroastrian Khalid, spreading the Faith with fire and sword. The chief credit is given to Gushtasp himself.

Bishutan, Asfandiydr's brother, appears as Pesho-tanu, and is described as exempt, like Kai Khusrau, from sickness and death.⁵

Gurazm, probably another brother, though the Shahnama leaves the exact relationship indefinite, appears as "the holy Kavarazem."⁶ In the Shahnama, however, he has an evil reputation as the slanderer of Asfandiyar, who in consequence is imprisoned by Gushtasp.

Humai, Asfandiydr's sister, appears as Huma.⁷

Nastur, Zarir's son, seems to be the same as "the holy Bastavairi."⁸ If so, we should read Bastur for Nastur.

Jamasp, Gushtasp's chief minister, is mentioned in the Gathas as well as elsewhere in the Zandavasta. He married one of Zarduhsht's daughters,⁹ wrote down the Zandavasta,¹⁰ and succeeded the Prophet as high priest of Iran.¹¹ Further mention will be made of him, Gushtasp, Asfandiyar, and Bishutan below.

Arish, who is merely referred to, appears in the Zandavasta as Erekhsha khshviwi-ishush, and in Pahlavi as Arish Shivatir, i.e. "Arish of the swift arrow." He was a famous Iranian archer, and after a war, not mentioned in the Shahnama, between Minuchihr and Afrasiyab, was deputed to settle the frontier between Iran and Turan, by shooting an arrow from the top of Mount Damavand, the boundary to be wherever the arrow fell. He shot accordingly. The arrow flew eastward from dawn till noon, and then dropped on the banks of the Jihun (Oxus).¹²

In the Zandavasta, as we have seen already, the foes of the Iranians, e.g. Zahhak¹³ and Afrasiyab,¹⁴ offer sacrifices and pray for boons in just the same way as the Iranians themselves do, and to the same divine beings. Similarly we find Arjasp and his brother Andariman, who appear in the Zandavasta as Aregat-aspa and

¹ DZA, ii. 79, 117.

² *Id.* 306.

³ *Id.* 80.

⁴ *Id.* 207.

⁵

Id. 329.

⁶ *Id.* 207.

⁷ *Id.* 224.

⁸ *Id.* 207 and note.

⁹ JZ, 21.

¹⁰ *Id.* 117.

¹¹

Id. 136.

¹² DZA, ii. 95 and note.

¹³ Vol. i. p. 142.

¹⁴ *Id.* iv. 137.

Vandaremaini respectively, praying for victory over Gushtasp and Zarir.¹ It should be mentioned, however, that Arjasp is not called a Turanian, as Afrasiyab is,² but a Hvyāona.³ Who the Hvyāonas were is a disputed point. Their name has suggested both the Hiong-Nu of Chinese records, who may or may not have been the Huns,⁴ and the Chionitae of Ammianus Marcellinus, who refers to their political relations with the Silsanian Shah Sapor II. in the middle of the fourth century A.D.⁵ The identification of the Hvyāonas—the Khyons of the Pahlavi Texts and of the Yatkār-i-Zarīran⁶—with the Chionitae is a very probable one, and bears out the view adopted in this work that the legends of the *Shahnama* originated, and its chief scene of action lay, at least during most of the mythical period, west of the Caspian.⁷ The Chionitae are associated with the Gelani or people of Gilan, by Ammianus Marcellinus,⁸ and Gushtasp is represented in the *Zandavasta* as praying behind the river Daitya for victory over them.⁹ It is certain that the Daitya, which has been identified with the Aras,¹⁰ the Kur, and the Safid Rāid,¹¹ is to be looked for to the west of the Caspian. It is true that in another passage Gushtasp is represented as praying by Lake Frazdanava for victory over Arjasp and other foes,¹² and that in the Pahlavi Texts this lake is described as being in Sagastan (Sistan),¹³ but the tendency at present seems to be in favour of identifying it with the Armenian river Hrazdan,¹⁴ which will bring it into line with the other passages. It is only natural that the Chionitae should leave their traces in Persian tradition, as they came on the scene at the epoch when the *Zandavasta* was being compiled.¹⁵ They are not mentioned by name in the *Shahnama*, but in Dakiki's portion a peculiar word, "Paighu," not found elsewhere in the poem, or at all events not in the texts used in the present translation, is occasionally employed with reference to the northern enemy.

Zarduhsht or Zardusht, as the name is varyingly spelt in the *Shahnama*, but more familiarly known to western readers as Zoroaster, naturally dominates the *Zandavasta*, of which he is the traditional author. His name therein appears as Zarathushtra, and many scholars have exercised their ingenuity as to its meaning. Perhaps the best interpretation divides the word into "zar." and

¹ DZA, ii. 80.

² *E.g., id.* 114.

³ *Id.* 117.

⁴ BGDF, iii. 493.

⁵ Bk. xvi. c. 9, xvii. 5, xviii. 6 *seq*

⁶ See p. 24.

⁷ See Vol. i. pp. 16 *seq.*, 71, ii. p. 336, iv. p. 136.

⁸ Bk. xvii. c. 5.

⁹ DZA, ii. 117, 280.

¹⁰ *Id.* i. 4, *note*.

¹¹ JZ, 197 and *note*.

¹² DZA, ii. 79.

¹³ WPT, i. 86.

¹⁴ JZ, 211 and *note*, 220, 221.

¹⁵ See Vol. i. p. 63.

"ushtra." The reader may be reminded, that Sam, on recovering his outcast son, gave him the name of Zal-i-zar or Zal the old.¹ "Ushtra" is the ancient form of the modern "ushtar," camel. Zarathushtra therefore seems to mean "Old Camel," or "He whose camels are old." For reasons sufficiently weighty at the time when the Shahnama was written, the account given of him in that poem is of the briefest, and it is proposed therefore to amplify it from other traditional sources. According to these he was born in B.C. 660—the year of the accession of Shah Gushtasp.² His father's name was Pourushaspa,³ his mother's Dughdh6va.⁴ His father's home seems to have been situated in a valley⁵ on the upper bank of the river Dareja,⁶ best identified with the modern Daryai Riid, also known as the Kara su, or "Blackwater," which flows from Mount Savalan, northward to the Aras.⁷ His mother, Dughdhova, seems to have been a native of the city or district of Rai, near Tihran.⁸ Being the highly favoured among women as the destined mother of the Prophet, the divine Glory rested on her in a visible form from her birth. The demons, instinctively aware that it would not be to their interests to ignore this portent, smote the district where she lived with three plagues—excessive cold, pestilence, and oppressive enemies—and then suggested to the inhabitants that the girl was a witch, and therefore the cause of the trouble. Pourushaspa did his best to defend his daughter, affirming that such a radiance as proceeded from her was too brilliant to be accounted for on the score of witchcraft, but, owing to the pertinacity of the demons, the interference of the Karap and Kavig of the district, and the secret purpose of Providence to confound the wicked by their own devices, the girl was sent away to the house of her future father-in-law, thus directly bringing about the very result that the demons were most anxious to avoid.⁹ The Karaps and Kavigs, so called in the Pahlavi Texts, appear in the Zandavasta as Karpans and Kavis. The Karaps seem to have been the orthodox witch-doctors, or medicine-men, of a time when the separation, still incomplete, of the crafts of the priest, the leech, and the witch, not even had begun, and naturally they are held up to execration by the later orthodox Zoroastrian clergy. The Kavigs, equally reprobated, perhaps represented the lay official element.¹⁰ The village to which the maligned maiden was exiled was the home of a family or clan called, from their eponymous ancestor, "Spftamas." Zarduhsht thus became known to future times as Zarathushtra

¹ Vol. i. p. 248.² WPT, v., xxix.³ DZA, i. 211.⁴ WPT, iii. 302.⁵ *Id.* v. 21.⁶ DZA, i. 211.⁷ *Id.* xlix.; 1st. ed. JZ, 194.⁸ *Id.* 192.⁹ WPT, v. 18 seq.¹⁰ *Id.* 19, note.

Spitama. Urmuzd, it should be stated, had begun, in with the ameshaspentas, to make arrangements for his years before it occurred.¹ The procedure involved bei. what complex,² it will suffice to say that the maiden dhova was in due course espoused to Pourushaspa,³ that for days before the Prophet came into the world the village was luminous with the divine Glory to the great terror of the inhabitants,⁴ and that the babe was born laughing, to the discomfiture of the seven midwives that were in attendance.⁵ Dughdhova was fifteen years old when her son was born, and from that moment the divine Glory, which had encompassed her from her birth, passed to him.⁶ The situation seems to have been altogether too much for Pourushaspa, who appears to have felt and acted just as Sam did on the occasion of the birth of Zdl.⁷ Especially, he was perturbed at the laughter of the babe at birth, and was only too eager to be rid of his uncanny offspring. Accordingly, he called in the most famous medicine-man of the district, by name Durasrob,⁸ who at once attempted to lay violent hands upon the babe, but they became so twisted that he never could feed himself again.⁹ He, however, so wrought upon the father that the latter tried several times to put the child to death. He made a pyre of wood and laid Zarduhsht thereon; placed him on a narrow path and drove cattle along it; set him beside a pool and brought horses to water there; but all his endeavours proved fruitless. The fire would not burn the babe, while the foremost ox and horse stood over him till the rest of the herds had passed. The child was then left in the den of a wolf, whose cubs just before had been slaughtered, but on each occasion the babe was recovered unhurt by the devoted mother, who indignantly informed her spouse that he was worse than the wolf!¹⁰ Durasrobo then brought upon the scene a malignant disciple of his own named Bradrok-resch, a sort of Balaam, who, though willing to injure Zarduhsht, yet was impelled to proclaim his future greatness. These two and the father still colloqued, but all their plans were frustrated and their arguments refuted by the growing child. At length Durasrobo came to a bad end,¹¹ but Bradrok-resch lived to be the slayer of the Prophet.¹² Zarduhsht had four brothers, two elder, of course by another wife of his father's, and two younger.¹³ When he was fifteen years old, he and his brothers asked their father to bestow portions upon them, and he did so. Part of what was divided consisted of

¹ WPT, v., xxviii.⁴ *Id.* 30.⁷ See Vol. i. p. 239 *aeq.*¹⁰ *Id.* 40 *seq.*² *Id.* 17, 18, 21 ; JZ, 24.⁵ *Id.* 35.⁸ WPT, v. 36.¹¹ *Id.* 126.³ WPT, v. 25.⁶ JZ, 24.⁹ *Id.* 36 *aeq.*¹² *Id.* 144.

IE SHAHNAMA OF FIRDAUSI

. from this Zarduhsht selected and assumed the girdle
jcal act like that of the assumption of the sacred cord
vice-born in India. At the age of twenty he left his
house without their permission, and began the years of
ration that was to end in divine illumination later on. Of
period little is recorded except that he went about doing
od, helping the weak and aged, and in times of scarcity giving
as father's fodder to feed other men's cattle, which were so hungry
that, as the original record puts it, they constantly ate off each
other's tails.¹ He is said also to have abandoned worldly desires,
but this did not prevent his marrying, partly, as it would seem,
to please his parents. He showed, however, his good sense by
asking to see the face of the proposed bride before espousing her.
Also he attended the assembly of the wise, and asked them ques-
tions.² On the day Dai pa Mihr of the month Ardibihisht, or,
in our prosaic modern equivalent, on May 5th, B.C. 630, when he
was thirty years old, the Revelation came to him. The ame-
shaspenta Vohu Manau (Vohuman, Bahman)³ met him in the
neighbourhood, probably, of the Safid Rud, or White River, in
Azarbaijdn,⁴ and bore him to the presence of Urmuzd and to
the other five ameshaspentas. When Zarduhsht arrived within
twenty-four feet of them, he ceased to see his own shadow on the
ground owing to the universally diffused radiance that proceeded
from them. In the conference with Urmuzd that ensued, Zar-
duhsht was informed that the three perfections of the embodied
world were good thoughts, good words, and good deeds; that to
recognise the ameshaspentas as such, i.e. as immortal benefactors,
was good; that to behold them was better; and that to obey them
was best of all. He was instructed also in the doctrine of
Dualism. The vision occurred thrice on that day, and Zarduhsht
underwent three ordeals—walking on fire, having molten metal
poured on his chest and holding it in his hand, and being wounded
with a knife and healed by the passing of hands over the place,
so that in time to come the faithful also might be enabled to
endure the like for the glory of the good religion.⁵ Inspired
by this revelation, Zarduhsht began his missionary labours,

¹ Cf. "the animals were so hungry that they bit one another's tails. . . One horse had actually not a hair left on his tail." Sven Hedin, *Trans-Himalaya*, p. 160.

² WPT, v. 151 seq. ³ See Vol. iii. p. 271. ⁴ JZ, 41, 197.

⁵ WPT, v. 154 seq. In the reign of Shapur, son of Urmuzd (Sapor II. A.D. 309-379), the saintly Adarbddd, son of Mahraspand, underwent the ordeal of having molten metal poured upon his breast and came out of it triumphant. DZA, i., xlvi.; WPT, iii. 171, and *note*.

attempting in the first instance to convert the assembled Kavigs and Karaps. He appealed to them to accept the religion of Urmuzd, to forego demon-worship, and to adopt the principle of next of kin marriages. With regard to this last article, it is difficult to rise superior to inherited taboos and not feel a certain sympathy with Zarduhsht's hearers when we read that at this point they rushed upon him and strove to put him to death.¹ We may, however, acquit Zarduhsht, or at least the Zarathushtra of the Gathas, of ever having advocated such a doctrine, first on the general principle that it never would have occurred to one who not yet had made a single disciple, it being a device far more suitable to a Faith *in extremis*, and secondly, because it is not advocated in the Gathas themselves. Next of kin marriages, of course, occurred in ancient times between exalted, almost divine, personages regarded as being above the customary taboos, but such marriages were not peculiar to Zoroastrians.² Other attempts of Zarduhsht to spread his evangel are recorded, in the course of which he is said to have journeyed as far east as Sistan,² but all proved fruitless. It was not till ten years after his receipt of the Revelation that he made his first convert—his cousin Maidhyo-maungha, the son of Arasti, who was Pourushaspa's brother.⁴ During these ten years Zarduhsht appears to have returned from time to time to his own home, apparently for the winter months, and to have received at such seasons a series of further Revelations from each of the six ameshaspentas in turn.⁵ Time, however, was slipping by; ten years had passed, only one convert had been made, and in despair the Prophet again appealed to Urmuzd, received the complete Revelation, the sacred formula wherewith to smite the fiends—the formula known as the Ahuna Vairya, beginning, "The will of the Lord is the law of righteousness,"—and was warned that he would be assailed by the demons.⁶ The warning was needed. He was attacked at the moment of his greatest spiritual exaltation. The demon Buiti made the first assault, but was repulsed. Next came the evil counterpart of the ameshaspenta Vohu Manau—Akem Manau ("Bad thought")⁷—with his malignant riddles; but Zarduhsht pelted him with stones. Lastly, Ahriman came on the scene in person. All that was required of the Prophet was that he should worship as his mother worshipped—a very subtle form of temptation. Let him but renounce the good religion, and the sovereignty of the whole world should be his; but Zarduhsht refused, chanted the Ahuna Vairya, and foiled the tempter.⁸ Another trial, against which

¹ WPT, v. 50.² See on the whole subject WPT, ii. 389.³ *Id.* v. 57. ⁴ *Id.* v. 163; DZA, ii. 203. ⁵ WPT, v. 159seq.⁶ JZ, 51. ⁷ Cf. Vol. iii. p. 271.⁸ DZA, i. 209 seq.

Urmuzd had warned him, was still to come. One of the medicine-men of the old religion assumed the form of the female ameshaspenta Sapandarmad, and accosted him. Now Zarduhsht had had opportunities of seeing the true Sapandarmad, and knew that she was in all respects well formed and lovely while her impersonator would be fair in front but hideous behind. He therefore bade the temptress turn herself round. After protesting vainly, she did so; her falsity became evident, and the phantasm was annihilated.¹ Inspired by Urmuzd, Zarduhsht now determined on a bold step—that of attempting to convert Shah Gushtasp to the Faith. The "terrible conflict," as tradition calls it, that ensued lasted two years,² for the Evangelist was opposed desperately by the medicine-men whom he found in possession at that monarch's court.³ We may lay the scene at Balkh. The first interview between Zarduhsht and Gushtasp seems to have taken place on the riding-ground. At first, as the expression "terrible conflict" implies, the Prophet came off badly. The king, it is true, was inclined to give ear to him, but his opponents, fearful lest he should prevail with Gushtasp, induced the latter to imprison him and leave him to starve to death.⁴ At this moment, however, Providence intervened with regard to a transaction, the account of which exists only in fragments and allusions in the older authorities. Here, therefore, we have to turn for a consecutive narrative to the Zartusht-nama, a poetical version of the life of the Prophet, written by one of the faithful, Zartusht Bahrain Pazhdu by name, apparently at Rai, near Tihiran, and finished on August 12th, A.D. 1278.⁵ We learn from this that Zarduhsht's opponents, worsted by him in argument at a three days' conference held before the king, concealed abominations in his house and then accused him of sorcery. Gushtasp ordered search to be made, the incriminating articles were found, and Zarduhsht was cast into prison. Now, while he was languishing there, a mysterious and unprecedented event occurred. The legs of the king's favourite black horse were drawn up into the animaPs body, and king, court, and people were all in consternation. Zarduhsht heard of the matter through the keeper of the prison, and offered to heal the steed on four conditions. Gushtasp accepted them *seriatim*, and, as he did so, Zarduhsht drew forth from the body of the horse its four legs one by one. The conditions were, that Gushtasp should acknowledge

¹ WPT, v. 62.² *Id.* 73.³ *Id.* 64.⁴ *Id.* 64 8eq.⁵ *Id.* xx. seq., where a summary is given of the work, the whole of which, translated by Eastwick, is to be found in Wilson's "Parsi Religion," referred to as WPR.

Zarduhsht to be a true prophet ; that Asfandiyar should become the champion of the true religion ; that Zarduhsht should have facilities for converting the queen; and that his false accusers should be punished. It need hardly be added that with the restoration of the fourth leg the steed became as well as ever.¹ We learn from the same authority that Gushtiisp, eager perhaps to avail himself to the utmost of such a unique opportunity, made in his turn four requests of Zarduhsht. These were, that the king's future doom should be revealed to him ; that he should become invulnerable; that he should know both the past and the future; and that he should be undying till the Resurrection. Zarduhsht said that ho would pray that these boons should be granted, but that the king must be content to ask only one of the four, whichever he preferred, for himself, and leave the other three for others. Gushtdsp agreed to this; Zarduhsht withdrew to his own abode, and spent the night in prayer. The next morning a great marvel happened. Four heavenly messengers, two of them being ameshaspentas, sent by Urmuzd, arrived at court and exhorted Gushtasp to be firm in the Faith proclaimed to him by Zarduhsht, to cherish that Prophet, and to obey him in all things. The king swooned on his throne, but on his recovery promised full obedience to the divine injunctions, and the angelic band departed. Zarduhsht then prepared to perform the Darun. In the present day this is a ceremony held on behalf of some particular person, who is mentioned by name in the course of it, at the end of which the ceremonial wafer-bread—the Darun—is broken into pieces and partaken of first by the celebrant and the other priests present, and then by the rest of the congregation.² Zarduhsht, however, on the occasion of which we write, prepared four things—wine, perfumes, milk, and a pomegranate. Gushtasp drank of the wine and slept. In his sleep he had a vision of Paradise, and saw his own place therein—the boon that he had desired. Bishutan drank of the milk, and became immortal. Jamasp smelt of the perfumes, and immediately became possessed of all knowledge. Asfandiyar ate of the pomegranate, became invulnerable, and thus acquired the title of "the brazen-bodied."³ From this point, as easily may be imagined, the cause of the good religion began to prosper; but the serious opposition known as "The War of the Religion" was still to come, and this we shall find set forth in the *Shahnama* itself.⁴

¹ WPR, 499 *seq.*

² HEP, 396, 407.

³ WPR, 509 *seq.*

⁴ The reader that desires farther information about the Prophet of Iran should consult Professor A. V. Williams Jackson's "Zoroaster," referred to in the notes as JZ.

PART I

THE COMING OF ZARDUHSHT AND THE WAR WITH ARJASP

ARGUMENT

Firdausi describes how Dakiki appeared to him in a dream, and begged that the thousand couplets which he (Dakiki) had composed might be incorporated in the *Shahnama*. Firdausi accordingly gives Dakiki's couplets. They deal with the advent of Zarduhsht (Zoroaster), the conversion of Gushtasp, the religious war with Turan, which ensued, the defeat of Arjasp, king of Turan, by Asfandiyar, Gushtasp's heroic son, the differences that arise between Asfandiyar and his father, the temporary disgrace and imprisonment of the former, and Arjasp's preparations for a fresh campaign. At the conclusion of Dakiki's couplets, Firdausi proceeds to criticise them, and then takes up the thread of the story himself. Arjasp again invades Iran, storms Balkh, slays Luhrasp and Zarduhsht, and carries off Asfandiyar's sisters. Gushtasp is forced to appeal for assistance to Asfandiyar, who at first refuses, but finally assents, in order to avenge his brother Farshidward, who has been slain in battle by the Turanians, and on the understanding that his father will resign the throne in his favour. Arjasp is defeated, but Gushtasp refuses to carry out his part of the bargain till Asfandiyar has rescued his sisters from captivity.

NOTE

§§ 1-26. This passage, with the exception of the preface in § I and the postscript in § 26, which were written by Firdausi and will be referred to later, is by another poet—Dakiki—of whose life, as Professor Noldeke says,¹ we know very little, and nothing with certainty. The name Dakiki, like Firdausi, is a mere *nom deplume*.

¹ NIN, § 16.
20

He appears, however, to have flourished during the reign of the Samanid ruler, Mansur I. (A.D. 961-976), to whom and to his successor, Nuh II. (A.D. 976-997), he wrote eulogies still extant.¹ Doubtlessly he was a Persian by birth, and, if we can trust his own statement, a Zoroastrian as well.² He had a considerable reputation, not undeserved, as a poet in his own day,³ and died, murdered by one of his own slaves, early, it would appear,⁴ in the reign of Nuh II. The similarity of the work of Dakiki and Firdausi is remarkable. They use the same metre and pretty much the same vocabulary, have a similar style, and affect the same figures of speech. In fact, it might be maintained that in most of the above respects Firdausi carefully copied his predecessor; but the better opinion seems to be that the features above mentioned were the common property of the poets of the time, and would be used by them as a matter of course when dealing with similar subject-matter. Still it is possible to detect differences and discrepancies in the work of the two poets. With regard to the former, for instance, Professor Noldeke points out that the presentation is more formal in Dakiki's hands. When a new hero enters, and when he falls, the account is given in the same manner, almost in the same words, and is not varied as Firdausi knew how to vary such things; and further, that the treatment of the subject-matter is less adroit, Gushtasp, for instance, being represented as twice on the point of joining in the fray and each time easily dissuaded from so doing.⁵ Again, Dakiki uses certain words • that apparently, though this is stated with all reserve, Firdausi does not. With regard to the discrepancies, an attentive reader even of the present translation might note some. For instance, when, in the reign of Kai Khusrau, we heard last of the political relations between Iran and Turan, the latter, left kingless by the destruction of Afrasiyab and all his house, was represented as being in a state of complete subjection to the former. Then comes the reign of Luhrasp, in which we hear nothing on the subject, after which, at the beginning of that of Gushtasp, an entirely new political situation is sprung upon us.⁷ Iran is represented

¹ They may be found translated, with others of Dakiki's short poems, in BLHP, i. 461.

² *Id.* 459. See too Vol. i. p. 69.

³ BLHP, i. 460, ii. 127.

⁴ See Vol. i. p. 28.

⁵ NIN, § 17. See pp. 64, 68.

⁶ *E.g.* "Paighu" = Turkman, and "tigin" = brave.

⁷ Can it be that a legend now lost dealt with the fortunes of some viceroy, appointed by Kai Khusrau to administer Tunin, and the descendants of such viceroy? He or they in the days of Luhrasp may have obtained the predominance and been handed down by tradition

as tributary to Turan, and the latter is under the rule of a powerful king. This was all right from Dakiki's point of view, because he started on that assumption, but it is hard to believe that Firdausi, looking before and after as he must have done, would have rendered no explanation of, or made no reference to, the new state of affairs if he had been the author of this part of the poem. Again, in Dakiki, who doubtlessly follows his authorities, Asfandiyar marries his sister Humai. Firdausi ignores this, and deliberately prefers to make a fine scene of his own less convincing in consequence. Gushtasp, having imprisoned Asfandiyar owing to the charge made against him by the envious Gurazm, is defeated and hardly pressed by Arjasp. He sends Jamasp to persuade Asfandiyar to forget his ill-treatment and furnish much needed help. Jamasp urges various pleas, and among them the captivity among the Turkmans of Asfandiyar's sisters—Humai and Bih Afrid—but the resentful captive remains obdurate till Jamasp falls back upon the case of Farshidward, who is represented as being the only member of Asfandiyar's family that felt concern for him in his disgrace. The plea of the captivity of Humai—his wife as well as sister—was ready at hand to be put into Jamasp's mouth had Firdausi so desired, but he refrained, and in this portion of the *Shahnama* represented the brother and sister as being wholly indifferent to each other. Again, the formal introduction of Rustam,¹ after all that has gone before, might strike the reader as somewhat curious.

If the fact of Dakiki's authorship had been unknown, it is not impossible that some critic might have based a theory of difference of authorship on some such considerations as those mentioned above; but it would have been sufficient to reply that Firdausi's own style is not uniform throughout the *Shahnama*,² and that the passage in question reads like a first draft, which, owing to some accident or oversight, had been left unrevised. This is precisely what it is, and for the best of reasons in Dakiki's case, inasmuch as

" death approaching unexpectedly
Imposed its gloomy helmet on his head,"

as Firdausi put it on another occasion.³ Lack of opportunity for revision, too, is the best answer to Firdausi's somewhat severe criticisms of his predecessor's work.⁴ Why, then, did he insert it ?

as " Arjasp." This would account for the Iranian character of that word, and explain and justify the outbreak of the War of the Religion.

¹ See p. 85.

² Cf. Vol. iii. p. 285.

³ *Id.* i. 109.

⁴ See p. 87.

Several reasons may be given. First, by so doing he paid off his debt:—

" He was my pioneer, and he alone."¹

Secondly, it got Firdausi himself out of a difficulty. The epoch of the advent of Zarduhsht was a dangerous one to treat in those days of fanaticism. The dead poet was beyond the reach of offended Muhammadan orthodoxy, so his work, the insertion of which was justified on the plea of a dream—a portent not lightly to be disregarded in those days—was substituted for what the living poet would have had to write or leave a serious omission in the poem. Thirdly, Firdausi's real opinion of Dakiki's literary ability was in all probability higher than he thought it politic to accentuate in close proximity to such a dangerous topic. When he wrote the Prelude to the Shahnama he expressed himself much more favourably. Fourthly, Dakiki's alleged inferiority might serve as a foil. If his feeble strain won him honour and emolument from the great, whose praises he sang, how much more should the fluent and refined work of his successor gain substantial recognition.² Lastly, the ostensible reason after all may have been the real one. To have a vivid dream is not uncommon ; to act upon it is rarer no doubt; but instances have been known, and Firdausi's case may be one in point; at all events, he says so. Like other great poets he was, we may assume, highly strung ; and Dakiki's death, its tragic suddenness, and the vista that it opened, cannot fail to have impressed him. Be this as it may, he adopted Dakiki's literary orphan, but, having provided permanently for it, did not allow it to interfere further with his own poetical progeny. Without disparaging Dakiki, we may congratulate ourselves, on the whole, upon the course that events took. Whatever he may have been, he was not a Firdausi. Apart altogether from the literary side of the question, there must have been a regularity of life, a steadfastness of purpose, and a moral elevation in the latter's case which seem to have been only too lacking in the former's. Had Dakiki's life been prolonged for a season, he might, unintentionally of course, have played the part of the dog in the manger, obstructing Firdausi without having the needful qualities or opportunities for the accomplishment of a task of such magnitude himself. The two poets, however, *par nobile fratrum* as they were in genius and in enthusiasm, had one other excellent point in common. They followed their authorities in all essential particulars, and did not

¹ p. 88.

² *Id.*

invent on their own account. So far as Dakiki is concerned, this will be shown in what follows.

The Shahnama may be described as a great river—the outcome of many tributaries. The greatest of these undoubtedly is the prose compilation of ancient legend known as the Bastan-nama, or Khudai-nama, of which some account has been given already.¹ This in its turn had its affluents, some of which we may conceive of as passing into it in their primitive form while others entered it in an already mingled stream. Some affluents again wholly merged and thus lost their independent existence entirely, while others only partially did so and thus preserved their own identity. Of these latter again one at least passed out of sight for a time only to reappear in a somewhat altered but still recognisable form later on. In the interval, however, between its disappearance and reappearance, it is evident that its contents became tinged with that of other sources. The result, as we now possess it, is a little Pahlavi Text known as the Yatkari-i-Zariran. This gives us a very good notion of what the original affluent must have contained, and as it deals with the same matters as are dealt with by Dakiki in §§ 2-19, we are in a position to check his work. It should be understood clearly that the Yatkari-i-Zariran was not the actual authority followed by him, but stands collaterally related to the version of the original affluent which, mingled with the Bastan-nama, passed, after further vicissitudes and centuries later, into his hands. The following is a summary of the main points of resemblance and difference between the Yatkari-i-Zariran and Dakiki, the former being referred to as Z and the latter as D. First, for the resemblance. Most of the names appear in both, the only difference being that in Z we have some of them in the Pahlavi, and in D all of them in the modern Persian, form. Thus in Z we have Vishtasp and in D Gushtasp, in Z Spand-dat and in D Asfandiyar, in Z Garamik-kart and in D Girami. In both, Arjasp hears that Gushtasp has adopted the Faith of Zarduhsht, and sends envoys to bid him recant or take the consequences. The envoys' names are Vidrafsh and Nam-khast, son of Hazar, in Z; Bidirafsh and Namkhast, son of Hazaran, in D. In both, Zarir, the captain of the Iranian host, obtains Gushtasp's permission to answer Arjasp's letter, and does so, accepting the arbitrament of war; the envoys return to Arjasp, and the monarchs prepare for battle. In both, Gushtasp calls upon Jamasp, his chief minister, to foretell the issue of the coming fight; under protest Jamasp does so, and the king is so perturbed that he

¹ Vol. i. p. 66 seq.

announces his intention of not allowing his nearest and dearest to go upon the battlefield; but when Jamasp points out the ills which in that event will befall Iran, he resigns himself to the inevitable. In both, Arjasp and Gushtasp take up their posts of survey, and the fight begins; Zarir displays great valour; Arjasp in alarm offers his daughter's hand and high office to any one who will fight Zarir; Bidirafsh volunteers, and kills Zarir from behind. In both, Gushtasp on the hill-top forebodes the death of Zarir, and offers his daughter Humai in marriage to any one that will avenge him; Zarir's son (Bastvar in Z, Nastur in D)¹ obtains a steed from the master of the horse, goes forth to the battlefield, finds his father lying dead, laments over him, fights and returns to Gushtasp, who equips and sends him forth again. In both, he fights so bravely that Arjasp compares him to Zarir, dispatches Bidirafsh to encounter him, and Bidirafsh is slain. In both, Asfandiyar and Nastur totally defeat the enemy, and Arjasp gets back to his own realm.

In addition to these general points of resemblance, there are others in matters of detail, as where, both in Z and D, Girami is represented as fighting while holding the royal standard between his teeth, but these need not detain us. It remains to point out the difference. In Z Arjasp is the ruler of the Khyons;² in D of the Turkmans and of Chin. In D the war begins with Gushtasp's refusal, prompted by Zarduhsht, to continue the payment of tribute to Arjasp. This is not in Z. Except for the mention of the death of Zarir, and the defeat of Arjasp by Asfandiyar, Jamasp's prophecy differs in Z and D. In Z Zarir begins the battle; in D there is fighting for two weeks, during which several of Gushtasp's sons distinguish themselves, and are slain, before Zarir takes the field. In D Asfandiyar hears of Zarir's death. He also hears his father swearing to surrender the crown to him if the Turkmans are defeated—an important addition, and the keynote of the whole reign. In D it is Asfandiyar, and not Nastur, that kills Bidirafsh. In Z all the Khyons are slain with the exception of Arjasp himself, whom Spand-dat takes prisoner, mutilates, and sends back on a docked ass to Turan. In D Asfandiyar makes a great slaughter, puts Arjasp to flight, and gives quarter to the rest of the Turkman host. In general, we may say, Z is on a much smaller scale than D, by whom letters, speeches, and descriptions of battles are given at much greater length. The differences in matters of detail also are important and suggestive. For instance, in Z Jamasp, after

¹ Cf. p. 12.

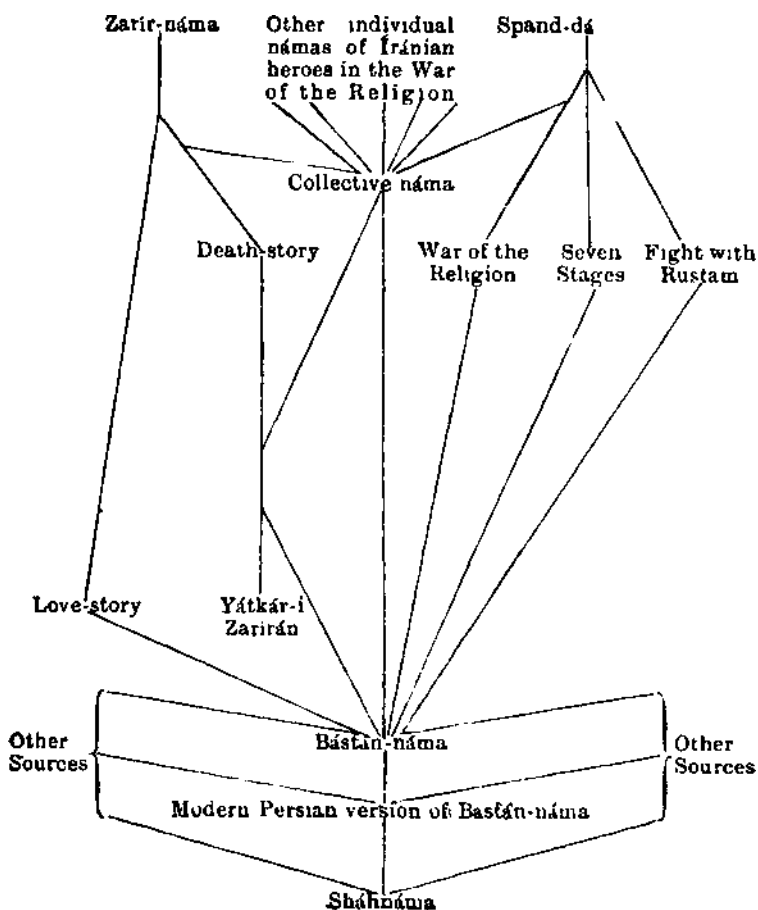
² See p. 13.

prophesying that Zarir will be killed by Vidrafsh, adds that Nam-khast will slay Pilt-khusrau, another brother, and Frashokart, a son, of Gushtasp's, and further, that twenty-two of his other sons and brothers will perish. In the account of the actual fighting, however, only the death of Zarir is recorded. In D, though all reference to Pat-khusrau and Frashokart is omitted, Jamasp's prophecy is considerably expanded. He tells of the prowess and death of three of Gushtasp's sons—Ardshir, Shidasp, and Nivzar—and of his own son Girami, who does not die in Z, as well as of the success of Zarir's son Nastur, before dealing with Zarir himself. All these heroes are mentioned again in the description of the fight, and mostly at greater length than in the prophecy; while the exploits of another of Gushtasp's sons—Shiru—are commemorated between those of Ardshir and Shidasp. It seems, therefore, that fragments of another legend, and those not the same fragments, must have found their way by different routes both into Z and D. That legend must have been one commemorating collectively and in detail the prowess of the Iranian heroes, especially those of the royal house, in the War of the Religion. This is the more likely because in the circumstances they would be regarded as martyrs and confessors of the Faith. In addition to a collective commemoration, some of the more important of these heroes must have had their own separate nama or legend. Even if Z were not extant, we should be justified in assuming the existence of such a nama in Zarir's case, and this must have had at least two branches—a Love-story and a Death-story. The account given of him in the *Shahmima*, and elsewhere under the name of Zariadres,¹ is sufficient to show this. In later times he became overshadowed partly by Gushtasp and partly by Asfandiyar. The Love-story from which he was ousted by Gushtasp will be found in the reign of Luhrasp.² As regards the Death-story, even in Z we find Spand-dat already dominant, and in D he is still more so. He and Jamasp are associated with Zarir in the reply to Arjdasp's letter, the promise of bestowing the kingship upon him is made by Gushtasp, and it is he, and not Nastur, who avenges Zarir. To account for this predominance, therefore, we must assume still another source—an Asfandiyar-nama, or, as it would be called in Pahlavi, a Spand-dat-nama—with at least three branches, all represented in their latest forms in the *Shahnama*. To sum up and illustrate what has been said above, a diagram is appended,

¹ See Vol. iv. p. 314. ² *Id.* and 329 seq.

GUSHTASP

which, however, in view of the ravages wrought be regarded as somewhat theoretical.¹



§ 3. For Zarduhsht (Zoroaster) see p. 13 seq. Whether the planting of a cypress at Kishmar by him was an actual fact, or whether it is an instance of a people being misled by one of their own metaphors, it is impossible to say. To plant a tree to commemorate some important event is not unusual. Metaphorically to plant a tree, in the sense of instituting some new custom or

¹ See on the Yātkār-i-Zarīrān generally, GYZ, without the help of which the latter portipn of this note could not have been written.

E SHAHNAMA OF FIRDAUSI

departure in policy, etc., is common enough in the
 le have an instance at the beginning of this section.
 , the Cypress of Kishmar rivals Gushtasp's Black
 ie, and, after living for some fourteen centuries and
 to have been cut down by the orders of the Khalifa
 ,wak (A.D. 846-860). The following is the account of it
 en in the Dabistan:—"The professors of the excellent faith
 ad the Moslem historians agree, that in . . . Kashmar . . . a
 dependency of Naishapur, there was formerly a cypress planted by
 Zardusht for king Gushtasp, the like of which was never seen
 before or since, for beauty, height, or straightness: mention of
 this tree having been made at the court of Mutawakkal when
 he was engaged in building the *Sarman rai*, or *Samarah* palace
 in the Jaafriyah, the Khalif felt a great desire to behold it : and
 as it was not in his power to go to Khorasan, he wrote to *Abdallah*
Tahir Zavalimin, ' possessor of happiness,' to have the tree cut
 down, fastened on rollers, and sent to Baghdad. When intelli-
 gence of this came to the people of the district and the inhabi-
 tants of Khorasan, they assembled at the foot of the tree, im-
 ploring for mercy with tears and lamentations, and exhibiting
 a scene of general desolation. The professors of the excellent
 faith offered the governor fifty thousand dinars to spare the tree,
 but the offer was refused. When the cypress was felled, it
 caused great detriment to the buildings and water-courses of the
 country; the birds of different kinds which had built their nests
 on it issued forth in such countless myriads as to darken the
 air, screaming out in agony with various tones of distress : the
 very oxen, sheep, and other animals which reposed under its
 sheltering shade, commenced such piteous moans of woe that it
 was impossible to listen to them. The expense of conveying the
 trunk to Baghdad was five hundred thousand dinars; the very
 branches loaded one thousand and three hundred camels. When
 the tree had reached one station from the Jaafriah quarter, on
 that same night, Mutawakkal the Abasside was cut in pieces
 by his own guards, so that he never beheld the tree."⁸ According
 to other accounts, Zarduhsht brought down two cypress-shoots
 from Paradise, one of which he planted at Kishmar and the other
 in the neighbourhood of Tus.³ The statement in the text that
 Gushtasp raised over the Cypress of Kishmar a lofty palace has
 been interpreted to mean that he built himself a summer-house
 among its boughs, or rather that Zarduhsht built it for him: "in
 hujus Arboris summitate erexit Aestivarium."⁴ In villages in

¹ See p. 18. ² STD, i. 306 seq. ³ HRVP, p. 332. ⁴ *Id.* 324.

Persia at the present day a semi-sacred character is attached to some of the large trees, which have platforms built round them where the villagers sit and smoke in the evenings.¹

§ 8. The Kuhram mentioned here and in § 11 is no doubt the same person, though variously described as the brother and son of Arjasp. Firdausi makes him the latter. A Kuhram and an Andariman appear among the Turanian heroes as far back as the reign of Kai Kaus,² and are among those slain in "The Battle of the Twelve Rukhs."³ Probably the same legendary characters are intended throughout. Death is no bar to the reappearance of a hero in the *Shahnama*.⁴

§§ 11-19, 27-32. The War of the Religion between Gushtasp and Arjasp is divided into two campaigns, separated by a considerable interval, during part of which Asfandiyar was a prisoner in the stronghold of Gumbadan. In the first campaign the fighting consisted of a series of engagements extending over two weeks, and in the end the Iranians were completely victorious, but we have no very definite information as to where it took place. In the [Yatkar-i-Zariran](#) the Iranian reply to Arjasp's ultimatum proposes the neighbourhood of Marv as the meeting-ground, "where there is no high mountain, nor any deep ravine, but where on the plateau of the steppe horses and the valiant men-at-arms can move freely."⁵ The *Shahnama*, in partial accord to this, makes Gushtasp advance to the Jihun (Oxus),⁶ but we do not hear of the river being crossed by either host. In the second campaign Arjasp, taking advantage of Gushtasp's absence in Sistan, suddenly invaded Iran. Several distinct battles were fought. In the first, outside the walls of Balkh, Luhrasp, the ex-Shah, was defeated and slain, and the city stormed. In the second, Gushtasp was defeated and beleaguered on a mountain, and in the third he was rescued from his dangerous position by Asfandiyar. It would seem from the *Shahnama*⁷ that the second and third battles were, like the first, fought in the neighbourhood of Balkh, but other tradition points to a different locality. According to this view, we must imagine the opposing hosts encountering in the region about Nishapur, Arjasp advancing westward from Balkh and Gushtasp northward from Sistan. The scene of the conflict therefore would lie about and between the Binalud and Jagatai ranges, some part of which was known in old times as "the Ridge of Gushtasp"; and there is a tradition that when the Iranians were hard pressed they were helped by a land-slip from one of the

¹ WLS, p. 364.

² Vol. ii. pp. 264, 349.

³ *Id.* iv. 104, 105.

⁴ *Id.* ii. 119.

⁵ GYZ, p. 50.

⁶ p. 48.

⁷ See p. 94.

adjacent mountains which received in consequence the name of "Madofrya" or "Come-to-help."¹

§ 21. The Gloom, or Land of Darkness, here referred to, will be met with again in the next volume under the reign of Sikandar (Alexander the Great), who entered it in quest of the Water of Life.

§ 24. The stronghold of Gumbadan, in which Asfandiyar was imprisoned, appears to have been situated on a mountain which became known in consequence as Mount Spewto-diita in the Zandavasta² and as Mount Spendyarf in the Pahlavi Texts.³ It seems, moreover, to be identical with Mount Sipand—the scene of one of Rustam's youthful exploits⁴—and with Mount Sapad which comes into prominence in the story of Farud.⁵ Mount Spento-data has been located in the neighbourhood of the Bar Mountains to the north-west of Nishapur.⁶ This is, of course, inconsistent with Malcolm's identification of the stronghold on Mount Sipand with the "White Castle," of which he gives a description already quoted.⁷ According to Mirkhond Asfandiyar was confined in the fortress of Girdkuh in the district of Rudbdr.⁸ This was situated in the neighbourhood of Kaswin, and in later times was one of the strongholds of 'Umar Khayyam's contemporary and fellow-student, Hasan Sabbah, better known as "The Old Man of the Mountain," to whom we are indebted for the vogue of the word "assassin."

§ I

How Firdausi saw Dakiki in a Dream

- V. 145 Thus was it that one night the poet dreamed :—
 He held a cup of wine whose fragrance seemed
 Rosewater-like. Dakiki from his stead
 Appeared and, speaking of that wine-cup, said
 Thus to Firdausi: "Quaff not save thou choose
 The fashion of the days of Kai Kaus,
 For he that is the monarch of thy choice,
 In whom crown, throne, and fortune all rejoice,
 Mahmud, the king of kings and conqueror,

¹ JZ, p. 216.² DZA, ii. 289.³ WPT, i. pp. 34, 39.⁴ Vol. i. p. 330.⁵ *Id.* iii. pp. 52, 54, 58, etc.; NIN, § 30, and *note.* ⁶ JZ, p. 215.⁷ Vol. i. p. 236.⁸ SM, p. 290 and *note.*

GUSHTASP

Who giveth all a portion of his store,
Shall from today for fourscore years and five
Behold his travail wane, his treasury thrive,
Shall lead to Chin hereafter his array,
And every chief shall ope for him the way.
He will not need to speak an angry word,
All crowns will come to him with one accord.
If o'er this story thou hast somewhat striven
Now all that thou didst wish to thee is given.
I too told somewhat of this history,
And if thou findest it be kind to me.
I sang a thousand couplets of Gushtasp,
Before my day was done, and of Arjasp,
And if my work shall reach the king of kings
My soul will soar o'er sublunary things."

So now the verses that he wrote I give,
For he is gathered to the dust; I live.

§2

*How Luhrasp went to Balkh and how Gushtasp sat
upon the Throne*

Now when Luhrasp, descending from the throne
Resigned it to Gushtasp, he made him ready
To go to Naubahar in cherished Balkh,
Because he had become God's votary,
And men then held that fane in reverence,
Just as the Arabs reverence Mecca now.
He reached the fane, the Shah, that man of God,
Dismounted there, and there at last he died.
He shut the portal of that glorious fane,
And let no alien enter it, assumed
The woollen raiment of a devotee—
The garniture wherein to worship wisdom—
Put off his armlets, let his hair grow long,

And set himself to serve the all-just Judge.
 Upstanding in His presence thirty years,
 Such is the way that men should serve the Lord,
 He offered supplication to the sun,
 According to the custom of Jamshid.

Gushtasp, succeeding to his father's throne,
 His Grace, and fortune, donned his father's gift,
 The crown, fit ornament of noble men.

"I am," he said, "a Shah that serveth God,
 And holy God hath given me this crown
 That I might keep the wolves apart the flock.

V. 1497 Toward God's way will we stretch forth our hands,
 And to the noble straiten not the world,
 But, as hath been the custom of the Shahs,
 Convert ill-doers to the Faith of God."

He spread abroad his justice in such wise
 That wolf and sheep drank of the stream together.
 At length Nahid, illustrious Cesar's daughter,
 She whom the noble Shah named Katayun,
 Bare him two sons, each like the moon in splendour,
 One, famous, glorious Asfandiyar,
 A warlike prince and doughty cavalier,
 The other, Bishutan, the valiant swordsman,
 A famous prince, a shatterer of hosts.

The new Shah, when acknowledged by the world,
 Was fain to be another Faridun.
 All other kings paid tribute, and the heart
 Of every liege was well disposed to him,
 Save King Arjasp, the ruler of Turan,
 Who had the divs for servants and admitted
 No claim for tribute, would not hear advice,
 And since he would not hear was doomed to chains.
 He took too tribute from the Shah each year,
 But why should one pay tribute to his peer?

§3

*How Zarduhsht appeared and how Gushtasp accepted
his Evangel*

Thus passed a while, and then a Tree appeared
On earth within the palace of Gushtasp,
And grew up to the roof—a Tree whose roots
Spread far and wide, a Tree with many branches,
Its leafage precept and its fruitage wisdom :
How shall one die who eateth of such fruit ?
A Tree right fortunate and named Zarduhsht—
The slayer of malignant Ahriman.

Thus said he to the monarch of the world :—
" I am a prophet and thy guide to God."

He brought a censer, filled with fire, and said:— v. 1498
" This have I brought with me from Paradise.
The Maker of the world said: ' Take thou this,
And look upon the heaven and the earth,
Because I made them not of dust and water:
Behold herein how I created them.
See now if any one could do this thing,
Save I that am the Ruler of the world ?
If thou acknowledgest My handiwork
Thou must acknowledge Me to be the Lord.'
Receive His good religion from the speaker,
And learn from him His usage and the way.
See that thou do as he directeth thee,
Choose wisdom, recognise this world as vile,
And learn the system of the good religion,
For kingship is not well when Faith is lacking."

When that good Shah had heard of that good Faith,
And had accepted it and its good customs,
His valiant brother, glorious Zarir,
Who used to vanquish mighty elephants;
The Shah, his father, now grown old at Balkh,

To whose heart worldly things were bitterness;
 The mighty chiefs from all the provinces,
 The wise physicians and the men of war,
 All gathered to the monarch of the earth,
 Assumed the cincture and received the Faith.
 Then was the Grace of God made manifest,
 For evil left the hearts of evil men,
 The charnels were fulfilled with light divine,
 And seeds were freed from all impurity!
 Then mounting to his throne high-born Gushtasp
 Dispatched his troops throughout the provinces,
 Distributed archmages through the world,
 And set up Fanés of Fire. He first established

V-1499 The Fire of Mihr Barzin; consider well
 The system that the realm received from him.
 Zarduhsht then planted him a noble cypress
 Before the portal of the Fane of Fire,
 And wrote upon that noble, straight-stemmed tree:—
 "Gushtasp is convert to the good religion";
 Thus did he make" the noble cypress witness
 That wisdom was disseminating justice.
 When in this manner many years had passed
 The cypress-tree increased in height and girth,
 Until that noble tree had grown so great
 That e'en a lasso would not compass it.
 When it had sent aloft full many a bough
 Gushtasp raised over it a goodly palace,
 Whereof the height and breadth were forty cubits;
 He used no clay or water in the building.
 When he had reared the palace of pure gold,
 With silvern earth and dust of ambergris,
 He painted there a picture of Jamshid,
 Engaged in worshipping the sun and moon,
 Commanded too a picture to be drawn
 Of Faridun armed with the ox-head mace,
 And limned there all the potentates. Consider

If other ever had such puissance.
 When that famed hall of gold had grown thus goodly-
 He had its walls inlaid with precious stones,
 And set an iron rampart round about.
 The king of earth made it his home. He sent
 This message through the realm: " In all the world
 What equalleth the cypress of Kishmar ?
 God sent it down to me from Paradise,
 And said: ' Ascend to Paradise therefrom.
 Now hearken, all of you, this rede of mine:
 Go to the cypress of Kishmar afoot;
 Adopt ye all the pathway of Zarduhsht,
 And, turning from the images of Chin,
 Gird round your loins the cincture in the Grace
 And greatness of the monarch of Iran.
 Heed not the usance of your predecessors,
 Trust in the shadow of this cypress-tree,
 And fix your gaze upon the Shrine of Fire,
 As bidden by the Prophet of the Truth."

He spread abroad his words throughout the world
 Among the men of name and potentates,
 And at his bidding all that wore the crown
 Turned them toward the cypress of Kishmar;
 This holy shrine a paradise was found
 Wherein Zarduhsht the Div in fetters bound.

3 4

How Gushtasp refused to Arjasp the Tribute for Iran

Time passed. The monarch's star was, blessed.
 Zarduhsht,
 The old, said to the ruler of the world :—
 " 'Tis not accordant to our Faith for thee
 To pay a tribute to the prince of Chin,
 Nor consonant with custom and religion.

Moreover I can not assent thereto,
 For no one of our Shahs in days of yore
 Hath yielded tax and tribute to the Turkmans,
 Who all were impotent against Iran."

Gushtasp assented, saying: " I will order
 No tribute to be paid."

A valiant div,
 On hearing this, went to the king of Chin,
 And said to him: " O monarch of the world!
 Throughout it all the people great and small
 Agree in executing thy commands,
 And not one cometh forth against thy spearpoint
 v. 1501 Excepting Shah Gushtasp, son of Luhrasp,
 Who leadeth out a host against the Turkmans,
 Hath made his hostile purpose clear, and wrought
 His devilry against a king like thee.
 More than a hundred thousand cavaliers
 Are mine, and I will bring them if thou wilt.
 Go to then, let us follow up his doings;
 See that thou fear not to contend with him."

Arjasp, when he had heard the div speak thus,
 Descended from the royal Turkman throne,
 And, having summoned all the priests, announced
 What he had heard to them. " Know ye," said he,
 " That God's Grace and pure Faith have left Iran,
 Where some old dotard hath appeared who claimeth
 To be a prophet, and his words are these:—
 ' I have come down from heaven, I have come down
 From Him who is the Master of the world.
 I have beheld the Lord in Paradise,
 And all the Zandavasta is His writing;
 I saw, moreover, Ahriman in Hell,
 But dared not venture near; the Lord then sent me
 To teach the monarch of the earth the Faith.'
 The chief among the nobles of Iran,
 The most illustrious son of Shah Luhrasp,

He whom the Iranians call Gushtasp, hath bound
 The cincture round his loins, as hath withal
 His brother, that courageous cavalier,
 The general of 1 ran, Zarir by name.
 All gather to Zarduhsht to be instructed, v. 1502
 And are befooled by that old sorcerer.
 All have with one consent embraced his Faith:
 His cult and ritual fulfil the world.
 By such fond methods and buffoonery
 Hath he become a prophet in Iran.
 Needs must I write a letter to that rebel,
 Give him great gifts, for gifts unasked are pleasant,
 And say to him: 'Abandon this ill course,
 Be awed before the God of Paradise,
 Put far from thee that ancient miscreant,
 And hold a feast according to our customs/
 If then he will accept of our advice
 Our bonds will not prove galling to his feet;
 If he reject it and revive old feuds
 We will assemble our disbanded troops,
 And, mustering a goodly host, invade
 Iran in consequence of these his doings,
 And, fearing not the pains and his resistance,
 Will bring him to contempt, before us drive,
 Put him in chains, and gibbet him alive."

§5

How Arjasp wrote a Letter to Gushtasp

The warriors of Chin agreed thereto,
 And chose, moreover, from themselves two envoys,
 The one a mighty man hight Bidirafsh,¹
 Advanced in years, a warlock stout of heart,
 The other named Namkhast²—a sorcerer— v. 1503

¹ i.e. Without a banner.² i.e. Covetous of honour.

Whose thoughts were ever bent upon destruction.
The monarch wrote a fair and goodly letter
To that illustrious sovereign and convert:—
" First, I have written in the World-lord's name,
Who knoweth what is manifest and hidden,
This royal letter, worthy of a king.
To brave Gushtasp, the monarch of the earth,
The worshipful and worthy of the state,
The elect, the eldest son of Shah Luhrasp,
Lord of the world and warden of the throne,
This from Arjasp, prince of the mighty men
Of Chin, a world-subduing cavalier,
And chosen hero."

