

INDEX TO TITLES
(1798-1885)

As Recorded in the ALQABNAMAS
or
Books of Titles and Forms of Address

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Price Rs. 71.40.

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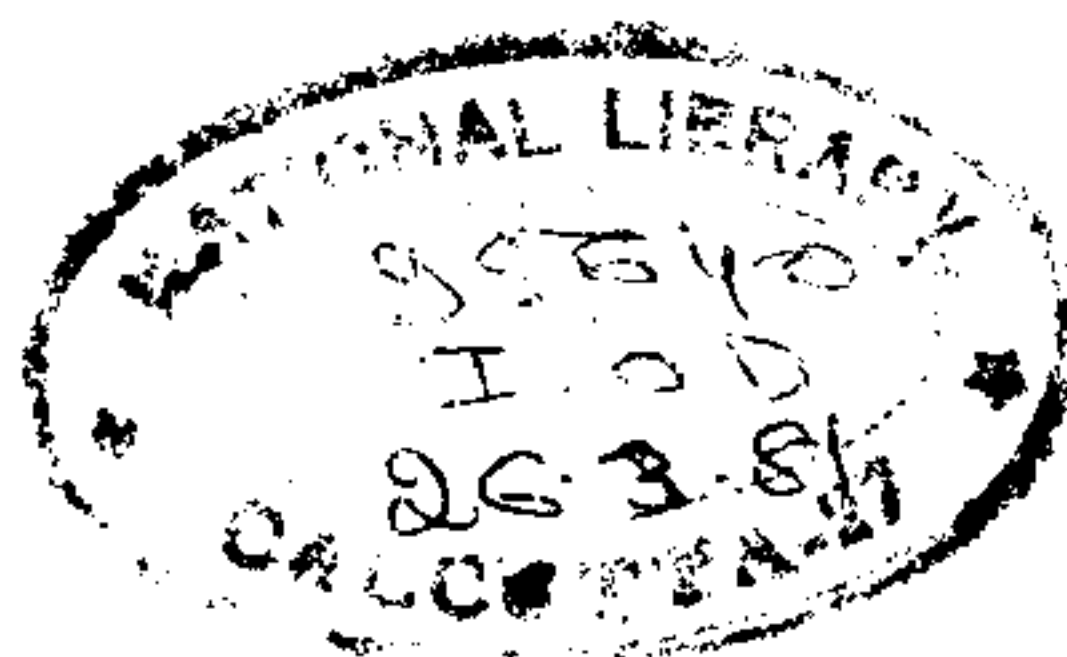
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PREFACE

The practice of assuming titles can be traced back to ancient times when monarchs commemorated their coronations or victories by inventing ever new styles to illustrate their own grandeur and prowess. Such titles which have incidently been preserved in the texts of epigraphs and epitaphs, coins and chronicles, manuals and documents, are of various kinds viz., secular and clerical, martial and ecclesiastical, civil and judicial, royal and feudal, horoscopic and posthumous. They furnish an interesting and absorbing study into some of the most spectacular aspects of the bygone society which was status ridden. Though constituting a very important source of history, these titles have not received the attention they deserve. This is particularly true of India where practically no systematic attempt has ever been made to delve deep into the significance of titles.

In order to fill up this lacuna, my colleagues in the Oriental Records Division, at my instance, undertook the pioneering project of Indexing *Alqabnamas* in the custody of this Department and completed compilation of the present volume early in 1968. Subsequently, in my capacity as Assistant Director, I added the Introduction wherein I have not only tried to trace the history of titles but have also attempted to study the constitutional, social and cultural significance of the honorifics as also the motivation veiled behind them.

In the accomplishment of this task I have been assisted by my colleagues, particularly Shri R. R. Aggarwal Archivist (now retired), who indexed and annotated the text and Shri K. L. Arora, Assistant Director, who carefully scrutinized the volume and saw it through the press.

I must admit that there has been inordinate delay in the publication of this volume due mainly to printing difficulties arising out of the diacritics as also due to the changes in the political map of some of the neighbouring countries as also in the states and districts within the country during the last decade. Every attempt has been made to incorporate all such changes but if any of them has inadvertently been left out I would like to crave the indulgence of the learned readers, who will no doubt welcome publication of this volume which is likely to open up new vistas of research.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA,

NEW DELHI

5th December, 1979.

S. A. I. TIRMIZI

*Director of Archives,
Government of India.*

The various diacritics used in the volume of Index to Titles.

