CORRESPONDENCE OF RAJA OF AMBER AND HIS AGENTS OF THE MUGHAL COURT: "A CALENDER OF WAKIL'S LETTERS TO THE RULERS" (1681–1715)

DISSERTATION SUBMITTED FOR THE M. Phil Degree

BY

Sumbul Halim Khan
84 HS M. Phil–01
Enrolment No L–3726

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
Dr. S. P. Gupta

CENTRE OF ADVANCED STUDY IN HISTORY
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY,
ALIGARH
1986
This is to certify that the dissertation on Correspondence of Raja of Amber and His Agents of the Mughal Court "A Calendar of Wakila's Letters to The Rulers" (1681-1715), submitted by Miss Sumbul Halim Khan is the original work of the candidate and is suitable for submission for the award of M.Phil. degree.

(S.P. Gupta) Supervisor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABBREVIATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARTS</td>
<td>xxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP</td>
<td>xxviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION I: CALENDAR OF PERSIAN 'ARZDĀSHTS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION II: CALENDAR OF HINDI 'ARZDĀSHTS</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOSSARY</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABBREVIATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARTS</td>
<td>xxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP</td>
<td>xxxiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION I: CALENDAR OF PERSIAN 'ARZDĀSHTS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION II: CALENDAR OF HINDI 'ARZDĀSHTS</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOSSARY</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BM</td>
<td>British Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Centre of Advanced Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOL</td>
<td>India Office Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Ma'asir-i 'Alamgiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MU</td>
<td>Ma'asir ul Umara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>New Jagir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuskha</td>
<td>Nuskha-i Dilkusha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Present Jagir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIHC</td>
<td>Proceedings of Indian History Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>Rajasthan State Archives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VV</td>
<td>Vir Vinod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WR</td>
<td>Wakil's report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost I find my pleasant duty to acknowledge Dr S.P. Gupta for his able supervision. I owe to him whatever I know of Rajasthan history and language to which he introduced me and patiently bore my incapabilities.

Prof. Irfan Habib who selected the topic of my M.Phil, was especially concerned with my work. He sanctioned the requisite amount for getting the microfilms of the archival material. He also corrected the manuscripts of my work and gave valuable suggestions. I am sincerely grateful for all he did for me.

Words fail to express my gratitude for Dr Shireen Moosvi who sparingly devoted her valuable time and genuine concern for all sorts of problems with which I approached her.

Dr Pushpa Prasad has corrected my conversion table of Samvat era with painstaking efforts. I offer my thanks to her.

I am grateful to Dr Shamoon Israeli for checking my Persian translation.

Special thanks are due to the Director and staff of Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner for extending their cooperation while I was working at the Archives.

I am extremely grateful to the Library Staff especially Mr Jalal Abbas of Centre of Advanced Study in
History, A.M.U. for ungrudgingly assisting to the best of their capabilities. I owe special vote of thanks to Mr Arshad Ali for transcribing the Persian text given in the Appendix and helping in other ways.

Among my friends and senior colleagues I extend my deep gratitude for Mr S. A. Nadeem Rezavi for helping me in the decipherment of shikast script and the Persian translation. Among others I acknowledge the encouragements and cooperation which I received from Dr B L Bhadani, Dr Fatma Zehra Bilgrami, Ms Abha Singh, Ms Seema Singh, Mr Jawaid Akhtar, Ms Fatma Ahmed Imam, Mr Reyaz Ahmed and Mr Javed Hasan.

I am thankful to Mr Zahoor Ali Khan for preparing the Map.

I am indebted to Mr Suhail Ahmad for typing my M. Phil dissertation with appreciable speed and accuracy.
INTRODUCTION
The letters (ارزداسته) of the وکیلس of the rulers of Amber of the Mughal Court are preserved in the Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner. These are written in Persian as well as Rajasthani (the وکیلس called it Hindawi i.e. Hindi) and begin from 1589 (but now available only from 1681). These cover day to day development in the political, social, economic and administrative spheres of the Mughal Empire. Scholars have already utilized the information contained in these ارزداسهت, so that we come across references to these in some of the pioneering works on Mughal India.

The present dissertation aims at providing a calendar of the وکیلس’ ارزداسht from 1681 to 1715. This includes a detailed translation of the selected ارزداسهت. I have also tried to provide annotation comprising identification of names and places and references to other sources.

In an attempt to do justice to at least a few of these, a selection has been made keeping in view the political, administrative, social and economic significance and the

1. These ارزداسهت have become popularly known as ‘وکیلس’ reports’ (henceforth abbreviated WR. The calendared WR have been mentioned herein as Calendar No—).

2. Of the ارزداسهت about 1446 are in Persian (dated), 971 Persian (undated); in addition there are 500 Hindi reports. Department of History, A.M.U., Aligarh, has microfilms (nos. 438, 439 and 455) and transcript (no. 85) of the same.

3. For example see Satish Chandra, parties and politics at the Mughal Court, 1707-1740, New Delhi, 1979; V.S. Bhatnagar, Life and Times of Sawai Jaisingh, Delhi, 1974; also G.D. Sharma, Rajput Polity, New Delhi, 1977.
corroborative value. Seventy such reports including twenty-five Persian and forty-five Hindi have been sampled out.

It appears that ‘arzdāsht of the wakīls had survived for the period stretching at least from 1589 to 1715. The earlier portion is now no longer traceable due to shift of archives from Jaipur to Bikaner or to some misplacement. Some documents previously classified under ‘Amber records’ are not listed in the descriptive list. Now it is only from 1681 that we have an almost complete collection in the Rajasthan State Archives till the year 1715.

Our calendar is chronologically arranged. It starts with the Persian ‘arzdāshts of 1681. These continue until 1706-1707. From this year down to 1715 the ‘arzdāshts calendared are in Hindi. The dates in Hijri and Samvat era have been converted into Christian era.

Though the letters have been numbered so that they are easy to be referred; still the old and serial numbers of Persian ‘arzdāshts as entered by the archives have also been mentioned for conveniences’ sake.

While scanning the period from 1681 to 1715 some ‘arzdāshts have been found in either moth-eaten form or in

1. See infra p. vi for tracing the office of wakīl to Mansingh’s time.
undecipherable writing. This has made complete translation of some very important arzdashts difficult; in some cases translation could not be provided, because the sense is not at all clear.

Wherever translation has not been found necessary, a precis of the original has been given. The high sounding titles and formal words of praise have been deleted.

While translating, the correct Persian nomenclature has been maintained in transliteration, usually ignoring the spellings in the Hindi arzdashts.

The chart at the end of the introduction gives a record of the grants of mansabs and jagîrs and appointments to offices recorded in the arzdashts. There is a separate sketch of the tenures of ijâradârs of various parganas. A map of the places referred to in the arzdashts has also been attached.

The arzdashts of the wakil provide information of various kinds which otherwise we would have to glean from akhbârs, farmâns, parwânas, yâddâshts, iltimâs, siyâhs, apart from several other categories like muchâlka, mahzar, ārzâs, nishâns, hasbul hukms and waqías. In addition there
is much first hand personal information and the conveyance of opinions from the Mughal point of view as well as that of Amber ruler's own interests.

The name of the writer/writers and the Raja to whom it was addressed were written within the first phase of the ārzdāṣht or separately at the beginning. In the subsequent lines however the Maharāja is referred to as either Maharāja Jiv or Maharāja Sahib Jiv (in Persian) and Shri ji or Shri Maharaja ji salāmat (in Hindi).

In the Persian as well as Hindi ārzdāṣht the first few lines are generally devoted to compliments. The substance starts with the words aprāṃchi or Shri ji salāmat in Hindi.

The main body of the report deals with miscellaneous issues in which sometimes preceding information has no connection with the following one. Sometimes the issue is initially taken up at the very beginning of the report and then is continued at the very last paragraph. The original text of the ārzdāṣht does not have paragraphing, but fresh issues are taken up by starting with words such as dīgar gharīb nawāz salāmat in Persian and Shri ji salāmat in Hindi.

The date, day, and month are provided at the very end of the ārzdāṣht. Sometimes the date of receiving was also entered by the office of Maharaja.
Interestingly enough in an undated 'arzdāsht of the wakīl belonging to the post-'Aurangzeb period we find that the Maharaja had emphatically instructed the wakīl to send 'arzdāshts to him in Hindi.¹ The maintenance of Persian 'arzdāsht does not however appear to have stopped altogether. In the Hindi 'arzdāshts prior to 1707 the date was usually mentioned according to both Hijri and Samvat era.² It is again in the post-'Aurangzeb period that only Samvat era began to be used in Hindi 'arzdāshts. This is corroborated by the usage in other documents like arhsattas and chitthis.

Although some earlier 'arzdāshts in Persian are extremely important, it is in the post-'Aurangzeb times that these become more packed with details. They suggest a greater spread of corruption, financial difficulties of imperial exchequer and factionalism at the court. The Hindi 'arzdāshts of this period are generally less formal than the preceding Hindi and Persian 'arzdāshts.

II

All princes and the more substantial nobles used to have their agents (wakīls) at the Mughal Court.³

1. WR undated written by Panchauli Jagjīwandās.
2. See infra appendix letter no. 1.
3. Amir 'Abdus Salām Mashhadi was the wakīl of Prince Khurram at the Imperial Court in the 17th R.Y. of Jahangīr (1031 A.H.), Khwāja Kāngār Hussain, Māsīr-i Jahangīrī, ed. A. Alvi, Bombay, 1979, p.351. contd...
The appointment of wakils at the Imperial Court by the rulers of Amber seems to have begun from the time of Mansingh, and continued till Jai Singh Sawai.

The wakils were expected to represent the interest of their respective employers at the court, to safeguard their interest against their opponents, to plead for their masters in case of alleged irregularities committed by them and to justify their masters' conduct in every way.

Panchauli Jagjiwandās in one of his arzdāsht addressed to the Maharāja, informs him that "the wakil should be present in the imperial court and collect news from the nobles, who come there and also from the diwān of kachehri, waqfā navīs, khufa navīs and should attend every darbār." Among other things he ensured that the Imperial Chancery used all the titles assigned to his Maharaja.

To accomplish these duties the wakil had to maintain regular correspondence with the Maharāja. This correspondence can broadly be classified in certain categories.

f.n. from prev. page

Sikandar Muṭn also had a wakil in the reign of Shāhjahan, Surat Singh, Tazkira-i pīr Hassu Tailī, f. 122 (a), MS Department of History, AMU; Ram Chand was the wakil of Nayābat Khān in the reign of Aurangzeb, Itimād-ʿAlī Khān, Mīrāt ul Ḥaqāiq, MS Fraser 125, India Office Library. MF no. 127, Department of History, AMU. (I owe this information to Syed Ali Nadeem Rezavi.)
1. Calendar no. 30.
2. Calendar no. 68.
3. WR dated Baisakh Vadi 12 1770/26 April 1713.
Firstly, the wakīls despatched akhbārāt. These were copied from akhbārāt-i darbār-i mu'ālia which included every request publicly made, every order issued by the Emperor and all enquiries made by him and read the next day in the open court.¹ These documents cover the period from the 20th R.Y. of Aurangzeb's reign (1676)² till the deposition of Farrukh Siyar (1719).³

The second category includes the 'arzdāshts despatched by the wakīls themselves. These have already been discussed in the preceding section.

Some of the papers bearing the headings yaddāshts and siyāhs, have the mention of wakīl suggesting that he despatched these also to the Maharāja.⁴

Parwānas were letters and orders issued by the Maharāja to the wakīl. These included instructions to the wakīl to secure favours and suggested steps to be taken for the purpose. The wakīl considered the arrival of a parwāna to be an honour bestowed upon him.⁵

The wakīl was answerable for his actions to the Maharāja as well as the Emperor. In a case of embezzlement, the Amber wakīl, Kesho Rai, was indebted to the Maharāja for

¹. S.R. Sharma, A Bibliography of Mughal India, Bombay, pp. 9-10.
². Ibid., p. 11.
⁴. See infra appendix, letter nos. 3 and 4.
⁵. Calendar no. 28.
an amount of Rs. 9,600 while he owed Rs. 2,500 to the creditors. The former amount had been sent to him as court expenditure. Interestingly enough the acting wakil Megh Rāj suggested the Maharāja to forego the amount to be paid to him and pay off the creditors, otherwise the case will have to be referred to royal mutasaddīs and bring disrepute to Maharāja’s officials. Mirza Yar ‘Ali Beg (a royal mutasaddī) appointed to check the accounts of Kesho Rāi also advised the Maharaja to bear two-third of the amount due on Kesho Rāi while 1/3 was planned to be paid by Kesho Rāi himself, lest the whole affair turned into scandal. Due to this case the position of the subsequent wakīls became all the more questionable.

The Emperor had considerable say in the dismissal of the wakīls; this is borne out by another instance where the wakil Megh Rāj was dismissed since he had misinformed the Emperor about the arrival of the Maharāja from Amber when the Emperor had insisted that the Maharāja should attend the court.

The wakil had to be conversant with both Persian and Hindi as the ārzdāṣhts amply bear witness to.

1. 119/542 (undated).
2. Calendar No. 23
3. 247/670 (undated)
4. 428/797 (undated)
5. Calendar No. 25
The office of wakil tended to run in a particular family. In 1715 Jagjiwan Das requested Maharaja (Jai Singh Sawai) that since the office of wakil (wakalat) of Bundi had been in his family from four or five generations he should be appointed wakil of the then ruler of Bundi (Budh Singh) as well. The right of parikshit Rai to the office of wakil remained intact in spite of his father Kesho Rai being involved in the embezzlement of Maharaja's money. We even find close relatives such as brother and son-in-law obtaining the office through the good offices of the current incumbent. The wakil requested favours and posts for his friends also.

The same person could be the wakil of more than one master. This may be seen from an arzdasht of the wakil in which panchauli Jagjiwandas reminds the Maharaja that when he (the Maharaja) and Ajit Singh had camped at Pokhar the Maharaja had said to him (wakil) "you have already got my (Maharaja's) and Ajit Singh's wakalat, why don't you take that of Rana also? Then at one side will be your Maharaja and at the other Ajit Singh. Whilst Rana will be in between". Accordingly Jagjiwandas obtained the office of

1. Calendar No. 69.
2. Calendar No. 28.
3. Calendar No. 31.
4. Calendar No. 43.
5. Calendar No. 68.
wakil from Rāna as well. He then looked forward to become the wakil of Bundi also.¹

The wakil did not need to remain all the time at the court. They would be recalled to serve in other bureaucratic positions under the Maharāja. From the arhāttas of pargana Chātsu, it appears that Megh Rāj a wakil of Amber at the imperial court served from 1711 to 1715 as āmil of Chātsu and in 1716 as āmin. During this period he is naturally not found despatching any reports to the Maharāja from imperial court.

Of all the wakils of Amber known to us, all except for one Mirza Anwar were Hindus, belonging probably to Kayastha caste. A family of the Panchauli sept of the Kayasthas dominated the wakalat of Amber and Bundi for several generations.²

The wakil of the Maharāja of Amber had a high enough status to keep, almost equal to that of a noble.³ It is not clear whether the Amber wakils received mansab for holding the post of wakalat like Bāyāzīd Bayāt and Farīd Ṣhakkari, the wakils of Muṣīm Khān and Abūl Fateh.

¹. Ibid.
². For the panchauli sept, see W. Crooke, The Tribes and Castes of North Western India, p. 191, Vol. 3, Delhi, 1975.
³. Calendar No. 30.
Dakhani respectively did. All we know from the stray references in the wakīls' arzdāths is that panchauli Jagjīwan Dās politely refused the mansab offered to him by Prince Kām Bakhsh. But the same wakīl while recommending his son-in-law for the post of wakīl requests the Maharāja for the grant of mansab to the applicant as per the tradition. We know for certain that the Amber wakīls were granted jagīrs by their masters' from those portions of jagīr which the Maharāja had reserved for his own treasury. They demanded favours like the title of Rāi, elephants, tamba-pattar (copper plate grant) village, haveli (house) and orchard in Amber. Besides this they were allowed to use palanquins by the Emperor. The wakīls married their children with great pomp as may be inferred from the following description. "... Previously Raja Udot


2. Calendar No. 26

3. Calendar No. 31.

4. Ibid, also, Calendar No.

5. Similar practices are found in Jodhpur as well. See Wāqāi of Ajmer, Asafiya Library Hyderabad, Fan-i-Tarikh, 2242; transcript in Research Library, Department of History, AMU Nos. 15 & 16, pp. 82, 114.

6. Calendar No. 57.

7. Calendar No. 68.
Singh had arranged for the marriage of my (wakīl's) daughter in Khelna and had given her Rs.50,000. For the second daughter Pratāp Singh, the brother of Rāja (Udot Singh) gave Rs.20,000. Now I hold no wakālat other than yours so kindly send the remaining pay (talab) and allowance for expenses (jāmā kharch) along with loan (musā'adat).  

A perusal of the arzdāsht of the wakīls reveal that the wakīls maintained rapport not only with the Maharāja but also the nobles, princes and Emperor.

The wakīl of Amber received a salary of Rs.2,000/- annually, besides the provision of monthly expenditure at the Mughal Court to be spent on payment of dawāb, sureties for ijāra, jagīr and appointments, and salary of wāqīa navīs, sawānīh navīs, mutasaddis, harkāras, and piyādah etc.

1. Calendar No. 46.
2. Calendar No. 30.
3. Calendar No. 50.
4. Calendar No. 36.
5. Calendar No. 68.

In the descriptive list of Vakils Reports published in Bikaner 1967, 630/1014 a Persian wakīls' report of Megh Rāj is listed, here the writer thanks the Maharaja for increasing his salary to Rs.4,000 per month. The last seems to be an error for 'per annum'.

For comparison also note that Maya Rām Peshwa's wakīl at Imperial Court also received Rs.2,000/- annually. See Hingane Daftar, cf. Parties and Politics op.cit., pp. 201, 202 n.
He was expected to send full details of disbursement.¹

The wakīl normally tried to pursue his master's interest such as by the effort to secure jāgīrs and ijārās in contiguous areas and that too in entirety (darobast).² Nevertheless being at the court he tended to see many things from the point of view of the Imperial court. Thus we find him insisting during the war of succession that the Maharāja should come to the court and leave Ajīt Singh alone³ or again warning the Maharāja against appropriation of revenue from the territories of other nobles.

Paucity of information has hindered to conjure up the factors which induced the loss of importance attached to this office. It seems that in 1720 with the weakening of the Mughal Empire the Imperial Court became a great centre of factional intrigue and Maharāja often himself frequented the capital, the office therefore gradually lost all its importance.

1. Calendar No. 15.
2. Calendar No. 44.
3. Calendar No. 48.
III

The 'arzdāshts of the wakīls contain information of much historical interest. What is said of this information in the following pages is to be treated as illustrative rather than comprehensive or chronological.

To begin with, the 'arzdāsh provide us with data about titles, post held, mansabs, and jagīrs of many Mughal nobles. ¹ An example of information not obtained elsewhere may be cited from calendar 52C of A.D. 1713: "Amīrul 'Umara (Sayyid Husain 'Ali Khān) had a son born to him by the sister of Tarbiyat Khān (son of Dārāb Khān). The Emperor recalled that when Shāista Khān was born to Asaf Khān then Emperor Jahāngīr had granted the siyāh pattar of 5000/5000 and accordingly ordered that the child should receive a title of mansab of 3000/2000 with the Shāista Khān. Drums were ordered to be beaten at the houses of both Amīrul 'Umara and Tarbiyat Khān. Qutbūl Mulk (Sayyid 'Abdullah Khān) however did not agree to the grant of this title and hence the title of Farzand Khān was granted".

The assertion of Emperor Farrukh Siyar that Jahāngīr had conferred 5000/5000 at the birth of Shāista Khān is of course wrong. Shāhnawāz Khān reports a tradition that early in his childhood, Shāista Khān received the

¹. See Chart II, p. xxvii.
rank of 500, which is less incredible than the belief ascribed to Farrukh Siyar. Manucci skips this fact though he says that Jahangir promised the mother of Shaista Khan a pay of three million rupees a year which was received accordingly. Obviously this was a later tradition.

However what is interesting is that the tradition should have influenced the grant of mansab and title to Husain 'Ali Khan's infant son.

Calendar w 65 (A.D. 1714) sheds interesting light on the numerical strength of the Mughal (Turani and Irani) mansabdars from the time of Aurangzeb to that of Jahandar Shah. The related passage records that the Emperor had enquired about the number of Mughal mansabdars. He was informed (by the Bakshis) that the number of Mughal mansabdars was 5000 during Aurangzeb's reign, 12,000 during that of Bahadur Shah and 17,000 under Farrukh Siyar in 1714. The Bakshis were therefore ordered to maintain 5000 mughal mansabdars as per tradition of Aurangzeb. When the Bakshis completed the list of Mughals, Mir Jumla was ordered to restore the original number of 17000 since it was thought that otherwise only Mughals would suffer a severe loss.

The passage poses certain questions. Firstly we take the total numerical strength of 5000 for the period of Aurangzeb and compare it to that of 8000 as total for all mansabdārs in the 20th RY of Shāhjahān's reign as provided by Lahorī. But since the total number of mansabdārs under Aurangzeb must have exceeded that under Shāhjahān after his conquest of the Deccan, the number of 5000 for Turānis and Irānis under him is not unreasonable.

The figures of 12000 and 17000 for the period of Bahādur Shāh and Farrukh Siyar baffle us. Presuming that these figures are only of the mansabdārs of Turani and Irani origin the numbers appear to be excessively high. These probably indicate generous grants of mansaba during/reigns - a tendency we know of otherwise and which caused a crisis in the jāgirdāri system.

This brings us to the second important aspect of the information furnished by the arzdāsht, for much information pertaining to the jāgirdāri crisis can be gathered from the arzdāsht of the wakīls. Calendar no.65(of A.D. 1714) throws light on the fact that in 1714 the work of kachehri had to be closed since the mansabdārs demanded jāgīrs in lieu of their salaries. At this time over four hundred crore damān.

were due from the state for payment to the mansabdārs fifty one crore of arrears of revenue (sanwātī) were left uncollected in pāībāgi, but none of the mansabdārs accepted jāgīrs these against these claims. The decision was therefore taken that mansabdārs be paid amounts equivalent to salary of half of their zat ranks.

The arrears of salary claims (talab) of certain mansabdārs are given in Calendar no. 59 (of 1714):

Dāms 17,25,302 - Jai Singh Sawai
"20,000,00,00 to 30,000,00,00 - Abdullah Khān, Husain‘Ali Khān, Ibadullāh Khān, and Samsāmudaula
"40,000,00,00 - Udot Singh
"40,000,00,00 - Ajit Singh
" 2,25,000,00 - Kr Abhai Singh

We are also informed that similarly the "dāms (of pay) of other Hindi and Muslim nobles were in arrears“. Apparently large arrears of pay were accumulating owing to lack for jāgīr of assignments.