In that royal letter
He wrote fair greetings in the Turkman¹ script:—
" O famed son of the monarch of the world,
Who brightenest the throne of king of kings !
Fresh be thy head, thy soul and body hale,
Thy royal loins tight-girded. I have heard
That thou hast taken to disastrous courses,
And turned bright day to darkness for thyself.
A cozening old man hath come to thee,
Hath filled thy heart with terrors and alarms,
And with his talk of Hell and Paradise
Hath sown the seeds of folly in thy heart.
Thou hast accepted him and his religion,
Hast glorified his doctrine and his rites,
Hast flung aside the customs of the Shahs—
The mighty of the world, thy predecessors—
And wrecked the Faith professed by paladins.
Why dost thou disregard the past and future ?
Thou art the son of him on whom of all
The folk the glorious Shah² bestowed the crown,
And he chose thee among his choicest ones
In preference to the offspring of Jamshid,

1 Paighu.

² Kai Khusrau.

GUSHTASP

So that, like Kai Khusrau—the man of vengeance—
Thou wast more glorious than the other Kaians.
Thou hadst, famed monarch! royal might and lustre,
Grace, power, and magnificence, with standards,
Vast armies, elephants caparisoned,
And treasuries fulfilled with goodly havings,
While every chief was well disposed toward thee,
And thou didst shine resplendent in the world—
Ardfbihisht with Sol in Aries.
God gave to thee the kingship of the earth,
And all thy chieftains stood before thee. Thou
Didst err, ungratefully, despite His care,
While even after He had made thee Shah
An ancient sorcerer misled thee. When
The news arrived I saw the stars by day!
Now have I written thee a friendly letter,
For I am both thy friend and good ally.
When thou hast read it make complete ablution,
And countenance no longer that impostor;
Put off the cincture that is round thy loins,
And quaff with joy the sparkling wine once more.
Cast not aside the usage of the Shahs,
The mighty of the world, thy predecessors.
Now if thou wilt accept this goodly counsel
Thy life shall not be injured by the Turkmans,
Their territory, with Kashan and Chin,
Shall be to thee e'en as Iran itself,
I will bestow on thee the boundless treasures
That I have gotten me by mine own toils,
Fair-coated steeds¹ bedecked with gold and silver,
And trappings all inlaid with gems, and I
Will with the treasures send to thee boy-slaves
And handmaids—pictures all—with crispy locks.
But if thou wilt accept not this my counsel,
Then shalt thou feel my heavy iron bonds,

¹ " des obevaux aux couleurs de bon augure " (Mobl).

- V. 1505 For I will follow in a month or twain
 This letter and will desolate thy realm,
 Lead from the Turkmans and from Chin a host,
 Whose tents the earth itself will not support,
 Will fill the channel of Jihun with musk,
 And stanch therewith the waters of the sea,
 Consign thy pictured palace to the flames,
 And raze thee utterly, both root and branch,
 Will set your land on fire from end to end,
 And skewer you all together with mine arrows.
 Those that are old among the Iranians
 Will I make prisoners, will behead the worthless,
 And carry off the women and the children
 As slaves to mine own land; I will lay waste
 Your country and uproot the trees. So much
 I had to say. See that thou do thy part,
 And lay this letter's counsel to thy heart."

§6

How Arjasp sent Envoys to Gushtasp

- Now when the monarch's minister had finished
 The letter, all the captains being present,
 Arjasp rolled, sealed, and then delivered it
 To those old sorcerers, instructing them:—
- v. 1506 " Be prudent, go together to his palace,
 And, when ye see him on the throne of state,
 Both bow yourselves forthwith, and proffer him
 The worship that pertaineth unto kings,
 With eyes upon the ground. When ye are seated,
 Look steadfastly upon his shining crown,
 Deliver mine enlightening embassy,
 Attend to what he sayeth in reply,
 And, having heard the answer every whit,
 Kiss ye the ground before him and depart."

Then Bidirafsh, the vengeful, left the presence,
And bare his banner forth toward famous Balkh,
While with him fared Namkhast, his headstrong com-
rade—

One to be shunned by all that seek for fame.
Arrived at Balkh they went toward the court
Afoot and, drawing nearer to Gushtasp,
Bowed down themselves before him on the threshold.
When they beheld his visage o'er the throne,
As thought were the sun above the moon,
They did obeisance, such as slaves would do,
Before the Shah—the monarch of the happy—
Then gave to him the letter of the king,
The letter written in the Turkman¹ script.
The Shah, on opening the letter, raged
And writhed. He called his counsellor Jamasp,
The chosen chiefs, the captains of the host,
The experienced magnates and the archimages,
Then spread the Zandavasta out before him.
He called his Prophet and archmage, he called
Zarir, his well beloved, his general,
Who was his brother and the chief of all
The warriors, and then world-paladin
Because Asfandiyar, the cavalier,
Was still a youth, Zarir was leader, warden,
The refuge of the world, the horsemen's stay:
Twas his to clear the earth of evil doers,
And couch his lance in battle. Said Gushtasp :—
"Arjasp, the ruler of Turan and Chin,
Hath written unto me in terms like these!"
And he informed them of the scurrile words
Addressed to him by the Turanian king.
"What are your views herein," he said to them,
"What do ye say? How will the matter end?
How very ill-advised was amity

V. 1507

¹ Paighu.

With one who hath so small a stock of wisdom!
 My race is from Iraj of holy birth,
 While he is sprung from Tur, the sorcerer.
 How then can there be peace betwixt us twain,
 Although I used to deem it possible ?
 And now let him that is the most possest
 Of reputation speak before the rest."

§7

How Zarir made Answer to Arjasp

- v. 1508 Whenas the sovereign had spoken thus,
 Zarir, the leader, and Asfandiyar
 Unsheathed their scimitars forthwith, and cried:—
 " If there be any one in all the world
 Who holdeth not Zarduhsht to be a prophet,
 Is disobedient and approacheth not
 The courtgate of the glorious Shah, nor girdeth
 His loins before the splendid throne, rejecting
 The way and good religion, and refusing
 To be a slave thereto, his life will we
 Part from his body with our scimitars,
 And set his head upon a lofty stake."

He that was hight Zarir, the Iranian leader,
 A hero valiant as the rending lion,
 Said to the world's king: " O illustrious!
 If I may have permission from the Shah
 To give Arjasp, the sorcerer, his answer. . . ."
 And Shah Gushtasp approved thereof: "Go to,"
 He said, " arise then, give him his reply,
 And make his warriors¹ of Khallukh like gleeds."

Zarir, with glorious Asfandiyar,
 And with that prosperous minister, Jamasp,
 Departed with stern hearts and frowning looks,

¹ tigin.

And wrote a letter to Arjasp the foul—
 A fit response. Zarir, chief of the host,
 Took it still open, bare it to the Shah,
 And read it out to him. The world-lord marvelled
 At that sage general and cavalier,
 And at Jamasp, and at Asfandiyar,
 Then fastened up the letter, wrote thereon
 His name, and called to him the ambassadors.
 "Take this," he said, "and bear it to Arjasp.
 Henceforth perchance ye will not tread my roads.
 Were not safe-conduct for ambassadors
 Enjoined expressly in the Zandavasta,
 I would have wakened you from drowsihead,
 And hung you all alive upon the gibbet,
 In order that yon worthless one might learn
 That he may not exalt his neck with kings."

V. 1509

He threw the letter at them, saying: "Take it,
 And bear it to the Turkman sorcerer.
 Say: 'Thy calamity is drawing nigh,
 The need for blood and dust hath come upon thee.
 Be thy neck smitten and thy spirit wounded,
 And may thy bones be scattered on the ground.
 Next Dai, God willing, I will habit me
 In heavy iron mail, lead forth the host
 Against the country of Turan to war,
 And ruinate the realm of the Gurgsar.'" ¹

§8

*How the Envoys returned to Arjasp with the
 Letter of Gushtasp*

The monarch of the earth, when he had ended
 His speech, sent for his general, greeted him,
 Put in his charge the ambassadors, and said:—

¹ Of the Wolf-heads—the narqe of a tribe.

" See them beyond the borders of Iran."

The envoys left the presence of Gushtasp,
And went their way with dust upon their heads,
The Shah dismissing them with ignominy.
From glorious Iran they reached Khallukh,
But in Khallukh were still inglorious.
As soon as they perceived the monarch's palace
Afar, surmounted by the sable standard,
They lighted from their proudly pacing steeds,
Their hearts were broken and their eyes were dim.
They went afoot before their sovereign,
With souls all darkness and with livid cheeks,
And gave to him the letter of the Shah—
The answer of Zarir the cavalier.

V. 1510 The letter was unfolded by a scribe,
Who read it to the king of Turkman¹ race.
The writing in the letter of the prince,
The leader of the brave, the warrior-horseman,
Ran : " Thine insulting letter to the Shah
Arrived, and I have listened to and marked
Words that were not becoming thee to utter,
Words that should not be written or divulged,
Not fit to be read out and hearkened to.
Thus spakest thou: ' I will lead forth anon
A host against that jocund land of thine/
For my part I need not four months or twain
Ere I lead forth my Lions of the fray.
Bring not upon thyself increase of toil,
Because I shall unlock my treasury,
And lead a thousand thousand warriors,
All men of name, all veterans in fight,
All offspring of Iraj, the paladin,
Not of Afrasiyab, or of the Turkmans,²
All moon-faced men, all kings to look upon,
All upright in their stature and their speech,

All worthy of the empire and the throne,
 All worthy of the treasure, crown, and host,
 All spearmen and all swordsmen, all of them
 The leaders and the shatterers of armies,
 All brandishing their lances as they ride,
 All with my name inscribed upon their signets,
 All converts to the Faith, all men of wisdom,
 All worthy of the earring and the armlet.
 When they are ware that I have bound the drums v. 1511
 Upon the elephants their horses' hoofs
 Lay low the heights, and when they arm for battle
 They send the dust-clouds flying to high heaven.
 Firm as a mountain are they in the saddle,
 The hill-tops shatter at them, while among them
 For choice there are two warrior-cavaliers—
 Zarfr, the leader, and Asfandiyar—
 Who, when they don their iron panoply,
 Bestride the sun and moon, and, when they shoulder
 The crashing mace, their Grace illumineth
 The Grace and form of others. As they stand
 Before the host thou must perforce observe them.
 They with their crowns and thrones are like the sun,
 Their countenances shine with Grace and fortune.
 The other troops and chiefs are like myself—
 Approved and chosen of the archimages—
 So never fill up the Jihun with musk,
 For I will open thy parched treasuries,
 And, if it pleaseth God, will trample down
 Thy head in fight upon the day of battle.

Arjasp descended from his throne, amazed
 At reading this, and bade his generals :—
 " Call out the whole host at tomorrow's dawn."

The warriors¹ of the army, chosen men
 Of Chin, came to Turan from every quarter.
 The monarch had two brothers—Ahrimans—

v. 1512

¹ tigin,

One hight Kuhram, Andariman the other,
 Who both received drums, elephants, and standards,
 Bedecked with yellow, red, and violet.
 He gave to them three hundred thousand men,
 Selected and courageous cavaliers.
 He oped the treasury-doors and paid the troops,
 Bade blow the trumpets and load up the baggage.
 He had Kuhram, his brother, called in haste,
 And gave him charge of one wing of the host.
 He gave the other to Andariman,
 And took his own position in the centre.
 There was an aged Turkman named Gurgsar,
 To whom the king gave the command in chief:
 Thou wouldst have said: "He knoweth naught but ill."¹
 To Bidirafsh, the brother of this man,
 He sent a banner blazoned with a wolf.
 There was a valiant man by name Khashash,
 Who fought afoot with lions; him the king
 Made leader of the scouts and of the vanguard:
 They bore his flag as champion of the host.
 There was a Turkman who was named Hiishdiv;
 The monarch sent him to the rear, and said :—
 "Keep guard behind the army and if thou
 See one deserting slay him on the spot,
 And take good heed herein."

Thus in fierce wrath

He fared with full heart and with eyes all tears.

- V. 1513 He ravaged as he went, he set on fire
 The palaces, anil razed trees, root and branch.
 That king of infidels led forth his host,
 With vengeful heart, against the Iranian coast.

§9

How Gushtasp assembled his Troops

As soon as tidings came to Shah Gushtasp:—
"The ruler of the Turkmans and of Chin
Hath made his preparations and set forth,
Dispatching to the front the brave Khashash,"
He bade his general: "At dawn tomorrow
Array the elephants, lead out the host."

He wrote a letter to his marchlords thus:—
"The Khan hath left the pathway of the great.
Come to my court-gate, all! because my foes
Are at the border."

When the letter reached
Those nobles with this news: "There hath appeared
A foeman who ambitioneth the world,"
Troops gathered at the portal of the Shah,
Out-numbering the grass-blades on the ground.
The warriors of the world girt up their loins
To aid the Kaian Shah, the world-possessor,
And, as he had commanded, all the marchlords
Set forward to the court-gate of the king.
Anon a thousand thousand gathered round
The Shah, that famous and benignant Kaian,
Who visited the camp, reviewed the troops,
And chose the fit. It joyed the glorious Shah,
Whose heart was all astound at such a host.
Next day Gushtasp went with the archimages,
The chiefs, the great men, and the army-captains,
Unlocked the treasures hoarded by Jamshid,
Gave to the soldiers two years' pay and then,
When he had given mail and rations, sounded
The drums and trumpets, loaded up the baggage,
And ordered to be borne before the host
The conquering standard of the glorious Shahs.

He led the troops to battle with Arjasp—
 An army such as none had ever seen.
 None could discern the daylight or the moon
 For murk of flying dust-clouds, troops, and steeds
 Whose neighing and the war-cries drowned the drums.
 A multitude of banners were displayed,
 And spearheads pierced the clouds like trees that grow
 On mountain-tops or like reed-beds in spring.
 Upon this wise by Shah Gushtasp's command
 The army made its way from land to land.

§ 10

How Jamasp foretold the Issue of the Battle to Gushtasp

When he had reached Jihun from famous Balkh
 The captain of the army made a halt.
 The Shah departed from among the troops,
 Alighted from his steed and, having mounted
 Upon the throne, called unto him forthwith
 Jamasp his counsellor, the chief archmage,
 The first among the nobles, and the lustre
 Both of the great men and the generals.
 So pure in person was he, so devout
 Of soul, that mysteries were revealed to him.
 He was a mighty reader of the stars,
 And who in point of knowledge had his standing ?¹
 Of him the Shah inquired: " God hath endowed thee
 With honest counsel and the good religion.
 There is none like thee in the world; in short
 The Ruler of the world hath given thee knowledge;
 So make thy calculations of the stars,
 And tell me all the aspect of affairs.
 How will the battle go from first to last,
 And which of us will meet disaster here ?"

¹ See p. 19.

The old Jamasp was grieved, with rueful looks v. 1515
 He said: " I would to God that He, the Just,
 Had not bestowed on me this skill and wisdom,
 For then the Shah would not have questioned me ;
 Yet will I speak for, if I answer not,
 The king of kings will have me put to death."

The world-lord answered: " By the name of God,
 By his—the holy bringer of the Faith—
 And by the life of that brave cavalier,
 Zari'r, and that of great Asfandiyar,
 I will not ever do thee injury,
 Myself, or bid another so to do.
 Say what thou knowest touching this affair,
 For thou canst give, and I am seeking, help."

The sage made answer: " O illustrious Shah !
 May thy crown flourish everlastingly.
 Know, Kaian warrior, seeker of renown!
 When fight shall bring the heroes face to face,
 When they shall raise their shouts and battle-cries,
 And thou wouldst say: 'They tear up all the moun-
 tains,'

The mighty men of valour will advance,
 And air grow pitchy with the dust of battle;
 Then will the world be darkened in thine eyes,
 Fire will fulfil the earth and reek the air,
 While mid the blows struck and the massive maces,
 Descending like smiths' hammers on the steel,
 The twang of bowstring will oppress the brain,
 And air re-echo with the charger's neigh;
 The heavens will be broken, spheres and vaults, v. 1516
 The standards drenched with gore. Full many sons
 Wilt thou see fatherless and fathers sonless!
 First will Ardshir, that Kaian, the king's son,
 The famed and gallant, urge his charger forth,
 And fling whoe'er opposeth in the dust,
 Unhorsing of the Turkman cavaliers

A number greater than the tale of stars,
Yet in the end be slain and his good name
Erased. The monarch's son, the great Shidasp,
In vengeance then will urge his sable steed,
Rage, draw his sword, and charging slay full many
A horse and man, but in the end his fortune
Will be abased, and his crowned head be bare.
Then my son will come forward with his loins
Girt with my girdle for Shidasp's avengement,
And go, like Rustam, in between the hosts.
How many men of name and warriors
Of Chin will that brave Lion bring to earth,
And undergo much travail in the fray!
I tell the king of kings that Girami,
What time the Iranians drop the glorious flag
Of Kawa, will behold it from his charger,
All dust and blood, and leaping to the ground
Will raise it bravely, with the scimitar
In one hand and the standard in the other—
The violet standard—and while thus bestead
Will overthrow the foe and root the life
Out of those Ahrimans; then suddenly
An enemy vindictively will strike
One hand off with the trenchant scimitar,

- v. 1517 And Girami will seize the violet flag
Between his teeth and hold it therewithal,
While with one hand he maketh foes to vanish:
No man hath seen a feat more wonderful;
Yet will a Turkman with an arrow smite
His breast and bring his head and crown to dust.
Next nobly born Nastur, son of Zarir,
Will urge his charger forward like a lion,
And when at last he shall return in triumph,
With hands that have been stretched out o'er the foe,
Nivzar, the chosen horseman, will go forth,
The world-lord's son, will overthrow three score

GUSHTASP

Of foemen, and display the mastery
Of paladins; but in the end the Turkmans
Will smite him with their arrows and will fling
His elephantine body to the dust.
Next to advance will be that valiant Lion,
That warrior-horseman who is named Zarir.
He will go forth, a lasso in his hand,
Upon his Arab bay, arrayed in breastplate
Of gold resplendent as the moon. The troops
Will be astonished at him. He will take
A thousand warriors of the Turkman host,
Put them in bonds, and send them to the Shah,
And wheresoe'er that prince shall turn his face
He will pour forth his foemen's blood in streams.
No one will take that royal paladin,
Who will confound the monarch of the tents.¹
Then will Zarir see great Ardashir o'erthrown
With livid cheeks and form like turmeric,
Will bitterly lament him and, grown grim,
Urge his bay Arab onward and will set
In bitter wrath his face against the Khan:
Thou wouldest say: 'Ne'er hath he looked on flight!'
When he shall see Arjasp among the host
He will proclaim the praise of Shah Gushtasp,
O'erthrow the battle of the enemy,
And, looking not to any one on earth,
Proclaim the Zandavasta of Zarduhsht,
And put his kingly confidence in God;
But in the end his fortune will be darkened,
The chosen Tree be felled, for there will come
One, Bidirafsh by name, and make his way
Toward the spear that hath the violet standard,
But, daring not to face the chosen champion,
Will lie in wait for him upon the road,
And bar it like a maddened elephant,

v. 1518

¹ "le roi du peuple qui demeure sous des tentes" (Mohl).

THE SHAHNAMA OF FIRDAUSI

He grasping in his hand a venomed sword.
The prince Zarir returneth from the fight,
And thou wouldst say: 'He cometh from a feast,'
That Turkman will let fly at him an arrow,
Not daring to assail him openly,
And thus the chief of nobles will be lost
Through loathly Bidirafsh, who will bear off
His charger and his saddle to the Turkmans.
What man will then be foremost to avenge him?
Anon this famous, mighty host will close,
Like wolves and lions, on the foe, and earth
Will in the mellay blush with warriors' blood,
Their faces all be wan, the bravest tremble,
The army's dust will hide the sun and moon,
While flashes from the spearheads, swords, and arrows
Will glisten as the stars among the clouds.

- V. 1519 Then Bidirafsh, that valiant miscreant,
Will go forth like a wolf that raveneth,
And, holding in his hand the envenomed glaive,
Will urge his steed like some mad elephant.
By his hand will a multitude of troops,
And those the choicest of the Shah's, be slain.
Then will the glorious Asfandiyar,
With troops behind and God to succour him,
In blood-stained raiment and with soul fulfilled
By hate bring Doomsday down on Bidirafsh,
Smite with an Indian sword a single blow,
And hurl down half his body from the saddle.
Then with his iron mace in hand the prince
Will illustrate his Grace and majesty,
Will break the foemen with a single charge,
And shall he let them go when they are broken?
Nay, with a spearpoint will he gather them,
And scatter them abroad in utter ruin,
While in the end the king of Chin will flee
Before Asfandiyar, that glorious Kaian,

And in his flight will make toward Turan,
Heart-broken and in tears, and cross the waste
With but a scanty following, while the Shah
Will be triumphant and the foe destroyed.
Know, O thou chosen chief of sovereigns!
What I have said will not be otherwise.
From me thou wilt hear nothing more or less;
Regard me not henceforth with luring looks.
I have not said the things that I have said
Save at thy bidding, O victorious Shah !
And as for what the glorious Shah hath asked
Of that deep sea and dark abysm of fate,
I have not kept back aught that I have seen,
Else why should I have told the Shah these secrets ?"

Now when the Shah, the master of the world,
Heard this revealed he sank back on his throne,
And dropped the golden mace; thou wouldst have said:—
"His Grace and majesty alike are gone."
He fell upon his face and swooned away,
He spake no word and uttered not a sound.
The monarch when his sense returned to him
Descended from his throne, wept bitterly,
And "What to me," he said, "are throne and kingship
When all my day shall have been turned to gloom,
My Moons, brave cavaliers, and princes gone ?
What need have I for empire and fortune,
For puissance and host, for crown and throne,
When those that I love best, the most renowned,
The chosen of the host, shall have departed,
And from my body pluck my wounded heart ?"

Then to Jamasp he said: "Since things are so,
When it is time to go forth to the battle,
I will not call upon my valiant brother,
I will not burn mine aged mother's heart.
I will forbid his going to the fight,
And give the host to glorious Gurazm.

Those of blood Kaian with my youthful sons,
 Who all are as my body and my soul,
 Now will I call before me, will prevent
 Their arming and will seat them in my presence.
 How can the points of poplar arrows reach
 These rocks and mountains higher than high heaven ?"

- The sage replied: " Most gracious, glorious Shah!
 If these be not before the army, helmed,
 Who will dare face the warriors of Chin ?
 Who will retrieve the Grace and holy Faith ?
 Rise from this dust, be seated on the throne,
 And ruin not the Grace of sovereignty,
 For 'tis God's purpose which no shift can stay;
 The Maker of the world is not a tyrant,
 v. 1521 Thou wilt not profit by indulging grief,
 For that which shall be is as good as done.
 Distress thy heart no more then but acknowledge
 The justice of the Maker of the world."
 He gave much counsel while the Shah gave ear,
 Grew like the sun, and mounted to his throne,
 And as he sat his purpose was confirmed
 To fight the ambitious monarch of Chigil;
 Oppressed with thought he gat no sleep that night,
 And was all eagerness for war and fight.

How Gushtasp and Arjasp arrayed their Hosts

Gushtasp, according to Jamasp's advice,
 When morning breathed and starlight disappeared,
 Led down his chosen warriors to the field,
 And, at the season when the scent of roses
 Is wafted houseward by the breath of dawn,
 Dispatched according to the Irdnian custom
 His scouts on every side. A cavalier

Approached and said: " O monarch of the world !
The enemy is nigh. So great a host
Ne'er came before from Turkistan or Chin.
They have encamped hard by and pitched their tents
On mountains, dales, and plains. Their general
Hath sent out scouts, and his and thine have met."

Thereat high-born Gushtasp, the valiant Shah,
Called for his general—glorious Zarir—
And gave to him the standard, saying: " Haste :
Array the elephants and arm the troops."

The general went forth and ranged his host,
All fain to battle with the king of Chin.
Gushtasp gave one wing to Asfandiyar,
With fifty thousand chosen cavaliers,
Because he had an elephantine breast
And lion's heart. Upon the other wing
He stationed a select and goodly band,
And gave it to the cherished warrior,
Who was the son and equal of the Shah,
The high, exalted, and exultant prince,
To whom the Shah had given the name Shidasp;
While fifty thousand valiant cavaliers
He gave to glorious Zarir, the leader,
Assigning him the centre, for he was
A savage Lion and the Shah's own equal.
The rearguard he entrusted to Nastur,
Of glorious race, the Lustre of Zarir.
The army thus arrayed, the Shah, o'ercome
With grief and spent with labour, sought the height,
Sat down upon his fair, resplendent throne,
And thence surveyed the army.

Then Arjasp,
The monarch of the cavaliers of Chin,
In like wise ranged his forces and dispatched
A hundred thousand horsemen of Khallukh,
All brave and tried, to Bidirafsh, who had,

As general, the drums and golden standard,
 Entrusting one wing of the host to him,
 Whom not a lion loose would face. He gave
 The other to Gurgsar, and gave withal
 A hundred thousand chosen cavaliers.
 In like wise in the centre of the host
 He posted a select and goodly band,
 And gave them to that stubborn sorcerer,
 Namkhast by name, the son of Hazaran.¹
 With chosen horsemen five score thousand strong,
 Whose prowess was renowned throughout the world,
 He took his own post rearward in reserve,
 Overlooking every portion of his powers.
 He had one son, a man of high repute,
 A veteran and pre-eminent in war,
 A noble cavalier by name Kuhram
 Above whose head much heat and cold had passed;
 This son of his he set to oversee
 The army and direct the strategy.

§ 12

*The Beginning of the Battle between the franians and
 Turanians, and how Ardshir, Shiru, and Shulasp were
 slain*

- V. 1523 Now when that night had passed and it was day,
 And when the world-illuming sun shone forth,
 The troops of both hosts mounted on their saddles,
 While Shah Gushtasp observed them from the height.
 What time the glorious Shah saw from the mountain
 The warriors in their saddles he desired
 Bihzad, his sable charger, to be brought:
 Thou wouldst have said: " 'Tis surely Mount Bistiin!"
 They put the bards thereon, and then he mounted.

¹ Reading with P.

GUSHTASP

Whenas they set the battle in array,
And champion challenged champion, first they sent
A shower of arrows like a springtide hail,
Such that the sun's course was invisible!
Who will believe that hath not seen that marvel ?
The fountain of the sun was garnitured
With javelin-heads that sparkled like a river!
One would have said: " The sky is overcast,
And from the clouds are raining diamonds,"
While through the mace-men and the javelin-men,
Who charged on one another, all the air
Assumed the hue of night and all the earth
Was inundate with gore. First came Ardshir,
That goodly horseman and the world-lord's son,
Like some mad elephant upon the field;
Thou wouldst have said: "Can it be Tus the chief?"
Thus wheeled he before the host, not knowing
What sun and moon decreed. An arrow struck him
Upon the loins, transfixing his Kaian mail,
And that prince tumbled headlong from his bay,
His stainless form defiled and smirched with blood.
Woe for that fair face radiant as the moon,
Which never more the wise Shah looked upon!
Then came like flying dust high-born Shiru,
Whose heart was full and visage wan, before
The line of battle, bearing in his hand
A venomed sword; he roared as 'twere a lion,
Brought down like onager full many a foe,
And in his vengeance for that royal horseman
Slew fifty score of hostile cavaliers;
But as he was returning from the fray,
When thus he had incarnadined the earth,
There came an arrow at his nape; the prince
Fell. Woe for that brave, noble warrior,
Who died and nevermore beheld his sire!
The next to sally forth was prince Shidasp,

One like the moon, a man of royal mien.
 He, seated on a steed like indigo,
 Fleet as gazelle and huge as elephant,
 Rushed on the field of battle, whirled and brandished
 His lance as 'twere a twig, held in his steed,
 And shouted, saying: " Which is bold Kuhram,
 Whose look is as the look of wolf and tiger ?"

A div advanced, exclaiming: " I am one
 To bite the famished lion."

Then they wheeled
 With lances, and the Shah's son speared the Turkman,
 Dismounted him, and, cutting off his head,
 Flung down his goodly girdle to the dust;
 Then wheeled before the warriors of Chin,
 As though he were a mountain on the saddle.
 In sooth eye never saw a man so goodly;
 His beauty drew all eyes. Howbeit a Turkman
 Let fly at him an arrow, and that prince,
 That offspring of the Shah, went to the winds.
 Woe for that lost one reared so daintily,
 Whose face his father was no more to see!

§ 13

How Girami, Jamasp's Son, and Nivzar were slain

Then of the leaders of the host went forth
 The brave son of Jamasp the minister,
 v. 1525 A valiant horseman, Girami by name,
 Like to the son of Zal, the son of Sam.
 Upon a chestnut charger fleet and trusty
 He stood before the battle of the men
 Of Chin, and, having prayed to God the Judge,
 " Who of you," said he, " is of lion-heart
 To come against my life-destroying spear ?
 And where is that o'erweening sorcerer,

Namkhast by name, the son of Hazaran ?" ¹

Namkhast went forth to him: thou wouldst have said:—

" That charger hath a mountain on its back!"

Those two accomplished horsemen wheeled about

With mace and lance, with shaft and scimitar,

But gallant Girami had lion's strength ;

That valiant cavalier could not withstand him,

And, though a man of battle, took to flight

On seeing that Kaian puissance and keen sword;

Then Giramf rode onward in fierce wrath,

With heart all raging to avenge the fallen,

And fell upon the centre of the foe.

Anon a blast rose from the mountain-skirt

As those two armies mingled in the mellay

And sent the dark dust flying. In the turmoil

That followed 'twixt the hosts, amid the strokes

Of scimitars and sable clouds of dust,

Fell from the Iranians' hands the splendid standard

Of Kawa. Girami beheld that flag,

All indigo of hue, which they had flung

From elephant-back, dismounting lifted it,

Shook off the dust, and cleared the soil away.

Now when the warriors of Chin beheld him

Kaise from the ground that flagstaff famed and dear,

And, after having cleansed it, bear it off,

Their bravest warriors surrounded him,

And, thus assailing him on all sides, struck

One hand off with a scimitar. He seized

The flag of Faridun² between his teeth

And, strange to tell, plied with the other hand

His mace! At last they slew him wretchedly,

v. 1526

And flung him vilely on the burning dust.

Alas for that brave, warlike cavalier!

That ancient sage³ beheld him not again.

¹ Reading with P.

² Cf. Vol. i. p. 157.

³ Jamasp.

Immediately went forth Nastur, the Lion,
A warrior, Kaian-born, son of Zarir.
He slew a countless multitude of foes,
For he had learned to battle from his father,
And in the end returned victorious
And glad, and stood again before his sire.
Next there went forth the chosen cavalier,
Nivzar, son of the monarch of the world.,
He rode a charger fleet of foot—a steed
Of thousands—came to that dark battlefield,
And shouted, saying : " Chosen warriors!
What man of name is there among you all,
What valiant, veteran wielder of the spear ?
Let him confront me now with lance in hand,
Because a man of mettle fronteth you."

The cavaliers of Chin rushed forth at him,
And strove to overthrow him. Brave Nivzar,
Who was the finest horseman in the world,
Like some wroth elephant and rending lion,
Kept wheeling round the warriors of Chin:
Thou wouldst have said: " He rolleth up the earth!"
He slaughtered sixty warriors world-renowned,
And nurtured all upon the dust of battle,
But in the end an arrow from a bow
Struck him as it had been a flash from heaven.
He fell from that fleet steed of goodly hue,
And died. Behold the end of combating!
Alas! that noble cavalier and Lion,
Who fell in vain—the image of his sire—
And woe is me for that fair face and form!
Now when that goodly cavalier was slain
The myriad warriors that were around
Engaged in every quarter of the field,
And raised the dust-clouds from earth's face. Two se'n-
nights
Passed in that fight for not a horseman slept,

The earths¹ were filled with slain and wounded men, V. 1527
 The passage of the wind was barred by dust,
 The dales and deserts were in tulip-dress,
 And blood flowed over waste and wilderness.

§ 14

How Zarir, the Brother of Gushtasp was slain by Bidirafsh

In these encounters two weeks passed away,
 And all the while the fighting grew more fierce.
 Then brave Zarir advanced before the host,
 Bestriding his huge chestnut, threw himself
 Upon the encampment of the enemy,
 Like blazing fire and wind amid the grass,
 Slew, and dispatched them to their last repose:
 None that beheld withstood him. Then Arjasp,
 Perceiving that the prince had slaughtered many
 Of name, cried loudly to his warriors :—
 " What! will ye let Khallukh go to the winds ?
 We have been fighting for two weary weeks,
 And still I see no prospect of the end.
 The warriors of Shah Gushtasp have slain
 Full many a man of name among our troops,
 And now Zarir is in the midst of you,
 As 'twere a fierce wolf or a rending lion,
 And he hath slaughtered all my followers,
 My noble Turkmans and my men of war!
 We must devise a remedy for this,
 Or trudge back to Turan, for if this man
 Continue thus he will not leave Ayas,
 Khallukh or Chin. What man of you in quest V. 1528
 Of fame will show among the troops, go forth
 Man-like, alone, and compass world-renown ?
 I will bestow on him my daughter's hand,

¹ Cf. Vol. ii. p. 15 and *note*.

And give to him the conduct of my host."

The soldiers answered not a word, for all
 Feared that Wild Boar. Immediately Zarir
 The chief, the paladin of paladins,
 Advancing as he were a furious wolf,
 Fell on them like a maddened elephant,
 Or lion, slaughtering and overthrowing.
 Arjasp, beholding this, was so astound
 That day turned dark to him. Again he said —
 " O great, brave¹ princes, warriors of Chin!
 Regard ye not your kindred and allies,
 Nor yet the wounded groaning 'neath the feet
 Of one who is as a consuming fire,
 With Sam's mace and the arrows of Arish,
 Whose flames e'en now are burning up my host,
 And scorching all my kingdom? Who is there
 Among you all, one puissant of hand,
 To go against yon maddened Elephant?
 Whoever will attempt yon warrior-slayer,
 And hurl him from his steed, upon that man
 Will I bestow a treasury full of gold,
 And raise his helmet higher than the sky."

Still no man answered him a word. Arjasp
 Was in amazement and his cheeks grew pale.
 He spake the third time to the troops, but when
 No answer came to him he held his peace.

At last the lusty Bidirafsh advanced—
 The foul, that dog, that warlock, that old wolf—
 And spake thus to Arjasp: " O mighty Sun,
 In root and stem like to Afrasiyab!

- v. 1529 Thee have I brought my life and I have made it,
 Sweet as it is, thy shield. I will confront
 Yon raging Elephant. If I shall seize,
 And fling him to the dust before the king,
 Let me be leader of this countless host."

¹ tigin.

Thereat Arjasp rejoiced, praised Bidirafsh,
 Gave his own steed and saddle to that chief,
 And therewithal a keen two-headed dart
 Of steel that would have pierced an iron mountain.
 That foul enchanter with the loathly form
 Went toward Zarir, the leader of the folk,
 But seeing from afar his fearsome fury,
 His beard besoiled, his eyes fulfilled, with dust,
 A mace like Sam the hero's in his hand,
 And slain before him heaped up like a mountain,
 Adventured not to face him openly,
 But skirmished round him stealthily and hurled
 Unseen at him the double-headed dart.
 His royal mail was pierced, this kingly form
 Bedrenched with blood. He tumbled from his steed.
 Woe for that youthful, royal cavalier!
 Foul Bidirafsh alighted, stripped the prince,
 And bare off to the king the horse and girdle,
 The standard and the goodly, jewelled crown,
 While all the army shouted and paraded
 The standard on an elephant. Gushtasp,
 What time he looked forth from the mountain-top,
 Saw not amid the dust that Moon of chiefs,
 And said: "I fear me that the full-orbed Moon,
 That ever gave a lustre to the host—
 My valiant brother, glorious Zarir,
 Who used to overthrow the angry lion—
 Hath been dismounted, for the warriors
 Have ceased from charging and the princes shout not!
 Perchance that chief of nobles hath been slain.
 Speed to the battlefield a mounted man
 Toward yonder sable standard and discover
 My royal brother's case, because my heart
 Is full and seared for him."

v. 1530

Thus fared the world's king
 Till one, whose eyes poured blood-drops, came and said:—

" The Turkman horsemen wretchedly have slain
 Thy Moon, the guardian of thy crown and host,
 Him that was paladin of paladins—
 Zarir the cavalier—for Bidirafsh,
 The chief of all the warlocks of the world,
 Hath overthrown him and borne off the standard."

The world's king, hearing of that slaying, felt
 Death visible. Down to the feet he rent
 His robe, strewed dust upon his jocund crown,
 And said to sage Jamasp: " What shall I say
 To Shah Luhrasp ? How can I send to court
 A messenger ? How tell mine ancient sire ?
 Alas! that royal warrior! Alas!
 Gone like the bright moon midst the clouds! Bring
 hither

Luhrasp's Gulgun and set thereon my saddle."

He made him ready to avenge his brother,
 And carry on his Faith and precedent,
 But " Pause!" said his experienced minister,
 "Thy going to revenge is ill-advised."

So, as that prescient minister enjoined,
 The Shah alighted and resumed the throne,
 Thus saying to his troops: " What Lionⁱ is there
 To take revenge for glorious Zarir,
 And, urging forth his steed with that intent,
 Retrieve my brother's saddle and his charger ?
 I swear before the Master of the world—
 The oath of upright and of noble men—

V. 1531 That whosoe'er shall go forth from the army,
 On him will I bestow Humai, my daughter."

But not a man came forward from the host,
 And not a single warrior left his post.

§ 15

How Asfandiyar heard of the Slaying of Zavir

Thereafter tidings reached Asfandiyar :—

" Zarir, that princely cavalier, is slain.

Thy father, overcome by grief for him,

Now purposeth to take revenge himself."

The famous hero wrung his hands, and said :—

" What ill doth fortune spare us ? When I saw
Zarir in fight I ever feared this day.

Woe for that horseman, warrior, and chief,

Whom fortune hath discrowned ! "Who slew that prince,

That valiant Elephant ? Who plucked from earth

That iron Mount ?"

Resigning to a brother

Flag, troops, and his own station, he advanced

Himself and reached the centre, girt his loins,

And seized the royal standard. Now he had

Five brothers, the adornments of the throne,

All men of high renown, the Shah's compeers.

They held Asfandiyar in reverence,

Because it was his wont to shatter hosts.

That Mainstay of the troops said to those nobles :—

" Ye men of name and scions of the Shah !

Attend to what I say, observe it well,

And trust the Faith of God, the Lord of all.

Know then, ye princes! that this is the day

Which will discern the false Faith from the true.

See that ye fear not death or anything,

For none will die but at his fated time,

And if so be that fated time hath come,

What is more glorious than to die in battle ?

Heed not the slain, seek not for further help,

And count not heads. Put not your trust in flight,

And be not terrified at combating.

V. 1532 In battle let your lances' points be low,
 Strive for a space and quit you manfully.
 If ye will do as I have bidden you
 My soul will still be stayed within my body,
 Your name will be renowned throughout the world,
 And all the host of yon old Wolf will perish."

While matters fared thus with Asfandiyar
 His father shouted from the mountain-top :—
 " Ye men of name and warriors of mine,
 Who are as mine own body and my soul!
 Fear ye not arrows, swords, and Javelins,
 Because there is no fleeing from our fate.
 By God's Faith and, by brave Asfandiyar,
 And by the soul of that loved cavalier,
 Zarir, alighted now in Paradise,
 Luhrasp the Shah hath written unto me,
 And I have pledged me to that ancient man,
 That, if good fortune giveth me the day,
 I will bestow, when I shall quit the field,
 The crown and throne upon Asfandiyar;
 I will bestow the royal crown on him
 Just as my sire bestowed the realm on me,
 While Bishutan¹ shall have the host, and I
 Will crown him with a crown of royalty."

§ 16

How Asfandiyar went to battle with Arjasp

Asfandiyar, the elephant-bodied hero,
 Lord of the throne and terrible of form,
 Heard what his father shouted from the mountain,
 And hung his head for sorrow. Spear in hand
 He came, bent modestly before his sire,
 And then, as 'twere a div escaped from bond,

¹ One of Asfandiyar's brothers.

GUSHTASP

Bestrode a stately grey, like blast on rose-leaves
Fell on the foe, slew, and beheaded them,
While all that saw him died of fright. Nastur,
Son of Zarir the horseman, left his tent,
Went to the keeper of the steeds and bade
To bring him forth one fresh and fleet and broad
Of buttock, like a caracolling mountain.
He set a golden saddle on its back,
And harnessed it and put the bards thereon.
He bound a Kaian lasso to the straps,
Then mounted, after he had armed himself,
And spear in hand rode to the battlefield.
Thus faring till he reached the scene of strife
He sought to light upon his slaughtered sire.
He hasted, put his charger to its speed,
Exacting vengeance, slaying as he went,
And when he saw one of the Iranian race
Would ask that noble of the host, and say :—
" Where was it that Zarir, my father, fell—
That warrior, that doughty cavalier ?"

There was a certain man, Ardshir by name,
A horseman, one of worth, a hero-taker,
Of whom the youth inquired. That warrior
Directed him to where his slain sire lay.
" He fell," so spake Ardshir, " amid the host,
Hard by yon sable standard. Thither haste,
And thou mayst look upon his face once more."

The prince urged on his steed and as he went
He slaughtered foes and dealt destruction round.
He rushed along until he reached his sire,
And, when he saw the corpse upon the dust,
All heart and reason left him. From his saddle
He threw himself upon his father's body,
And thus addressed it: "O my shining Moon,
The lustre of my heart and eyes and soul!
What toil and trouble hadst thou in my nurture,

And whom didst thou commit me to in dying ?
 Since Shah Luhrasp bestowed the host upon thee,
 And gave Gushtasp the throne and diadem,
 Thou hast administered the troops and realm,
 And battled with a will Thy fame on earth
 Is bright as thou couldst wish, yet thou art slain
 While still unsatisfied ; but I will seek

- v. 1534 Thy brother, that auspicious Shah, and say:—
 'Descend thou from that goodly throne of thine.
 Thy conduct is unworthy of my father;
 Go forth then and avenge him on the foe.' "

Long while he mourned, then mounted. With exclams
 He sought the Shah upon the goodly throne.
 "Life of thy father," said the king of kings,
 "Why hast thou filled thine eyes with tears ?"

Replied

The Kaian-born: "O monarch of the world!
 Go and avenge my sire, because my lord,
 His black beard musk-perfumed, is left to lie
 Upon the arid dust!"

Now when the Shah
 Heard, daylight blackened to him and the world
 Loured on its lord; his elephantine form
 Shrank, and "Bring forth," he said, "my sable steed,
 My battle-mail, and casque, because today
 In wreak for him will I pour warriors' blood
 In many a stream and light a fire whose reek
 Shall reach to Saturn!"

When the warriors
 Saw from the field—the hosts' dark scene of strife—
 Their sovereign arming, and that he would go
 To seek revenge, they said : "The king of kings,
 And master of the world, will not go forth
 To battle, seeking wreak, with our consent,
 Else what need is there to array the host ?"

The noble minister addressed the Shah,

And said: "Thou shouldst not go upon the field.
 Give to Nastur the steed that thou wouldst mount, v. 1535
 And send him forth to battle with the foe,
 For better than thou canst will he require
 The vengeance that is owing for his sire."

§ 17

How Nastier and Asfandiyar slew Bidirafsh

The Shah then gave his steed Bihzad, his helm
 Of steel, and sable breastplate to Nastur,
 The slaughtered prince's son who, armed and mounted,
 Rode forth between the opposing hosts and, halting
 Before the battle of the enemy,
 Heaved from his breast a deep, cold sigh, and cried :—
 "Nastur am I, the offspring of Zarir:
 The lion dareth not encounter me.
 Where is that warlock Bidirafsh who holdeth
 The flag of Kawa?"

As no answer came
 He urged along night-hued Bihzad, and slew
 Full many a valiant warrior of the host,
 While no one went forth to encounter him;
 On this side too the brave Asfandiyar
 Slew of them past all counting and compute.
 Whenas the king of Chin beheld Nastur—
 That youthful paladin of Kaian race—
 He cried out to his troops: "What man is this,
 This spearman so accomplished, who hath slain
 My chiefs in numbers numberless, unless
 Zarir, the cavalier, hath come to life -
 He that came out against me at the first,
 And urged his charger in this selfsame way?
 Where is the chosen warrior Bidirafsh?
 Ho! summon him before me, and right soon."

Then Bidirafsh went forth at once, he bare
The violet flag, was mounted on the charger
Of prince Zarir, and wore the prince's mail.

- V. 1536 Advancing in his pride toward Nastur,
That royal youth, the lustre of the host,
He grasped the selfsame sword of watered steel
Wherewith he had o'erthrown Zarir.¹ They wheeled—
Zarir's son and that chief of Turkman warlocks—
Contending with their scimitars and arrows.
Men told the glorious Asfandiyar,
The Shah's son, of their combating, who made
All haste to go to them. Now when that chief
Of sorcerers beheld this, and perceived
What man now was advancing to assail him,
He urged his charger from amid the fray,
And hurled his baneful weapon at the prince
To darken if he might that radiant face;
It missed the prince, who caught it in his hand
And pierced—a hero's stroke—his foeman's liver,
So that the point came out the other side.
Thus Bidirafsh fell from his steed and perished,
Experiencing the might of Kaian birth.
Asfandiyar dismounted from his steed,
And stripping off the armour of Zarir—
The noble hero—from that ancient warlock,
Whose head he severed from its trunk withal,
He carried off the prince's glossy charger,
The flag, and head of worthless Bidirafsh.
The Kaian army raised a shout, all sent
Their clamour through the skies: "The prince hath
triumphed,
Hath overthrown the foe, gone forth, and brought
The dun steed back!"

¹ The sword is mentioned in Jamasp's prophecy (p. 52), but elsewhere we are told that Zarir was slain by a double-headed dart (p. 63). The discrepancy may be due to lack of revision (p. 22).

The prince, that valiant horseman,
Brought to the Shah Zarir's horse and presented
The head of that old warlock. Thus he slew
The slayer as by law and wont is due.

§ 18

How Arjasp fled from the Battle

When great Asfandiyar had taken vengeance,
And saddled him the charger of Zarir,
He rode back proudly to the battlefield, v. 1537
Formed three divisions of the Kaian host,
And gave one to the warrior Nastur
Of glorious birth—the lustre of the troops;
The second—all Iranian warriors
And chieftains—he entrusted to his brother,
And kept the third beneath his own command,
Whose voice was as it were a thundering cloud.
Nastur of stainless birth, the exalted chief,
And Nush Azar, the valiant paladin,
Both bound themselves together solemnly:—
" Although the foeman's sword shall cleave the earth
We will not come back from the fight alive,
And let those miscreants escape our grasp."

When they had spoken thus and made secure
Their saddle-girths they went forth to the battle.
Now, as they urged their chargers from the lines,
The heroes and the young men of Iran
All came on too and decked the world with mail.
They slew so many horsemen that they cramped
The battlefield. The mill-wheels turned in blood
That streamed from hill and plain. Arjasp, beholding,
Advanced with his own chiefs and warriors.
Asfandiyar, the hero-slayer, couched
His lance against those divs of Turkman race,

And sewed them breast to back till he had slain
 Full many a haughty chief. Although the Khan
 Saw none to aid, and none who dared oppose
 V. 1538 Asfandiyar, but that his troops withdrew
 Demoralised, he kept his post till eve
 Amid the rout, then fled toward the waste.
 The Iranians pressed the countless troops of Chin,
 And slaughtered them in numbers everywhere,
 For, strange to tell! not one showed pity there !

§ 19

How the Turkmans received Quarter from Asfandiyar

The Turkman troops saw that Arjasp had fled,
 That swords were flashing on all sides of them,
 And all the chiefs, alighting from their steeds,
 Came to the presence of Asfandiyar,
 The hero, flung away their Turkman bows,
 And doffed their mail. They said to him in anguish :—
 " If now the prince will give his servants quarter
 We will accept his Faith, will seek instruction
 Therein, and all do worship to the Fires."

The Iranian soldiery regarded not
 Their words and smote and slaughtered till the world
 Shone with their blood, but when Asfandiyar
 Had heard the Turkmans' cries he granted quarter
 For life and limb. That elephantine hero,
 That princely scion of the royal race,
 Made proclamation to his glorious host :—
 " Iranian nobles! spare the men of Chin.
 Now that our enemies have been o'erthrown
 Restrain your hands from further massacre.
 Give these dogs quarter, for they have enough

V. 1539 Of anguish, scorn, and strait, make no more prisoners,
 Put none in bonds, and let all bloodshed cease;

Charge not, nor trample on the slain. Go round
And reckon up the wounded. By Zarir's soul,
Make no more prisoners, and tarry not
For long upon your battle-steeds."

The troops,

On hearing what their leader said to them,
Gave themselves up to tendering the wounded.
They went back to their camp, beat kettledrums,
Because they had returned victorious,
And all that night slept not for joy, for Rustam
Himself might own to such a victory.
When night had passed away, and blood still ran
On wilderness and waste, the famous Kaian,
Escorted by the captains of the host,
Went forth to look upon the battlefield.
He wandered midst the slaughtered, shedding tears
O'er any known to him, but when he saw
His brother's corpse flung vilely on the field
He rent the royal raiment that he wore
And, lighting from his glossy steed Shulak,
Clutched at his beard with both his hands, and cried:—
" Prince of the warriors of Balkh! by thee
My whole life hath been turned to bitterness.
Alack! O gracious form! O chief! O prince!
O warlike cavalier! O chosen hero—
My column and the curtain of the realm,
The Kaian lustre and the army's crown!"

•He came near, raised the body from the dust,
And with his own hands wiped the dead man's face;
Then placed the body on a golden bier:
Zarir, thou wouldst have said, had ne'er been born.
The Iranian nobles and his own young kinsmen
He laid upon their biers, and gave command
To count the slain and carry off the wounded.
They searched the battlefield, the plains, and moun-
tains,

- v. 1540 The waste and ways. Of soldiers of Iran
 Were thirty thousand slain; of men of name
 Eleven hundred and three score and six;
 One thousand and two score of name were wounded,
 And 'scaped the trampling of the elephants.
 A hundred thousand of the enemy
 Were slain, eight hundred of them chiefs and nobles;
 The wounded were three thousand and ten score.
 Shun, if thou canst, such ill scenes evermore.

§ 20

How Gushtasp returned to Balkh

The famous Kaian, the triumphant Shah,
 Went from the battlefield toward his throne,
 And bade Nastur: "Tomorrow at the dawn
 Conduct the army toward our glorious realm."

That chosen chieftain had the tymbals sounded
 At daybreak, and the army packed the baggage.
 They turned back to the country of Iran,
 Stout-hearted and prepared to fight again.
 They passed by no one either killed or wounded,
 But bore the wounded to Iran and gave them
 To skilful leeches. Now on his return
 The monarch of the world bestowed Humai,
 His glorious daughter, on his eldest son,¹
 And gave illustrious Nastur the host,
 According to the usage of the Persians,
 Gave him ten thousand of that noble race,
 World-questing horsemen, wielders of the lance,
 Gave him command, and said: "O gallant spearman I
 Go forth against the monarch of the Turkmans,
 Pass through Ayas and through Khallukh, and slay
 All that thou takest to avenge thy sire."

¹ *le.* Asfandiyar. *Cf.* p. 22.

GUSHTASP

The Shah supplied whate'er Nastur required,
Not taking either count or reckoning,
And thereupon Nastur led forth the host,
While Shah Gushtasp sat on his throne and state,
And, placing on his head the Kaian crown,
Gave audience unto all the host. He opened
His treasury and decked the troops with wealth,
Gave cities to the chieftains, sovereignties
And dignities to those deserving them;
He passed none over, gave to each his due,
And after that dismissed them to their homes.
Then mounting on his throne for secret conclave,
And sitting on the seat of king of kings,
He bade inaugurate a Fane of Fire,
And use for fuel Indian aloë-wood.
They made the floor thereof pure gold throughout;
The dust was ambergris, the fuel aloë.
He fashioned all by rules of art, he called
The place "The Mansion of Gushtasp," and made
Jamasp its archmage. To his governors
He wrote: "The Lord hath not abandoned us,
For He hath turned our night's gross murk to day,
And given us conquest to our full content.
Arjasp was shamed, we triumphed. Who can know
To do this save the Maker of the world?
On hearing of the victory of your Shah
Present your tribute to the priests of Fire."

When Caesar, King of Kum, received the news:—
"The Shah hath conquered and Arjasp is worsted,"
He sent an embassy with precious gifts
Of slave-boys and of steeds caparisoned;
The king of Barbaristan and kings of Hind
Sent tribute too as did the kings of Sind.

§21

*How Gushtasp sent Asfandiyar to all the Provinces, and
how the Folk received from him the good Religion*

V. 152 One day the illustrious and fair-fortuned hero,
When seated on the glorious Kaian throne,
Gave audience to the elect of all his realm,
The magnates, and the princes of birth royal.
Asfandiyar, the hero, came before
The presence, ox-head mace in hand and wearing
A Kaian casque above that shining moon,
His face. He stood before the presence, slave-like,
With head depressed and folded arms. Gushtasp
Saw and esteemed his face o'er life and world,
And smiling said: "O brave Asfandiyar!
Dost thou not long for fight?"

That gallant swordsman
Replied: "Tis thine to bid because thou hast
The kingship and the world."

The famous Kaian
Gave him a golden crown, unlocked for him
The treasures, and committed to his charge
The conduct of Iran, because he had
The might of paladins, gave standard, wealth,
And host, and said: "Thy season for the throne
Is not yet. Mount thy saddle and convert
All nations to the Faith."

The Shah's son went—
A hero-slaying swordsman—with his host
To all the nations. Over Rum he passed,
And Hindustan, passed ocean and the Gloom,
v. 153 And published the evangel by command
Of God, the All-provider. When folk learned
About the good Faith they received its rites,
Adorned themselves therewith, and sought instruction.

GUSHTASP

They burned the idols on their thrones, they kindled
The Fire in stead thereof, and all dispatched
This letter to the Shah: " We have accepted
The Faith delivered by Asfandiyar,
And donned the girdle.¹ He hath ordered all.
Thou shouldst not now ask tribute of us, we
Have been converted and profess the Faith.
Send us the Zandavasta of Zarduhsht."

When he had read the letter of the kings
He sat upon his throne and called his peers.
He sent the Zandavasta to each clime,
To every man of name and every chief,
And ordered that the famous paladin
Should go to all four quarters of the world.
Now no one, wheresoe'er that prince appeared
Dared to go forth to meet him in the fight,
But all folk placed themselves at his command,
While evil-doers vanished utterly.
Asfandiyar, when all had recognised
His sire, loosed from his loins the golden girdle,
Sat like a monarch on the royal seat,
And for a season rested with his host,
But called to him his brother Farshidward
And, having summoned troops and warriors,
Bestowed on him dinars and drachms in plenty,
Gave Khurasan to him and so dismissed him.
Now when a while had passed, and when the world
Had grown all pure and convert to the Faith,
Asfandiyar thus advertised his sire,
And said: " Illustrious and victorious Shah!
By God's Grace I have purged the world, and spread
The shadow of the eagle through the climes;
Moreover men no longer fear each other,
And no one is in lack of gold and silver.
The world hath grown as bright as Paradise

¹ See p. 16.

And populous, and all the fields are tilled;
 Our cavaliers have made it all their own,
 The husbandmen are at their husbandry."

The world wagged on awhile with, matters thus,
 And evil was no longer obvious.

§ 22

How Gurazm spake Evil of Asfandiyar

Mine author saith that when the Shah bestowed
 A royal crown upon Asfandiyar
 There was a certain noble hight Gurazm,
 A famous war-worn warrior, who cherished
 A secret enmity against the prince.