Ā ā ٱ

Ṭ ṭ ٢

Ṣ ṣ ٢

Ḥ ḥ ٢

Kh kh ٢

Ḍ ḍ ٢

Ẓ ẓ ٢

Ṛ ṛ ٢

Sh sh ٢

Ṣ ṣ ٢

Ẓ ẓ ٢

Ṭ ṭ ٢

Ẓ ẓ ٢

(‘) (‘) ع

gh gh غ

(‘) (‘) ʾ = hamzah

(A’) (ā’) ٱ = Alif-hamzah.

Ī ī ى

Ch ch ٢

INTRODUCTION

Titles indexed in this book are found in *Alqābnāmas* comprising seven volumes of the Persian Miscellaneous Records,¹ created in the Persian Department of the East India Company and now preserved in the National Archives of India. They contain titles and forms of address observed by the Company's servants and British officials in their day to day correspondence with the princes and notables of India and the neighbouring countries during the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries.

II

The Company's political and diplomatic correspondence with the Indian powers and the neighbouring potentates was conducted in Persian, the French of the East. This correspondence takes a definite shape after the English victory at Plassey which gave them *de facto* political status in the country. The part of the Secretariat where this class of work used to be done was known as the Persian Department. In the beginning, this Department was looked after by a Persian Translator. Soon after his arrival in 1798, Lord Wellesley found that the course of political events had rendered the conduct and management of the Company's relations with the Indian powers an object of the utmost importance and delicacy. As the Company's Government had been exposed to arduous trials during the Fourth Mysore War, Wellesley deemed it necessary to take special steps with a view to securing prompt, accurate and secret despatch of papers from the Political Branch of the Government.²

In pursuance of this system, all political papers of secret and confidential nature were despatched under the immediate superintendence of the Governor-General by means of an establishment which combined necessary safeguards for observance of secrecy with sufficient means of executing urgent business. This establishment was the Foreign, Secret and Political Department. The post of Persian Translator was abolished and his duties were annexed to the Office of the newly created Department which was presided over by Mr. Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, who also acted as Persian Secretary. In the conduct of Persian correspondence, Mr. Edmonstone was assisted by Mr. Claud Russell who was designated as Assistant to the Persian Secretary.³

For the current proceedings of the new office, as also for the accuracy of the future records of the Governor-General, it was deemed necessary to keep complete and accurate copies of all despatches forwarded from this Department, and the voluminous papers received by the Governor-General in his individual capacity from all quarters were arranged with such precision as to admit of immediate reference to whatever documents might be at any time required. These officers were, therefore, required to provide fair copies of all despatches, as also to arrange papers of every description and to compile the requisite indexes.⁴ It would, therefore, appear plausible to conjecture that the *Alqābnāmas* came to be created about this time. This hypothesis acquires considerable weight when we find that the earliest entry in the *Alqābnāmas* is dated 27th June 1798.⁵

¹ Persian Miscellaneous Records, Vols. 69, 71-76.

^{2,4} Foreign Political, 23 July 1801, no 39.

⁵ *Alqābnāma*, Vol. 69, p 275.

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III

Long before the arrival of Wellesley, the Indian princes used to maintain *Alqābnāmas* which contained, among other things, proper forms of address, titles, etc., employed in their correspondence with persons of different ranks and stations in life.¹ The earliest manual of this type which has come down to us contains titles of the princes and nobles of the reign of Aurangzeb.² The *Alqābnāma* kept at the Court of Haydar 'Alī of Mysore consists of a list of titles and forms of address arranged in alphabetical order.³ This is precisely the case with volume 71 of the *Alqābnāma* initiated by Wellesley. It opens with the titles of Ibrāhīm Khān, and closes with those of Yāwar al-daulah Bahādur. The remaining six volumes, arranged under places to which the correspondents belonged, can be classified into three categories. Firstly, the *Alqābnāmas* kept by the Governors-General, secondly, the *Alqābnāmas* maintained by the Persian Secretaries, and thirdly, the *Alqābnāmas* kept by the Residents and Agents to Governors-General. Besides the Governors-General, Persian Secretary, Residents and Agents, Lieutenant Governors also used to maintain their own *Alqābnāmas*. Such *Alqābnāmas* were arranged under the names of the officials on whose behalf letters were written to different Indian princes and dignitaries.