According to Calendar no.68(dated 1714) Maharāja Ajil Singh agreed to take 3000,00,00 dāms from the parāgana Sorath in pāībāgi rather than to leave the talab arrears pending. Calendar no.71 dated 1715 reveals that Nizāmul Mulk disbanded 1000 sawārīs for there was no jāgīr to maintain them.
We know that reductions were made from the pay of mansabdārs in the form of dawāb and dāgh wa tasiha. Calendar no. 41 (of 1712) pertains to the former and informs us that one crore dāms were expected from a noble who maintained five elephants. From this document we come to know that this rate prevailed in Bahādur Shāh's time as per the traditions of Aurangzeb. According to Manucci, men who had risen to the pay of a hazāri mansabdār and the rank of 'umara were obliged to maintain one elephant and six horses for the King's service and with each rise in pay, a man was obliged to increase the number of these animals. In the reign of Bahādur Shāh the sums (dāms) thus calculated were adjusted against jagîrs of equivalent jama freeing the mansabdārs from the obligation of obtaining supplies and paying in cash for animals.

The ijāra (revenue farm) system became more widespread as a corollary to the insecurity in the assignment of jagîrs. At the time of the grant of ijāra, the security from a reliable sahukār (money lender), duration of ijāra and the expenditure on officials (mutasaddīs) were settled. The expenditure of mutasaddīs seems to have remained fixed irrespective of the duration of ijāra. The duration of

3. See Chart I.
ijāra could be on monthly as well as yearly basis and the contracts could further be renewed. An interesting example of this appears to be from pargana khohri, the contracts of which were renewed repeatedly. Finally in another document we come to know that wakil of Amber challenged Churāman Jāt's ambition to obtain the zamīndāri of this pargana, by claiming that it belonged to the watan of Maharāja Jai Singh Sawai.¹ The ijāra system gave considerable momentum to the expansion of territories under control of the Maharāja of Amber. The fact may more clearly be gauged through Chart I.

The wakil specifically says in Calendar no. 44 of 1712 that the acquisition of areas contiguous to the watan should be given first priority otherwise some other noble might avail of the opportunity to obtain them in ijāra.²

The arzdāshts of the wakil also throw valuable light on the working of the credit system. Calendar no. 32 (of 1712) reveals that hundis of Rs. 10,000 were issued from Lahore on Delhi. They were drawn on three banker's houses (dukān) in Delhi. Kharagsen Hāthirām who was drawn on for Rs. 5000 kept on postponing payment. Dhola Mahāsingh, another money lender refused to give the amount of Rs. 2,500 since

1. ¹ WR Asarh Vadi 7, V.S. 1771/4 July 1714.
the Maharāja had not repaid a previous loan, he also threatened that if the amount was not returned he will charge gunahgāri (penal interest). The third money-lender was absent and the bohra looking after his shop refused to honour the hundi. Besides this the hundi of Rs. 1000 sent for the salary of the wakīl by a gumāshṭa (factor) proved to be a forged one. The gumāshṭa had fled and the sarrāfs (bankers) were not ready to honour it.

Apart from this, Calendar no. 70 of 1715 shows that the money lenders were not less insecure as for instance Mir Jumla compelled a sahukār to give him a hundi of Rs. nine lakhs.

A perusal of the wakīls' arzdāsht makes the condition of the court and the nobles easier to understand. Calendar no. 27 (of 1705) records that in the closing years of Aurangzeb's reign we find Bakbshi ul Mulk Sadruddin Muhammad Khān, Khwaja Mahram and Masūd being very close to the Emperor. Calendar no. 28 (of 1705) gives a more detailed description of their influence. The wakīl observes that the Khwājas were privileged enough to hold the darbar at their wish. The diwāns and bakhshīs had no say in the administration. When the darbār was held only then bakhshīs and diwān came. In order to further crush their power, the Khwājas therefore did not summon the darbār. In the whole
month four or five darbārs were held and that too for a very short time. Sometime when the petitions were being read out, the darbār was adjourned.

Hāfiz Anwar was particularly close to the ailing Emperor and remained the whole day with Aurangzeb. He assisted the Emperor to "sit and stand, and wash his hands and feet", since the Emperor was paralysed. The title of Khidmatgār Khān was therefore given to him in recognition of his services.

For Bahādur Shāh's reign Calendar no. 31 of 1711 states that Zulfiqār Khān was very close to the Emperor and no work could be accomplished without his recommendations, Sabha Chand was a close adviser of Zulfiqār Khān. The Emperor Jahandār Shāh used to stay at Zulfiqār place for several days.¹

Calendar no. 51 of 1713 shows that under Farruḫ-Siyar Mir Jumla had full control over the affairs of diwānī, bakhshigāri and karkhāna etc. He was helped by Lutfullah Khān. Mir Jumla also had control over the exchequer and without his permission not even a single dam could be had.

On the other hand relations of Emperor with Amirul Urrara (Husain Ali Khān) as depicted in calendar no. 67 of 1715 were such that when the subedari of Deccan was assigned to Husain Ali Khān the Emperor had commented on the fertility and beauty of the region. Husain Ali Khān resented this and left the court to be persuaded by the nobles armed with Emperor's orders with special seal to return.²

The description of the court is clearly presented in Calendar no. 53 of 1713 where one comes to know that Emperor kept on watching dances till late at night. Mīr Jumla (Ibadullah Khān) signed papers on his behalf. The diwān was not available and Nawāb Abdullah Khān did not

¹ See Calendar no. 43.  
² For details see infra pp.
attend the court due to the presence of Mir Jumla. The work therefore was held up.¹

The calendared documents have little to offer on the war of succession that followed Aurangzeb's death. In the war among the sons of Bahadur Shāh, Jaisingh did not participate. This may be inferred from the invitations of various nobles and the wakīl himself. The detailed description of the battles that took place is provided by Calendar nos 39, 40 of 1712.² The war at Lahore took place with the three princes. Jahāndār Shāh, Rafiush Shān and Jahān Shāh, fighting jointly against Azīm-ush Shān. The calculating role of Zulfiqār Khān in the battle as gleaned from other sources³ is absolutely overlooked by the wakīl during the above description. It is also clear from Calendar no. 40 of 1712, that a partition had been chalked out for the three brothers.

At the proposal of Jahāndār Shāh, after Jahān Shāh's death, that Rafiush Shān might choose dominions from East or Deccan instead of Kabul etc., as settled earlier. Rafiush Shān opted for battle to decide his fate. The victory of Jahāndār Shāh was followed by execution of the

¹. Also see Calendar nos. 53, 54 & 65 etc.
². See infra pp. 73, 74, 75.
the princes and their supporters and sons.¹

Calendar no. 47 of 1713 suggests that the death of Jahandar Shah took place on 2 Feb. 1713. According to another 'arzdāsht Zulfiqar Khan and Jahandar Shah had been imprisoned in Salimgarh and the Red Fort respectively. After the execution, the corpse was thrown in front of naqqār khāna and naubat was played. Asafuddaula and 'Aizzuddin awaited punishment.

²So far as the relations of Amber with other areas are concerned, Calendar no. 48 shows that Jai Singh remained friendly to Ajit Singh at a time when he was not appreciated at the court. He also defended Ajit Singh in the matter of Mukham Singh and Mohan Singh's murder.²

Calendar nos. 53, 54 suggests that the relations of Jai Singh with other Rajput rulers were cordial. Jai Singh was instrumental in getting back the watan of Bundi to Budh Singh.

However, Jai Singh's and his predecessors' relations with the nobles holding jagīrs near their territories were far from cordial. To cite a few instances, Bishan Singh was alleged to have forcibly taken the ijāra

¹ For details see infra, pp. 53, 55.
² For details on the two murders see Shyamal Das, Vir Vinod, Vol. III, p. 841.
of Inayatullah Khan, and his men looted the grains amounting to Rs. 2,000 from the fields of Anup Nagar.

The complaints against Jai Singh Sawai were more numerous. In 1712 Maharajas' mutasaddis collected revenue (tahsil) from the jagir of Ikhlas Khan in Ajmer. He insulted the naib muhtasib of Ujjain, took Rs. 1,000 from Afzal Khan's (the diwan of Azam Shah) jagir in pargana Dipalpur, and Rs. 7,000 from Hakim ul Mulk's jagir in the same pargana. Rs. 2,000 were taken from Abu Nasar Khan whose jagir was in pargana Taal as peshkash.

Jats also had a history of collision with Amber. Ram Singh checked the Jats between Sherpur and Malarna but the latter plundered the nearby villages.

Later Churaman Jat and Jai Singh confronted each other on the issue of Khohri. The situation was further complicated since Churaman Jat was already in possession of half of Khohri, later he removed the thana of Maharaja also. This step threatened the pargana of Deoti Sonehari which was attached to Khohri.

1. WR 17 Ramazan 1106/1 May 1695
2. Calendar no. 23
3. Calendar no. 42
4. Calendar no. 63
5. Asarh Sudi 15 V.S. 1711/29 June 1714.
6. Ibid.
7. Calendar no. 12
8. Supra p. xix.
Irrespective of these frictions Amber enjoyed a fairly high position at the Imperial court. Time and again the nobles reminded the Maharāja of his predecessors and asked him to live up the expected role.¹

There is also much miscellaneous information in the arzdāshts. Calendar no. 6 of 1682 tells us that a seat was tied on the back of a camel and Hāji Ewaz Beg was seated wearing a black robe. In front of him had been placed a slab of wood to keep the Holy Qurān on it. It is also recorded in the document that people said that this procedure followed in the days of Prophet also.

Calendar no. 71 of 1725 is the only reference in the 'arzdāshts, to Faruqī Siyars' suffering from fistula which had been all the more affected due to his visit to Panipat in rainy and cold weather. At this time according to the 'arzdāsh he was treated by a foreigner who inserted bandage in one wound and operated on the other. The evidence is corroborated by J.T. Wheeler² and Kāmwar Khān³, the surgeon being Dr Hamilton, surgeon to the envoys. The ailment is recorded as first swellings in the groin

¹ WR dated Miti Phālgun Sudi 12 V.S. 1769/18 April 1712 also WR dated Miti Sāwan Vadi 2 V.S. 1769/5 Aug. 1712.
² J.T. Wheeler, Early Records of British India : A History of the English Settlements in India as told in the Government Records, the work of old travellers and other contemporary documents from the earliest period down to the rise of British Power in India, 2nd ed. pp. 176-177, Delhi, 1972.
and a threatened fistula.

One may however note in end that though wakils' arzdâsht are an invaluable source of information, nevertheless the wakils' account has to be corroborated in order to check its authenticity. Thus for example, at one place the wakil provides a figure of nine crore rupees as the cost of the peacock throne of Shahjahân, while from contemporary sources we know that the actual cost incurred upon the same was only one crore. At yet another place as seen earlier mention is made of Asaf Khân having been conferred a mansab of 5000/5000 in his childhood while in actual fact he had a mansab of only 500 as his rank. These are some of the earlier events where wakil perhaps bases mainly upon hearsay.

1. For details see Calendar no. 43.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of Jagirdar Who Leased the Jagir</th>
<th>Name of the Ijaradar</th>
<th>Tenure</th>
<th>Expenditure on Mutasaddis</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Worth (Dams)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 Sept.1712</td>
<td>Amir ul Umara</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
<td>3 yrs (from kharif)</td>
<td>Half monthly</td>
<td>Bhairano</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shuja't Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amarsar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mauzabād</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pargana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nagina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ikhlas Khan</td>
<td>Wali Mohd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ghāzi Kā Thāna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hasan Ali &amp; Ulugh Khan</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lālsoth</td>
<td>70,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mozpūr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multafat Khan</td>
<td>Baisi Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jailpura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jamāl Mohd.etc</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td></td>
<td>Banehta</td>
<td>4,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Jan.1713</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaitpura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prince Azīm ush shān</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 yrs (from kharif)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Khohri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>TITLE**</td>
<td>HANSAB</td>
<td>JAGIR</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>PRE-INCUMBENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 July 1681</td>
<td>Raja Munsatta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Giladar &amp;</td>
<td>Murid Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Faujdar of Chor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 July 1681</td>
<td>Khanzad Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Service of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ghazni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 July 1681</td>
<td>Sharza Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Giladar of</td>
<td>Shahamat Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fort of Arak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Sept 1681</td>
<td>Inayat Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Faujdar of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Sept 1681</td>
<td>Qasim Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Faujdar of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Sept 1681</td>
<td>Diler Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Service in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Royal Army</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bahramand Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Najib of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jumlatul Mulk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baluchiul Mulk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhancement of</td>
<td>500/700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruhullah Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Oct 1681</td>
<td>Afrasiyab Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Service of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paizullah Khan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Oct 1681</td>
<td>Allah Yar Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Muradabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Oct 1681</td>
<td>Mir Maktabi</td>
<td>Zabardast</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tareen Khan</td>
<td>Reinstated</td>
<td>Turk Yar Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>at Ghazni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Mar 1682</td>
<td>Tareen Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1000/1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 June 1682</td>
<td>Haji Ewaz Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhancement of</td>
<td>200/700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 June 1683</td>
<td>Gharib Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhancement of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>MANSAB</td>
<td>JAGIR</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>PRE-INCUMBENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1688</td>
<td>Bishan Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td>4000/6500</td>
<td></td>
<td>Faujdari of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Sept</td>
<td>Bishan Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Apr.</td>
<td>Bishan Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhancement of 200 sawars</td>
<td></td>
<td>Retains Malarn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 June</td>
<td>Bishan Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May</td>
<td>Sheikh Islam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Feb</td>
<td>Hafiz Anwar</td>
<td>Khidmatgar Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Faujdari of Gazwa Patehpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Feb</td>
<td>Ram Singh Hara</td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhancement of 500 ?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 May</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
<td>Mirza Raja</td>
<td>7000/7000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 March</td>
<td>Nusrat Yar Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000 sawars</td>
<td></td>
<td>Faujdari of Mewat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 March</td>
<td>Shahnawaz Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 March</td>
<td>Rathore Durgadas</td>
<td>Pargana Idar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 March</td>
<td>Mohkam Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhancement of 500 sawars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jan</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mahals of Khandar Khirni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Mahals were assigned to Jai Singh for his family.

Contd...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>MANSAB</th>
<th>JAGIR</th>
<th>POST</th>
<th>PRE-INCUMBENT</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 Apr. 1711</td>
<td>Farvardi Ahmed Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diwan of Muhammad Musin</td>
<td>Suba Ajmer</td>
<td>Muhammad Musin</td>
<td>JĀgir for his family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Oct 1711</td>
<td>Ajit Singh</td>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Faujdar of Sorath</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Oct 1711</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
<td>Mauzabed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Faujdar of Ahmedabad Ghara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Nov 1711</td>
<td>Ajit Singh</td>
<td>Pur of Sehar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Faujdar of Patan &amp; Halar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Nov 1711</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
<td>Merta, Deoki</td>
<td></td>
<td>*** Kantat Abdullah Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>His family was given pathan of Ajmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sanchari</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mauzabed &amp; Phulwekekri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Nov 1711</td>
<td>Gopal Singh</td>
<td>1500/600</td>
<td></td>
<td>S´abdar of Ajmer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Nov 1711</td>
<td>Himmat Singh</td>
<td>400/200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raj Pratap Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Apr 1712</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
<td>Sawai</td>
<td>7000/7000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conferred Palanquin &amp; forman of Gaul Panja</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 16 Apr 1712 | Ajit Singh      | Maharaj 
<p>|             | Jodhpur        | 7000/7000 | S´abdar of Gujarat       |                          |                                    |                                              |
| 5 Aug. 1712 | Sarbuland Khan  |              |         |                              |                          |                                    |                                              |
| 15 Sept 1712 | Timur Beg       | Ghaziuddin    | 7000/2500 |                              |                          |                                    |                                              |
|             |                 | Khan          |         |                              |                          |                                    |                                              |
| 6 Oct. 1712 | Jai Singh       |               |         | S´abdar of Ujjain        |                          |                                    |                                              |
|             | Ajit Singh      |               |         | S´abdar of Gujarat        |                          |                                    |                                              |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>MANSAB</th>
<th>JAGIR</th>
<th>POST</th>
<th>PRE-INCUMBENT</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Feb 1713</td>
<td>Taqārāb Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dīwan-i Tan</td>
<td>Dīwan-i Tan</td>
<td>Chābla Rām</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Chābla Rām</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dīwan-i Tan</td>
<td>Dīwan-i Tan</td>
<td>Chābla Rām</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Lutfullāh Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Peshkār of</td>
<td>Dīwan-i Tan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Rā Ī Naunīdā</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dīwan-i Tan</td>
<td>Peshkār of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Rā Ī Gajsingh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dīwan-i Khālīsā</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Muḥammad Amin Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bakhshī II</td>
<td>Bakhshī III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Afrasīyāb Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bakhshī III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Rā Ī Khushāl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bakhshī III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Gūlāb Rāī</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bakhshī III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Bhagwant Rāī</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bakhshī III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 May 1713</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000/1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50,00,000 dāms were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Shyām Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>given in lāhām</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 July 1713</td>
<td>Rā Ī Chatrasāl</td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhancement of 1000/1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Faujdāri of Hindāun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 July 1713</td>
<td>Saiyyid Mīr Kishwār Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000/300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Given elephant, saropa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Sept 1713</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>khanjar, jīghā and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Sept 1713</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dīrādāris jāgīr was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Jan 1714</td>
<td>Lutfullāh Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Jan 1714</td>
<td>Kunwar Vijāy Singh</td>
<td>Havelī of Ujjain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dīwānī of Khālīsā</td>
<td></td>
<td>The jāgīr was worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14400000 dāms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>contd...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>MANSAB</td>
<td>JAGIR</td>
<td>POST</td>
<td>PRE-INCUMBENT</td>
<td>REMARKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Mar 1714</td>
<td>Jai Singh</td>
<td>Lanch Karolo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The jagir was worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2800000 gams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Apr 1714</td>
<td>Hindu Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Faujdar of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Khangarot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Haridwer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Jun 1714</td>
<td>Tagarrub Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dīvān-i Khalisa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Jun 1714</td>
<td>Rāi Raja Gujarmal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dīvān-i tan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Jul 1714</td>
<td>Kunwar Abhai Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td>3000/2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conferred Naubat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Sept 1714</td>
<td>Hoshdar Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Sept 1714</td>
<td>Husain 'Ali</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sūbēdar Deccan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Jan 1715</td>
<td>Najabat Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pād of Amīrul Umara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Jan 1715</td>
<td>Ghaziuddin Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bakhshī III Aminuddin Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Jan 1715</td>
<td>Aminuddin Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daroga-i Mīr Juna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Aug 1715</td>
<td>Zafar Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swāsā</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Name as mentioned in the documents through some of them are only titles.

** Titles awarded on the given date.
Political Map 1681-1715
(The places referred to in the Calendar)
SECTION I

CALENDAR OF PERSIAN ARZDĀSHTS
Calendar No. 1

Addressed to - Maharaja (RAM SINGH)

Name of the writer - KANWAL NAIN

Dated - 8th Jamādi' II 1092 A.H./2 July 1681

Serial no./old no. - 2/2

Language - Persian

Summary:

Titles, compliments, benedictions and greetings for the Maharaja. Informs about the issue of a hasbul hukm to Umdat ul mulk which dealt with the news of the appointment of Rāja Mandhata to gīldeārī and faujdārī of Ghur in place of Mureed Khān. Reports the despatchment of a similar hasbul hukm to Mureed Khān. Informs that Rāja Mandhata plans to go towards Peshawar. Opines that Rāja Mandhata should take the treasury to Darul Mulk (Kabul). Feels that since Umdat ul mulk and Mureed Khān were not on cordial terms, the latter will not be happy with the settlement.

Informs that Khanazād Khān has been appointed to Ghazni, and Turk Yār Khān has been asked to stay there till the former's arrival.


2. Mureed Khān was a convert to Islam, his name was Bahar Singh, Māsir ul 'Umara, op. cit., Vol. II, p. 281.

3. Earlier, in 1677, Khanazād Khān had been appointed thanādār of Ghazni vice Allah Yār Khān, the latter got the former's post of gīldeār of Kabul, Māsir-i-Alamgīrī, op. cit., p. 98.
Wrote that Sharza Khan's name has been forwarded for gildedari of Arak near Kabul vice Shahamat Khan.

Regarding Umdat ul Mulk says that as he had been permitted to appeal to the Emperor if he was not satisfied with the territory (mulk); Umdat ul Mulk has asked Muhammad Quli to assist him. Earlier, Umdat ul Mulk had not been happy with the work of Mir Ghulam Muhammad Faqir.

Also informs about the Emperor's anger at the increasing power of Rajputs and the despatchment of an army by Prince Akbar towards Ujjain while he (Akbar) himself had gone towards Ahmedabad to join Muhammad Amin Khan.  

Finally refers to the assurance given by Umadat ul Mulk to the people who had previously appealed to him (Umdat ul Mulk) for their safety (from Akbar's rebellion).

---


2. The passage may be seen in the light of Rathor rebellion. For details see Vir Vinod, ii, pp. 654-662. Also note that treaty had been concluded between Rajputs and Prince Muhammad 'Azam on 24 June 1681, the news of which it seems had not reached the wakil who wrote on 2 July.
Calendar no. 2
Addressed to - Maharaja (Ram Singh)
Name of the writer - Kanwal Nain
Dated - 8 Ramazan 1092 A.H./22 Sept 1681
S.no./Old no. - 10/26
Language - Persian

Summary:

Informs that peshkhana reached mauza Deorai in honour of the Emperor on 2nd Ramzan/15 Sept and the latter joined them on the 5th Ramzan/18th Sept. The Emperor then sent Prince Muhammad' Azim, Nawab Jumjet ul Mulk madarul maham and Raja Bhim Singh, the son of late Rana Raj Singh back to Darul Khair Ajmer on the 7th Ramazan/20 Sept. 1

Reports the appointment of Inayat Khan as faujdar of Ajmer2, Qasim Khan as faujdar of Jodhpur and Diler Khan to the royal army (rakab-i zafar). Reports that the victorious army will proceed towards Toda. Also informs

1. In a similar description Saqi Mustaid Khan in Maasir-i Alamgiri, op. cit., p. 137 gives the destination of Emperor Aurangzeb as Burhanpur and Mauza Deorai the halting station. We also came to know that Aurangzeb had gone to Burhanpur at this time to reprimand Shambhuji see Bhimsen, Nuskha-i Dilkusha, BM. Ms. Or. 23 f. 88(b) (Rotograph no. 43 in Department of History, AMU). The date of departure of Muhammad Azim etc is stated in Maasir-i Alamgiri to be 6th Ramazan, but a fuller description is found on p. 131.

2. For corroboration see Maasir-ul'Umera, op. cit., II, pp. 828-32; the exact date of the appointment as given in Maasir-i Alamgiri is 20th March 1681 p. 127.
that Shahabuddin Khan was sent in company of Jumlat ul Mulk vice Itiqad Khan. Bakshi ul zaman (?) and Bahramand Khan were made the naibs of Jumlat ul mulk while Bakshish ul mulk Ruhullah Khan was given an enhancement of 500/ (?)).