I know not why it was, but I have heard
 That this man was a kinsman of Gushtasp's,
 And always ill-disposed toward his son,¹
 And, when that prince's fame was noised abroad,
 Was wont to slander and belittle him.

. Once at the dawn of day the famous Shah,
 While sitting in the banquet-hall at ease,
 Gave audience to the chosen of his host,
 The magnates, kings, and others of high birth.

V.1545 Gurazm sat, his visage passion-pale
 And heart all black with hate, before the Shah,
 The glorious one. Now mark the villain's conduct
 What time the converse turned upon the prince,
 For thereupon he wrung his hands, and cried:—
 "A wicked son is like an enemy,
 And, being such, should win advancement never.
 An archimage, a holy man, hath told us:—
 A puissant son, if he becometh great,
 Will alter for the worse his sire's estate;
 A slave'that is. disloyal to his lordi
 Should be beheaded as his just reward."

¹ Cf. p 12.

Gushtasp asked what the riddler meant, and said :—
" What is this riddle ? Who doth know the answer ?"

The slanderous Kaian said : " Twere indiscreet
To tell it now."

The great king cleared the hall,
And said to that deceiver: " Come to me,
Reveal the whole to me and what my son,
That man of serpent faith, concealeth from me."

Gurazm, the ill-disposed, made answer thus :—

" To do the right thing is the part of wisdom.

The Shah hath satisfied mine every wish,

And I must keep no secrets from the Shah.

I will not keep my counsel back from him,

E'en though it proveth unacceptable,

I will in no wise keep it from my lord,

Though he should let me never speak again,

Because for me to speak, although he hear not,

Is better than to hide from him the secret.

Know then, O world-lord! that Asfandiyar

Is clearly bent on battle, troops have flocked

In multitudes, and all men turned, to him.

His purpose is to put thee into bonds;

v. 1546

He cannot bear that thou shouldst be the Shah,

And, when he hath laid hands on thee and bound
thee,

Will make the whole world subject to himself.

Thou knowest that Asfandiyar is one

That hath no peer in battle, and when he

Hath coiled his lasso up the sun itself

Will not dare meet him. I have told thee truly

What I have heard; so now be well-advised;

To counsel and take action are for thee."

Now when Gurazm spake thus before the Shah

That famous warrior was all astound,

And said: " Whoever saw a thing so monstrous ?"

In dudgeon he began to hate his son;

He quaffed no wine withal, forwent his pleasures,
 Refused the feast, and heaved deep, chilling sighs;
 He could not sleep for thinking all that night,
 Possessed by wrath against Asfandiyar.

As soon as dawn breathed from the mountain-tops,
 And starlight disappeared, he called to him
 Jamasp, that man of much experience,
 His minister in chief, and said: " Approach
 Asfandiyar, call him forthwith, conduct him
 To me, and say: ' A great affair is toward,
 And therefore come, O leader of the realm !
 Thy presence is required, and for my part,
 When thou art absent, nothing prospereth.' "

He wrote an urgent letter in these words :—
 " O noble, glorious Asfandiyar!

I have dispatched the old Jamasp to thee,
 Who can remember to have seen Luhrasp.
 When thou beholdest him gird up thy loins,
 And come with him upon swift-footed steeds.
 If thou art lying down spring to thy feet,
 And if thou shalt be standing tarry not."

Charged with the letter of the Shah in haste
 That wise man crossed the hills and trod the waste.

§ 23

How Jamasp came to Arfandiyar

- v. 1547 Asfandiyar was in the desert hunting
 When some one shouted that the Shah had sent
 Jamasp. He mused and laughed uneasily.
 He had four noble sons, all fair of face
 And doughty cavaliers, the eldest hight
 Bahman,¹ the second Mihr-i-Niish, the third

¹ The future Shah.

Azar Afruz—a wary warrior—
 The youngest Nush Azar; 'twas he that built
 The Fane of Fire. Bahman said to his father,
 That king of earth: " May thy head flourish ever!
 My lord was laughing with a hollow laugh,
 I know not why/⁵

Asfandiyar replied:—

" My son ! one cometh to me from the Shah,
 Who is displeased with me and hath some grudge
 Against his slave."

The noble youth said: " Why ?
 What hast thou done against our sovereign lord ?"

Asfandiyar made answer: " O my son!
 I know of no offence against my father,
 Unless it is that I have taught the Faith,
 Have lighted sacred Fires throughout the world,
 And purified it with my trenchant sword.
 What can have made the Shah's heart wroth with me ?
 In sooth the Div must have seduced his heart,
 For he is mad enough to wish to bind me!"

Now while Asfandiyar was thus engaged
 The dust of the advancing troops appeared.
 He saw it from the mountain-top afar
 And, knowing that the messenger had come,
 Went forth at once to meet him. When they spied V. 1548
 Each other on the way they both alighted
 Down from their prancing steeds, and warrior
 And elder fared afoot. The glorious
 Asfandiyar inquired: " How is the Shah,
 That hero-king?"

The sage Jamasp made answer:—

" He is both well and happy."

Then he kissed
 The prince upon the head and gave the letter,
 Informing him with frankness of the case,
 And saying: " The Div hath led the Shah astray."

Asfandiyar said to that man of wisdom :—
 " What seemeth to thee best for me herein ?
 If I set out with thee to go to court
 My father will entreat me scurvily,
 And if I go not with his officer
 I shall no longer be a loyal liege.
 Devise some remedy, thou ancient sage!
 I may not rest in this bewilderment."

The sage replied : " O prince of paladins,
 So young in body and so old in knowledge!
 Thou knowest that the best love of a son
 Is not so tender as a father's wrath.
 Thou must set forward, that is mine advice,
 For, whatsoe'er he doth, he is the Shah."

This they agreed upon and went their ways,
 The messenger and the exalted prince,
 Who made Jamasp alight when they had reached
 A goodly seat whereafter both drank wine.
 Next day Asfandiyar sat on his throne
 And, when he had brought forth the muster-roll,
 Entrusted all the army to Bahman,
 And setting forth with certain warriors,
 His girdle girt, his crown upon his head,
 Back to the court-gate of the great Shah sped.

§ 24

How Gushtasp imprisoned Asfandiyar

The Shah on hearing that Asfandiyar,
 His son, had come, crowned with the Kaian casque,
 v. 1549 Called to his presence high and low alike,
 And spread the Zandavasta out before him.
 He seated all the archmages and then summoned
 The royal swordsman. With extended hands
 The hero came, approached the presence, did

Obeisance, and stood slave-like with bent head
 And folded arms. The king of kings addressed
 The archmagas, chiefs, and leaders of the host.
 " Suppose," he said, " that any noble man
 Shall rear a son with pains, provide him nurses
 While needing suckling, crown him with a crown
 Of gold, and guard him till he waxeth lusty,
 Teach him till he becometh venturesome,
 And undergo no little pains to make
 That son a cavalier expert in war;
 Suppose that noble youth attaineth manhood,
 And is as bright as new gold from the mine,
 That all that seek for favours ask of him,
 And that he is the theme of every speaker,
 Shall prove a good, victorious cavalier,
 And foremost when folk meet for fight or feast,
 Shall place the whole world underneath his feet,
 And well deserve the royal diadem,
 Shall, when victorious, spread forth limbs and boughs,
 The while his father, then grown old, shall sit
 Within his palace, keeping but one crown
 And throne, and stay at home to mind the goods;
 Suppose that son with world and flag and host
 Shall grudge his sire e'en one gold crown and throne!
 Hath any of you heard of such a thing
 As that the son for that one throne and crown
 Should purpose to cut off his father's head,
 Should make an insurrection with his troops,
 And whet his heart to fight against his sire ?
 What say ye, ancient men ? What is the course
 The father well may take with such a son ?"

The chosen chiefs replied: " O monarch! never
 Have we to take account of such a case—
 The father living and the son attempting
 His throne! Call nothing more preposterous."

The world-lord answered: " Here there is a son

v. 1550

Who hath designs upon his father's life.
 Him will I bind as well he hath deserved,
 And on such wise as none hath bound another."

The son exclaimed; " O Shah of noble race!
 How ever could I hanker for thy death ?
 I do not know, O Shah J of any wrong
 That I have done to thee at any time.
 By thine own life, imperious sovereign!
 When ever did I harbour such designs ?
 But thou art Shah; 'tis thine to order; I
 Am thine, and bonds and prison rest with thee.
 Bid them to bind or slay me as thou wilt;
 My heart is honest and my mind submiss."

The king of kings exclaimed: " Bring hither chains,
 Bind him, and falter not."

They brought in blacksmiths,
 Yoke, chains, and heavy shackles, and then bound him,
 Both hand and foot, before the king, the world-lord,
 So straitly fettered him that all beholding
 Wept bitterly. They brought an elephant,
 Like indigo, and set Asfandiyar
 Thereon. They bare him from his glorious sire,
 With dust upon his head, to Gumbadan,
 That stronghold on the mountain-top, conveyed

V. 1551 Four iron columns thither and there bound him
 With rigour. They dethroned him; fortune changed,
 The Shah set many to keep guard upon him,
 While seared and sore that gallant paladin
 Lived for a space in straitest custody,
 And ever and anon wept bitterly.

GUSHTASP

§25

*How Gushtasp went to Sistan and how Arjasp arrayed
his Host the second Time*

Thus many days passed o'er Asfandiyar,
The while Gushtasp departed to Sistan
To make the Zandavasta current there,
And archimages testify thereto.
As soon as the illustrious Shah arrived
There went to him the captain of the host,
The ruler of Nimruz, whose name was Rustam,
A veteran cavalier, another Sam,
In company with aged Zal, his sire,
With mighty men and those about the court.
They carried minstrels in their train withal,
And posted them with harps along the route.
Thus went they forth to greet the glorious Shah
Right jubilantly, and it liked him well.
They brought him to Zabul to be their guest,
And stood before his presence as his slaves.
From him they learned about the Zandavasta,
Adopted it, and lighted sacred Fires.
Two years passed thus in hospitality;
Gushtasp kept feasting with the son of Zal.
Throughout the world, wherever there were kings
That heard about the doings of the Shah :—
" He hath confined Asfandiyar in bonds,
Hath galled his elephantine form with iron,
And gone to preach the gospel in Zabul
To blast the idols with the Cult of Fire,"
They one and all refused to do his bidding,
And brake with him completely.

When Bahman
Heard that his sire was prisoned by the Shah,
And for no fault, Asfandiyar's brave meiny

Came grieving to him with the Kaian princes,
 Fulfilled with tribulation and dismay,
 And raised his spirits with their minstrelsy,
 Not letting him be lonesome in his prison.
 Then tidings reached the king of Chin: " The Moon
 Hath fallen from the Archer into ambush.
 The Shah, wroth with Asfandiyar, dispatched him,
 Dishonoured, to the hold of Gumbadan,
 And started for Zabulistan himself
 From Balkh to stay with Rustam, son of Zal,
 Whose guest he now is at Zabul, and thus
 Two years have passed away. Of all the Iranians
 And soldiery none, saving Shah Luhrasp
 With seven hundred devotees of Fire,
 Is left at Balkh."

The monarch of Chigil
 Called out his chiefs and heartened them to fall
 Upon Luhrasp. " Know ye," 'twas thus he spake,
 " That Shah Gushtasp hath marched with all his host
 Sistan-ward and abideth at Zabul:
 No cavalier is left in all his realm.
 Now is the time for us to seek revenge;
 We must take order and prepare ourselves.
 His son, illustrious Asfandiyar,

V. 1553 Is fast in heavy bonds. What man is there—
 A searcher out of mysteries—prepared
 To undertake the long and arduous road,
 And, choosing bypaths, shunning public ways,
 Obtain full tidings of the Iranians ?"

There was a sorcerer, by name Situh,
 A rover and explorer. " I , " he said,
 " Am one of tact and used to travelling.
 What shall I do ? Command me as thou wilt."

The king of Chin said: " Go thou to Iran,
 Take heedful note, and roam through all the land."
 The spy set forth upon his way and went

To chosen Balkh the dwelling of the Shah.
 He saw not Shah Gushtasp therein but found
 Luhrasp, the devotee; he thereupon
 Returned and, having done the Khan obeisance,
 Told all. Arjasp grew joyful at the news,
 And freed from longsome care, called all his chiefs,
 And said: " Go, muster our disbanded host."

The chieftains of the army went their way
 To mountains, desert-tracts, and pasture-lands,
 And summoned to the king his soldiery,
 The chosen horsemen of his sovereignty.

§ 26

*The Words of Dakiki being ended, Firdausi resumeth,
 praising Shah Mahmud and criticising Dakiki*

Now, man of eloquence and shrewd! again
 Take up the story in thy proper strain.
 Dakiki to this point had brought his! lay
 When fortune put a period to his day,
 And, having dealt with him right grievously,
 Bare off his spirit from this Hostelry,
 So that these fleeting words of his are all
 That now remain as his memorial.
 He stayed not to complete the tale, he penned
 It not from its beginning to its end.
 Now give attention to Firdausi's part,
 Whose words are chaste and pleasing to the heart.
 What time within my hands this story fell
 My hook was angling for the fish as well.¹
 I scanned the verses and esteemed them weak;
 In many couplets there was much to seek,
 But here have I transcribed them that the king
 May know how inartistic verses ring.

¹ " Lorsque ce livre tomba entre mes mains, il me manquait un mois pour avoir soixante ans" (Mohl).

Both jewellers have each a gem to sell;
Now let the Shah give ear to what they tell.
If thou canst speak but in Dakiki's vein
Speak not at all and spare thy nature pain,
And, mindful of the bondage and the toil,
Ne'er dig in mines whence thou wilt win no spoil.
Unless thou art as fluent as a stream
Lay not thy hand upon this royal theme;
Tis better that all food should be abjured
Than that thou shouldest spread a tasteless board.

A book fulfilled with legends met my view,
Its words possessed of character and true,
Its stories very ancient and in prose;
The wits had never thought of rhyming those,
No one had thought of linking line to line—
A fact that struck this gladsome heart of mine.
Two thousand years had passed the story o'er,
Two thousand years and haply countless more,
V. 1555 And I began his praises to rehearse,
Who showed the way to turn it into verse.
Although he only rhymed the veriest mite—
One thousand couplets full of feast and fight—
He was my pioneer and he alone,
In that he set the Shahs upon the throne.
From nobles honour and emolument
Had he; his trouble was his own ill bent.
To sing the praises of the kings was his,
And crown the princes with his eulogies,
But still he uttered but a feeble strain,
And eld through him could ne'er grow young again.
I took the story for a lucky-sign;
For many a year the travail was all mine,
Yet found I no great patron of mine own
To shed a lustre on the royal throne—
A matter of much discontent to me,
But silence was the only remedy.

I had before mine eyes a garth of trees,
 A dwelling-place for such as live at ease,
 But not a portal opened on that same,
 Save only what was royal but in name.
 Fit for my garden must the portal be;
 One that was narrow would not do for me.
 For twenty years I kept my work till I
 Should find one worthy of my treasury,
 Until Mahmud, the master of the earth,
 Endowed with Grace and bounty, he whose worth
 Both Moon and Saturn praise (Abu 1 Kasim!
 The crown of king of kings is fresh through him),
 Till he, the world-lord, came and sat him here
 Upon the throne of justice. Find his peer.
 His name hath crowned my work, his Grace divine
 Like ivory made this darkened heart of mine.
 He passeth all the Shahs that went before,
 And counteth not as ill the breath of yore.
 Dinars to him are dust, and him dismay
 Betideth not in festival and fray,
 For he from one that seeketh doth withhold
 Not sword in war-time nor at feast-time gold.
 May his throne flourish ever and still be
 The rapture of the spirits of the free!

v. 1556

§ 27

*How the Host of Arjasp marched to Balkh and how
 Luhrdsp was slain*

Now will we tell the warfare of Arjasp
 Afresh and by our insight clear the garth
 Of weeds:—Arjasp had tidings that the Shah
 Had set forth with his host toward Sistan,
 And gave commandment that Kuhram, the swordsman,
 Should lead the troops before him, for Kuhram

Was eldest-born to him and raised his head
 O'er radiant Sol. Arjasp said: "Choose thee horsemen
 War-worthy from the host and haste to Balkh,
 Which hath embittered and o'ercast our days.
 Those of our foes, those worshippers of Fire,
 Those Ahrimans, whom thou shalt take, behead,
 Burn up their homes, and turn their day to night.
 Smoke from the palace of Gushtasp must rise
 And lick the azure sky. If thou shalt find
 Asfandiyar with fetters on his feet
 Put thou an end to him; part instantly
 His body and his head, and make the world
 Re-echo with thy name. Throughout Iran
 The cities have been left at thy disposal,
 The foe—the scabbard—left for thee—the sword.
 I shall not loiter in Khallukh but follow
 Apace, recall our scattered troops, and lavish
 My hoarded wealth."

Kuhram replied: "Thy bidding
 Will I perform and pledge my life thereto."

When from its waist the sun drew forth its sword,
 And darksome night drew back its skirts therefrom,
 V. 1557 There gathered five score thousand of Khallukh
 About Arjasp—choice cavaliers and swordsmen.
 Kuhram led forth the army to Iran,
 While earth grew like an Ethiop's face for gloom,
 And coming to those marches spread his hands,
 And overthrew whome'er he saw. The Turkmans
 Had set, their hearts on vengeance, were prepared
 To pillage and to slay, and as they drew
 Anear to Balkh spake much and bitterly.
 Luhrasp heard of Kuhram, was grieved, and fared
 With travail. Thus he prayed: "Omnipotent!
 Thou art supreme o'er time's vicissitudes,
 Thoa art almighty, wise, and merciful,
 The Master of the shining sun. Preserve

GUSHTASP

My Faith, my person, and mine energies,
My watchful heart and intellect withal,
So that I may not perish in their hands
A thrall, or in dismay cry out for succour."

There was no chief or mace-armed cavalier
At Balkh. A thousand came from the bazar,
But all unfit for war. Luhrasp assumed
His mail what time the Turkman host drew nigh,
He left the oratory for the field,
And donned the Kaian casque. Old as he was
He roared out like a maddened elephant,
Bare in his hand an ox-head mace, and dashed
To earth therewith a warlock of the chiefs
At every charge till all folks said: " This noble
Is dealing buffets like Asfandiyar!"
Where'er he spurred he mingled dust with blood ;
The galls were split of all that heard his voice.
Kuhram said to the Turkmans : " Fight no longer
Against him single-handed, strive amain,
Surround him, and roar out like mighty lions."

Arose the crash of bills, the shouts of horsemen
All eager to monopolize the fray,
Whereat Luhrasp, abandoned midst the foe,
Invoked in his resourcelessness God's name,
For old age and the burning of the sun
Oppressed him, and his fortune went to sleep.
That veteran, that worshipper of God,
Fell headlong, smitten by the Turkmans' arrows;
The head that wore the crown came to the dust.
Then many cavaliers surrounded him;
They hacked his Kaian harness into bits,
His body-piecemeal with their scimitars.
They took him for a youthful cavalier,
But when they raised the helmet from his head,
And saw his ruddy cheek, his camphor hair,
And heavenly visage livid now with iron,'

All marvelled at the miracle, exclaiming:—
 " To think that one so old should sword it thus!
 Had but Asfandiyar himself come hither
 Our host would have been busy on this plain!
 Why have we come here with such puny powers,
 For we have come but as a flock to pasture ?"

Then to his comrades said Kuhram: " The toil
 And travail in the fight was due to this,
 That he who wore the crown was Shah Luhrasp—
 Sire of Gushtasp, the master of the world.
 As king of kings he had the Grace of God,
 And passed his life in feasting and the field,
 But in old age became a devotee,
 And plucked his heart away from crown and throne.
 Now will Gustasp, whose throne is thus bereaved,
 Quail for the diadem of king of kings."

V. 1559 The host reached Balkh, the world was wrecked with
 sack

And slaughter. Making for the Fane of Fire,¹
 For hall and palace decked with gold, they gave
 Them and the Zandavasta to the flames.
 The fane had eighty priests, God's worshippers,
 And all before the Fire the Turkmans slew,
 And swept that cult away. The Fire, that erst
 Zarduhsht had litten, of their blood did die; „
 Who slew that priest himself I know not I .²

¹ Ntisb Azar. See p. 93.

² Reading with P. Cy. p. 15. Zarduhsht is said to have been seventy-seven at the time of his death on the day Khurshid of the month Ardibihisht, i.e. on May 1, 583 B.C. WPT, v. 165, and xxx.

§ 28

*How Gushtasp heard of the Slaying of Luhrasp and
led his Army toward Balkh*

Gushtasp possessed a wife—a prudent dame,
 Wise, understanding, and high-minded. She,
 When she had dight herself in Turkman guise,
 And mounted on a fleet steed from the stable,
 Departed from the palace and set forth,
 Aghast at what had happened, toward Sistan.
 She tarried not to sleep at any stage,
 And ran a two-days' journey into one.
 Thus she continued till she reached Gushtasp
 In grief with tidings of Luhrasp, and said:—
 "Why hast thou tarried this long while and why
 Didst thou depart from famous Balkh at all?
 An army from Turan hath reached the city,
 And turned its people's day to bitterness.
 All Balkh is full of sack and massacre;
 Thou must return forthwith."

Gushtasp replied:—

"What grief is this? Why mourn a single raid?
 When I march forth all Chin will not withstand me."

She answered thus: "Talk not so foolishly;
 Things of great charge confront us now. The Turkmans
 Have slain at Balkh Luhrasp, the king of kings, V. 1560
 And turned our days to gloom and bitterness,
 Proceeded thence to Nush Azar and there
 Beheaded both Zarduhsht and all the archmages,
 Quenched in whose blood the radiant Fire expired,
 An outrage not to be accounted lightly.
 Thereafter they led off thy daughters captive;
 Take not so grave a matter easily.
 If there were nothing but Humai's dishonour
 Twould stir a sage's heart, and furthermore

There is thine other daughter, Bih Afrid,
 Till then kept hidden from a breath of air,
 Whom they have taken from her golden throne,
 And plundered of her bracelets and her crown."

Gushtasp, on hearing this, was filled with anguish,
 And showered from his eyelids gall of blood.
 He called to him the great men of Iran,
 And told before them all that he had heard,
 Called for a scribe, put by his crown, avoided
 His throne, sent cavaliers to every side
 With letters to his paladins, and said:—
 "Wash not your heads from soil, distinguish not
 Twixt up and down, and come ye all to court
 In armour and with mace and Ruman casque."

They bore the letter to each paladin
 That was a mighty man within the realm,
 And, when from all the Shah's realm there had gathered
 The troops and valiant horsemen of his host,
 He gave out pay and, marching from Sistan,
 Proceeded on his road toward famous Balkh.

- v. 1561 Arjdsp, on hearing that Gushtasp, the world-lord,
 Had come with army and with crown and throne,
 Assembled from Turan so vast a host
 That sun and moon were darkened with the dust.
 From sea to sea that host extended, none
 Could see the surface of the waste for troops,
 And when the dust-clouds of the armies met
 The earth grew dark and heaven azure-dim.
 The opposing hosts drew up for battle, armed
 With spears and swords and double-headed darts.
 Upon the Irdnian right prince Farshfdward
 Was posted—one that challenged rending lions;
 Upon the left the warrior Nastur,
 Son of Zarir—the chief; while at the centre
 Gushtasp, the world-lord, overlooked his powers.
 Kundur was stationed on the Turkman right

With infantry behind him with the baggage;
Kuhram, the swordsman, on the left; Arjasp
Was at the centre with the main. The din
Of trump and drum ascended from both hosts,
Earth turned to iron, air to ebony.
Thou wouldst have said: " The heavens flee away,
And earth is cracking underneath the weight!"
The heights of flint bowed at the chargers' neighs
And crash of axes; all the waste was full
Of heads laid trunkless in the dust and battered
By massive maces; swords flashed; arrows rained;
The heroes shouted in the fray; the stars
Sought flight; the troops grew prodigal of life;
Shafts fell around like hail; the wilderness
Was all a-groan with wounded trampled down
In multitudes beneath the horses' hoofs, v. 1562
The lion's maw their shroud and blood their bier;
The trunks were headless and the heads were trunkless;
The horsemen were like elephants a-foam,
And fathers had no time to mourn for sons.

Thus for three days and nights the heavens revolved,
All onslaught and reprisal, war and strife;
The moon's face reddened with the splash of blood,
Such was that battlefield! Then lion-like
Strove Farshid ward against Kuhram, the swordsman,
And was so sorely stricken that the life
Passed from his lion-body. Multitudes
Were slain amidst the Iranians, the land
Was wet with warriors' blood. Now Shah Gushtasp
Had eight and thirty sons, bold mountaineers
And horsemen on the plain; all were laid low;
The Shah's good fortune darkened at a blow.

§ 29

How Gushtasp was put to Flight by Arjasp

At length Gushtasp, when fortune had become
 So rugged, showed his back. The enemy
 Pursued him for two stages and were instant
 To take him captive. In the way before him
 There lay a mountain full of pasturage,
 Wherein there were a mill-stream and a mill,
 And having in its whole circumference
 But one sole path: thereof Gushtasp was ware,
 v. 1563 And heart-seared scaled the mountain with his troops,
 But left a force upon the road behind him.

Arjasp, arriving with his host, went round
 The mountain, but discovered not the path.
 On all sides they laid leaguer. When the Shah,
 That noble man, was left without resource
 His troops lit fires upon the mountain-top,
 And burnt thorns on the flints;¹ each leader slew
 A steed and pondered on his helpless plight.

The proud Shah, compassed thus, was sore dismayed,
 And called to him Jamasp, the veteran,
 Held talk at large about the stars, and said :—
 " Declare whate'er thou knowest of heaven's will,
 And wait not to be asked. Thou needs must tell
 Who is to succour me in this distress."

Jamasp, on hearing, rose and said: " Just king!
 If now the Shah will hearken to my words,
 Confiding in the process of the stars,
 I will discover to him what I know
 If he will recognise my truthfulness."

The Shah replied: " Whatever secret thing

¹ There is a play of words in the original between *khar* (thorns) and *khani* (flint).

Thou knowest, tell it to me and be brief;
 My head may touch the clouds, but heaven's changes
 I cannot 'scape."

Jamasp replied: " O Shah!

List to my words and let me have thine ear.
 Asfandiyar, the glorious, by thy bidding
 Is wearing chains in this his evil day.
 If he were set at liberty the Shah
 Would not be left on this high mountain-top."

Gushtasp replied: " O trusty counsellor,
 Who art a man of truth and of resource!
 When in my wrath I put him into bonds—
 The heavy chains by blacksmiths riveted—
 I was remorseful all the time and sought
 With aching heart to find a remedy
 For having bound him in the audience,
 Though he was guiltless, at his foeman's charge.
 I, if I see him on this day of battle,
 Will give him crown and throne and signet-ring;
 But who will dare to go to that beloved one,
 And free the innocent ?"

V. 1564

Jamasp said: " I

Will go, O king ! because the case is urgent."

Gushtasp rejoined: " O thou fulfilled with wisdom !
 Thy virtues are as music to my soul;
 Depart forthwith by night, greet him at large
 From me, and say: ' The man that did the wrong
 Hath left this world with anguish in his heart,
 While I, who acted as that little-wit
 Desired, repent that I have done amiss,
 And will prepare a goodly recompense.
 Now if thou wilt put vengeance from thy heart,
 And shalt bring down our foemen's heads to dust,
 For else the realm and throne have reached their end,
 And foemen will uproot the Kaian Tree,
 On thee, if thou shalt come, I will bestow

Crown, treasure, and whate'er I have amassed
 By toil, and will devote myself to prayer
 Thenceforth as did my sire Luhrasp, the world-lord.
 God is my witness to these words of mine,
 As is Jatnasp who is my counsellor.' "

Jamasp attired him in Turanian mail,
 And came down from the heights without a guide.

- V. 1565 Whenas that man of wisdom reached the plain
 He passed the army of the foe by night;
 To Gumbadan, the hold, he made his way,
 Preserved from ill hands and his evil day,

§ 30

How Jamasp visited Asfandiyar

One of Asfandiyar's exalted sons,
 Whom he named Nush Azar, was on the ramparts
 To see who came forth from the Iranian host,
 And advertise his sire. At sight of any
 He used to hurry from the walls forthwith.
 When he perceived Jamasp upon his way,
 And on his head a fair Turanian helm,
 He said : " A horseman from Turan hath come:
 I will descend and tell Asfandiyar."

He hastened downward from the castle-rampart,
 And spake on this wise: " Noble paladin!
 I-see a horseman coming in the distance,
 And on his head there is a sable helm.
 I will go see if he is from Gushtasp,
 Or from Arjasp, a foe. If he shall prove
 A Turkman then will I cut off his head,
 And fling his feckless body in the dust."

Said great Asfandiyar: " The traveller,
 Since he is unattended, is but lowly.
 In sooth he is a warrior from Iran,

GUSHTASP

And cometh unto us with some dispatch;
My sire hath put that helmet on his head
In apprehension of our valiant foes."

When Nush Azar, the paladin, had heard
He went in haste upon the castle-rampart;
He recognised Jamasp when close at hand,
Descended, and informed his glorious sire:—
"Jamasp is at the gate."

He had it opened,
The sage came in, did reverence and, coming
Before Asfandiyar, repeated to him
The message of Gushtasp, his sire, in full.

Asfandiyar replied: "O Memory
Of this world's heroes, wise, courageous,
And of exalted rank! why bow to one
In chains, for one in irons, hand and foot,
Is not of man's seed, but an Ahriman?
Thou givest me greeting from the king of kings,
So that thy heart is not informed by knowledge,
Since it is for Arjasp to greet me now,
Because the plain is all Iranians' blood.
They bound me innocent. Gurazm forsooth
Must be the Shah's son, I be fettered thus!
Mine irons are my witnesses to God
That I have had injustice from Gushtasp,
And that Gurazm's words pleased Ahriman,
Such was the recompense of all my toil,
While for my treasury 'tis stocked with irons.
Oh! may I ne'er forget this injury,
And stultify my wisdom through thy talk."

Jamasp replied: "O speaker of the truth,
World-taker, lion-thrower, bent on fame!
If thou art thus heart-wearied of thy sire
His throne is overturned; yet for the sake
Of pious Shah Luhrasp, slain by the Turkmans
In battle, and of those God-fearing priests,

SHAHNAMA OF FIRDAUSI

Zandavasta in their hands,
ur score were slaughtered—archimages
pure of heart, quenched in whose blood
ed Fire hath died within the fane—
il deeds cannot be accounted lightly.
SS thy heart with sorrow for thy grandsire,
e in thy wrath and let thy cheeks be pale,
or if thou art not stirred up to avenge him
Thou art not worshipful and well advised."

Asfandiyar made answer to him thus:—
" O famed, high-starred, heroic, and prevailing!
Reflect that for the old Luhrasp—that man
Of piety, the father of Gushtasp—
The son that sought erewhile his father's throne,
And his prerogative, will best seek vengeance."

Jamasp replied: " If thou wilt not avenge
Thy grandsire thou art void of principle.
The wise Humai and Bih Afrid, whose faces
No breath of air had seen, are in Turan
As prisoners, all misery and anguish,
And foot it wan of mien."

Asfandiyar

Thus answered : " Did Humai at any time
Remember me in my confinement here ?
And, further, as for noble Bih Afrid,
She never looked on me, as thou mightst say !
Why now should I distress myself for them ?
No one from them hath ever come to me.
A father well may see to his own daughters, -
A sire the better undertake for them."

Jamasp replied to him: " O paladin!
Thy sire, the world-lord, with his soul all gloom,
Is now upon a mountain with his chiefs,
With tearful eyes and unfed lips; the Turkmans
Beleaguer him; henceforth thou wilt not see
His head and crown. The Maker will condemn

GUSHTASP

Thy disregard of love and Faith. Thy brethren,
For thou hadst eight and thirty—Mountain-pards,
And Lions of the plain—all couch in dust
And brick, because the foe let none escape."

Asfandiyar rejoined: " I used to have
Full many a noble brother, and while I
Lay bound they all made merry! No one thought
Of wretched me! If I take action now
What profit, seeing that the foe hath raised
The reek from them ?"

Jamasp, on hearing this,
And noting how the captive's heart was seared,
Rose to his feet in sorrow and in anger,
With anxious heart and eyes fulfilled with tears,
And said to him : " O chief of paladins!
Although thy heart and mind are darkened thus,
What sayest thou of the case of Farshfdward,
Who went so heavily on thine account ?
Where'er he was, at fray or festival,
He was all pain and curses on Gurazm;
His body hath been slashed with scimitars,
Helm and cuirass are cloven, and his soul
Is breaking with his love for thee! Oh! pity
His weeping eyes."

When Farshfd ward was named
Asfandiyar wept blood, his heart was grieved,
He cried: " O wretched, valiant warrior!
O lion-hearted hero, chieftain, prince!
I have been wounded by those wounds of thine,
And I have bathed my cheeks in my heart's blood."

When he became composed he asked Jamasp:—
" What was thy purpose in concealing this ?
Give orders that some blacksmiths shall be brought,
And let them file the fetters from my feet."

Jamasp fetched blacksmiths, and they brought wi
them

THE SHAHNAMA OF FIRDAUSI

Their heavy hammers and their files of steel.
They filed the rings, the rivets, and the chains,
And all the bridge-like fetters made in Rum.
The bonds took long to file; the captive's heart,
Remiss no longer, grew impatient.
He said thus to a smith: "Thou awkward lout!
Thou bindest but thou canst not break the bonds!"

He drew his hands away, arose in dudgeon,
And, stretching out the chains to their full length,
Strained with his feet and struggled with his hands,
And brake in pieces fetter, ring, and chain.
The breaking of his bonds exhausted him,
The anguish overcame him and he swooned.
That reader of the stars who saw the marvel
Was full of praises of the noble prince.
Whenas the lusty hero had regained
His wits he ranged the bonds and chains before him,
And said: "These presents given by Gurazm
Have severed me from light and festival."

v. 1570 With aching body galled and stiff with bondage
He went off to the bath. He then demanded
The raiment of a king and therewithal
The armour of a paladin, and bade:—
"Bring my fleet charger, helm, and scimitar."

Now when his eye fell on his steed he called
Upon the Giver of all good, and said:—
'If I did wrong I have been vexed with bonds,
But-what hath this my prancing Barbary
one to be starved? Go groom and feed him up.'
He sent for smiths, the prowtest in their trade,
Tho came, repaired his arms, and hauberks made.

§ 31

How Asfandiyar saw his Brother Farshidward

Night came like vengeful Ahriman, the bells
Clanged at the gate, and Indian sword in hand v. 1571
Asfandiyar bestrode his royal steed.
He with Bahman and noble Nush Azar
Went forth on their long journey while Jamasp,
The minister of great Gushtasp, went first
As guide. Now when these warrior-cavaliers
Had come outside the walls, and reached the plain,
Asfandiyar, the chieftain, looked toward heaven,
And said : " O Judge whose words are true ! Thou art
The Maker, the Almighty, and illumest
The spirit of Asfandiyar. If I
Prevail and make the world strait for Arjasp,
Take vengeance on him for Luhrasp, the Shah,
And for the blood of all those blameless chiefs,
My very eyes—mine eight and thirty brothers,
Whose blood hath dyed the dust upon the plain—
I swear by God, the just Judge, to forego
Revenge upon my father for my bonds,
To build a hundred Fanés of Fire, and weed
The world of tyranny. None shall behold
A carpet 'neath my feet till I have built
A hundred hostels in the wilderness.
In parched wastes that no vulture traverseth,
And where no onager and other game
Set foot, will I have dug ten thousand wells,
And plant their mouths with trees. Out of my treasure
I will bestow a hundred thousand drachms
Upon the poor and every one that asketh.
I will convert the erring to the Faith,
And will lay low the heads of sorcerers,
While in God's presence will I stand and worship;

None ever shall behold me take mine ease."

He spake thus and urged on his battle-steed
Until he came to Farshidward, beheld him
Stretched on the dust in miserable case,
His prostrate form confounded by its wounds,
And, pouring from his eyes so many tears
As filled the wise physician with amazement,

- v. 1572 Exclaimed: " O Lion, seeker of the fray!
From whom hath this disaster come upon thee ?
On whom shall I avenge thee in the battle,
On Lion of the fray or Crocodile ?"

Thus Farshidward replied: " O paladin !
It was Gushtasp that wounded me to death.
Could Turkmans, if he had not fettered thee,
Have wrought this scath and likewise overthrown
Luhrasp, the hoary-headed, and all Balkh ?
None ever hath beheld or heard of ills
Such as Gurazm's words have brought upon us;
Yet murmur not, accept thy lot, and prove
A fruitful tree, for I shall pass away,
But needs must thou abide for evermore.
Remember me when I have gone, and glad
My spirit by thy bounty. So farewell,
Thou chief of paladins ! For ever live,
And be of ardent soul."

He spake and wanned;
That noble Lion, Farshidward, was gone.
AsfandiyAr clutched at his own cuirass,
Marred all the painted silk, and cried: " o Lord
Supreme and holy! lead me to take vengeance
For Farshidward, to send the dust-clouds flying
From stones and water, from Arjasp to set
The blood arstream, and give Luhrasp's soul peace."

With heart all vengeance and with head distraught
He laid his brother's corpse upon the saddle,
Then mounted to the heights, his brother's body

Bound on the bay, and said: "What at this present
Can I achieve for thee, how raise thy charnel ?

I have no gold, no silver, and no gems,
No bricks, no water, none to build a wall,
Nor any tree where I may lay thee down,
O noble chief! to slumber in the shade."

v. 1573

He stripped his brother's armour off and used
His turban and his jerkin as a shroud,
And thence departing came where Shah Gushtasp
Had fared so ill. He saw Iranians slain
In numbers that concealed the dust and stones,
And bitterly bewept those hapless ones
Whose fortunes were o'erthrown. There where the
fight

Had been most fierce he saw Gurazm's pale face,
His steed o'erthrown beside him where he lay
O'erstrewn with dust, and thus Asfandiyar
Addressed the slain: "O fool and of ill fortune!
Mark what a wise man of Iran once said,
When giving utterance to his secret thoughts :—
'A foe that's wise is better than a friend
Albeit in both their wisdom we commend,
For wise men think within their powers nor fret
Their souls by seeking what they ne'er can get/
Thou soughtest my position in Iran,
And broughtest this destruction on the world.
Thou hast deprived this kingdom of its lustre,
Hast practised artifice and uttered lies,
And all the blood poured out in this contention
Will be upon thee in the other world."

He turned his head, still weeping, from the waste,
And came upon the main of Turkman troops.
He saw the host extending seven leagues,
And such that heaven was aghast thereat.
A trench had been constructed round about,
More than an arrow's flight in width. This ditch

He managed with a hundred shifts to cross,
And reined his steed toward the level ground.

The Turkman outpost of some eighty men
Were on their rounds about the battlefield,
v. 1574 They came upon him with disordered ranks,
Came challenging and shouting, and inquired :—
" O lion-man! what seekest thou by night
Upon the battlefield ?"

He answered them :—
" All that ye care for on the battlefield
Are sleep and feast. When tidings reached Kuhram:—
' Asfandiyar hath made his passage through you,'
He said to me: ' Take thy sharp scimitar,
And bring the Day of Doom upon their souls.'"

Then, mindful of the battle with Gushtasp,
He drew his scimitar and laid about him,
O'erthrew full many of them on the road,
And thence departed toward the Shah's abode.

§32

How Asfandiyar came to the Mountain to Gushtasp

Asfandiyar climbed that high, flinty mountain,
And did obeisance when he saw his father,
Who seared at heart, arose, kissed, and caressed
His son's face, saying: " I thank God, my boy!
That I have seen thee happy and still ardent.
Regard me not with anger and dislike,
And be not slow to take revenge. Gurazm,
Malignant miscreant that he was, obscured
My heart toward my son, and ill hath come
Upon him for his calumnies, since evil
Befalleth evil men for their ill deeds.
Now by the Ruler of the world I swear,
Who knoweth all things open and concealed,

That if I prosper and o'ercome the foe
I will bestow the realm, the crown, and throne
On thee, establish many a shrine, and give thee
My secret hoards."

Asfandiyar replied :—

" Let me find favour in the monarch's sight;
It will be treasure, throne, and crown to me
If he shall be content with me, his slave.
The monarch knoweth that when I beheld
Upon the field the face of slain Gurazm
I shed tears o'er that slanderer and burned
To think what anguish he had caused the Shah.
Our past mishaps are now but wind to me.
Hereafter when I draw my vengeful sword,
And set my face to quit this rocky height,
I will not leave Arjasp, Ayas, or Chin,
Kuhram, Khallukh, or country of Turan."

v. 1575

The soldiers, hearing that Asfandiyar
Was freed from heavy bondage and ill-fortune,
Pressed on, troop after troop, upon the mountain
Before their chieftain, while the mighty men,
The alien, and akin bowed down to him.
Thus spake high-starred Asfandiyar: " Famed swordsmen!

Draw ye your watered blades, advance to vengeance,
And slay the foe."

The chieftains blessed him saying:—

" Thou art our crown and falchion of revenge!
We all will pledge our lives for thee and make
The sight of thee the rapture of our souls."

They spent the night in ordering the host,
And getting ready coat of mail and spear.
Gushtasp held further talk of fortune's ills
With glorious Asfandiyar and set
His eyes a-stream in telling of the blood
Of all those valiant youths that had been slain

Upon the battlefield, whose princely heads
Were now encircled by a crown of gore.

That very night the tidings reached Arjasp :—
" The son of Shah Gushtasp hath come to him.
He hath slain many scouts upon the way,
And those that were not slaughtered showed their
backs."

He was in dudgeon, called to him the magnates,
Held converse with Kuhram at large, and said:—
V. 1576 " Our thoughts were other of this war what time
The host set forth. I said: ' If we can catch
That div still chained the world will issue scathless,
I shall obtain the Iranian throne, and all
Will offer me their homage everywhere/
Now, since that div-begotten hath broke loose,
We deal in grief and sighs. None of the Turkmans
Can match him in the fight, so let us march,
Still blithe and yet unworsted, to Turan
While crown and throne are ours."

He bade to bring
The treasures and the steeds caparisoned—
The booty carried off from famous Balkh—
And charged Kuhram therewith. Arjasp possessed
Four sons, all younger than Kuhram, and these
Packed, and then loaded up a hundred camels,
Which went, each with a guide, by divers roads.
The king was full of terror and of haste,
He could not eat or take his ease or sleep.

There was among the troops a Turkman named
Gurgsar who came before the king, and said :—
" O monarch of the Turkmans and of Chin!
Fling not away thy glory for one man.
Yon host is smitten, beaten, and in flight,
Its fortune all astound, the Shah himself
Is all consumed with grief, his sons are slain,
And who hath come except Asfandiyar

To help him ? Yet thou break'st thy soldiers' hearts,
 And woundest by thy words without a battle!
 Wise kings fear not, poltroons cause ruin. No mace
 Hath fallen on a helm nor arrow struck
 A barded steed. I will encounter him,
 If he come forth, and fling him to the dust."

Arjasp, on hearing what he said and marking
 His courage and wise counsel, made reply :—
 " O warrior eager for the fray! name, birth,
 And parts are thine. If thou make good thy words,
 And prowess the corival of thy tongue,
 All from this tent up to the sea of Chin,
 And all the treasures of Iran, will I
 Bestow on thee; thou shalt command my host,
 And never will I swerve from thine advice."

v. 1577

Forthwith he gave the army to Gurgsar
 With lordship o'er the more part of the world.

Whenas the sun took up its golden shield,
 And dark night did obeisance, putting off
 Its musk-black raiment while the world's face grew
 All ruby-like in tint, a mighty host
 Descended from the heights. Asfandiyar,
 The ruler of the world, the valorous,
 Led on the troops himself. An ox-head mace
 Depended from his saddle. Shah Gushtasp
 Was at the centre of the host, his soul

v. 1578

Full of revenge upon Arjasp. Moreover,
 The offspring of Zarir, Nastur, at whom
 The lion wont to flee the wood, assumed
 His station on the right as general,
 And ordered all the battle under him.
 Gargwi, the warrior, upon the left
 Came forth as bright as Sol in Aries.

Arjasp on his side ranked his troops; the stars
 Saw not the plain for spears and blue steel swords; -
 The air was full of silken flags. The centre,

Where was Arjasp, seemed ebony; Kuhram
 Was on the right with trumpets and with tymbals,
 And on the left the monarch of Chigil,
 From whom a lion might take heart in fight.
 When king Arjasp beheld the mighty host
 Of chosen, lance-armed cavaliers he went,
 Chose out a height, and thence surveyed the armies
 On every side. The forces of the foe
 Frayed him, the world turned black before his eyes.
 Anon he bade the cmeleers to bring
 A hundred strings of camels from the waste,
 And said in private to the men of name:—
 "If this affair prove long, if victory,
 Success, and glory show not on our side,
 I and my friends will need for safety's sake
 To take the road upon these rapid beasts."

Now when between the lines Asfandiyar,
 Like some fierce lion with his lips afoam,
 Was wheeling like the turning firmament,
 And brandishing in hand the ox-head mace,
 V, 159 Thou wouldst have said: "The whole plain is his steed;
 His soul is greater than his skin can hold."

Arose the war-cry and the clarion's blare;
 The warriors of the host advanced. "The waste,"
 Thou wouldst have said, "hath grown a sea of blood,
 And all the air is Pleiad-like with swords."
 Then brave Asfandiyar rose in his stirrups
 And shouted, brandishing his ox-head mace
 Of steel, then, gripping it still tighter, slew
 Three hundred Turkmans of the central host,
 Exclaiming: "In revenge for Farshidward
 This day will I raise dust-clouds from the sea."

Then letting his swift charger have the reins
 He charged against the right wing of the foe,
 And slaughtered eight score of the warriors.
 Kuhram, when he beheld it, showed his back.

Asfandiyar exclaimed: " Thus I avenge
My grandsire whom my father loved so well,"
Then turned his reins toward the left, and all
The earth became as 'twere a sea of blood.
He slew of mighty men eight score and five,
All men of name possessed of crowns and wealth.
" Thus," said he, " I revenge my noble brothers,
Those eight and thirty who have passed away."

Arjasp, on seeing this, said to Gurgsar:—
" Our warriors in numbers numberless
Are slaughtered all; not one of them is left;
Not one remaineth still before the line.
I know not wherefore thou remainest silent,
Or why thou hadst so much to say before."

The words aroused the spirit of Gurgsar,
And he advanced before the line of battle.
Within his hand he bare a royal bow,
And poplar arrow with a point of steel.
As soon as he was near he aimed his shaft,
And struck the paladin upon the chest,
Asfandiyar hung over on his saddle
So that Gurgsar might deem: " The shaft hath pierced
His breastplate, and the prince's radiant form
Is wounded," and Gurgsar accordingly
Unsheathed his flashing falchion, purposing
To smite the head off from Asfandiyar;
But he, all fearless of disaster, loosed
The coiled up lasso from the saddle-straps,
And in the Maker's name, the Omnipotent's,
Flung it about his foe whose head and neck
Were taken in the toils. Asfandiyar
Then hurled Gurgsar all quaking to the ground,
Secured, firm as a rock, his hands behind him,
And, having set a halter round his neck,
Dragged him along the ground before the lines,
With blood-foam on his lips, toward the camp,

Dispatched him to the Shah's safe custody—
 That conquering monarch of the golden helm—
 And said: " Keep this man in the camp-enclosure
 In bonds and no wise think of slaying him
 Till we shall see how fortune will incline,
 And which side gain the day."

Departing thence

He led his whole host onward to the fray,
 And shouted to the troops: " Where is Kuhram,
 Whose flag is seen no more upon the right ?
 Where is Kundur, the swordsman, too—that taker
 Of Lions who was wont to pierce the mountains
 With spears and arrows ?"

They informed Arjasp :—

" Asfandiyar, the hero, hath encountered
 Gurgsar in light and ta'en him prisoner,
 Bold Lion though he was. The atmosphere
 Is violet-dim with swords of warriors,
 The banner blazoned with the wolf hath vanished."

That portent grieved Arjasp. He bade to bring
 The camels and then took the desert-route.
 He and his courtiers rode those lusty beasts,
 And led their chargers. Thus he left behind
 His army still upon the battlefield,
 While with his lords he fared toward Khallukh.

- v. 1581 Asfandiyar sent up a battle-shout,
 The mountain-top re-echoed at his voice.
 He shouted to the Iranians: " Brandish not
 Your scimitars of battle fruitlessly,
 But sheathe them in your foemen's hearts and blood,
 And pile on earth a mount Karun of slain."

The troops, inspired with vengeance, gripped their
 saddles,
 And host encountered host. Dust, stones, and grass
 Were saturate with gore, and had a mill
 Been standing there the blood had driven it.

The plain was all bestrewn with feet and trunks,
With severed heads and fists still grasping swords,
While still the cavaliers of war charged on,
And gave themselves no time for pillaging.
Now when the Turkmans heard: "Arjasp hath fled,"
The skins upon their bodies burst with grief;
Those that had steeds betook themselves to flight,
While all the rest threw down their casques and mail,
And came in sorrow to Asfandiyar,
Came with their eyes like spring. That mighty one
Accorded quarter and then ceased to slay.
He set a chief to guard them, and thenceforth
Grieved not his grandsire's death. He and his troops
Came to the Shah, breast, sword, and Ruman casque
All blood; it glued the falchion to his hand,
And his cuirass had galled him, chest and shoulder.
They washed his hand and scimitar in milk,¹
And drew the arrows from his mail, and then
The atheling, triumphant and unharmed,
Went forth and bathed him. Afterward he called
For raiment meet for worshippers and sought
The all-righteous Judge. Gushtasp, all fear and awe,
Made for a week thanksgiving with his son
Before the just Creator of the world.
Upon the eighth day, when Asfandiyar
Had come again, Gurgsar appeared before him,
Despairing of sweet life and all a-quake
With terror like a willow in the wind,
And said: "O prince! my death will not renown thee;
I will attend thee as a slave and ever
Guide thee to good, abate all future ills,
And show thee how to reach the Brazen Hold."

The prince bade take Gurgsar bound hand and foot,
Just as he was, back to the camp-enclosure,
And went to the encampment of Arjasp—

¹ "pour le separer" (Mohl).

The slayer of Luhrasp—distributed
 The spoils midst horse and foot, committed all
 The captives taken to his chiefs, and slew
 Those that had given the army cause to rue.

§ 33

*How Gushtasp sent Asfandiyar the second Time to
 fight Arjasp*

Asfandiyar, on his return to camp,
 Took counsel with the Shah about Luhrasp,
 And the revenge for Farshfdward and all
 Those men renowned upon the day of battle.
 To him Gushtasp said : " Thou, O mighty man!
 Rejoicest while thy sisters are in bondage.
 Oh! happy they that died upon the field,
 Not frantic with dishonour from the Turkmans!
 When men behold me sitting on the throne
 What will my subjects say ? So long as life
 Endureth I shall weep for this disgrace, ,
 And burn within my brain. By most high God,
 The Omnipotent, I pledge myself—if thou
 Shalt go without disaster to Turan,

- Y. 1533 Courageously confront the Dragon's breath,
 And free thy sisters from the Turkmans, I
 Will yield to thee the crown of empire, treasure
 Which thou hast earned not, and the throne of great-
 ness."

Asfandiyar replied: " May none behold
 A time devoid of thee. I am a slave
 To thee, my sire! I do not seek the kingship,
 And hold my soul and body as thy ransom.
 I am not fain to sit upon the throne
 And rule in person. I will go in quest
 Of vengeance on ArjAsp, spare neither field

Nor fell within Turan, and will restore
My sisters from their bondage to their thrones
All through the fortune of the exalted Shah,
The master of the world."

Gushtasp invoked
A blessing on him, saying: "Now may wisdom
Be with thee ever, in thy going forth
May God protect thee, and the throne be thine
On thy return."

He called the host together
From all parts where were warriors or archmages,
And from among them chose twelve thousand men,
All skilful cavaliers of high renown,
Distributing to them a donative
That well contented them. He furthermore
Bestowed upon Asfandiyar a throne,
And such a jewelled crown as monarchs use.
Then from the portal of the royal court
A shout rose: "Bring the princes' noble steeds."

They bore the tent-enclosure to the plain,
They bore the eagle-standard, and the host
Marched out mid dust that gloomed the radiant sun.
From palace plainward went Asfandiyar,
And saw an army ready dight for war.

PART II

THE STORY OF THE SEVEN STAGES

ARGUMENT

The poet, after inditing a Prelude in praise of Mahmud, tells how Asfandiyar set forth with his host to rescue his sisters from the Brazen Hold; how he met with divers adventures by the way, captured the Brazen Hold by a stratagem, delivered his sisters, slew Arjasp, defeated the Turanians, and returned in triumph to his father.

NOTE

In this Part the rivalry between the two greatest heroes of Iranian legend proper, the priestly and the popular hero—Asfandiyar and Rustam—may be said to get fairly under way. For the present it is a rivalry of achievement only. In Part III. it is a personal contention in which every faculty of mind and body is exerted to the utmost in a desperate struggle that results tragically for both protagonists. This rivalry in legend may be said to have commenced even in Part I., where, just as Rustam delivered Tus and the Iranian host when beleaguered by the Turkmans on Mount Hamawan, so Asfandiyar delivers Gushtasp and his army in similar circumstances from Arjasp.² In the present Part, however, the rivalry becomes more pronounced. As Rustam went alone to release Kai Kaus from imprisonment in Miizandaran and encountered seven adventures on his way, so Asfandiyar goes to Turan to rescue his enslaved sisters and has a similar series of difficulties to overcome. Again, just as Rustam twice donned merchant's garb, on one occasion to get possession of Mount Sipand,³ and on another to rescue Bizhan when captive in the pit,⁴ so Asfandiyar assumes a like disguise to win the Brazen Hold.⁵ We should notice further that though the parallel expeditions of Rustam and Asfandiyar pass under the same

¹ Vol. iii. p. 132 seq.

² p. 106 seq.

³ Vol. i. p. 329 seq.

⁴ *Id.* iii. 334 seq.

⁵ p. 143 seq.

name,¹ yet the priestly redactors of the latter's legend have taken care that his achievements should be attended with more pomp and circumstance than his rival's. Thus Rustam goes alone to Mazandaran,² but Asfandiyar, whose princely rank has to be recognised, makes his expedition to Turan accompanied by his brother and minister—Bishutan—and an army. This, however, is not allowed to militate against the merit of his exploits. When an adventure has to be achieved, the hero sets forth alone, while Bishutan and the troops remain at a respectful distance in the rear till all is over, and then come up to offer their congratulations. Again, Rustam sleeps through his first adventure—the killing of a lion—and only wakes up to find that his steed Rakhsh has done the business for him.³ Asfandiyar slays successively and single-handed two monstrous wolves and a lion and lioness.⁴ The third adventure of both is the slaying of a dragon.⁶ Rustam succeeds with the help of Rakhsh, Asfandiyar with the assistance of a break and pair of horses! In the next adventure both, after an interlude of wine, lute, and song, put to death a witch;⁶ Ghul, however, whom Asfandiyar slays, is represented as being the more formidable of the two beguilers. Finally, the taking of the Brazen Hold and the slaying of Arjasp by Asfandiyar⁷ evidently is intended to eclipse Rustam's capture of Mount Sipand⁸ and his encounter with the White Div in the cave.⁹ We may add that both heroes have a prisoner to guide them during part of their respective expeditions. Rustam rewards Ulad.¹⁰ Asfandiyar slays Gurgsar.¹¹ The champion of the Faith must not show a mistaken mercy to infidels! Evidently, however, from what we have seen above, it was not considered enough that Asfandiyar should be merely a great religious hero; it was desired that he should be a great popular hero as well, and surpass Rustam on the latter's own ground, for Rustam's Haft Khwan obviously is the original one. There seems also to be a malicious hit at Rustam in Asfandiyar's fifth adventure,¹² that in which he kills the Simurgh, the traditional guardian of the race of Zal. Popular legend, however, stood firm on behalf of its great hero; it refused to supersede him or to acquiesce in the death of the Simurgh; on the contrary, it kept the great bird alive so that it might compass indirectly its own revenge by providing Rustam with the means of vanquishing Asfandiyar. Worst of in this world, and to redress the balance, priestly tradition called in

¹ Haft Khwan. See Vol. ii. p. 29.