Maintenance of these *Alqābnāmas* was the charge of the *Mīr Munshī* or Chief Secretary of the *Dār al-inshā'* or Secretariat of the *Daftar i Fārsī* or Persian Department. The *Mīr Munshī* was assisted by *Nā'ibs* or Deputy *Mīr Munshīs* or Secretaries. In 1845 Mirzā Kāzīm 'Alī was *Mīr Munshī* and Maulawī Muḥammad Muḥsin, *Nā'ib Mīr Munshī* of the *Dār al-inshā'* of the Governor-General, while Khwāja Ghulām Ghaus was *Mīr Munshī* and Khwāja Sadr al-dīn, *Nā'ib Mīr Munshī* of the *Dār al-inshā'* of the Lieutenant Governor of Agra.⁴ Apart from carrying on the correspondence of the Persian Department, it was the duty of these *Munshīs* to record, in their *Alqābnāmas*, titles and forms of address employed in the outgoing letters as also the prominent features noticed in the inward correspondence. This is the reason why we find mention of details of seals impressed on the incoming letters, type of envelopes in which they were wrapped, sort of *kharīṭas* or letter-bags wherein they were received, and kinds of paper on which they were written. The *Alqābnāmas* usually refer to *Muhr-i-kalān* or great seal, *Muhr-i-khurd* or small seal, *Lifāfa i palmāncār* or broad envelope, *Kharīṭa i zarbast* or letter-bag of brocade and *Kharīṭa i kamkhuwāb* or embroidered letter-bag. They also allude to a variety of papers, viz., *Kāghaz i tiklidār* or spotted paper, *Kāghaz i afshān* or gold sprinkled paper, *Kāghaz i būṭadār* or flowered paper, *Kāghaz i sāda* or simple paper, *Kāghaz i Arāvallī* or *Arāvallī* paper, *Kāghaz i pādshāhī* or imperial paper, *Kāghaz i wazīrī* or premier paper, *Kāghaz i Amīrī* or nobility paper. About 1837 we find reference to *Kāghaz i Angrezī* or English paper being used by the Indian princes.⁵ These are, however, minor details. The chief value of the *Alqābnāmas* lies in the fact that they constitute one of the most important sources for the reconstruction of the history of titles, though some information on the subject can be culled from the

¹ H. Ethé, *Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Library of India Office*, Vol. I (Oxford 1903), nos 2136, 2145-46.

² C. Rieu, *Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts in the British Museum*, (London, 1883 or 1913), p 995.

³ H. Ethé, *op. cit.*, no. 2133.

⁴ *Alqābnāma*, Vol. 75, pp 36-37.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p 33.

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numismatic and epigraphic records which have come down to us. In order to appreciate the significance of the titles indexed in this volume, it is necessary to provide some sort of *mise en scene* or historical backdrop.

IV

The desire to be taken notice of is an instinct deeply rooted in human nature. Of this instinct titles are perhaps the most ancient expression. Ancient Rome had granted to its deserving citizens titles of honour viz., *felix*, *pius*, *pater patriae*, besides those which, like *patricius*, denoted hereditary rank. The early emperors were in theory merely citizens who alone were entitled to be the recipients of such honours. The *majestas reipublicae Romanae* was, however, soon identified with the person of the emperor, who himself became the fountain of honour and showered his titular attributes upon those whom it was his whim or his policy to distinguish, while ever fresh styles were invented to illustrate his own unique dignity. For this purpose, all the abstract terms in the vocabulary of sycophancy were put to use, not excepting even the lofty attributes of God. This tendency ran riot when the East Roman Empire had become byzantinized.¹

So far as India is concerned, the earliest monarchs, known from epigraphic sources, enjoyed the simple royal title *Rājan* or the king. Emperor Ashoka (C.272-232 B.C.) refers to his own self as *Devānāmpriya Priyadarsī Rāja* or 'dear to the gods and of gracious mien, the king'.² One of the earliest use of the more dignified title *Mahārāja* or the great king in Indian epigraphic and numismatic records is found in the coinlegend of the Indo-Greek rulers who flourished in the first half of the second century B.C. The modification of the original simpler title *Rāja* to the more dignified title *Mahārāja* was apparently done in imitation of the Achaemenian monarchs of ancient Iran, who referred to themselves in their inscriptions as *Khshayathiya vazrka* or the great king. The Indo-Greek rulers adopted certain other titles of which *Soter* or saviour (translated as *Tratara* into Prakrit and *Tratr* into Sanskrit) became popular with some of the foreign rulers who succeeded the Indo-Greek kings in North-Western India³.