Calendar no. 3
Addressed to - Maharaja (Ram Singh)
Name of the writer - Kanwal Nain
Dated - 3 Shawaal 1092 A.H./16 Oct. 1681
S.no./Old no. - 14/13
Language - Persian

Summary:

Mentions the hasbul hukm addressed to Umdat ul mulk concerning the reinstatement of Allah Yar Khan to his post in Ghazni.¹ Explains that Turk Yar Khan² was not prepared to come out of Ghazni without the Emperor's orders. Therefore Allah Yar Khan had not been sent towards Ghazni. Informs that Umdat ul mulk had written to Turk Yar Khan to come to him and had despatched a copy of the hasbul hukm to Allah Yar Khan. Expects that there is every possibility that the latter would act according to the instructions of Umdat ul mulk.

Informs that Umdat ul mulk had told Shahamat Khan, that he wished to reinstate Maharaja to Jamrud and intends to recommend him for the title of Maharaja and the jagir of pargana Chatsu as an enhancement. Further says that he (Umdat ul mulk) has instructed him to guard the road to Khaibar and in case of any robbery taking place there, the Maharaja would be held responsible.

1. For background see supra Calendar no. 1.
2. He was the previous incumbent of the post of Ghazni, Ibid.
Continues that Umdat ul mulk had instructed Shahamat Khān to keep vigil on the road to Jalalabad and the latter had accepted the proposal.

Informs that when Mureed Khān came to know of this news, he sent a message to Umdat ul mulk that he was an applicant for the assignment of Jamrud and had agreed to take the responsibility to guard the route against robbers. He also presented peshkash on that day in advance.

Says that Umdat ul mulk had conveyed the facts to Mirza Mehdi and the latter had replied that this incidence should be reported to the Maharaja.

Informs that Umdat ul mulk assured that no one will demur in giving taahud. Conveys that Mirza Mehdi advised Umdat ul mulk not to give any clear cut reply to Mureed Khān till the Maharajās' reply is received.

Mentions the Maharajās' congratulatory letters to Mureed Khān and Mirza Mehdi due to which changes were made in the case of Jamrud. Reports that the Maharajā's reply regarding the assignment of Jamrud is awaited therefore requests for timely disposal of such matter.

Submits that there is no loss in taking the responsibility to guard Khaibar since to give security for the assignment is an old tradition and helps in solving many

1. It meant a pledge given by a prospective official about the amount he would assess or collect. See Irfan Habib, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India* (1556-1707), Bombay, 1963, p. 278.
problems. Appears hopeful to receive acceptance of the Maharaja and informs that the offer was better for salary also. Assures that if Umdat ul mulk cooperates then the passage will remain open.¹

Mentions the news of wagis from which came to know about Faizullah Khan's death in Muradabad,² and the appointment of Afrasiyab the son of Islam Khan to the post of Muradabad vice Faizullah Khan.³

Reports that bakhshi of ahadis will be sent to invite the Maharaja to the Emperor's presence, whenever they reach with the treasure from Peshawar. Conveys the news of the death of the former bakhshi, Abul Qasim.

Reports the conferment of the title of Zabardast Khan upon Mir Maktabi Arab.

¹ The hesitation of Ram Singh can be explained by the Emperors' anger at the former for the flight of Raja Sahu Bhonsle. In the same year Ram Singh had been deprived of his post at Deccan and was forbidden to pay respects to the Emperor. See M.A., op. cit., p.37.
³ M.A. op. cit., p. 129.
Calendar no. 4
Addressed to - Maharāja (Rām Singh)
Name of the writer - Kanwal Nain
Dated - 7 Shawwal 1092 A.H./20 Oct 1681
S.no./Old no. 15/762
Language - Persian

Summary:

Reports that as per the Maharāja's orders he has petitioned for an enhancement in the mansab, and appointment at Jamrud for the royal approval. Hopes for a reply within a month. Informs that Mirza Mehdi had been requested to plead the case.

Conveys Umdat ul mulks' blessings, good wishes for Eid and his (Umdat-ul mulk's) desire to see the Maharāja within a month before his (Umdat ul mulk's) departure to Mecca (for Hajj?).

Informs that the maliks of Ghilzai till now have not reached the court. A treaty has been concluded with the Afghans. It would be better if military assistance is stationed on the road to Hisar and Chhaparhar and is sent

1. An enhancement of 2000 was petitioned for. See WR 10 Ramāzān 1092 A.H./24 Sept 1681.


3. The Afghans had a history of collision with the Mughals regarding the former's looting of the travellers at the

contd..
again towards Jalalabad, with the instruction that they should announce that Maharāja is coming to meet Umdat ul mulk. In this way the news will automatically reach the Ghilzai Afghans. The coming of the Maharāja should start today."

Informs that garawal as per plan have reached Jalalabad. Also reports about the despatchment of a permit (dastak) for the horses to cross the pass (kotal).

Reports that 'the Hazaras demanded salary. Shahamat Khan consoled them and did not go with Umdat ul mulk for Eid prayers. On Thursday Saiyyid Shahamat Khan and Shariat Panah (?) took along the gāzi of hazaras to the presence of Umdat ul mulk to seek an apology. Umdat ul mulk promised to provide the Hazaras a six monthly payment. The other people who were in the army were also

f.no. from prev. page


1. They were the tribal inhabitants of Hazara district located at the base of Western Himalayas, which was once called Ghor. The Encyclopedia of Islam, London, 1971, Vol. III, pp. 335-336.
to be brought. But when the Hazaras were refused the payment they rebelled.¹

¹ The evidence may be seen in the light of Aurangzeb's description of Amir Khan the subedar of Kabul's (1678-98) administrative methods, how he used to make savings in the budgeted expenditure of the province and keep the passes open to traffic, how he kept many of the hillmen usefully employed by enlisting them in the imperial service and profusely bribed the clance out of the imperial coffers, his own income and his illegal exactions. See Kalimat-i Tayibat, B.M, MS, Add 26238, (Rotograph no. 118 - Department of History, AMU) ff. 11(b), 16(b).
Calendar no. - 5
Addressed to - Maharāja (Rām Singh)
Name of the writer - Ranwal Nain
Dated - 3 Rabī’ I 1093 A.H./12 March 1682
S.no./Old no. - 29/33
Language - Persian

Summary -

Acknowledges the receipt of Maharāja’s parwāna, the letter of Umdat ul mulk for the construction of a house, parwānas addressed to Rai Man Singh and Muhammad Zaman Beg respectively along with a dastak.

Reports the departure of mutasaddis of the treasury to Jamrud. Requests for the arrangements of their stay.¹

Informs that Turk Yār Khān, Afsar Khān and others had demanded their salaries, which had been sent to the Maharāja's court but it was one month less. Though the Emperor had ordered for payment, they attempted revolt. After many arguments reconciliation was obtained, it was decided that their salaries should be sent on three monthly basis and the salaries of the remaining three months would be given from the treasury of Peshawar. The remaining treasury was planned to be sent to Umdat ul mulk. Those who had

¹ Rām Singh was petitioned to be transferred from the faujdāri of Jalalabad to that of Jamrud. WR 17 Jamādi II 1092 A.H./11 July 1981.
received their salaries one month short, their cases were to be recommended to the Emperor. Umdat ul mulk realized peshkash for this irregularity.

Reports that a mansab of 1000/1000 and the title of Khan was bestowed upon Tareen, the faujdar of Bangash on the recommendation of Umdat ul mulk". 1

Informs the retention of Burhanuddin Khan and Ali Khan Beg to the post of Jalalabad.

Convey the promise of Afridi and Shunwari Afghans 2 to produce the culprits (?) before the Maharaja for necessary punishment.

Reports that till the time of writing the ‘arzdasht, whoever comes from Peshawar praises the good arrangements. Also says that Umdat ul mulk was very pleased to hear such news and hopes for better arrangements so that confidence and good impression is created among the people in general. The writer says with certainty that so long as Abdullah 3 is at (Jamrud) all plans shall materialize. Explains that it would be advisable if Abdullah reaches the court personally rather than stays at Jamrud.

1. It appears that the information pertains to Sardar Tareen, who had been appointed the faujdar of Shivgaon in 1683.

2. For the region inhabited by them see Map.

3. His full name was Abdullah Khan Khweshgi, See M.U. op.cit., Vol. 1, p. 277-286.
Summary

Informs about the enhancement of Haji Ewaz Beg's mansab by 200/700 the sawar rank being conditioned on the faujdari of Benaras. Reports that after enhancement his rank is now 900/1000.¹

Describes that while marching towards Benaras a seat was tied on the back of or camel and Hāji (Ewāz Beg) was seated on it wearing a black robe. In front of him was a small square slab of wood which had been placed to keep the holy Quran. People say that this was customary in Prophets' time and the head of the army had to march in this manner.

Reports that Haji Ewāz Beg used to suspend muslim porters (kahārs) from service and took care of Hindu porters. Complains that Hāji was reputed to be deceitful (makr-wa hila) inspite of which his conditional rank was being made unconditional.

--

¹ The policy of conferment of sawar ranks higher to zāt rank is found in fairly large number of cases in the later years of Aurangzeb's reign. For detailed discussion see The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb, op. cit., pp. 40-41.
Ends the 'arzdāsht by saying that Umdat ul mulk and Allāh Yār Khān were called by the Emperor and the date of 27 Jamādi 'Ilī/25 July has been fixed for the meeting.
Calendar no. 7
Addressed to - Maharāja (Rām Singh)
Name of the writer - Kanwal Nain
Dated - 4 Jamadi I 1094/31 April 1683
S.no./Old no. - 51/49
Language - Persian

Summary:

Reports that Chait Singh, the son of the Mir Potha (the incharge of accounts) has been bestowed a horse and a robe by Umdat ul mulk and granted leave. Also informs that Azad, the son of a courtier (darbāri) has been granted robe, a horse and a mansab of 150.

Conveys that Umdat ul mulk refers to Maharāja's view that advices are beneficial. He thus considers that in every case giving advice will be appropriate and assumes that if the advice rendered would be held useful, heed would be paid.

Informs that those, who come from Peshawar and stay at Sarāi Āli Masjid, and complain about the pressure of the Afghans and that the news had reached Umdat ul mulk and he desires that the situation should be remedied.

Reports that when the proceedings of Maharāja Kunwar's case (of ?) were referred to Umdat ul mulk, the

1. This is the title by which in this period Bishan Singh was popularly known at Amber.
latter asked for a gift on the auspicious occasion. At first he demanded some cloth, later one thousand ashrafi in cash were settled.\(^1\)

Informs that the date of departure (of Maharājā) to Kabul was fixed at 8th Jamādi‘ I (5th May).

Reports that Muhammad Quli Beg and Ghayur Beg Bahbshi have come to court along with the army and have dropped the idea of fortifying the fort. A few shunwaris have also accompanied.

Requests the Maharājā's attention in the above matter since the condition at Kabul has worsened. Explains that if the responsibility (of the faujdari of Jamrud) is shifted to someone else, then problems will be faced. Therefore, reminds for Maharaja's journey to Kabul.

Complains about the paucity of piyādas to take news-bulletin (akbārs) to the Maharaja.

\(^1\) The nobles of Aurangzeb's period saw nothing wrong in the practice of accepting bribe the Emperor's own practice of expecting presents served in a way as an impeachable model. For details see Muchal Nobility op. cit., pp. 150-153.
Reports that when Allah Yār Khān was asked to go towards Ghazni, Ghazi Khān, jamā'atdār was given an enhancement of 500 sawārs.

Informs that Bahadur Khān the jamā'atdār was sent towards Lohgarh with 300 sawārs because the time of revenue collection (tahsīl) had reached and the peasants (riāya) would not pay the revenue until forced to do so by the army. Beldārs accompanied by dismissed daroghās also came. For the time being the army does not need their services. If God wills the daroghās shall soon be restored.

Reports that the important news of the court is that Bakshi ul mulk Ruhullah Khān, along with one of the (captive) sons of the enemy (Maratha) chieftains (sardār-i qhanīm) came out of the pass and reached Gulshanabad. Informs that when this news reached the Maharaja's servants they entertained Ruhullah Khān; prior to this the royal court was looking after his needs.  

1. Ruhullah Khān had been deputed for the Deccan campaign, he was successful in defeating the Marathas. See WR dated 20 Jamādi I 1094 A.H./17 May 1683.
Conveys the news that Durjan Singh Hāda has rebelled, captured Bundi and imprisoned the family members of late Rao Bhao Singh and Rao Anirudh Singh in a havelī. He acquired their property also. He petitioned to the Emperor that he himself was the legal heir of Bundi while Rāo Anirudh Singh is a maid's child (dah bachcha) and in his community such persons cannot be heirs. He also offered double the amount in peshkash paid by Anirudh Singh. The wakils of Anirudh Singh and Durjan Singh were then called for enquiry."

Informs that in response to the royal order to send the sons of Gopāl Singh Kachwāha from the Sūba of Kabul to take charge of Toda, it has been reported that both the sons are unfit for the responsible post (of ?).

Reports that a dastak to the bakhshi and hasbul hukm to Umdat ul mulk was sent in connection with the complaint that the contingent deputed (at Kabul) is not performing its duties. Says that Umdat ul mulk therefore personally inspected the contingent and appointed bakhshī to report the activities of the persons concerned.

Informs the arrival of Kaley Khan Afghan to the court with parwānas.

1. He was the grandson of Rao Bhao Singh, M.A. op.cit., p.141.
2. The issue was settled on 29th Shaaban/13 Aug when Durjan Singh fled away at the assault of Mughal Khan. Anirudh Singh entered Bundi with his troop and imperial officers, Ibid., p. 143, also Ishwar Dās Nāgar, Futūḥat-i Alamgiri, BM. MS. Add. 23684, f. 122(b), (Rotograph, no. 42, Deptt. of History, AMU).
3. He was a Shekhawat Chief of Chowkri thikana.
Calendar no. - 9
Addressed to - Maharajā (Ram Singh)
Name of the writer - Kanwal Nain
Dated - 3 Shaaban 1094/28 July 1683
S.no./Old no. - 61/56
Language - persian

Summary:

Reports that two petitions, one for enhancement of 500 sawār and the other in respect of exemption of 500 sawār for (posting at) Jodhpur had been made again and despatched to Bakhshi ul mulk.

Explains, that the calculation of the increase in the days prepared by the astronomer of Nawāb 'Umdat ul mulk, had been noted by Hakīm Raza Quli and sent to the Maharajā. Adds that foreign astronomers were also employed for this work. Also informs that for accruing the book of padāuni, the Tahwīldār-i Kitābhāna (the incharge of library) wants the parwāna addressed to Hakīm Raza Quli to be shown to him.1

Reports that prior to his return from Makarmat Khān's palace Nawāb 'Umdat ul mulk had sent Ghāzi Khān his jamāʿātādar along with 500 sawārs and Allah Yār Khān for additional aid towards Ghazni. A fight erupted there with Ghilzais and many people from both the sides were injured.

1. It is interesting to note that the interest of Amber house in astronomy dates back to Rām Singh's time. Jai Singh Sawāi broadened these vistas.
and killed. After the victory of Ghilzai Afghans much booty in the shape of cash, camels, sheep and goat was captured. They also beheaded many people of Kehr and took away their horses. When this news was brought to the notice of Umdat ul mulk, he sent a force of 1000 sawārs from his own contingent, including some captives under the command of Mirza Mehdi as succour for Allah Yār Khān.

In the same duration Allah Yār Khān sent the message that the chief (?) did not recognize imperial servants therefore some other muhārrir he sent for the purpose. After having read the letter of Allah Yār Khān, 'Umdat-ul Mulk said that "two days back the letter of Allah Yār Khān was received informing that the Afghans are ready for compromise instead of war and they have also returned the captured horses which had been taken to Kehr. Under the circumstances there was no need of additional assistance", 'Umdat ul mulk had therefore timely stopped the sending of succour.

'Soon another message was received from Khān-i Jahān 1 asking for assistance so that this area either be cleared by exterminating Shunwāris or scatter them or else capture them.'Umdat ul mulk assured him of help. He further added that after consultation with Muḥammad Qūli Beg the

1. It was the title of Bahādur Khan, Storia, op. cit., Vol. II, p. 216 n.
matter would be finalized.¹

Informs that a parwāna full of considerations for the increment of Re. 2000/- was sent to Rai Mān Singh alongwith the assurance of further enhancement after he reaches Jalālābād.

Came to know from the men in the army, that when Sukh Singh Nathāwat went to Prince Muḥammad Akbar, Ugrasen Khangarot became anxious and after resigning his mansab left for his watan. Says that when this rumour reached the people he (writer) tried to verify it and know the truth.

---

¹ The event has not been referred to in the contemporary persian sources. In fact scanty information is found on the Afghan problem after 1677. Amir Khan ably managed the Afghans from 1678 to 1698. Kalimāt, op. cit., ff. 11(b), 16(b) also M.U., op. cit., 1, 277-87. From Manucci, we know that the Maratha Chiefs took advantage of the diversion provided by the Pathans to the Mughals. Storia op. cit., p. 203.
Summary:

Reports that when the āqāsidā were sent to the Emperor, the latter was at that time at Burhānpur. Further conveys the news of the departure of prince Muḥammad Muʾīzuddīn to sūba Deccan, where he had been appointed.¹

Informs that when Dīlīr Khān went to the Imperial presence, he was despatched to sūba Ajmer where the Rāthores have raised their seditious head.² Says that Hāmid Khān has also been sent for the same purpose with a separate army.

Prince Muḥammad ʿAzīm has beckoned Nawāb Mādārul Mahām (jumlat ul mulk) from sūba Ajmer.

Reports that, from the ʿarzdašht of Prince Muḥammad ʿAzam Shāh, it became known that the Prince has reached Aurangabad from Gulshanabad. Records the despatchment of Shahābuddīn Khān to crush the rebels.

---

1. Prince Muʾīzuddīn was deputed to reprimand the Marathas near Ahmednagar. See M.ʿA. op. cit., pp. 137-138.

2. Ajab Singh the brother of Shiv Singh and Muhkam Singh Mertia and other Rathores had rebelled. Futūḥat-i-Alamgīrī, op. cit., f. 86(b).

3. Shahābuddīn Khān was sent in company of Dalpat Rāi to crush the Marathas. See details in Nuskha, op. cit., ff. 83(a)-(b).
Informs about the coming of Bhagwant Singh, the nephew of Rana Rai Singh to pay respects to the Emperor and presenting 100 asharfis, Rs. 1000, nine horses and an elephant to the Emperor.

Finally reports the conferment of Khilat upon Kunwar (Bishan Singh).
Calendar no. - 11
Addressed to - Maharaja (Ram Singh)
Name of the writer - Udai Ram
Dated - 27 Safar 1096/2 Feb 1685
S.no./Old no. - 81/75
Language - Persian

Summary:

Informs that Abul Fath Khan, the bakshshi of the army who has the mansab of 500/200 is stationed at suba Kabul and will remain there till 'Umdat ul mulk appoints Maharaja to the office of faujdar of pargana Attock. A dastak for the same has been despatched.

Reports that prior to this, a dastak was sent to Mansur Beg, the son of late Mirza Beg, who was at the fort of Attock, who had returned the dastak on the plea that the dastak under the seal of the Nawab regarding the crossing of the river by the imperial mansabdars was not acceptable. Soon imperial orders to that effect were acquired.

Informs that Mansur Beg had sent the boats from Attock four days back. Abul Fath Khan has written to the faujdar of Lahore and 'Umdat ul mulk about the despatchment of boats.
Acknowledges the parwāna dated 1 Shaaban 32 RY (1 June 1688) from which he came to know about the assignment of a mansab of 4000/6500 to Maharaja out of which 4000/ (sawār?) were conditional, to faujdāri of Islamabad.¹

Wishes for a mansab, inām and service together with mahāl-i-watan Amber and Bahatī etc. in order to reprimand the jats.

Describes in detail that "Jumlat ul mulk read the letter of Umduat ul mulk and sent it along with the arzdašt to the Emperor who perused it in the evening. He (Emperor) then sent the arzdašt to Fāzil Khān, the Mīr Munshi and Sadr-us Sudūr to make selection from it. The letter was referred to Bahramand Khān, who after endorsing the letter with his seal, sent it back to Jumlat ul mulk. On the 20th Shaaban (20th June) the Emperor told Bakhshi ul mulk (Bahramand Khān) that he has the letter of Amīr Khān (Umduat ul mulk) addressed to him. Bakhshi ul mulk supplied the

details (of the demands). The Emperor enquired whether the dāms of inām were included in the salary (tan). The latter informed that the expected income of Amber and Bahatī is 30,000,000 dāms. The Emperor then discussed Prince Muhammad Azam’s case.

Informs that Bakhshi ul mulk conveyed the above details of gusalḫāna to him and the writer reminded the former of his promise for unconditional enhancement of the Maharāja's mansab.

Hopes that the Maharāja will be able to reprimand the jāts near Kohat and would return to Hindustan and encamp at village Taal till Ajdaha Beg, the nāzim-i sūba, the mace bearers and the ships reach there so that river Attock may be crossed safely.

Reports that "news from Ranthambore came on the 24 Shaaban 31 RY (5th July 1687) that Balram, the brother of the treacherous Jāt (Jāt badzāt) (?) had spread out in Mevli and Udbai that Sherpur located near the fortress of Ranthambore will be attacked by him. When Gopāl Dās, servant of late Rām Singh came to know of it, he sent his son Devi Singh with an army of 3000 sawāra to Malarna in order to guard its frontiers from the Jats. When Devi Singh
established his *morchal* in between Sherpur and Malarna, the Jats being unable to trespass the frontier and enter Sherpur attacked the nearby villages.¹

¹ There were differences between Shekhawat and the Chauhan clans over the *zamindari* of Parkha and Khataria. Chauhans requested the Jat Raja for help and the Shekhawats approached Shahji the cousin of Siphehdar Khan. The Jats then attacked the vicinity of Akbarabad. *Futuhat, op. cit.*, f. 134(a).
Acknowledges the Maharāja's parwāna regarding the transfer of the jagīr of Jalāluddīn Khān to his brother Mīr Hisāmuddīn. Writes that according to the parwāna "if before the arrival of the letter, Mīr Hisāmuddīn agrees to clear the amount of lease (wajah-i ijārā) then after consultations, from Durga Sabbal Singh Sarrāf whatever is assessed, a loan against it may be taken on one or two monthly basis. If Jalāluddīn Khān agrees then do as directed." Reports that the peshkārs will despatch the letter of Mīr Hisāmuddīn to Jalāluddīn Khān regarding the conferment of wajah-i ijārā.

Writes that the Maharāja had ordered to make an attempt to take pargana Harsāna, Toda Bhīm and Bardoda in lieu of Soner, Ghijgarh and Malārna. But infact pargana Malārna was retained as per tradition. For accruing the tankhwhān (jagīr) of Harsāna, Toda (Bhīm) and Bardoda, the wakīl informs that he has been trying and the
matters will be settled shortly.¹

Reports the despatchment of the reply of the hasbul hukm regarding Amar Singh² to Nawāb Jumlat ul mulk. Reports receiving an answer from the Nawāb, that if the Maharāja wishes, those who had unsur ed jāgīrs and had not been granted imperial service, may be forced to repay the mahsūl and deposit it in the imperial treasury.