² *Id.* ii. 44, iv. 296.

³ *Id.* ii. 45.

⁴ pp. 122, 124.

⁵ Vol. ii. p. 48, and p. 125.

⁶ *Id.* 50, and p. 128.

⁷ p. 152.

⁸ Vol. i. p. 330.

⁹ *Id.* ii. 59.

¹⁰ *Id.* 76.

¹¹ p. 141.

¹² p. 131.

aid the next, and declared Rustam's lot therein to be an unhappy one. This conflict between the legends of the two heroes is typified in the story of their personal encounter in Part III., and we shall gather from Firdausi's splendid version of it, "the deepest conflict of soul in the poem and one of the profoundest in all national epics," as Professor Noldeke justly calls it,¹ that after centuries probably of unconscious give and take the conflicting claims of the two protagonists were compromised, and their combined legend settled down into the marvellous equilibrium which now characterizes it.

§ I

The Praise of Mahmud the great King

- V. 1584 The Seven Stages will I next set forth¹
 In words both novel and of dainty worth.
 Oh! may the world's Shah live for ever, may
 Its potentates be slaves beneath his sway!
 He showed his visage like bright Sol above,
 And graced the surface of the earth with love.
- V, 1585 Sol was in Aries when first he wore
 The crown, and East and West rejoiced therefore.
 The thunder-peal is rolling o'er the hills,
 And tulip and narcissus throng the rills,
 The patient tulip, arch narcissus, yea
 And awesome spikenard and pomegranate gay.
 The clouds have hearts of fire and tearful eyes,
 And bursts of anger mix with melodies.
 The levin flasheth and the waters leap
 Till at the din thou rousest from thy sleep.
 Thus wakened look abroad and call the scene
 Brocade or painted by Mani in Chin,²
 A scene that, bright in sunshine, having spied
 The tulip and narcissus still wet-eyed,
 Will laugh and cry : " Ye minxes! thus again
 I weep for love of you, not wrath or pain."

¹ NIN, § 35. Cf. too, § 30.

² Of. Vol. ii. p. 19 note.

GUSHTASP

Earth hath no laughter while the heaven is dry.
I do not call our great king's hand the sky,
Which only giveth forth its rains in spring,
For such is not the usance of a king.
As Sol, when it ariseth gloriously
In Aries, such shall the Shales hand be,
For whensoever there cometh to his hand
A wealth of pearls or musk from sea or land,
The radiance that is his he doth not scant
To proud-necked monarch and to mendicant.
Abu'l Kasim ! our great Shah's hand is still
Thus generous alike to good and ill.
He never slackeneth in bounteousness,
And never resteth on the day of stress,
Delivereth battle when the times demand,
And taketh heads of monarchs in his hand,
But largesseth the humble with his spoils,
And maketh no account of his own toils.
Oh! may Mahmud still rule the world, still be
The source of bounty and of equity!
Now list to what an ancient sage hath told,
And learn the legend of the Brazen Hold.

THE SEVEN STAGES OF ASFANDIYAR

§ 2

THE FIRST STAGE

How Asfandiydr dew two Wolves

A rustic bard hath spread the board and there
Set forth " The Seven Stages" as the fare.
He took within his hand a cup of gold,
And of Gushtasp and of the Brazen Hold,
And of the doings of Asfandiyar,

His journey and the counsels of Gurgsar,
 Spake thus:—Now when embittered, tongue and soul,
 Asfandiyar reached Balkh he left his sire,
 And set out with Gurgsar toward Turan.
 He marched until he came where two roads met,
 And camped there with his host, bade spread the board,
 And furnish wine and harp and minstrelsy,
 While all the captains of the host drew near,
 And sat at table with the king of men,
 By whose directions presently Gurgsar,
 In miserable plight, was brought before him,
 And furnished with a golden goblet filled
 Four times successively. Thereafter said
 Asfandiyar to him: "Thou luckless one!
 I will advance thee to the crown and throne,
 Will give thee all the kingdom of the Turkmans,
 And will exalt thee to the shining sun,
 As soon as I return victorious,
 If thou wilt tell me truly what I ask,
 v. 1587 Nor will I harm thy children, kith or kin;
 But if thou go about to utter lies
 In any way they will not pass with me,
 My sword shall cleave thee, and the hearts of all
 Shall tremble at thy fate."

Gurgsar replied:—

"O famous, glorious Asfandiyar!
 From me the king shall hear naught but the truth,
 And be it thine to act the kingly part."

"Where is the Brazen Hold," Asfandiyar
 Said, "for its marches march not with Iran?
 What roads are there to it? How many leagues?
 How can it be approached without mishap?
 Say too how many troops there are within it,
 And tell me what thou knowest of its height."

"O kind and glorious Asfandiyar!"
 Gurgsar replied, "three roads lead hence to what

GUSHTASP

While bountifully largessing the sage
That heedeth the prescriptions of his age.
I raise him in this world a monument,
Which, while men live, shall be still evident
In this my story of the Shahs of old,
Of bygone horsemen and the great and bold,
Compact of feast and fight, of ancient lore
And rede, of many a gest of days of yore,
Of knowledge, Faith, of scruple and advice,
And guidance furthermore to Paradise.
Of all the things that earn our monarch's praise,
The things of chiefest profit in his days,
This best will serve to keep his memory rife,
And live as part and parcel of his life,
And I am hoping to live too till I
Receive his gold that, when I come to die,
I too may leave my monument with things
Drawn from the treasury of the king of kings.

And now I turn back to the words of Sarv,
The Light of Sahl, son of Mahan, at Marv.

*How Rustam went to Kabul on behalf of his
Brother Shaghad*

Thus saith the ancient sage, that storied man
Of parts and eloquence:—Behind Zal's curtains
There dwelt a slave—a harpist and reciter—
And this handmaiden bore to him a son
As radiant as the moon, a horseman Sam
In form and aspect, and a cause of joy V. 1731
To all that noble house. The astrologers
And men of science—chosen cavaliers
Both from Kabul and from Kashmir, alike
The worshippers of God and of the Fire—
Went with their Ruman tables in their hands,

THE SHAHNAMA OF FIRDAUSI

h one took the aspect of the sky
its favour toward the little child,
gazers found a portent in the stars,
ad looked at one another. Then they said
To Zal, the son of Sam, the cavalier:—
" O thou remembered by the stars of heaven!
We have explored the secret of the sky:
Tis unpropitious to this little child,
For when this pretty infant shall grow up,
And reach the days of strength and hardihood,
He will destroy the family of Sam,
The son of Nariman, and wreck their sway.
Through him Sistan will be fulfilled with uproar,
fran embroiled, and all folks' days embittered,
But afterward his tarriance will be brief."

Zal, son of Sam, was grieved thereat, invoked
The Judge of all, and prayed: " O Guide of men,
Sustainer of the turning sky, my Refuge
And Stay in everything, who showest me
What rede to follow and what way to go,
And madest heaven and the stars withal,
Have we misdoubted of such excellence ?
Be ours contentment, rest, and happiness."

The chieftain gave his son the name of Shaghad.
He kept the child till he was weaned and grew
Observant, full of charm, and talkative;
Then, when the boy was growing strong of limb,
Dispatched him to the monarch of Kabul.
Now when Shaghad became a lofty Cypress
In height, a horseman puissant with the lasso

"V. 1732 And mace, that potentate took note of him,
Esteemed him fit for royal crown and throne,
Rejoiced to look on him and on account
Of his high birth bestowed on him a daughter,
And with that noble daughter sent besides
Fit presents from the spacious treasury,

GUSHTASP

Arjasp hath titled Battlestead.' One route
Will take thy troops three months, the second two.
The first hath water, grass, and towns, and chiefly
Pertaineth to the chieftains of Turan.
The second road, that which will take two months,
Will furnish for the troops but little provand;
There is no grass or water for the beasts,
And thou wilt find no camping-grounds. The third
Will occupy but seven days; the troops
Will reach the Brazen Hold upon the eighth,
But that road is all lions, wolves, and dragons,
And none can scape their claws; yet mightier
Than lion, wolf, and savage dragon are
A witch's charms, who raiseth from the deep
One to the moon and flingeth to the abyss
Another headlong. There are wastes, simurghs,
And bitter frosts which rise like blasts and cut
The trees. Then will appear the Brazen Hold,
And none e'er saw, or heard of, such another.
It toppeth the dark cloud-rack. Arms and troops
Abound within it. Waters and a river—
A sight to cheer the soul—environ it.
The monarch crosseth to the plain by boat
When he will hunt, but should he stay within
For five score years the plain could furnish naught
That he would need, because inside the hold
Are tilth and pasture, fruit-trees and a mill."
Asfandiyar, on hearing this, was troubled
Awhile and sighed, but said: "There is no way
For us save this; the short road is the best
In this world," and Gurgsar retorted thus:—
"O king! none e'er by puissance and pains
Hath made the passage of the Seven Stages
Without foregoing life."

The chieftain answered :—

If thou art with me thou shalt see the heart

And strength of Ahriman. What, sayest thou,
Will meet me first ? What must I fight for passage ?"

Gurgsar replied: " O famed and fearless man !
Two wolves, each like a lusty elephant,
A male and female, having horns like stags
And all a-gog to make a fight of lions,
Broad in the neck and breast and thin of flank,
With monstrous elephants' tusks, first will confront
thee."

Asfandiyar then bade lead back Gurgsar
Bound as he was in miserable plight,
And blithe himself assumed his Kaian casque,
And held his court.

When Sol displayed its crown
On high, and heaven showed earth its mysteries,
The din of drums rose from the royal tent,
Earth turned to iron, air to ebony,
While in high spirits and with fair array
The prince set forward toward the Seven Stages,
And toward Turan. When he approached the First
He chose a veteran among the host,

V. 1589 A watchful man, hight Bishiitan, who guarded
The army from the foe, and said to him:—
" Maintain good discipline among the troops.
I am disturbed by what Gurgsar hath said,
And will go on. If evil shall befall me
It must not come upon my followers."

He went and armed; they girthed his night-hued
steed.

The chief, when he had drawn anigh the wolves,
Sat firmly like a mighty elephant.
The wolves beheld his breast and neck, his waist,
His warrior-handgrip, and his iron mace,
And like grim elephants and keen for fight
Made at him from the plain. The hero strung
His bow and, roaring like a rending lion,

Rained arrows down upon those Ahrimans,
 And hardily employed the horsemen's sleights.¹
 The steel-tipped shafts disabled both the beasts,
 And neither could approach unscathed. With joy
 Asfandiyar perceived them growing weak
 And sore distressed, unsheathed his watered glaive,
 And charged. He hacked their heads and made the
 dust

Mire with their blood, lit from his noble steed,
 Acknowledging his helplessness to God,
 And washed the wolves' gore from his arms and person,
 Then sought a spot that had not been defiled²
 Upon the sand and turning toward the sun,
 With troubled heart and cheeks besmirched with dust,
 Exclaimed: "O righteous Judge! Thou hast bestowed
 Upon me strength, Grace, prowess. Thou hast laid
 These beasts upon the dust and to all good v. 1590
 Art Guide."

When Bishutan came with the host
 They saw the hero at the place of prayer.
 The warriors were astonished at his exploit,
 And all the troops thought: "Shall we call these wolves
 Or lusty elephants? May such a heart
 And sword and hand live ever! Never may
 The throne of kingship, majesty, and feast,
 And host lack him."

The wary warriors
 Approached and pitched the tent-enclosure round him;
 They set a golden board whereat to dine,
 Partook of victuals and called out for wine.

¹ "et se precipita dans le danger *qui jusque-la* avait accable' tous les cavaliers" (Mohl).

² "Un endroit pur *de sang*" (*Id.*).

§3

THE SECOND STAGE

How Asfandiyar slew two Lions

As for Gurgsar his portion was chagrin
 About those fierce wolves and Asfandiyar,
 Who bade the prisoner be brought before him.
 They brought him quaking, with his face all tears.
 The prince bestowed on him three cups of wine,
 And asked: "What wonder shall I next behold
 By thine account?"

He answered thus the chief:—

"O monarch crowned and leonine of heart!
 Upon the next stage lions will assail thee,
 Such as no crocodile would dare encounter;
 The lusty eagle, valiant though it be,
 Will fly not in their path."

Asfandiyar

Laughed with light heart, and said: "O feckless Turk-
 man!

Tomorrow thou shalt see a valiant man
 Address the lion with the scimitar."

When night grew dark the monarch gave command,
 And they resumed the march. He led the host
 Apace amid the gloom, blood in his eyes,

- V. 1591 Despite at heart, and when the sun had doffed
 Its dusky cloak and donned brocade of gold
 He reached the station for the brave—the plain
 Where he must fight the lions. He commanded
 That Bishutan should come to him, advised him
 At large, and said: "I go to fight in person,
 Committing this exalted host to thee."

He went his way, and drawing near the lions
 Turned all the world to darkness in their hearts.

GUSHTASP

There were a lion and a lioness,
And bravely both came forth to fight with him,
The lion first. He smote it with his sword;
Its face grew coral-hued; 'twas cloven from head
To midriff, which appalled the lioness,
Yet, like her mate, she came on savagely.
The chieftain smote her on the head, which fell
And rolled upon the sand. Her paws and breast
Were tulip-hued with blood. He bathed himself
And, looking to all-holy God alone
As his Protector, said: "O righteous Judge!
Thou hast destroyed these creatures by my hand."

Meanwhile the troops came up, and Bishutan
Surveyed the lions' breasts and limbs while all
Acclaimed Asfandiyar. That valiant leader
Thereafter went to his pavilion where
They served to that pure prince delicious fare.

§ 4

THE THIRD STAGE

How Asfandiyar slew a Dragon

Asfandiyar then ordered to his presence
The luckless and malevolent Gurgsar,
Gave him three goblets filled with rosy wine,
And, when the wine had cheered that Ahriman,
Addressed him thus and said: "Ill-fated wretch
Tell what thou knowest of tomorrow's sight."

Gurgsar returned reply: "High-minded king
May evil-doers ne'er approach to harm thee.
Gone hast thou into battle like a fire,
And made a shift to over-pass these bales,
'But know'st not what will come on thee tomorrow.
Have mercy then upon thy wakeful fortune,

For when tomorrow thou shalt reach the stage
 A greater task by far confronteth thee.
 There will encounter thee an awesome dragon,
 Whose breath doth draw forth from the deep the fish.
 A flame of fire proceedeth from its maw;
 Its body is a mountain made of flint.
 Now if thou wilt retrace thy steps 'tis well;
 My very soul is pleading in this counsel.
 Thou hast not any pity for thyself,
 And by that token came this host together."

Asfandiyar replied: "Thou evil one!
 I mean to drag thee in thy chains with me
 To be a witness that this sharp-clawed dragon
 Escapeth not my trenchant scimitar."

At his command some carpenters were fetched,
 And therewithal some long and heavy beams.
 He had a goodly wooden carriage built
 All set about with swords and with a box,
 Framed by a clever carpenter, whereon
 That seeker of the diadem sat down,
 And harnessed to the break two noble steeds
 To put it to the proof. He drove awhile
 In mail, armed with a falchion of Kabul,
 And helmed for fight. Or ever all was ready
 For battle with the dragon night grew dark,
 As 'twere a negro's face, while Luna showed
 Her crown in Aries. Asfandiyar
 Gat on his steed Shiilak; his noble host

v 1593 Marched after him. Next day when it was light,
 And night's black flag was furled, the heroic world-lord
 Assumed his breastplate and resigned the host
 To glorious Bishutan, had break and box,
 Wherein he sat, brought forth, attached two steeds
 Of noble stock, and sped toward the dragon.
 Afar it heard the rumble and beheld
 The prancing of the battle-steeds. It came,

Like some black mountain, and thou wouldst have
said:—

"The sun and moon are darkened." Its two eyes
Seemed fountains bright with blood, while from its
gullet

Fire issued, and like some dark cavern gaped
Its jaws. It bellowed at Asfandiyar,
Who, seeing the monster, drew his breath and turned
To God for help. The horses strove to 'scape
The dragon's mischief, but it sucked them in,
Them and the break, and in his box dismayed
The warrior. In the dragon's gullet stuck
The sword-blades, and blood poured forth like a sea;
It could not free its gullet, for the swords
Were sheathed within it. Tortured by the points
And chariot the dragon by degrees
Grew weak, and then the gallant warrior,
Arising from the box, clutched his keen glaive
With lion-grip and hacked the dragon's brains
Till fumes of venom rising from the dust
O'erpowered him; he tumbled mountain-like,
And swooned away. Then Bishutan and all
His mighty host came up in tears and grief
Lest ill should have befallen Asfandiyar,
The troops all wailed, dismounted, and advanced
Afoot while Bishutan came hurrying,

V. 1594

And poured rose-water o'er the hero's head.
Now when the atheling had oped his eyes
He thus addressed the exalted warriors:—
"The venom's fumes o'ercame me, for the dragon
Ne'er struck me."

Rising from the ground like one
Awakening from a drunken drowse he sought
The water, plunged therein, and bathed, bespeaking
A change of raiment from his treasurer.
Then in the presence of all-holy God

He wallowed in the dust and wept, exclaiming :—
 " Who could have slain that dragon if the World-lord
 Had not assisted him ?"

His soldiers too
 Bent to the earth and praised the righteous Judge;
 But thus to find alive Asfandiyar,
 Whom he thought dead, was grievous to Gurgsar.

§5

THE FOURTH STAGE

How Asfandiyar slew a Witch

Asfandiyar pitched by the water-side
 His tent-enclosure while the troops camped round him.
 He set forth wine, called boon-companions,
 Rose to his feet, and drank to Shah Gushtasp,
 Commanding too to bring Gurgsar who came
 Before him, quaking. Then Asfandiyar
 Gave him to drink three cups of royal wine,
 Spake laughingly with him about the dragon,
 And said: " Thou worthless fellow! now behold
 How with its breath that dragon sucked us in!
 When I go forward for another stage
 What greater toils and troubles are in store ?"

Gurgsar replied: " O conquering prince! thou hast
 The fruit of thy good star. When thou alightest
 Tomorrow at the stage a witch will come
 To greet thee. She hath looked on many a host,
 But quailed at none. She turneth waste to sea
 At will and maketh sunset at mid day.

- v. 1595 Men call her Ghiil, O Shah ! Face not her toils
 In these thy days of youth. Thou hast o'ercome
 The dragon; now turn back; thou shouldst not bring
 Thy name to dust,"

The atheling replied:—

"Tomorrow, knave! thou shalt recount my prowess,
 For I will break the warlocks' backs and hearts,
 So will I maul that witch, and trample down
 Their heads by might of Him, the one just God."

When day donned yellow weeds, and this world's
 Lustre

Sank in the west, he marched on, packed the loads,
 With prayer to God, the Giver of all good,
 And led the army onward through the night.

When Sol had raised its golden casque, begemming
 The Ram's face, and the champaign was all smiles,
 The prince gave up the host to Bishutan,
 And took a golden goblet filled with wine,
 Called for a costly lute and, though he went
 To battle, dight himself as for a feast.
 He had in view a wood like Paradise;
 Thou wouldst have said: "The sky sowed tulips
 there."

The sun saw not within it for the trees,
 And streamlets like rose-water flowed around.

He lighted from his steed as seemed him good,
 And, having chosen him a fountain's marge
 Within the forest, grasped the golden goblet.
 Now when his heart was gladdened with the wine
 The hero took the lute upon his lap,
 And out of all the fulness of his heart
 Began to troll this ditty to himself:—

" Oh ! never is it mine to see
 Both wine and one to quaff with me,
 But mine 'tis ever to behold
 The lion and the dragon bold,
 And not, from bales' clutch, liberty.

Tis not my lot to look upon
 On earth some glorious fay-cheeked one,
 Yet now if God will but impart
 A winsome breaker of the heart
 The longing of mine own is won."

Now when she heard Asfandiyar the witch
Grew like a rose in springtide, saying thus:—
"The mighty Lion cometh to the toils
With robe and lute and goblet filled with wine."

Foul, wrinkled, and malevolent she plied
Her magic arts amid the gloom and grew
As beauteous as a Turkman maid, with cheek
As 'twere brocade of Chin and musk-perfumed,
Of cypress-height, a sun to look upon,
With musky tresses falling to her feet.
Her cheeks like rosaries, she drew anear
Asfandiyar, with roses in her breast.
The atheling, when he beheld her face,
Plied song and wine and harp more ardently,
And said: "O just and only God! Thou art
Our Guide upon the mountain and the waste.
I wanted even now a fay-faced maid
Of beauteous form as my companion;
The just Creator hath bestowed her on me,
Oh! may my heart and pure soul worship Him."

He plied her with musk-scented wine and made
Her face a tulip-red. Now he possessed
A goodly chain of steel which he had kept
Concealed from her. Zarduhsht, who brought it
down

From Paradise for Shah Gushtasp, had bound it
About the prince's arm. Asfandiyar
Flung it around her neck; her strength was gone;
She took a lion's form. The atheling
Made at her with his scimitar, and said:—
"Thou wilt not injure me though thou hast reared
An iron mountain. Take thy proper shape,
For now the answer that I make to thee
Is with the scimitar."

Within the chain
There was a fetid hag, calamitous,

With head and hair like snow, and black of face.
 With trenchant sword he smote her on the head, V. 1597
 Which with her body came down to the dust.
 Sight failed, so loured the sky when that witch died,
 While blast and black cloud veiled the sun and moon.
 The atheling clomb to a hill and shouted
 As 'twere a thunder-clap. Then Bishutan
 Came quickly with the host, and said : " Famed prince!
 No crocodile or witch, wolf, pard and lion,
 Can stand thy blows, and by that token thou
 Wilt be exalted still. Oh ! may the world
 Desire thy love!"

The head-piece of Gurgsar
 Flamed at these triumphs of Asfandiyar.

§ 6

THE FIFTH STAGE

How Asfandiyar slew the Simurgh

The atheling laid face upon the ground
 Awhile before the Maker of the world,
 Then pitched his camp-enclosure in the wood.
 They spread the board in fitting mode and then
 Asfandiyar gave orders to the deathsman:—
 " Bring hither in his bonds that wretch Gurgsar."

They brought him to the prince who, seeing him,
 Gave him three cups of royal wine. Now when
 The ruddy wine had gladdened him thus said
 Asfandiyar: " Thou wretched Turkman! mark
 Upon the tree the head of that old witch,
 ' Who turneth,' so thou saidst, ' the plain to sea,"
 And doth exalt her o'er the Pleiades/
 And now what marvel shall I see next stage,

Judged by the standard of this witch ?"

He answered :—

" O Elephant of war in battle-time!

Upon this stage thou hast a harder task:

Be more than ever cautious and alert.

V. 1598 Thou wilt behold a mount, with head in air,

And thereupon a bird imperious,

- One like a flying mountain, combative,
And called Simurgh by merchants. With its claws
It beareth off the elephant at sight,
The pard on land, the crocodile from water,
And feeleth not the effort. Weigh it not
With wolf and witch. Upon its mountain-home
It hath two young,¹ their wills to hers affined,
And when it flieth the earth is impotent,
The sun is put to shame. 'Twill profit thee
To turn back for thou canst not strive against
Simurgh and mountain-height."

The hero laughed.

" A wonder!" he exclaimed. " I will sew up

Its shoulders with mine arrows, cleave its breast

With Indian scimitar, and bring its head

From height to dust."

When bright Sol showed its back,

Which ruffled all the bosom of the west,

The chief of warriors led the army forth,

And pondered that account of the Simurgh.

Thus he and host fared onward all the night.

Whenas the shining sun rose o'er the mountains

The Lamp of time gave freshness to the earth,

Transforming dale and plain. Asfandiyar

Gave up the army to its chief² and took

To steed and box and break. He sped along,

Like an imperious blast, and spying in air

A peak stayed in its shadow break and steed,

¹ " I I a deux petits qui sont grands comme lui " (Mohl). ² Bishutan.

Absorbed in contemplation. The Simurgh
 Marked from the mount the box, the troops behind it,
 And all their trumpeting, and, swooping down
 Like some dark cloud obscuring sun and moon,
 Essayed to seize the chariot with its talons,
 As leopard seizeth quarry, but transfixed
 Its legs and pinions with the swords, and all
 Its might and glory passed away. It beat
 Awhile with claws and beak while strength remained, V. 1599
 And then was still. On seeing this its young
 Flew off with screams and weeping tears of blood
 Down from the eyry, blurring every eye
 Beneath their shade. When the Simurgh thus sank
 With all its wounds and bathed steeds, box, and break
 In blood, Asfandiyar, all armed and shouting,
 Emerged and hewed to pieces with his sword
 That bird now mastered, once so masterful;
 Then prayed thus to the Maker who had given
 Such mastery to him in good and ill,
 And said: "O righteous Judge ! Thou hast bestowed
 Upon me wisdom, puissance, and prowess,
 Hast driven out the sorcerers and been
 My Guide to every good."

With that arose

The sound of clarions, and Bishutan
 Set forward with the host. None could behold
 The desert for the bird, but only saw
 Its form and talons bathed in blood which covered
 The earth from range to range, and thou wouldst say:
 "The plain was lost in plumes!" Men saw the prince
 Blood-boltered, 'twas a sight to fray the moon,
 And all the captains, cavaliers of war,
 And mighty men applauded him. Anon
 Gurgsar heard tidings of that famed chiefs triumph,
 Quaked, paled, and fared with tears and heart all
 anguish.

V. 1600 The world's king had the tent-enclosure pitched,
His joyous warriors round him. Then to dine
They spread brocade, took seat, and called for wine.

§ 7

THE SIXTH STAGE

How Asfandiyar passed through the Snow

Asfandiyar, the illustrious prince, then bade
Gurgsar to come and gave him in succession
Three cups of wine whereat his cheeks became
Like bloom of fenugreek, and then the prince
Addressed him: " Miscreant in mind and body!
Observe the doings of this whirling world!
Evanished are Simurgh and lion, wolf
And dragon sharp of claw and valorous!"

Gurgsar then lifted up his voice and said :—
" O famous, glorious Asfandiyar!
God is thy Helper, O most fortunate!
The royal Tree hath come to fruit; howbeit
Tomorrow there confronteth thee a task
That none in war expecteth. Thou wilt take
No thought of mace or bow or sword, and see
No opening for fight, no way of flight,
For snow, a spear's length deep, will come upon thee,
A crisis will confront thee, thou with all
Thy famous army wilt be lost therein,
O glorious Asfandiydr! No marvel
If thou turn back, nor need my words offend thee;
Thou wilt be guiltless of this army's blood,
And quit this road for other. Sure am I
That earth will rive beneath a mighty blast,
The trees be levelled. E'en if thou shalt make
At last thy way through to the plain beyond
The next stage will be thirty leagues across,

An arid wilderness of dust and sand,
Which birds and ants and locusts traverse not.
Thou wilt not see a drop of water there;
Its soil is ever seething with the sun.
A lion cannot pass that sandy waste,
Nor swift-winged vulture fly across the sky.
No herbage groweth in the arid soil,
And that is tutty-like,¹ all shifting sands.
Thus wilt thou fare along for forty leagues;
Men's souls will fail and horses lose all heart.
Thy host then will approach the Brazen Hold,
Which thou wilt find upon no fruitful spot.
Its soil is in the maw of poverty;
Its summit holdeth conclave with the sun.
Outside the castle beasts look not for food,
The army will not have a horseman left.
Though there should come a hundred thousand men,
Sword-wielders from Iran and from Turan,
And should beleaguer it a hundred years,
And shower arrows there, it reckoneth not
How many enemies or few there be;
They are but as a knocker on the door."

The Iranians heard Gurgsar, were pained, and said:—
"O noble prince! forbear with all thy might
To compass thine own ruin. If things are
As said Gurgsar we cannot blink that we
Came hither to our death and not to wreck
The Turkmans. Thou hast traversed this rough road,
And 'scaped disaster from wild beasts. Not one
Of all our warriors and heroic Shahs
Can reckon up so great a tale of toils
As thou hast met with in these Seven Stages.
So thank the Maker for it all, and since
Thou wilt return victorious thou mayst go
Light-hearted to the Shah, while if thou marchest

¹ An impalpable powder used for the eyes.

To war elsewhere the whole state of I ran
 v. 1602 Will homage thee. So, as Gurgsar saith, hold not
 Thy person cheaply and involve not all
 A host in slaughter, for this ancient sky
 Will play new tricks. Now that we are triumphant
 And glad there is no need for thee to fling
 Thine own head to the winds."

On hearing this

That young, heroic paladin replied:—
 " Why fray me thus and open for yourselves
 The door of terror ? Came ye from Iran
 To counsel then and not for high renown ?
 If this was then the mind of all of you
 Why did ye gird yourselves to fare with me
 Since at this miserable Turkman's words
 Ye tremble like a tree ? Where then are all
 The counsels and the presents of the Shah,
 The golden girdles, thrones, and diadems,
 Where all your oaths, your bonds, and covenants
 By God 'neath favouring stars that now your feet
 Should falter thus and one march wreck your plans ?
 Turn back then happy and victorious,
 But as for me may I seek naught but fight.
 The World-lord is my conquering ally,
 And fortune's head reclineth on my breast.
 Now by my manhood I will none of you
 As comrades whether I am slain or slay,
 And by my manhood, might of hand, and triumph
 Will show the foe what prowess is. Withal
 Ye shall not lack for tidings of my Grace
 Imperial, famed, and that which I have wrought
 In His name, who is Lord of Sun and Saturn,
 Upon this stronghold by my might and manhood."

The Iranians looked upon Asfandiyar,
 Beheld his eyes all wrath, and went before him
 v. 1603 To make excuses: " Let the prince forgive

The air was woof, the snow was like the warp;
The chief, resourceless, called to Bishutan:—
" This plight of ours is one with misery.
I met the dragon's fumings like a man,
But strength and manhood now avail us not.
Make supplication, all of you, to God!
Call ye upon Him, offer to Him praise,
That He may cause these ills to pass from us,
Else we are naught henceforth."

Then Bishutan
Made prayer to God, who is the Guide to good,
While all the soldiers lifted up their hands,
And offered supplications numberless.
Thereon a gentle breeze arose which bare
The clouds away and heaven became serene,
And when the Iranians had taken heart
They offered thanks to God. They stayed three days
And, when the world's Light shone upon the fourth,
The leader called the officers to him,
And spake to them at large and graciously:—
" Leave baggage here and take but gear of war.
Let every chief that hath a hundred beasts
Load half of them with water and supplies,
The other half with means of serving them.
Leave all the other baggage here, for now
The door of God is opened unto us.
When any man hath lost all hope in God
His portion of success is small indeed;
But we by help of God shall overcome
That evil-doer and idolater,
While ye shall be the richer for yon hold,
And all have crowns and treasures."

V. 1605

When the sun

Drew o'er its head its yellow veil, and when
The west became life flower of fenugreek,
The warriors, having loaded up the beasts,

Marched with the king of men. Now in the night
A sound of cranes came from the sky above.
Asfandiyar was wrathful at the sound,
And sent this message to Gurgsar: "Thou said'st:—
'There is no water for thee on this stage,
Nor rest nor sleep withal/ Yet cranes give note
Above! Why didst thou make us dread a drought?"

Gurgsar replied: "The baggage-beasts will get
But brackish water here, and thou wilt find
The fountains poisonous, though birds and beasts
Use them."

The chief said: "In Gurgsar have I
A hostile guide."

He bade the host proceed.
Invoking God they hurried on at speed.

§ 8

THE SEVENTH STAGE

How Asfandiyar crossed the River and slew Gurgsar

When one watch of the darksome night had passed
There rose a clamour from the plain in front.
The young prince, smiling on his charger, rode
Forth from the centre of the army vanward.
When he had ridden past the troops he saw
A deep, unfathomed river. Now a camel,
One of the caravan whose cameleer
Had kept it in the front, had tumbled in.
The chieftain seized and dragged it from the mud,
And that malignant Turkman of Chigil
Quaked. At the bidding of the prince he came—
That fell Gurgsar—both seared of heart and fettered.
"Base villain!" said the prince, "why hast thou used
This snake-like subtlety? Didst thou not say:—

' Here thou wilt find no water, and the sun
Will burn thee up' ? Why didst thou make out water
Tojbe but dust and wouldst have wrecked the host,
Thou miscreant ?"

He said: " Thy host's destruction
Would be as bright to me as sun and moon.
I get from thee but fetters;' what should I
Wish but thy bale and loss ?"

The chieftain laughed,
Stared, was amazed at him, but showed no wrath,
And said: " Gurgsar, thou man of little wit!
When I return victorious from the fight
Thou shalt be captain of the Brazen Hold :
Far be from me to harm thee. All the realm
Is thine if thou wilt give me honest counsel.
I will not hurt thy children, kith, or kin."

Gurgsar grew hopeful at the words. In wonder
He kissed the ground and asked to be forgiven.

The prince replied: " Thy words are passed, but water
Hath not been turned to land by thy wild talk.
Where is the ford ? Thou must direct us right."

Gurgsar rejoined: " No arrow plumed and pointed,
When ironed thus, can find its way across.
Thou shalt work magic with the mighty stream
If thou wilt but unfetter me."

The hero
Astonished bade to loose him, and Gurgsar,
When he had seized a camel by the halter,
Descended to the stream and at a spot
That was within his depth essayed the passage.
The soldiers followed him in single file.
Inflating at Asfandiyar's behest
Their water-skins forthwith, and binding them
Along the barrels of their beasts of burden,
They all plunged in. The host and baggage reached
Land, and reforming to the left and right

Marched till the Brazen Hold was ten leagues off.
The captain of the host sat down to meat,
The slaves attended him with cups of wine
And, at that mighty Lion's bidding, brought
His tunic, helmet, coat of mail, and sword.
In merry pin the hero gave command,
And when they brought Gurgsar thus said to him :—
" Now that thou hast escaped calamity
Good words and truthful will become thee well.
When I behead Arjasp and make rejoice
The spirit of Luhrasp; when I behead
Kuhram, who slaughtered Farshidward and troubled
My soldiers' hearts; behead Andariman,
Who slaughtered eight and thirty of our chiefs
When he prevailed; when for my grandsire's death
I take revenge in all ways; when I make
The lions' maws their tombs and gratify
The Iranian warriors' lust; when I stitch up
Their livers with mine arrows and take captive
Their wives and children, shall I call thee glad
Or grieved thereat ? Tell all thy heart to me."

Heart-straitened, hostile both in speech and soul,
Gurgsar retorted: " How long wilt thou use
Such converse ? Be accursed and justly so.
May every evil star control thy life,
Thy waist be cut asunder with the sword,
Thy gory body flung upon the dust,
The earth thy bed, the grave thy winding-sheet."

Roused by his words, and raging at the oaf,
The prince smote with an Indian sword his head,
And clave him, crown to midriff. To the river
They flung him presently, and that malignant
Grew food for fishes. Then Asfandiyar
Gat on his steed, girt up his warrior-loins
In wrath, and mounted on a height to view
The hold. He saw a mighty iron rampart

Extending over forty leagues by three,
 . But saw not any earth or water there.
 V. 1608 The wall was broad enough for cavaliers
 To gallop round upon it four abreast.
 Whenas Asfandiyar beheld that wonder
 He heaved a sigh, and said: "I cannot capture
 A place like that! I suffer for my sins.
 Alas for all my fighting and my toil!
 Repentance is the only fruit thereof."

He looked around upon the waste and saw
 Two Turkmans coursing with four hounds. Descending
 With spear in hand he unhorsed both the Turkmans,
 Brought them upon the heights and questioned them:—
 "What is this splendid hold? How many horsemen
 Are there within?"

They told about Arjasp
 At large and of the hold. "Observe," they said,
 "How long and wide it is! One gate is toward
 Iran and one toward Chin, while in it are
 A hundred thousand swordsmen—all renowned,
 Exalted cavaliers—yet all of them
 Are slaves before Arjasp and bow the head
 To his command and counsel. There is provand
 Past all compute with stores of grain in case
 Fresh food should fail, while if the monarch closed
 The gates for ten years there is food enough,
 Great though his host is, while, if he so willed,
 A hundred thousand noble cavaliers
 Would come to him from Chin and from Machin.
 He hath no need of aught from any one,
 For he possesseth provand and defenders."

They spake. \ His Indian sword the chieftain drew,
 And put to death the simple-minded two.

§9

*How Asfandiy&r went to the Brazen Hold in the
Guise of a Merchant*

Thence he departed to his camp-enclosure.
They cleared the place of strangers, Bishutan
Came to Asfandiyar, and they discussed v. 1609
The war. That warrior said: " We might assail
This hold in vain for years unless indeed
I take upon me to demean myself,
And try a stratagem against the foe.
Be thou upon the watch here night and day,
And guard the army from the enemy.
A man, I ween, is held in high esteem,
And worthy of a realm and lofty throne,
Who feareth not a host of enemies
In battle, pard on mount or crocodile
In water, but proceedeth now by craft
And now by force, whiles mounting, whiles descending.
I shall approach the hold in merchants' guise,
And none will know me for a paladin.
All craft will I employ and con all lore.
Dispense not thou with watchmen and with scouts,
And never let thy vigilance relax.
If in the day the watch shall spy a smoke,
Or in the night a bonfire like the sun,
The Lustre of the world, then be assured
That 'tis my doing, not my foeman's ruse;
So order thou the army and march hence,
With coat of mail, with helm, and massive mace;
Set up my flag without delay and take
Thy station at the centre of the host;
Charge with the ox-head mace, and bear thee so
That folk will hail thee as Asfandiyar."
He called the head-man of the cameleers,

Caused him to kneel to Bishutan, and said :—
 " Bring me a hundred beasts with ruddy hair,
 Beasts fit to carry burdens, sound and strong."

Ten of these beasts he loaded up with gold,
 Upon five more he put brocade of Chin,
 Another five had various kinds of gems,
 A golden throne and massive crown. He brought
 Forth eighty pairs of chests, whose fastenings
 Were all concealed from sight, and therewithal
 Made choice of eight score of his mighty men—
 Such men as would not make his purpose known—

V. 1610 And, having hidden them within the chests,
 Bound on the baggage and set forth. He bade
 Some twenty of his nobles skilled in sword-play
 To take the conduct of the caravan,
 And turned these nobles into cameleers.

With slippered feet, a blanket thrown about him,
 And freighted with the jewels, gold, and silver,
 The chieftain went in haste toward the hold,
 And journeyed in the guise of chafferers.
 He led the way, and when the sound of bells
 Rose from the caravan the chiefs inside
 The hold grew ware of it, held talk at large,
 Were all a-gog, and said : " A merchantman,
 Who selleth a dinar's worth for a drachm,¹
 Hath *come*."

The dealers and the nobles went i
 To buy, and asked the owner: " What hast thou
 Of use within these bales ?"

He made reply :—
 " The first thing is for me to see your king,
 And show my wares to him. When he commandeth
 I will display them to your eyes."

He loaded

¹ I. e., Who will give us an opportunity of buying at a lower price than usual.

GUSHTASP

One of the camels and himself proceeded.
To see how he could make his market quickly.
He took a goblet filled with royal gems,
And many a piece of gold to give in largess,
Some signets set with ruby and with turquoise,
A steed, and ten bales of brocade of Chin.
He draped the goblet in a piece of silk,
Perfumed throughout with musk and spicery,
He donned a dress of beautiful brocade,
Sought for an introduction to Arjasp,
And at the interview strewed gold, and said:—
" May wisdom mate with kings ! A merchant I:
My sire was Turkman and my mother Persian.
I purchase from Turan, bear to Iran,
And also to the desert of the brave.
I have with me a caravan of camels,
And deal in stuffs, in clothes, and furniture,
In jewels, crowns, and other valuables.
I left my goods outside the hold, assured
That all are safe with thee. If thou wilt let
The cameleers conduct the caravan
Within the hold thy fortune will protect me
From every ill, and I shall sleep beneath
The shadow of thy love."

Arjasp replied :—

" Be happy and secure from every ill ;
No one shall do thee hurt within Turan,
Nor when thou goest to Machin and Chin.

At his command they gave Asfandiyar
Within the Brazen Hold a spacious dwelling—
A warehouse with a mansion at its back¹—
And thither brought the baggage from the plain
That he might make the warehouse a bazar,
And keep his goods in safety. They departed,
And led the camels, after loading them.

¹ "un magasin aux approches chi palace" (Mohl).
VOL. V. K

A shrewd man asked: "What is inside the chests?"

A cameleer replied: "Our wits, for we
Must carry them themselves."

Asfandiyar

Prepared the warehouse, decking it to look
Like flowers in spring. On all side buyers sprang up,
And there was busy trafficking within it.

- V. 1612 The night passed by. At dawn Asfandiyar
Went to the palace to the king, there kissed
The ground before him, praised him much, and
said:—

"I and my cameleers have made all haste
To bring the caravan and baggage in,
And there are crowns and bracelets suitable
For an exalted king, so let him bid
His treasurer inspect my stock, for all
The warehouse is in order. I shall be
Content if he will take what seemeth best;
The king's part is acceptance and the merchant's
Excuse and praise."

Arjasp smiled, showed him favour,
Assigned him a more honourable seat,
And asked: "What is thy name?"

He said: "Kharrad,
A merchant, traveller, and well to do."

The king replied: "O noble man! concern not
Thyself with more excuses. Ask no longer
For audience through the chamberlain, but come
Before me when thou wilt."

He then inquired
About the labours of the road, Iran,
The Shah, and host. Asfandiyar replied:—
"My journey hath been five months' pain and toil."

The king said: "In Iran what tidings were there
Both of Asfandiyar and of Gurgsar?"

He said: "My gracious lord! folk speak of them,

GUSHTASP

Each as his fancy is: 'Asfandiyar,'
Said one, 'is in revolt for injuries
Inflicted by his sire/ Another said :—
'He is advancing by the Seven Stages
In haste to fight Arjasp; he will attempt
War with Turan and boldly seek revenge.' "

Arjasp replied with smiles: "No man of age
And knowledge of the world would talk like that!
If vultures e'en approach the Seven Stages
Then call me Ahriman and not a man."

The warrior heard and, having kissed the ground,
Came from the palace of Arjasp rejoicing,
Then opening the noted warehouse-doors
He filled the hold with din of chaffering,
And seemed so occupied that he deceived
The eyes of all. Scarce for dinars took he
The worth of drachms and traded recklessly.

§ 10

How the Sisters of Asfandiyar recognised him

Now when the bright sun set and buying ceased
The sisters of Asfandiyar descended
Lamenting from the palace to the street,
And bearing water-jars upon their shoulders.
They came heart-broken and in deep dejection
Toward Asfandiyar who, when he saw
That monstrous spectacle, concealed from view
His features from his sisters, for his heart
Misdoubted how they might comport themselves,
And so he hid his face behind his sleeve.
They both drew near him and the cheeks of each
Were running with the torrents from their eyes.
The hapless ones began to question him—
That wealthy man of merchandise—and said:—

" May all thy days and nights be prosperous,
 The nobles be before thee as thy slaves!
 What tidings hast thou from Iran, brave chief!
 Both of Gushtasp and of Asfandiyar ?
 We twain, the daughters of the king of kings,
 Are captives in the hands of wicked men,
 And carry water, bare-foot and unveiled.
 Our sire hath merry days and peaceful nights,
 While we fare naked in the throng. How blest
 Is she that hath a shroud to cover her!
 The tears that we are shedding are of blood :
 Be our physician and relieve our pain.
 If thou canst tell us aught of Shah and home
 Our bane here will be changed to antidote."

V. 1614 He gave a cry beneath his robe that made
 The damsels shake with terror: thus he said :—
 " I would that there were no Asfandiyar,
 And no one in the world to care for him.
 Would there were no Gushtasp, that unjust Shah:
 May crown and girdle never see his like!
 Perceive ye not that I am trading here,
 And toiling that I may support myself ? "

When glorious Humai had heard his voice
 She recognised him and took heart again,
 But, though she recognised his voice, she kept
 The knowledge to herself and stood before him
 As stricken to the heart as theretofore,
 And pouring down the tear-drops on her cheeks.
 Her feet and countenance were foul with dust,
 Her soul was filled with terror of Arjasp.
 The gentle warrior saw that Humai
 Had recognised him and he thereupon
 Revealed his countenance, his tearful eyes,
 His heaving breast, and visage like the sun.
 The process of the world astonished him,
 He bit his lips in dudgeon and addressed

GUSHTASP

His sisters thus: "Restrain your tongues awhile,
For hither have I come to war and win
Renown by toil. Can any's sleep be sweet
Whose daughter is a water-bearing slave?
May heaven father, and earth mother, her:
This lot I praise not I."

The young man left
The warehouse, hurried to Arjasp, and said:—
"O king! be happy, master of the world,
And live for ever. While upon my journey
I chanced upon a deep sea all unknown
To merchantmen. A whirlwind rose thereon;
The boatman said: 'I mind me of no like/
On board we all were wretched and in tears,
Consuming for our persons and our lives.
I swore by God, the one and only Judge:—
' If I escape from this with life to shore
Then will I hold a feast in every realm
That hath a monarch to rule over it,
Invite all cordially to be my guests,
And pour my very soul out for their sakes.
I will give more or less to all who ask,
And hold the mendicant exceeding dear/
Now let the monarch show me special favour,
And honour this request of mine today;
I have arranged to make his army's chiefs—
Those whom the world's king honoureth—my guest
And by so doing set my mind at ease,"

Arjasp, that witless man, was well content
On hearing this; his head was filled with folly.
He bade: "Let every one of high degree,
And all the noblest of the army, visit
The dwelling of Kharrad today as guests,
And, if he giveth wine, bemuse yourselves."

Then said Asfandiyar: "King, hero, sage
The high-priest and the ruler of the world!

My house is small, thy palace is too grand.
 The rampart of the hold will do for us;
 Tis early summer. I will light a fire,
 And glad the nobles' hearts with wine."

Arjasp

Said: " Go the way that pleaseth thee; the host
 Is king at home."

The paladin rejoicing
 Conveyed a mass of firewood to the ramparts.
 They slaughtered steeds and sheep, and carried them
 Up to the summit of the hold. The wood
 Sent up a smother that obscured the sky.
 He brought forth wine and, when they had partaken,
 Each reveller became a slave thereto.
 The chiefs all left bemused; to steady them,
 While in their cups, each clutched a narciss-stem.¹

How Bishutan assaulted the Brazen Hold

- v. 1616 The night came and a conflagration blazed,
 Whose burning scorched the sky. When from the
 look-out
 The watchman saw the flames by night, and day
 Made thick with smoke, he left his post and came
 Exultingly, and " mated to the wind,"
 Thou wouldst have said. On reaching Bishutan
 He told what he had seen of fire and fume.
 Said Bishutan: " A valiant warrior
 In courage passeth elephants and lions."
 He sounded corn-pipe, flute, and brazen cymbal;
 The blare of trumpets went up from his door.
 The army from the plain approached the hold,
 And bright Sol gloomed with dust. The troops were all
 In mail, and helm, their livers seethed with blood.

¹ " c'est-a-dire le bras d'un page " (Mohl). Cf. p. 164.

When news'spread in the hold: "A host hath come,
And all the world is hidden by dark dust,"
The place rang with the name "Asfandiyar";
The tree of bale was bearing colocynth.

Arjasp armed for the fray and rubbed his hands
Together vehemently. "Let Kuhram,
The lion-catcher," thus he bade, "take troops,
Mace, scimitar, and shaft."

He told Turkhan:—

"Exalted chief! speed forth with troops for fight.
Take thou ten thousand of the garrison,
All men of name and battle-loving swordsmen,
Discover who are our antagonists,
And why it is that they attack us thus."

Turkhan, the chief, with an interpreter
Went in all haste to that side of the hold.
He saw a host equipped with arms and armour,
Their flag a leopard on a sable ground.
Their leader Bishutan was at the centre,
And all his troops' hands had been bathed in blood.
He held Asfandiyar's own mace and rode
A noble steed; he seemed to be none other
Than brave Asfandiyar, and there was none
But hailed him monarch of Iran. He ranked
The troops to right and left till none saw daylight.
Such were the blows of spears with flashing points
That thou hadst said: "Blood raineth from the clouds."
The forces on both sides advanced to battle,
All who were men of war and loved the fray.
Then Nush Azar, the swordsman, galloped forth,
And offered combat to the enemy.
The noble chief Turkhan went out to him
To bring his head down trunkless to the ground.
When Nush Azar beheld him on the field
He clapped his hand upon his sword and drew it;
He cut Turkhan asunder at the waist,

v. 1617

And filled Kuhram's heart with dismay and anguish;
 Then in like fashion fell upon the centre,
 Where great and small were all alike to him,
 Thus those two armies battled, each with each,
 While dust collected in a cloud above them.
 In full flight from the host the chief Kuhram
 Made for the hold, and said before his sire :—
 " O famous monarch, glorious as the sun!
 A mighty host hath come forth from Iran;
 Their leader is a doughty warrior,
 Who by his stature is Asfandiyar.
 None like him hath approached the hold before.
 He beareth in his hand the spear which thou
 Beheld'st him grasping at fort Gumbadan."

The words distressed the heart of king Arjasp,
 Because the old feud had revived again.
 He gave the Turkmans orders: " Go ye forth
 Upon the plain in mass, surround the foe,
 V. 1618 Roar like great lions, let none live, and name not
 Iran again."

The soldiers marched away
 With wounded hearts and eager for the fray.

How Asfandiyar slew Arjasp

Asfandiyar, when night was growing dark,
 Arrayed himself again in fighting-gear,
 Undid the chest-lids that more air might come
 To those inside, and brought kabab and wine
 With other provand, battle-mail, and raiment.
 When they had eaten he supplied to each
 Three cups of wine, which gladdened them, and said :—

¹ I.e. at the battle fought in that neighbourhood, when Asfandiyar delivered Gushtasp from his perilous position on the mountain, where he was beleaguered by Arjasp. See p. 106 seq.

" This night is one of bale. Hence we may well
Win fame. Put forth your powers. Quit you like men,
And from calamities make God your refuge."

Then of those warriors adventurous
He formed three troops, one in the stronghold's midst
To combat any that they met, the second
To move upon the gate and take no rest
From strife and bloodshed, while he told the third:—
" I must not find hereafter any trace
Of those that revelled with me yesternight,
So take your daggers and behead them all."

He went with twenty valiant men of war
In haste, committing to them other work,
Went boldly to the palace of Arjasp,
Arrayed in mail and roaring like a lion.
Humai, when these shouts reached her in the palace,
Came rushing with her sister Bih Afrid,
Their cheeks all hid by tears, to meet the chiefs.
Asfandiyar perceived that spring-like pair
As he approached. "Like flying dust-clouds speed," v. 1619
Thus spake that lion-man, " to my bazar
With all its wealth, for 'tis upon my way,
And wait till in this fight I lose my head
Or win a crown."

This said, he turned from them,
And vengeful sought the palace of Arjasp.
He entered with an Indian sword in hand,
And slaughtered all the nobles that he saw.
The audience-chamber of that famous court
Was blocked, its floor was like a billowing sea,
So many were the wounded, stunned, and slain.

Arjasp awoke, was troubled at the din,
Arose in fury, donned his coat of mail
And Ruman helm, a bright glaive in his hand,
The war-cry on his lips and rage at heart.

Asfandiyar rushed from the palace-gate,

And, clutching with his hand a glittering sword,
Cried to Arjasp: " Now will this merchantman
Supply thee with a sword that cost dinars.
I give it as a present from Luhrasp,
And on it is impressed Gushtasp's own seal.
When thou shalt take it thine heart's blood will flow,
And thy next stage will be beneath the dust."

They closed in strife outrageous, foot to foot
With sword and dagger, striking whiles at waist
And whiles at head. Arjasp failed 'neath the blows;
He was a mass of wounds; his huge form sank,
And then Asfandiyar beheaded him.

Such is the fashion of life's changeful day!
Thou hast by turns its sweetness and its bane.

V. 1620 Why dote upon this Hostel by the Way ?
Grieve not, thou canst not, as thou know'st, remain.

Asfandiyar, freed from Arjasp, commanded
To kindle torches and to fire the palace:
He raised its reek to Saturn. Having charged
The eunuchs with the womenfolk he carried
Them all away—the Lustre of the place—
And set a seal upon the treasury-door,
No one opposing him. He sought the stables,
He mounted there with Indian sword in hand,
And of the Arab horses bade his men
To saddle such as liked him. There went forth
A cavalcade of eight score warriors,
Approven horsemen on the day of battle.
He furnished mounts, moreover, for his sisters,
And marched forth from the court-gate of Arjasp,
But left a few Iranians, men of name,
With noble Sawa in the hold. " When we,"
He said, " have gone outside the walls, have gone,
I and my noble warriors, to the plain,
Secure the gate against the Turkman troops,
And may my good star aid me. When ye think

That I have joined our noble troops outside,
Then let the watchmen from the look-out cry :—
' Blessed be the head and crown of Shah Gushtasp.'
And when the Turkman troops come toward the hold
In flight retreating from the battlefield,
Then ye shall throw the head of king Arjasp
Before them from the tower of the watch."

The valiant hero rushed upon the plain,
And slaughtered all the Turkmans that he found.
As he approached the troops of Bishutan
They saw and praised him in amaze that he,
Who was so young, should show such bravery.

§13

How Asfandiyar slew Kuhram

Whenas the moon had left her silvern throne,
And when three watches of the night had passed,
The watchman shouted lustily, proclaiming:—
" Gushtasp, the Shah, hath gained the victory,
And may Asfandiyar be ever young.
May heaven, moon, and fortune be his helpers,
Who hath in vengeance for Luhnisp beheaded
Arjasp and, adding lustre to our Grace
And customs, cast him down from throne to dust,
And made the name and fortune of Gushtasp
Resplendent."

Hearing such a cry the Turkmans
All listened while Kuhram grew dark of heart
By reason of that watchman, was astonished,
And spake thus to Andariman: " How clear
This cry is in the night! What, sayest thou,
Can be the cause? Let us consult, for who
Would dare to bawl thus by the monarch's couch
And after dark? What tricks might such an one

Play in the day of battle and thus bring
 Our nobles into straits! So send and have
 His head cut off, whoever he may be.
 If one of our own household is our foe,
 And he is backing up our enemies
 v. 1622 With evil words and evil presages,
 Then will we brain him with an evil mace."