These rulers of Parthian and Scythian extraction adopted more dignified titles *Mahārājāsa Rājarājāsa* or *Rājadirājāsa Mahātāsā*⁴ which appears also an imitation of the style of the ancient Achaemenian emperors who described themselves in their epigraphs as *Khshayathiya Khshayathiyānam*⁵ which in modern Persian has become *Shahan Shāh* or the king of kings. The Parthian king, Gondopernes, used the Prakrit title *Mahārāja-rāja-tirāja-tratara* or 'the great king, the supreme king amongst kings, the saviour. He also enjoyed the title *Devayrata* which may be compared with the Kushana title *Devāputra* believed by some scholars to have been borrowed from the Chinese royal title 'the Son of Heaven.'

Kushana king, Kadphises I, adopted the sectarian epithet *Dharmathida* or *Sacadhramathita* which probably had reference to his adherence to the Buddhist faith. Kadphises II seems to be called *Maheshvara* or a devotee of *Maheshvara*

¹ *The Encyclopaedia Britannica* (eleventh edition), Vol. XXVI, p. 1027.

² *Select Inscriptions Bearing on Indian History and Civilization*, Vol. I, ed. D. C. Sircār, (Calcutta, 1942), pp 16, 18.

³ D. C. Sircār, *Indian Epigraphy*, (Delhi, 1965), pp 330-31.

⁴ *Indian Epigraphy*, p. 332.

⁵ *Select Inscriptions*, pp 3-4.

⁶ *Indian Epigraphy*, p. 332.

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or *Shiva*¹. Such sectarian epithets became popular from about the 4th century A.D. but some of the secular titles used by the early Kushana kings were *Mahārāja Mahān*, *Mahārāja Rājarāja* and *Mahārāja Rājatirāja*, *Shaonāna Shao*. The last title is an equivalent of the Persian title *Shahan Shāh*.²

The Imperial Guptas who extended their power over wide areas of Northern India in the fourth century A.D., assumed the title *Paramabhattacharaka Mahārājadhīrāja*, while the subordinate rulers adopted the title of *Mahārāja* although smaller feudatory princes generally called themselves *Rājan*. It was Chandragupta II (376-414 A.D.) who first assumed the title *Vikramāditya* and his successors adopted similar *āditya*-ending titles viz., *Mahendraditya*, *Kramaditya*, etc. Gradually the title *Parameshvara* came to be intimately associated with *Paramabhattacharaka* and *Mahārājadhīrāja*³. Apart from the secular titles above referred to, Chandragupta II adopted the sectarian epithet *Paramabhagavata* or a devout worshipper indicating the adherence of the Imperial Guptas to the Bhagavata form of Vaishnavism⁴. Similar epithets of sectarian character used with the names of the Gupta emperors are *Paramadaivata* or a devout worshipper of god, *Paramavaisnava* or a devout worshipper of Vishnu and *Paramabrahmanya* or devout follower of the Brahmanas.⁵

Compared to the North the position in the South was somewhat different in respect of styles. The *Shatavahana* rulers generally called themselves *Rājan* and sometimes also *Swāmin*. The title *Mahārāja* was known in the South as early as the second century A.D., although it was not yet quite popular. It was in the early centuries of the Christian era that the custom of mentioning royal and private personages with metronymies like *Gautamīputra* (the son of a lady whose paternal *gotra* is Gautama) commenced. This practice went out of fashion in the early mediaeval period, and the custom of giving a man's name jointly with that of his father began to increase. Thus the early Chalukya king, Kirtivarman II, has been referred to in an inscription as *Vikramāditya Kirtivarman* or *Kirtivarman II*, the son of *Vikramāditya II*.⁶ The more dignified title *Mahārājadhīrāja* was employed in the South side by side with *Mahārāja* about the middle of the 4th century A.D.⁷

The Chalukya emperors of Badami, including the great Pulakesin II (610-42 A.D.), enjoyed the style *Mahārāja*, though they soon assumed the more dignified combination of the three titles *Mahārājadhīrāja*, *Parameshvara* and *Bhattacharaka*. The Chalukyas also adopted the title *Shrī-Prithivī-Vallabha* often contracted into *Vallabha-rājas*.⁸ The style seems to suggest that these rulers claimed to have been the incarnation of Vishnu, the consort of *Shrī* and *Prithivī*. The same title was adopted by their *Rashtrakuta* successors⁹, who were known to the Arabs as the *Balhāras* which is probably the Arabicised form of *Vallabharāja*.

