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RECORDS COMMISSION  
APRIL 1938 TO 31ST MARCH  
1939



**Summaries of the reports of the Research work  
done by the corresponding members of the Indian  
Historical Records Commission during the period  
from 1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939**



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**SUMMARIES OF THE REPORTS OF RESEARCH WORK DONE BY THE CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION DURING THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 1938 TO 31ST MARCH 1939.**

**1. Sir William Foster, C.I.E., London.**

Edited and published through the Hakluyt Society, a volume entitled "The Voyage of Nicholas Downton to the East Indies, 1614-15 as recorded in contemporary narratives and letters".

**2. Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., C.I.E., London.**

Published the following books :—

- (1) India, A short cultural History. (Cresset Historical Series, edited by Prof. C. G. Seligman, F. R. S., Cresset, Press, pp. 452).
- (2) A Concise History of the Indian people. (Oxford University Press, pp. 423).
- (3) A History of the 8th K. G. V. O. Light Cavalry (in the press).

**3. Dr. K. R. Subramanian, M.A., Ph. D., Vizianagram.**

Contributed the following articles to the conferences noted against their titles :—

1. Badapa and Tala, two Eastern Chālukyan Kings (Oriental Conference to be held at Hyderabad in December 1939).
2. Some aspects of Andhra Buddhist art (Indian History Congress to be held at Calcutta in December 1939).

Delivered two lectures at the invitation of the University of Madras under the S'nkara-Pārvata endowment on, " Buddhism in Andhradeśa ".

**4. Rao Sahib G. S. Srinivasachari, M. A., Annamalai Nagar.**

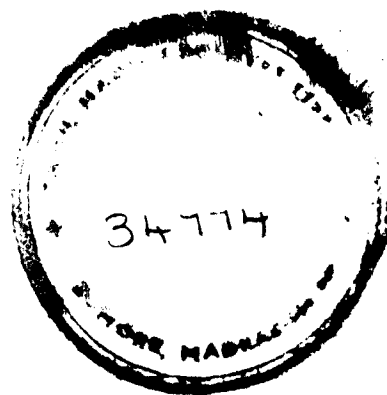
Revised his work " History of Gingee and Its Rulers (To be published as No. 2 of the Annamalai University Historical Series).

Completed his serial " The Historical Material in the Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai ", bringing it from July 1758 to January 1761 (published in two numbers of the Journal of the Indian History, Vol. XVIII, August and December 1938).

Contributed the following papers to the Journals and Commemoration Volumes noted against their titles :—

- (1) A History of the city of Madras to the present day (Madras Tercentenary Commemoration Volume).
- (2) Mayoralty of Madras (Madras Tercentenary Commemoration Volume).
- (3) Notes on the History of the Carnatic from the accession of Nawab Anwaru'ddin to the death of Nasir Jang in 1750 (Journal of the Bombay Historical Society, volume V, No. 1).
- (4) Muslim Adventurers in the Kingdoms of Tanjore and Madura (Sir Denison Ross Commemoration Volume prepared by the " New Indian Antiquary ", Poona).

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(5) A Maratha Service to the Tamil country (Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai Commemoration Volume).

(6) Village organization in South India at the advent of British Rule (Bhandarkar Commemoration Volume of the "Indian Historical Quarterly", Calcutta).

Contributed the following papers to the Conferences noted against their titles :—

(1) Parties and Policies under Dyarchy in Madras (First Indian Political Science Conference, Benares, 1938).—

(2) Nasir Jang in the Carnatic (Indian History Congress, Allahabad, 1938)

Edited the "Madras Tercentenary Commemoration Volume".

**5. Sri Lakshminarayan Harichandan Jagadev Rajabahadur, M.R.A.S., Puratatwavisarad, Vidyavachaspati, Tekkali.**

Contributed the following articles to the journals noted against their titles :—

1. The Inscription of Padmanabha Deb Tekkali (Journal of Bombay Historical Research Society, March 1939, Vol. V, No. 1).

2. Oriya travellers in Tibet (Sahakar, Cuttack).

3. The circular issued by Maharaja Mukunda Deb of Orissa (Orissa Academy, Cuttack).

4. Tekkali copper plate grant of Maharaja Indravarma, son of Danarnava (The Karnataka Historical Research Society).

5. Upplobada copperplate grant (Sahakar Cuttack).

6. Copper plate of Madhusūdan Chattrā (Andhra Historical Research Society).

7. Rock inscription of Durgahasee (Bhanj Pradip).

8. Sword inscription of Gajapati Naranyana Deb (Andhra Historical Research Society).

9. History of the Ganga Dynasty of Kalinga (Bombay Historical Research Society).

**6. Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., Ph. D. (Lond.), D. Phil. (Giessen), Ahmedabad.**

Published the following work :—

(1) Mediaeval Jainism (Publishers : Karnatak Publishing House).