Now when the cry went on persistently
 Kuhram was stricken to the heart with anger
 Against the watch whose utterance, spread abroad
 In such a fashion, filled the nobles' ears.
 The soldiers said: "The shouts increase, beyond
 A watchman's! Let us drive the foemen forth
 And after take¹ this host."

Kuhram was straitened

At heart about that watchman, writhed, and frowned.
 He told the troops: "These men have filled my
 heart
 With dread about the king. We must return
 At once, past question. What may happen after
 I know not."

So that night they left the field,

Whereat Asfandiyar, with ox-head mace
 And mailed, pursued them. When Kuhram had
 reached
 The portal of the hold, and saw the Iranians
 Pursuing, "What is left us," he exclaimed,
 "Unless to fight with brave Asfandiyar?
 Unsheathe and send your message by the sword."

But fortune frowned and those famed chiefs fared ill.
 The two hosts raged and smote each other's heads
 Till morning came, and then the chiefs of Chin
 Had had their day. Ascending to the ramparts
 The warriors of Asfandiyar inside

¹ In the sense of "No fairy takes nor witch hath power to charm."
 —*Hamlet*, i. 1.

The hold flung down therefrom the severed head
 Of brave Arjasp—the king that slew Luhrasp.
 The Turkmans fought no longer, from their host
 Arose a cry, and all the troops unhelmed.
 The two sons of Arj&sp wept and consumed v 1623
 As in fierce fire, while all the army knew
 What they must weep for on that evil day.
 They said: " Alas! thou gallant heart, thou prince,
 Thou chief of lions, hero, warrior !
 May he who slew thee perish on the field
 Of vengeance, may his day be gone for ever
 To whom shall we intrust our families ?
 Whose standard shall we have upon our right ?
 Now that the dais is bereaved of king
 Let crown and host not be."

The soldiers longed
 For death, and from Khallukh up to Taraz
 Was universal anguish. In the end
 They all of them advanced to certain death,
 Advanced in armour with their helms and casques.
 Rose from the battlefield the sound of strife,
 The air above was like a dusky cloud.
 The slain lay everywhere in heaps, the plain
 Was thick with trunkless heads and limbs; else-
 where
 Lay hands and maces, while a wave of blood
 Rose at the portal of the hold, and who
 Could tell left hand from right ? Asfandiyar
 Advanced; Kuhram, the captain of the host,
 Opposed him; and those warriors grappled so
 That thou hadst said: " They are one!" The peerless
 chief
 Took by the waist Kuhram, whirled him aloft—
 A wondrous feat—and dashed him to the ground
 While all the Iranian army roared applause.
 They bound his hands and bore him off in shame,

And all his splendid armament dispersed.
 Then maces fell like hail, the earth was full
 Of Turkmans, and the air was charged with death;
 Heads showered beneath the swords like leaves from
 trees;
 One side lost all, the other gained a throne;
 Blood dashed in billows on the battlefield;
 Here heads were trampled and there heads were
 crowned.

- V. 1624 The world is fain to keep its secret still,
 And no man really wotteth of its will.
 Those that had noble chargers fled the field,
 Those in the Dragon's gullet strove in vain.
 Few of Turin or Chin were left and none
 Of name. All flung away their mail and helmets,
 And all had blood-drops in their eyes. They made
 All haste to come before Asfandiyar
 With eyes like early spring. The general
 Shed blood unmercifully, and the host
 Approved the want of mercy that he showed;
 He gave no quarter to a warrior,
 And had the wounded slaughtered past account;
 No noted warrior of Chin remained,
 No prince was left surviving in Turin.
 They moved the camp-enclosure and the tents,
 And left the whole field to the slain. He reared
 Before the palace-gate two lofty gibbets
 Whence twisted lassos fell. From one he hung
 Andarimin head-downward, from the other
 His brother¹ living, sent out troops on all sides,
 And when they lighted on some chieftain's seat
 His orders were that they should burn it down:
 They wrecked thus all the cities of Turan;
 No man of name was left in any place,
 And not a horseman in Turin or Chin.

¹ Kuhram.

Thou wouldst have said: " There rose a murky cloud,
And poured down fire upon the battlefield."

The atheling, with matters in this trim,
Brought wine and gathered all the chiefs to him.

§ 14

How Asfandiyar wrote a Letter to Gushtasp and his Answer

Asfandiyar called for a scribe and told
The story of his stratagem and fight.
The illustrious scribe sat on the throne and bade v. 1625
His Turkman slave to bring him silk of Chin
And pen which having inked, he lauded first
The Master of the Moon, the Lord of Saturn,
Of Venus and the Sun, of elephant,
Of ant, of victory, and Grace divine,
The Lord of the imperial diadem,
The Lord of right direction and good gifts,
The Lord of place and counsel: " May the name
Of Shah Gushtasp for ever live through Him,
Luhrasp have all his will in Paradise!
I reached Turan and by a road which I
Shall never praise. If I narrated all
Youth's locks would age with grief, but when the Shah
Is so disposed I will expound the plan
Of my campaign; his sight will gladden me,
And I shall revel in these longsome toils.
The Brazen Hold, by means of the devices
That I employed to compass my revenge,
Is void both of Arjasp and of Kuhram,
Is void of all save wailing, grief, and mourning.
I have spared none; the herbs upon the plain
No longer bear; the lion and wolf devour
The brains, and lusty pards the hearts, of men.
Oh! may the crown of Shah Gushtasp illume

The sky, and Shah Luhrasp make earth a rosebed."

They set the signet of Asfandiyar
 Upon the letter and made choice of riders,
 Whom that young ruler sent forth to Iran
 On beasts that went apace with lips afoam.
 He tarried till he should receive the answer,
 Repressing all a self-willed man's impatience,
 And in a little while the answer came,
 A key whereby his fetters were unlocked.
 It opened thus: "Established may he be
 That seeketh good. The rightly minded sage
 Will compass in adversity God's praise."

- V. 1626 It further said: "I pray the one just God
 That He may guide thee ever. I have planted
 In Paradise a Tree that is more bearing
 Than any set by Faridun. Its fruit
 Is gold and rubies and its leafage beauty
 And Grace. Its summit chafeth on high heaven;
 Its roots withal are precious. May this Tree
 Abide for ever, flourishing of stem,
 And glad of heart—the favourite of fortune!
 As for thy words: 'By craft and subtlety
 I sought for vengeance for my grandsire's death,
 And then for thy description of the bloodshed,
 And of thine exploits in the fight—the persons
 Of kings are precious though renown may come
 From strife and travail. Guard thy person well
 And wisdom too, for wisdom nonrisheth
 The mind with knowledge. Thirdly thou hast said:
 'Of all these thousands I have spared not one/
 Be thy heart ever warm and merciful,
 Be temperate in soul and soft in voice.
 Let it not be thy business to shed blood,
 Or fight with chieftains, saving for revenge,
 Because the bloodshed hath surpassed all bounds
 In this thy wreak for eight and thirty brothers.

But in that, though thy grandsire in old age
 Had banished craft and ill will from his heart,
 Since they shed his blood thou hast shed theirs too,
 And closed with them like lions when they fight,
 For that be ever fortunate and happy,
 And do the dictates of thy soul and wisdom.
 I long to look upon thy face and mind
 So doughty and so shrewd. On reading this
 Bid thy troops mount, and come back with thy chiefs
 To court."

v. 1627

The speedy dromedaries went,
 And all Iran re-echoed with the news.
 Now when they had returned the cameleers
 Came to the exalted chief who had no peers.

§ 15

How Arfandiyar returned to Gushtasp

Asfandiyar, when he had read the letter,
 Distributed dinars and made an end,
 Reserving but the treasure of Arjasp,
 While lavishing the treasures of his kinsmen:
 The troops were all enriched beyond compute.
 On plain and mountain there were steeds and camels,
 All brand-marked by the monarch of Turan.
 Ten thousand head of these Asfandiyar
 Collected from the plain and mountain-top,
 And bade his men to load of them a thousand
 With gold out of the royal treasury,
 Three hundred with brocade and thrones and casques,
 Five score with musk, with ambergris, and jewels,
 Five score with crowns and splendid diadems,
 One thousand with brocaded tapestries,
 Three hundred with the native stuffs of Chin,
 With hides both raw and tanned and painted silks

- He furnished litters with brocaded curtains,
And carried off from Chin two troops of girls,
 With cheeks like spring and tall as cypress-trees,
 With reed-like waists and pheasant-like in gait.
 A hundred ladies, beautiful as idols,
 Went with the sisters of Asfandiyar.
 Five ladies of the kindred of Arjasp—
 His mother, his two sisters, and two daughters-
 Toiled on in misery and wretchedness,
 In pain and grief and stricken to the heart,
 v. 168 And, finally, he fired the Brazen Hold;
 The tongue of flame ascended to high heaven.
 He razed the castle-ramparts to the ground,
 And sent the dust up from the land of Chin.
 He gave Bis three young sons a force each, saying:—
 "Take various roads, and fortune be with you.
 If any shall insult you on your way
 Cut off the head of such remorselessly.
 March ye in haste toward the desert-track,
 And raise your spear-points to the shining sun.
 I shall myself go by the Seven Stages
 To hunt the lion. Make what speed ye may,
 But I shall take my time, shall occupy
 The road's end, and expect you in a month."
 Asfandiyar went with his famous troops
 To hunt along the Seven Stages' route.
 As soon as he approached the frozen stage
 He saw his baggage lying all about.
 The air was sweet, the earth was beautiful:
 Thou wouldst have said: "'Tis spring in summertime!"
 He gathered all the goods that he had left,
 And marvelled that he was so fortunate.
 As he was drawing nearer to Iran—
 The land of Lions and of warriors-
 He whiled away two weeks with hawks and cheetahs,
 Distressed with travail and the longsome road,

And kept a watch for his three noble sons,
Whose long delay in coming angered him,
But when the armies and the sons arrived
He smiled on all, and said : " My journey done,
I was anangered at your tarrying."

The three sons kissed the ground and made reply:—
" Who hath a father in the world like thee ?"

He went thence toward Iran and bare off all
The treasures to his valiant countrymen.
The folk decked all the cities of the land,
And called for wine, for harp, and for musicians.
They draped the walls with hangings and showered
musk

And ambergris from overhead. The air
Resounded with the voice of minstrelsy,
And earth was full of horsemen armed with spears.
Gushtasp made merry when he heard the news,
And pledged the tidings in a cup of wine.
At his command all that were with the host,
And all the great men of the provinces,
Assembled at the palace-gate with drums.
The chiefs went out to meet Asfandiyar.
His sire, moreover, with illustrious sages,
The great, the wise, and the archmages, went
With beaming countenance toward his son,
And all the city talked of little else.

v. 1629

Now when the prince beheld his father's face
His heart grew merry and his spirit bright.
He urged his black steed forward from the ranks,
That steed which set a-blaze the flames of war,
And, having lighted down, embraced his sire,
Who, wondering at his exploits, praised him much.
Thus saying: "Ne'er may time and earth lack thee."

Thence went they to the palace of the Shah
In popularity with all the world.

' Gushtasp prepared the palace and the throne;

His great good fortune made his heart rejoice.
They spread the banquet in the halls. The Shah
Said to the chamberlain: "Invite the lords."

The boon-companions came from every side
To that imperial Shah. The royal wine
In crystal goblets gave to those that quaffed
A lustre like the sun's; upon their cheeks
The flush of wine was burning, and the hearts
Of evil wishers died and were consumed.

The son drank modestly his father's health,
The father in like manner pledged his son,
And asked him how he passed the Seven Stages.
Asfandiyar replied: "Nay, ask me not

v. 1630 Such questions in the banquet-hall. Tomorrow
Will I relate the story in thy presence,
Wise king of men! Tomorrow thou wilt hear
In soberness and own that God hath triumphed."

Each one among the guests that grew bemused
Went homeward clinging to a moon-faced page.¹

Told is the story of the Stages Seven,
Peruse it in His name—the Lord of Heaven,
Lord of the sun and of the shining moon,
Him who alone hath power for bale or boon.
If this tale please our conquering monarch's eye
I set my saddle on the circling sky.

The time to quaff delicious wine is now,
For musky scents breathe from the mountain-brow,
The air resoundeth and earth travaileth,
And blest is he whose heart drink gladdeneth,
He that hath wine and money, bread and sweets,
And can behead a sheep to make him meats.
These have not I. Who hath them, well is he.
Oh! pity one that is in poverty!

The garth is strewn with rose-leaves and each hill
With tulip and with hyacinth, and still

¹ Cf. p. 150.

GUSHTASP

The nightingale complaineth in the close,
And at its plaining burgeoneth the rose.
At night it never ceaseth to complain;
The rose is overcharged by wind and rain.
I see the cloud's sighs and its tears, but why
The narciss should be sad I know not I.
The nightingale bemocketh rose and cloud;
Perched on the rose it carolleth aloud.
I wist not which of them it holdeth dear,
But from the cloud a lion's roar I hear.
The cloud's robe sundcreth and from its form
Fire flasheth, and the tear-drops of the storm
Bear witness for themselves upon the ground
Before the imperious sun. Who shall expound
The descant of the nightingale, disclose
The purport of its quest beneath the rose ?
But mark it at the dawning of the day,
If thou wouldst list to its heroic lay,
Bewailing dead Asfandiyar, for he
Surviveth only in that threnody.
A-nights the cloud with Rustam's voice doth flaw
The heart of elephant and lion's claw.

PART III

THE STORY OF ASFANDIYARS FIGHT WITH RUSTAM

ARGUMENT

Asfandiyar, finding that his father still is disinclined to abdicate, makes a formal application to him to do so. Gushtasp, having ascertained his son's destiny from the astrologers, sends him to bring Rustam in chains to court. Asfandiyar sets forth very unwillingly. Long negotiations with Rustam follow.

At length the two engage in single combat, and in the end Rustam, by the help of the Simurgh, is victorious. He brings up Asfandiyar's son, Bahman, at his own home. Gushtasp sends for Bahman, and appoints him to succeed to the throne.

NOTE

"A man there is," said Muhammad in the Kuran, "who buyeth an idle tale, that in his lack of knowledge he may mislead others from the way of God, and turn it to scorn :—For such is prepared a shameful punishment!"¹

The reference is to a certain merchant, Nadr the son of Harith by name, who had brought back from the banks of the Euphrates the story of Rustam and Asfandiyar, and recited it to the inhabitants of Mecca, where it became for a time much more popular than Muhammad's own deliverances. The Prophet never forgave Nadr, who was one of the two prisoners put to death by him after the battle of Badr, A.D. 623. It is evident, therefore, that the story contained in this part was well established at the beginning of the seventh century of our era. Reference already has been made to the compromise arrived at in Iranian legend between the conflicting claims of Rustam and Asfandiyar, and the reader will find it fully set out in the following pages.

§ 22. The Alwa slain by Nush Azar is identical probably with

¹ RK, 284.

² p. 116 seq.

the Alwa previously recorded to have been¹ slain by Kamus.¹ They are both warriors and natives of Zabulistan, and the function of both is the same—to give the enemy a temporary triumph which is counteracted by the intervention of a stronger champion. Alwa reappears as we are dealing with a different legend.

§I

*How Asfandiyar ambitioned the Throne and how
Gushtasp took Counsel with the Astrologers*²

I heard a story from the nightingale,
Which it reciteth from the lays of old,
How, when Asfandiydr bemused with wine
Came forth in dudgeon from the royal palace,
His mother, Caesar's daughter, Katayun,
Took him to her embrace. When midnight came
He wakened from his drowse, called for the wine-cup,
And babbled to his mother, saying thus:—
" The Shah is treating me injuriously.
He said: ' When by thy valour thou shalt take
Revenge on king Arjasp for Shah Luhrasp,
Shalt free thy sisters from captivity,
And win us high renown throughout the world,
Shalt weed it utterly of malcontents,
And renovate it by thy labours, then
The whole realm and the army shall be thine,
And therewithal the treasure, throne, and crown/
Now when the sky shall bring again the sun,
And when the Shah shall wake, I will recall
His words to him; my rights must be asserted.
If he shall give to me the crown of kingship
I will adore him to idolatry;
But if he will not and his face shall frown
I swear by God, who stayeth up the sky,

v. 1632

¹ Vol. iii. p. 188.

² This heading is not in the original, which has merely " The Beginning of the Story."

That I will place the crown on mine own head,
 And give the land and treasure to the people,
 Will make thee lady of Iran and do
 The deeds of lions with my strength and courage."

His mother sorrowed at his words. The silk
 Upon her turned to thorns. The famous Shah,
 She knew, would give him not throne, crown, and treasure,
 And said to him: "What would thy princely heart
 Require yet of the world, my toil-worn son?
 The treasure, rule, and conduct of the host
 Thou hast already: seek for nothing more!
 Thy sire, my son! hath nothing but the crown,
 While thou hast all the troops and all the realm.
 How better were it for the savage Lion
 To stand before his sire with girded loins!
 When he departeth crown and throne are thine,
 Thine greatness, fortune, state."

Asfandiyar

Replied: "How goodly was the sage's saw!
 'Thy secret unto women ne'er confide,
 For thou wilt find it in the street outside;
 Moreover do not as she biddeth thee,
 For woman good at rede thou ne'er wilt see.'"

With frowning face and all abashed his mother
 Repented of her words. Asfandiyar,
 Howbeit, went not to Gushtasp but spent
 His time with minstrelsy and boon-companions.

V. 1633 He drained the wine-cup for two nights and days,
 And took his ease among his moon-faced dames.

Gushtasp upon the third day was informed
 About his son's pretension to the state,
 That he was growing more resolved and needs
 Must have the Kaian crown and throne. Forthwith
 He called Jamasp and all Luhrasp's diviners.
 They came, their tablets on their breasts, and he
 Inquired about the brave Asfandiyar:—

GUSHTASP

"Is he to have long life ? Will he abide
In peace, prosperity, and all delights ?
Is he to wear the crown of king of kings,
And will the good and great rely on him ?"

The wise man of Iran,¹ on hearing this,
Looked at his ancient astrologic tablets,
While sorrow filled the lashes of his eyes
With tears, and knowledge all his brow with frowns.
He said: " Ill are my days and ill my stars,
And knowledge bringeth ill upon my head.
Would fate had cast me to the lion's claws,
Preventing glorious Zarir; then I
Had not beheld him flung upon the ground,
All dust and blood; or would that mine own sire
Had slain me ere ill fortune reached Jamasp!
Although Asfandiyar in combat now
May rend a lion's heart by his attack ;
Though he hath cleared the world of enemies,
And knoweth neither fear nor dread in fight;
Though he hath made the world to fear no foe,
And cloven the dragon's form in twain, hereafter
We shall have reason to lament for him,
And taste enough of woe and bitterness."

The Shah exclaimed: " O admirable man!
Speak out and turn not from the path of knowledge.
If he shall fare as did the chief Zarir
To live will be henceforth an ill to me.
Come tell me instantly, for bitterness
Hath come upon me from my questioning,
Whose hand will slay him and so cause the pang
For which I needs must weep ?"

Jamasp replied:—

" Will not ill fortune reach me too, O king ?
His death will be within Zabulistan,
And at the hands of Zal's heroic son!"

¹ Jamasp.

The Shah replied: " Give this affair due weight.
 If I resign to him the imperial throne,
 The treasure, and the crown of majesty,
 He will not even see Zabulistan,
 And none will know him in Kabulistan;
 He will be safe from every turn of fortune,
 And favouring stars will be his monitors."

The astrologer rejoined: " Who can escape
 The process of the sky ? None can avoid
 By courage or by might the sharp-clawed Dragon
 Above our heads. What is to be will be
 Past doubt, the when the wise seek not to know.
 Although Surush be lying at his feet
 The prince will perish by a great man's hand !"

The monarch mused, his mind a brake of thoughts;
 He pondered on the processes of time,
 Which in their turn instructed him in crime.

§ 2

How Asfandiyar demanded the Kingdom from his Father

When night had gathered up its reins and gone,
 And when the dawn had raised its shining spear,
 The Shah sat down upon the throne of gold,
 And glorious Asfandiyar approached.

V. 1635 He stood before the presence of his sire
 In deep concern, slave-like with folded arms,
 And when the throng of warriors and nobles
 Had gathered round the Shah, and when the archmages
 Were ranged in line before his throne, and when
 The captains of the host stood ranked before him,
 Asfandiyar, the elephantine chief,
 Began to vent his grievances, and said :—
 ' O Shah! live evermore. Upon the earth
 The Grace of God is thine. Through thee are love

And justice manifest, and crown and throne
Adorned. A slave am I to thee, my sire!
And run to do thy will. Thou knowest how
Arjasp came hither for religion's sake
With cavaliers from Chin, while I had sworn
A mighty oath e'en as God prompted me :—
' Whoever shall make wreckage of the Faith,
And give his heart to idol-worshipping,
Him will I smite asunder and fear none/
So when Arjasp came forth to war I shrank not
From fighting that fierce Leopard; yet didst thou
Disgrace me at the instance of Gurazm,
When quaffing royally upon a feast-day,
Didst put my body into heavy bonds,
And blacksmiths riveted my chains and fetters;
Didst send me to the hold of Gumbadan,
And give me up to strangers in contempt.
On quitting Balkh thou wentest to Zabul,
Regarding warfare merely as a feast,
And though consigning Shah Luhrasp to death
Beheldest not the falchion of Arjasp.
Jamasp, when he arrived, saw me in bonds,
And scathed thereby, assured to me the realm v. 1636
And throne, and pleaded much. I said to him:—
' These heavy chains, these columns, and these shackles
By blacksmiths riveted, will I display
To God upon the Great Day of Account,
And cry to Him against the evil-doer.'
He said to me: ' The blood of all our princes—
Men of high rank and armed with massive maces-
Shot down by arrows on the battlefield;
Thy sisters carried captive; Farshfdward,
The noble warrior, o'erthrown and wounded
Upon the field of battle; and the Shah
Himself in flight before the Turkmans, writhing
At having put Asfandiyar in bonds—

Is not thy heart on fire at things like these,
 And all this travail, grief, and misery ?'
 He added much—words fraught with grief and anguish.
 I burst my yoke and bonds, and came apace
 Before the ruler of the flock. I slew
 Unnumbered foes; the Shah approved my deeds.
 If I should speak about the Seven Stages
 Good sooth! I ne'er should end. I glorified
 The name of Shah Gushtasp, I took the head
 Off from Arjasp and brought his wife and children,
 His crown and throne and treasure, to this court.
 The goods thou placed'st in the treasury;
 My capital was blood, my profit toil.
 Thou wast so full of promise, oath, and pledge
 That I more readily performed thy bidding.
 Thou said'st: ' If I shall look on thee again
 I will esteem thee dearer than my soul,
 And give thee diadem and ivory throne,
 Because thy courage meriteth the crown/
 V. 1637 Now I am shamed before the mighty men,
 Who say: ' Where are thy treasures and thy host ?'
 What pretext hast thou ? What is my position ?
 For what end have I gone through all the toil ?
 It is the part of Shahs to keep their word;
 They do not break their bonds and covenants.
 Now therefore set the crown on thy son's head
 As thine own father crowned thee in his stead."

§3

How Gushtasp answered Ms Son

The Shah replied: " Tis ill to turn from right.
 Till now thou hast been better than thy word :
 The Maker of the world be thine ally.
 I see not at this present anywhere

A public or a private foe. What man
 Shall catch thy name and shall not writhe thereat ?
 Did I say writhe ? Nay verily not live!
 Thou hast nO peer except the worshipful
 And famous son of Zal, who hath for life
 Zabulistan, Kabulistan, Ghaznin
 And Bust, and is exalted o'er the sky
 In valour, but accounteth not himself
 A subject and transgresseth my commands
 And counsels, stooping not to league with me
 Although he was a slave to Kai Kaus,
 And was devoted unto Kai Khusrau,
 But sayeth of the kingship of Gushtasp:—
 ' He hath a new crown while my crown is old.'
 Now thou hast not a rival in the world
 Midst Rumans, Turkmans, or our own free folk,
 And must set forward to Sistan forthwith,
 And put in practice colour, force, and guile,
 Lay bare the sword and mace, and bring me Rustam.
 The son of Zal, Zawara, Farnaraz,
 In bonds and suffer none to mount the saddle.
 Then by the Judge of all the world, the Source
 Of strength, who kindleth star and moon and sun,
 Then by the Zandavasta and Zarduhsht,
 The good religion, and by Nush Azar,
 The Fire and Grace divine, as soon as thou
 Accomplishest these things thou shalt not hear
 Of further opposition at my hands,
 But I will give thee treasure, throne, and casque,
 And seat thee crowned upon the state myself."

v. 1638

Asfandiyar replied: " O worshipful
 And noble Shah! thou quitt'st the ancient rule;
 Thou shouldst speak measured words. Fight with the
 king
 Of Chin and send dust from his warriors,
 But wherefore fight against an aged man,

Whom Kai Kaus dubbed 'Lion-capturer'?
 From Minuchihr as far as Kai Kubad
 The whole state of Iran rejoiced in him.
 Men called him: 'Lord of Rakhsh,' 'World-conqueror,'
 'King-maker,' 'Lion-queller.' He is great;
 His fame is not a new thing in the world;
 He hath his patent from Shah Kai Khusrau,
 And if the patents of the Shahs are void
 One should not seek for patents from Gushtasp!"

The Shah replied: "My famed, illustrious son!
 Whoe'er hath turned him from the way of God,
 His patent is as is the desert-wind.
 Thou surely must have heard how Shah Kaus
 Went erring at the bidding of Iblis

- v. 1639 And, having scaled the sky on eagles' wings,
 Fell vilely into water at Sari¹
 He brought a div's child from Hamavaran,
 And made her mistress in the royal bower.²
 By her malpractice Siyawush was slain,
 The day departed from his family.³
 It is not well to pass the gate of one
 That turneth from his fealty to God.
 If thou art eager for the crown and throne
 Lead forth the host and hie thee to Sistan.
 Upon arriving there bind Rustam's hands,
 And bring him with the lasso on thine arm.
 As for Zawara, Faramarz, and Zal,
 See that they set no traps upon thy way.
 Bring them afoot and running to my court,
 And bring them so that all the troops may see;
 Then none hereafter will revolt from us
 However he may wish it and repugn."

The chieftain frowned. "Go not about," he said,
 "To compass such designs, for neither Zal
Nor Rustam is in question here, but thou

¹ See Vol. ii. p. 102 seq. ² *Id.* p. 86 seq. ³ *Id.* p. 200 seq.

GUSHTASP

Wouldst rid thee of Asfandiyar; thou art
Concerned about the throne of empery,
And wouldst be quit of me. Let crown and throne
Of chiefs remain thine own, for me the world
Hath nooks enough, yet I am still thy slave,
And bow my head to thy command and will."

Gushtasp said: "Be not angry. Thou shalt have
This greatness yet and therefore be not downcast.
Choose from the army many cavaliers—
All veterans in war. At thy disposal
Are implements of war and troops and money;
Tis for thy foemen to despond. Without thee
What are the treasure and the host, the throne
Of kingship and the golden casque, to me?"

Asfandiyar replied: "No host will serve;
The world-lord, if my fate is drawing nigh,
Will not withhold it with his troops!"

He quitted

The presence of his sire with indignation
Both for the crown's sake and his father's words,
And entered his own hall in doleful wise,
His heart all sorrowful, his lips all sighs.

§4

How Katayun counselled Asfandiyar

Much moved and weeping sun-cheeked Katayun
Went to the glorious Asfandiyar,
Her son, and said to him: "O thou that art
The memory of the heroes of the world!
Bahman hath told me that thou wouldest go
From this Rose-garden to Zabulistan,
And wilt put Rustam, son of Zal, in chains,
That master of the mace and scimitar !
Now hear of all things what thy mother saith:—

Rush not to evil and endeavour it not.
 That cavalier of elephantine might
 Disdaineth battle with the river Nile,
 Dis-sundereth the White Divs liverstead,
 And maketh with his sword the sun to stray.
 He slew the monarch of Hamavaran
 Withal, and none is bold to chide with him.

- v. 1641 When he took vengeance on Afrasiyab
 For Siyawush he made earth like a sea
 With blood. But if I were to talk for ever
 I could not tell the tale of his good deeds.
 Give not thy head for crown's sake to the winds,
 For no one yet was born already crowned.
 Thy father is an old man; thou art young—
 A mighty man of hardihood and valour.
 The whole host's eyes are on thee; plunge not then
 Thyself through anger in calamities.
 Si'stan is not the sole place in the world,
 Act not the youth and be not masterful.
 Make me not sad in this world and the next,
 But hearken to thy loving mother's words."

Asfandiyar replied: "O loving mother !
 Heed what I say: thou knowest Rustam well,
 And what thou say'st of his accomplishment
 Is true as Zandavasta. Thou mayst search
 At large throughout Iran but wilt not find
 A better man; 'twould be a shame to bind him.
 Such ill, not good, proceedeth from the Shah!
 But still there is no need to break my heart,
 Though if thou dost so I will tear it out.
 How can I disobey the Shah's command,
 Forego a state like this ? Grant that my life
 Shall finish in Zabul; 'tis Heaven's process

- V. 1642 That draweth me thither, and if Rustam yieldeth
 He ne'er will hear unfriendly words from me."

His mother's eyes rained blood, she tore her hair,

And cried: "O mighty, raging Elephant!
 Strength maketh thee too prodigal of life.
 Thou art no match for elephantine Rustam,
 And therefore go not hence without a host.
 Take not thy life, on thine own shoulders merely,
 To that fierce Elephant; thy will to go
 Is also miscreant Ahriman's for thee.
 Oh pause! Take not thy children into Hell,
 Or no wise man will call thee well-advised."

The warlike prince made answer: "Not to take them
 Would be unwise, for while a youth remaineth
 Within the bower his spirit is repressed,
 His mind is dark, and, O my prudent mother! v. 1643
 I want their help on every battlefield.
 There is no need for me to take a host,
 Just kith and kin and certain chiefs at most."

§5

How Asfandiyar led a Host to Zabul

At dawn, at cock-crow, from the court-gate rose
 The din of drums, the elephantine chief
 Gat on his steed and led his powers like wind.
 He marched until he came where two roads met;
 Then prince and army halted in dismay.
 One road led toward the hold of Gumbadan,
 The other toward Zabul. The leading camel
 Lay down, thou hadst said "wedded to the ground."
 The camel-driver smote it on the head,
 But for the while the caravan was stayed.
 It seemed ill-omened to the atheling,
 Who gave commandment to behead the beast
 So that the harm might come upon itself,
 And he himself not lose the Grace of God.
 The warriors cut its head off on the spot,

And turned forthwith the presage on the camel.
Though vexed about the beast, Asfandiyar
Affected to disdain the evil omen,
And said: " When one hath triumphed, and illumed
Earth by his fortune and his eminence,
He ought to smile since good and ill alike
Derive from God."

He then fared toward the Hirmund,
But fearful of mishap. As they were wont
They pitched the tent-enclosure while the chiefs
Chose their own camping-ground. The prince set up
Throne and pavilion; thither fared the favoured.
Asfandiydr provided wine and minstrels,
And he and Bishiitan sat down together,
v1644 Rejoicing his own heart with song and filling
His nobles' hearts with bluster. When old wine
Had made the faces of the warrior-king
And of his lords to blossom like the rose
He said thus to his friends: "I have abandoned
The Shah's injunctions and his way withal.
He said: ' Get this affair of Rustam's over:
Bate naught of bondage and humiliation.'
I have not acted as my father bade me,
Because the brave and lion-hearted Rustam
Hath many toils in other chieftains' stead
To his account and with his massive mace
Reformed the world. The whole state of Iran
From Shah to slave surviveth to this day
Through him. I need a valiant messenger,
Instructed, wise, and of retentive mind,
A cavalier of Grace divine and lustre,
A man that Rustam will not over-reach.
If Rustam will come hither and illum
My gloomy soul, by graciously allowing me
To bind him, he shall not experience
For his discretion any harm from me.

GUSHTASP

I wish him well if he will think no ill."

"That is the proper course," said Bishutan,
Hold thereunto and seek the hurt of none."

§6

How Asfandiyar sent Bahman to Rustam

Asfandiyar then summoned to his presence
Bahman, held talk with him at large, and said :—
" Array thee in brocade of Chin and mount
Thy sable steed, wear too a royal crown,
Bedecked with jewels fit for paladins,
So that whoever seeth may discern thee
Among the notables and, recognising
That thou art one of royal race, invoke
The Maker's blessings on thee. Take five steeds
With golden trappings, and ten archimages,
All men of reputation and degree,
Proceed to Rustam's house, and do thine errand
With right good will. Greet him from us, be kind,
Address him, adding compliments, and say:—
' Let him that groweth great and keepeth all
The world unscathed give thanks to God that He
At all times recogniseth excellence;
Howeit one that is both great and good,
And keepeth his own heart from frowardness,
Will find his might and riches all the more,
Be happy in this Hostel by the way,
And, by renouncing every sordid aim,
Hereafter compass Paradise. With us
Both good and evil are but transient things
As all of wisdom know. Dark dust at last
Will be our couch, our spirit wing to God.
Those that know Him will toil to serve the Shahs.
And now let us appraise thee faithfully

Without exaggeration or default,
 For thou hast lived through countless years and seen
 Full many a king on earth. Thou know'st that 'tis
 Unseemly to hark back from wisdom's way
 For thee who hast such greatness, troops, and treasure,
 Such noble horses, crown, and throne, all which
 Thou hadst from my forefathers for prompt service;
 Yet for how long did Shah Luhrasp possess
 The world and yet thou never cam'st to court!
 And since he gave the kingdom to Gushtasp
 Thou hast not recognised the Shah, not written,
 Or paid to him the customary service,

- V. 1646 Hast never gone to court to do him homage,¹
 Or hailed him as thy Shah. Yet from Hushang,
 Jamshid, and Faridun who won by valour
 The kingship from the offspring of Zahhak,
 Until we reach the time of Kai Kubad,
 Who set the crown of greatness on his head,
 There hath not been a monarch like Gushtasp
 In fight, in feast, in counsel or the chase.
 He hath received the pure and good religion,
 Both error and injustice are no more,
 For when the Lord's way shone forth gloriously
 Bad doctrine and the Divs way disappeared.
 Thereafter when Arjasp came forth to fight,
 With troops like pards and chiefs like crocodiles,
 And no one knew the number of his host,
 Our famous sovereign encountered him,
 And made a graveyard of the battlefield,
 Till no one could discern the face of earth.
 In sooth until the Resurrection Day
 The tale will ne'er grow old among the great.
 He is the man to break a lion's neck,
 And everything is his from east to west,
 His from Turan as far as Sind and Rum;

¹ Reading with C and P.

The whole world is a bit of wax to him.
Among the spearmen of the desert too
Full many cavaliers come to his court;
They send him toll and tribute from their realms,
Because they have not strength to fight with him.
This have I said to thee, O paladin!
Because his soul is vexed on thine account
In that thou hast not come to his famed court,
Nor recognised his nobles, but hast chosen
A nook wherein thou hid'st thyself; yet how,
Unless they ban all feeling, can our chiefs
Cease to remember thee who hast done good
In all things alway and hast raised thy head
To do the bidding of the Shahs ? If any
Should reckon up thy toils they would exceed
Thy treasures; yet no Shah could acquiesce
In what is told of thee. Gushtasp said: " Rustam,
Because of much goods, province, and stored treasure, v. 1647
Hath tarried at Zabul and grown bemused
With drink, and none hath profit from a drunkard.
Though wanted he is absent from the field,
And doth not see me even at festivals."
The Shah was wroth and swore an oath one day
By bright day and the azure dim of night :—
" None of this chosen host shall look on him
Here in the court unless in bonds." And now
Upon this matter have I left Iran;
The Shah would not allow me time to breathe.
Be circumspect and shun the monarch's wrath:
Hast thou not seen the fury in his eyes ?
If thou wilt come, obeying my command
And mourning thy remissness in the past,
Then by the sun, the bright soul of Zarir,
And by that noble Lion my father's life,
I swear that I will make the Shah repent,
And cause the moon and stars to shine again.

Moreover Bishutan will bear me witness
 That, having mind and wisdom for my guides,
 I oftentimes have tried to pacify
 The Shah, though seeing that thou wast to blame.
 My father is the lord; I am the liege,
 And never will I swerve from his command.
 A conclave of thy family should sit,
 Consult, and take this matter well in hand.
 Allow Zawara, Faramarz, and Zal,
 As well as noble and discreet Rudaba,
 To hear what I advise in all respects,
 And recognise the goodness of my words.
 This house must not be wrecked and be the den
 Of pards and lions. When I bear thee bound
 Before the Shah I will set forth to him
 Thy many faults, then rise and bring him back
 From wrath and wreak, let no wind blow on thee,
 But act as native worth would have of me. "

§7

How Bahman came to Zal

- V. 1648 Bahman, or ever he had heard the words
 Of that illustrious prince, went on his way.
 He donned a robe of royal cloth of gold,
 And placed the crown of greatness on his head,
 Then set forth proudly from the camp-enclosure
 With standard raised and fluttering behind him.
 The atheling went over the Hirmund—
 A noble youth upon a mighty steed.
 Immediately the watchman sighted him,
 And sent a cry toward Zdbulistan:—
 "A gallant, warlike cavalier hath come
 Upon a sable steed with golden trappings.
 Behind him are attendant cavaliers,
 And he hath passed in safety o'er the stream."

Zal mounted on his saddle instantly,
 With lasso in the straps and mace in hand,
 Then coming to the watch-tower saw Bahman,
 And from his liver drew a deep, cold sigh.
 He said: " This is a famous paladin
 Of noble rank clad in a royal robe.
 In sooth he is a kinsman of Luhrasp,
 And may his advent prove our country's weal."

Departing from the watch-tower he approached
 The gate and paused distracted on his saddle.

It was not long before Bahman, whose head
 Was higher than the turning sky, appeared
 And, having no acquaintance yet with Zal,
 Waved with his royal arm, and then approaching
 Cried: " Noble thane! where is the son of Zal,
 This people's lord, the backbone of our times,
 For great Asfandiyar hath reached Zabul,
 And pitched his tents upon the river-bank ?"

Zal said to him : " O mine impetuous son !
 Dismount, take wine, and rest, for Rustam now
 Is coming from the chase with Faramarz,
 Zawara, and their retinue. Come then
 With these thy cavaliers as honoured guests,
 And cheer thy heart with many a draught of wine."

V. 1649

Bahman made answer thus: " Asfandiyar
 Enjoined not minstrelsy and boon-companions.
 Give me a guide to take me to the chase."

Zal said : " What is thy name ? Thou art in haste!
 What is thy will ? Methinketh that thou art
 A scion of Gushtasp or Shah Luhrasp."

Bahman replied to him : " I am Bahman,
 Son of the world-lord of the brazen body."

Then noble Zal dismounted and did homage.
 Bahman alighted smiling, and the twain
 Exchanged their greetings. Earnestly Zal pleaded :—
 "Wait here, there is no colour for such haste."

Bahman rejoined: " Not thus must we delay,
And slight the mission of Asfandiyar."

Zal chose a warrior that knew the road,
And sent him with Bahman forth to the chase.
That veteran, hight Shirkhun, went first as guide,
Just pointed to the spot and homeward hied.

§8

How Bahman gave the Message to Rustam

A mountain lay before the youth who urged
His gallant charger thither, then looked down
Upon the chase. The captain of the host
Appeared in sight—a man like Mount Bistun.
He held a sapling in one hand whereon
An onager was spitted. By his side
Were placed his iron mace and other gear.

V. 1650 Within his other hand he held a goblet
A-brim with wine; his son was in attendance;
Rakhsh roamed about the meadow. There were trees,
Grass, and a stream withal.

" 'Tis either Rustam,"

Bahman said, " or the rising sun, for none
In all the world hath looked on such another,
Or heard of such from famous men of old.
I fear me that the brave Asfandiyar
Will not stand up to him, but quit the combat.
So let me kill him with a crag and make
The hearts of Zal and of Rudaba writhe."

He loosed a flinty boulder from the height,
And sent it downward from the lofty peak.
Zawara from the hunting-ground beheld it,
And heard the rumble that it made withal.
He shouted: " Paladin and cavalier!
A stone is rolling from the mountain-top!"

GUSHTASP

But Rustam to Zawara's wonderment
Ne'er moved nor laid aside the onager;
He waited till the stone was close to him,
While all the mountain darkened by its dust,
Then with a kick dispatched it far away,
Whereat Zawara praised him joyfully.
Bahman was sick at heart at Rustam's deed
And, marking both his majesty and mien,
Said: " If the glorious Asfandiyar
Should fight against a man of such renown
He would be vanquished vilely. It were better
For him to deal with Rustam courteously,
Who, if he overcame Asfandiyar,
Would seize on all the country of Iran."

He gat upon his wind-swift steed and quitted
The mountain in a muse, informed the archimages
About the wonder that he had beheld,
And quietly proceeded on his way.
When he was hard upon the hunting-ground
The peerless Rustam spied him as he came,
And asked an archimage: " What man is this ?
I take him for a kinsman of Gushtcasp."

Then Rustam with Zawdra and the rest,
Both great and small, went forth to meet Bahman,
Who swift as smoke alighted from his steed,
Exchanging greetings and all courtesies,
And Rustam said to him: " Until thou tellest
Thy name thou wilt not get thy will of me."

The youth replied: " Renowned Bahman am I,
Son of Asfandiyar, that upright prince."

The paladin embraced him on the spot,
And made excuses for his tardy coming.
Then both with their respective retinues
Set forth for Rustam's camp. Now when Bahman
Was seated he gave greetings for himself
And for the Shah and the franians.

"Asfandiyar," he then went on to say,
 "Hath journeyed from the court as quick as fire
 And, as the Shah, victorious and exalted,
 Enjoined him, pitched his camp on the Hirmund.
 Now if the noble cavalier will hear me
 I have a message from Asfandiyar."

"The Shah's son," Rustam answered, "hath endured
 Much and hath travelled far; so first of all
 Let us partake of what we have, and then
 The world is at thy bidding."

On the board

He laid new bread and hot roast onager;
 Slaves helped Bahman and matchless Rustam parled.
 He placed his brother by the prince but summoned
 No other nobles to the feast. He put
 A second onager before himself—
 His customary portion at each meal.
 He sprinkled salt, cut up the meat, and ate;
 Meanwhile the exalted prince could not but gaze.

V. 1652 He ate a little of his onager,
 But not a hundredth part of Rustam's meal,
 While Rustam smiled upon him, saying: "Shahs
 Possess the state in order to enjoy.
 If thou art such a feeble trencherman
 How ever didst thou pass the Seven Stages?
 In what sort dost thou wield the spear in battle
 Who hast, O prince! so little appetite?"

Bahman said: "God forbid a prince should talk
 Or eat much. Eating little he is great
 In war and ever hath his life in hand."

Then Rustam smiled and cried: "One should not veil
 One's manhood from mankind."

Then he filled up
 A golden bowl with wine and drank "The free."
 He gave another to Bahman, and said:—
 "Take this and drink it unto whom thou wilt."

GUSHTASP

Bahman was frayed thereat, and so Zawara
First took a draught thereof and said to him:—
" O scion of the Shah! may wine and drinker
Rejoice in thee."

Bahman took back the bowl
At once, but that sweet youth was temperate,
And Rustam's appetite, neck, arms, and shoulders
Astounded him. Both mounted, and Bahman
Set forth with noble Rustam and then gave
The message of the prince fair-famed and brave,

§9

How Rustam made Answer to Asfandiyar

When he had heard Bahman the ancient hero
Mused and replied: " Yea I have heard the message
And joy to see thee. Bear Asfandiyar
This answer from me: ' Lion-hearted chief
And famed! the man whose soul is tenanted
By wisdom seeth matters in the gross,
And when he hath both valour and success,
Possessions, hoarded treasures, majesty,
With heroism and a lofty name,
And is the favourite of noble men,
As thou art at this moment in the world,
Should not be evil-minded. Let us worship
God and the right, not grasp the hand of ill.
A word when uttered inexcusably
Is but a tree that hath no fruit or scent,
And if thy soul shall tread the path of greed
Thy travail will be long and profitless.
Tis well a prince should weigh his words, and well
To have no wish to utter aught amiss.
Thy servant used to joy in all that said:—
" No mother's son is like Asfandiyar.

In courage, wisdom, enterprise, and counsel
 He will be greater than his ancestors."
 How famous is thy name in Hindustan,
 In Chin and Rum and in the land of warlocks!
 I thank thee for thy counsels and give praise
 By day and in three watches of the night.
 I sought of God, what now I joy to find
 Accorded me, that I might look upon
 Thy cherished face, thy greatness, manhood, love,
 That, seated side by side in joy, we twain
 Might drain a goblet to the king of kings,
 And now I have attained my whole desire—
 The wish that I was instant to achieve.
 I will appear before thee unattended
 To hear from thee the Shah's behest and bring
 To thee the patents granted by just Shahs
 From Kai Khusrau right back to Kai Kubad.
 Now, matchless hero! look upon my case,
 My pains and actions, on the goodly deeds
 That I have done, my hardship and my travail,
 v. 1654 And how I have been servant to the Shahs
 From this day backward-to the days of old.
 If chains are to repay me for these toils,
 And ruin from the monarch of Iran,
 Tis well for none to look upon the world,
 Or only just to look and tarry not.
 I will tell all my secrets when I come,
 And speak in tones that all the world may hear.
 Then if there should appear a fault in me—
 A fault for which I ought to lose my head—
 Then I will set a yoke on mine own shoulders,
 And come afoot clothed in a leopard-skin;
 But inasmuch as I am he that brake
 Fierce elephants' necks and flung them to the Nile,
 Forbear unseemly words to me and keep
 Thy mischiefs to afflict the Div's heart. Say not

What no one e'er hath said, use not thy courage
To encage the wind. The mighty cannot pass
Through fire at all, nor, save they swim, through water;
Thou canst not hide the shining of the moon,
Or mate the fox and lion. Pour not then
Contention o'er my path, who am myself
Adept therein. None hath beheld me fettered,
No savage lion ta'en my post. Act thou
As princes should. Consult not with the Div.
Put from thy heart wrath and revenge for trifles,
And look not on the world with boyish eyes.
Rejoice then, cross the stream, and may God bless thee.
Do honour to my mansion at a feast;
Keep not aloof from me who am thy slave.
Just as I was a liege to Kai Kubad,
So now I joy, both heart and brain, in thee.
If thou wilt come to me with all thy host,
And pass two months with me in merriment,
Both man and beast shall rest from toil, foes' hearts
Grow blind with envy. Beast on land, and fowl
On water, wait thee if thou wilt but stay.
I shall behold thy warrior-might, and thou
Shalt with thy scimitar o'erthrow the lion
And pard. When thou art fain to lead the host
Iranward to the monarch of the brave,
I will unlock the ancient hoards which I
Have here collected by my scimitar,
And place at thy disposal everything
That I have gathered by my might of hand.
Take what thou wilt and give the rest away;
Make not a day like this a grief to me.
Then when the time shall come for thee to go,
And thou art anxious to behold the Shah,
I will not separate my reins from thine,
And we will go to him in company.
By asking pardon I will soothe his wrath,

V. 1655

And kiss him on the head and feet and eyes.
 Then will I ask the great but unjust Shah:—
 " Why should these hands of mine be put in bonds ?"
 Retain my words in each particular,
 And tell them to the great Asfandiyar."

§ 10

How Bahman returned

Bahman, when he had heard what Rustam said,
 Departed with the holy archimages,
 But Rustam—peerless chieftain—stayed awhile
 Upon the road and, having called Zawara
 And Faramarz, said thus: " Depart to Zal
 And to the fair Moon of Zabulistan,¹
 And say to them: " One who ambitioneth
 The world hath come—Asfandiyar. Set up
 Within our halls a golden throne, and place
 For him apparel such as monarchs wear,
 As on the occasion with Shah Kai Kaus,²
 But let the audience-hall be grander still.
 Prepare ye somewhat too by way of food:
 There must not be a lack of things to eat,
 V. 1666 For the Shah's son hath come to us, hath come
 In a revengeful mood intent on war.
 He is a famous warrior and brave prince,
 And heedeth not a wilderness of lions.
 I go to him, and if he will accept
 Mine invitation there is hope for all.
 If I shall find him well disposed toward me
 I will present him with a crown of rubies,
 And not withhold from him my treasures, jewels,
 Bards, mace, and sword. If I return despondent,
 Because I have not a white day with him,

¹ *I.e.* Rudaba. ² Vol. ii. p. 83.

Thou knowest that my twisted lasso bringeth
The heads of savage elephants to bonds."

Zawara said to him : " Have no such thought:
Men do not seek to fight without a cause.
I know not any king in all the world
For rede and courage like Asfandiyar;
Ill deeds proceed not from a man of wisdom,
And he hath not received a wrong from us."

Zawara went to Zal. For his part Rustam
Bestirred himself and hurried to the Hirmund,
His head all dazed with fear of coming ill,
Drew rein and waited for Bahman to greet him.

Now when Bahman had reached the tent-enclosure,
And stood before the presence of his father,
The glorious Asfandiyar inquired:—
" What answer did the famous hero give thee ?"

Bahman, on hearing, sat before his sire,
Narrated all his tidings point by point
And, having given Rustam's greeting first,
Told all about the message and reply
Before his father, told what he had seen,
Or noted privily. " I never saw,"
He said, " in any company a man
Like elephantine Rustam. He possesseth
A lion's heart, the bulk of elephant,
And haleth from the Nile the crocodiles.
He now is on the bank of Hirmund,
Without his armour, helmet, mace, or lasso,
And fain would see the Shah. I do not know
His purpose as to thee."

Asfandiyar,
Wroth with Bahman, disgraced him in full court,
And said to him : " Men of exalted rank
Should not confide in women; furthermore
The employ of children in affairs of moment
As messengers is neither brave nor valiant.

v. 1657

Where ever hast thou looked on warriors,
 Who hast heard not a charger's tramp ? By making
 An elephant of war of Rustam thou
 Wilt break the spirit of our famous host."

In private he spake much to Bishutan,
 And said: " This noble Lion of the fight
 Will act the youngster and, I will engage,
 Hath not a wrinkle yet in spite of age!"

The Meeting of Rustam and Asfandiyar

The glorious Asfandiydr bade set
 A golden saddle on his sable steed ;
 Then from his famous troops a hundred horsemen
 Set forth with him. His charger neighed on one hand,
 And Rakhsh upon the other. Matchless Rustam
 Lit from his steed, advanced to greet the hero,
 And, greeting over, said: " I prayed to God—
 The only God—that He would be thy Guide,
 And thou with thy great men and troops withal
 Hast reached us safe and sound. Come let us sit,
 Use gracious terms, then give a good reply.
 My witness, be assured, is God himself,
 And wisdom is my guide in what I say,
 For I shall gain no glory from this matter,
 Nor will I tell a lie in any case,

v. 1658 That now were I to gaze on Siyawush
 I should not look so happy as I do,
 For thou resemblest nobody but him,
 That wearer of the crown, that world-bestower.
 Blest is the Shah who hath a son like thee !
 Thy sire may glory in thy height and face.
 Blest are the people of Iran, the slaves
 Of thine unsleeping fortune and thy throne.
 Ill-starred is he who seeketh thee in fight:

From throne and fortune he will come to dust.
 May all foes' hearts be filled with fear of thee,
 And thine ill-wishers' riven, may thy fortune
 Prevail through all thy years and thy dark nights
 Be as the day to thee."

Asfandiyar

Thereat alighted from his royal steed,
 Embraced the hero's elephantine form,
 Called many blessings down on him, and said:—
 "Thank God, O chief of paladins! that I
 Behold thee glad and bright of mind. 'Tis well
 That we should praise thee and that this world's heroes
 Should be as dust before thee. He is blest
 That hath a son like thee, for he beholdeth
 A fruitful Branch, and blest is he that hath
 A stay like thee, for he will be unscathed
 By evil fortune ! When I looked on thee
 I called to mind that leader of the host,
 That cavalier and Lion—Zarfr."

Then Kustam:—

"Thou paladin and world-lord shrewd and ardent!
 I have one wish, O prince! a wish which granted
 Would make me well content, and 'tis that thou
 Shalt visit me in state and make my soul
 Bright at the sight of thee. Though there be naught
 Worth thine acceptance we will do our best."

Asfandiyar replied: "Thou memory
 Of this world's heroes! he that hath a name
 Like thine will prove a joyance to Iran
 As one whose counsel must not be transgressed,
 His land and home not slighted. Ne'ertheless,
 I may not swerve in public or in private
 From what the Shah commanded, and he did not
 Instruct me to abide within Zabul,
 Or with the nobles of that warlike land.
 Act so that thou mayst take of fortune's fruit;

v. 1659

Go thou the way the monarch biddeth thee.
 Delay not thou to put thy feet in fetters;
 These of the king of kings are no disgrace,
 And when I bear thee bound before the Shah
 The evil will recoil on him. Meanwhile
 Thy bondage will have hurt me to the soul,
 I shall have waited on thee like a slave.
 I will not leave thee in thy bonds till night;¹
 No harm at all shall come upon thy life.
 Dost thou suspect foul play, O paladin?
 Beyond all doubt the Shah will do no wrong,
 And he hath told me: 'I will give to thee
 Mine ivory throne, my treasures, and my crown/
 When I shall set that crown upon my head
 I will entrust the whole world to thy hands.
 Before the all-just God I do no wrong,
 Nor shall I shame in presence of the Shah.
 When thou returnest to Zabulistan,
 What time the gardens blossom with the rose,
 Thou shalt receive such precious gifts from me
 As will adorn thy land."

"O noble man!"

Said Rustam, "I have prayed the almighty Judge
 That I might glad my heart by seeing thee,
 But how can I give ear to these thy words?
 We both are men of rank, one old, one young,
 Two paladins both wise and vigilant;
 But *i* am fearful of the evil eye,
 And that our heads will wake from pleasant dreams.
 The Div is making way betwixt us two
 To warp thy heart by means of crown and throne.
 A thing like this would be a shame to me,
 One that would last for ever, that a leader,
 One high-born and a chieftain such as thou art,

¹ The night of the day on which Rustam should be brought before the Shah.

GUSHTASP

A noble Lion and a mighty man,
Should come not for a while to mine abode,
Or be my guest within these coasts. If thou
Wilt banish this contention from thy thoughts,
And do thy best to exorcise the Div,
I will adorn my soul by sight of thee,
And do whate'er thou biddest save these bonds,
For they are utter shame, defeat, and outrage.
No one shall see me bound while I survive :
My life on that. Enough !"

Asfandiyar

Replied : " O memory of this world's heroes !
Thy words are truth, not falsehood, and men gain
No lustre from deceit; still Bishutan
Is cognisant of all the Shah's commands
When I set forth. ' Bestir thyself,' he said,
' As touching Rustam. Be thy whole concern
To fight or bind him.' If now I shall go,
A blithe, triumphant guest, to visit thee
In thine own home, and from the Shah's commands
Thou turn thy neck, 'twill mar mine own day's lustre.
For one thing I shall fight thee and employ
The leopard's instinct in that fight, forget
The bond of bread and salt, and cast a slur
Upon the honour of my lineage;
While if I disobey the Shah the fire
Will be my dwelling in the world to come.
Yet, since thou wishest, let us pass one day
With wine in hand. Who knoweth what may chance
Tomorrow, so we need not talk thereof ?"