---

1. It seems that preference of Maharāja Bishāh Singh for the above parganas was due mainly to his posting as faujdār of Mathura in 1688.

Calendar no. - 14
Addressed to - Maharāja (Bishan Singh)
Name of the writer - Kesho Rai
Dated - 21 Rajab 34 RY/20 April 1690
S.no./Old no. - 8/247
Other details - Despatched from the fort of Bijapur through ḍāk chowki.
Language - Persian
Summary:

Explains that there was a difference of opinion between the Emperor and Bakhshi ul mulk Ruhullah Khan regarding the enhancement of the conditional rank of the Maharāja but finally the Emperor granted the enhancement (of 500/1000). Congratulates on the restoration of the deducted rank and grant of pargana Toda Bhīm worth fifteen lakh dāms on condition of the faujdāri of Jalesar and Hindaun in addition to Khohri besides fifteen lakh dāms as inām.

Informs the endorsement of the Maharāja’s parwāna for the conferment of Muḥinuddīnpūr alias Math by Jumlat-ul mulk madār-ul mahām.

Reports receiving the parwāna regarding the faujdāri which records normalcy of the situation in Jaisalmer.

Says that no one is allowed to interfere in the mahāls of jāgīr dārs.

1. In the month of March Bishan Singh received an enhancement of 500/1000 in his rank. 'Arzdasht dated Asoj Sudi 3 V.S. 1747/25 Sept 1690, Also note that this is the period when Bishan Singh had rendered outstanding services in capturing Sunsanī fort. Futunat f. 137(a).

2. At this time there had been some friction between the Khandalot Rathorīs and the Chiefs of Bikampur. See James Tod, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan op. cit., p.1226.
Calendar no. - 15
Addressed to - Maharāja (Bishan Singh)
Name of the writer - Megh Raj
Dated - 21 Shaaban 35 R.Y./8 May 1692
S.no./Old no. - 223/32
Language - Persian
Summary:

Acknowledges two letters of the Maharāja, one demanding the faujdāri of Hindaun and Bayāna etc and the other concerning the reducing of the punishments to Amar Singh and other rebels. Informs the perusal of the letters by Bakhshi ul mulk Rūhullah Khān and the demand of Rs 2000 as matāliba-i wajib-ul'arz with the promise that he will consider the request of the mansab of Kunwar and faujdāri etc. Reports that pardon in the capital punishment to rebels is also in the hands of Bakhshi ul mulk and he demands a hundi. Asks for the same to be sent through the agency of a sahukār.

Complains for the monetary strain. Acknowledges the receipt of hundis from the beginning of Rabi II to 17th Shaaban 35 RY (February-23 April 1692 ) amounting to Rs. 6900 and other hundis worth Rs.4000 from the Maharāja. Gives the details of disbursement, viz. Rs.2000/- were presented to Bakhshi ul mulk Rūhullah Khān so that Maharaja's demands are carried out, Rs.400 were given to Bhayya.
Balkrishan, munshi and mīr sāhib of Bakhshī ul mulk, and Rs 150 to muharirs of the office who had been helpful in the preparation of papers. Provides the names of muharirs as Jadot Rai, the murātab navīs and Anup Singh the huzūr navīs.1

Reports about the rumour floating in the imperial camp (Urdu-i mualla) that Raja ji has ordered not to take loan from bohras due to which the latter have agreed between themselves not to extend loans. It is also rumoured that bohras and sāhūkārs are in league with the ‘amīrs.2

Suggests to meet the demand of Rūhullah Kān before the completion of the work.

1. See Introduction p.XIX
2. Ibid. pp.XIX, XX.
Calendar no. - 16
Addressed to - Maharāja (Bishan Singh)
Name of the writer - Megh Raj
Dated - 14 Ramazan 1103/31 May 1692
Reg no. - 238/329
Language - Persian
Summary:

Records the details of pargana Toda Bhīm etc and a remission against them. Says that the tankhwāh against pargana Toda Bhīm was one crore five lakh dāms out of which forty lakh dāms had been deducted due to the transfer of 500 sawārs (leaving sixty five lakh dāms) for pargana Udehi and Toda provides the figures of one crore and fifty two lakh dāms respectively. Informs that a remission of the dāms was requested for. Thus an amount of seventy five lakh dāms, he reports, were recorded in the 'arzi. The talab of pargana Mālpūr, he says, amounted to twenty lakh dāms and the rest of the talab from the other mahāls was to be realized from Sūba Ajmer and handed over to Wizarat panāh Amānat Khān, the diwān-i-tan and his peshdast. He further reports that the jama of pargana Mālpura was one crore fifty lakh dāms out of which thirty lakh dāms were deducted at the time of its being given to Ināyat Khān, the sūbedār of Ajmer as tankhwāh.

Informs that pargana Mālpura was till the time of writing in the salary of Raja Bhīm Singh and his uncle Dil
Singh Sisodia, and as the Maharāja had repeatedly instructed him (the writer) to acquire the same, it would duly be taken into possession since the pargana is an old mahāl of the Maharaja, and had always been in the jaḡīr of Mirza Rāja (Jai Singh).

Regarding the fixation of the dāms of Maharāja's jaḡīr, re-iterates that he continues to work for the betterment of Maharāja's interest and at the moment was trying to get the parganas of Mālpur, Chātsu and Mauzābād in Maharaja's jaḡīr and had conveyed this request to the Emperor.¹

Further points out that it was due to the manipulations of Saif Khān the nāzim of sūba Ajmer that the Emperor is unhappy with the Maharaja and Hari Singh. Assures that he had given appropriate explanations to the Emperor.

¹. The attempts of expanding the Kachchhwa territory are very much discernable from the above description.
Calendar no. - 17
Addressed to - Maharaja (Bishan Singh)
Name of the writer - (?)
Dated - 11 Shawwal 1103/13 June 1692
Reg no. - 436/337
Language - Persian

Summary:

Informs that at the death of Saiyyid Qutb, the Maharaja's 'arzdāsh for the jamindari of Tonk has been accepted. Conveys that for the assistance of the Maharaja to manage the rebellions region Saiyyid Shuja has been appointed, and that Maharaja may appoint his servants for the defence of Tonk.

Reports that the Emperor is favourably disposed towards the Maharaja and concessions may be granted. But warns that the Maharaja should do his best to abide by the Imperial order (and not side with Durgadas) for it is only that which will prove helpful.

1. Durgadas Rāthore had at this time returned from Deccan and raided beyond the limits of his territory. WR_17 Zialqada 1103/21 July 1692.
Calendar no. - 18
Addressed to - Maharāja (Bishan Singh)
Name of the writer - not mentioned
Dated - 26 Jamadi II 1104 (Alamgiri)/4 March 1692
Reg no. - 852/580
Language - Persian

Summary:

Conveys Mirza Yār 'Ali Beg's advices to the Maharāja, "the Emperor says that I want that those who comply with all my orders may get promotion. But the appointed (mārūz shuda) do not remember themselves (ie. they misbehave) and act contrary to the Imperial wishes. It was His Majesty (the predecessor ie. Shāhjahān) who used to condone such misdeeds. But I cannot even tolerate the faults (umūr-i qhair sharāi) of the princes, what to talk about others". Khān Jahān Bahādur Zafar Jung Kokaltāsh indulged in certain misdeeds (bidāt) at the sūbedāri of Lāhore. Inspite of his nearness to the Emperor the latter is not happy with him.¹

"When the complaints regarding the collection of rāhdāri on the Imperial highway, illegal exhortion of māl-i-khālisa and the looting of the travellers, reached the Emperor he transferred the Raja to the faujdāri of Islāmābād so that the jats may be reprimanded. The interest of Rajputs and Mughals are interlinked. The Emperor has not

¹ On the 13 August 1693 he had an audience with the Emperor and henceforth was detained at the court till his death in 1697. See M.A. op. cit. p. 217 also M.U. op. cit., I, pp. 812, 813.
seen you and your opponents have repeatedly complained that you are minor in age. The peshkār of Šāista Khān is involved in spreading these news. The Emperor became anxious and suspects that vices will follow wherever you go (i.e., you cannot administer properly).

The gist of what I have been trying to say is that some responsible person has to be appointed as the thānedār of Imperial highway. The chances of profit from fāndārī are numerous and the news regarding the safety of road travels equally fast amongst the nobles, the lacty, the rich and the poor.

"The peshkārs of Šāista Khān due to their personal avarice ill-treated the travellers. Now if such a situation is not created the management of the Raja will become apparent. And when the work continues unhindered for a year or two Raja's good administration will be known".

Reports that it is stated in the hasbūl hukm despatched by Bakhshi ul mulk Bahramand Khān to Āqil Khān that the service of Islāmābād be given to the Maharāja and the latter should keep direct control of the Imperial highway.

Makes his personal suggestions by saying "It would be better if a reliable amin is appointed at gasba Islāmābād by Āqil Khān to maintain a roznāmcha of the
travellers. Not a single dām should be collected from the piyādās as rāhārī. Instead the travellers be provided grams at every station (manzil) Pahār Singh Gaur used to distribute syrup (sherbet) and grams on the Imperial highway. The praises of his deeds reached the Emperor. Though the expenditure will be immense but this being great work will wash off the disrepute of past and future. The procedure must be followed for at least one year. Separate enclosures be constructed outside the sarais, and the sarais should be reserved for the travellers only.\(^1\)

\(^1\) For corroboration see M.A. op. cit., p. 204 also Futūhāt, op. cit., f. 136(a)-137(a).
Calendar no. - 19
Addressed to - Maharaja
Dated - 25th Ramazan, 1104 A.H./30 May 1693 AD
Reg no. - 304
Language - Persian

Summary:

Informs that "According to the parwana-i dargah, an amount of one lakh sixty thousand dams for the pargana Mauzābād (Muizzābād), from the beginning of Kharīf after the transfer (of/from) Khvāja Mīrak to the jagīr of (Rifāt Panāh) Mīr Sāheb Beg, was given to Mughal Khan, the deceased as salary (tankhvāh). The servants of Mīr Sāheb have obtained the parwana in the name of SankhraJ the Maharaja's gumāshta, for the ijara on a four month basis. As the āmil of Rifāt Panāh was not ready to extend the four month ijara (to the Maharaja), thus the mahsul of that place could not be collected till yet. Till the Rabi season four harvests (fasl) have passed and Wizārat Panāh, Muhammmad Amin, the Diwan of Ajmer, as per the parwana from the court (parwana-i datgāhī) has despatched parwana in the name of the Chaudhuries and gānūngos of the said pargana, concerning the villages (of the same pargana). In that parwana, rupees two thousand and two hundred have been laid aside as rent (kirāya) of the jama of the mauja. The talab of two years is four thousand four hundred.
"Mîr Saihûb Beg, who belongs to a big family and is quite close to you, petitioned the Emperor that the sanads of the Imperial mutasaddîs and this parwâna of the Maharâja - who has influence in these villages (mawâzi) are in my hand. At this time I am in trouble and bad condition. An Imperial order was given that this case may be decided by Hamîd-uddîn Khân, the Kotwâl in the presence of the wakîl. Thus the pros and cons of this case were put before the munsif. As per the parwâna of the Maharâja which is in the name of Sânkh Râj it appeared that the mahsûl of Kharîf has been collected with the help of the gumâshtas of Khwâja Mîrak. Its qabz-ul wasûl along with the seal of the Qazi has been sent to the wakîl. The collection of the mahsûl of Râbi is the responsibility of the sarkâr. For that it is being written that your gumâshtâ Bhikâri Dâs is at pargana Châtsu. He be called and after giving the rent of around four months along with expenses, the tashkîhs of the said dams be given to the gumâshtâ, and then to take the qabz-ul wasûl and Râzi nâmâ (acceptance) from him and despatch the same to the Emperor. If he delays, it will not be for the good. Regarding this parwâna, Hamîduddîn Khân said to me that the demand (tassaruf) of Kharîf depends upon the qabz-ul wasûl of Khwâja Mîrak. If the same comes from him then the matter will be dealt accordingly. Since the season of Râbi, the mahsûl reaches the sarkâr of the Maharâja. In fact the gumâshtâ of Mîr Saihûb Beg has no say in that place. Legally Mîrza Mîr Saihûb has to pay the amount
of three seasons. In future the share holder of that pargana Jalaluddin be given the Ijāra. In this fashion the case of the said Mirza will be solved. The Mirza is also one of the close confidents. The Emperor has a ear for such people. And this is not good for Raja ji. I replied that the Maharāja always speaks the truth (ie. I praised you to the Emperor). I said that if it was otherwise, you (Maharāja) would not have sent the sanad through the muddai (agent ?). But from where should I get the Cash ? Apparently in view of the above mentioned parwana, the gumāshta's of the aforesaid Mirza would have taken the amount from Sankhraj. Even I don't know about its details. It is only after consulting you (Maharāja) that I deal this case. After a great deal of discussion a muchalka of four months after was taken from me on condition that the mahsul of 3 season have been collected by the gumāshta of Mirza Mir Saheb from the mauza. The Tumār of receiving it may be demanded as per the Zabta. And after giving the gazažul wasul the money has been taken from the gumāshtās of Raja Saheb, then this will be known from the gazažul wasūl. And if the demand of (mahsul) of 3 seasons is due on your state, then a tumār of the same may be prepared and brought here and accordingly the payment should be made to the above mentioned Mirza. From the season of kharif it should be collected from the wajh ijāra dastūr of Jalaluddin Khan".
In the end conveys that he is sending the copies of the parwāna of the diwān of Ajmer, the parwāna of the Maharāja prepared by Sankhrāj and the copy of the muchalka along with this 'arzdākh.
Aknowledges the Maharaja's parwana dated 27th Jamadi II 1105/16 March 1694 regarding the orders for the assignment of pargana Kho in tankhwa (jāgīr) in lieu of Basawar to the Maharaja and the view of Bakhshi ul mulk and Inayatullah Khan the diwān of the capital city of Akbarabad, that pargana Malāna was better than Basawar.

Reports his knowledge of the above and the fact that the expenditure incurred in pargana Basāwar was to uproot rebels and obtaining enhancement. Fails to understand as to why Bakhshi ul mulk did not request for pargana Basāwar inspite of knowing the fact.  

1. It appears that the Maharaja was anxious to take the jāgīrs of Basāwar for the reason that it was more convenient to tackle the jat rebels from this place rather than Malāna.
Calendar no. - 21
Addressed to - Maharaja (Bishan Singh)
Name of the writer - Megh Raí
Dated - 14th Safar 1105/15 Oct 1694
Reg. no. - 1395
Language - Persian

Summary:

Acknowledges Maharaja's parwana informing that the relatives of Kishna Naruka and brothers of Dil Singh etc., who were mutual friends helped each other. Inspite of constant warnings no payments were made by them (for pargana Hindaun). Reports that the rebels though prepared for a fight were defeated.

Suggests that in case the karori and amín give a different version to the Emperor, the Maharaja should give the above details. Complains that it has become the practice of amín and karori to leave the village in the hands of rebels, and accommodate them when an army is sent to punish them. It should therefore be enquired from them that how much mahsūl has been deposited to the imperial treasury.

1. Naruka was a sub-clan of Rajāwat Kachchhwas. The rebels therefore belong to the clan of the Maharaja.
2. See infra Calendar no. 22.
Calendar no. - 22
Addressed to - Maharāja (Bishan Singh)
Name of the writer - Megh Raj
Dated - 11 Shawwal 1105/5 June 1694
Reg. no. - 440/340
Language - Persian
Summary:

Acknowledges the twelve parwanas written at the end of Sha'aban and beginning of Ramazān concerning the embezzlement by the Maharāja's former wakīl Kesho Rai, managed by him through despatching incomplete details of receipts and disbursement and reconciling the debtors. Assures that he will appoint an amīn to adjudicate the affairs if the accounts are not submitted.

Reports that the details of paibāqi mahals of Asad Khan will be conveyed later and Sohrab Beg will reach the Maharāja.

Informs about the affairs of mahal-i khbalisa being solved as per the letter of Jumlat ul mulk.

Reports that in reply to the Maharāja's fear that the Emperor will believe the versions of selfish people the Emperor has assured to verify the matter before taking any action.

---
1. For detailed discussion see supra Introduction p.
Informs that Mukut (Mukund?) Singh the 'āmil of Jumlat ul Mulk's jagir checked the rebels through the contingent (jamālat) at first then took bribe and released the latter after having lodged complaint against the contingent. Suggests that when Jumlat ul mulk deputes Maharāja with his mutasaddi the Maharāja should report against Mukut Singh and demand replacement of the latter with some other person.
Calendar no. - 23
Addressed to - Maharaja (Bishan Singh)
Name of the writer - not mentioned
Dated - 23 Rabi' II 1105 - 22 Dec. 1694
S.no./Old no. - 847/494
Language - Persian

Summary:

Informs that as per the order of the Maharaja the patta of ijara for pargana Malpur was leased to Dil Singh and sent to the Maharaja. Acknowledges Maharaja's parwana dated 18th Rabi' I 37 RY (17 November 1694) ordering the collection of the revenue of Malpur on three monthly basis. Attributes that the delay was owing to draught (Khusk-sāl/draught) that was worsened by the extortions of the gumāshtas of Dilsingh. Suggests to impose three yearly contract from the next year and not to strive for it at the moment. Reports that Dil Singh had come from Nusratabad alias Sagar to the court in order to make transactions of ijara. Conveys about that the collection of expenses of ijara and despatchment of the concerning patta to the Maharaja also the fixation of instalments on daily basis.

Informs that through the mahzar it came to be known that the āmils of pargana Anupnagar, which is in the jāgīr of the prince have complained to the prince regarding
the looting of grain worth Rs 2000 by the Maharāja's servants. Conveys that they demand the amount from the writer. Reports that Mirza Yār 'Ali Beg has been deputed for an enquiry and he (Mirza Yār 'Ali Beg) demands either the mahzar with the endorsement of diwān-i-sūba or the Maharāja's reply to the allegation. Requests money for the same if collection is made from the jagir. Suggests to investigate the matter and send another mahzar to nullify the charge. ¹

¹. See supra Introduction p. XXIII
Calendar no. - 24
Addressed to - Maharāja (Bishan Singh)
Name of the writer - Megh Raj
Dated - 11 Shawwal 1106/25 May 1695
Reg. no. - 164
Language - Persian

Summary:

Reports that "two years back fifty lakh ḍams of pargana Udehi, Malarna, Toda Bhim etc were remitted (takhfif). I attempted to impress upon Inayat ullah Khan that it is due to the devastation (of crops), lesser hasil (collection) and high prices that the Maharāja wants the extension of remission. The Khan replied that at the lapse of two years the case should be presented before the daftar-i-mutāliba (The accounts office dealing with State demands).

"I contacted Nawāb Jumlat ul mulk through Khwaja Nisbat. The Nawāb demanded four thousand rupees only for fulfilling the requirements (sar anjām-i matālib) as he considers the Rāja as his own son. After much efforts he later conceded to take three thousand rupees.

"The Emperor remained indoors for two days due to Ramazan. On the third day he came out and signed the petition (regarding takhfish). He has ordered for consideratio
of an extension for an additional year. The diwan of the parganas have been instructed to investigate the mahsul. The concerning papers may kindly be despatched to accomplish the case.

Informs about the despatchment of the list of rebels of the village Mahaban to Jumlat ul mulk and a copy to the Maharaja. Says that Mutamad Khan has been ordered to exterminate the rebels untils Mukhtar Khan reaches mustakbar ul Khilafa.

Conveys the news of the assignment of qasba Fatehpur to Sheikh Islam Muhammad and the other (adjoining) mahals to the Maharaja's faujdari.

Requests the Maharaja to provide the details of unnecessary expenditure so that he may give an answer.¹

¹. For comments see supra Introduction p. XVLII
Calendar no. - 25
Addressed to - Maharaja (Bishan Singh)
Name of the writer - Bhawani Das
Dated - 13 Zilhijja 1107/14 July 1696
Reg. no. - 1919
Language - Persian
Summary:

Enquires that since the jagirdars of Malpura alias Lodri are not leasing the jagir (for a longer period) if the Maharaja wishes to ijarra may be taken for three months.¹

Reports that "the news has reached the (Imperial) court that Hari Ram Sahu and Rup Chand the gumashtas of Maharaja are not allowing the amils of the pargana Chatsu to collect the mahsul therefore requests the Maharaja for the appointment of mace bearers to assist the amils of the pargana.

Requests the Maharaja to inform Inayatullah Khan to take muchlaka from him (wakil).² Cautions that sanads addressed to gumashtas might not fall in the hands of the amils of Inayatullah Khan since it will create undue problems.

1. It is to be noted that Malpura was of immense importance to the Maharaja which is discernable from his attempts to acquire at first in tankhwa jagir and now in ijarra for three months.

2. See supra Introduction p.xxiii
SECTION II

CALENDAR OF HINDI 'ARZDASHTS
Calendar no. - 26
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Pancharuli Jagjīwan Dās
Dated - Miti Phalgun Vadi 7, V. S. 1761/7 March 1705
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Says that Maharāja had not been serious about the conferment of naubat upon him (Maharāja). Recalls that when the Maharāja tried, Kesho Rāi's term had been completed and the latter's son was of a minor age. Pleads for the wakālat to be conferred upon him self (writer).

Reports that he goes to visit the prince (Kām Bakhsh) daily and the latter considering him (the writer) the Maharāja's servant, honoured him. Says that he has attended Bakhshi-ul mulk Sadruddīn Muḥammad Khān and Mahram Khān, both of whom have sought requests from the Maharāja (to the Emperor for the conferment of naubat) which they would recommend to the Emperor. Informs that everyone in the court honours him.¹

Reports that Kām Bakhsh offered to confer upon him (writer) a mansab of 300° (?). Conveys that since he felt that he would not be able to serve the Maharāja therefore he did not accept the offer.²

1. See Supra Introduction p. xi
2. Ibid, p. xi
Reports the despatch of Khushāl Chand the peshdaast of Mirza Sadruddīn Muhammad Khān's ārzādsht to the Maharāja and requests for a reply.

Records the closeness of Khwāja (Mahram) with the Emperor, who remained with the Emperor all the time. Says that Hafiz Anwar, and Masūd are privileged and they also have invited requests to be recommended to the Emperor.
Calendar no. - 27
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Panchauli Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Mift Sāwan Vadi 5 V.S. 1762/20 Aug 1705
Language - Hindi
Summary:

Complains that four years have passed since the Maharāja appointed Kesho Rāi as his wakīl. Complains that the latter did not accomplish any work and always misinformed the Maharāja about his efforts to procure naubat for the Maharāja. Also says that the money to be invested for the conferment of naubat was taken home by the wakīl Kesho Rāi. Further adds that at the death of Kesho Rāi, his son was appointed as wakīl. Feels that the new wakīl being a minor does not command any respect in the court and his requests are rejected in front of him. Blames the Maharāja for destroying his work by relying on the acting wakīl.

Goes on to say that naubat has been conferred upon everyone else such as Rāmsingh Hāda and Rāja Dalpat while the Maharaja who is the "sins of Hindus and the court of Amber", and the "lord of big thākurs and mutasaddis", surprisingly has yet to receive naubat.