Contributed the following papers to the journals or publications as noted against their titles :—

(1) The Sthānikas and their Historical Importance. (Journal, Bombay University).

(2) Tutelage of Mahārāṣṭra under Kārṇāṭaka (Proceedings of the I. H. R. C volume XV).

(3) Identification of a Mohenjo-Daro Figure (New Review, Calcutta).

(4) Date of Kathākeśa (Jain Antiquary, Aliganj).

(5) Authenticity of the Mudhol Firmans (New Indian Antiquary, Poona).

(6) A New Persian Embassy to Vijayanagara. (New Indian Antiquary, Poona).

(7) Reminiscences of Maukhāri Rule in Kārṇāṭaka (Dr. F. W. Thomas Commemoration Volume).

(8) Did Tuluva Revolt after the Battle of Rāksasa Tungadi? (Sir Denison Commemoration Volume).

(9) The value of Kannāḍa Sources of Maratha, Bijapur, and Mughal History (Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai Commemoration Volume).

(10) Kathiawar and Kārṇāṭaka in the Twelfth Century A. D. (Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji Commemoration Volume).

(11) A Note on Cauthai—its meaning and Legality (New Indian Antiquary).

Has heard of a collection of documents in the possession of a person in or around Dharwar. Making endeavours to bring them to light.

**7. Hakim Habibur Rahman, Dacca.**

Is engaged in preparing a list of Persian and Arabic Inscriptions on stones in the Dacca Museum.

**8. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph. D., Dacca.**

(a) Published the following book :—

Suvarṇadvipa, vol. II, Part II.

(b) Contributed the following articles to the journals or publications as noted against their titles :—

(1) The Śāilodbhava Dynasty (J. A. H. R. S. Vol. X).

(2) Outline of the History of Kalinga (Dacca University Studies, Vol. II).

(3) Outline of the History of the Bhanja Kings (Dacca University Studies, Volume III).

(4) Three copper-plate grants from Kalinga (three separate articles, Ep. Ind. Vol. XXIII).

(5) Epoch of the Ganga Era (Indian Culture, Vol. IV).

(6) Three copper-plate grants of the Bhanja Kings. (To be published in Ep. India).

**9. D. N. Banerji, M.A., Dacca.**

Has the following work in the press :

(1) "Early Administrative system of the East India Company in Bengal, Volume I, 1765-74".

Published the following articles :—

(1) Studies in the Early Political System of the East India Company in Bengal (1765-74) : I, the Council and the Select Committee at Fort William—their constitution, powers and Interrelation. (The Dacca University Studies : Volume III, No. 1, July 1938).

(2) Studies in the Early Governmental system of the Company in Bengal (1765-74): II, Civil Service. (Bengal: Past and Present, January-June 1938).

(3) Studies in the Early Governmental system of the Company in Bengal (1765-74): III, Civil Service (Contd.), Society or Committee of Trade. (Bengal: Past and Present, July-December 1938).

(4) A few observations in regard to the East India Company. (In Bengali: Based on contemporary official manuscript records). (Pravasi, Paus, 1345).

(5) The Resident at the Durbar (Moorshedabad)—His position and functions (1765-1772), (I. H. R. C. Proceedings, Volume XV).

#### 10. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B. A., Agra.

Contributed the following papers to "Revealing India's Past" published by the India Society, London:—

(1) Conservation of Islamic monuments in the Northern and Eastern India (Chapter II, Conservation).

(2) Muslim inscriptions in India (Chapter IV, Epigraphy).

Purchased a collection of 28 ancient Mughal documents\*.

#### 11. Dr. Nandalal Chatterji, M.A., Ph. D., Lucknow.

Contributed the following papers to the journals or the publications noted against their titles:—

(1) "The Failure of the Anglo-Maratha Negotiations regarding the Cession of Cuttack". (I. H. R. C. Proceedings, Volume XV).

(2) "The Abdali Menace to Bengal (1767-9)" (Bengal: Past and Present, Volume LV—Parts III-IV).

(3) "A forgotten English Expedition against Prithvi Narayan" (Journal of the U. P. Historical Society, Volume XI, Part II).

(4) "European influence on Mughal Architecture" (Twentieth Century, Volume V, No. 53).

(5) "Akbar's Mausoleum at Sikandra" (Twentieth Century, Volume V, No. 49).