Said Rustam: " I will do so. I will go
And doff my road-dress. For a week have I
Been hunting and been eating onager
Instead of lamb. When things are ready call me,
And sit down with thy kinsmen at the board."

Hurt and concerned he mounted, hurried home,

Beheld the fac of zal the son of Sam,
 The son of ariman, and said: " Famed chief!
 I have ben visiting Asfandiyar,
 And segna horseman like a straight-stemmed cypress,
 Aman of wisdom, dowered with grace and Glory.
 Tiou wouldest say: ' Shah Faridun, the hero,
 Bequeathed to him both might and understanding/
 His presence bettereth hearsay: there doth shine
 From him the Grace imperial and divine."

§ 12

How Asfandiyar summoned not Rustam to the Feast

When Rustam left the bank of the Hirmund
 The great Asfandiyar sat lost in thought,
 And Bishutan, his counsellor, anon
 Came to the camp-enclosure. Said the hero :—
 " We have dealt lightly with a grave affair:
 I have no business in the house of Rustam,
 And he for his part should not look on me.
 If he come not I will not summon him;
 Else, should one of us die, the other's heart
 Would burn with anguish for the slain, his head
 Shed tears for friendship's sake."

Said Bishutan :—

" Who hath a brother like Asfandiyar,
 Famed chief? By God, when first I saw you two,
 And neither of you tried to make a quarrel,
 My heart became like early spring thereat,
 As much for Rustam as Asfandiyar;
 But as I looked more deeply I perceived
 The Dfv controlling wisdom's path. Thou knowest
 What Faith and honour bid, the laws of God,
 And thine own sire's intent. Restrain thyself,
 Do life no hurt, and hear thy brother's words.

GUSHTASP

I heard what Rustam said: his greatness matched
His courage, and thy fetters will not gall him.
He heedeth not thy Grace divine and state.
The chief of cavaliers, the son of Zal,
Will not put his head lightly in the net.
The matter, as I fear, will be prolonged
For evil, being 'twixt two haughty men.
Thou art a great man, wiser than the Shah,
And abler both in skill and bravery.
If one would feast, the other strive for vengeance,
Consider which the more deserveth praise."

The prince replied : " If I shall not obey
The Shah I shall be censured in this world,
And God will call me to account hereafter.
I would not sell both worlds for Rustam's sake;
No man will sew up his own eyes and heart."

The other said: " The outcome of good counsel,
Will profit thy pure body and thy soul.
I have said all. Now choose thee which is best;
A prince's heart should be above revenge."

The chieftain bade the cooks to spread the board,
But said|to no one: " Summon Rustam hither."
The eating done he took the cup in hand,
Spake of the Brazen Hold, of his own manhood,
And drank in honour of the king of kings,
While Rustam stayed within his palace-walls,
Remembering his promise to eat bread.
Now when a long while passed and no one came,
Though Rustam often looked along the road,
And when the time for feasting had gone by,
The hero's dignity could brook no more.
He smiled and said: " My brother! deck the board,
And summon to the feast the men of birth.
If 'tis the custom of Asfandiyar
To treat us with such superciliousness
As to invite and then not summon us,

Hope for no good from him."

He spake. They decked
The board and, having eaten, rose. Then said
The heroic paladin to Faramarz:—
" Bid saddle Rakhsh as they would do in Chin.
I shall go back and tell Asfandiyar :—
Prince though thou art, remember: he that breaketh
His plighted word hath in himself effaced
The pathway that the great and good have traced.' "

§ 13

*How Asfandiyar excused himself for not summoning
Rustam to the Feast*

Then like an elephant he mounted Rakhsh,
Whose neighings could be heard two miles away,
And hurried to the river, where the troops
Pressed eagerly to see him, while the hearts
Of those that saw him loved him. All exclaimed :—
" This noble chief resembleth none but Sam,
The cavalier. An iron hill is he
Upon the saddle and thou wouldest say
That Rakhsh is Ahriman's own mount, and were
A mighty elephant his opposite
Then splash its head with mourning hues. The king
Must have a witless pate to give up one
That is possessed of Grace divine and prowess—
A moonlike chieftain like Asfandiyar—
To slaughter for the sake of crown and throne.
He groweth greedier with age and fonder
Of signet and of diadem."

When Rustam
Drew near, Asfandiyar went forth to meet him.
Said Rustam: " Paladin and glorious youth,
But of new-fangled manners! so thy guest
Was thought unworthy of the summoning!

Thy promise is a promise and no more.
Attend to what I say, and be not hasty
Without a cause with one advanced in years.
Thou thinkest far too highly of thyself,
And art too haughty to the chiefs. Good sooth!
Thou holdest me but light in point of courage,
And slight in counsel and in understanding.
Know that I am the Rustam of the world,
The lustre of the race of Nariman.
I make the Black Div gnaw his hand, I lay
The heads of sorcerers low. The mighty men
That saw mine iron corslet, and that great
And roaring Lion that I rode, abandoned
The field without a blow and on the plain
Threw down their bows and arrows—valiant horsemen
And fighters like Kamus, the warrior,
Or like the Khan of Chin, whom with coiled lasso
I haled from saddle and bound head and foot.
The warden of the Shahs am I, the stay
Of brave men everywhere. Mistake me not
Because I begged a boon, nor deem that thou
Art higher than heaven. Thy royal Grace and state
Led me to seek thy rede and fellowship,
And I desire not that a prince like thee
Should have his fortunes ruined by my hand,
Because heroic Sam is mine ideal,
At whose approach the lion fled the wood,
And I am his memorial on earth,
O valiant, royal prince Asfandiyar!
Long have I been the chief of paladins,
But never spent a day in evil-doing,
Have purged the world of foes and undergone
Abundant toil and stress. I thank my God
That in these latter days I have beheld
My peer—a glorious Shoot who will take vengeance
On infidels amid the world's applause."

v, 1665 Then smiling on him said Asfandiyar :—
 " O son of Sam, the horseman! thou wast hurt
 In that no summons came whereas I took
 Some credit to myself. Be not displeased
 Because I spared thee on so hot a day
 So long a journey, for I said: ' At dawn
 I will set out to offer mine excuses;
 Then shall I have the joy of seeing Zal,
 And be for once quite happy!' But since thou
 Hast of thine own self undergone the toil,
 Hast left thy home and come across the plain,
 Sit down to rest thyself, take up the cup,
 And make no show of wrath and bitterness."

Asfandiyar placed Rustam on his left,
 Such was the way in which he did the honours !
 Then said the veteran: " This is not my place;
 Let me have that to which I am entitled."

The prince said to* Bahman upon his right:—
 " Give him the seat as he demandeth it."

Then Rustam in his wrath said to the prince :—
 " Look on me fairly and with open eyes;
 Regard my prowess and illustrious stock,
 For I am of the seed of valiant Sam.
 Though thou hast no seat that befitteth. me
 I have the Grace, my triumphs, and my prudence."

V. 1666 Thereat the prince gave orders to his son
 To place a golden seat upon the dais,
 And with a Scented orange Rustam came,
 And took his seat but he was all aflame.

§ 14

How Asfandiyar spake Shame of the Race of Rustam

Then thus to Rustam spake Asfandiyar :—
 " O lion-hearted chieftain of renown !

Now I have heard a tale from archimages,
The mighty men and sages wise of heart,
That Zal is one of evil race, a div
By birth, and hath no better origin.
They kept him for a while concealed from Sam,
And thought the child a Doomsday to the world.
His head and hair were white, the rest was dark.
Sam at the sight of him was in despair,
And bade them take the young child to the sea
That birds and fish might have him for their prey.
Then the Simurgh came with spread wings but saw
That 'twas no proper child with Grace divine.
She bore him off to where she had a nest,
She carried him away to serve as food,
And threw him in contempt before her young
That they might finish him at feeding-time.
When they attempted to devour the child
They were afraid and would not batten on him,
But passed him over as he was so vile,
And turned away; though ravenous the Simurgh
Could not quite stomach such a thing as Zal,
But made him free of the nest though nobody
Was pleased to see him. He ate carrion
That she rejected, and his wretched body
Was raimentless. She came to love the child,
And thus the heaven turned o'er him for a season.
When he had fared on carrion for a while
She carried him all naked to Sistan,
Where Sam, who had no child, adopted him
Through folly, dotage, and stupidity.
The Shahs and glorious, great men of my race,
My benefactors and mine ancestors,
Then took him up and furnished him withal.
Thus many years passed o'er him ; he became
A Cypress, one whose head was out of reaca;
It nut forth branches and its fruit was Rustam.

v. 1667

Who by his manhood, skill, and mien thus scaled
 The sky, in such wise seized on royalty,
 Increased in power, and took to villainy."

*How Rustam answered Asfandiyar, praising his own
 Race and his Deeds*

Then Rustam answered, saying: "Hold thy peace!
 Why speak'st thou such provocatory words ?
 Thy heart is growing into frowardness,
 The utterance of thy soul is that of divs.
 Speak what befitteth the great kings; the Shah
 In speaking swerveth not from what is right.
 The world-lord knoweth that the son of Sam
 Is great and hath both knowledge and fair fame.
 Again, Sam was the son of Narfman,
 Which hero was the son of Kariman,
 And thus they run back to Garshasp, while all
 Are scions of Jamshid. Thine ancestors
 Obtained the crown through us, else none had named
 them,

v. 1668 Twas I who brought Kubad, the chosen one
 Of all the people, out of Mount Alburz,¹
 And but for that he had remained a subject,²
 Not having treasure, host, or puissance.
 In sooth thou must have heard reports of Sam,
 Who had the fairest fame of all his time :
 First, how there was a dragon once at Tus,
 A dragon from whose clutches none could 'scape;
 A crocodile in water and a leopard
 On land, its breath would soften mountain-flints,
 Would broil the fishes' heads in water-ways,
 Would scorch the vultures' feathers in mid-air,

¹ See Vol. i. p. 382 sqq.

² Reading with C.

GUSHTASP

And suck in elephants with its breath. Glad hearts
Were saddened at the thought thereof. And next,
There was a fearful and malicious div,
Whose body was on earth and head in heaven,
Because the sea of Chin reached but his middle;
The sun itself shone with diminished lustre.
He used to take up monsters from the deep
And, towering o'er the orbit of the moon,
Broil them upon the sun while turning heaven
Was all dissolved in tears. These two great Pests¹
Were rendered lifeless and consumed before
The sword of Sam, the hero. Then again,
My mother was the daughter of Mihrab,
Who made the realm of Sind so prosperous,
And was the fifth descendant from Zahhak,
Who raised his head above all other kings.
Who hath a nobler origin than this ?
A wise man will not turn from truth: the honour
Of all the world is mine, and other heroes
Must seek to win it back from me. Again,
Mine earliest patent is from Kai Kaus,
Thou canst not find a pretext on that score.
I have one too from righteous Kai Khusrau,
Like whom no Kaian ever girt his loins.
My wanderings have covered all the earth,
And many an unjust monarch have I slain.
Whenas I crossed the waters of Ji'hun
Afrasiyab fled from Turan to Chin.²
When Kai Kaus went to Mazandaran³
My father Zal had much to say thereon.
Thou knowest how that Shah fared with the divs,
And in his blindness cried out from his soul.
Alone I journeyed to Mazandanin ;
The nights were gloomy and the leagues were long.
I did not spare the White Div or Arzhang,

¹ See Vol. i. pp. 172, 296. ² *Id.* ii. 356. ³ *Id.* 30 seq.

Pulad,¹ son of Ghundi, or Bid or Sanja.
 Moreover for our monarch's sake I slew
 My wise and valiant boy.² There hath not been
 Another warrior like Suhrdb in strength,
 In courage, and approof in war. In sooth
 Above six hundred years have passed away
 Since I was severed from the reins of Zal;
 I have been always paladin in chief,
 In public or in private 'twas all one.
 Just as it was with noble Farfdun,
 Who set the crown of greatness on his head,
 Dethroned Zahhak and brought him, head and crown,
 To dust; and secondly, as Sam, my grandsire,
 Engrossed the craft and knowledge of the world;
 So, thirdly, since I girded up my loins
 The person of the monarch hath had rest.
 There never were such days of happiness,
 The wanderers' feet were never so secure,
 As when my will prevailed throughout the world,
 And I used scimitar and massive mace.
 I speak in order that thou mayst know all,
 For thou art prince and nobles are thy flock;
 v. 1670 Yet in respect of age thou art a youth,
 Though with the Grace of Kai Khusrau. Thou seest
 None but thyself and know'st not secret matters.
 Now, having talked much, turn we for relief
 To wine and hunt therewith the soul of grief."

§ 16

How Asfandiyar boasted of his Ancytry

Asfandiyar, on hearing Rustam's words,
 Smiled and his heart began to beat with joy.
 He answered: " I have listened to thy toils,
 Thy pains, thy combats, and anxieties.

¹ Ulad in the text, but *cf.* Vol. iv. p. 296, *note.* ² *Id.* ii. 172.

GUSHTASP

Now hearken to the gests that I have done,
Whereby I raised my head above the noble.
'Twas for the Faith that first I girt my loins,
And cleared the earth of idol-worshippers:
Our warriors could not see the world for slain.
Gushtasp was mine immediate ancestor,
Who was himself begotten by Luhrasp;
Luhrasp again was son of king Aurand,
Who at that time possessed both fame and rank.
Aurand was of the seed of Kai Pashin,
Blessed by his father who was Kai Kubad—
A Shah of wisdom and of upright heart;
Pursue my race thus to Shah Faridun,
The root of kings and glory of the throne.
My mother is, moreover, Caesar's daughter,
Who is the crown upon the Rinnans' head
And sprung from Salm—a glorious lineage,
Instinct with justice, precedent, and Grace.
Salm was the son of valiant Faridun,
Who carried off the ball from all the kings
For valour. I assert what none gainsay,
Though many quit the way and few are in it,
That in the presence of mine own forebears,
Those mighty men devout and glorious,
Thou and thy grandsire were but servitors.
I do not seek to best thee but thou hadst
Thy kingship from the Shahs, who were my sires,
For zealous service. Wait while I tell all,
Then if there be a falsehood point it out.
Since Shah Luhrasp gave to Gushtasp the throne
I have been girt with valour and success,
And I have slain the perverts from the Faith
Upon the plains of Chin and of Turan.
Then later on, when through Gurazm's words
My father bound and banned me from the feast,
Ill reached Luhrasp by reason of my bonds:

The Turkmans hid the earth. Then to the hold
 Of Gumbadan the veteran Jamasp
 Came with a message and in soldier's garb.
 When he arrived and saw how I was bound,
 Saw how my mind and heart were pierced by care,
 He sent for blacksmiths to deliver me
 Out of my heavy bondage, but their work
 Was far too slow for me because my heart
 Yearned for the scimitar. My heart was straitened
 I shouted at them, wrenched me from their grasp,
 Rose to my height from where I sat and brake
 My bonds with mine own hands, then sought the field
 Whereon the fortunes of Gushtasp were lost;
 And when Arjasp fled with his famed array
 Before me I girt up my loins with manhood,
 And went like raging lion in pursuit.
 As for the Seven Stages thou hast heard
 Of mine adventures with the lions there
 v. 1672 And with that Ahriman, and how I entered
 The Brazen Hold by guile and quelled a world,
 Hast heard about my doings in Turan,
 And all the toil and hardship that I bare.
 Good sooth, no onager e'er hath endured
 Such from a pard, nor maw of crocodile
 From sailors' angle. On a mountain-top,
 Sequestered by its height from all the throng,
 There was a hold. I found the people all
 Idolaters and dazed like men bemused.
 Since Tur, the son of valiant Faridun,
 No man had robbed the hold of its repute.
 I took that fortress by my bravery,
 I cast the images upon the ground,
 And set alight the Fire there that Zarduhsht
 Brought in a censer out of Paradise.¹
 Victorious through the just, the only God,

¹ Cf. p. 33.

GUSHTASP

I came again in such case to Iran
That we had no foe left in all the world,
And not a Brahman in his idol-house.
In all my battles I have fought unaided;
No one hath shared with me the cares of war.
Now, seeing that we have so long conversed,
Tilt up the wine-cup if thou art athirst."

§ 17

How Rustam vaunted his Valour

Then Rustam spake thus to Asfandiyar:—
"My deeds remain as my memorial;
So now in simple justice hear the words
Of one whose name is known—an ancient man:
If I had gone not to Mazandaran,¹
And borne my massive mace upon my shoulder,
Where would have been blind Giv, Gudarz, and Tus,
And our exalted Shah—that sport of grief?
Who had torn out the White Div's heart and brain? v. 1673
Who had sufficient trust in his own arm?
Who would have rescued Kai Kaus from bonds,
And have restored him to the lofty throne
Whereto from heavy chains I carried him—
The fortune-favoured darling of Iran?
I cut the heads from off the sorcerers;
They saw no bier, no shroud, no burial.
Mine only helpers in those fights were Rakhsh,
And my sharp sword which meteth out the world.
Then when Kaus went to Hamavaran,²
Where they made fast his feet in heavy fetters,
I took an army of Iranians,
Drawn from wherever there were prince and chief,
Slew in the fight that folk's king, and made void

¹ Vol. ii. p. 44. *aeq.*

² *Id.* 88 *seq.*

Their famous throne. The monarch of the world—
 Kaus himself—was captive and his heart
 Was stricken by anxiety and travail.
 Meanwhile Afrasiyab was in Iran
 Together with his host and famous chiefs.
 Then it was I who rescued Kai Kaus
 As well as Tus, Giv, and Gudarz, and brought them
 Back to Iran out of Hamavaran,
 Brought all the paladins and men of name.
 One dark night as I went before the troops
 In search of fame, not rest, Afrasiyab
 Discerned my fluttering flag and heard Rakhsh neigh :
 Abandoning Iran he made for Chin,
 And justice and thanksgiving filled the world.
 Had blood come from the neck of Kai Kaus
 How could he have begotten Siyawush ?
 Had saintly mother not borne Kai Khusrau,
 Who would have named Luhrasp for Shah ? Why vaunt
 v. 1674 About his crown, the armlets and the throne
 v. 1675 Of Shah Gushtasp¹ who saith: ' Go, bind the hands
 Of Rustam' ? Not high heaven itself shall bind them!
 From boyhood up to now in mine old age
 I have not borne such words from any man.
 To make excuses and beg off would shame me;
 To speak thus mildly is a degradation."

Asfandiyar smiled at his violence
 And, reaching out and gripping Rustam's hand,
 Said:," Rustam of the elephantine form !
 Thou art what all have represented thee;
 Thine arm is mighty as a lion's thigh,
 Thy breast and limbs are like a lusty dragon's,
 Thy waist is fine and slender as the pard's,
 And such a chieftain beareth off the day."

He squeezed the hand of Rustam as he spake,
 But yet the youth made not the old man writhe;

¹ Reading with P.

Though gall exuded from his finger-nails
Good sooth the hero writhed not with the pain.
Then Rustam grasped the prince's hand in his,
And said: " O prince and worshipper of God!
How blessed is the famous Shah Gushtasp
To have a son such as Asfandiyar!
How blest is he who getteth one like thee :
He addeth to the glory of the world !"

He spake and grasped the other's hand until
The prince's face became as red as blood,
Till blood and water oozed out from his nails,
And he was frowning, though he laughed and said:—
" Famed Rustam ! drink today. In fight tomorrow
Thou wilt have pain and think no more of feasting.
Or ever I shall saddle my black steed,
And place the royal helm upon my head,
I will unhorse thee with my spear: thereafter
Thou wilt not seek for battle and revenge.
Then will I bind thy hands, bear thee before
The Shah, and say: 'I saw no fault in him/
Will intercede for thee and urge all pleas,
Will set thee free from sorrow, pain, and travail,
And thou shalt have instead both good and treasure."

v. 1676

Then Rustam, smiling at Asfandiyar,
Said: " Thou shalt have enough of combating.
Where hast thou seen the fights of warriors ?
Where hast thou felt the wind of massive maces ?
If such then be the aspect of the sky
Love will be veiled between two men at least;
We shall have war instead of ruddy wine,
Use lasso, bow, and strategy, require
The roar of drum instead of voice of harp,
And greet each other with the sword and mace.
Then shalt thou, glorious Asfandiyar!
Behold the rush and pulsing of the fight.
Tomorrow when I come upon the field,

And in the battle man opposeth man,
 I will unhorse thee with a firm embrace,
 And carry thee away to glorious Zal,
 Then seat thee on the famous ivory throne,
 And crown thee with the heart-rejoicing crown,
 Which I myself received from Kai Kubad,
 And may his soul rejoice in Paradise!
 I will unlock my treasury fulfilled
 With precious things and lay my hoards before thee,
 Put all thy troops past want and raise to heaven
 Thy crown, then seek the presence of the Shah
 In state rejoicing, boldly set the crown
 Upon thy head as thanks to Shah Gushtasp,
 Then gird me as I have been girt erewhile
 Before the Kaians, renovate my heart
 With joy, and make the Garden's surface weedless.
 Men's bodies will not keep their souls within
 When thou art Shah and I am paladin."

§ 18

How Rustam drank Wine with Asfandiyar

- v. 1677 Asfandiyar replied: " More talk is useless.
 My belly craveth, half the day is over,
 And we have had much talk of combating.
 Bring ye the table and what food ye have,
 But summon nobody that talketh much!"

Now when the board was spread, and Rustam ate,
 They were astonied at his appetite.
 Asfandiyar and all the other heroes
 Set lambs in front of him on every side.
 He ate them all, whereat the prince and people
 Were lost in wonder. Then the prince commanded :—
 " Bring cups and ruddy wine for him, and we
 Will note how he will hold forth in his cups,
 And prate of Kai Kaiis."

The drawer brought

A goblet filled with wine of ancient vintage,
And Rustam drank it to the king of kings;
He drained that golden fountain dusty-dry.
The young cup-bearer brought the cup again—
The same with royal wine replenished—
And matchless Rustam whispered to the boy:—
" We want no water on the table here.
Why dost thou mingle water in the cup,
And weaken this old wine ?"

Said Bishutan

Thus to the server : " Bring a bowlful neat."

He had the wine brought, summoned minstrelsy,
And gazed astound on Rustam.

At departure,

v. 1678

When noble Rustam was all flushed with wine,
Asfandiyar said thus to him: " Live happy
While time shall last. May both the wine and meat
Agree with thee, and right be thy soul's provand."

To him said Rustam : " Prince! may wisdom ever
Be thine admonisher. What wine soe'er
I drink with thee is good and nourisheth
My prudent soul. If thou wilt ban this strife,
Wilt magnify thy majesty and wisdom,
Wilt leave the plain and come to mine abode,
Wilt for a season be my joyous guest,
I will accomplish all that I have said,
And set before thee wisdom as a guide.
Pause for a while and strive not after ill;
Show courage and regain thy common sense."

Asfandiyar, the hero, thus rejoined:—

" Sow not a seed that ne'er will grow. Tomorrow
Thou shalt behold the accomplishment of heroes
What time I gird my girdle for the fray.
Moreover do not glorify thyself;
Go home and fit thee for tomorrow's work.
Thou shalt perceive that in the ranks of war

I am the same as in my revelry.
 Attack me not upon the battlefield;
 Hear mine advice; go not about to fight.
 Thou shalt see prowess greater than my words;
 Let it not prove a cause of grief to me.
 Accept of all the counsel that I give:
 Submit to fetters at the Shah's command
 What time we quit Zabul and seek Iran,
 And come before the monarch of the brave."

Then grief made Kustam ponder, and the world
 Was like a wood before his eyes. He thought :—

V. 1679 " For me to give my hands up to his bonds,
 Or rise up in my might and injure him,
 Are courses both inglorious and bad,
 Both novel and ill precedents. Moreover,
 My name will suffer from his bonds while I
 By slaying him shall end but ill myself,
 And all that tell the tale throughout the world
 Will never let my blame grow obsolete,
 Thus saying: ' Kustam 'scaped not from a youth
 Who went forth to Zabul and bound his hands.'
 Then all my fame will turn to infamy,
 I shall be smirched and be in evil odour;
 While if he shall be slain upon the field
 My face will pale in presence of all kings,
 And men will say: ' He slew the youthful prince
 Foz: speaking harshly.' I shall be accursed,
 When I am dead, and called ' old infidel.'
 Again, if I shall perish by his hand
 Zabulistan will lose both hue and scent,
 Zal's seed will perish and no Zabuli
 Gain fame thenceforth. Still men at least shall quote
 Good words from me when I have passed away,
 And if I left but one good word untried,
 Past doubting, wisdom's self would take my life."

Then to that haught man thus he spake: " Concern

GUSHTASP

Hath made my visage wan. Why speak so much
Of bonds ? I fear that thou wilt suffer hurt
Therefrom unless the will of heaven be other:
The swift sky's purpose is above surmise.
Thine are divs' counsels, thou wilt not receive
Wise words. Thou art a man of simple heart
And versed not in the world. Know that thy hurt
Is aimed at secretly, for while Gushtasp
Hath crown and throne he will not grow weary
Of life and fortune, but will keep thee running
About the world and make thee face all dangers.
He hath examined all the earth, and made
An ax of wisdom and a bill of wit,
To find a chief that will not quail to fight thee,
That thou mayst perish by that hand, and he
Still may retain the crown and lofty throne.
Shall imprecations be upon the crown,
And by that token shalt thou couch in dust ?
Wilt thou expose my soul to obloquy ?
Why wilt thou not consider in thy heart ?
Thou art the source of trouble to thyself
Though injured not at heart by any foe.
Act not, O prince! act not so boyishly,
Delight not so in ill, our hearts aggrieve not,
Nor bring calamity on both our souls ;
Have some respect for God and for my face,
And act not as a traitor to thyself.
There is no need at all for thee to tight,
To struggle or contend or strive against me.
'Tis Destiny that hath been driving thee
With this thy host to perish by my hand,
While I shall leave an ill name in the world.
Oh! may Gushtasp's own end be also ill ! "

When proud Asfandiyar had heard these words
He thus returned reply: " O noble Rustam!
Mark well the saying of a sage of yore,

What time he married wisdom to his soul:—

An aged deceiver is a fool indeed

Howe'er successful and possessed of rede.'

Thou practisest upon me so to keep

The collar from thy neck, and wouldst that all

V 1681 Who hear this should believe thy specious words,

Call me a man whose purpose is imalign,

Call thee a wise man and beneficent,

And say thus : 'Rustam came in all good will,

With invitations, and held out great hopes,

But still the chief rejected what he said,

And would consent to nothing but a fight;

He treated Rustam's wishes with contempt,

And kept his own tongue charged with bitterness.

Know that I will not disobey the Shah,

Though 'twere to win the crown and diadem.

My good and evil in this world depend

On him; he is my Hell and Paradise.

May that which thou hast eaten nourish thee,

And may it work destruction to thy foes.

Go home in safety, tell what thou hast heard,

Prepare for fight, and bandy not more talk.

Come forth at dawn, use every ruse of battle,

And make an end. Tomorrow thou shalt see

The world turn black before thee on the field,

Know how the heroes fight, and what a day

Of battle and contention really is."

Then Rustam said : " O seeker after fame !

Since such a wish as this hath come to thee,

Upon swift Rakhsh will I perform the part

Of host and physic thee with club and mace.

Thou hast heard people saying in thy land,

And grown self-confident because of it :—

'The swords of warriors on the battlefield

Will ne'er avail against Asfandiyar.'

Tomorrow thou shalt see my pointed spear,

GUSHTASP

As well as somewhat of my horsemanship,
And afterward thou wilt not seek to fight
Upon the battlefield with men renowned."

The valiant youth with laughter on his lips—
A laughter that humiliated Rustam—
Replied: " O thou that seekest after fame !
Thou hast been angered quickly by our talk.
Tomorrow, when thou comest on the field,
Thou wilt be more informed about the doings
Of men that are men. I am not a mountain,
Nor is my steed. I shall not be attended,
And, saving for the name of God, shall have
No help from blow of shaft and scimitar.
Thy mother, should thy head go down the blast
Through mace of mine, will weep for pain of heart,
And, if thou art not slain upon the field
Of battle, I will bind and carry thee
Bound to the Shah that such a slave as thou
May seek not fight with him as thou dost now.⁵

§ 19

How Rustam returned to his Palace

As Rustam went forth from the tent-enclosure
He stood before the entry for awhile,
And thus addressed the tent: " O house of hope!
Blest were the days that saw Jamshid within thee.
Great wert thou in the time of Kai Kaus,
And in the days of favoured Kai Khusrau;
But now the door of Grace is shut upon thee,
For one unworthy sitteth on thy throne."

Asfandiyar, the hero, heard the words,
Strode forth to noble Rustam, and spake thus :—
" Why art thou angry with the tent-enclosure,
Thou well-advised ? Well might a man of sense
Bestow upon Zabulistan the name

Of' Babblestead.' Why need a guest abuse
 His host because the guest is weary of him ?
 v. 1683 Time was," he went on to the tent-enclosure,
 ' When thou hast held Jamshid in thine embrace,
 Who left the way of God and forfeited
 Good days on earth and jocund Paradise.¹
 The day too was when thou for Shah Kaus
 Didst serve as veil and shelter for the troops,
 Kaus who sought to know God's mysteries,
 And hankered to investigate the stars !²
 The earth was all convulsed on his account,
 And filled with depredation, sword, and arrow,
 Gushtasp is now thine owner, and Jamasp
 Is standing in his presence. At his side
 Is seated on one hand Zarduhsht who brought
 The Zandavasta out of Paradise;
 Upon the other Bishutan, the brave
 And good, not seeking this world's weal and woe;
 In front is glorious Asfandiyar,
 The man in whom the wheel of fortune joyeth,
 In whom the hearts of good men live; the bad
 Turn slaves through terror of his scimitar."

The valiant cavalier passed through the gate.
 Asfandiyar looked after him and, when
 He had departed, said to Bishutan:—
 " I must admit his manliness and prowess.
 I have not looked on such a horse and horseman,
 And know not how this combat will result.
 A mighty elephant upon Mount Gang
 Is he if he doth come forth armed to battle.
 His Grace and comeliness surpass his height,
 Yet will he see, I fear, a fall tomorrow.
 The Glory of his countenance inflameth
 My heart, but still I will not sever it

v. 1684 From our just Shah's behest. When Rustarn cometh

¹ See Vol. i. pp. 134, 139.

² See Vol. ii. p. 102 seq.

Upon the field tomorrow I will dim
His day."

Said Bishutan: " List to my words:
I say to thee, my brother! do not so.
I said to thee before, I say again,
And will not purge my heart of what is right,
Aggrieve not any, for a noble man
Will not submit to injury and wrong.
Take rest tonight and at tomorrows dawn
Go unattended to his palace, there
Let us enjoy some days of happiness,
And answer every question that he raiseth.
Among the mighty and among the mean
No good is done that is not done by him.
He will not turn away from thy commands,
For I perceive that he is true to thee.
Why struggle so in vengeance and in wrath ?
Wash vengeance from thy heart, ire from thine eyes."

Asfandiyar returned this answer: " Thorns
Are growing in the corner of the Rose-bed."¹
He said moreover: " Surely these thy words
Become not a professor of the Faith!
If thou art minister of all Iran,
The heart,, the ears, and eyes of valiant men,
Canst thou approve a course however wise
That bringeth injury upon the Shah ?
Then all my cares and toils have turned to wind,
And all the doctrine of Zarduhsht is wrong,
Which teacheth us that those who disobey
The Shah's commands shall have their place in Hell.
Thou bid'st me oft: Be disobedient,
Reject thou the commandment of Gushtasp.'
Thou sayest it, but how can I convert
Yea into nay through any words of thine ?
If thou hast fears about my person I

¹ Of the couit, *i.e.* my own people are turning against me.

Now will relieve thee of them. No one dieth
 v. 1685 Save at his fated time, and wholly then
 One that hath made no name. Tomorrow thou
 Shalt see my dealings on the battlefield
 With this brave Crocodile."

Said Bishutan:—

" Thou talk'st so much of fight, O chief! because
 The foul Ibh's¹ hath ceased to wish thee ill
 Since thou cam'st hither with the sword and mace.
 Thou hast given the Div an entry to thy heart,
 And hearkenest not to me, thy counsellor.
 I see thy heart obscured, thy head fulfilled
 With strife, and rend my clothes. Oh! how can I
 Relieve my heart of terror once for all ?
 Of two such men, such warriors and brave Lions,
 How can I know which body will go under ?"

Still vapouring though full of misery
 The noble prince returned him no reply.

§ 20

How Zal counselled Rustam

Now Rustam coming to his palace saw
 No remedy but fight. Zawara came
 And found him wan and gloomy. Rustam said :—
 " Go² bring mine Indian sword, cuirass, and helm
 Of battle, bring my bow and massive bards,
 My lasso, mighty mace, and tiger-skin."

Zawara bade the treasurer produce
 What Rustam named, who, seeing his fighting-gear,
 Cried with a sigh and with dejected head:—
 " O war-cuirass! thou hast had rest awhile
 From fight; but now a fight confronteth thee.
 Prove strong and lucky wear for me at all times.

¹ Cf. Vol. i. p. 70.

² Reading with C and P.

Oh! what a battlefield is this, for roaring
Two Lions, valiant both, will meet in battle!
And how now will Asfandiyar proceed,
And show what sport amid the blast of war?"

When Zal heard Rustam's words the old man's brain v. 1686
Grew anxious, and he said: "Famed paladin!
What words are these that make me dark of soul?
Since first thou mounted'st on the battle-saddle
Thou hast been single-hearted and sincere;
It hath not irked thee to obey the Shahs.
I fear me that thy day is near its close,
And that thy star is falling into sleep,
That this will overthrow the race of Zal,
And cast our wives and children to the dust.
If thou art slain in battle by the hand
Of such a youth as is Asfandiyar,
Zabulistan will have no land or water
Left, and our eminence will be engulfed;
While if mishap through this befaller him
Not e'en thy fame exalted will be left thee,
For they that tell hereof will shatter it,
And say: 'Twas he that slew the youthful prince
For having spoken to him scurvily.'
Now either stand before him as his liege,
Or, if thou wilt not do so, quit thy home.
Seek some obscure retreat unknown to him
That no one in the world may hear thy name,
For such an evil act would gloom thy soul.
Beware then of this monarch of the world,
Buy back again thy words with toil and treasure,
Prefer brocade of Chin to battle-ax,
Prepare gifts also for his troops, and use
Thy riches to redeem thyself from him.
As soon as he departeth from the Hirmund
Mount lofty Rakhsh and, feeling no misgivings,
Attend Asfandiyar upon his journey

That thou mayst see the Shah's face once again.
 How shall he act ill when he seeth thee ?
 Will wrong become the monarch of Iran ?"

V. 1687 " O ancient hero !" Rustain answered him,
 " Take not such things so lightly. Now have I
 Been long a man and known much good and ill.
 I reached the divs within Mazandaran,¹
 I fought the horsemen of Hamavaran,²
 I fought Kamus too³ and the Khan of Chin,⁴
 Although earth trembled underneath his steed.
 Now if I flee Asfandiyar do thou
 Resign the flowers and palace of Sistan.
 With God, the Fosterer, to aid shall I
 Quail at Gushtasp and at Asfandiyar ?
 Old as I am yet on the day of battle
 I will bring down the orb'd moon's head to dust.
 What are a hundred mighty elephants,
 Or fields of men, when on the battle-day
 I don my tiger-skin ? Thou speak'st of prayers:
 I have not spared them and have read to him
 Subjection's roll. He doth misprize my words,
 And turneth from both wisdom and my counsel;
 But now if he will stoop his head from Saturn,
 And give me salutations heartily,
 I will not grudge him gems or other treasures,
 Or mace and sparth and coat of mail and sword;
 But all that I can say hath no effect,
 And in our talk we merely clutch the wind.
 Tomorrow, if he is resolved to fight,
 Have not thy heart in pain about his life,
 Because I will not grasp my trenchant sword,
 But with my lasso take his noble head;
 I will not wheel about upon the field ;
 He shall not feel my sparth or spear-thrust; I

¹ Vol. ii. p. 57

seq.

² *Id* 95 seq.

³ *Id*. iii. 188.

⁴ *Id*. 230.

Will cut off his retreat, clutch him amain
 About the waist, and hug him from the saddle,
 Bestow on him the kingship of Gushtasp,
 Will bring and set him on our splendid throne, V. 1688
 And afterward fling wide the treasury's door.
 When he hath been my guest three days and when,
 Upon the fourth, the Lustre of the world
 Hath doffed the robe of lapis lazuli,
 And when the Cup of Topaz showeth, forthwith
 In company with him will I regird
 My self, set face toward Gushtasp, will set
 The prince upon the famous ivory throne,
 Will crown him with the heart-delighting crown,
 Gird mine own loins before him as a slave,
 And only seek to carry out his will.
 Thou knowest, thou rememberest my brave deeds
 Performed before the throne of Kai Kubad,
 Yet now thou biddest me to skulk away,
 Or yield me unto bonds if I am bidden!"

Zal smiled to hear the words that Rustam spake,
 And shook his head awhile in meditation,
 Then answered Rustam, saying: "O my son !
 These words of thine have neither head nor tail,
 And only lunatics on hearing thee
 Could give assent to thy distempered speech.
 Thou art Kubad when seated on a mountain
 In dudgeon, lacking throne, crown, wealth, and treasure.
 Oppose not then the Shah, a chief and one
 With rede and ancient treasures, or one like
 Asfandiyar, whose name Faghfur of Chin
 Inscribeth on his signet. 'I will take,'
 Thou sayest,' from the saddle to my breast
 Asfandiyar and bring him to Zal's palace'!
 No man advanced in years should speak like that;
 Haunt not the portal of thine evil star.
 Now have I told thee what my counsel is,

As thou dost know, O leader of the people !"

V. 1689 He spake, stooped to the earth, praised the Almighty,
And said: "Thou Judge supreme! avert from us
The ills of fortune!"

Thus he made request
Until the sun rose o'er the mountain-crest.

§ 21

How Rustam fought with Asfandiyar

When day came Rustam donned his coat of mail
With his protecting tiger-skin withal,
Ho tied his lasso to the saddle-straps,
He mounted on his elephantine steed,
And, having bidden Zawara come, held talk
At large about the troops, and said: "Depart,
Be marshal of the host, and take thy station
On yonder sand-hills."

So Zawara went,
And mustered all the troops on the parade
To lead them to the field. When matchless Rustam
Came from his palace, spear in hand, they all
Blessed him, and said: "May charger, sparth, and saddle
Ne'er lack thee."

Rustam followed by Zawara,
His second in the state, went to the Hirmund:
The soldiers vaunted but his soul was sad.
His brother and the troops both halted there,
But he advanced toward the Iranian host,
First saying to Zawara privily :—
"E'en at this present I would stay from battle
The hands of that beguiling reprobate,
And make a pathway for his soul to light,
But still I fear that we shall come to blows,
And after that I know not what will be.
Remain thou here and keep the troops in hand;

I go to see what fortune will bring forth.
If I shall find him wroth then by that token
I shall not call chiefs from Zabulistan,
But shall engage with him in single combat;
I would not have one of the army injured.
Victorious fortune always favoureth
The man whose heart is on the side of justice."

v. 1690

He passed the river, mounted on a height,
And marvelled at the process of the world;
He called and said: " O brave Asfandiyar!
Thine opposite hath come; prepare thyself."

Asfandiyar, when he had heard the words
Which that old, battle-seeking Lion spake,
Laughed and replied: " Behold I made me ready
Or ever I arose from sleep."

He bade

To bring helm, breastplate, spear, and ox-head mace.
These brought, he clothed his shining breast and donned
His Kaian casque, then bade his sable steed
Be saddled and led forth, which when he saw
He in the might and puissance that he had
Stood on the ground the butt-end of his spear,
And vaulted to the saddle as a leopard
Will leap upon the back of onager
And madden it. The soldiers marvelled at him,
And called down blessings on their noble chief,
Who went and, drawing nigh to peerless Rustam,
Saw him upon his charger unattended,
And spake thus from his steed to Bishutan:—
" I want no friend or mate in fighting him,
For since he is alone I too will go
Alone and mount upon yon lofty height."

They both went forth to battle in such wise
That thou hadst said: "The world hath done with
feastings."

As they drew near, the old man and the young,

Both noble Lions and both paladins,
 Their steeds neighed; thou hadst said: "The field is tent!"
 V. 1691 And Rustam shouted: " Happy, prosperous prince!
 Be not so wroth and fierce, but hear for once
 A wise man's words: if thou desirest fight
 And bloodshed, and such stir and strife, permit
 That I lead forth the horsemen of Zabul
 With hauberks from Kabul upon their breasts,
 And do thou likewise bid the Iranians,
 That men may know the jewel from the mite.
 Let us bring them to battle on the field,
 And for our own parts tarry for a while;
 Thus there will both bloodshed and fierce fighting
 According to thy wish."

Asfandiyar

Replied: " Why talk so much to no avail ?
 Thou earnest from thy palace at the dawn,
 And from this lofty hill didst challenge me.
 Why now hast thou befooled me ? In good sooth
 Thou hast perceived that thine own fall is near.
 Why should I fight against Zabulistan ?
 Why should Iran fight with Kabulistan ?
 May no such disposition e'er be mine.
 It is not in accordance to my creed
 That I shall give Iranians to be slain,
 Or crown myself. I go forth first in battle
 Albeit to leopard's claws. If thou hast need
 Of helpers send for them; such help not me.
 God will help me in fight and fortune smile
 Upon mine undertaking. Thou dost challenge,
 And I am willing; let us fight it out
 Between ourselves unhelped, and we shall then
 See if the charger of Asfandiyar
 Will go toward the stable riderless,
 Or if the charger of the challenger
 Will turn toward Rustam's halls without its lord."

The combatants agreed that none should aid.
 Long while they fought together with their spears, v.1692
 And from their breastplates poured down blood amain.
 Thus they continued till the spear-points brake,
 And they were forced to use their scimitars;
 They grew more instant, wheeled to left and right,
 And, when their stout swords shivered with the
 strokes,
 Reached out and, drawing sparth from saddle, showered
 Blows as stones shower ardown a precipice.
 Wroth as two lions raging they belaboured
 Each other. When the hafts brake, and their hands
 Were weaponless, they clutched their leathern girdles
 While both their speedy chargers strove to fly.
 Asfandiyar grasped Rustam's belt, and Rustam
 Asfandiyar's. Those two exalted heroes,
 Both men of elephant-body, tugged amain,
 Yet neither Lion budged. Both cavaliers
 Were all distraught, both steeds fordone, with tight.¹
 Within their mouths the blood and dust were blent
 In foam, on man and horse the mail was rent.

§ 22

*How the Soils of Asfandiyar were slain by Zawara
 and Fardmarz*

When Rustam, son of Zal, had tarried long,
 Because the heroes fought no little while,
 Zawara led his troops across the river—
 An army seared of heart and keen for strife.
 He cried to the Iranians: " Where is Rustam ? v. 1693
 Why should we hold our peace on such a day ?
 It was to fight with Rustam that ye came,
 Came to the gullet of the Crocodile.

¹ Reading with P.

Ye would bind Rustam's hands ! No sitting still
For us on such a field!"

He cursed and spake
Unseemly words. A famous cavalier,
Son of Asfandiyar, was full of wrath
Thereat. He was a youth hight Nush Azar,
A leader of the host and masterful.
This noble raged against the Sigzian,¹
And loosed his lips to utter foul abuse.
" Fool of a Sigzian!" said he, " know'st thou not
That every one that cherisheth the Faith
Rejecteth all self-seeking manfully,
And liveth on the bidding of the Shahs ?
Asfandiyar, the hero, ordered us
Not to engage in battle with you dogs.
Who then will disobey his hest and counsels,
And who be bold to break his fealty ?
But if ye will commit this wickedness,
And take upon you to provoke a fight,
Ye shall behold for once what warriors are,
When armed with swords and spears and massive
maces."

Zawara gave his troops command : " Lay on,
And crown yon chieftains with a crown of blood."

Forth to the front he went, the din of war
Rose, and they slew Iranians numberless,
While Nush Azar, on seeing this, made ready,
Bestrode his noble dun and, Indian sword
In hand, advanced. Upon the other side
A warrior came—the refuge of the host,
v. 1694 A chief. That famous one was named Aiwa—
A dashing cavalier and masterful.
Him Nush Azar espied, drew sword, and smote
His foeman's head, who came from steed to dust.
JZawara spurred his warhorse, neared, and cried

¹ See Vol. ii. p. 100, *note*.

GUSHTASP

To Niish Azar: " Him hast thou slain and now
Stand fast thyself! I do not call Aiwa
A horseman."

With his spear he smote the head
Of Niish Azar, who tumbled to the ground.
The day turned 'gainst his host when he was slain.
His youthful brother Mihr-i-Nush, a swordsman,
In tears, with troubled¹ heart, in dudgeon spurred
His elephantine steed and from the centre
Advanced before the lines with lips a-foam
Through anguish, while for his part Faramarz,
Like maddened elephant, came, Indian sword
In hand, and closed with noble Mihr-i-Nush
While both hosts shouted. Both antagonists
Were noble youths—a prince and paladin;
They were as fierce as lions combative,
And with their swords belaboured one another.
Though Mihr-i-Nush was active on the field
He had not strength to fight with Faramarz.
The young prince raised his sword and hoped to lay
His famous foeman's head upon the dust,
But struck the blow upon his own steed's neck
So that it came down headlong to the ground,
And Faramarz dispatched him thus unhorsed;
The battlefield was reddened with his blood.
Now when Bahman beheld his brothers slain,
And all the soil beneath them turned to mire
With gore, he came up to Asfandiyar,
When he was in the hottest of the fight,
And said to him: " O ardent sire! a host
Of Sigzians hath come forth to strive with us!
Thy two sons—Niish Azar and Mihr-i-Nush—
Have yielded wretchedly their lives to them.
Thou fightest here while we are in distress,
Our youths and princes shrouded by the dust.

¹ Reading with P.

Eternal shame will rest upon our race
Through what these fools have done."

The shrewd chiefs heart

Was full of rage, his lips were full of sighs,
His eyes of tears. "O offspring of the Div!"
He said to Rustam, "wherefore hast thou left
The common path of right? Didst thou not say:—
'I will not bring the army to the fight'?
Thou hast no sense of honour and of shame.
Hast thou no reverence for me or God?
Dost thou not dread His Day of Reckoning?
Dost thou not know that they who break their pledge
Will have no worship with their fellow-men?
Two Sigzians have slaughtered my two sons,
And still they turn not from their blind misdoings."

When Rustam heard it he was sorely troubled
And, trembling like the branches of a tree,
Swore by the Shah's own life and head, by sun,
And by the scimitar and battlefield:—
"I never gave commandment for this fight,
Nor do I praise the doer of this thing.
Now will I bind my brother's hands, who showed
The way to ill, and bring too Faramarz
In manacles before the pious Shah.
Slay them in vengeance for thy noble sons,
And be not wroth for this insensate act!"

Asfandiyar replied: "For me to shed
A snake's blood for a peacock's is not well
v. 1696 Or seemingly, and it hath no precedent
With mighty Shahs. Thou villain! guard thyself
Because thy time hath come, and I will mix
Thy thighs and Rakhsh's body with mine arrows,
As milk is mixed with water, that no slave
Henceforth may dare to shed his master's blood.
If thou survivest I will bind thy hands,
And carry thee forthwith before the Shah ;

GUSHTASP

But if thou diest by mine arrow-points
Take it in vengeance for my noble sons."

Then Rustam: "What availeth all this talk
Unless it be to make our glory less ?
And now to God, to every good the Guide,
Turn thee for shelter and in Him confide."

§ 23

How Rustam fled to the Heights

They took their bows and shafts of poplar wood;
The sun's face lost its lustre;¹ but, while Rustam
And Rakhsh both suffered injury whenever
A shaft was loosened from the prince's hand,
The shafts of Rustam injured not the prince,
And noble Rustam, in bewilderment
At such a contest, said: "The warrior,
Asfandiyar, hath got a form of brass!"²

v. 1697

When Rakhsh was growing weak beneath those
arrows,
And neither horse nor warrior were whole,
The rider lighted wind-like from his steed,
And set his noble face toward the heights,
While wounded Rakhsh went on his homeward way,
And so became a stranger to his lord.
The blood was pouring down from Rustam's body,
That Mount Bistiin was weak and all a-tremble.
Asfandiyar laughed out at seeing it,
And cried: "O famous Rustam ! why hath strength
Departed from the maddened Elephant ?
Why is the iron Mountain pierced by arrows ?
Oh ! whither have thy mace and manhood gone,
Thy Grace divine and eminence in war ?
Why hast thou fled away and scaled the heights

¹ Six couplets omitted.

² See p. 19.

Because thou heard'st a mighty Lion's voice ?
 Art thou not he that caused the divs to wail,
 And singed wild beasts with flashes from his sword ?
 Why hath the elephant of war turned fox,
 And grown thus impotent in fight ?"

Zawara

Perceived the step of glossy Rakhsh, who came
 From far all wounded, and the world grew dark
 Before his eyes. He went forth to the scene
 Of strife, lamenting, and beheld the form
 Of elephantine Rustam wounded thus,
 With all the wounds undressed, and said to him:—
 " Up, mount my steed, and I will don for thee
 The breastplate of revenge."

He answered: " Go

V. 1688 To Zal and say: ' The glory of Sam's race
 Is gone. Look to the remedy therefor,
 And for these grievous wounds. If I survive
 Tonight the arrows of Asfandiyar
 It will, I wot, O Zal! be even so
 As if my mother gave me birth today!
 When thou hast gone let Rakhsh be all thy care,
 And I will follow though I tarry long."
 Zawara turned away intent on Rakhsh.
 Asfandiyar abode awhile, then cried:—
 " Famed Rustam ! wherefore standest all this time
 Upon the heights ? Who will direct thy steps ?
 Fling down thy bow, put off thy tiger-skin,
 And loose the girdle from thy loins. Repent,
 And yield thy hands to bondage ; so shalt thou
 Receive from this time forth no hurt from me.
 I will conduct thee wounded to the Shah,
 And not impute thine acts to thee as crimes;
 But if thou wilt fight on then make thy will,
 Appointing somebody to be the marchlord,
 And ask God's pardon for thine own ill-doing;

It may be that He will forgive thy faults,
And guide thee when thou quit'st this Wayside Inn."

But Rustam made reply: " It is too late,
Our hands are shortened both for good and ill;
Go back to thine own troops, for none is fain
To light when it is night, and as for me
I will return to mine own palace now,
Refresh myself and slumber for a while,
Bind all my wounds and call some of my kin—
Zawara, Faramarz, Zal, and the others
Of name—and now I will perform thy hest,
For loyalty to thee is righteousness."

Asfandiyar, the brazen-bodied, said:— V. 1699
" Old, self-willed reprobate! thou art a man,
A great and strong one, knowing many shifts,
And charms and counsels. I have marked thy false-
ness

All through, and long to see thine overthrow,
But still I give thee quarter for this night;
Thou shalt go home; but dally not with guile.
Do as I bid and never bandy words
With me again "

Then Rustam answered him:—
" I will make shift to charm my wounds away."

He left the presence of Asfandiyar,
Who watched to see how Rustam would proceed.
Sore wounded as he was he crossed the river;
Those arrow-wounds enforced him to dispatch.
When he had crossed the river like a boat
He prayed to God for succour for his body,
And said: " O Thou, the just and holy Judge!
If I shall perish by these wounds of mine
What noble will avenge me, who take up
My rede, my courage, and my precedents ?"

Asfandiyar was gazing after him,
And, having seen him reach the farther bank,

Exclaimed: " They say that he is not a man!
 He is a mighty, raging Elephant!"
 Then added in amaze: " Almighty Judge!
 It was Thy will to make him of this sort,
 Who art the Author both of earth and time."

He went his way, and from his tent-enclosure
 Rose wailings. Bishutan came out lamenting
 For gallant Nush Azar and Mihr-i-Nush.
 The prince's camp-enclosure was all dust,
 And every noble had his raiment rent.

V.1700 Asfandiyar, alighting from his steed,
 Clasped to his breast the heads of those two slain,
 And said: " Alas ye two young warriors!
 Where have your souls gone from these forms of yours ?"

Then said he unto Bishutan: " Arise,
 And weep no more the slain. I see no good
 In pouring blood. We should not cling to life.
 We all are born to die, both old and young,
 And when we pass may wisdom succour us."

On taken litters holding golden coffins
 He sent those corpses to the Shah, his sire,
 The master of the crown, and with this message :—
 " This branch of thy design hath borne its fruit.
 Thou didst launch forth the boat upon the water
 By seeking for the servitude of Rustam.
 When thou behold'st the bier of Nush Azar
 And Mihr-i-Nush be less intent on wrong.
 The bull Asfandiyar is in his hide:
 I know not what the future may bring forth."

He sat upon his throne in grief and mourning,
 And pondered Rustam's words. Then spake he thus
 To Bishiitan: " The Lion cowereth
 Before the brave man's grip. Today when I
 Saw Rustam like an elephant in stature
 And mien I offered praise to holy God,
 The Author of our hopes and of our fears,

Who in His providence had formed him thus.
 Praise be to Him, the Maker of the world!
 What actions once were Rustain's, he that used
 To drop his fish-hook in the sea of Chin
 And land the crocodile, and with his breath
 Suck in the leopard on the waste I¹ Yet I
 Have wounded him with arrows till the ground
 Hath come to be a puddle with his blood.
 He left the field afoot, he scaled the heights,
 And armed and armoured hurried to the river.
 He made the passage, wounded as he was,
 With all his body full of arrow-heads;
 But still methinketh, when he reacheth home,
 His soul will quit it and to Saturn roam."

v. 1701

¹ The same collocation of consonants means "breath" and "tail" in Persian. Mohl renders "*qui a saisi sur la plaine la queue des leopards,*" Rustam, however, seems to be compared to a dragon drawing in its prey with its breath. Cf. p. 127 for a similar passage, where Mohl translates "*Les chevaux cherchaient a se soustraire ft, l'attaque du dragon; mais il aspira avec son souffle et les engloutit ainsi que le chariot,*" and where the same expression is used of Asfandiyar himself in the preceding couplet "*He drew his breath.*" Similarly in GurgsaYs account of the same dragon (p. 126), Mohl translates "*qui attire avec son haleine le poisson de la mer.*" When, however, Asfandiyar subsequently speaks of his adventure with this dragon to Gurgsar (p. 128), Mohl translates "*O homme vil de corps et sans valeur, regarde ce vaillant dragon qui enveloppait ses victimes avec sa queue,*" and in the passage referring to the dragon of Tus (p. 203). "*il attirait avec sa queue l'elephant.*" Again, in the account of Gushtasp's encounter with a dragon (vol iv. p. 346), he translates: "*Quand le dragon vit sa haute stature, il essaya de l'attirer vers lui avec sa queue.*" Mohl therefore wavers. The mode of defence adopted by the two heroes—a long sword in one case and a chariot bristling with sword-blades in the other—seems intended to counteract what appears to be somewhat a characteristic of the eastern dragon. "From Candahar is reported a Mussulman legend, which relates that in pagan times the king of Candahar found himself compelled to promise a young girl every day to a dragon. Accordingly a maiden mounted on a camel was daily sent to the monster. As soon as the camel arrived within a certain distance of the cavern where the dragon dwelt, the latter inhaled its breath with such force that its prey was inevitably drawn into its throat."—HLP, iii. 56.