¹ *Select Inscriptions*, p. 125.

² *Indian Epigraphy*, p. 332.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 333-34.

⁴ *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXVI, p. 136.

⁵ *Indian Epigraphy*, p. 347.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 335-36.

⁷ *Select Inscriptions*, p. 433.

⁸ *The Classical Age*, (Bombay, 1954), p. 235.

⁹ *Indian Epigraphy*, p. 337.

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In early Middle Ages the Indian princes, both in the North and the South were sometimes called *Ashvapati-Gajapati-Narapati-rāja-trey-adhīpati*, which seem to represent a king as the lord of the three wings of sovereignty viz., the cavalry, elephant force and infantry.¹ Moreover, the Indian princes, whether independent or feudatory, often represented themselves as the lord of the soil, the word 'soil' also indicating 'the earth'. Sometimes he was represented as 'the husband of the earth.' The independent kings were actually represented as the ruler or conqueror of 'the whole earth' meaning, thereby the conventional *Chakravartī-kshetra* bounded by the Himalayas and the three seas, viz., the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.²

V

The concept of *Chakravartin*, which vaguely envisaged a universal monarchy had greater affinity with that of the Mongol idea of *Khāqān* than with the Muslim concept of *Khalīfa*. The idea of *Chakravartin* had no religious or spiritual connotations. Similarly, the Mongol 'Great *Khān*' was purely a political and military and not a religious leader. The concept of *Khalīfa*, however, envisaged one sovereign and one brotherhood. While, universal sovereignty was a feature common to all the three concepts, the Indian *Chakravartin* and the Mongol *Khāqān* were political sovereigns pure and simple, but the Muslim idea of *Khalīfa* hedged the sovereign round by the *Shar'ia* or Islamic Law. Besides the title of *Khalīfa*, the early Muslim sovereigns were designated as *Amīr al-mu'minīn* (Chief of the faithful) and *Imām* or Leader. While the title of *Khalīfa* emphasized the sovereign's relation to the founder of the faith, and put forward this apostolic succession as a claim for the obedience of the faithful, the designation *Amīr al-mu'minīn* asserted more distinctly the authority of the ruler as supreme war lord and head of the civil administration. The style *Imām* emphasized rather the religious activity of the head of the State, as performing certain definite religious functions. This last title was the favourite designation among the *Shī'as*, since they laid special emphasis on the sacrosanct character of the successors of the Prophet.³

More popular than the styles of *Khalīfa*, *Amīr al-mu'minīn* and *Imām* was the title of *Sultān*, derived from a common root meaning 'power, authority'. While the *Khilāfat* and the *Imāmat* envisaged a 'Kingdom of God', the *Sultanate* was purely a secular institution signifying the dominion of man over man. The title of *Sultān* was first used by the Buwaihid and the Ghaznavid rulers who set up almost as independent kings in the former provinces of the Abbasid Caliph of Baghdad at the beginning of the eleventh century. As a matter of fact, the whole outlook of the Ghaznavid monarchs appears in no way different from that of the Sassanian kings of ancient Persia. The official titles of some of the heads of departments at the Court of Ghazna were the same as those at the ancient Persian Court.⁴ The distinctive feature of the Persian monarchy was its claim to divine origin, which could not easily be reconciled with the tenets of Islam. The difficulty was solved by designating the Sultān as '*Zill Allah*' or the 'Shadow of God'.⁵ The Turkish conquerors brought with them this concept of *Zill Allah* to India where the theory of the divine origin of king was already prevalent.

¹⁻² *Indian Epigraphy*, pp 338, 351.

³ T. W. Arnold, *The Caliphate*, (Oxford, 1924), pp 39-40.

⁴ H. G. Rawlinson, *Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy*, (London, 1876), pp 641-42.

⁵ *Tārīkh-i Fakhri ud dīn Muḥarrak Shāh*, ed. Sir E. Denison Ross, (London, 1927), p 13.

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The Sultāns of Delhi, throughout their rule with only two short breaks, considered themselves lieutenants of the exotic *Khilāfat*, which was taken for granted whether the *Khalīfa* was dead or alive. This allegiance to the *Khilāfat* was, however, nominal as the sovereignty of the Sultān was indivisible. Within his domain he was supreme, and no power on earth could share with him his sovereign right.