Reports that "for a long time the diwān and bakhshīs lost ground to the Khwāja. If the court is
convened then only the *diwān* and *bakhshīs* come hence the court is not held. In the whole month, four or five courts were summoned for a duration of two to four *gharīs* and sometimes even when the requests were being read out, the court was adjourned.

Conveys that 'the Khwāja (Mahram) is present at the khwābgāh of the Emperor for the whole day. And Hāfiz Anwar assists the Emperor to sit and stand since the Emperor has been paralyzed. Hāfiz Anwar has been given the title of khidmatgār Khān. The Emperor is much pleased with Hafiz Anwar and has accepted the enhancement, mansab and naubat of the nobles recommended by him.

Finally ends the 'arzdāsh by saying that the task of acquiring the *naubat* he entrusted to him for which he asks the Maharāja to secretly send a *hundi*, atleast a couple of *khilat's* made of *kamkhwāb*, a *parwāna* addressed to him (writer) and a *nishān* of the prince along with a request of the Maharāja to Khidmatgār Khān or Mahram Khān.

1. Also see M.A. op. cit, p. 509.
2. Ibid, p. 506.
Calendar no. - 28
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwandās
Dated - Mangsir Vadi 7 Friday V.S. 1763/14 Dec. 1706
Language - Hindi
Summary:

Thanks the Maharāja for conferment of wakālat to him. Assures that he will get acquainted with the necessary informations.

Informs that Mirza Sadruddīn says that the Maharāja's demand can materialize through the nishān of Bidār Bakht otherwise only nagārā will be assigned.

Reports that a request has been presented at the court that the enemy (marathas) has reached Gujarat hence Chātsu and Mauzābād be guarded by the contingent. Adds that the paibāqī of Sūba Ajmer is offered to the Maharāja on the condition of maintaining a contingent.

Assures that for the Chhota Saheb (Bijay Singh) he will manage mahāl-i watan from the jagīrs assigned to Rāja Rao Singh of Toda Bhīm.
Calendar no. - 29
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Panchauli Jagjīwan Dās
Dated - Baisakh Sudi 10 V.S. 1764/12 May 1707
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Informs that he (writer) has managed to get the title of Mirza Raja, the mansab of 7000/7000 and naubat for the Maharaja by promising Amirul Umara fifty thousand rupees. Congratulates for the same and offers a nazr of 22 muhurs.

Adds that he would make the request for the grant of parganas in watan in a day or two. Asks for the expenses so that Santokh Rām issues a reliable hundi.

Requests for the payment of half the amount (ie. 25,000) to Amirul Umara and says that the rest will be paid later on.

Reports that it was settled that 5000/5000 will be conferred upon the son of Ajīt Singh. Says that the above was made possible by promising Amirul Umara one lakh rupees.

1. See also Akhbārāt, 25 Muharram 1119/7 April 1707.
Calendar no. - 30
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Panchauli Jagjivan Das
Dated - Mitl Phalgun Sudi 12 Mon V.S. 1767/2 March 1710
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Reports that as per the Maharaja's orders, he is in touch with Mahabat Khan and the latter visits Nawab Khan-i Khanan regularly.

Informs that Rustam Dil has succeeded in getting orders issued to maintain a contingent paid in cash (risala-i nagdi) in parganas of Sanbhar, Didwana and Amri. Reports that Nawab Khan-i Khanan and Mahabat Khan had told Bhandari and Bhikhari Das that they had been careful in the affairs of Maharaja but when the latter did not turn up, Rustam Dil took advantage and obtained 10,000 sawars.

Reports the appointment of Mewati (?) to the faujdari of Pur Mandal as per tradition, and grant of 5000 sawars to Nusrat Yar Khan and conferment of the faujdari of Mewat to Shahnawaz Khan.

1. Mahabat Khan was the title of NaIm Khan, the son of Munim Khan. M.U. op. cit. Vol. II, 677.
3. Rustam Dil was the quarter master general.
4. Bhikari Das was the Diwan of Amber.
Conveys the information of the chaotic condition of Mewāt.

Reports that Khān-i Khānān has been informed about the arrival of Maharāja and Ajīt Singh. Requests the Maharāja to reach the court and to leave Ajīt Singh if he delays because the latter's ancestors had always acted in similar manner unlike Maharāja's ancestors who were always in the Emperor's service.¹

Reports the grant of pargana Idar to Rāthore Durgadās along with fifty thousand rupees as loan (musāadat)

Informs the reduction of 500 zāt in the rank of Inder Singh² and enhancement of 500 sawārs to Mukham Singh³ conveys the orders of the Emperor to Subēdār of Akbarābād and Lāhore not to appoint Hindus to subēdārī of the above parganas and those in service to be transferred.⁴

Requests for his salary since it could not be arranged from the hasil of Lāhore and Peshwār - the kharīf harvest had been destroyed by the floods and that of Rābī who being cultivated through taccavi loans. The total hasil amounts to two thousand five hundred rupees out of which eight hundred to nine hundred rupees is the expenditure already incurred.

Complaints that wakīls from Mānsingh's time onwards had lived like nobles,⁵ his monetary condition to the wakīls of Ajīt Singh and Rana.

¹. See Supra Introduction p. XXII.
². Inder Singh was the son of Rao Amar Singh.
³. Mukham Singh was the son of Indar Singh.
⁴. The context of the statement is not clear.
⁵. See Introduction p. VI.
Calendar no. - 31
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Baisakh Vadi 13, V.S. 1768/21 April 1711
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Informs that "Ghaim ram has rendered services (for the Maharaja). He may be conferred mansab and jăgīr as per tradition provided he is given the wakālat of Chunna Sahib."

Says that "when late Maharaja (Bishan Singh) had received the title (of Maharaja) his wakil was conferred horse and saropa. Your reputation is no way inferior to that of the late Maharaja, therefore I request for an elephant."

Requests for a reliable hundi since the shops of Dhaneswar Gujrati had been closed when he went to encash a hundi of two thousand five hundred rupees.

Reports that Farwardi Ahmed Khan Jalabadi and his sons acquired the office of diwān (diwāni) of sūba Ajmer on a payment of seventeen thousand rupees to Raja Sōbha Chand and the faudāri of Sambhar from Muhammad Muqim.

1. Ghaimram was the son in law of Panchauli Jagjiwan Das,
2. For details see Supra Introduction p. xi
3. Ibid.
through the mediation of Nusrat Mar Khan.

Requests for five thousand rupees so that he may repay the amount taken by diwan Bhihari Das from the state of prince Muhammad Azim.

Informs that the nobles of lower rank are paying dawab. Also says that sanads of jagir will be given only when dawab is paid. Queries whether there will be further delay in the payment of dawab in which case he may despatch a muchalka.

Asks about the arguments to be presented in reply to the petition filed at the court by the jagirdars of Lalsonth. 

1. This seems to be another reference of Jai Singh harassing the neighbouring jagirdars.
Informs that Sah Nainsukh had written that he had arranged with Asafudaula for the faujdāri of Mathura to be assigned to Kunwar Chumna Sahib on the payment two thousand to four thousand rupees to Asafudaula. Says that he conveyed this to Raja Sābha Chand, who said that "no work can be accomplished without the permission of Amīrul 'Umara."

Reports that I have conveyed your demands to Amīrul 'Umara. He has demanded money for making arrangements (muḥāmsāzi). Write to me the demands you wish to present. The Nawāb (Amīrul 'Umara) will work only when he is paid the desired amount. If the mansab of 7000/7000 is conferred then only we can pay whatever he wishes, whereas for the faujdāri of Mathura send any amount you wish to give. Though the assignment of pargana Deoli Sanchāri, Malpura, Tonk or Khohri would be preferrable. You therefore kindly keep these points in view and send the reply. Nawāb Amīrul 'Umara is very close to the Emperor, and Raja Sābha
Chand is adviser of Zulfiqār Khān. If you send the desired amount then the work is expected to be accomplished. It would be better if these tasks are dealt within four or five days.

Requests for the amount of *ijāra* due to the *jāgirdārs* of Lalsoth and Bhim (Toda Bhim).

Informs that "as per tradition a hundi worth ten thousand rupees and forty thousand rupees was issued as the *tan* of the old and new *jāgīr*. Out of which five thousand rupees were accepted by the *gumāshta* of Kharagsen Nathāram. A hundi was to be drawn from the *dukan* of Dhaneswar Gujarati who declared bankruptcy. Dhola Mahasingh another money lender refused to encash the hundi⁹ therefore it has been sent to you. I am hopeful that the hundi of the remaining amount will be issued from reliable *sahukar* so that the amount is sent for the preparation of *parwana* without delay."

Informs that Amirul 'Umara has asked not to refrain from the payment of *dawāb*. Requests for the payment of the same.

---

1. See Supra Introduction p. Xii
Calendar no. - 33
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Panchauli Jagjiwan Dās
Dated - Sawan Vadi 2 1768/5 Aug 1711
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Informs that "on Sawan Vadi 2/5 Aug Raja Subha Chand complained to me that 'Maharaja has not removed thana from Sambhar as yet, neither has he given the revenue of the jagirdārs of Mewāt, Akbarābad and Ajmer even then he submits petition for enhancement and jagir. Ajit Singh is safe since he is away while you are only 80 kos away from Jahanabad. You are staking your watan without any reason. The Nawāb (Amīrul 'Umara) says that 'Rāja Rām Singh and Nawāb Asafudaula had become brothers by exchanging turbans and I (Nawāb Amīrul 'Umara) and Kunwar Kishan Singh¹ had also become brothers. You (Jai Singh) have been granted mansab and title keeping in view the above facts. You are considered to be the grandson 'even then you are creating problems."²

We have been requesting you since last four months to stop the non-cooperative activities. Remove your thānas from Sambhar and allow the jagirdārs to take charge of their jagirs. The late Mirza Rāja (Jai Singh) and Rām Singh

¹. Kunwar Kishan Singh was the son of Rāja Rām Singh, M.A., p.84.

². For corroboration see letter of Nawāb Asād Khān to Subedār of Ajmer dated 11 Safar 1121/21 April 1709.
had wished you to be in the Emperors service, fulfil their wish and get whatever you want from the Emperor in lieu of it. If you do not evacuate Sāmbhar and give revenue to jāqīrdārs then we also would not take any interest in your work. Whatever happens then you will have to be prepared for it. The Emperor has given you mansab, title and jāqīr in spite of which you remain unfriendly".

Reports the despatchment of Imperial farman through Shāh Beg and Mirza Qādri by Amīrul 'Umarā. Requests to convince the couriers about his (Mahārāja's) intentions since Amīrul 'Umarā has received the complaints from Sāmbhar.
Calendar no. - 34
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Kartik vadi 14 V.S. 1768/26 Oct 1711
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Informs that "Bal Kishan Mahajan the native of Mauza Dhaula, pargana Manoharpur had gone to Raj Sartal for a day Nirbhai Singh the thanedar of Atela (bhabra) and Piragpur caught him from there (Raj Sartal) and imprisoned him.

"Raja Sobha Chand wrote to me that I should write you to instruct Nirbhai Singh to release Bal Kishan Mahajan."

"The brother of Bal Kishan says that the mutasaddis of our state have fixed eight thousand rupees for his release. Raja Sobha Chand asked me to write (to you) about this also. He has also asked for a reduction on the above head (bab)".
Summary:

Reports that on the occasion of Diwali the Prince filed a petition to the Emperor, which the Emperor signed. Provides the details as follows.

"The faujdāri of Sorath is agreed to be given to Maharājā' Ajit Singh".

"You are assigned the faujdāri of Ahmedabad guhāra. The place is 20 kos away from Pirāg across the Ganges and is the territory of Basant zamindār. Presently his son is ruling there since Basant has died. He is rebellious and does not give the 'amal to the subedār. There are some other zamindārs also of this type.

"The bakshī of Maharājā Ajit Singh had requested for his (Ajit Singh's) enhancement which was accepted.

"The request of the enhancement of Maharājā Ajit Singh son (Kunwar) and Kunwar Chimma Sahib was sent to the Emperor which will be signed hopefully."
"Hidayat ullah Khan had requested for the talab of your biradar and that of Ajit Singh, on which Batsar is assigned to Ajit Singh and Mauzabad to you.

Reports that the sanads of Gopal Singh's mansab and jagir has been issued."
Calendar no. - 36
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Panchauli Jagjīwan Dās
Dated - Kārtik Sudi 6 V.S. 1768/2 Nov 1711
Language - Hindi
Summary:

Reports that Shāh Qudratullāh expects both the
Rajas, Jai Singh and Ajit Singh to help Muḥammad Amin
Khān since Guru (Banda Bahādur) has planned to come to Makhar.

Conveys that Shāh Qudratullāh informed Bhandāri
that one lakh rupees each should be sent from both the Rajās
as Nazr, out of which sixty thousand rupees each will be
accepted as the peshkash of the Emperor and forty thousand
rupees as peshkash of Prince (Sahib-i alam). Requests for
the same.

Acknowledges the parwana with special seal
ordering the bringing of surety from Purohit Syām Rām
for the ijāra of pargana Khohri. Informs that the ijāra
is settled from kharīf to four months of rabi. Requests
that if the revenue of rabi has been realized extra
then it should be returned to Anup Singh as per the
conditions in the tāmār. Asks for surety for Khohri and
Jaitpur.

Informs about the imposition of dawāb from
zilqād.
Calendar no. - 37
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjīwan Dās
Dated - Māgh Vadi 3 V.S. 1768/30 Jan 1711
Language - Hindi

Informs that 'Shāh Qudratullāh' has instructed Maharāja (you) to come to the (imperial) court from Amber. The prince (Azim ush shan) has managed to delay this issue, it is therefore advisable to come in the meantime. The mutasaddis will manage your state in your absence. Please come immediately since our betterment depends upon the will of the Prince and the Emperor.

Reports that the parwāns addressed to Muhammad Muqīm, the diwān of Ajmer and Nusrat Yār Khān have been delivered to Asaftuddaula for his seal.

Informs the exemption from branding (dāgh wa tasīha).

Conveys the complaints of footmen (piyāda), clerks (naursandas) of audit office (mustauḍi), and the officials of property (tassarruf) and distribution of the

2. Jai Singh was discontented for he and Ajit Singh were not appointed to Gujarat and Mālwa. He stayed for nine months in Karnāl from Dec 1710 onwards. V.V. Vol.2, pt. 3, pp. 948.
assessment of revenue (tagṣīm) for not being paid the monthly cash payment. Says that we ought to be careful about these men on whom we are dependent and who have been receiving salary for the last hundred years.

Reports the confirmation of the grant of a conditional (mashrūt) jāgīr in Ahmedabad-guhara.

Informs that mahals of Khandā Khirni will be requested for.

Reports that 'Shivī jārādār' has claimed the amount of dawāb from the office of superintendent of fodder (kachehri darogha khurāk). He appealed that an amount of Rs. 7000 was in arrears when Megh Rāj and Kesho Rāi officiated (as wakīl) during the reign of Aurangzeb and it had then been decided to pay the amount on instalments of Rs 300 per month. He could receive only two such instalments when Aurangzeb died. After Aurangzeb's death he received orders to get the amount. The case was later transferred to Ibrahim Khan who has got the sanad with the seal of Kesho Rai for the arrears of dawāb to be collected in Khelna. I request you to pay the remaining amount of dawāb to him.

Complains for not receiving loan and expenses (of the court). Acknowledges the receipt of his salary from the stipend (ulufa) of the fort of Peshawar.

Reports the resignation of mutasaddi of the Pura of Peshawar.
Calendar no. - 38
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Dās
Dated - Phālgun Sudi 1, V.S. 1768/23 Feb 1711
Language - Hindi
Summary:


Amirul Umara and Chin Qulich Khān went to console the princes (Begs) and princesses (Begums). They arrested Hidayat Kesh Khān the wakil of Kām Bakhsh.

"On the same day Sultan Nazar brought a slab of sandal wood. The coffin of the Emperor is being prepared from it."

"Azim ush shan has ordered the bakhshis to organize the forces for war. Today Azim us shan will reach (Lahore)."

1. Karwar Khān gives 20 Muharram 1124/27 Feb. 1712 as the date of Emperor's death which he says was caused by enlargement of spleen. See Tazkirat-us Salātin chaghta, op. cit., pp. 143-144.

2. Though the body was prepared for burial and laid on a bier, it lay unburied until the succession of the throne had been decided. Ibid., p. 143-147.
Calendar no. - 39
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Panchauli Jagjīwan Dās
Dated - Phālgun Sudi 10 1768/7 April 1712
Language - Hindi
Summary:

Informs that "Jahāndār Shah, Jahān Shāh and Rafi ʿush shān collectively attacked Azīm ʿush shān on Phālgun Vadi 10, Thursday 1769/23 March 1712. Canons were used extensively. After the third pahar some say (prince) Azīm has died others maintain that he has fled away. (His son) Muhammad Karīm was killed (in the battle). The news is that Rāja Bahādur1, Mahabat Khān, Hamiduddin Khān2 and Shahnawāz Khān3 have also been killed.4

"Azīm’s house was looted and the top-khana and treasury was taken over by Jahandar Shah. The naubat of victory was played at Azīm’s palace. The news of the night was that the sawars are alert, cannons are ready and the city is acknowledging the victory of Jahandār Shāh over Azīm."5

1. Rāja Bahādur was the title of Rāj Singh of Kīshangarh M.U. op.cit., Vol. II, p.220.
4. The wakil here seems to be basing purely on rumours for we know that Hamiduddin survived the war of succession and in his writing at Muhammed Shāh’s reign. See M.U. op.cit., Vol. I, p.611.
"Let us see whether the remaining three princes accept some treaty or fight to decide the issue. Whatever the news I will let you know".
Calendar no. - 40
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Panchauli Jagjiwan Dās
Dated - Chaitra Vadi 9 V.S. 1769/16 April 1712
Language - Hindi
Summary:

Informs that Nawāb Amīrul Umara took him to Emperor’s presence in the tasbih khāna and he (wakīl) presented five muhurs. Provides the details of wājīb ul ārz accepted by the Emperor as follows:

Congratulates (the Maharāja) for the confirmation of the little of Sawai, and the mansab of 7000/7000.¹

Reports that "on Chaitra Vadi 5, before the execution of Azim uš shān, negotiations were made for about ten days. On this date, Jāhān Shāh sent a message that the mulk and booty be distributed as per the tradition of the sons of Timur. Later Jahanār Shāh was killed along with one of his son. Two younger sons of Jahān Shāh were arrested".

"Jahanār Shāh and Rafiush Shān later entered the palace with great rejoicing. On the night of the same day Jahanār Shāh sent a message to Rafi uš shān that

¹ In the above lines the wakīl is narrating the details of the events just before his writing the ḍāta in the lines to follow he gives the past events.

Also note that V.S. Bhatnagar in Life and Times of Sawai Jai Singh gives a later evidence (WR 1713) for conferment of title see p. 105
'hitherto Kabul had been with you. I wish you to either take east (purab), which was formerly with Jahan Shān1 or South (Dakhin). Rafi ush shān replied that 'God has discriminated man from man by bestowing kingship. Hence the battle will take place at the time of morning prayer. The arsenal remained active for the whole night. After some time both Jahandar Shah and Rafi ush shan rode to their destination and fought with both gun and arrow'. 2

"On Chait Vadi 7 1769/14 April Monday 1712 two ghari at the day break army of Rafi ush shan hastened to the battle field. So long as Rafi ush shan continued shooting arrows he was safe but later he himself was hit by an arrow and was killed. His elder son Sultan Ibrahim was also killed while the two younger sons were arrested. Thus after executing the elder sons of the three princes (Jahān Shāh, Azimushān and Rafi ush shān) now Jahandār Shāh has become the Emperor and occupied the throne'. 3

1. According to Ibrat Namah South was given to Jahan Shāh. See Qasim Lahori, Ibrat Namah, MS. Br Mus. Add 26245, Rotograph (AMU) no. 6 - pp 42(a)-49(a).

2. For a different and more picturesque description see Tazkirat-us Salatin-i chaghta, op. cit., p. 150-157.

3. The date provided by Yahya Khan for the above battle is 19 Safar 1123/8 April 1712 which is quite near to the date WR. See Yahya Khan, Tazkirat ul Muluk, IOL, no. 1147, rotograph copy, A.M.U. no. 81. f. 118(a). J.N. Sarkar in his footnote to Later Mughals p. 184 says that the year in Tazkirat ul muluk should be 1124 ie. 1712-1713.
“Please send money for the darbār kharch either to (Bhikhari) Das or the mutassadi along with some favours for myself for having secured mansab and title for you.

Reports that he pleaded Ajit Singh case at the court. Complains that inspite of having secured Jodhpur, title and mansab for Ajit Singh he was removed from the wakalat of Jodhpur by Ajit Singh.¹

Continues with the aftermath of the battle by saying ‘Amirul Uma ra was hit by an arrow in the head. Rustam Dil Khan and Mukhlis Khan were beheaded. Orders were issued by the Emperor to get the news of those persons who had fled away with Azim us Shān, Jahan Shāh and Rafi USH Shān.

¹ See supra Introduction p.xiii.
Calendar no. - 41
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjivan Das
Dated - Jyestha Vadi 1 V.S. 1769 /21 June 1712
Language - Hindi

Informs that Prince 'Aizzuddin has been conferred saropa, horse, elephant, jewellery and rupees one crore and despatched with 50,000 sawārs to reprimand Farrukh Siyar.¹

Reports that "hundis of ten thousand rupees were issued from Lahore on Delhi and were despatched with the men accompanying the coffin of the (late) Emperor (Bahadur Shāh).² The hundis were drawn on three banker's houses (dukan) in Delhi. Kharagsen Hāthirām who was drawn on for five thousand rupees kept on postponing payment. Dhola Mahasingh, another money lender refused to give the amount of two and a half thousand rupees, since the Maharaja had not repaid a previous loan, he also threatened that if the amount was not returned he will charge gunahgāri (penal interest). The third money lender was absent and the bohra looking after his shop refused to honour the hundi.

¹. For details see Muntakhab ul lubab, op. cit., II, p. 698.
². On 11 April 1712 the coffin was despatched to Delhi under the charge of Bibi Mihir Parwar the Emperor's widow and Chin Quilich Muhammed Khan. It arrived at Delhi on the 15 May 1712, where it was buried near the shrine of Qutubuddin Kākī. See Qasim, Ibratnama, op. cit., f.43 (a)-(b).
'Another hundi of one thousand rupees was sent for my salary by a gumāshta had fled and the sarrāfs (bankers) were not ready to honour it'.

Informs that "Amirul Umara, Khan-i Dauran, who is the bakhshi II, Hāfizullah Khan the third bakhshi, Tarbiyat Khan, Ali Mardan Khan, the subedar of Lahore, Zabardast Khan and his sons, Ali Murad Khan the nāib subedar Multan, Khan-i Jahān Bahadur, Raja Gopal Singh Shadoriya, Bahramand Khan, the darogha-i qurzbardār, Daud Khan the subedar Deccan, Inayatullah Khan, the subedar Kashmir, Nasir Khan, subedar Kabul, Husain Khan, nāib subedar. Thatta have paid dawāb at the rate of one crore dāms each for the maintenance of five elephants as per the custom under Aurangzeb".