(6) "Unrest on the North West Frontier" (Scholar—Annual, 1938).

(7) "Communalism and Indian History" (Hindustan Review, Volume LXXI—Nos. 403-4).

(8) "The Excluded Areas" (Indian Nation Annual No. 1938).

(9) "The Story of Akbar's Tomb" (Hindustan Standard, Anniversary Number, 1938).

(10) "Who Built the Qutb Minar?" (Amrita Bazar Patrika, Pujah Number 1938).

(11) "The Aboriginal Races of India and the New Constitution" (Modern Review, Volume LXIV—No. 4).

\*A note on these documents has been published at the end of this report.

Read the following paper at the Indian History Congress at Allahabad in 1938:—

"The First English Expedition to Nepal" (This paper as well as items 1 and 2 above form chapters of the author's monograph on Verelst's Rule in India, based on original sources and manuscript records of the Government of India. This is one of the works for which the Author has obtained the Degree of D. Litt. from the University of Lucknow.)

#### 12. Sardar Ganda Singh, M. A., Amritsar.

Published the following papers:—

(i) Contemporary Sources of Sikh History, 1469-1708.

(ii) *Pahla Ghalughara* or the First Holocaust in Sikh History, 1764.

(iii) Nadir Shah's Invasion of India and the Sikhs, 1739.

(iv) *Jang Singhān te Farangīān* by Poet Matak, edited with notes.

(v) *Baintan Sher Singh Kiān* by Poet Nihal Singh, edited with an introduction dealing with the politics of those days, 1840-43.

Examined the archive of the Bengal Government and took copies of the records relating to the relations of the Lahore Darbar with the East India Company during the first half of the 19th century. The most important subjects dealt with in these records are the arrest and release of Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia at Calcutta in 1846 (when even his property was attached to liquidate the claims of the East India Company against his brother Sardar Ranjodh Singh during the war of 1845-46), and the removal of the Attariwala Sardars and Dewan Mulraj from the Punjab in 1850.

Examined and took copies from the records at the Historical Museum, Sahibzada, containing the private correspondence of Lords Ellenborough, Hardinge, Gough and Dalhousie with Sir Frederic Currie as well as correspondence of Herbert Edwards, Edward Lake, James Abbott, John Nicholson, Robert Napier, Evelyn Taylor and Cocks with the same gentleman as the British Resident at Lahore. This correspondence deals with the affairs of the Punjab during 1846-49 and contains among other things, not only the historical details leading upto the treaty of Bhitrowal—December 16, 1846,—and the Military operations at Multan, Hazara and other places in 1848-49, but traces the Annexation Policy of Lord Dalhousie in respect of the Punjab.

#### 13. Mr. K. P. Mitra, M. A., Monghyr.

Contributed the following papers to the Journals or publications noted against their titles:—

(1) The New Year Festivals (Man in India).

(2) A Jain view of the origin of Institutions (Indian Culture, July, 1938).

(3) Previous Births of Seyyamsa (Jain Antiquary, volume 4, No. 2).

(4) Note on *Devānuppiya* (Jain Antiquary, December, 1938).

(5) Crime and Punishment in Jain Literature (Indian Historical Quarterly, March, 1939).

(6) Currency in Orissa (published in the I. H. R. C. Proceedings, Volume XV).

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(7) Who were the Pāndyas of Madura ? (This was read at the Indian History Congress, Allahabad, 1938. To be published in the September issue of the Indian Historical Quarterly).

Is engaged in research regarding :—

(1) The social condition of India that may be gleaned from the study of Jain literature and,

(2) Revenue History of Bihar from Historical Records preserved in the record rooms of Bihar.

#### 14. Mr. K. K. Basu, M. A., Bhagalpur.

Contributed the following papers to the Journals noted against their titles.—

(1) A chapter on the reign of 'Ali' Adil Shāh of Bijapur (Sir Denison Ross Memorial volume : New Indian Antiquary Series, Bombay).

(2) The Genealogy and the early career of Sultan Quli Qutb Shah of Golconda (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal).

(3) The Memoirs of two Bijapuri nobles (Indian Culture, Calcutta).

(4) On the reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah I and

(5) Ibrahim Adil Shah II of Bijapur (Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society).

(6) Maharaja Sambhaji (Sree Bharati, the Bengali Journal of the Indian Research Institute, Calcutta).

(7) The Early Europeans in Bhagalpur (I. H. R. C. Proceedings, Volume XV).