§ 2

How Bahman put Zal in Bonds

Now when Bahman was drawing nigh the Hirmund
 He choose him out an envoy, one of rank,
 Entrusted to him various messages,
 And sent him on to Zal, the son of Sam,
 To say: " My lot is bitter in the world
 Through what hath happened to Asfandiyar,
 And through the vengeance owing for Niish Zad¹
 And Nush Azar—two loved and high-born princes.
 I mean to ease my heart of this old grudge,
 And make the rivers of Zabul run blood."

The messenger arrived and gave the message
 To Zal, whose heart grew wed to pain and grief,
 And he returned this answer: " If the Shah
 Is thus concerned about Asfandiyar,
 Then let him know that what was was to be,
 And that the matter filled my heart with anguish.
 Thou wast thyself exposed to good and ill,
 And hadst from me all profit and no loss.
 Now Rustam swerved not from thy sire's commands,
 But, as thou sawest, bare a loyal heart.
 Thy sire, that great and noble prince, was fey,
 And thereupon waxed over-bold. The lion
 And dragon of the wood can not escape
 The clutch of Fate. Thou must have heard, good sooth,
 What deeds of valour Sam, the cavalier,
 Accomplished in the past, and thus persevered
 Down to the days of Rustam, who then drew
 The trenchant scimitar and wrought with valour
 Before thine ancestors in times of strife.²
 Withal he was the humblest of thy nurses
 As well as of the mightiest of thy host.

v. 1751

¹ Msh Zad seems to be variant of Mihr-i-Nush. ² Reading with P.

Now miserably hath he passed away,
 And all Zabulistan is full of tumult.
 If now thou wilt forbear to war with us,
 Wilt think upon our case considerately,
 Wilt come and, putting vengeance from thy heart,
 Enchant our land with loving kindliness,
 I will present to thee upon thy coming
 Sam's wealth, brocade, dinars, his golden girdles,
 And golden harness, for thou art the Shah;
 The nobles are thy flock."

He gave the envoy
 A steed, dinars, and many other gifts.
 Now when the noble envoy reached Bahman,
 He told what he had heard and seen with Zal.
 Bahman, the fortune-favoured, when he heard,
 Rejected the excuse, was very wroth,
 And reached the city with an aching heart,
 With vengeful thoughts and sighs upon his lips.
 Then Zal, the son of Sam the cavalier,
 Attended meanly by two horsemen, went
 To meet Bahman and, coming to the presence,
 Alighted from his roadster, did obeisance,
 And spake thus, saying : " Wise and prudent Shah!
 Deign to regard us with the eye of wisdom.
 By all the services that we have paid,
 And by our care for thee when thou wast young,
 Forgive us, speak no more about the past,
 Be great and seek not vengeance for the slain."

Enraged with Zal, whose hopes were foiled, Bahman
 Put him forthwith in fetters, heeding not
 What minister or treasurer might say.
 Then from the halls of Zal, the son of Sam
 The earlier, they loaded up the camels
 v. 1752 With money and with jewels in the rough,
 With thrones and tapestries, whate'er there was,
 With golden tissue and with golden crowns,

BAHMAN

With silvern tissue and with belts and earrings.
They took the Arab horses trapped with gold,
The Indian scimitars with golden sheaths,
The prisoners and sacks of drachms, of musk,
And camphor, and the treasures more or less
That Rustam had collected by his toil
From Shahs and chiefs. Bahman delivered all
Zabulistan to pillaging and then
Gave crowns and purses to his mighty men.

§ 3

How Faramarz fought with Bahman and was put to Death

At Bust, upon the frontier, Faramarz,
In dudgeon for his grandsire, steeped his hands
In vengeance, gathered troops, marched 'gainst Bahman,
And oft recalled the wars of matchless Rustam.
When news of this had reached the monarch's ears
He raged upon the throne of king of kings,
Packed up the baggage, called the troops to horse,
Marched to the burial-place of Rustam's race,
And tarried there two weeks. Then with the din
Of trumpets and of Indian bells the mountains
Shook to their cores, heaven bathed the world in pitch,
And from that pitch the arrows showered like hail,
While at the clash of ax and twang of bow
The earth out-quaked the sky. Three days and nights
Upon that field steel swords and maces rained,
And clouds of dust collected overhead.
Upon the fourth day there arose a storm:
Thou wouldst have said: " The day and night arc one."
The blast was in the face of Faramarz. v. 173
The world-lord joyed and, following up the dust
With trenchant sword, brought Doomsday on the foe.
The men of Bust, the warriors of Zabul,
The gallant swordsmen of Kabulistan,

Had not a horseman left upon the field,
 No chief was left of all those men of name,
 For one by one they turned their backs in flight,
 And shamefully deserted Faramarz.
 The battlefield was heaped up mountain-like
 By slain struck down pell mell from both the hosts.
 Albeit with a paltry band of heroes
 Right bravely Faramarz still faced the foe,
 Himself a lion and a lion's whelp,
 With all his body hacked by scimitars,
 Until at length that noble warrior
 Was ta'en by brave Ardshir who carried him
 Before Bahmah. That vengeful monarch gazed
 Upon him for a while but would not spare,
 V. 1754 Bade rear a gibbet and hung Faramarz
 Alive thereon, his elephantine form
 Head-downward. Then in wreak, with arrow-rain,
 Bahman,¹ that famous Kaian, had him slain.

§ 4

How Bahman released Zal and returned to Iran²

Now noble Bishutan, the minister,
 Was sorely troubled by this butchery,
 And rising in the world-lord's presence said:—
 "Just monarch! if revengement was thy due,
 And 'twas thy heart's desire, that wish of thine
 Is perfected in loss. Cease to enjoin
 Raid, slaughter, turmoil, strife. Approve them not,
 Refrain thyself, fear God, and think of us.
 Consider well the turns of fortune's wheel,
 How it exalteth this man to the clouds,
 And pulteth that man into sorry plight.
 Thy sire, that world-lord and the army's Lustre,
 Did he not go Nimruz-ward for a bier,

¹ Ardshir in the original. See p. 282. * Reading with C and P.

BAHMAN

And did not Rustam too when at Kabul
Go to the chase and perish in a pit ?
While thou dost live, O king of pure descent!
Vex not a man of birth, for if the son
Of Sam, the son of Nariman, shall cry
Against his bondage to the great All-giver,
Thou wilt be pinched, successful as thou art,
When he appealeth to the Omnipotent.
To Rustam, warder of the Kaian throne,
Who used to gird his loins for every toil,
Thou wast indebted for this crown and not
To Shah Gushtasp or to Asfandiyar.
Trace downward from the days of Kai Kubad
To those of Kai Khusrau of holy rede;
All owed their greatness to his scimitar,
And held the mightiest his inferiors.
If thou art wise release Zal from his bonds,
And turn thy heart back from the evil way."

The Shah repented of those deeds of his
When he had heard the words of Bishutan.
A proclamation issued from his court:—
" Ye paladins, ye just and upright men!
Make preparations for returning home,
And keep from pillage and from massacre."

He bade them to release the feet of Zal
From bonds and give him much good counselling.
They built a charnel-house to hold the slain,
Such was the rede of righteous Bishutan.

When Zal returned from prison to his palace
His noble spouse wept o'er him bitterly,
And cried: " Alack thou brave, heroic Rustam,
Thou scion of the hero Nariman!
When yet thou wast alive who recognised
Gushtasp as Shah ? But now thy hoards are sacked
Zal hath been captive, and thy son slain vilely
By showers of arrows! Oh! may none e'er see

Another day like this, and may the earth
Be void of offspring from Asfandiyar."

Now tidings of this matter reached Bahman,
As well as glorious Bishiitan, who grieved
For her; his cheeks grew wan at her complainings.
He spake thus to Bahman: "O youthful Shah,
As 'twere a new moon in the midst of heaven!
At daybreak lead thy host forth from this land,
For matters here are grave and troublesome.
May evil eyes be distant from thy crown,
And may thy whole time be a festival.
The king of kings should stay not long beneath
The roof of Zal, the son of Sam the hero."

Whenas the hills became like sandarach,
And when the sound of drums rose from the courtgate,
The monarch led the army from Zabul
Toward *1* ran—the country of the brave.
He rested, sat rejoicing on the throne,
And ruled the world by precedent and justice.
Great was the largess that the poor received,
And many men rejoiced in him or grieved.

§5

*How Bahman married his own daughter Humai and
appointed his Successor*

Bahman¹ possessed one lion-taking son,
On whom he had bestowed the name Sasdn;
V. 1756 He had withal a daughter named Humai,
Considerate, accomplished, and discreet.
They used to call her by the name Chihrzad.²
Her father's greatest joy was seeing her.
He took her for his wife, which in the Faith

¹ See p. 288, *note*.

² The name may mean "Born of the seed" or if=Chihr Azdd, "Of noble seed" or "Of noble mien."

That thou call'st olden was a goodly deed.
Humai, that heart-refreshing shining Moon,
In course of time grew pregnant by the Shah.
Now when six months had passed she 'gan to ail,
And he, at seeing this, fell sick himself,
And, prostrated with suffering, summoned her.
He summoned too the nobles and the magnates,
And, seating them where great men use to sit,
Thus said: " This chaste Humai hath had small joy
Of this world, and I leave her crown, high throne,
The host, the treasure, and preeminence.
She shall be my successor in the world,
She and the babe withal that she shall bear,
For, whether it shall prove a son or daughter,
It shall succeed to crown and throne and girdle."

Sasan, on hearing this, was all astound:
His heart was darkened by his father's words,
And, like a pard, in three days and two nights
He journeyed from Iran abroad in shame,
And reached in haste the town of Nishapur
In dudgeon and an alien from his sire.
He asked a lady of high rank in marriage,
But kept himself down level with the dust,
Withheld the secret of his Kaian birth,
And spake to no one of his quality.
His chaste wife bare to him a holy son,
Whose steps were happy and whose birth was blest,
A son to whom he gave the name Sasan,
And died anon. Whenas the child grew up,
And saw his home a prey to poverty,
He tended for the king of Nishapur
The herds that roamed at will o'er plain and mountain,
And was for long the herdsman of the king:
His dwelling was on height and wilderness.

v. 1757

Now turn I to Humai to tell her case
When she, Bahman deceased, assumed his place.

XVII

HUMAI

SHE REIGNED THIRTY-TWO YEARS

ARGUMENT

Humai, in order to keep the throne for herself, casts away her son, when an infant, in an ark on the Euphrates. The babe is found by a launderer, adopted by him and his wife, and named Darab. Darab's kingly qualities early assert themselves, and, refusing to follow his foster-father's trade, he enters the Persian army. A portent calls the general's attention to him. He displays great valour in war against the Rumans, and is recognised by Humai, who owns him as her son and resigns the throne in his favour.

NOTE

The goddess of love, worshipped in many lands and under many names, had one of her oldest seats at Ascalon.¹ Beside her dove-haunted temple was a lake, abounding in fish, to which at stated times the image of the goddess—a woman to the waist and a fish below—was borne in procession. Her local name was Derketo. The cult of the goddess gave rise to a legend that Derketo originally was a girl who, as the result of a love-affair with a Syrian youth gave birth to a daughter whom she exposed to perish among rocks in a desert, threw herself into the lake, and was changed into a fish. Her abandoned babe was cared for and fed by the doves till about one year old, when it was found by the herdsmen of Simmas, the keeper of the flocks of Ninus, king of Assyria. Simmas, who was childless, brought up the babe as his own, and gave her the name of Semiramis. In after years Onnes, the viceroy of Syria under "king Ninus and his chief counsellor, saw, fell in love with, and married her. She bore him two sons, Hyapates and Hydaspes. Then Nirus himself became infatuated

¹ Herodotus, Book I. c. 105.

with her, Onnes hung himself, and Semiramis became queen. By Ninus she had a son named Ninyas. When Ninus died he left her the throne. Her career as supreme ruler was magnificent rather than moral. She governed all Asia as far eastward as the Indus, and was the reputed builder of Babylon, its hanging gardens, and the temple of Bel. In fact all great achievements of building or engineering in those parts were attributed to her. After a reign of forty-two years, and at the age of sixty-two, she resigned the throne to her son Ninyas, and either made away with herself by suicide or else turned into a dove and flew off in company with a flock of those birds. Such in brief is a legend that was much in vogue in the days when Ktesias was court physician in Persia between the years B.C. 417 and B.C. 398. He recorded it in his *Persica*, Diodorus epitomised it in his *Bibliotheca*, Books I. and II., and through his epitome it has come down to us. The legend has been given here because it seems not unlikely that in Humai we have a reminiscence of Semiramis. The two legends certainly have much in common. We have two queens, both of whom, after the death of their husbands and by their express sanction, oust—to employ a convenient phrase—the rightful heir; both of them have a foundling story connected with them, and both in the end resign their thrones to their sons. Both too are represented in legend as having been great builders; Humai is credited, though not in the *Shahnama*, with the edifices whose ruins still exist in the neighbourhood of Istakhr (Persepolis) in Pars.¹ Moreover Mas'udi tells us that Humai's mother was a Jewess, *i.e.* a Syrian.² Two attempts seem to have been made to connect Humai with the old legendary line of kings, and both characteristically Persian. In one she is the daughter of Gushtasp and marries her brother Asfandiyar; in the other she is the daughter of Bahman and marries her father. The foundling legend is transferred from her to her son Darab. Several such legends are in existence. The oldest probably is that of Sargon I. of Agani, an ancient Babylonian king. "My mother," he says, "placed me in an ark of bulrushes: with bitumen my door she closed up: she threw me into the river,³ which did not enter into the ark to me. The river carried me: to the dwelling of AKKI the water-carrier it brought me. AKKI the water-carrier in his goodness of heart lifted me up from the river. AKKI the water-carrier brought me up as his own son."⁴ Similarly Romulus and Remus, the twin sons of the Vestal Silvia, were set afloat on the

¹ ZT, i. 510, NT, p. 8 and *note*, MM, iv. 76.

² MM, li. 123.

³ The Euphrates.

⁴ RP, v. 3.

Tiber in a trough, and afterward brought up by a shepherd and his wife.¹ There is too the case of Moses and of others.

Humai appears in the Zandavasta as "the holy Huma."² She is the earliest of the three queens or female Shahs that, according to the partly legendary, partly historical, dynastic scheme of the Shahnama, ruled in ancient times over Iran. She is also by far the most important of the three. The other two—Purdndukht and Azarmdukht—reigned in succession for six and four months respectively during part of the troublous period (A.D. 628-633) that intervened between the deposition of Khusrau Parwiz and the accession of Yazdagird III.

§ I

*How Humdi cast away her son Darab on the River
Farat in an Ark*

- v. 1758 Bahman died of his malady and ceased
To be concerned about the crown and throne.
Humai came, set the crown upon her head,
And ordered things anew, admitted all
The army to her court and, opening
The portal of her treasures, gave dinars.
In rede and justice she excelled her sire:
The whole world prospered through her equity.
She said: "Be this crown glorious, our foes' hearts
Uprooted, our profession every good,
And may none see distress and care through us.
I will enrich all mendicants and those
Who earn their own subsistence by their toil,
And harass not the great possessed of treasure."

- Whenas the time of her delivery came
She kept it from the people and the host,
v. 1759 Because she loved the throne of sovereignty,
And found it profit to possess the world.
She bare a son in secret, kept it close,
And had the little Treasure hid away,
Procured for nurse a woman of free birth,

¹ Livy, Book I. c. 4.

² DZA, ii. 224.

HUMAI

Pure, full of modesty, and other virtues,
And privily made o'er to her the babe,
That Shoot so flourishing and full of promise,
And, when they asked Humai about her son,
She used to say; " The noble child is dead."

Moreover she assumed the royal crown,
And held the throne in triumph and in joy.
She sent her hosts where'er were hostile chiefs,
And was apprised of everything that passed
For good or evil in the world around.
She only sought for what was just and good,
And ordered all the world aright; her justice
Safeguarded it; it spake of her alone.
Thus eight months passed away, but when the boy
Began to favour the departed Shah
She ordered that a skilful carpenter
Should choose material for fine joinery,
And make a goodly ark of seasoned wood.
They smeared it with a coat of pitch and musk,
And lined it softly with brocade of Rum,
Bedaubing it without with lime and wax.
She placed within a pillow for a bed,
And filled it full of pearls of splendid water.
They poured in quantities of ruddy gold,
Mixed with cornelians and emeralds.
They bound one jewel, such as kings might wear,
Upon the arm of that unweaned child
And, when the little one was fast asleep,
His nurse, so deft of hand, went wailingly,
Disposed him tenderly inside the ark,
Enwrapped him warmly in fine silk of Chin,
And then they made the cover water-tight
With lime, pitch, wax, and musk. When midnight
They carried forth the ark, without a word,
And, hasting from Humai, set it adrift
Upon the stream of the Farat. Two men

Ran after it to notice how the suckling
 Fared on the stream. The ark went like a boat,
 And those that watched had to bestir themselves.
 Now when the morning rose above the mountains
 The ark brought up beside a watercourse,
 Where was a laundering-place; the workers there
 Had made with stones the channel's inlet narrow.
 A launderer beheld the little ark,
 Ran up, and drew it from the laundering-place.
 When he had oped the ark, and had removed
 The coverings, he stood in wonderment,
 Wrapped it in heaps of clothes and hurried off,
 All eager expectation and delight,
 Whereat a watcher ran to tell the mother
 Of ark and launderer. Said that shrewd queen :—
 " Thou must keep hidden that which thou hast seen."

§ 2

How the Launderer brought up Darab

Now when the launderer came back from the stream
 At that untimely hour his wife exclaimed :—
 " Is this thy husbandry to bring the clothes
 Half dried ? Whoe'er will pay thee for such work ?"

The launderer, heart-withered then by grief
 Because his own.bright little one was dead,
 For whom his wife was all disconsolate
 With lacerated cheeks and darkened soul,
 Replied: " Cheer up! Henceforth for thee to wail
 Will be but scurvy, for if my good wife
 Can keep a secret I will tell a thing:
 Upon the watercourse, against the stone
 Whereon I beat the clothes and rinse them out
 When I have finished cleaning them, I spied
 An ark, and hidden in it was a babe—

A little one that thou wilt love at sight
 As soon as ever I uncover it.
 Tis true that we have had one of our own,
 Though for a little while and he is dead,
 But now thou hast one unawares—a son
 All furnished with dinars and jewelry!"

v. 1761

With that he set the clothes upon the ground,
 And lifted up the cover of the ark.
 The launderer's wife beheld and in her wonder
 Exclaimed: " God bless it ! " for she saw a cheek
 Aglow amid the silk—Bahman's own image!
 His pillow was all pearls of finest water,
 With emeralds and cornelians for his footstool;
 Upon his left hand there were red dinars,
 And on his right hand jewels in profusion.
 The woman suckled him immediately,
 Rejoicing over that entrancing babe,
 Whose beauty and whose wealth consoled her heart.
 The launderer said to her: " We must be ever
 Prepared to give our lives up for this child,
 Because he is the son of some great man,
 May be a king himself."

The launderer's wife
 Cared for the child as it had been her kin,
 As it had been her very son indeed,
 And on the third day named the babe Darab,
 Because they found his cradle in the stream.¹

It happened that one day the careful wife
 Was talking to her lord of many things,
 And said to him : " How wilt thou use these gems ?
 Let wisdom be thy counsellor therein."

" Good wife I " the launderer answered, " hoarded jewels

¹ Dar ab = in water. According to Tabarf (ZT, i. 509) Humat, hearing that her son had been found by a miller, sent for the latter, inquired about the babe, and said, " Dar," *i e.* " Take him." Hence the form "Dara." Both forms occur in the text, and both etymologies are of course worthless. The ancient form of the word was " Ddrayavahush."

And dust are one to me. Tis best for us
 To quit, this city, move out to the plains,
 Relieved from straits and hardship,, and reside
 Within some city, where folk know us not,
 Content and affluent."

At morn he packed,
 Departed, and forgot those fields and fells.
 They bore Darab with them and carried naught
 Beside except the gold and jewelry.

- V. 1762 They journeyed from the place for three score leagues,
 They made their home within another city,
 And there within that alien city lived
 Like wealthy folk. A famous magnate dwelt
 Therein, and unto him the launderer sent
 One of the jewels, taking in return
 Apparel, gold, and silver. Thus he did
 Until he had exchanged them nearly all,
 And there remained one ruby in the house
 Of what the ark had held for good or ill.
 One day the wife, who was the manager,
 Said to her master: " We need work no longer.
 Since thou hast made thy fortune give up trade."

He answered her: "Good wife and guide! thou
 speakest
 Of trade. Well, what is better ? Trade is ever
 The first concern. Tend well Darab and mark
 What time will yet produce for thee through him."

They cherished him so dearly that he felt
 No ill from any blast. When heaven had wheeled
 Above him for some years he grew to be
 A youth of stature and of Grace divine,
 And wrestled with his playmates in the street,
 Where none could match him as to bulk and strength,
 Yea, all combined against him and were worsted!
 The launderer grumbled at these escapades,
 Which made the outlook gloomy for the shop,

HUMAI

And said: " Now beat these clothes upon the stone;
'Tis no disgrace to thee to learn a craft,"
And when Darab, as usual, left the work,
And ran away, the launderer used to weep
In tears of blood and wasted nearly all
His time in searching countryside and city,
And coming on the boy with bow in hand,
His breast extended and his thumbstall on,
Would seize the bow and cry indignantly :—
" O thou destructive and pugnacious Wolf!
Why dost thou hanker after bow and arrows ?
Why art thou set on evil while so young ?"

Thereat Darab would answer: " O my father!
Thou turn'st the brightness of my life to gloom.
Provide me first of all with men of lore,
That I may get by heart the Zandavasta,
And then command my toils for trade and stream,
But do not yet require this drudgery."

The launderer, having often rated him,
At last consigned him to the care of teachers.
He learned accomplishments, grew masterful,
And wholly past fault-finding and reproach.
" My father," said he to his foster-sire,
" This laundry business is not fit for me;
Be not at all concerned on mine account,
But bring me up to be a cavalier."

The launderer thereupon selected one
Of good repute and skilled in horsemanship,
And long committed to his charge the youth,
Who learnt from him whate'er was requisite—
The way to handle rein and lance and buckler,
And wheel his charger on the battlefield,
To play at polo, shoot with bow and arrow,
And outwit foes, till he attained such might
That leopards would not close with him in fight.

§3

*How Darab questioned the Launderer's Wife about his
Parentage, and how he fought against the Rumans*

One day Darab said to the launderer :—

" Albeit that I never mention it
Affection stirreth not in me for thee,
Nor is my face like thine. I feel astounded
Whene'er thou call'st me son and seatest me
Beside thee in the shop."

The launderer said :—

" What words are these ? Alack for all the pains
Bestowed on thee ! If thou out-classest me
Seek for thy sire ; thy mother hath thy secret."

It happened that the launderer one day
Went from the house and hastened to the stream,
v. 1764 Darab made fast the door and then approached
The goodwife, took in hand his scimitar,
And said to her: " Attempt not to deceive me,
And to obscure the issue; speak the truth
In answer to my questions. How am I
Related to you both and wherefore dwelling
Thus with a launderer ?"

In fright the woman
Begged for her life and called on God for succour.
She said: " Seek not my blood, and I will tell thee
All as thou biddest."

She recounted all,
With neither reticence nor subterfuge,
About the ark, the infant yet unweaned,
About the golden coins and royal jewels,
And said : " We were but simple working-folk
Quite unrelated to the quality.
What wealth we have is all derived from thine;
Through thee we rose from low to high estate.

We are but slaves and thine is to command:
What wilt thou? We are thine both soul and body."

Darab stood in amaze on hearing this,
Plunged in profound surmise. He said to her :—
" Doth anything remain of all that wealth,
Or hath the launderer spent the whole of it ?
Is there enough still left to buy a horse
In this our day of lowliness and want ?"

The woman said: " There is and more than that,
And there are money, land, and fruitful gardens."

She gave him all the money that she had,
And showed to him the precious uncut gem.
He spent the money on a noble steed,
A lasso, mace, and saddle of low price.

There was a prudent marchlord, one of weight,
A magnate well approved and well advised,
To whom Darab betook himself with soul
O'erclouded and perturbed. The marchlord held him
In highest estimation; no disaster
Befell him any whit.

Now as it chanced
An army marched from Rum to levy war
Upon that prosperous land, that frontier-chief
Was slain in battle and his army worsted.
In those days when the tidings reached Humai:—
" The Ruman hath set foot upon our border,"
There lived a warrior hight Rashnawad—
A captain of the host and sprung from such.
She ordered: " Let him lead a host toward Rum,
And waste the country with the scimitar."

v. 1765

To that end Rashnawad assembled troops,
Assigned the mustering place and gave out rations;
Darab heard, joyed, went, and enrolled his name.
When many troops had gathered, and the muster
Had been completed, glorious Humai,
Accompanied by well affected chiefs,

Came from the palace to review the host,
 To count the numbers, and go through the names
 Upon the registers. She tarried long
 On that broad plain while many troops marched past,
 And when she spied Darab, his Grace divine,
 His bearing, and the steel mace on his shoulder,
 When thou hadst said: " He filleth all the plain,
 And earth is subject to his prancing steed,"
 When too she marked his breast and lovesome face,
 The mother's milk stirred in her, and she asked:—
 " Whence is this cavalier who is possessed
 Of such great limbs and is so tall and straight ?
 Me seemeth that he is a man of name,
 Discreet and yet a warlike cavalier,
 A gallant heart, illustrious and mighty;
 But his equipment is not worthy of him."

When narrowly she had surveyed Darab,
 And had approved of all that host, she chose
 A favourable season by the stars
 Upon the captain of the host's behalf,
 As was the fitting course. What time the leaders
 Were of one mind they led the army forth
 And left Humai. She sent out watchful spies
 To keep her well informed and certified
 V. 1766 About the army's case for good and ill,
 And cut short all surmises of mishaps.
 Thus stage by stage the army marched on Rum;
 Its flying dust-clouds filled the heavens with gloom.

§ 4

How Rashnawad learned the Case of Darab

It happened that one day a mighty tempest,
 With thunderings and lightnings, rain and turmoil,
 Brake o'er the host and troubled Rashnawad;
 The earth was flooded and the welkin roared;

Men everywhere were fleeing from the downpour,
 And making for some shelter on the waste.
 Darab, like others, was discomfited,
 And sought to escape the storm. He looked around,
 Beheld a heap of ruins, and observed
 A lofty vault, though old and ruinous,
 One that had borne the brunt of wind and weather,
 Still standing in their midst. He slept perforce
 Therein for he was all alone and friendless.
 The general was going on his rounds,
 And passing by the vault, when from the waste
 A voice fell on his ear and made him quail
 For his own life; it was a voice that said :—
 "O ruined vault! be very circumspect!
 Be careful of the monarch of Iran.
 He hadinot any shelter, friend, or mate,
 And so he came and slumbered under thee."

Thought Rashnawad: "Tis thunder on the blast,"
 Then from the desert came the voice again:
 "O vault!" it said, "close not the eye of wisdom,
 For 'neath thee is the son of Shah Bahman.
 Fear not the rain and keep these words in mind."

A third time that same voice came to his ear;
 His heart was strangely straitened at the sound.
 He asked a counsellor: "What thing is this?
 Some one must needs go thither. Ascertain
 Who is reposing there in such concern
 About himself."

v. 1767

They went and saw a youth
 Of prudent aspect and heroic mien,
 His charger and his garments wet and worn,
 And he was couching on the darksome dust.
 They told the general, whose heart was stirred,
 And he commanded: "Summon him forthwith,
 And make him hear."

They cried: "Awake, thou sleeper!

Arouse thee from thy slumber on the dust."

He mounted, and at once the vault fell in!
The leader of the army of the Shah,
On witnessing a portent such as that,
And having scanned Darab from head to foot,
Went with him quickly to the camp-enclosure,
Exclaiming: "O just Judge, the only .God!
None hath beheld this wonder heretofore,
Or heard of such from the experienced chiefs."

Then garments were supplied at his behest,
And a pavilion got in readiness.
They made a fire huge as a hill and burned
Much aloë-wood and musk and ambergris.

Whenas the sun rose o'er the mountain-tops
The general made all ready for the march.
He bade an archimage—his chief adviser—
To bring a change of raiment, Arab steed
With golden trappings, mail, and gold-sheathed sword,
These he presented to Darab, and asked:
"O lion-hearted man and warrior!
Who art thou? Of what country and what race?
'Twere well that thou shouldst tell me all the truth."

Darab, on hearing this, narrated all,
Disclosing every secret of his past;

- v. 1768 Just as the goodwife had acquainted him,
So told he everything to Rashnawad,
About the ark, the ruby on his arm,
The money and brocade that lay beside him,
And of his rest and slumber in the vault.
Then Rashnawad dispatched a man forthwith,
And to that messenger he said: "Bring hither,
As swift as wind, both Mars and Venus, bring
The launderer, his wife, and signet-ring."

§5

How Darab fought against the Host of Rum

This said, he broke up camp and marched on Rum.
 He made Darab the leader of the scouts,
 And issued to them lances tipped with steel.
 The scouts drew near to Rum, and from that side
 The warden of those marches came to meet them.
 All unawares they countered. Battle's dust
 Arose forthwith. They mixed in fight and shed
 Blood like a river. When Darab beheld
 That warrior-host he came like flying dust,
 And slew so many of the troops of Rum
 That thou hadst said: "The world hath grasped its
 sword."

He went forth like a lion, under him
 A Dragon, in his hand a Crocodile.
 Thus fared he till he reached the Rumans' camp,
 And rushed upon it like an angry lion.
 Earth seemed a sea of Ruman blood; wherever
 His falchion led him went the atheling.
 Returning from his triumph o'er the Rumans
 He came to Rashnawad, the noble leader,
 And had from him much praise: "May our Shah's host
 Ne'er lack thee. When we quit the land of Rum,
 And when the host is home, thou shalt receive
 Such favours from the Shah that thou wilt be
 The richer both by treasure and a crown."

They spent the night in ordering the troops,
 And furbishing the weapons of the horsemen;
 Then as the sun rose o'er the gloomy dales,
 And earth became as 'twere a lamp agleam,
 The two opposing armies met again,
 And darkened with their dust the rising sun;
 But when Darab advancing led the charge,

v. 1769

And gave his fleet steed rein, there tarried not
 A single man before the Ruman lines,
 While of the warrior-swordsmen few survived.
 He came upon the centre like a wolf,
 And scattered utterly that great array.
 Assailing then the right wing of the foe
 He carried off abundant arms and spoil,
 And cut in pieces all the troops of Rum:
 None of their champions seemed himself at all!
 The warriors of Iran came with a rush,
 Like lions, in his wake right valiantly,
 And slew so many of the Ruman host
 That all the field was puddled into clay.
 Darab slew forty of the Christian prelates¹
 Among the magnates and bare off' the Cross.²
 At those great deeds the heart of Rashnawad,
 The paladin, swelled with delight. He blessed
 And greatly praised Darab, and favoured him
 The more while blessing him. Night came, the world
 Grew pitch-like, and the host returned from fight.
 The general rested in the Rumans' camp,
 And loosed the girdle from his loins. He spent
 The night apportioning the ample spoil,
 And all the army was enriched thereby.
 He sent Darab a messenger to say :—
 " O man of lion-heart and good at need !
 Consider now what thou wilt please to take,
 And of this spoil what is of use to thee :
 Whatever doth not please thee give away;
 Thou art more glorious than the lord of Rakhsh.

Darab, on seeing this, was well content,

¹ See Vol. i. pp. 373, 378.

² No doubt the *Labarum* of the army is meant. The true Cross was taken at the capture of Jerusalem by Khusrau Parwiz (Chosroes II.), A.D. 614, and carried off to Persia, whence it was recovered by Heraclius on the conclusion of peace in A.D. 628, BGDF, ii. 300, v.

HUMAI

And for form's sake retained a spear himself,
Dispatching all the rest to Rashnawad,
And said: " Mayst thou be conquering and happy."

Whenas the sun's orb left the darksome west
The sky donned black brocade and when one watch
Had passed, and all the sentinels were set,
Their challenges ascended in a roar
As 'twere of lions loose.

Now when the sun
Took up its golden shield, and when the troops
Awoke, the warriors of Iran girt up
Their loins, were instant to pursue the Rumans,
Made sparks flash from their trenchant scimitars,
And gave up all the cities to the flames.
They sent the dust up both from land and people;
None e'er recalled to mind those fields and fells.
A miserable wail went up from Rum,
For men abandoned that delightful land,
While Caesar had not wherewithal for vengeance,
And all the faces of his chiefs were wan.
An envoy came to Rashnawad to say:—
" If thou, the just, hast not abandoned justice
Our warriors have had enough of war;
The head of Rum's good fortune is brought low.
If thou desirest tribute we will do
Thy bidding and will make new terms with thee."

Moreover Caesar sent abundant gifts,
With purses, captives, and all manner of wealth,
And Rashnawad received them as enough,
The money and the jewels in the rough.

§ 6

How Humai recognised her Son

Thence they departed homeward joyfully,
Darab, the worshipful, and Rashnawad,

Who halted when he reached the ruined vault,
 Whereunder he had seen Darab asleep.
 The launderer, with his good wife and the jewel,
 Were there already, fearful of disgrace.
 The general summoned them forthwith; they prayed
 To God for succour and appeared before him.

- V. 1771 When Rashnawad beheld the man and wife
 He questioned them; they called the facts to mind,
 And told him all the truth about the matter,
 About the ark, about the uncut gem,
 Their toils, their nurture of the sucking-child,
 Their troubles, and the process of events.
 Then Rashnawad said to the man and wife :—
 " Success and gladness be for ever yours,
 For none on earth hath seen so strange a thing,
 Or even heard of such from arehimages."

Immediately that man of upright mind
 Indited an epistle to Humai
 About Darab, the storm, his sleeping-place,
 His prowess on the battlefield withal,
 And also what the launderer had told
 About the ark, the infant, and the treasures.
 He told about the voice that he had heard,
 How he was troubled by the sound, and how,
 Just when Darab had mounted on his steed,
 The vault had fallen in. He told it all,
 Dispatched a courier like the blast for speed,
 Gave to his charge the ruddy gem, and said:—
 " See that thou art the waymate of the wind."

Like wind he went and bare Humai the ruby.
 He gave the letter and repeated all
 The words of Rashnawad. When she had read
 The letter, and beheld the gem, she wept;
 She knew that, on the day when she reviewed
 The troops, the gracious youth, whom she had marked
 Of mighty stature and with cheeks like spring,

Could be none other than her son indeed—
A noble and a fruitful Branch of hers.

Humai said weeping to the messenger:—
" There hath arrived a master for the world.
I was not free from care, but was concerned
About the question of the sovereignty.
I quailed before the world's Judge, having shown
Ingratitude to Him, for He had given me
A son whom I renounced and cast away
Upon the waters of Farat. Twas I
That bound this jewel on his arm, misprising
The child because his sire was gone. Now God
Hath given him back to me through Rashnawad,
And with victorious fame."

v. 1772

They showered a treasure
Of gold, and mingled jewels, musk, and wine.
Humai gave largess to the indigent,
And the next se'nnight oped her hoarded drachms.
Where'er she knew there were a Fane of Fire,
The Zandavasta, and the Sada¹ feast,
There she bestowed her treasure in like wise,
And lavished gifts through all the provinces.

Upon the tenth day, early in the morning,
The general appeared before the Shah,
And with him were the chieftains and her son,
But they concealed the case from every one.

S7

How Humai seated Darab upon the Throne

The Shah let down the curtain of the court,
And for one se'nnight gave no audience.
She caused a golden throne to be prepared,

¹ See Vol. i. p. 123.

With two seats made of lapis lazuli
 And turquoise, with a crown all royal gems,
 A pair of armlets, a bejewelled torque,
 And an imperial robe of cloth of gold
 Wherein were woven divers kinds of jewels.
 Before the Shah there sat astrologers
 To search the stars to find a lucky day.
 So on the Shahrivar of month Bahman,
 At dawn, the Shah gave audience to Darab.
 She filled a cup with rubies and another
 With ruddy gold, and, when Darab approached
 The hall of audience, went afar to meet him,
 Did him obeisance, showered on him those jewels
 Fit for a king, and wept blood on her breast,

V. 1773 Embraced him, kissed him, and caressed his face,
 Then brought and set him on the golden throne,
 And scanned him wonderingly. When he was seated
 She came, gold crown in hand, kissed him and crowned
 him,

Assuring all men that the crown was his.
 When he was thus illustrate with the crown
 Humai began to proffer her excuses,
 And said: "As touching what is past, know this
 That all hath turned to wind. 'Twas brought
 about

By youth, access to treasure, woman's way,
 A sire deceased, a Shah without a guide.
 If still she wrongeth thee yet let it pass,
 For mayst thou have no seat except the throne
 Of kingship."

He made answer to his mother:—

"Thou hast the royal temperament, and 'tis
 No wonder if thy heart be moved, but why
 Still harpest thou upon a single fault?
 May He that made the world approve of thee,
 And anguish fill the hearts of all thy foes.

HUMAI

This story shall be my memorial,
And ne'er grow obsolete upon the roll."

The blest Humai did reverence, and said :—
"Thou shall endure as long as crown endureth."

She gave command to the high priest to call
The men of learning out of every province,
And further bade that of the troops all those
Of name, the illustrious Lions wielding swords,
Should homage that famed world-lord as the Shah.
As they called blessings down upon his crown,
And scattered jewels thereupon, Humai
Described what she had done in secrecy,
And all the anguish that her act had caused her.
"Know ye," she added, "that of Shah Bahman
This is the sole memorial on earth.

Ye all must walk according to his bidding,
For he is shepherd, warriors are his flock ;
His are the majesty, the diadem,
And kingship: all must look to him for succour."

Then from the palace rose a shout for gladness
Because they saw a glorious Branch sprout forth;
The Shah himself was hidden under jewels,
The world was filled with justice and with joy,
And no one recked of sorrow and of care.
Then was it that Humai addressed the chiefs,
And said: "Ye noble and accomplished sages !
I give my son the treasure and the throne—
To me a toil of two and thirty years.
Rejoice ye then, submit to his commands,
And breathe but at his bidding."

When Darab
Joyed in the crown of majesty, and donned
The diadem in peace, the launderer
Dame with his wife apace. They said to him :—
'Blest be thy sitting on the Kaian throne,
O monarch of the world! and be the hearts

Of all thy foes plucked out."

Darab bade bring

Ten purses filled with gold, a goblet rich
With gems, five bales of raiment of all kinds,
And gave them to the folk that had so toiled
For him. "O busy launderer!" he said,
"Be still engrossed in business. It may be
Thou yet mayst light upon another ark,
And on another infant like Darab!"

They went away invoking with their lips
God's blessing on the monarch of *1* ran.
Then set the launderer's star; he sought again
His shop and carried lye upon the plain.

INDEX

This Index and the Table of Contents at the beginning of the volume are complementary. References to the latter are in Roman numerals.

ABBREVIATIONS, list of, 3

Abu'l Kasim, Firdausi, 89, 119

Achaemenids, dynasty, 10, 281

Adarbad, son of Mahraspand, 16

note

Afrasiyab, ruler of Turan, 12,
13, 21, 44. 62, 176, 203,
208

Agani, Sargon I. of, 293

Ahmad, son of Sahl, lord of Marv,
260, 261

Ahriman, the Evil Principle, or
used metaphorically, 17,
33, 36, 45, 50, 90, 99. 103.
122, 123, 125, 147, 177, 198,
206, 246, 271, 276

Ahuna Vairya, sacred formula,
17

Akem Manau, demon, 17

Akki, foster-father of Sargon I. of
Agani, 293

Alburz, mountain, 202

Alexander the Great (Sikandar),
30

Alwa, Iranian hero, 166, 167
slain by Nash Azar, 226

Amehaspentas, the, 15 *seq.*

Ammianus Marcellinus, historian,

13

Amul, city, 284

Amulet, given by Zarduhsht to
Asfandiyar, 130

¹ Perhaps the son of Bizhan. See Vol. iv. 360.

Andariman, Turanian hero, 29

Andarimdn (Vandaremaini), bro-
ther of Arjasp, 12, 46, 141,
155

commands one wing of the
host, 46

put to death, 158

Apothegms, 78, 105, 168, 214,
242, 249, 250, 265

Arabs, the, 31

Aras, river, 13, 14

Arasti, uncle of Zarduhsht, 17

Aicher, the, constellation, 86

Ardibihisht, month, 16, 39, 92
note

Ardshir (Artaxerxes). See Bah-
man.

meaning of, 259 and *note*

Ardshir, Trdnian hero,¹ 67, 288

tells Nastur where to find
Zarir, 67

takes Faramarz prisoner, 288

Ardshir, son of Gushtasp, v, 26,

his death foretold by Jamasp,
49

slain, 57

Ardshir Papakan, founder of the
Sasanian dynasty, 10

Aregat-aspa. See Arjasp.

Aries, constellation, 39, 109, 118,
119, 126

Arish, Iranian archer, 12, 62
legend of, 12

- Arjasp (Aregat-aspa), king of
 Turan, v, vi, vii, 9, 11 *seq.*,
 20, 22, 24 *seq.*, 29, 31, 32, 36
seq., 51 *seq.*, 61 *seq.*, 71, 72,
 89, 90, 98, 99, 103, 107 *seq.*,
 116, 141, 142, 145 *seq.*, 157,
 159, 161, 167, 171, 172, 180,
 206
 in receipt of tribute from
 Gushtasp, 32
 hears of Gushtasp's resolve
 not to pay tribute, sum-
 mons, and harangues his
 priests, 36
 sends Bidirafsh and Nam-
 khast to Gushtasp, 37, 40
 on receiving Gushtasp's an-
 swer calls out the host, 45
 gives one wing to Kuhram, 46
 the other to Andariman,
 46
 the chief command to
 Gurgsar, 46
 banner to Bidirafsh, 46
 vanguard to Khashash, 46
 rear to Hushdiv, 46
 marches against Iran, 46
 his defeat foretold by Jamasp,
 52
 gives one wing to Bidirafsh, 55
 the other to Gurgsar, 56
 centre to Nimkhast, 56
 takes the rear himself, 56
 gives Kuhram the command
 in chief, 56
 thrice offers rewards to any
 that will fight Zarir, 61, 62
 his offer accepted by Bidi-
 rafsh, 62
 calls for Bidirafsh to fight
 Nastur, 69
 fights with the Iranians, 71
 defeated, 72
 his defeat proclaimed by
 Gushtasp, 75
 hears of Asfandiyar's im-
 prisonment and of Gush-
 tasp's absence in Sistan, 86
- Arjasp, summons his chiefs, 86
 sends Situh as spy to Iran,
 86
 on receiving Situh's report
 calls out the host, 87
 sends Kuhram to attack
 Balkh, 90
 marches against Gushtasp, 94
 commands the centre, 95
 defeats Gushtasp and be-
 leaguers him on a moun-
 tain, 96
 Asfandiyar's vow of, and
 prayer for, vengeance on,
 103, 104
 hears of Asfandiyar's arrival,
 108
 proposes to retreat, 108
 sends away the spoil of
 Balkh, 108
 his five sons, 108
 persuaded by Gurgsar to re-
 main and fight, 108, 109
 makes Gurgsar leader of
 the host, 109
 arrays the host, 109
 commands the centre, 109
 surveys the battlefield from a
 height, no
 prepares for flight if needful,
 110
 dismayed at Asfandiyar's
 prowess, reproaches Gurg-
 sar, 111
 hears of Gurgsar's capture
 and flees, 112
 entertains Asfandiyar dis-
 guised as a merchant, 145
 questions Asfandiyar, 146
 allows Asfandiyar to enter-
 tain the Turkman chiefs,
 149
 prepares to attack Bishutan,
 151
 bids Kuhram prepare for
 war, 151
 sends out Turkhan with
 troops to reconnoitre, 151

- Arjasp, hears from Kuhram that Asfandiydr has come, 152
 bids the Turkmans march out in force, 152
 his palace attacked by Asfandiyar, 153
 arms himself and encounters Asfandiyar, 153, 154
 beheaded by Asfandiyar, 154
 his palace fired, and his women carried off, by Asfandiyar, 154, 162
 his head thrown from the lamparts of the Brazen Hold, 157
 his sons grieve for, 157
 Asfandiyar takes the treasure of, 161
- Artabanus, 282
 and Rustam, 282
- Artaxerxes Longimanus, 281, 282
 and Bahman, 281, 282
- Arzhang, div, 203
- Ascalon, city, 292
- Asfandiyar (Spento-data, Spand-ddt), son of Gushtasp, v, vi, vii, viii, 9, 10, 12, 19, 20, 22, 24 *seq.*, 29, 30, 32, 41 *seq.*, 45, 49, 52, 65 *seq.*, 69 *seq.*, 76 *seq.*, 90 *seq.*, 97 *seq.*, 258, 259, 261, 279, 281 *seq.*, 289, 290, 293
 his invulnerability, 19
 his sisters, vi, 20, 22
 carried off by the Turkmans, 93, 100, 171
 rescued by, 153, 162
 lament over, 252 *seq.*
 his marriage with Humai, 22, 74
 ignored by Firdausi, 22
 birth of, 32
 answers, in conjunction with Zarir and Jamdasp, Arjasp's letter, 42
 his triumph over Arjasp foretold by Jamasp, 52
- Asfandiyar, given command of one wing, 55
 addresses his five brothers, 65
 hears his father's offer of the crown and throne to the avenger of Zarir, 66
 slays Bidirafsh, 70
 presents the head of Bidirafsh and the steed of Zarir to Gushtasp, 71
 divides the host, 71
 attacks with Nastur and Nush Azar the Turkmans, 71
 grants quarter to the Turkmans, 72
 made chief ruler of Iran under Gushtasp and sent by him to convert the world, 76
 rests from his labours, 77
 makes Faishidward governor of Khurasan, 77
 reports the success of his administration to Gushtasp, 77
 slandered by Gurazm, 78
 recalled to court, 80 *seq.*
 his four sons, 80
 resigns his host to Bahman, 82
 arraigned by Gushtasp, 83
 put in bonds, 84
 sent to Gumbadan, 84
 solaced by Bahman and others, 85
 Jamasp advises Gushtasp to release, 97
 hears of arrival of Jamasp, 98, 99
 his parley with Jamasp, 99 *seq.*
 his eight and thirty brothers, 101, 103, 111, 160
 bids Jamasp send for blacksmiths, 101
 breaks his bonds himself, 102, 206

- Asfandiydr, calls for his steed, and arms, 102
 sets off with Jamasp, Bahman, and Nush Azar, 103
 his vow, 103
 laments over Farshidward, 104
 prays that he may avenge Farshidward on Arjasp, 104
 shrouds Farshidward, 105
 sees and addresses the corpse of Gurazm, 105
 passes the Turkman trenches, and defeats the outpost, 106
 his interview with Gushtasp, 106
 receives the promise of the crown and undertakes to deliver Gushtasp, 107
 arrays and leads the host, 109
 attacks the Turkmans, 110
 defeats Kuhram, 110
 takes Gurgsar prisoner, 111
 defeats Arjasp, 112, 206
 grants quarter to the Turkmans, 113
 distributes the spoil, 114
 undertakes to rescue his sisters from the Turkmans, 114
 prepares to invade Turan, 114
 rivalry in legend between Rustam and, 116
 Haft Khwan of, compared with Rustam's, 117
 quits Balkh and goes, with Gurgsar as guide, to Turan, 120
 offers the kingdom of the Turkmans to Gurgsar in return for faithful service, 120
 questions Gurgsar, 120 *seq.*, 124, 125, 128, 131, 134, 139
- Asfandiyar, during his adventures in the Seven Stages, leaves Bishutan in command, 122, 124, 126, 129, 132 *note*, 144
 praised by Bishutan and the host, 123, 125, 131, 133
 has a scythed chariot made, 126
 revived by Bishutan after encountering the dragon, 127
 song of, 129
 amulet given to, by Zarduhsht, 130
 encourages the Iranians to persevere, 136
 prays for deliverance from the snow, 138
 leaves the baggage behind, 138
 reproaches Gurgsar for giving false information, 139, 140
 offers to make Gurgsar captain of the Brazen Hold if he will be a trusty guide, 140
 and the host, guided by Gurgsar, cross the ford, 140
 his final questioning of Gurgsar, 141
 cursed by Gurgsar, 141
 slays Gurgsar, 141
 surveys the Brazen Hold, 142
 captures, questions, and slays two Turkmans, 142
 and Bishutan consult, 143
 his stratagem to take the Brazen Hold, 116, 143
 in the disguise of a merchant interviews Arjasp, 145
 assumes the name of Kharrad, 146
 questioned by Arjasp, 146
 trades as a merchant in the Brazen Hold, 147
 meets his sisters, 147

- Asfandiyar, gives a banquet to the Turkman chiefs, 149
 surprises the Brazen Hold, 152 *seq.*
 provides for his sisters' safety, 153
 attacks the palace of Arjasp, 153
 encounters Arjasp, 154
 beheads Arjasp, 154
 fires Arjasp's palace, 154
 carries off the women, 154
 quits the Brazen Hold and leaves Sawa in charge, 154
 joins Bishutan, 155
 pursues Kuhram to the Brazen Hold, 156
 encounters and takes Kuhlam prisoner, 157
 grants no quarter to the Turkmans, 158
 puts to death Andariman and Kuhram, 158 and *note*
 announces his victory to Gushtasp, 159
 disposes of the spoil, 161
 carries off his sisters, the womenfolk of Arjasp, and others from the Brazen Hold, 162
 sets fire to, and dismantles, the Brazen Hold, 162
 sends his sons homeward by different routes, 162
 returns himself by the Seven Stages, 162
 picks up his left baggage, 162
 hunts while waiting for his sons, 162
 is rejoined by his sons, 163
 his welcome on his return to Iran, 163
 banquets with Gushtasp, 164
 his tight with Rustam, Story of, vii, viii, 166 *seq.*
 recited by Nadr, son of Harith, at Mecca, 166
- Asfandiyar, complains to his mother of Gushtasp's treatment of him, 167
 counselled by his mother, 168, 175
 his fate foretold by Jamasp, 169
 recounts his deeds before Gushtasp, 170
 promised the throne by Gushtasp when he has brought Rustam and his kin in bonds to court, 173, 174
 meets with an ill omen on starting for Zabulistan, 177
 consults with Bishutan, 178
 sends Bahman on an embassy, 179 *seq.*
 his message to Rustam, 179
 receives Rustam's answer from, and is wroth with, Bahman, 191
 converses of Rustam with Bishutan, 192
 goes attended to meet Rustam, 192
 parleys with Rustam, 192 *seq.*
 declines Rustam's invitation to visit him, 193
 invites Rustam to a feast, 195
 repents of having invited Rustam, 196
 counselled by Bishutan to keep on friendly terms with Rustam, 196, 217
 does not summon Rustam to the feast, 197
 his wrangle with Rustam, 198 *seq.*
 does not assign Rustam his proper seat at the feast, 200
 remonstrated with by Rustam, 200
 bids Bahman resign his own seat to Rustam, 200
 vilifies Zal and Rustam, 201
 recounts his lineage, 205
 exploits, 205

- Asfandiyar, recounts his capture of a hill-fort, 206
 tries a handgrip with Rustam, 208
 challenges Rustam, 209
 astonished at Rustam's prowess at the board, 210
 declines Rustam's overtures, 211 *seq.*
 calls Zabulistan "Babblestead," 216
 parodies Rustam's address to royal tent-enclosure, 216
 arms for fight with Rustam, 223
 refuses Rustam's suggestion of a general engagement, 224
 informed by Bahman of the slaying of Nush Azar and Mihr-i-Nush, 227
 enraged with Rustam, 228
 wounds Rustam and Rakhsh, 229
 jeers at Rustam, 229
 calls upon Rustam to surrender, 230
 returns to camp, laments for Nush Azar and Mihr-i-Nush, and sends their corpses to Gushtasp with a message, 232
 converses with Bishutan of the fight with Rustam, 232, 240
 the Simurgh instructs Rustam how to overcome, 237 *seq.*
 branch of tamarisk fatal to, 239 and *note*
 summoned by Rustam to fight and becomes despondent, 240
 Rustam's final effort for peace with, 241 *seq.*
 Bahman and Bishutan hear of the overthrow of, 244
 his address to Bishutan, 245
- Asfandiyar, Rustam bewails, 246
 confides Bahman to Rustam, 248
 foretells evil for Rustam, 248
 gives his last charge to Bishutan, 249
 death of, 250
 Rustam laments over, 250
 his corpse sent to Gushtasp by Rustam, 251
 his funeral procession conducted by Bishutan, 251
 the lamentations over, 252 *seq.*
 his corpse displayed by Bishutan, 253
 Rustam writes to Gushtasp to excuse himself in the matter of, 256
 Xerxes and, 282
 Bahman on the vengeance due for, 283
 referred to, 288
- Asfandiyar - nama (Spand - dat-nama), 26, 27
- Ashkdnian dynasty, 10, 282
- Asia, 293
- Assyria, 292
- Atossa, wife of Cambyses and Darius Hystaspis, II
 = Hutaosa (?), II
- Aurand, father of Luhrasp, 205
- Aurvāt-aspa (Luhrasp), II
- Ayas, region, 61, 74, 107
- Azad Sarv, Firdausi's authority for the Story of Rustam and Shaghada, 260, 261, 263
- Azad Sarv, agent of Nushirwan, 261
- Azar Afruz, third son of Asfandiyar, 81
- Azarbaijan, province, 16
- Azarmdukht, Shah, 294

B

BABBLESTEAD, nonce name given to Zabulistan by Asfandiyar, 216

Babylon, 293
 hanging gardens of, 293
 Badr, battle of, 166
 Baghdad, city, 28
 Bahman (Ardshir, Artaxerxes),
 Shall, vii, viii, 9, 81, 166,
 248, 251, 254, 279 *seq.*, 293,
 294, 297, 303, 310
 eldest son of Asfandiyar, 80
 Asfandiydr resigns the host
 to, 82
 hears of Asfandiyar's im-
 prisonment, 85
 goes with others to solace
 him, 85
 accompanies Asfandiydr from
 Gumbadan, 103
 sent on an embassy, 179
 seq.
 crosses the Hirmund, 182
 his coming reported to Zal,
 182
 his interview with Zal, 183
 follows Rustam to the hunt-
 ing-ground, 184
 tries to kill Rustam, 184
 his interview with Rustam,
 185 *seq.*
 entertained by Rustam, 186
 astounded at Rustam's appe-
 tite, 186
 leaves Rustam, 190
 gives Rustam's answer to
 Asfandiyar, 191
 Asfandiyar's wrath with, 191
 resigns his seat at the feast
 to Rustam, 200
 informs Aafandiyar of the
 slaying of Nush Azar and
 Mihr-i-Nush, 227
 hears of Asfandiyar's over-
 throw, 244
 confided to Rustam by Asfan-
 diyar. 248
 Zawara warns Rustam against
 250
 remains with Rustam, 252,
 256

Bahman, instructed by Rustam
 and profits thereby, 256,
 257
 Gushtasp advised by Jamasp
 to write to, 258
 Gushtasp's letter of recall to,
 258
 equipped by Rustam for his
 journey, 258
 welcomed and called Ardshir
 by Gushtasp, 259
 his long arms, 259
 appointed by Gushtasp to
 succeed him, 279
 his historical position in
 Persian legend, 281
 and Artaxeixes Longimanus,
 282
 how he came to be known
 as Ardshit, 281
 ascends the throne and har-
 angues the chiefs on the
 vengeance due for Asfan-
 diyar, 283
 invades Sistan, 284 *seq.*
 sends a hostile message to
 Zal, 285
 rejects Zal's conciliatory over-
 tures, 286
 sacks Zal's palace, 286
 pillages Zabulistan, 287
 fights, defeats, and executes
 Faramarz, 287, 288
 Bishutan intercedes for Zal
 with, 288
 stops the pillage of Zabuland
 releases Zal, 289
 quits Zabul by Bishutan's
 advice, 290
 passes over his son Sasan and
 nominates Humai and her
 issue as successors to the
 throne, 291
 death of, 294
 Bahman (Vohu Manau, Vohu-
 man), ameshaspenta, 16
 month, 310
 Balaam, prophet, 15

- Balkh, city, v, vi, 18, 20, 29, 31, 33, 41, 48, 73, 86, 87, 91, 104, 120, 171, 255
 Kuhram sent by Arjasp to attack, 90
 stormed, 92, 93
 its spoil sent away by Arjasp, 108
 Asfandiyar, quits, to invade Turan, 120
- Bar, mountain-range, 30
- Barbaristan, 75
 king of, sends embassy to Gushtasp, 75
- Bastan-nama (Khudai-nama), 24, 27, 261
- Bastavairi (Bastvar, Nastur), 12
- Bastvar (Bastavairi, Nastur), 25
- Battlestead = Brazen Hold, 121
- Battle of the Twelve Rukhs, referred to, 29
- Bel, god, 293
 temple of, 293
- Bibliotheca*, of Diodorus, 293
- Bid, div, 204
- Bidirafsh (Vidrafsh), Turanian hero, v, 24, 25, 37, 41, 51, 52, 62 *seq.*
 goes as envoy to Gushtasp, 37, 40 *seq.*
 returns with Gushtasp's answer, 44
 receives banner from Arjasp, 46
 given command of one wing, 56
 volunteers to light Zarir, 62
 - slays Zarir, 63
 fights Nastur, 70
 slain by Asfandiydr, 70
 his head presented to Gushtasp, 71
- Bih Afrid, daughter of Gushtasp, 22, 100
 taken captive by the Turkmans, 93, 94, 100
 goes with Humai to draw water and meets Asfandiyar, 147
- Bih Afrid, escapes from Arjasp's palace, 153
 laments over Asfandiyar, 252
 reproaches Gushtasp, 254
- Bihistun, mountain, 11
 inscription, II
- Bihzad, Gushtasp's steed, 56, 69
- Binalud, mountain-range, 29
- Bishutan (Pesho-tanu), brother of Asfandiyar, vii, viii, 12, 66, 117, 178, 179, 182, 195, 216, 223, 232, 244 *seq.*, 249 *seq.*, 261, 288 *seq.*
 an immortal, 12, 19
 both of, 32
 commands the host during Asfandiyar's absence in the Seven Stages, 122, 124, 126, 129, 132 *note*, 144, 150
 and the host praise Asfandiyar, 123, 125, 131, 133
 revives Asfandiyar, after his encounter with the dragon, 127
 prays for deliverance from the snow, 138
 and Asfandiydr consult, 143
 sees Asfandiyar's signal and approaches the Brazen Hold, 150
 passes himself off as Asfandiydr, 143, 151, 152
 joined by Asfandiyar, 155
 advises Asfandiyar, 179
 Asfandiyar holds talk about Rustam with, 192
 advises Asfandiyar, to maintain friendly relations with Rustam, 196, 217
 has Rustam served with untempered wine, 211
 his despair at the situation between Rustam and Asfandiydr, 218
 laments for Nush Azar and Mihr-i-Nush, 232
 Asfandiyar, talks of the fight with Rustam to, 232, 240

Bishutan, hears of Asfandiyar's overthrow and laments for him, 244
 Rustam bewails Asfandiyar, to, 246
 Asfandiyar's last charge to, 249
 heads Asfandiyar's funeral train, 251
 displays the corpse of Asfandiyar, 253
 reproaches Gushtasp, 253
 Jamasp, 254
 consoles Katayun, 255
 supports Rustam's overtures to Gushtasp, 257
 intended by Gushtasp to be Bahman's minister, 279
 intercedes for Zal, 288
 his intercession accepted, 289
 counsels Bahman to quit Zabul, 290
 Bistun, mountain, 56, 184
 = Rustam, 229
 Bizhan, son of Giv, Iranian hero, 116
 Black horse, Gushtasp's, 18, 28
 Div. See Div.
 Bradrok-resh, a Karap, 15
 the slayer of Zarduhsht, 15
 Brahman, 207
 Brazen Hold, the, vi, vii, 116, 117, 119 *seq.*, 135, 141 *seq.*, 159, 197, 206, 255
 route to, 120, 135
 described, 121, 135, 141
 Asfandiars stratagem for taking, 116, 143
 surprised from within by Asfandiyar, 152 *seq.*
 captured by Asfandiyar and left in the charge of Sriwa, 154
 Arjasp's head thrown from the ramparts of, 157
 destroyed by Asfandiyar, 162
 Buiti, demon, 17
 Burial-place of Rustam, 287
 VOL. V.