Apart from the common title of *Sultān*, the rulers of Delhi and those of the independent local dynasties affixed to their names different epithets, which were both sectarian and secular, as listed hereunder :

Sectarian

- Abū'l Ghāzī*
(Father of the Holy Champion)
- Abū'l Mujāhid*
(Father of the warrior in the cause of religion)
- Al-imām*
(The religious leader)
- Al-Ghāzī*
(The Holy Champion)
- Al-Hāmī al-dīn al daiyān*
(The protector of the religion or the requiter of good and evil i.e. God).
- Yamīn i Khalīfat Allah*
(The right arm of the Vicegerent of God)
- Al-Mujāhid fī Sabīl Allah*
(The Champion in the path of God)
- Al-Wāsiq Billah*
(Confiding in God)
- Al-Wāsiq bi Naṣr Allah*
(Confiding in the help of God)
- Khalīfat Allah fil 'ālam*
(Vicegerent of God in the world)
- Zahīr i Amīr al-mu'minīn*
(Supporter of the Commander of the Faithful)
- 'Azd i Khalīfat Allah*
(The Arm of the Vicegerent of God)

Secular

- Abū'l Faṭḥ*
(Father of Victory)
- Abū'l Maḥāmid*
(Father of laudable qualities)
- Abū'l Muzaḥḥar*
(Father of the Conqueror)
- Al-A'zam*
(The Supreme)
- Al-'Ādil*
(The Just)
- Al-Mu'azzam*
(The Great)
- Zill Faṭḥ wal-Bāzīl*
(Endowed with victory and munificence)
- Zill Fayz wal-Aḥsān*
(Endowed with liberality and munificence)
- Saif al-mulk*
(The sword of the state)
- Shahān shāh i Bāzīl*
(Munificent king of kings)
- Askandar i Sānī*
(Second Alexander)
- Askandar al-Zamān*
(Alexander of the Age)¹

Unlike the Sultāns of Delhi, Taimūr assumed the title of *Sāhib Qirān* or Lord of the auspicious planetary conjunctions or aspects. The term *qirān* indicates, in astrology, a conjunction of two or more planets. The conjunction of Jupiter

¹ H. Nelson Wright, *The Coinage and Metrology of the Sultāns of Delhi*, (Delhi, 1936).

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and Venus—the two fortunate planets—is called *Qirān al-sa'dain* or Auspicious Conjunction. Taimūr, who first assumed the title of *Ṣāhib Qirān*, regarded himself as a master of supernatural powers and as an omnipotent emperor¹.

The Sayyids, who established themselves after the invasion of Taimūr, assumed the titles of *Rāyat i A'la* or the Sublime Standard and *Masnad i 'Alī* or the Sublime Throne². Sher Shāh assumed the title of *Hazrat i A'la* or Sublime Majesty as soon as the various clans of Afghans in India submitted to his leadership. But when he felt himself powerful enough, he adopted the title of *Sultān* to signify his assumption of full powers³. Besides styling himself *Al-Sultān al-ʿAdil Abū'l Muẓaffar*, Sher Shāh called himself *Khalīfat al-Zamān*⁴.

VI

The fiction of *Khilāfat* received the final blow with the advent of the Mughals who called themselves *Bādshāh* or Suzerain. Long before coming to India Bābur had formally assumed the said title in 1507 A.D., after establishing himself securely in Kabul and getting an upper hand over the Arghuns.⁵ Moreover, this was necessitated by the circumstances. The growth of the Ottoman pretensions in the east, the ascendancy of the Safavis in Persia and the rise of the Shaibanides in Mawaraunnahr were calculated to throw into oblivion the descendants of Taimūr who once exercised sway over all of them. The Shaibanides held the conventional title of *Sultān*, the Ottomans of *Qaiṣar* and the Safavis of *Shāh*. Under these circumstances Bābur assumed the high and distinctive title of *Bādshāh*⁶. Soon after his conquest of India Bābur adopted more dignified style of *Al-Sultān al-A'zam wal Khāqān al-Mukarram Zahir al-dīn Muḥammad Bābur Bādshāh Ghāzī* or the Mightiest Sultān, Honourable Khāqān, Zahir al-dīn Muḥammad Bābur, the Suzerain King, the Champion of the Faith⁷.