#### 15. Dr. Kalikinkar Datta, M. A., Ph. D., P. R. S., Patna.

(a) Contributed the following to the Journals or publications as noted against them :—

(1) The Malabar Rajahs and the Company (Proceedings of the I. H. R. C., Volume XV).

(2) The Dutch in Bengal after Bedara (Winternitz Commemoration Volume of the Indian Historical Quarterly).

(3) Some unpublished letters relating to Anglo-Nepalese relations at the beginning of the 19th century (Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society June 1939).

(4) (a) The Successor of Murshid Quli Jafar Khan, and (b) Alivardi Khan (These two chapters will be included in the "History of Bengal" to be published by the Dacca University).

(5) Durlabhram,—a prominent Bengali Officer of the mid-eighteenth century (read at the Indian History Congress at Allahabad).

(6) Some unpublished English records of historical importance (Proceedings of the I. H. R. C., Volume XVI).

(b) (i) Compiled a list from contemporary records, of some Bihar officers during the last decades of the 18th and the first decade of the 19th century. (To be published shortly.)

(ii) Prepared notes on the past history of the Santal Parganas and Chota Nagpur (under orders from the Government of Bihar).

(iii) Engaged in writing a paper on "The Mutiny in Bihar, Chota Nagpur Manbhum and Singhbhum".

(iv) Assisted the Bihar and Orissa Research Society in editing and publishing the "Bhagalpur Report" of Hamilton Buchanan.

(c) Studied the following documents :—

(1) Unpublished English records discovered at Patna, relating to the different aspects of the History of India during the close of the 18th and the first quarter of the 19th century.

(2) Unpublished papers relating to the Malabar Rajahs and the Company in the collections of Rai Bahadur Radhakrishna Jalan of Patna. The Rai Bahadur possesses several other historical records of importance mainly containing the correspondence of Dow.

(3) A Sanad of Rajah Raghunath Bhanja Deo of Mayyurbhanj. It is definitely known from this sanad that Rajah Raghunath Bhanja Deo, and not Jagadisvara Bhanja as wrongly stated in Riyaz, was the contemporary of Nawab Alivardi.

(d) (1) Discovered several letters relating to Shahmat Ali and Mirza Munnu among the records of the District Judges' Court, Patna.

(2) Collections of unpublished Persian letters of importance from the standpoint of eighteenth century Indian History, preserved in some private families in Patna city brought to his notice by his colleague, Prof. S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L.

#### 16. Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A., Patna.

Has been carrying out researches on "The Sharqi Dynasty of Jaunpur" and "Muslim Architecture in Bihar".

#### 17. Rai K. L. Barua Bahadur, C.I.E., Assam.

Contributed the following articles to the Journal of the Assam Research Society :—

(1) Genealogical lists of the Prāgijyotiṣa Dynasties, (2) Iran and Eastern India, (3) History behind a phonetic difficulty, (4) Prāgijyotiṣa during Kautilya's time, (5) Report of Dr. H. H. Wilson on the Assam coins presented to the Countess of Amherst in 1828.

Has found two inscriptions on stones in the Assam Valley and those are under examination.

#### 18. S. C. Goswami, I.S.O., Assam.

Is engaged in editing the following Assamese manuscripts :—

(1) Sātwata Tantra, a Vaishnavic book in verse.

(2) Niti-Latankur on Rājāniti.

Is also engaged in preparing a descriptive catalogue of about three hundred Sanskrit manuscripts found in Assam. They supply information about the existence of many manuscripts in the possession of private families.

Received a number of arrow like articles of Copper from the Naga Hills locally known as Jabily, which were used as coins in former times. Will publish a note on them in the Journal of the Assam Research Society.

**19. Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph. D., Delhi.**

Worked during the year in England as Leverhulme Research Fellow. Completed the study of Delhi and its territory between 1760 and 1858 and examined in this connection, with the kind permission of their owners, the Metcalf papers and the Trevelyan papers and also the unpublished sources available in the India Office. Continued his study of India in the time of Lord William Bentinck, based upon the official records in the India Office and the Bentinck papers to which he got access through the kind permission of the Duke of Portland through Mr. Philip Morrell.

Wrote the following articles :—

(1) Bentinck and Education. (The Cambridge Historical Journal, Vol. VI, No. 1, October 1938).

(2) The early days of Bishop's College, Calcutta. (Based on papers preserved in the Archives of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel: The S. P. G. Archives Series, 1938-39).

**20. Rajacharitravisharada Rao Saheb C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., Bangalore.**

Examined the following manuscripts :—

(1) *Haidar-Namah* Ms. (1784) from H. H. the Maharaja's palace library, Mysore, in connection with the History of Mysore down to 1800.