Burial-place of Rustam's race, the scene of battle between Bahman and Faramarz, 287
 Bust, fortress and district in Sistan, 173, 277, 287
 Buzurjmihir, chief minister of Nushirwan, 261

C

CLESAR, 11, 32, 167
 sends embassy to Gushtasp on hearing of Arjasp's defeat, 75
 daughter of = Kataytin, 205
 sues to Rashnawdd for peace, 307
 Cambyses, son of Cyrus, 10, 11
 Candahar. See Kandahar.
 Caspian Sea, 13
 Chach (Tashkand), city in Turan, 244
 Chigil, city in Turkistan. 54, 86, 110, 139
 monarch of, no
 commands the left, 110
 = Arjasp, 54, 86
 Turkman of = Gurgsar, 139
 Chin, country (often = Turan), 25, 31, 37 *seq.*, 45, 47, 50, 54, 55, 58 *seq.*, 72, 93, 107, 108, 118, 142, 156, 158, 161, 162, 171, 173, 188, 198, 199, 203, 205, 208, 284
 images of, 35
 prince of = Arjasp, 35
 king of = Arjasp, 36, 52, 55, 69, 86, 108
 sea of, 109, 203, 233, 239 note
 brocade of, 130, 144, 145, 179, 219, 251
 silk of, 159, 295
 Khan of, 199, 220
 Faghfur of, 221
 Chionitae, people, 13
 Chihrzad (Humai, daughter and wife of Shah Bahman), 290
 and *note*. See Humai.
 meaning of, 190 *note*

Contents, Table of, v
 Cross, the, captured by Darab,'306
 and *note*
 Cypress of Kishmar, the, 27, 28,
 34,35
 account of, 28, 34, 35
 Gushtasp and, 34, 35
 Cyrus, 10

D

DABISTAN, treatise, 28
 its account of the Cypress of
 Kishmar, 28
 Dai, month, 43
 Dai pa Mihr, day, 16
 Daitya, river, 13
 Dakiki, poet, v, vi, 10, 13, 20 *seq.*,
 30,87
 account of, 20
 and Firdausi, 21 *seq.*, 30, 87,
 88
 his work compared with the
 Yatkar-i-Zaimln, 24 *seq.*
 Damawand, mountain, 12
 Danube, river, 11
 Dara, Shall, 281
 origin of name, 297 *note*
 Darab, Shah, viii, ix, 281, 292,
 293, 297 *seq.*
 foundling legend of, 293 *seq.*
 Tabari's version of, 297
 note
 birth of, 294
 referred to, 294 *seq.*
 exposed on the Farat, 295
 found and adopted by a
 launderer, 296 *seq.*
 his royal birth asserts itself,
 298
 youthful escapades of, 298
 brought up as a cavalier, 299
 feels lack of natural affection
 for the launderer, 300
 hears of his case from the
 launderer's wife, 300
 enlists, 301
 seen by Humai, 302

Darab, and the adventure of **the**
 ruined vault, 303
 receives gifts from Rashna-
 wad, 304
 questioned by Rashnawad,
 304
 his prowess against the Ru-
 mans, 305, 306
 praised and rewarded by
 Rashnawad, 305, 306
 captures the Cross, 306 and
 note
 offered the spoil by Rash-
 nawad, 306
 takes of the spoil one spear,
 307
 returns to Iran, 307
 Rashnawad hears from the
 launderer and his wife of
 the case of, 308
 Rashnawad writes to Humai
 about, 308
 recognised by Humai as being
 her sou, 308
 appears with Rashnawad
 before Humai, 309 *seq.*
 crowned by Humai and
 accepts her excuses, 310
 Humai proclaims the acces-
 sion of, 311
 visited by, and rewards, the
 launderer and his wife,
 311, 312
 Dareja, river, 14
 Darius, Hystaspis, 10, 11
 his reign and Gushtasp's
 compared, 11
 his change of religion, 11
 Darkness, Land of (the Gloom),
 30
 Darun, religious rite, 19
 Daryai Rud, river, 14
 Deinon, or Dinon, historian, 282
 Derketo, goddess, 292
 legend of, 292
 Diodorus, historian, 293
 Bibliotheca of, 293
 Dirazdast (Longimanus), 281

Div, demon (Daeva), 32, 58, 66,
71, 108, 174, 201, 202, 213,
220, 230, 245
=Ahriman, 35, 81, 180, 188,
189, 194, 195, 196, 218, 228,
242
a, informs Arjasp of Gush-
tasp's resolve not to pay
tribute, 36
White, 117, 176, 203, 207,
234
Black, 199
Sam and the, 203
Dualism, taught by Urmuzd to
Zarduhsht, 16
Dughdhova, mother of Zarduhsht,
14, 15
Durasrobo, a Karap, 15

E

EUPHRATES (Farat), river, 292

FAGHFUR, dynastic title of the
princes of Chin and Machin,
221
Faramarz, son of Rustam, vii,
viii, 173, 174, 182, 183, 198,
231, 260, 261, 272, 274, 276,
277, 281, 283, 284
referred to, 184
and Zawara sent by Rustam
to bid Zal and Rudaba pre-
pare to receive Asfandiyar,,
190
slays Mihr-i-Nush, 227
goes to Rustam and Asfan-
diyar, 247
marches against Kabul, 274,
276
takes the corpses of Rustam,
Zawara, and Rakhsh from
the pits, and conveys them
to Zabul for burial, 274 *seq.*
fights with the king of Kabul
and puts him and his kin
to death, 276, 277

Faramarz, makes a Zabuli king
of Kabul, 277
returns to Zabul, 277
hears of Bahman's invasion
and marches against him,
287
defeated and executed, 288
Farat, river (Euphrates), viii, 294,
309
Darab cast away upon, 295
Faridun, Shah, 32, 34, 160, 180,
196, 204 *seq.*, 245, 260, 261,
271, 283
flag of=flag of Kawa, 59
Farshidward, brother of Asfandi-
yar, vi, 20, 22, 104, 110,
114, 141, 171
governor of Khurasan, 77
stationed on the Iranian
right, 94
mortally wounded by Kuh-
ram, 95, 101, 104
Asfandiyar resolves to avenge,
101
Asfandiyar laments over, and
prays that he may avenge,
104
dies, 104
shrouded by Asfandiyar, 105
Farud, son of Siyawush and half
brother of Kai Khusrau, 30
Firdausi, v, vi, 10, 20 *seq.*, 29, 30,
87, 118, 282
and Dakiki, 21 *seq.*, 30, 87,
88
references of, autobiographi-
cal, 30, 88, 261 *seq.*
to Bastan-nama, 88
his praise of Mahmud, 30,
89, 118, 119, 262
on the Story of Rustam and
Shaghad, 260 *seq.*
Frasdanava, lake or river, 13
Frash6kart, son of Gushtasp, 26

G

GANG, mountain, 216
Garamik-kart. See Girami.

- Gargwi, Iranian hero, 109
 commands the left, 109
- Garshasp, Iranian hero, 202
- Gathas, the, 11, 12, 17
- Gelani, people, 13. *See* Gilan.
- Genealogies, fictitious, 282, 293
- Ghaznin, city in Kabulistan, 173
- Ghul, a sorceress, 117, 128
 referred to, 121, 130, 131
- Ghundi, a div, 204
- Gilan, region in Iran on the
 south-western shores of
 the Caspian, 13
- Girami (Garamik-kart), son of
 Jamasp, v, 24 *seq.*, 58
 his death foretold by Jamasp,
 50
 worsts Namkhast, 59
 rescues Kawa's flag, 59
 slain, 59
- Girdkuh, stronghold, 30
- Giv, Iranian hero, 207, 208
- Gloom, the (Land of Darkness),
 30, 76
- Glory, the divine. *See* Grace.
- Grace, or Glory, the divine, 14,
 15, 32, 34 *seq.*, 39, 45, 52,
 and *passim*
- Greeks, the, 282
- Gtidarz, Iranian hero, 207, 208
- Gulgun, steed of Luhrasp, 64
- Gumbadan, stronghold, 29, 30,
 86, 152, 171, 177, 206
 Asfandiyar imprisoned at, 84
- Gurazm (Kavarazem), a relative of
 Gushtasp, vi, 12, 22, 53, 99,
 101, 102, 104 *seq.*, 171, 205, 261
 envies Asfandiyar,, 78
 referred to, 97
 death of, 97
 Asfandiyar, addresses the
 corpse of, 105
- Gurgsar, tribe, 43 and *note*
- Gurgsar, Turanian hero, vi, 117,
 120 *seq.*, 124 *seq.*, 128, 131
seq., 146, 233 *note*
 made captain of the host by
 Arjasp, 46
- Gurgsar, given command of one
 wing, 56
 persuades Arjasp to remain
 and fight Asfandiyar, 108,
 109
 made leader of the host, 109
 taken prisoner by Asfandiyar,
 111
 offers to guide Asfandiyar to
 the Brazen Hold, 113
 goes as guide with Asfandi-
 yar to Turan, 120
 offered the kingdom of the
 Turkmans by Asfandiyar in
 return for faithful service,
 120
 describes the route to the
 Brazen Hold, and the Seven
 Stages, 120 *seq.*, 124 *seq.*,
 128, 132, 134
 his chagrin at Asfandiyar's
 successes, 124, 128, 131, 133
 reproached by Asfandiyar for
 giving false information,
 139, 140
 offered the captainship of the
 Brazen Hold by Asfandi-
 yar in return for trusty
 guidance, 140
 shows the Iranians a ford,
 140
 questioned by Asfandiyar for
 the last time, 141
 curses Asfandiyar,, 141
 slain by Asfandiyar, 141
- Gurwi, son of Zira, Turanian hero,
 272
- Gushtasp (Vistaspa, Vishtasp),
 Shah, v, vi, vii, viii, 9 *seq.*,
 18 *seq.*, 24 *seq.*, 28, 29, 31 *seq.*,
 47 *seq.*, 61, 63, 68, 74 *seq.*,
 90, 92 *seq.*, 103 *seq.*, 119,
 130, 148, 154, 155, 159, 166
seq., 180, 181, 183, 205, 206,
 208 *seq.*, 213, 216, 220, 221,
 233 *note*, 243, 248 *seq.*, 279,
 281, 289, 293
 reign of, 9 *seq.*

Gushtasp, reign of, division of, 9
 points of interest in, 9
 compared with that of
 Darius Hystaspis, 10
 legend of Zarduhsht and, 18
 the black horse of, 18, 28
 sees his place in Paradise, 19
 ridge of, 29
 succeeds Luhrasp as Shah, 31
 his sons, 32
 pays yearly tribute to Arjasp,
 32
 conveyed by Zarduhsht, 33
 helps to spread the Faith, 34
 establishes Mihr Barzin and
 other Fire-fanes, 34
 and the Cypress of Kishmar,
 34
 advised by Zarduhsht not to
 pay tribute to Arjasp, 35
 receives embassy from Ar-
 jasp and takes counsel with
 his chiefs, 41
 sends answer to Arjasp, 43
 seq.
 summons the host, 47
 marches against Arjasp, 48
 bids Jamasp foretell the issue
 of the fight, 48
 his distress at Jamasp's pro-
 phesy, 53
 encouraged to fight by
 Jamasp, 54
 gives Zarir the standard and
 command of the centre, 55
 one wing to Asfandiyar,
 55
 other wing to Shidasp, 55
 the rear to Nastur, 55
 takes up his position on a
 height, 55, 56, 63
 referred to, 60, 64 *seq.*, 89
 hears of the death of Zarir,
 64
 wishes to avenge Zarir, 64, 68
 dissuaded by Jamasp, 64, 69
 offers his daughter Humai to
 the avenger of Zarir, 64

Gushtasp, offers his crown and
 throne to the avenger of
 Zarir, 66
 gives his steed and arms to
 Nastur, 69
 sees and laments over Zarir's
 corpse, 73
 bids Nastur lead the host
 home, 74
 marries Humai to Asfandiyar,,
 74
 gives Nastur a command and
 bids him invade Turan,
 74
 rewards the host, 75
 builds a Fire-fane and makes
 Jamasp its archmage, 75
 Mansion of, 75
 writes to his governors to an-
 nounce the defeat of Arjasp,
 75
 receives embassies and tri-
 bute from Caesar and from
 the kings of Barbaristan,
 Hind, and Sind, 75
 makes Asfandiyar, chief ruler
 of Trail and sends him to
 convert the world, 76
 sends the Zandavasta to each
 clime, 77
 Gurazm slanders Asfandiyar,
 to, 78
 sends Jamasp to recall As-
 fandiyar to court, 80
 convokes an assembly and
 arraigns Asfandiyar, 82 *seq*
 puts Asfandiyar, in bonds, 84
 sends Asfandiyar, to Gum-
 badan, 84
 takes the Zandavasta to Sis-
 tan, 85
 welcomed by Rustam and
 Zal, 85
 the kings revolt from, 85
 while in Sistan hears from his
 wife of the storming of
 Balkh and the captivity of
 his daughters, 93

- Gushtasp, calls together his chiefs and summons the host, 94
 marches from Sistan toward Balkh, 94
 takes command of the centre, 94
 has thirty-eight sons slain, and is worsted, in fight with Arjasp, 95, 96
 takes refuge on a mountain, 96, 100
 consults Jamasp, 96
 sends Jamasp to Asfandiyar, with the offer of the crown in return for help, 97
 his interview with, and promise to resign the crown to, Asfandiyar,, 106
 commands the centre, 109
 makes thanksgiving for victory, 113
 promises to resign the crown to Asfandiyar, when he has delivered his sisters from captivity, 114
 summons troops, rewards Asfandiyar, and sends him to invade Turan, 115
 hears of Asfandiyar's success and writes to him, 160
 gives a banquet on Asfandiyar's return, 164
 consults Jamasp and the astrologers on Asfandiyar's future, 168
 Asfandiyar, recounts his deeds before, 170 *seq.*
 promises to resign the throne to Asfandiyar, when he has brought Rustam and his kin in bonds to court, 173, 174
 Asfandiyar, sends the corpses of Nush Azar and Mihr-i-Nush, and a message to, 232
 Asfandiyar's last message to, 249
- Gushtasp, hears of Asfandiyar's death and laments for him, 252
 the wrath of the nobles with, 252
 reproached by Bishutan, 253
 Humai and Bih Afrid, 254
 Rustam's overtures to, 256
 Bishutan testifies in Rustam's favour to, 257
 is reconciled, and writes, to Rustam, 257
 advised by Jamasp to write to Bahman, 258
 writes to Rustam and Bahman to recall the latter, 258
 welcomes and gives Bahman the name Ardshir, 259
 tells Jamasp of his wishes as to the succession, 279
 dies, 280
- H
- HAFT KHWAN, 117 and *note* of Rustam and Asfandiyar, compared, 117
 Hdmavaran, country (Yaman), 174, 207, 208, 220
 monarch of, 176
 Hamawan, mountain, 116
 Harith, father of Nadr (*q.v.*), 166
 Hasan Sabbah, The Old Man of the Mountain, 30
 Hazar, Hazarrin, Turanian hero, 24, 56, 59
 Heraclius, Eastern Roman Emperor, 306 *note*
 Hind, Hindustan, 75, 76, 188, 257, 262, 265, 277
 kings of, send tribute to Gushtasp, 75
 Hiong-Nu, people, 13
 Hirmund, river in Sistan, 178, 182, 186, 191, 196, 219, 285
 referred to, 198, 231

- Hold, The Brazen. *See* Brazen Hold.
- Horse, black, Gushtasp's. *See* Black horse.
- Hrazdan, river in Armenia, 13
- Huma. *See* Humai.
- Humai (Huma), daughter of Gushtasp, 12, 22, 25, 100
 her marriage with Asfandiyar, 22, 74
 ignored by Firdausi, 22
 her hand offered to the avenger of Zarir, 64
 taken captive by the Turkmans, 93, 100
 goes with Bih Afrid to draw water and meets Asfandiyar, 147
 escapes from Arjdasp's palace, 153
 laments over Asfandiyar, 252
 reproaches Gushtasp, 254
- Humai (Chihizad), Shall, viii, ix, daughter and wife of Bahman, 281, 290 *seq.*, 301, 302, 308 *seq.*
 and her issue appointed by Bahman to succeed him, 291
 and Semiramis, 293
 genealogies of, 293
 accession of, 294
 Darab born of, 294
 referred to, 296
 hears of Human invasion and bids Rashnawdd lead forth the host, 301
 reviews the host, 302
 affected on seeing Darab, 302
 hears from Rashnawad about Darab, 308
 recognises that Darab is her son, 308
 her largess of thanksgiving, 309
 Bashnawad and Darab appear before, 309 *seq.*
- Humai, crowns, and excuses herself to, Darab, 310
 proclaims Darab, 311
- Huns, the, 13
- Hushang, Shall, 180, 245
- Hushdiv, Turanian hero, 46
 in charge of the rear, 46
- Hutaosa, wife of Gushtasp, 11
 = Atossa (?), 11
- Huyaonas (Khyons), people, 13
- Hyapates, son of Semiramis, 292
- Hydaspes, son of Semiramis, 292
- Hystaspes, father of Darius I., 10
 governor of Parthia, 10
- I
- IBLIS, the Muhammadan Devil, 174, 218
- Indus, liver, 293
- Iraj, son of Faridun, 42, 44, 261
- Iran, v, viii, 12, 20, 21, 25, 29, 35, and *passim*
- Iranians, the, v, 12, 29, 40, 50, 56, 59, 72, 86, 95, 99, 105, 112, 136, 138, 154, 156, 185, 207, 224 *seq.*
 wish to withdraw from the Seven Stages, 135
 encouraged to persevere by Asfandiyar, 136
 provoked to combat by Zawara, 225
- Istakhr (Persepolis), 293
 buildings at, attributed to Humai, 293
- J
- JAGATAI, mountain-range, 29
- Jamasp, minister of Gushtasp, v, vi, 12, 22, 24 *seq.*, 48, 58, 80 *seq.*, 169 *seq.*, 206, 216, 248, 257, 258, 279
 his omniscience, 19, 48
 answers, in conjunction with Zarir and Asfandiyar, Arjasp's letter, 42

- Jamasp, foretells the death in battle of—
 Ardshir, 49
 Shidasp, 50
 Girami, 50
 exploits of Nastur, 50
 death of Nivzar, 51
 Zarir, 52, 70 *note*
 triumph of Asfandiyar,, 52
 defeat of Arjasp, 52
 encourages Gushtasp to fight, 54
 referred to, 59, 102
 dissuades Gushtasp from avenging Zarir, 64, 68
 made archmage of Fire-temple built by Gushtasp, 75
 sent to recall Asfandiyar, to court, 80 *seq.*
 advises Gushtasp, when beleaguered by Arjasp, to release Asfandiyar, 97
 volunteers to go to Asfandiyar, 97
 reaches Gumbadan in disguise, 98
 his interview with Asfandiyar, 99 *seq.*
 sends for blacksmiths to unchain Asfandiyar,, 101
 sets off with Asfandiyar,, Bahman, and Nush Azar, 103
 foretells Asfandiyar,'s fate, 169
 reproached by Bishutan, 254
 advises Gushtasp to write to Bahman, 257
 writes by Gushtasp's orders to recall Bahman, 258
 Gushtasp tells his intention as to the succession .to, 279
- Jamshid, Shah, 32,34,38, 47, 180, 202, 215, 216, 245, 271, 284
- Jerusalem, 306 *note*
- Jihun, river (the Oxus), 12, 29, 40, 45, 48, 203
- Jupiter, planet, 256
- K
- KABAB, small pieces of meat skewered together, for roasting, 152
- Kabul, Kabulistan, viii, 126, 170, 173, 224, 242, 251, 260, 263 *seq.*, 271, 273 *seq.*, 284, 287
- Shaghad sent to be brought up at, 264
- king of, viii, 264, 271
 daughter of, marries Shaghad, 264
 and Shaghad plot against Rustam, 265 *seq.*
 gives a feast, 266
 pretends to quarrel with Shaghad, 266
 his treachery, 268 *seq.*
 grovels before Rustam, 269
 entertains Rustam and invites him to hunt, 269
 his hypocrisy, 271
 Faraniarz sent against, 274, 276
 defeated and put to death with all his kin, 277
- tribute of, question about, 265
- Faramarz makes a Zabuli king over, 277
- Kaian, Kaianian, race and dynasty, v, 7 *seq.*, 10, 47, 49, 52, 54, 57, 59, 60, 67 *seq.*, 73 *seq.*, 79, 86, 91, 97, 122, 168, 203, 210, 223, 253, 254, 282, 288, 289, 291, 311
- Kaidnush, brother of Faridun, 261

- Kai Kaus, Shah, 29, 30, 116, 173, 174, 190, 203, 207, 208, 210, 215, 216
 his attempt to fly referred to, 174
 Rustam's patent from, 203
- Kai Khusrau, Shah, 10, 12, 21, 39, 173, 188, 203, 204, 208, 215, 284, 289
 Rustam's patent from, 203
- Kai Kubad, Shah, 174, 180, 188, 189, 202, 205, 210, 221, 272
- Kamtis, Turanian hero, 167, 199, 220
- Kandahar, city, 233 *note*
- Kannuj, city in Hindustan, 257
- Karap (Karpan), 14, 17
 meaning of, 14
- Kara su, river, 14
- Kariman, the great-great-grandfather of Rustam, 202
- Karpan (Karap), 14
- Kdrun, mountain, 112
- Kashan, city and region in Turan, 39
- Kashmar. *See* Kishmar.
- Kashmir, country, 263
- Kaswin, city, 30
- Katayun (Nahid), daughter of Caesar and wife of Gushtasp, vii, 11, 253
 her sons, 32
 counsels Asfandiyar,, 168, 175 referred to, 205, 249, 252
 her ancestry, 205
 Asfandiyar's last message to, 249
 laments over Asfandiyar,, 252
 consoled by Bishutan, 255
- Kaus. *See* Kai Kaus.
- Kavrazem (Gurazm), 12
- Kavi (Kavig), 14
- Kavig (Kavi), 14, 17
 meaning of, 14
- Kawa, flag of, 59, 69
 rescued by Girami, 59, 69
- Khalid, 12
- Khallukh, city in Turan, 42, 44, 55, 61, 74, 90, 107, 112, 157, 242, 255
- Khan = Arjasp, 47, 51, 72
 of Chin, 199, 220
- Kharrad, nonce name assumed by Asfandiyar,, 146, 149
- Khashash, Turanian hero, 46, 47
 made leader of the van, 46
- Khorasan. *See* Khurasan.
- Khudai-nama (Bistan-nama), 24
- Khurasdn, 28, 77
- Khurshid, day, 92 *note*
- Khusrau. *See* Kai Khusrau.
- Khusrau Parvviz, Shah, 294, 306
note
- Khyons (Hvyaonas), 13, 25
- Kishmar, place near Nishapur, 27, 28, 35
 Cypress of, 27
 account of, 28, 34
 Gushtasp and, 34
- Ktesias, historian, 293
 his account of Semiramis, 293
Persica of, 293
- Kubad. *See* Kai Kubad
- Kuhram, Turanian hero, 29
- Kuhram, brother or son of Arjasp, vii, 29, 46, 58, 89 *seq.*, 106 *seq.*, 112, 141, 159
 commands one wing of the host, 46
 in chief, 56
 sent by Arjasp to attack Balkh, 90
 his troops storm Balkh, burn the Fire-temple, and slay Zarduhsht and the priests, 92
 stationed on the left, 95
 mortally wounds Farshidward, 95
 appointed by Arjasp to send away the spoil of Balkh in the charge of his younger brothers, 108
 commands the right, no
 defeated by Asfaudiyar, 110

- Kuhram, bidden to prepare for war, 151
 retreats to the Brazen Hold, 152
 mistakes Bishutan for Asfandiyar, 152
 hears the cries of the Iranian watch from the Brazen Hold and takes counsel with Andariman, 155
 makes for the Brazen Hold with his troops, 156
 pursued by Asfandiyar,, 156
 encountered and taken prisoner by Asfandiyar,, 157
 executed, 158 and *note*
 Kundur, Turanian hero, 94, 112
 stationed on the right, 94
 Kur, river, 13
 Kuran, the, 166
 quoted, 166
- LABARUM, the, 306 *note*
 Land of Darkness (the Gloom), 30
 Launderer, a, foster-father of Dardb, viii, 292
 finds Darab in the Farat, 296
 and his wife adopt Darab, 297
 wife of, viii, 296 *seq.*
 informs Darab of his case, 300
 quits his home with his wife and Darab and settles elsewhere, 298
 becomes wealthy but sticks to trade, 298
 perturbed at Darab's youthful escapades, 298
 brings up Darab to be a cavalier, 299
 Darab's lack of natural affection for, 300
 and his wife sent for by Rashnawdd, 304
- Launderer and his wife inform Rashnawad of the case of Darab, 308
 and his wife visit Darab after his accession to the throne, and are dismissed with presents, 311, 312,
 Life, Water of, 30
 Longimanus (Dirazdast), 281
 Luhrasp, Shah, v, vi, 10, 20, 21
 and *note*, 26, 29, 36, 38, 64, 66, 68, 80, 86, 87, 90 *seq.*, 98 *seq.*, 103, 104, 114, 141, 154, 155, 157, 159, 160, 167, 171, 180, 183, 205, 208, 243, 255, 281, 284
 resigns the throne to Gush-tasp and becomes a devotee, 31
 converted by Zarduhsht, 33
 his advice to Gushtasp to resign the kingship to Asfandiyar,, 66
 opposes Kuhram, 91
 slain, 91, 93, 99
 Asfandiydr's vow to avenge, 103
- M
- MACHIN (China), 142, 145
 Mad6fryat, mountain, 30
 Magism, II
 Mahan, Iranian noble, 260, 263
 Mahmud, Sultan, vi, 30, 89, 116, 119
 praise of, 30, 89, 118, 262
 Mahraspand, father of Adarbad, 16 *note*
 Maidhyo-maungha, cousin and first convert of Zarduhsht, 17
 Malcolm, Sir John, 30
 Mani, heresiarch, 118 and *note*
 Mansion of Gushtasp, Fire-temple, 75
 Mansur I., Samanid, 21
 Marv, city and district, 29, 260, 261, 263

- Mas'udi, historian, 261, 293
 his version of the death of Rustam, 261
- Mazandaran, country (Hyrkania), 116, 117, 203, 207, 220
- Mecca, 31, 166
- Mercury, planet, 243
- Mihr Barzin, Fire-temple, 34
 established by Gushtasp, 34
- Mihr-i-Nush, second son of Asfandiyar, 80, 283
 slain by Faramarz, 227
 his death reported to Asfandiyar by Bahman, 227
 his corpse sent to Gushtasp, 232
- Mihrab, king of Kabul, 203
 daughter of = Rudaba, 203
- Minuchihr, Shah, 12, 174, 252, 284
- Mirkhond, historian, 30
- Moses, prophet, 294
- Mountain, Old Man of the, 30
- Muhammad, the Prophet, 106
 quoted, 166
- Mutawakkal, Khalifa, 28
 and the Cypress of Kishmar, 28
- N
- NADR, son of Harith, 166
 recites the story of Rustam and Asfandiyar, at Mecca, 166
 his fate, 166
- Nahid. *See* Katayun.
- Naishapur. *See* Nishapur.
- Namkhast, Turanian hero, 24, 26
 goes as envoy to Gushtasp, 37, 40
 returns with Gushtasp's answer, 44
 given command of the centre, 56
 worsted by Girami, 59
- Nariman, great-grandfather of Rustam, 196, 199, 202, 242, 262, 264, 266, 289
- I Nastur (Bastavairi, Bastvar), son of Zarir, v, 12, 25, 26
 his exploits foretold by Jamasp, 50
 given command of the rear, 55
 fights victoriously, 60
 goes in search of Zarir, 67
 finds Zarir's corpse and laments over it, 67
 exhorts Gushtasp to avenge Zarir, 68
 goes forth with Gushtasp's steed and armour, 69
 challenges Bidirafsh, 69
 fights with Bidirafsh, 70
 attacks, with Asfandiyar, and Nush Azar, the Turanians, 71
 leads the host home, is given a command and invades Turan, 74
 stationed on the Iranian left, 94
 commands the right, 109
- Naubahar, Fire-temple, 31
 Luhraasp retires to, 31
- Nile, 176, 188, 191, 245
- Nimruz, country,¹ 85, 248, 288
- Ninus, king, 292, 293
- Ninyas, son of Ninus, 293
- Nishapur, city in Khurasan, 28
 seq., 291
- Nivzar, son of Gushtasp, v, 26
 his death foretold by Jamasp, slain, 60
- Noldeke, Professor, 20, 21, 282
 quoted, 118
- Note on Pronunciation, 5
- Null II., Samanid, 21
- Nush Azar, Fire-temple at Balkh, 92 *note*, 173, 241, 255
 burnt by the Turkmans, 93
- Nush Azar, youngest son of Asfandiyar, 81, 166, 226, 227, 283, 285

¹ See Vol. i. p. 396 *note*.

Nush Azar, attacks, with Nastur and Asfandiyar, the Turd-nian host, 71
 builder of a Fire-temple, 81
 with Asfandiyar, at Gumbaddn, 98
 informs Asfandiyar of Jamasp's arrival, 98, 99
 accompanies Asfandiyar from Gumbadan, 103
 slays Turkhan, 151
 wrangles with Zawara, 226
 slays Alwa, 226
 slam by Zawara, 227
 his death reported to Asfandiyar by Bahman, 227
 his corpse sent to Gushtasp, 232
 Nushirwan, Shah, 260
 Nush Zad = Mihr-i-Nush, 285 and *note*

O

OLD Man of the Mountain, the, 30
 Onnes, minister of Ninus, 292, 293
 Oxus, river (Jihun), 12, 29

P

PAHLAVI, Texts, 13, 14, 24, 30
 language (middle Persian), 24, 26
 Paighu = Turanian, 13, 21 *note*, 38 *note*, 41 *note*, 44 *note*
 Pars, country, 293
 Parthia, 10
 Hystaspes, governor of, 10
 Parthian dynasty, 281
 Pat-khusrau, brother of Gushtasp, 26
 Persepolis (Istakhr), 293
 buildings at, attributed to Humai, 293
 Persia, 306 *note*
 Persians, the, 74
 Persica, of Ktesias, 293

Pesho-tanu (Bishutan), 12
 Pleiades, constellation, no, 131
 Pourushaspa, father of Zarduhsht, 14, 15, 17
 Pronunciation, Note on, 5
 Pulad, a div, 204
 Puiandukht, Shah, 294
 Purmaya, brother of Faridun, 261

R

R A I, city and district near Tih-ran, 14, 18
 Rakhsh, Rustam's steed, 117, 184, 192, 198, 207, 208, 214, 219, 228 *seq.*, 234 *seq.*, 266, 275, 276, 306
 leferred to, 199
 wounded by Asfandiyar, 229
 returns home without Rustam, 229
 Rustam's thought of abandoning, 235
 healed by the Simurgh, 237
 tries to save Rustam, 270
 falls into the pit, 270
 body of, taken from pit by Faramarz, 275
 tomb of, 276
 lord of = Rustam, 306
 Ram, the, constellation, 129
 Rashnawad, captain of the host to Humai, ix, 301 *seq.*
 assembles troops, 301
 Dartab enlists under, 301
 his host reviewed by Humai, 302
 marches on Rum, 302
 and the adventure of the ruined vault, 303
 gives presents to Darab, 304
 questions Darab, 304
 sends for the launderer and his wife, 304
 and Darab defeat the Romans, 305, 306
 praises Darab, 305, 306

- Rashnawad, offers Darab the spoil, 306
 grants peace to Caesar, 307
 returns to Iran, 307
 hears from the launderer and his wife about the case of Darab, 308
 • writes to Humai about Darab, 308
 appears with Darab before Humai, 309 *seq.*
- Religion, War of the, 19, 26
 its two campaigns, 29
- Remus. *See* Romulus.
- Ridge of Gushtasp, 29
- Romulus and Remus, founding legend of, 293
- Rudaba, mother of Rustam, viii, 182, 184, 190 *note*, 278
 fasts in sorrow for Rustam, 278
 her frenzy, 278
 regains her wits, 279
 referred to, 190, 289
 her lamentation, 289
- Rudbar, district, 30
- Rukhs, Battle of the Twelve, referred to, 29
- Rum, the Eastern Roman Empire, ix, 75, 76, 102, 180, 188, 262, 301. 305, 307
 brocade of, 295
 ravaged by Rashnawrid and Darab, 307
- Rumans, the, viii, 173, 205, 292, 305
 invade Iran, 301
 defeated by Rashnawad and Darab, 305 *seq.*
- Rustam, Iranian hero, vii, viii, 9, 22, 30, 50, 73, 86, 116 *seq.*, 165, 166, 173 *seq.*, 254 *seq.*, 265 *seq.*, 278, 279, 281 *seq.*, 287, 289
 and Zal welcome Gushtasp to Sistan, 85
 rivalry in legend between Asfandiyar, and, 116
 Haft Khwan of, compared with that of Asfandiyar, 117
- Rustam, Asfandiyar's fight with, Story of, vii, viii, 166 *seq.*
 recited by Nadr, son of Harith, at Mecca, 166
 referred to, 169, 170, 306
 Gushtasp bids Asfandiyar, go against, 173
 Asfandiyar's message to, 179
 his life attempted by Bahman, 184
 his interview with Bahman, 185
 entertains Bahman, 186
 his great appetite, 186, 210
 jests with Bahman on his small appetite, 186
 sends Zawara and Faramarz to bid Zal and Rudaba prepare to receive Asfandiyar, 190
 goes to the Hirmund, 191
 parleys with Asfandiyar, 192 *seq.*
 invites Asfandiyar, to visit him, 193
 accepts Asfandiyar's invitation to a feast, 195
 tells of his interview with Asfandiyar, to Zal, 196
 his indignation at not being summoned to the feast, 197
 sets forth to reproach Asfandiyar, 198
 his wrangle with Asfandiyar,, 198 *seq.*
 demands his proper seat at the feast, 200
 and Zal vilified by Asfandiyar, 201
 details his ancestry, 202
 recounts Sam's exploits, 202
 his own exploits, 203, 207
 his patents from Kal Kaus and Kai Khusrau, 203
 aged six hundred years, 204
 tries a handgrip with Asfandiyar, 209
 accepts Asfandiyar's challenge, 209

- Rustam, asks for neat wine, 211
 makes fresh overtures to Asfandiyar, 211 *seq.*
 addresses the royal tent-enclosure, 215
 bids Zawara bring him his arms, 218
 rejects Zal's counsels, 220
 arms for battle, 222
 gives Zawara charge of the troops, 222
 goes with Zawara to the Hirmund, 222
 instructs Zawara, 222
 crosses the Hirmund and summons Asfandiyar, to the combat, 223
 suggests a general engagement, 224
 his distress at death of Nush Azarand Mihr-i-Nush, 228
 offers to surrender Zawara and Fanlmarz to Asfandiyar, 228
 wounded by Asfandiyar, 229
 flees from Asfandiyar,, 229
 sends Zawdra with a message to Zal, 230
 parleys with Asfandiyar,, 231
 recrosses the Hirmund, 231
 his kin's grief over his wounds, 234
 bids the leeches to attend to Kakhsh first, 234
 his despair, 235
 advised by Zal, 235
 Zai summons the Simurgh to the aid of, 235 *seq.*
 healed by the Simurgh, 237
 instructed by the Simurgh how to over come Asfandiyar, 237 *seq.*
 cuts the fatal branch of tamarrisk, 239
 prepares the arrow, 240
 summons Asfandiyar, to renew the fight, 240
- Rustam, makes a final effort for peace with Asfandiyar, 241 *seq.*
 bewails Asfandiyar, to Bishutan, 246
 Asfandiyar, confides Bahman to, 248
 foretells an evil future for, 248
 laments Asfandiyar,, 250
 warned by Zawara against Bahman, 250
 sends Asfandiyar,'s corpse to' Gushtasp, 251
 Bahman remains with, 252, 256
 instructs Bahman, 256
 writes to Gushtasp to excuse himself in the matter of Asfandiyar, 256
 his overtures to Gushtasp supported by Bishutan, 257
 Gushtasp accepts the excuses of, and writes to, 257
 requested by Gushtasp to send back Bahman, 258
 equips Bahman for his journey, 258
 and Shaghad, Story of, viii, 260 *seq.*
 provenance of, 260 *seq.*
 death of, 261, 273, 289
 versions of, 261
 and the tribute of Kabul, question of, 265
 Shaghad and the king of Kabul plot against, 265
 takes up Shaghad's cause, 267
 prepares to occupy Kabul with a host, 268
 persuaded by Shaghad to go with Zawara and a small escort, 268
 pardons king of Kabul, 269
 is entertained by him, 269
 goes hunting with Zawara, 270
 falls a victim to treachery, 270
 Shaghad glories over, 271

- Rustam, slays Shaghad, 272
 last words of, 272
 his corpse taken from the
 pit by Faramarz, 274
 his obsequies, 274 *seq.*
 and Artabanus, 282
 burial-place of, 287
 the scene of the battle
 between Bahman and
 Faramarz, 287
- S
- SADA, feast of, 309
 Safid Rud, river, 13, 16
 Sagastan (Sistan), 13
 Sahl, son of Mahan, Iranian noble,
 260, 261, 263
 Salm, eldest son of Faridun, 205,
 261, 284
 Sam, grandfather of Rustam, 14,
 15, 58, 62, 63, 196, 198 *seq.*,
 242, 262 *seq.*, 266, 267, 274,
 285, 286, 289, 290
 his exploits against dragon
 and div recounted by Rus-
 tam, 202
 Sanja, a div, 204
 Sapad. *See* Spewto-data.
 Sapandarmad, ameshaspenta, 18
 Sapor I I. (Shapur), 13
 Sargon I. of Agani, 293
 foundling legend of, 293
 Sari, city in Mazandaran, 174
 Sarv, king of Yaman, 260
 = Azad Sarv, *q.v.*
 Sasan, son of Bahman, 290
 disinherited and flees from
 court, 291
 account of, 291
 Sasanian, race and dynasty, 10, 13,
 281, 282
 Saturn, planet, 68, 89, 136, 154,
 159, 220, 233
 Savalan, mountain in Azarbaijan,
 14
 Sawa, Iranian hero, 154
 Sawa, left in charge of the Brazen
 Hold by Asfandiyar, 154
 Scythians, the, 11
 their wars with Darius Hys-
 taspis, 11
 Semiramis, queen, 292, 293
 legend of, 292, 293
 and Humai, 293
 Seven Stages, the, 118, 119, 121,
 135
 story of, vi, vii, 116 *seq.*
 Asfandiydr returns from the
 Brazen Hold by, 162
 Shaghad, son of Zal, viii, 260, 261,
 263 *seq.*
 Story of Rustam and, viii,
 260 *seq.*
 provenance of, 260 *seq.*
 birth of, 263
 the astrologers' evil prognos-
 tic of, 264
 sent to be brought up at
 Kabul, 264
 marries the daughter of the
 king of Kabul, 264
 and the king of Kabul plot
 against Rustam, 265 *seq.*
 his pretended quarrel with
 the king of Kabul, 266
 goes to Zabul, 267
 his cause taken up by Rus-
 tam, 267
 persuades Rustam to go with
 Zawara and a small escort
 to Kabul, 268
 warns the king of Kabul of
 Rustam's coming, 269
 glories over Rustam, 271
 slain by Rustam, 272
 his corpse burnt, 277
 Shrihnama, 9 *seq.*, 19, 20, 22 *seq.*,
 27 *seq.*, 293, 294
 editions of, 3
 Shapur, son of Urmuzd (Sapor
 II.) 16 *note*
 Shahrivar, day, 310
 Shidasp, son of Gushtasp, v, 26,
 50, 55, 57, 58

- Shidasp, his death foretold by
 Jamasp, 50
 given command of one wing,
 55
 slain, 58
- Shirkhun, a Zabuli, 184
 guides Bahmau to Rustam,
 184
- Shiru, son of Gushtasp, v, 26
 slain, 57
- Shulak, Gushtasp's steed (Dakiki),
 73
 Asfandiyar's steed (Firdausi),
 126
- Sigzian, a native of Sigz, 226 and
note
 = Zawdra, 226
 = Zawdra and Fardmarz, 228
 = Rustam, 241
- Sikandar (Alexander the Great),
 30
- Silvia, vestal, 293
- Simmas, chief herdsman of Ninus,
 292
- Simurgh, mythical bird, vii, 117,
 132 *seq.*, 166, 201, 235 *seq.*,
 246, 248, 255
 young of, 201
 summoned to Rustam's aid
 by Zal, 235 *seq.*
 heals Rustam and Rakhsh,
 237
 instructs Rustam how to
 overcome Asfandiyar,, 237
seq.
- Sind, region and river (Indus), 75,
 180, 203, 277
 kings of, send tribute to
 Gushtasp, 75
- Sipand. *See* Spento-data.
- Sistan (Sagastan), country,¹ vi, 13,
 17, 29, 85, 86, 89, 94, 173,
 174, 201, 220, 248, 261, 264,
 267
 lake of, 239 *note*
 mourning in, for Rustam, 278
 invaded by Bahman, 284 *seq.*
- Situh, Turanian hero, 86, 87
 goes as a spy to Iran and
 reports to Arjasp, 86, 87
- Siyawush, son of Kai Kaus, 174,
 176, 192, 208, 272
- Smerdis, the false, 11
- Song of Asfandiydr, 129
- Spand-dat (Spento-data, Asfaiadi-
 yar), 24 *seq.*
- Spand-dat-nama (Asfandiyar-na-
 ma), 26, 27
- Spendyad *See* Spento-data.
- Spewto-data (Spand-dat, Asfandi-
 yar), 12
- Spento-data (Spendyad, Sipand,
 Sapad), mountain, 30, 116,
 117
- Spitama, name of family of which
 Zarduhsht was a member,
 15
- Stages, the Seven. *See* Seven
 Stages.
- Slidaba, wife of Kai Kaus, 174
 referred to, 174
- Suhrah, son of Rustam, 204
- Surush, angel, 170, 253

T

- TABARI, historian, 261
 his version of the death of
 Rustam, 261
 on the etymology of Darab,
 297 *note*
- Table of Contents, v
- Tamarisk, 239, 240, 243, 246, 247,
 256
 branch of, fatal to Asfandi-
 ydr, 239 and *note*
- Taraz, city in Turkistan and dis-
 trict in Badakhshan, 157
- Tennyson, quoted, 281
- Tiber, river, 294
- Tihran, city, 14, 18
- Tur, second son of Faridun, 42,
 206, 261, 284
- Turdn, 12, 20 *seq.*, 25, 32, 41, 43,
 45, 53, 61 and *passim*

¹ See Vol. i. p. 396 *note*.

- Turanians (Turkmen), the, v, 13,
20, 116
- Turkhan, Turanian hero, 151
sent with troops to recon-
noitre outside the Brazen
Hold, 151
slain by Nush Azar, 151
- Turkistan, 55
- Turkmen (Turanians), the, v, 22,
25, 36, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51, 52,
61, 72, 90 *seq.*, 98 *seq.*, 104
seq., 108, no, 113, 114, 116,
135, 152, 157, 158, 171, 173,
206, 254
- army of, surrenders to As-
fandiyar, 72, 113
- monarch of = Arjasp, 74
- led by Kuhrani, storm Balkh,
burn the Fire-temple, and
slay Zarduhsht and the
priests, 92, 93
- take Gushtasp's daughters
captive, 93
- kingdom of, offered by As-
fandiyar to Gurgsar in re-
turn for faithful service, 120
- ordered by Arjasp to march
out from the Brazen Hold
in force to attack the in-
vadeis under Bishutan,
152
- hear the cries of the Iranian
watch in the Brazen Hold,
155
- refused quarter by Asfandi-
yar, 158
- Tus, son of Naudar, 57, 116, 207,
208
- Tus, city in Khurasan, 28, 202
Sam and the dragon of, 202

U

- ULAD, a div, 204 *note*
- Umar Khayyam, 30
- Urmuzd, the Good Principle, 15
seq.

- Vandaremaini (Andariman), 13
- Venus, 'planet, 159
- Vidrafsh (Bidirafsh), 24, 26
- Vishtasp (Viataspa, Gushtasp), 24
- Vistasp (Vishtasp, Gushtasp), 11
- Vistasp-sast, 11
- Vohu Manau (Volmman, Bah-
man), ameshaspenta, 16, 17
- Vohiiman. *See* Vohu Manau.

W

- WATER of Life, 30
- War of the Religion, the, 19, 26,
29
- its two campaigns, 29
- West, Dr. E. W., referred to, 11
- White Castle, 30
- Div. *See* Div.

- XERXES, king, 282
- Asfandiyar, and, 282

- YAMAN, region in south-western
Arabia, 260
- Yatkar-i-Zarian, Pahlavi Text,
13, 24, 27 and *note*
compared with Dakiki's
work, 24 *seq.*
- Yazdagird III., Shah, 294

- Zabul, Zabulistan, country,¹ vii,
85, 86, 167, 169 *seq.*, 173,
175 *seq.*, 181 *seq.*, 193, 194,
212, 215, 219, 223, 224, 235,
248, 251, 252, 255, 256, 258,
265, 266, 273, 275 *seq.*, 281,
283, 285 *seq.*
- Gushtasp goes to, 85
- Moon of = Rudaba, 190 and
note

¹ *See* Vol. i. p. 396 *note*,

- Zabul, called " Babbblestead " by Asfandiyar,, 216
 Bahman's sojourn in, 252, 256
 pillaged by Bahman, 287
 Bahman quits, 290
- Zabuli, a native of Zabul, 212, 277
 a, made king of Kabul, 277
- Zahhak, Shah, 12, 180, 203, 204, 284
- Zairi-vairi (Zarir, Zariadres), 12
- Zal, father of Rustam, vii, viii, 11, 14, 15, 58, 86, 169, 173 *seq.*, 182 *seq.*, 196, 197, 200, 204, 210, 212, 219 *seq.*, 230, 231, 234 *seq.*, 240 *seq.*, 246, 247, 255, 256, 261, 263 *seq.*, 277 *seq.*, 281, 283, 285, 289, 290
 and Rustam welcome Gushtasp to Sistan, 85
 hears of Bahman's approach, 182
 his interview with Bahman, 183
 gives Bahman a guide to conduct him to Rustam, 184
 and Rudaba bidden by Rustam to prepare to receive Asfandiyar,, 190
 Rustam recounts his interview with Asfandiyar, to, 196
 and Rustam vilified by Asfandiyar,, 201
 receives a message from Rustam by Zawara, 230
 grieves over Rustam's wounds, 234
 summons the Simurgh to Rustam's aid, 235
 goes to Rustam and Asfandiyar, 247
 forebodes Rustam's future, 247
 father of Shaghad, 260, 263
 sends Shaghad to be brought up at Kabul, 264
 laments for Rustam, 273
- Zal, sends Faramarz against Kabul, 274
 bids Rudaba to cease to mourn for Rustam, 278
 receives and replies to Bahman's hostile message, 285
 goes to meet Bahman, 286
 his palace sacked, 286
 Bishutan intercedes for, 288
 released and returns to his palace, 289
- Zal-i-zar. *See* Zal.
- Zandavasta, 11 *seq.*, 30, 36, 41, 43, 51, 77, 82, 85, 100, 173, 176, 216, 241, 294, 299, 309
 sent by Gushtasp to every clime, 77
 burnt by the Turkmans at Balkh, 92
- Zarathushtra. *See* Zarduhsht.
- Zarduhsht (Zarathushtra, Zoroaster), v, vi, 9 *seq.*, 23 *seq.*, 27, 28, 33 *seq.*, 42, 51, 77, 173, 206, 216, 217, 241, 255
 meaning of, 13
 legend of, 14 *seq.*
 converts Gushtasp, 33
 success of his Evangel, 34
 plants the Cypress of Kishmar, 34
 advises Gushtasp not to pay tribute to Arjasp, 35
 referred to, 36, 38, 41
 slain at Balkh, 92, 93
 amulet given to Asfandiyar, by, 130
- Zariadres (Zairi-vairi, Zarir), 26
- Zarir (Zairi-vairi, Zariadres), brother of Gushtasp, v, 12, 13, 24 *seq.*, 37, 41 *seq.*, 49 *seq.*, 60 *seq.*, 73, 94, 109, 169, 181, 193, 254, 261
- Love-story of, 26, 27
 Death-story of, 26, 27
 converted by Zarduhsht, 33
 answers, in conjunction with Asfandiyar, and Jamasp, Arjasp's letter, 42

- Zarir, his death foretold by Jamasp, 51
 receives the standard from Gushtasp and the command of the centre, 55
 his prowess, 61 *seq.*
 slain by Bidirafsh, 63
- Zarir-nama, 26, 27
- Zartusht Bahrain Pazhdu, author of the Zartusht-nama, 18
- Zartusht-nama, poem, 18
- Zawara, brother of Rustam, vii, viii, 173, 174. 182 *seq.*, 187, 191, 218, 222, 225 *seq.*, 230, 231, 234, 250, 260, 261, 268, 270, 273, 275
 referred to, 186, 228
 and, Faramarz sent by Rustam to bid Zal and Rudaba prepare to receive Asfandiyar, 190
 brings Rustam's armour, 218
 put in charge of the troops, 222
 goes with Rustam to the Hirmund, 222
- Zawara, Rustam's instructions to, 222
 provokes the Iranians to combat, 225
 slays Nush Azar, 227
 goes in quest of Rustam, 230
 takes from Rustam a message for Zal, 230
 grieves over Rustam's wounds, 234
 goes to Rustam and Asfandiyar, 247
 warns Rustam against Bahman, 250
 and a small escort accompany Rustam to Kabul, 268
 goes hunting with Rustam, 270
 falls a victim to treachery, 270, 273
 death of, 273
 his body taken from the pit by Faramarz and buried, 275
- Zira, Turanian hero, 272
- Zoroaster. *See* Zarduhsht.
- Zoroastrians, 17

END OF VOL. V.