Following his father, Humāyūn styled himself as *Al-Sultān al-A'zam wal Khāqān al-Mukarram Bādshāh Ghāzī* on his coins⁸. His official historian, Khwandmīr, however, calls him *Jam' i Saltanat i haqiqi wa majāzi* or personification of the spiritual and temporal sovereignty and *Hazrat i Pādshāhi Zill i Ilāhi* or His Majesty, the King, the Shadow of God⁹. On one coin Humāyūn introduced the innovation of *Sayyid al-Salātīn* or Lord of Sultāns in his title¹⁰.

Akbar, the son and successor of Humāyūn, too dreamed of world sovereignty in keeping with the best traditions of his race and the ideas of the people over whom he ruled. His idea of sovereignty appears the outcome of the three streams of thought viz., the Mongol, the Muslim and the Hindu, which were active during

¹ R. B. Whitehead, *Catalogue of coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore*, Vol. II, (Oxford, 1914), p. 436.

² 'Abdul Qādir Badāoni, *Muntakhabat Tawārīkh*, Vol. II, (Calcutta, 1868), pp. 284-85.

³ K. M. Ashraf, *Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan*, (Delhi, 1959), p. 39.

⁴ Wright, *op. cit.*, pp. 265, 325.

⁵ L. F. Rushbrook Williams, *An Empire Builder of the Sixteenth Century*, (Delhi), p. 95.

⁶ R. P. Tripathi, *Some Aspects of Muslim Administration*, (Allahabad, 1956), p. 111.

⁷ R. B. Whitehead, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 3.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

⁹ R. P. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 117.

¹⁰ Stanley Lane-Poole, *The Coins of the Mughal Emperors of Hindustan*, (London, 1892), p. 10.

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the preceding centuries. Akbar attempted to synthesize the different concepts. In keeping with the Mongol traditions he styled himself as *Al-Khāqān al-Mukarram*¹, and in the famous *Mahzar* or Declaration that he issued, he proclaimed himself as *Imām i 'Adil* or Just leader, *Hazrat i Sultān al-Islām Kaffat al-anām* or His Majesty the Sovereign of Islam and Mankind, *Amīr al-mu'minīn* or Commander of the Faithful, *Zill i Allah* or Shadow of Allah². On some of his coins he inscribed his title as *Khalīfat al-Muta'ālī* or Exalted *Khalīfa*³. Akbar in his own way attempted to develop this into a theory which it was his life ambition to carry out. He succeeded to a large extent inasmuch as his Muslim subjects called him *Ṣāhib i Zamān* or Lord of the Age while his Hindu subjects addressed him as *Jagatgurū* or the Spiritual Guide of the Universe⁴. It was in imitation of Akbar that his contemporary Sultān Ibrāhīm 'Adil *Shāh* II of Bijapur also took the title of *Jagatgurū*⁵.

Akbar was followed by his son Salīm who as a prince styled himself as *Malik al-mulk* or the Lord of the Realm while he was Governor of Gujarat⁶. On the death of his father in 1605 A.D., he proclaimed himself as Emperor and adopted the style of Nūr al-dīn Muḥammad *Jahāngīr Bādshāh* or Nūr al-dīn Muḥammad, the world-grasper, the suzerain⁷. In some of his coins, Jahāngīr assumed the title of *Khusrav i Giti Panāh* or the monarch, the refuge of the world⁸. Jahāngīr's beloved queen, whose name was Mihr al-nisā', was first given the title of *Nūr Mahal* or Light of the Palace and subsequently *Nūr Jahān Pādshāh Begam* or Light of the World, the Queen⁹.

Jahāngīr had given the title of *Shāh Jahān* or King of the World to his son, *Khurram*, during his own life time, but when *Khurram* ascended the throne in 1628 A.D., he adopted for himself the style of *Shihāb al-dīn Muḥammad Ṣāhib Qirān i Sānī Shāh Jahān Bādshāh Ghāzī*¹⁰ or the Meteor of the Faith, Muḥammad, the second Lord of the Conjunction, Emperor of the World, the Suzerain, the Holy Champion. He assumed the title of *Ṣāhib Qirān i Sānī* obviously in imitation of his ancestor Taimūr, who was first to call himself *Ṣāhib Qirān*. This horoscopic title of the Second Lord of the Conjunction presumed the sovereignty of the world.