(2) Marathi documents bearing on Mysore History (1761-1799).

(3) Documents contained in the volumes of Military Consultations, Country Correspondence, Military Sundries, etc., of the Fort St. George Records, Madras, bearing on Mysore affairs of the period 1761-1831.

(4) Historical Account of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan (Selections from the Records of the Madras Government: Dutch Records No. 5). An English translation of this is under preparation.

(5) Maratha Bakhar from Tumukur. (It is expected to be published shortly).

Collected material for the revision of B. L. Rice's *European Tombs and Monuments in Mysore*.

**21. Pandit Biseshwarnath Reu, Jodhpur.**

Examined 97 old documents belonging to the Jodhpur Government as well as to private persons.

Published the first part of the "History of Marwar", which will throw new light on many obscure points of Rathor history.

**22. Dr. Bal Krishna, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.E.S., F.S.S., F.R. Hist. S., Kolhapur.**

Has been carrying on correspondence with the Chief Sahebs of Phalton, Jath, Kapahi and Vishalgad with a view to securing facilities for examining their records.

Examined the family papers of the Joshiraos of Kolhapur consisting mostly of Inam grants.

**23. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., Mayurbhanj.**

Wrote two papers on the Epigraphy of Orissa. (1) One of them is about the identity of the inscription slab of Bhatta Bhavadeva fixed at the Anantavasudeva temple of Bhubaneswar and (2) the other is about the suffix "Bhum" used in Bengal and Bihar in place names like Mānabhūmi, Tūngabhūmi, etc.

Examined certain records in Oriya, Kaithi and Persian in the possession of Sibdayal Swain (Village, Sunamuhin, thana, Josipur of Panchpir Sub-Division, Mayurbhanj State). (1) Sibdayal Swain is a descendant of Madhab Das Mahapatra, the Zamindar of Bamanghati, who was expelled from Mayurbhanj in 1835 for rebellion. Madhab Das was granted a pension by the Bengal Government and was allowed to reside at Bundu in the Ranchi District and after his death in 1251 Sal (1844) his descendants were allowed to enter Mayurbhanj and they practically now reside at Sunamuhin although they have a house at Bundu. (2) In the same collection there are several bundles of papers most of which having been on Kaithi and Persian scripts, could not be deciphered excepting the signature of Major T. Wilkinson, the first agent to the Governor-General of the South West Frontier Agency. The signature proves that these papers belong to Madhab Das Mahapatra. (3) Among these papers there are Oriya Sanads granted by the former rulers of the Mayurbhanj State.

**24. Cavaliero, P. S. Pissurelencar, Goa.**

Contributed the following articles :—

1. Extinction of the Nizam Shahi dynasty.
2. Marhatta expedition to Golconda.
3. The last Portuguese Ambassador to the Moghul Court.
4. The origin of Chauth.
5. Shivaji in Cochin.
6. Portuguese Ambassador in the Court of Sambhaji Chattrapati.
7. Attempts for the restoration of the provinces of the North.
8. Records of Pre-Portuguese Goa.

**NOTE ON CERTAIN ANCIENT MUGHAL DOCUMENTS ACQUIRED BY KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI ZAFAR HASAN.\***

A very interesting collection consisting of 28 ancient Mughal documents was offered to me for sale during the year 1938-39. It included a few extremely rare deeds, possessing great historical importance, but the owner was anxious to sell the whole collection together, and was not agreeable to break it up. I referred the offer to the Director General of Archaeology in India, recommending the purchase of the documents for display in public museums with a view to enabling scholars to study them. Unfortunately for want of funds that officer expressed his inability

\*For the report of Research Work done by him see page 4.

to acquire them. Fearing, however, that this valuable record might be lost or at least be not traced out in future, I acquired the whole collection personally, although the transaction told very heavily upon my poor resources. The documents are now in my possession and the following is a detail of them :—

## FARMANS.

(1) Farman of the Emperor Humayun issued under the order of Mirza Askari and bearing his seal impression. It is dated 7th of the month of Jumada II of the year 946 A. H. (20th October 1539 A. D.), and refers to the grant of a village in the Sarkar of Sambhal to one Shaikh Sadullah. Muhammad Askari, better known as Mirza Askari, was the third son of the Emperor Babur. He had the Sarkar of Sambhal conferred upon him on the accession of his eldest brother Humayun to the throne, and this historical fact receives support from the document.