1. See supra Introduction p. xix-xx
2. See Supra Introduction p. xviii
Calendar no. - 42
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Panchauli Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Asarh Vadi 5 V.S. 1769/12 July 1712
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Congratulations for the restoration of Chimna Sahib's (Vijay Singh) watan jagir (of?).

Reports that the towns of the entire Empire (mumalik-i mahrusa) have been restored (to khalsa?). The parwana has been prepared in the office of khalisa and has been despatched for the seal of Asafudaulah.

Informs about the despatchment of siyaha of mansab of 7000/7000 and expects sanads from bakshis.

Conveys that the nawisanda of Ajit Singh maintained at Rs 10 per is not welcomed at the court.

Reports that Nawab (Amirul Umara) says that favours will be granted to the Maharaja when he presents himself at the court.

Informs that "Ikhlas Khan, the diwan-i tan has a village of haveli Ajmer in his jagir. His gumasta (agent) has complained that Maharaja's (your) mutasaddis have collected revenue (tahsil) from the jagirs of Ikhlas Khan and other jagirdars. The people of the
place had pleaded a lot but in vain. The mutasaddis of Ikhlas Khan want the jagir to be vacated otherwise the servant (writer) will be arrested in order to get back the revenue. On hearing the news, the Nawab (Amirul umara) ordered you to remove the thana and to give the amal of the jagirdars and the revenue collected from the people. Ikhlas Khan is the diwan-i tan, we have contact him for our jagir hence he should be pleased, instead of looting his jagir. If you are unfriendly to the jagirdars then the thanas will be lost. If the allegation is wrong then send a mahzar with the seal of the diwan since the tumar of Qazi and Chowdhury's seal is not accepted.

Further says that 'Muhammad is a mansabdar, who is assigned a jagir in Mauzabad amounting one lakh and many thousand dams for a duration of one year. He is collecting the revenue assigned to him by force. Sadiq Muhammad the naib of Asafudaula supports him. It is therefore suggested to return the hasil back along with the agreement of the people from whom the revenue was collected because it has to be shown to the Emperor.'

Informs that 'the Emperor went to Badli on Asarh Vadi 2/9 July, Amirul Umara (Zulfiqar Khan) and

1. See Supra Introduction p. xxiii
2. See Supra Introduction p. xxiv
Nawāb Asafudaula paid respect to him. The elder Nawāb presented him 1000 muhur as nazr and scattered 1000 muhur on the occasion. The Emperor was very much pleased and conferred a saropa of Kamkhwāb and allowed Amirul Umara to sit next to him.

Reports that "Rs 5,500 were drawn from the dukān of Kharag Sen Bazu Rām and Dhaneswar Gujrati. The amount included my rozgar. and Rs4,000 were to be paid to the piyādas. The details will be known to you through the receipts of disbursement.

Requests to send Ajit Singh to the royal presence and receive the sanad of the mansab of 7000/7000, title and watan.
Informs that 'on the 4 Jamadi I /10 July (1712) the Emperor held a celebration. Begam Imtiaz Mahal sat near the throne formerly used by Alamgir. Below her stood the nobles. The hall of diwan-i Aam has a space that could be covered by a hundred pillars. The tent was of zar-bakhtār (made of iron) and pearls. When the Emperor sat on the throne made by Shahjahan in nine crores, Nawab Asafudaula, Nawab Amirul Umara and all other nobles offered nazr. Nawab Amirul Umara presented a flower made of muhur, pearls and churmi/ (?). The Emperor conferred saropa khas on Nawab Asafudaula and Nawab Amirul Umara. A necklace and smarani of pearls was put around the neck of Amirul Umara by the Emperor himself. The Emperor then said to Nawab Asafudaula 'your son is very competent and has fought well in the war of sucession (jang-i sultān)'. Khān-i Jahān

1. Imtiaz Mahal was the title of Lal Kunwar a concubine of Jahandar Shah. She exercised much influence at the court. See Muntakhab ul lubab op.cit., p. 689.

2. This seems to be a reference to the peacock throne if Shahjahan, but the cost is highly exaggerated. The throne in fact was prepared in Rs one lakh. For details see Badshahnama, Vol. II, p. 59.
Bahādur (Muhammad Muḥsin) was also conferred saropa khas and necklace of pearls.

Reports the despatchment of a palanquin and farman by Amirul Umara to the Maharaja.

Recommends Mohan Das Nat for Maharaja's service.

Agrees to substitute Gulal Chand (the wakīl of Ajit Singh).
Calendar no. - 44
Addressed to - Mirza Raja Jai Singh Sawai
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - ? (was received at Amber court on Miti Bhadva Vadi 13 1769/15 Sept 1712.
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Informs that "The Emperor honoured Amirul Umara by staying at this palace for two, three days and also held the darbar there. He remained there in the night also. Nawab Asafudaula also stayed with Amirul Umara. On the third day the Emperor returned from there". ¹

Reports that 'Farrukh Siyar conferred upon Timur Beg the title of Ghaziuddin Khan and the mansab of 7000 zat.² He (Farrukh Siyar) ordered Timur Beg to fetch the treasure from Bengal and Orrisa. Accordingly Timur Beg went there. Murshid Quli Khan the diwan of Bengal defeated the army of Timur Beg and arrested him. He (Murshid Quli Khan) then despatched a hundi of Rs five lakh from the treasure of Bengal".³

¹ For corroboration See Jauhar-i Samsam, 35(b) Cf. Parties and Politics, op. cit., p. 68.
³ So far as we know on the authority of Khāfi Khan that Farrukh Siyar had authorized Abdullāh Khan to expend the Bengal treasure on the enlistment of troops and Abdullāh Khan was successful in accomplishing the task. Muntakhab ul lubab, op.cit., II, p. 711.
Informs about the conferment of mansab and jagir upon Abdullah Khan¹.

Further says that Chabil Dās² the brother of Ṡīrā (illegible) was sent to Chabil Dās to settle the arrangements of Chabil Dās's jagir and to fetch the treasure (which had come from Bengal). Chabil Dās fled away and the treasure was brought to Amir-ul Umara³.

The wakil then goes on to say that "Muhammad Amin Khan had written to Nawab Amirul Umara that 'Guru's (Banda Bahadur's) men have fortified themselves at Sadhaura near the Emperor's camp. I (Amin Khan) went with my contingent to fight them. Guru's men were killed, now I will go to Lohgarh and arrest the Guru.'"

Informs that Daud Khan's diwan came from Deccan.

1. The above favours were conferred upon Abdullah Khan when Jahandār Shāh came to know about the defeat of Abdūl Ghaffar by Abdullah Khan to secure treasure. The latter however joined Farrukh Siyar. Ibid, II, p. 714.

2. Chabil Dās 'alias Chabila Ram was a Nagar Brāhman of Gujrat. Muntakhab ul lubab, op. cit., p. 728.

3. This evidence is not borne out from contemporary account wherein Aizzuddin demanded the treasury of Bengal from Chabila Ram, who instead escaped with the treasury to Farrukh Siyar. See Muntakhab ul lubab, op. cit., Vol. II, p. 698.

with the peshkash of the zamindārs of Deccan namely Rani of Bednur, Raja of Sondha, Raja of Chanda and Chandi, Chandāwal etc., and met Amirul Umara. It is heard that he brought a hundi of Rupees fifty lakh for the treasury of the Emperor along with hundred elephant and jewellery. He has also brought the treasure from the jagir of Amirul Umara which is in Deccan. Amirul Umara gave him a Saropa.

"The 'arzdāsh of subedar of Kabul was received at the court, he acknowledges the receipt of rupees ten lakh, but then the pathans are demanding rupees thirty lakh. The balance of Rupees twenty lakh was therefore despatched.

While providing the details of ijāra writes "According to your orders the jagir of Amirul Umara is taken in your ijāra. The patta has been received. The acceptance was sent through the signature of Duli Chand to Sah Nain Sukh. Please send the seal so that it may be fixed on the acceptance. All the nobles demand the surety Hargobind Rai of Panipat.

"The patta of Shujaat Khan is leased from Kharif.

"The Ijara of pargana Amarsar and pargana Bhairano is granted on three year basis. The expenditure on the mutasaddis is half monthly.
"Pargana Nagina Sarkar Tijāra is leased on two monthly basis with half monthly expenditure on mulasaddis.

"The jagir of Ikhlas Khan is in pargana Mahmudabad alias Ghazi ka thanait is leased to Wali Muhammad."

"The patta of ijara for the jagir of Hasan Ali and Chaghta Khan is prepared in your name, for seventy lakh dams in pargana Lalsoth on three monthly basis."

"The mutasaddi of Shāh Nain Sukh requested for forty thousand rupees as his expenses from the ijāra. It has been settled that he will get Rs. 2000 and will arrange for nānkar, inām and mughaddami rights for you."

"Ghdsi Ram Hidayat Kesh Khan, the waqf nigar kul has been assigned the ijāra of pargana Mojpur, Sarkar Akbarabad on three monthly basis.

The patta of ijāra of Jaitpur has been prepared in the name of Baisi Singh.

The jagir of Jamal Muhammad etc mansabdars is leased four lakh dams in Banehta on three monthly basis and the expenditure of mutasaddis is half monthly.

"The jagir of Prince Aizzuddin, Khān-i Jahān Bahadur, and his son, Azam Khan Bahadur, Khān-i Dāuran and his son are being contacted for the ijāra. The mutasaddi
of Khan-i Jahan Bahadur has agreed on the promise of giving him half monthly expenses. He has convinced Khan-i Jahan Bahadur to lease his parganas.

"The jagirs of Khan-i Jahan Bahadur extend from Akbarabad to Mewat, therefore he should not be antagonized. The holders of other smaller jagirs near the watan will readily agree to give them to us on ijara once Khan-i Jahan's jagir are taken on ijara."

"Those who are in imperial service, they are acquiring whichever jagir they can get in ijara. If you want to serve the Emperor then take Jaitarangna on ijara so that it remains in control (tassarruf) for three years. The acquisition of areas contiguous to the watan should be given first priority otherwise some other noble might avail of the opportunity to obtain them in ijara." 1

1. See supra Introduction p.xix
Reports that according to Maharāja's order he has been trying to obtain ijaras. The jagirdārs who were leasing out their jagīr demand the zamini of the sarrāf of Panipat.

Informs that for obtaining the mahāls of Kbohri etc., the jagīr of Azam Khān for you, Hirday Ram the diwān of Azam Khān was hitherto contacted but now the mutasaddis who contacted him refuse to do so."

Mentions the parganas he has been trying for as follows, perozpur of pargana Jhar etc and mahāl of Mewat which are in the jagīr of Prince Aizzuddin, also Rewari, Paothi etc, the jagīr of Khān-i Jahān Bahadur. Records his attempts for Ghāzi ka thāna and the jagīr of Khān-i Dauran Bahadur.

Further says that the pargana Mojpur sarkār Akbarabad worth three lakh fifty five thousand dams has

1. Azam Khān was the elder brother of Kokaltash Khān. For details see M.U. op. cit. I, pp. 817-819.
2. The title of Ali Murad Kokaltash Khan. He was the foster brother of Jahāndār Shāh. M.U. op.cit., I, 817-819.
3. The title of Khwaja Hasan, who held the mansab of 8000/8000. He was brother in law of Kokaltash Khān M.U., op. cit., I, p. 817.
been taken for three months since there is no possibility of getting the same in jagir.

Informs that "Hamid Khan Bahadur, the younger brother of Ghaziuddin Khan who had pargana Mojpur in his jagir during the reign of Emperor Bahadur Shah had become the subedar. Later he had rebelled. Now, since a long time, he is close to the Emperor. He called me and said he will mediate to settle the case of the two Rajas. Uptil now Amirul Umara had mediated for us, I am confident that Amirul Umara will plead our case in an appropriate manner".
Calendar no. - 46
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Panchauli Jagjīwan Das
Dated - Paush Sudi 6 1769/24 Jan 1712
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Congratulates for the pargana (name not given) being restored in the jāqir of Maharajas birādari after a gap of fifty years, and remission of the abatement from revenue of pargana Chātsu and Dausa.

Informs that the petition for the assignment of pargana Banehti, Uniyāra, Nāgar, Sarsop, Panklāt and Phāgwi has been given to Bikhari Das.

Reports that "the marriage of my son in Phālgun and you (Maharāja) are acquainted with my problems. Previously Rāja Udot Singh had arranged for the marriage of my daughter in Khelna and had given her rupees fifty thousand. For the second daughter Pratāp Singh, the brother of Rājā ji gave rupees twenty thousand. Now I have no wakālat other than yours. Kindly send the remaining pay (talab) and expenses (jama kharch) along with loan (musa'dat)."¹

¹. For a detailed discussion see supra Introduction p. xii.
Calendar no. - 47
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Magh Vadi 7 V.S. 1769/7 Feb 1713
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Mentions the 'arzdašt of Nawab Asafudaula, presented to the Emperor recording, "Muizuddin (Jahandar Shâh) and Zulfiqâr Khân had come (to my house). I have arrested Muizuddin in Salimgarh and Zulfiqâr Khân in the fort (?). I am now waiting for imperial order."¹

Reports that "on Wednesday, His Majesty went to the mausoleum of Emperor Shâhjahan. On the way the people of the city (Agra) petitioned for the abolition of jâziya. Mahant Châbilâ Ram pleaded for the confirmation of the orders for remittance. Thereupon the Emperor ordered the remittance of jâziya. He also remitted the collection of grain throughout the imperial dominion and necessary orders were given to reduce the price of grain".²

1. It is true that Asafudaula caused the imprisonment of Jahandar Shah however his ill intentions towards his son Zulfiqar Khân are unlikely. He in fact took Zulfiqar Khân to seek pardon from the Emperor. See Mirza Muhammad bin Muttamad Khan Ibrat namah, M.S. Bankipur vii no.623. Rotograph (A. M.U.) no. 213, ff. 150(a), 160(a)-162(b). Also infra calendar no. - 48.


¹ Shâhnâma-i Munawwar Kalam.
Calendar no. - 46
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjīwan Dās
Dated - Phalgun Sudi 2 1769/16 March 1713
Language - Hindi

Summary:
Conveys diwān Tularam's attempts to appease Nawāb Hasan 'Ali Khān.

Informs that "All the mutasaddīs (of the court) were summoned by the Emperor and were granted saropa. Gulāl Chand, Khānāzad (wakīl himself) and other Rājputs presented Rupees five each as nazr to the Emperor. Maharaja Ajit Singh has also sent one hundred muhur and one thousand rupees as nazr".

Reports the annoyance of Nawāb Hasan 'Ali on Maharāja's establishing thanas in the vicinity of Ajmer.

Informs that, "Abdullah Khān was conferred wizārat, along with saropa, Kalghi (an ornament on the turban) necklace of pearls and jewelled inkpot.

"Hasan 'Ali Khān was appointed as Mīr Bakhshī and Kalghi etc were conferred upon him. He was presented two muhurs each by the mutasaddīs and seven hundred rupees each by the wakīl.

"Taqārub Khān has been appointed Khān-i Sāman vide Sādullah Khān and given saropa."
"Lutfullah Khan is very close to Abdullah Khan and the former's brother also has good relations with Hasan 'Ali Khan."

"The Emperor has appointed Raja Chabila Ram as dīwān-i Khālis while Abdullah Khan has promised Lutfullah Khan for the same post.\(^1\)

"On Magha Vadi 2/2 Feb (1713) former Amīrul Umarā (Zulfīqār Khān) and Asafudaula went along with Taqarub Khān to Nawāb Hasan 'Ali Khān and offered one elephant and four horses to him. They also presented one thousand mūhur and two thousand rupees to the Emperor. The Emperor gave saropa. When the Emperor visited the locality of Khizrābād he asked Asafudaulah to leave him (Emperor) and Zulfīqār Khan to exchange views. In the afternoon, Zulfīqār Khān was arrested.\(^2\)

A mahzar has been issued recording the charges against Mu'izuddin. It has been settled that he will be executed.

---


2. See Mirza Muhammad, Ibrat Nama op. cit., ff. 163(a)-166(b).
Informs that some supporters of Āzam Shāh have been appointed the dārogha of mashāl khāna and they have been ordered to behead Muizuddin and Amirul Umara.

"Zulfiqār Khān was executed in the night of Magh Vadi 2 1769/2 Feb 1713 in front of the Naggar Khāna. The body is lying there with the head separated."

"Muizuddin was arrested from Jahanābād and brought with chains through the city to the Emperor. He was executed in the Chusal khāna his corpse lying on an elephant in front of naggar khāna. After his execution the Emperor ordered to beat the drums (naubat). Let us see what is done with Asafudaula and Aizzuddin".

---

2. It is to be noted for narrating the above account, Jagjīwan Dās uses the name of Jahāndār Shāh and not his title.

3. For corroborative evidence. See Tāzkiyat-us-Salātīn-i Chaghta, op. cit., pp. 175-76.
Provides the details of appointments by informing "Nawab Hasan 'Ali Khan had been adamant, that the amini of the faujdarī and the paibāgi of Sambhar should not be assigned to Nusrat Yar Khan."

"Abdullah Khan had not been pleased with the appointment of Chabela Ram as diwān of Khālīsa hence he was transferred. Abdullah Khan then approached the Emperor and consequently Mutamad Khan 'Azamshāhi, the diwān of Jahān Shāh was granted the diwāni of the khālīsa."

"It is heard that the nephew of Chabela Ram has been transferred from the post of Buyūtāt. Now someone of Abdullah Khan's birādāri will be given the post."

"Lutfullah Khan has been granted the diwānī of tan, Rai Naunidh has become the peshkār of diwān-i tan;"

1. Nusrat Yar Khan had a personal grudge against Abdullah Khan and was a particular friend of Khan-i Dauran. See Siyar ul Mutakhirīn of Parties and Politics, op. cit, p. 161.

Rai GajSingh has become the **peshkar** of diwan-i khalisa; Rai. Naunidh's son had been the navis (?) and he retains the post."

"Mîr Bakhshi is Hasan 'Ali Kân; second bakhshi is Muhammad Amin Kân and third bakhshi is Afrâsiyâb Kân.¹"

"On phalgun Vadi 10/15 March Rai Khushhâl Chand become the **peshkâr** of Mîr Bakhshi. Gulâb Râi, the son of Khushhâl Chand become the **peshkâr** of second bakhshi. Bhagwant Râi is made the **peshkâr** of third bakhshi."

"Ghâziuddin Kân has died, his son had requested for the title of Ghâziuddin, instead he was given the title of Kân-i Kânân, Mîr Ghâzi, who was with the Emperor in the east (purab) had been given the title of Ghâziuddin and he retains it."

"Bahramand Kân the nephew of Zulfiqâr Kân was in prison, his house has been confiscated."

"Itiqâd Kân, the grandson of Asafudaula has fled away. His whereabouts are unknown."

---

¹ Khâfi Kân says that the third bakhshi was Ghâziuddin Kân. See Ibdî. According to Yahya Kân Ghâziuddin Kân was the Mîr Atash. See Ta'zkirat ultr Mulûk, op.cit. p. 122(a).
Calendar no. - 51
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjīwan Dās
Dated - Baisakh Sudi 1, V.S. 1770/12 May 1713
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Informs that the petition of the enhancement of 1000/1000 and fifty lakh dams in inām for the Maharaja has been accepted by the Emperor.

Reports that Nawāb Hasan 'Ali Khān told Rāja Bahādur that pargāna Mewār has been assigned to Ajīt Singh and pargāna Mārwār to Syām Singh Khangarot, he (Rāja Bahādur) should therefore not try these parganas. Also conveys that "Nawāb Hasan 'Ali Khān has asked the elder Nawāb (Abdullah Khān) not to accept Rāja Bahādur's siyāh for Mālpurā etc."

Further writes that "The faujdāri of Hindaun has been assigned to Syām Singh, he also retains the mahāls Udehi, Toda Bheev etc pargāna Bayāna is also restored to him".

1. The Saiyyid brothers were on very bad terms with Rāja Bahādur and talked of him in utter derision while Farrukh Siyar was very pleased with the Rāja. See WR V.S. 1770/1713.
Calendar no. - 52
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - (?)
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Informs that "the muchalka of the agent of jagirdar of Ujjain has been sent to Amirul Umara, who despatched it Lutfullah Khan through Qutbul Mulk. Lutfullah Khan petitioned the Emperor. No jagirdar has complained against the muchalka which shows that the things are in your favour.

Reports that as per the wish of the Maharaja he will complain to Nawab Qutbul Mulk and Lutfullah Khan regarding the interference of the faujdars and jagirdars (of ?) in the administration of Maharaja's territory.

Conveys that "Amirul Umara had married the sister of Tarbiyat Khan who bore him a child. On being informed, the Emperor recalled that when Shaista Khan was born to Asaf Khan, Emperor Jahangir had granted the siyah pattar of 5000/5000 and accordingly ordered that the child should receive a mansab of 3000/2000 with the title of Shaista Khan. Drums were ordered to be beaten at the houses of both Amirul Umara and Tarbiyat Khan. Qutbul Mulk however did not agree to the grant of this title and hence the
Regarding the affairs of court says that "Mir Jumla is handling the affairs of diwān bakhshīgīrī and kārkhāna etc. In his absence Lutfullah Kāhn takes charge."

"Lutfullah Kāhn met prince Aizzuddin, Wāla Tabār and Humāyūn Bakht Īsa Kāhn. Later he told Mir Jumla that Sayyid (Qutbul Mulk) says that whoever he wishes will become the Emperor. Mir Jumla conveyed this to the Emperor, who ordered the blinding of the princes with hot iron rods and the reduction of the mensab and ājār of the nobles who supported Aizzuddin. Some nobles have been removed from their posts. Nawāb Qutbul Mulk was then blamed for blinding the princes. On this Nawāb did not attend the court. He was pursued by Mir Jumla, Khan-i-Daurān and Emperor's message.

1. For details see Supra Introduction p.xiv.
2. See Supra Introduction p.xxi.
3. Wala Tabar was the son of Prince Āzam Shāh. See Tazkā-irat us Salātīn-i Chaghta op. cit., pp. 145-146, 154.
4. He was the son of Emperor Farrukh Siyar. Ibid.
5. Farrukh Siyar was apprehensive of the fact that the Saiyyids might raise another claimant to the throne since they were not satisfied with him. He therefore, at the instigation of Mir Jumla ordered for the blinding of the princes. See Ibid.
The work of niābat of diwānī and bakhshīgīrī is in the hands of Nawāb Qutbul Mulk but even a lakh dām cannot be granted unless Mīr Jumla consents upon it. Matters are delayed due to the absence of Nawāb Amīrul Umara.

"I had contacted Shaikh Lāl, the companion (musāhib) of Mīr Jumla. Mīr Jumla is a good person (true Mughal) but the affairs (at the court) are worsened by Lutfullah Khān Sādiq.