It was during the reign of Akbar that rules prescribing the form of Farmans and the system for their issue were framed, and the documents of that nature, now available, generally belong to the period beginning from the time of that Emperor. Regular Farmans issued by Pathan or early Mughal Emperors prior to Akbar are very rare—at any rate none has ever been brought to my notice—and consequently this document, presenting a specimen of the earlier royal mandate, possesses a great importance. The following are its striking features as compared to the Farmans of Akbar and the subsequent Mughal Emperors.

(a) Dedicatory religious formula written on the top of Mughal Farmans. The formula on this document is "*Howal Ghani*" which is also to be found on the early Farmans of Akbar. It was subsequently replaced by "*Allaho Akbar*", which during the time of Aurangzeb was substituted by "*Bismillah*".

(b) *Tughra* or substitute of the sign manual below the dedication. Usually this contains the name of the reigning king and no other authority is noted on Farmans. Against that practice the name of Muhammad Askari as the authority issuing this Farman is written below the name of the ruling king, Muhammad Humayun.

(c) *Seal impression*.—Impressions of only the Great Seal of the ruling emperors are to be found on the face of Farmans. The Great Seal contains the name and the titles of the Ruling Emperor in the centre, and on the margin around it the names of some of his ancestors up to Timur. This document bears the impression of the seal of Muhammad Askari, which, in the arrangement of its legend, is similar to the Great Seal of the Mughal Emperors. There is no impression of the seal of Humayun, the ruling emperor.

(d) *Endorsement on the reverse*.—Relative extracts from the State records, notes regarding the checking of the entries, etc., are always to be found written on the back of Farmans. There are no such notes on the reverse of this document, and the absence of them indicates that the practice of making those endorsements originated during the reign of Akbar in accordance with the rules introduced by him.

(2) Farman of the Emperor Akbar conferring a grant of 400 Bighas of land in the village Bawanipur, Khitta (district) Sambhal on Shaikh Buddan and Shaikh

Ahmad. On the reverse there is a seal impression of Bairam Khan dated 964 A. H. (1556-57 A. D.). On the accession of Akbar to the throne Bairam Khan was raised to the office of prime-minister, and he had the whole civil and military powers vested in him. His seal impression on the back of the document shows that he was still in power in 966 A. H. (1559 A. D.) when it was issued. There are a few other seal impressions on the reverse but no endorsements pertaining to the relative extracts from the State records. The document is dated the month of Rabia II of the year 966 A. H. (1559 A. D.).

(3) Farman of the Emperor Akbar conferring the grant of 20 Bighas of land measured with the bamboo-chain in the Pargana Sahaspur, Sarkar Sambhal on Qazi Jamaluddin. On the reverse there are several seal impressions but no endorsements referring to the State records in regard to the grant. The document is dated the month of Rabia II of the year 986 A. H. (1578 A. D.).

(4) Farman of the Emperor Jahangir conferring 15 Bighas of land, measured with the *Ilahi* yard, in the village of Papri, Pargana Rajabpur, Sarkar Sambhal on Haji Abdul Ghafar for planting a garden. It is dated the 2nd of the month of Tir of the 8th year of Jahangir's accession.

(5) Farman of Shahjahan conferring the grant of 200 Bighas of land, measured with the *Ilahi* yard, in the Pargana of Amroha, Sarkar of Sambhal on a lady named Khaliqdi and her son. It is dated 11th of the month of Azar of the 5th year Shahjahan's accession.

## SANADS.

(6) Sanad issued under the seal impressions of Sayyid Ahmad, the Sadrus-Sadr, in favour of Shaikh Umar Husain confirming the grant of 102 Bighas of land in the Pargana of Ikrotia, Sarkar Sambhal, bestowed on Sayyid Wali Muhammad and others in a Farman of Jahangir dated 9th of the month of Amardad of the 11th year of his accession. It is dated 5th of the month of Mehr of the same year and bears one more seal impression of Ghayas-ud-Din, an officer of the court of Jahangir.

(7) Sanad issued under the seal impression of Muswi Khan confirming the grant of 25 bighas of land in Pargana Amroha, Sarkar Sambhal, bestowed upon a lady named Bibi Jio and her sons in the Farman of Shahjahan dated 11th Shahriwar of the 12th year of his reign. It is dated 29th of the month Aban of the same year.

(8) Sanad issued under the seal impression of Fateh Muhammad, Sadar, in favour of certain persons, confirming the grant of 394 Bighas and 15 Biswas of land made during the reign of the Emperor Akbar in the village Sarai Shaikh, Pargana Amroha, Sarkar Sambhal. It is dated 29th of Shawwal, the year 1056 A. H. (8th December 1646 A. D.). A list of the names of the persons with a detail of land awarded to each is noted below the body of the Sanad.

(9) Sanad issued under the seal impression of Jafar Kifayat Khan confirming the grant of 120 bighas of land in Pargana Dhakka, Sarkar Sambhal, bestowed upon a lady named Aisha in the Farman of Aurangzeb dated 15th Rabia II of the 17th year of his accession. It is dated 19th Jumada II of the same year.

(10) Sanad issued under the seal impression of Jafar Kifayat Khan confirming the grant of 60 bighas of land in Pargana Amroha, Sarkar Sambhal, bestowed on a

lady named Rabia in the farman of Aurangzeb dated 2nd Safar of the 19th year of his accession. It is dated 11th Rabia II of the same year.

(11) Sanad issued under the seal impression of Muhammad Sami, Sadar, in favour of Umar Husain, confirming the grant of 102 bighas of land made previously in a Farman of Jahangir. It is dated the 6th year of the reign of Farrukh Siyar who is entitled as Alamgir II.

(12) Sanad issued under the seal impression of Mir Buzurg Muswi in favour of Shaikh Muhammad Haris, confirming the grant of 10 bighas of land in the Pargana of Rajabpur, Sarkar Sambhal, out of the grant made in the Farman of Farrukhsiyar dated 3rd year of his accession. It is dated the 3rd of the month of Safar of the 7th year of the reign of Farrukhsiyar who is entitled as Alamgir II.

(13) Sanad issued under the seal impression of Mir Buzurg Muswi, confirming the grant of 350 Bighas of land made in the Farman of Akbar to Sayyid Wali Muhammad and others, the descendants of Sayyid Kabir. It contains a detail of the land apportioned to various persons named, and is dated 24th of the month of Safar of the 7th year of the reign of Farruk Siyar who is entitled as Alamgir II. The document was issued on three sheets of paper pasted together one below the other, and to vouch for the authenticity of the lower sheets their joints are marked again with the seal impressions of Mir Buzurg.

(14) Sanad issued under the seal impression of Sayyid Zahrullah Khan in favour of Maulana Aiyub and others, confirming the grant of 76 bighas of land in the Pargana of Rajabpur, Sarkar Sambhal. It is dated the 12th of the month of Jumada II of the 2nd year of the reign of Muhammad Shah.

(15) Sanad issued under the seal impression of Sayyid Abdullah Khan Qutb-ul-Mulk, conferring a jagir worth one thousand dams in the Pargana of Islamabad, Dar-ul-Khilafat Shahjahanabad, on Sayyid Ghulam Haidar in suppression of Kishan Sarup. It is dated 11th of Rajab of the 2nd year of the reign of Muhammad Shah. (12th December 1720 A. D.).

Sayyid Abdullah of Bara was the elder of the two brothers known as King-Makers. His full name and titles as given in the seal impression are "Sayyid Abdullah Khan, Bahadur, Zafar Jang, Qutb-ul-Mulk, Yamin-ud-Daula, Sipeh Salar, Yar Wafadar, servant of Muhammad Shah Padshah Ghazi".

(16) Sanad issued under the seal impression of Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk. It is dated the 2nd year of Alamgir II, and refers to the grant of a Jagir worth two thousand dams to Sayyid Inayat Ghaus in the Pargana of Kundarki, Sarkar Sambhal.

(17) Sanad issued under the seal impression of Mahmud Khan, the Sadr-us-Sadur, conferring 25 bighas of land in the Pargana of Jalalpur Baraut on Shaikh Muhammad Baqr. It is dated 2nd of the month of Shawwal of the 14th year of the accession of Shah Alam II.

#### PARWANAS (letters of appointments to the post of Qazi).

(18) Parwana issued under the seal impression of Abdullah Khan Tarkhan, the Sadr-us-Sadur, confirming Ahsanullah in the post of Qazi at the Pargana Azampur, Sarkar Sambhal. It is dated 14th of the month of Muharram of the 1st year of the accession of Ahmad Shah.

(19) Parwana issued under the seal impression of Jalal-ud-Daula Jalal-ud-Din Khan Bahadur Sadr-us-Sadur Samsam Jang, confirming Ahsanullah in the post of Qazi of Azampur. It is dated the 19th of the month of Rajab of the 5th year of the accession of Alamgir II.

(20) Parwana issued under the seal impression of Sadr-us-Sadur Maulvi Aqibat Mahmud, conferring the post of Qazi of the Pargana of Azampur on Ahsanullah in supersession of Zulfiqar Ali. It is dated the first of the month of Shawwal of the 3rd year of the accession of Shah Alam II.