Lutfullah Khān Sādiq told Mīr Jumla that Nawāb Amīrul Umara has spent two lakh rupees and wishes for the despatchment of a contingent of 5000 savārs to release the son of prince Akbar. Mīr Jumla conveyed the episode to the Emperor. The Emperor ordered for the execution of the son of Akbar. When Nawāb Qutbul Mulk came to know about this he abused and insulted Lutfullah Khān. On Jyestha Sudi 10 1770/21 June 1713 he resigned from diwānī.

Suggests that "it is the tradition of the court that whenever one does even a trivial job it should be well presented so that it may be rewarded. If the information of the siege and attack of Rājgarh would have reached the

1. Husain Ali Khan was at this time arranging for the marriage of Farrukh Siyar with the daughter of Ajit Singh. Annals and Antiquities, op. cit., p. 282.
court through the reports of ḡaḡīa navīs, Ḵhūfīa navīs, harkāras and then the petitions of dīwān and bakhshi of the sūba followed by your own arzdāsht the importance of the event would have increased".

Reports the despatchment of farmaṇ, saropa and horse on the occasion of the accession of the Emperor, and a farmaṇ, saropa, swords and elephant for defeating Inṣāyatullāh.
Calendar no. - 53
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - (Received on Asarh Vadi 12 1770/6 July 1713)
Language - Hindi
Summary:

Reports that he had pleaded for exemption of
dawāb of Maharāja’s birādari to Nawāb Hasan 'Ali.

Informs that "the Nawāb (Hasan 'Ali) wants that
since the three leaders, Maharāja (you), Ajīt Singh and Rāja
Chatrasāl are united they should punish the enemy (Marāthas)
who has come to Mālwa and is creating disturbance. By this
act of cooperation the Emperor would be very pleased.

Reports the reinstatement of mansab and jagīr
to Rāja Chatrasāl Kunwar (?) and birādari. An enhancement
of 1000/1000 and nine crore rupees and jagīr is promised
to Rāja Chatrasāl on the condition of punishing the enemy.

"Syed Mīr is given mansab of 2000/300 and
title of Keshwar Khān".

Informs that the Emperor has ordered Mīr Jumla
Ibādullāh Khān to sign the awārija of the whole empire.

"Amīrul Umara (Husain 'Ali Khan)being preoccupied
by the marriage (of the Emperor) does not sign papers. Due
to the presence of Mir Jumla Ibādullāh Khān, Nawāb Abdūllāh does not attend the court. The Emperor keeps on watching dances till late at night. The diwān is not available for most of the time. The work is therefore held up. Mir Jumla is close to the Emperor and signs on his behalf."  

1. Mir Jumla was a party to Khān-i Daurān Samsūdaula and Taqarrub Khān to exploit the resentment of the Emperor against Abdūllāh Khān's demands for the post of wazīr. Tazkirat ul Muluk op. cit. f. 122.  

2. For a similar narrative see Muntakhab ul Lubāb, op. cit., p. 739.
Calendar no. - 54
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Bhadva Sudi 7 V.S. 1770/13 Sept 1713
Language - Hindi
Summary:

Informs that "Amirul Umara has asked you (Maharaja) to console Maharaja Ajit Singh who has allegedly killed Kunwar Mukham Singh. Maharaja Ajit Singh should act according to the instructions given to him by Amirul Umara."

Reports the death of the maternal uncle of Nawab Qutbul Mulk (Abdullah Khan) and Nawab Amirul Umara (Husain 'Ali Khan) on the date of his writing the 'arzdāsh. Says that the Emperor went to the house of Nawāb Qutbul Mulk and Nawāb Amirul Umara to mourn for the same.

1. Mukham Singh son of Inder Singh had planned to arrest Ajit Singh and take him to Emperor's presence. Ajit Singh came to know of his ill-intentions and became antagonistic towards him. Mukham Singh was later killed by Ajit Singh. See V.V. op. cit., Vol. 2 pt 2, pp. 763-64, 841.
Calendar no. - 55
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Asoj Vadi 3 V.S. 1770/23 Sept 1713
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Reports his attempts for adjusting the abatement of revenue from Amber and Deoti Sanchari with the amount of one crore dams.

Requests to accept the honours of Khilat, jamdhar, sāz etc with due respects.

Pleads the Maharāja to pressurize the mutasaddis of Anand Ram who in party with Rājā Bahadur and Khan-i Dauran has taken money from Hathiram.

Conveys the advice of Nawab Amirul Umara to Ajit Singh that since the Emperor is likely to visit Ajmer regarding Mukham Singh's case, Ajit Singh should despatch an 'arzdāsh of the subedar of Ajmer regarding the satisfactory condition of Ajmer. Pleads that Ajit Singh be instructed to befriend the subedar.

Reports the news of despatchment of imperial forces to reprimand Ajit Singh.¹

¹. Husain Ali Khan (Amirul Umara) inspite of his sincereties with Ajit Singh had to lead the imperial force against him at Emperor's orders.
Calendar no. - 56
Addressed to - Mahārāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjīwan Das
Dated - Asoj 11 V.S. 1770/1 Oct 1713
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Informs that when he expressed concern for Ajit Singh Nawāb Amīrul Umara said that he and the Emperor are with Mahārāja (Jai Singh) because he does his work well. He questioned us why do we stake our name for him. Says that it was submitted that "Mirza Rājā (Jai Singh) had brought Mahārāja Jaswant Singh to the Imperial Court and at his recommendation the fault of Jaswant Singh was forgiven likewise at the Mahārāja (Jai Singh Sawai) of Mahārāja, Ajit Singh may be forgiven and be granted subedāri. To this Nawab Amīrul Umara replied that they (Amīrul Umara the Emperor) do not trust Ajit Singh besides assignment of subedāri to both the Rajas in the same direction is not possible. He advised us not to mediate between Ajit Singh and them. We persisted that we have promised to Ajit Singh to help him". ¹

¹. See Supra Introduction p. xxiii.
Calendar no. - 57
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjawan Das
Dated - Magh Vadi 4 1770/20 Jan 1714
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Reports the preparation of the document of present (ासिया) jagirs assigned in Amber etc and the recently acquired jagirs of pargana Tonk, Khohri etc\(^1\) and its despatchment to Thakur Syām Singh and Sāh Anand Ram.

Requests that when the Maharaja is granted favours he expects title of Rai, an elephant, tāmba pattar village (copper plate grants) haveli and orchard in Amber itself as 'inām. Wishes to be honoured like the late Mirza Rājā's (Jai Singh) wakīl, who used to ride on an elephant while coming to the court.\(^2\)

Reports the presentation of peshkash by Rajput Khushhal Singh Lalo on behalf of Maharana\(^3\), and conferment of favours to him by the Emperor.

---

1. For details see infra Calendar no. 57.

2. See Supra Introduction, p. x1

3. It was the title of Sangrahām Singh who succeeded Amar Singh to the gaddi of Mewar in 1710. See James Tod, Amāls and Antiquities, op. cit., I, p. 472.
Provides the details of the assignment of present (sābig) and newly acquired jagīrs (see Table I).

Informs that "Lutfullāh Khān has become the diwan of Khālisā. Najabat Khān's mahal of māshrut jagīr in havelī Ujjain worth one crore forty four lakh dāms is taken into Khālisā. Najabat Khān has been assigned other jagīrs. After a great deal of discussion havelī Ujjain assigned to Kunwar (Vijay Singh). But later pargana Sārangpur is assigned to Lutfullāh Khan's brother. It is therefore not advisable to take the above pargana. The discussions for pargana Devas taking place, in case we get it is well and good otherwise it hardly matter's.

Informs about the restoration of Budh Singh's watan.¹

Reports that 'The wakalat of Raja Chatrasal was conferred upon me. I entrusted it to my son in law Ghamram.'²

---

¹ Maharao Budh Singh of Bundi had attacked Kotah in retaliation to the grant of the title of Maharao to Bhim Singh Hada and the transfer of Mau Medana which was held by Bundi. Farrukh Siyar then cancelled his mansab and permitted Bhim Singh to annex Bundi. See Vanshavali Cf. Life and Times of Sāwāi Jai Singh, op. cit., p. 120.

² See Supra Introduction p. xxii.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of pargana</th>
<th>Total jama' in dâms</th>
<th>Break up</th>
<th>Name of the person</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N+P</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,74,31,431</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,57,00,000</td>
<td>Maharaja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Amber etc</td>
<td>3,56,72,946</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Amber</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,00,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
<td></td>
<td>61,57,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Chatsu</td>
<td></td>
<td>68,43,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Sarsop</td>
<td></td>
<td>18,72,946</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Phagwi</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Jaisinghpura Lahore</td>
<td>27,073</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tankhuah jagir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Bidiyatbad Sahpura</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Talwade</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,478</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Sawad Shehr</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,595</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,39,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kunwar Chimna Sahib</td>
<td>The total jama' of Kunwar Chimna Sahib's jagir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Phagwi</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,43,524</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Niwai</td>
<td></td>
<td>22,41,376</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

contd...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of pargana</th>
<th>Total jama' in dams</th>
<th>Break up</th>
<th>Name of the person</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Chatsu</td>
<td>1,55,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kunwar Chimna Sahib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,66,91,531</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The total jam of new jagir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Khohri</td>
<td>1,78,82,003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minha izafa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>39,43,028</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maharaja</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mahmudabad</td>
<td>1,39,38,975</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,36,334</td>
<td></td>
<td>Padshahi Mansabdars</td>
<td>Maharaja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mandawar</td>
<td>10,34,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
<td>1,03,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Deoti Sanchari</td>
<td>1,00,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Lalsot</td>
<td>66,82,222</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calendar no. - 59
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjīwan Dās
Dated - Chaitra Sudi 2 1771/17 March 1714
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Complains for paucity of money to arrange for branding of horses. Informs that the imperial mutasaddis have detained Maharaja's talab until horses are sent for branding.

Informs about the assignment of Lanchi Karolo worth eighty eight lakh dams to the Maharaja.

Reports that Maharāja's talab from Amber and Deoti Sanchari worth one and a half crore, seventeen lakh, twenty five thousand 2 dams is in arrears (sanwāti). Says that "Nawab Qutbul Mulk, Amirul Umar, Mir Jumla and Khān-i Dauran have two to three crore dams each, in arrears. Similarly Ajit Singh and Udot Singh have four crore dams each in arrears. The condition of other Hindu and muslim noble is similar".

Calendar no. - 60
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Chaitra Vadi 10 1771/9 April 1714
Language - Hindi

Summary:
Mentions Maharaja's letter to Amirul Umara referring to the precautions to be taken while bringing the treasury from Burhanpur. Reports the despatchment of a contingent for the purpose.

Refers to the news of Maharaja reprimanding the Ahirs. Conveys Amirul Umara's message to further enforce the contingent.

Says that "I had written to you earlier regarding Guru's (Banda Bahadur) activities. He has created disturbances in the parganas of Kalanov and Batāla. Abdus Samad had gone to punish the Bhattas. The people of Lahore city were therefore very frightened. Afrasiyah Khan was then sent to reprimand the Guru. This time again Abdus Samad had gone to punish the Bhattas, thirty kos away from Lahore. The Emperor therefore ordered Muzaffar Khan Khan-i Dauran to join Afrasiyab Khan along with Udot Singh, the zamindar of Orchha, Rao Rām Chand Bundela, Kalān Singh Bhadoriya etc to punish the enemy. The army has left for its destination."

1. Jai Singh had to deal with Ahirs who had rendered the royal highway through Malwa entirely unsafe. See Arzda'sht of Saeed Khan.
2. See Qasim Lahori, Ibratnama, op. cit., p. 178.
3. He was the brother of Khan-i Dauran.
4. He was the son of Rao Dalpat WR 1770/1713.
Informs about the complaints lodged by the naib and gumāshtas of Suba Malwa against Maharaja's despatchment of sawārs and piyādas to collect revenue.¹

Says that the news has been conveyed to the Emperor, who has ordered that "in no case should the imperial court receive any complaints from the amīns and karoris of mahal-i khālisa."

¹. For details see Supra Introduction p. xxiii.
Calendar no. - 62
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Baisākh Sudi 4, 1771/18 April 1714
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Reports that as per Maharāja's request to Nawab Qutbul Mulk for the despatchment of an army to suppress the rebels (Marathas) at Shahjahanpur hāsubul hukums are being despatched to Raja Chatarsāl Bundela, Rao Rām Chand, Muhammad Raza, Raja Wadan Singh the zamindār of Rampur, Iltifat Khan, Raja Durgan Singh, zamindār Chanderi, Shyam Singh, Raja Udot Singh, Izzat Khān, Rai Sahib Singh, Muhammad Zaman Beg, Arjun Singh.¹

Requests for the payment of the monthly salary of peshdast, harkara and imperial munshi, bakhshi, diwan, waqia navīs, khufia navīs etc.

Says that he will despatch secret news to the Maharāja, and will act according to the secret news reports.

Requests to send nazr to the Emperor on the occasion of nauroz. Reports the conferment of Saropa, jewellery and horse to the Maharāja on nauroz.

¹ He was the Maharao of Kota.
Calendar no. - 63  
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh  
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das  
Dated - Asārh Sudi 15 V.S. 1771/27 June 1714  
Language - Hindi  

Summary:

Reports that the assignment of jagīr (pargana not mentioned) is being delayed because of mutālba due on the Maharāja. Complains against the imperial mutasaddis who are not cooperating since they have not been paid ever since the death of Aurangzeb. Abuses Lutfullah Khan for insulting him on the above issue.

Informs about the reactions of the deputy muhtasib of Ujjain, who had been insulted by the Maharaja. Seems apprehensive of the deputy since he belongs to Mir Jumla's family. Requests to send money for subsiding the issue.

Reports the appointment of Taqarub Khan as diwan-i Khalisa, and Rai Raja Gujariwal as the diwan-i tan on Miti Asārh Sudi 11/23 June.

Says that Lutfullah Khan Sādiq is apprehensive that his house will be confiscated and is therefore contacting Nawāb Qutbul Mulk and Mir Jumla.¹

---

¹ The Saiyyids brought Emperor's wrath upon Lutfullah for providing brains to Mir Jumla's activities, Mirza Muhammad, Ibratnama, op. cit., f. 199(a)-(b).
Informs that 'Afzal Khan's jagir worth forty lakh dams is in pargana Dipalpur. He had been the diwan of Azam Shah. Eleven thousand dams of his jagir have been appropriated by your officials. Nawab Qutbul Mulk told me that Afzal Khan's jagir was like his own jagir and in case the money has been taken then it should be returned. I request you to instruct the sähukar to pay the amount in instalments to Afzal Khan.¹

"Hakímul Mulk² has held this office (of Hakím) from Aurangzeb till the present Emperor. His jagir is also in pargana Depalpur. He says that you had collected seven thousand dams from his jagir. He warns that if the amount is not returned then he will approach the Emperor. If you have taken the money then send it back along with the acceptance of the gumâghta."

"Four lakh dams of pargana Taal are assigned to the grandson of late Amirul Umara (Zulfiqar Khan). From the above amount two thousand dams were taken by you."

"The jagir of Jani Khan's son, the Khan-i sama of Jahan Shah is also in pargana Taal. You had taken twenty eight hundred from his jagir too. He is now demanding the money".³

---

¹. See Supra Introduction p.xxiii.
². His name was Mir Muhammad Mehdi. He received the title in 1668. See M.U. op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 599-600.
³. See Supra Introduction p.xxiii.
Calendar no. - 64
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjīwan Dās
Dated - Sāwan Sudi 7 V.S. 1771/18 July 1714
Language - Hindi
Summary:

Provides the details of document prepared with the seal of qāzi (See Table II).

Informs that "Lutfullah Khan has been transferred from dīwāni of tan and Rāi Rājā Gujariwal has been appointed to the office. I had contacted Nawāb Qutbul Mulk through Rāi Rājā for assignment of pargana Udehi to you. Sād Mubarak managed to send away the Emperor for a day or two. In the meantime Nawāb Amirul Umara prepared a dol for pargana Udehi, Wazirpur and Pind ayan worth twenty two lakh dams to be assigned to Afrasiyab Khān. Seventeen lakh dams of Mahmudabad was given to Mihrāb Khān."

"Kunwar Abhai Singh has been conferred the mansab of 3000/2000 and naubat."

"On Miti Sāwan Sudi 4/15 July Nawāb Qutbul Mulk, Amirul Umara and Mīr Jumla went to the Emperor's presence. The Emperor tied Mīr Jumla's hands and handed him over to Nawab Qutbul Mulk saying that he may punish him (Mīr Jumla)
in whatever may be wished. He also said that everyone is equally responsible for the smooth functioning of the administration. Qutbul Mulk ignored the issue and despatched. Nawab Amirul Umara and Mir Jumla rode over Qutbul Mulk's elephant followed by Lutfullah Khan. 1

1. See Mirza Muhammad Ibratnama op. cit. p. 199.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of the pargana</th>
<th>Name of the jagirdar</th>
<th>Name of the pargana in jagir</th>
<th>Amount (dāms)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Break up (in dāms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maharaja Kunwar Chimna Sahib Ji</td>
<td>Khohri</td>
<td>19,42,028</td>
<td>Mashrūt and īnām jagir</td>
<td>a) 20,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thakur Syam Singh</td>
<td>Toda Bhiv</td>
<td>62,40,000</td>
<td>a) For the maintenance of two hundred and eighty sawar faujdari of Hindawi. b) In īnām over assessed</td>
<td>b) 40,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>b) 40,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Irachpura₁(pura)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Malthinaji²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for 135 bigha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

₁(pura) indicates the original name of the place.

²Malthinaji refers to a specific individual or family.
Calendar no. - 65
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Asoj Sudi 10 V.S. 1771/18 Sept 1714
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Informs that the Emperor ordered for the reinstatement and enhancement of the mansab of Devi Singh and to establish a thānā to manage the affairs of the Gujars of Narmada.

Says that since enemy (Gujars) has cross Narmada and reached Chanderi. You kindly invite the faujdārs and zamindārs through the mace-bearers stationed there.

Informs that "the work of kachehri is closed since the mansabdārs are demanding jāgīrs in lieu of their salaries. Over four hundred crore ḍams are due from the state for payment to the mansabdārs. Fifty one crore of arrears of revenue (sanwāṭi) are left uncollected in pādāqī but none of the mansabdārs accept jāgīrs against them. The decision was therefore taken that mansabdārs be paid amounts equivalent to salary of half of their gāt ranks."

"The letters of Nawab Qutbul Mulk had hitherto been despatched to the Emperor through Mir Jumla. Later

this practice had been stopped. The Emperor however sent the nawab's letter to Mir Jumla who along with Lutfullah Khān put his comments on it, after the Emperor had signed the application. Amirul Umara was annoyed when he saw the letter and did not meet Mir Jumla even on Eid."

"The Emperor enquired about the number of Mughal mansabdārs. He was informed by the bakhshi that under Alamgir (Aurangzeb) the number of Mughal mansabdārs was five thousand. It was twelve thousand during the reign of Khuld-i manzil (Bahadur Shah). And at present (Farrukh Siyar's reign) the number in seventeen thousand. The bakhshis were then ordered to maintain 5000 mughal mansabdārs as per the tradition of Aurangzeb. When the bakhshis had prepared the list of Mughals after deletion, Mir Jumla was ordered to restore the original number (of seventeen thousand) otherwise only Mughals will suffer the loss."

"The Emperor has ordered for the deduction of one fourth dāms from your talab as mulahba-i tassaruf and dawāb, and the remnant to be paid from paibāgi".

1. For details see supra Introduction p. xvi.
Calendar no. - 66
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Asoj Sudi 12, V.S. 1771/20 Sept 1714
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Informs that "the arzi for the assignment of parganas Purdayam, Udehi etc could not be submitted due to the strained relations of the Emperor and Nawab Amirul Umara. Now the condition has improved hence the nawab will be requested for the signature of the Emperor".

Reports the enhancement of 500 zat of Hoshdar Khan.

Reports that "Amirul Umara had been assigned the subedarai of Deccan. On which the Emperor commented that the territory is good for hunting and is fertile also. Amirul Umara replied that he is not concerned with the above things and his place is at the Emperor's feet, saying this he left the darbar. The Emperor went inside the palace and got a document prepared with special seal to pursue Amirul Umara. Qutbul Mulk took another document of the Emperor with the message that the celebration of Alamgir's accession will be held only if Amirul Umara promises to attend it, and in case he does not come the Emperor will
visit Amirul Umara. Later Khan-i Dauran and Qutbul Mulk presented Amirul Umara to the Emperor. The Emperor said to him, "On my orders you had gone to Jodhpur which was in desert now I order you to go to Deccan which is fertile. The discussion went on for seven or eight days".¹

Conveys the imperial orders to the Maharaja for reprimanding Padam Singh.

¹ Mirza Muhammad attributes the delay in the departure of Husain 'Ali to his concern for his position at the court. See Ibratnامe, op. cit., f. 128(b).
Calendar no. - 67
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Paush Vadi 12 V.S. 1771/21 Jan 1715
Language - Hindi
Summary:

"Informs that "it appears that Amirul Umara's departure (to Deccan) will be delayed by a month. Najabat Khan the subedar of Burhanpur has become the nāib of Amirul Umara. Till the time Amirul Umara reaches the, Najabat Khan will manage the subedāri of Deccan.

"I had precautioned you not to hinder in Taqarub Khan's jāgīr even then complaints are being received."

"Ghaziuddin Khan had hitherto been the darogha-i topkhāna, he has now got the office of bakhehi-i soyum on the transfer of Aminuddin. Aminuddin Khan has been appointed darogha-i khwāsa instead of Mir Jumla."
Calendar no. - 68
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Miti Baisakh Sudi 1, V.S. 1772/4 May 1715
Language - Hindi
Summary:

Informs that "the exemption from dagh of Maharaja's biradari was for a year which has already expired four months back. Hence the dams of dagh are being deduct. With dagh not only the present jagir but those that are to be assigned will be transferred. I request for money for the same.

"The pay from your tankhwa jagir is two crore, fifty three lakh dams out of which Lauchi Karolo alone is worth eighty eight lakh dams, one crore sixty five lakh dams are in arrears. Please send royal the salary of the mutasad so that he may cooperate in the assignment of jagir.

"The Emperor ordered for the preparation of a list of the pay from village to village in the whole Empire. The mace bearers therefore contacted diwanis from Sūba to Sūba and they were instructed to submit the dehba dehi and dahsala of each pargana duly signed by the ganūngo. The ganūngo signed the papers of the pargana
assigned in Maharaj's jagir. I asked the mutasaddis of tagsim the reason for signing the papers of parganas in jagir when the tagsim of the jagir has not been received. The mutasaddi replied that from Maharaja Mansingh they had got annual remuneration. After the death of Emperor Aurangzeb they received nothing from the Maharaja. They have demanded their annual payment and threaten that they will ask the mace bearers to bring deh ba Mehi along with dahsala. I have therefore assured them for their salary.

"The mutasaddis of musahib are requesting for their salary which was stopped by you ever since the death of Emperor Aurangzeb. Their salary amounts to thousand (rupees ?) annually."

"The mutasaddis of Waqia and Sawan were paid monthly. They did not receive their payment from you so they complained to the Emperor."