(21) Parwana issued under the seal impression of Muhammad Zia Khan, the assistant of Sadr-us-Sadur Haibat Jang Mukhtar-ud-Daula Saiyid Murtaza Khan Bahadur, confirming Sayyid Allah Bakhah in the post of Qazi of the town of Amroha, Sarkar Sambhal. It is dated 6th of Safar, 1190 Hijra (27th March 1776 A. D.).

(22) Parwana issued under the seal impression of Sadr-us-Sadur Hafiz Ghulam Ahmad, conferring the post of Qazi of Amroha on Sayyid Rahman Bakhsh in supersession of Sayyid Inayat Rasul in compliance with the orders of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula Yahya Khan. It is dated 7th of Rajab, the year 1206 A. H. (1st of March 1792 A. D.) and refers to the period when Rohelkhand was annexed to the principality of Oudh after the Rohela War of 1774 A. D.

#### PASSPORT (Parwana-i-Rahdari).

(23) Passport for Kabul via Jallalabad issued by Khan-i-Khanan Abdur Rahim Khan, the son of Bairam Khan in favour of... Ali Koka. Abdur Rahim Khan's surname was Mirza Khan, and the same is written in the document with his official designation as Sipeh Salar Bahadur (valiant Commander-in-Chief). It begins with the dedicatory expression "Allaho Akbar" and is dated 16th of the month of Shariwar, the year 34 of the Ilahi era, corresponding to 27th of the month of Shawwal of the year 897 A. H. (8th September 1589 A. D.). The seal impression contains the title Khan-i-Khana only and not the name of Abdur Rahim Khan.

#### TASHIH NAMA (muster certificate).

(24) Tashih Nama (muster certificate) verifying the horses and arms and armour maintained by Sayyid Murad who held the rank of two hundred and fifty. It is dated 10th of the month of Safar of the 11th year of the accession of Muhammad Shah, and bears two seal impressions one of Sayyid Askar Khan and the other of Harji Mal.

#### MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

(25) A royal order dated the 24th Rabia I of the 1st year of Aurangzeb's accession and issued under the seal impression of Raja Raghunath confirming the grants made in the Farmans of the Emperors Akbar, Jahangir and Shahjahan in the Pargana of Garhmuktesar. The document shows the principles that were adopted in respect of the previous grants on the change of sovereignty during the Mughal rule.

(26) An order stating that dues payable by the Zamindars of the Pargana of Rajabpur have been in default since the time of the Jagirdari of Rustam Khan, the deceased, and directing that all those dues should be remitted by Darwesh Alam

Zamindar. The document is dated the 25th of Shawwal of the 16th year of the accession of Aurangzeb and bears three seal impressions, one of them from Muhammad Raza, the other from Abdu-s-Sattar and the third from a Hindu official whose name is not clearly readable.

Rustam Khan was a noble in the court of Shahjahan. He had a jagir conferred upon him in the Sarkar of Sambhal and was responsible for founding the town of Moradabad after the name of Murad, the youngest son of Shahjahan. He espoused the cause of Dara and was killed in the battle of Sammu Garh near Agra, fought between that prince and Aurangzeb.

(27) An order issued under the seal impression of Asad Khan to Muhammad Zahid stating that the sum of four thousand and eighty rupees and odd, which due from Darwesh Alam and others, the zamindars and tenants of Rajabpur, was in default from the time of Jagirdari of Rustam Khan, the deceased, has been credited by them in the State treasury and an acknowledgment receipt for the amount obtained. It enjoins on Muhammad Zahid that no demand for the dues should be made from Darwesh Alam and others. Muhammad Zahid seems to have been a revenue official at Pargana Rajabpur. The document is dated 4th of the month of Ziqada of the 16th year of the reign of Aurangzeb. It is in connection with the previous document (item 26) and shows that the demand made therein was complied with promptly in less than 10 days.

(28) Copy of an attestation issued under the seal impression of Qazi Muhammad Fuzail regarding the grant of 877 bighas and 10 biswas of land in the Pargana of Garmuktesar in favour of a lady Misri and Qazi Abdul Karim and others out of a previous grant of 1,170 bighas of land bestowed upon their ancestors. Below the body of the Sanad is an endorsement with a detailed statement showing the names of the grantees and the ara of land apportioned to each. The document, which is a long one, was issued on two sheets of paper pasted one below the other, and the joint thereof was marked again with the seal impression of Qazi Muhammad Fuzail to vouch for the authenticity of the lower sheet. It is dated 15th of Rabia II (originally written Rabia I but corrected as Rabia II) of the 3rd year of Farukh Siyar, who is entitled as Alamgir II.

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