"The mutasaddis of the Emperor are not receiving their share from the harvest (faslana) annually. The matter may kindly be investigated.

"The payment of the samhitas amounts to one thousand rupees monthly this includes food (pet roti) also."
Extra allowance is paid for their clothes. The samhitās are requesting for their payment."

"My monthly payment and the payment of the mutasaddis may kindly be made from the income extracted from four or five villages."

The chobedar may kindly be paid.

"Your mutsaddis do not pay the piyādas, the details of receipts and disbursement may kindly be checked for the purpose."

"The wakil should be in the imperial court (padshahi darbar) and collect news from the nobles, who come there, and also from the diwān of kachehrī and wagia navīs and the khufia navīs, and should attend every (session of) the darbar."

"The Emperor has ordered your wakil and the wakils of Maharāna (Sangrām Singh), Ajit Singh, Bhīv Singh, Hára and Jait Singh of Malwa and other nobles to use palanquins. I am hopeful for being sent the expenditure incurred on it."

"When you and Ajit Singh had camped at Pohkar then you had said to me 'you have already got my and Ajit

1. See Supra Introduction p. vi
2. Also corroborate from akhbarat dated 20 Oct 1715.
Singh's wakālat why do not try for the wakālat of Rana. Then at one side will be your Maharaja and the other Ajit Singh, whilst in the middle there will be Rana. Accordingly, I got the letter's wakālat. Now that the matters of Bundi have been settled, I am hopeful to become the wakil of Bundi as well.¹

"The mansab of Kunwar Abhai Singh is 3000/2000. Two crore twenty five lakh dams of his pay are in arrears. Four crore dams of Ajit Singh's pay are also in arrears. The Emperor ordered that since the total of above dams cannot be adjusted in pāibāqi, three crore dams may be assigned from pargana Sorath which is in pāibāqi. Ajit Singh says that it is better to take pargana Sorath instead of leaving the amount in arrears."²

"Nawab Qutbul Mulk has asked you to return the revenue of rabi and kharif collected by your officials from the jagir of Fazil Khan in pargana Taal."³

"The pargana of Haridwar is the jagir of Nawab Amirul Umara. The zamīndar of Haridwar is Sābha Chand, who had killed two brothers of Nawab, he is therefore apprehensive and is creating trouble in the jagir. Hindu

¹ See Supra Introduction p. ix.
² See supra Introduction p. xvii.
³ Ibid. p. xxiii.
Singh Khangarot, the brother of Shyam Singh has been assigned the faujdāri of Haridwar, and 200 sawārs and 200 barkandāz to make sure that Sabha Chand does not hinder in the administration of the jagir."

In the suba of Kabul, Pathans are creating disturbances. They demand seven lakh rupees from the sūledār as nālbandi. The sūledār has petitioned (to the imperial court) for their payment. The Emperor ordered him to pay the pathans from the treasury of Sirhind. But the treasury has been emptied by Guru.

"Bhagvati Das harkara was the Khufia wakil of Raja of Chanda, who used to send twelve lakh rupees as the peshkash to the Emperor. Bhagvati Das wrote to Raja of Chanda that since Amirul Umara, Mir Jumla etc exercise influence at the court therefore the Raja should send one or two lakh rupees for these nobles. Bhagwati Dās has enmosity with Apa ¹ therefore the harkara of Apa caught the letter of Bhagwati Das and handed it to Nawab Nizamul Mulk (Asaf Jha). Two days prior to receiving your parwana, the Emperor ordered Bhagvati Dās to be hanged and his house to be confiscated. Bhagvat Dās has been arrested".

---

¹. Apa was a Maratha Chieftan.
Calendar no. - 69
Addressed to - Maharāja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - Jagjiwan Das
Dated - Sawan Sudi 11, V.S. 1772/10 Aug 1715
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Informs that "in the reign of Bahādur Shāh the Pathans had captured Qandahar. The imperial army later recaptured it. Now the Pathans are parading at the frontier of Ghazni. The qilėdar of Ghazni and subedar of Multan have petitioned to the Emperor in this regard.

Requests that the amount of his salary may kindly be adjusted against the assignment of some villages in Baswa and Chātsu. ¹

Reports that as per the wishes of the Maharāja he has been conferred the wakalat of Rāna. ² Further requests "the wakalat of Bundi has been in my family from four or five generations. You therefore kindly recommend me for the wakalat of Bundi so that I may pay back the bohras". ³

Reports that "Sāhib Singh the grandson of Padam Singh had been assigned twenty lakh ḍāms in pargana Sawai.

---

¹. See Supra Introduction p. xità
². Ibid. pp. ix-x.
³. Ibid.
On the death of Sāhib Singh the assignment was transferred to Dilāwar Khān, the faujdār of Ranthambore".  

Regarding the affairs in the east says that "The Sāhukār of Patna complained (at the imperial court) that Mīr Jumla compelled him to give a hundi of Rs. nine lakh. Baḥādur Dil Khān and Mīr Jumla's men tortured the people of the city (Patna) and looted the raiyat. The jagirdār was unable to control the situation. The Emperor was furious on Mīr Jumla and therefore transferred his subedāri of Patna, Dacca and Bengal, now only subedāri of Orrisa remains with him. The Emperor has ordered the made bearers to take Mīr Jumla from Patna to Orrisa, and to bring Baḥādur Dil Khān etc to his presence. The subedāri of Bengal is granted to Zafar Khān, the naib of Mir Jumla at the recommendation of Nawāb Qutbul Mulk".  

1. Mīr Jumla had come to Delhi on which the Sayyids instigated the Emperor to send him back to his subedāri. Mīr Jumla therefore rebelled.
Calendar no. - 70
Addressed to - Maharaja Jai Singh
Name of the writer - JagjiwanDās
Dated - Bhadva Sudi 12 V.S. 1772/10 Sept 1715
Language - Hindi

Summary:

Conveys that Qutbul Mulk’s wish to show the sanad of Rao Budh Singh to the Maharaja.¹

Informs that "The Emperor is suffering from fistula (bhaqandar) since long which has been all the more affected due to his visit to Panipat in rainy season. A foreigner is treating the Emperor. He inserts bandage in one wound and operates the other. The treatment is good and the Emperor will recover soon”.²

Conveying the news of the court reports that "The responsibility of Burhānpur at the transfer of Daud Khān from its subedāri is entirely in the hands of Amirul Umara. A hasbul hukām had been delivered to Daud Khān with the seal of Khān-i Daurān (the issue remains vague). Amirul Umara despatched it to the Emperor. Now Khān-i Daurān swears by Quran in front of Qutbul Mulk that he had not sent the hasbul hukām.³

1. For discussion see Supra Introduction p. xxv.
2. See details, Ibid. p.
3. Daud Khan was at this time being instructed to attack Husain Ali. See Tarkirat-us-Salātin-i chaghta, op.cit. p.212.
"Nizamul Mulk has not recovered jagir until now. He was maintaining around two and a half thousand sawars for himself and one thousand for his son. He dismissed all of them and retained only two sawars. On Nawab Qutbul Mulk's assurance for jagir Nizamul Mulk promised to restore the sawar when he gets the jagir. ¹

"The son in law of Taqarub Khan Khansama had been given the ijara of pargana Sirhind amounting to fifty two lakh dams. But since the above pargana was depopulated due to the troubles created by Guru hence the agreed amount was not sent to the treasury. 'Ali Ahmed Khan, the faujdar of the area has therefore been restored again.

"Nawab Khan-i Dauran has been appointed the naib of Mir Bakhshi. The newly appointed mansabdars had to be despatched iltimās which the Nawab did not send neither did he present the matter before the Emperor. After the departure of Nawab Amirul Umara (Mir Bakhshi) Nawab Khān-i Daurān is not doing his work satisfactorily and his intentions are not clear". ²

¹ See Introduction, p.xvii.
APPENDIX
श्री महाराजा जिन्न सब की

---------- किसंद महाराज सलामत फातां सरकारी को ७६ सुनाम का लिखा ५१ सवाल ने सानाजाद करने बाया सरकारी व सरकारी हालिय छियँ। श्री महाराजा जी ने रुंद कब्र सरकारी होनी ही कुमल होइठा बवामा वगेने फहाल के व बहाल होने पात सही पात से स्थार दु कामा की सब लानाजाद की बारकार मो फहीद घूम पर का दू हैं तफसूल वं काम दर

बाबानाजाद निगादिरा फसाया या हू दर बाब वरण फाताइये रा सुझी हुआ ईस्सू का हरिद फहसानगी सीलक लासा जरूरत फसाया ई व वाज़िद ब स्वीकार उदं व पतलाने के बार व रीबाला खरा सार है सु फसाने महाराजा फलामव दरफ व दूर फसाते पलाने के छुआ न्याय बजाई तपसीलाई बनाब खुदारकता कराई यापा महाराजा सलामत फौजीदारी महाल की सन्द तो का दू हैं दैशयत न कय तफसिलात करी के महाल की फसाना ने व हस्ताक हुमा हवास सा के लिये में बाल मेजी के हू देखू फहीद ब हीरगी व बाजीर का बजता पेस का--- पतलाने दूर के जा होल जागिर महाराजा जी का हुसू गया वर रह दठ दसीयां बारे बादशाह जी ने फसाया होटुहू फातां टोड़ा उदेशी सब दो वर महाराजा जी का महाल बनने के अवैर हैं हीरो जिनकी जिस महाल करी वल्लदार होरी व दो फेर सानाजाद ने नवाच हू कह के दौर खिलाड़ा हीस की हरीत मुकसल बारे बरकाराल करी है तो हू पाहू परफातां ला जो हू दो समी की यी काल जाने हुसू ने जंगबुर के नेजी है लिय महाफिक पतलाना जागिर के मुस्लिम कर हुसु मेजी के महाराज हुसू पॉश्टीया कर का हुमा वाया है व मुस्लिम जागिर में हीरो हू हीस के सानाजाद वल्लेस में हू हाल कह तो हू पॉश्टीया के महाल के अवैर ता के वैकीही ----------------ू.जागिर हू हुमा वाया हू पस्टांगी नही ताया है यावहार तो भी तब्बीयां नही करांही जे वर सानाजाद तलए मे हू पीढ़ी हू दू हरीत होली मा रुच करहा जी बजर महाराजा सलामत दरफार का स्वाम्यार माला
फासावेलाजी कु नवाब बालिल ता जी ने हस्फुल हुकम महाराजा जी के सीमात
तपबरी दीन के मुक्तमा ने गयी थी और के हरफ बोली नाखु लिली थी और
बहस्तद सा । ने -------- ज जते ही यादर न होगी नवाब मनीरा वाकद
लिले की पी महाराजा के तरफ सु मनीरा पावे भी है और उनवार पहिना
की पाहे ही वाले ज सुरदेवी नाखु हारे हैं सु भी कहे है और वो मुफ्तमे
नवाब महाराजा जी ने भी न लिली होकी। तो हक्कत नवाब ने लिली थी ज उ
कोई बुद्धिमत उपराय पर जारी वो राजा जी कु लां के लिली जो मधुरा की
भी फोक्सारी तुम्हे वर बागे की भी कोज्सारी तुम्हे कु ल ख्वासर परीयो
ईस का जावा नवाब ने लिला है कु ल की राजा जी कु ल के लिला मनस्व के
को बागर सानक्ना की हक्कत वाकी ही तो स्विराग बादसाह जी ने कबास का
फटा तब सु फट कर का बहस्तद --------------- महाराजा स्वामत बादसाह
जी कु मुक्तकर सा कहते सु झार हुकी राजा जी की फोज्सारी सहार
गयी व बुद्धिमत सा के लोग उठे वार कला मधुरा के कवाय कु ल झार हुहे।
ज साक्षत सा जी ने सादरावु जु धानं भाने थे हु उन सु धानं न ली के धाने उठे
गवे कब वर धाने धाने पादसाह जी कु ल तुप होकी रहे जा ज हुकीये कवाये
की कु ल झार हुहे है उनका कहते कबस कु ल मधुरा भाने है सु कार पादा जान कुढ़ुर
खार करे की तो सीरी सा वहार ता जी का बेटा पहले नवाब के वाने के
कुढ़ुर आया सु बोहत हुरे वहाल सु वाया मुक्तियार सा ने झार करी ज ता
सानक्ना वहार का बेटा नोसीरी ता आया जे झार करी है वे वास कहडे
न है उनवारु जु ज होकी बोही सकार सु पाह जु मधामत के झार वादसाह
जी ने फर्माया मा रां बि क़कटा दे जल क माफिद हम फडर जो सुमाह दादा
महाराजा स्वामत वाह तक दरखार की ताजी हवा है से पीरे हू जु झार रहे
होकी हैं सु मारुज कहु जा के ता सहर श्याल हे २७ मौती कसालू बब्वि
० से १७५२।
سال
امام ناصر خریف
۱۳۳۷ هجری قمری

با توجه به اینکه از دستورات و وظایف بخیر الامام و همایون‌خان و باحکم و از به‌پرداختن به‌وظایف و دادرسی، تاکید می‌شود.

بنابراین، بپذیرید شریک بگیم در کسب و کار و استقرار در این زمینه.

یکدیگر را بپردازیم و با هم کار کنیم.

امام ناصر خریف
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AHADI</td>
<td>Gentlemen trooper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMIN</td>
<td>Officer or Clerk in the revenue Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWARIJA</td>
<td>An abstract account of receipts and disbursement, a revenue account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAHAL</td>
<td>Re-instated, restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAKUSHI</td>
<td>An officer whose especial duty was to keep an account of all disbursements connected with military tenures; Commander-in-chief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELDAR</td>
<td>Digger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIRADARI</td>
<td>Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOHRA</td>
<td>Money lender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAUKI-I KHAS</td>
<td>Special guard placed around the Emperor's person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOBE-DAR</td>
<td>Mace bearer, a servant whose business is to announce the arrival of company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAGH</td>
<td>Branding of horses at muster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAHSALA</td>
<td>Revenue settlement for ten years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAROGAH</td>
<td>Superintendent or Chief of a department or Office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DARUL MULK</td>
<td>The Capital City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DASTAK</td>
<td>A permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAUL</td>
<td>An estimate of revenue which a district or estate may be expected to yield.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIWĀN : Tribunal of justice or revenue; accountant general.

DIWAN-I TAN : The accountant/Incharge of the provisions of the Emperor’s personal expenses.

DIWAN-I KHALISA : The accountant general of the Khalisa territory.

DUKAN : Banker’s house, factory.

FASLĀNA : Relating to the harvest or the crop, a fee or perquisite derived from it.

FĪL KHĀNA : Elephant stables, also the department of elephants.

GHANĪM : Enemy

GHARI : A term of twenty four minutes, being one-sixtieth part of a day and night.

GHUŠ-SALKHĀNA : Popular name to the Emperor’s hall of private audience.

GULĀL BĀR : Outer enclosure of the Emperor’s own residential tents.

GUMĀSHTA : An agent, a factor, a representative, an officer employed by the zamīndārs to collect their rent.

GUZ BARDAR : Mace-bearers

HARKĀRA : Running footman, messenger, courier.

HASEBUL HUKM : A document issued in agreement to the Royal authority by the higher officials.

ILTĪMĀS : A humble or unpretending representation.

INAM : A cash gift over and above the pay of a person’s mansab.
JAMA' KHARCH: Expenses, account of receipts and disbursements.

JAMDHAR: A kind of dagger

JIGMA: An ornament of gold and jewels worn on a helmet, crest.

KAHAR: Porter

KALGHI: A ornament on the turban.

KARORI: Collector of State dues of a certain area.

KHILAT: Robe of honour conferred by the Emperor and other

KHUPIA NAVIS: Secret news reporter, spy, agent.

KOTAL: Pass, saddle.

MADAR-UL MAHAN: Minister wazir.

MAHALLA: Parade of an officer's contingent of troops.

MAHSUL: Public income from any source as land customs, excise and the like, the produce or return realised from anything.

MAHZAR: A document attested by a number of persons professing to be cognisant of the circumstances of the case and submitted with their signatures to the court.

MASHRUT: Conditional as applied to assignments or grants of land revenue.

MORCHAL: Battery, entrenchment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muchalka</td>
<td>A written obligation or agreement, surety, an engagement under a penalty to observe the conditions of any deed or grant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muharrir</td>
<td>A clerk, a scribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhimsazi</td>
<td>Arrangement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhitasib</td>
<td>An officer appointed to take cognizance of improper behaviour as of indecency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhur</td>
<td>Gold coin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhalki-&lt;mahruwa&gt;</td>
<td>The Entire Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munshi</td>
<td>A writer, a secretary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musahib</td>
<td>Companion, associate, friend, the favourite of a prince; an aid-de-camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustaufi</td>
<td>Auditor of accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutalib</td>
<td>Demand, claim, State loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutasaddi</td>
<td>A writer, a clerk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naib</td>
<td>Deputy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naqdi</td>
<td>To be paid in Cash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maqqar Khana</td>
<td>Band room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naubat</td>
<td>A band sounding at the gateway of great men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawisanda</td>
<td>A transcriber, a clerk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazim</td>
<td>Incharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazr</td>
<td>Present made to a superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patta</td>
<td>A deed of lease specifying the condition of the tenant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pahar</td>
<td>One quarter of the day or night, three hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PESHDAST : Office assistant
PESHKAR : A deputy
PHUL KATARA : Ornamented sword
PURA : Town, City
QABZ-UL WASUL : Receipt, discharge, acknowledgement.
QARAWAL : Watchman, spy, guard, ranguard.
QAZI : An officer appointed to administer both civil and criminal law.
RAHKALA : A wheeled field piece used in war.
RAKAB-I ZAFAR : Imperial army
RAZI NAMA : Agreement, a written assent
ROZGAR : Salary, employment as a means of subsistence.
ROZNAMCHA : A daily account book.
RUQQA' : A letter, a draft, a bill.
SAH : A merchant, banker (sahakar).
SANAD : A document conveying to an individual emoluments, titles, privileges, offices or rights to revenue from land and the seal of the ruling authority.
SANWATI : Arrears of revenue due for several years.
SAROPA : A complete dress of honour.
SARPECH : An ornament in front of a turban
SARRAF : Banker
SAMAINTH : Events, report.
SAMAR : A horseman
SAZ : Trappings, harness.
SIYAHĀ : Account book of receipts and disbursement of a village or estate.
TABUT : Coffin
TAHSIL : The Revenue collected
TALAB : Pay, salary, demand of arrears of revenue.
TAQSĪM : Division of the revenue upon several subdivisions of an estate.
TASARRUF : Possession, unlawful appropriation.
THĀNA : A military post or garrison
TAWĪN : A deed of record or regard of occupation of land granted either by the collector or by zamindars to the occupants.
TOPKHĀNA : The artillary department including all fire-arms.
TUMAR : A record, an account.
WAQIA NAVIS : Recorder of events.
# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## I. PRIMARY SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Repository</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wakil's Reports</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner</td>
<td>(Microfilm, CAS no. 455)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wakil's Reports</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner</td>
<td>(Transcribed copy, CAS no. 85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wakil's Reports</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner</td>
<td>(Microfilm, CAS nos 438, 439)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Arzdashts</td>
<td>Persian and Hindi</td>
<td>Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Akhbarats</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Arhsattas</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Parwanas</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Siyahas</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Yaddashts</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## II. CONTEMPORARY SOURCES:

### (A) MANUSCRIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Repository</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Īsardās Nāgar</td>
<td><em>Futūhāt-i Ālamgīrī</em>, B.M., Add 23884</td>
<td>(Rotograph CAS no 42)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bhīmsen</td>
<td><em>Nuskha-i Dilkusha</em>, B.M. Or 23</td>
<td>(Rotograph CAS no 43)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>'Aurangzeb</td>
<td><em>Kalimāt-i Taiyabat</em>, B.M., Add 26238</td>
<td>(Microfilm CAS no 118)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


4. Mirza Muhammad

Ibrat Nama, Bankipur vii, no.623, (Rotograph CAS no 213)

5. Qasim Lohori

Ibrat Nama, BM, Or 1716 (Rotograph CAS no 143)

6. Yahya Khan

Tazkira ul Muluk, IOL no 1147 (Rotograph CAS no 81)

7. Shividas Lakhnavi

Shah Nama-i Munawwar Kalam, BM, Or 26 (Rotograph CAS no 139)

(B) PUBLISHED WORKS

1. Abdul Hamid Lohori


2. Ka'irwar Khan


3. Saqi Mustad Khan


4. Khafi Khan


5. Shahnawaz Khan


6. Aurangzeb


7. Niccola Manucci


III REFERENCE WORKS

1. Acharya Badri Prasad Sakariya & Bhutiram Sakariya


2. Steingass

A comprehensive Persian English dictionary including the Arabic words and phrases to be met with Persian literature - New Delhi, 1961.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>J.T. Platts</td>
<td>A dictionary of Urdu classical Hindi and English, Delhi, 1977.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sewell and Dikshit</td>
<td>The Indian Calendar, London, 1896.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>M. Athar Ali</td>
<td>The apparatus of an Empire - awards of ranks office and titles to the Mughal nobility: 1574-1658, Delhi, 1985.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Irfan Habib</td>
<td>An Atlas of Mughal Empire: Political and Economic Maps with detailed notes and Bibliography and index, Delhi, 1981.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>S.R. Sharma</td>
<td>Bibliography of Mughal Empire, Bombay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Descriptive list of the wakil Reports (Persian) addressed to the rulers of Jaipur, 2 Vols, Bikaner, 1967 &amp; 1972.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Descriptive list of arzdashts (Rajasthani) addressed to the rulers of Jaipur, Bikaner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV SECONDARY WORKS

(A) BOOKS

1. Abdul Aziz  
The Mansabdari System and Mughal army, Lahore, 1945.

2. Athar Ali  
The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb, Bombay, 1966.

3. G.D. Sharma  
Rajput Polity: A study of Politics and administration of the state of Marwar, 1638-1745.

4. H.C. Tikkipal  

5. Irfan Habib  
Agrarian System of Mughal India, Bombay, 1963.

6. J.N. Sarkar  

7. J.N. Sarkar  
Mughal Administration, Calcutta, 1935.

8. J.N. Sarkar  

9. James Tod  

10. Satish Chandra  
Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court 1707-1740, New Delhi, 1979.

11. Satish Chandra  
Medieval India - Society, the Jagirdari Crisis and the Village, Delhi, 1982.

12. Shyamal Das  
Vir Vinit, II & III, Udaipur.

13. V.S. Bhatnagar  
Life and Times of Sawai Jai Singh (1607-1743), Delhi, 1974.

14. W.H. Moreland  
India from Akbar to Aurangzeb, London, 1923.

(B) UNPUBLISHED WORKS


2. S.A. Nadeem Rezavi  The Lower Bureaucracy of the Mughal Empire, M.Phil dissertation, CAS, 1986.

(C) ARTICLES

1. Irfan Habib  Postal Communication in Mughal India, Aligarh proceedings, 1985.


4.  Ijara System in Eastern Rajasthan, Medieval India - A miscellany, Vol.2


** ** **