It is interesting to note that *Shāh Jahān* jealously guarded his prerogative of conferring titles. No *Sūbadār* or Governor was allowed to grant any title to any of his officers. Even vassal princes were not permitted to bestow any title of honour on their subjects. When Sultān Muḥammad 'Adil *Shāh* of Bijapur presumptuously attempted to rival his suzerain at Delhi by creating his own Prime Minister *Khān i Khānān*, *Shāh Jahān* took up the challenge and made ready for war, which was averted only by a letter of submission and apology from Bijapur¹¹.

¹ Lane-poole, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

² Badaoni, *op. cit.*, p. 271.

³ Lane-Poole, *op. cit.*, LXXIII.

⁴ Abū'l Fazl, *A'īn i Akbarī*, Vol. I. tr. H. Blochmann, (Calcutta, 1927), pp 198-99.

⁵ J. N. Sarkār, *Mughal Administration*, (Calcutta, 1952), p. 139.

⁶ Whitehead, *op. cit.*, II, p. 129.

⁷ Lane-Poole, *op. cit.*, p. 57.

⁸ Whitehead, *op. cit.*, II, p. 121.

⁹ Lane-Poole, *op. cit.*, p. 99.

¹⁰ Whitehead, *op. cit.*, II, p. 181.

¹¹ Sarkār, *op. cit.*, p. 125.

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It is, however, an irony of history that Shāh Jahān's authority was challenged by his own sons when they came to know that their father was seriously ill. The eldest son Muhammad Dārā Shukoh, who had already assumed the style of Shāh i Baland Iqbāl or the King of lofty fortune¹, immediately took up on himself the office of Regent. Shujā', who was in Bengal, struck coins bearing the legend Nasir al-din Muhammad Sāhib Qirān i Sānī Shāh Shujā' Bādshāh Ghāzī² or Nasir al-din Muhammad, the second Lord of the Conjunction, Shāh Shujā', the Suzerain, the Holy Champion. Similarly, Murād who was posted in Gujarat adopted the title of Abū'l Muzaffar Murawwij al-din Muhammad Murād Bakhsh Bādshāh Ghāzī³ or Father of the Victorious Promulgator of Religion, Muhammad Murād Bakhsh, the Suzerain, the Holy Champion. Simultaneously, he coined money in his name with the legend:

*Qirist is ze Sāhib Qirān Shāh Jahānī
Murād Bakhsh Shāh Muhammad Sikandar i Sānī.*

(Took the heritage of the Lord of the Conjunction Shāh Jahān Murād Bakhsh Muhammad Shāh, the second Alexander.⁴)

Aurangzeb, who emerged triumphant in this war of succession, assumed the style of Abū'l Zafar Muhy al-din Muhammad Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr Bādshāh Ghāzī⁵ or Father of Victory, Preserver of Religion, Muhammad Aurangzeb, the World-grasper, the Suzerain, the Holy Champion.

It is significant to note in this connection that all these great Mughals were given even posthumous titles and were referred to by such appellations as given hereunder:

Bābur	<i>Firdaus-makānī</i>
Humāyūn	<i>Jannat-āshyānī</i>
Akbar	<i>'Arḥ-āshyānī</i>
Jahāngīr	<i>Jannat-makānī</i>
<u>Shāh Jahān</u>	<i>Firdaus-āshyānī</i>
Aurangzeb	<i>Khuld-makān</i>

All these titles mean 'lodged in heaven'.

VII

When Aurangzeb passed away in 1707 A.D., his eldest son Mu'azzam was the Governor of Kabul. Consequently the next son, A'zam assumed the functions of royalty with the title of Bādshāh i Mamālik A'zam Shāh, or Lord of the Realm, A'zam Shāh⁶. Meanwhile, Mu'azzam marched from Kabul and, after defeating his brother, struck coins in his name with the style Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh

¹ Sarkār, *op. cit.*, p. 221.

² Lane-Poole, *op. cit.*, p. 135.

³ Whitehead, *op. cit.*, II, p. 213.

⁴ Lane-Poole, *op. cit.*, p. 370.

⁵ Whitehead, *op. cit.*, p. 227.

⁶ Sarkār, *op. cit.*, p. 220.

⁷ Lane-Poole, *op. cit.*, p. 162.

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Bād shāh Ghāzī or King of the World, Bahādur Shāh, the Suzerain, the Champion of the Faithful¹. In some of his coins, he styled himself as *Sāhib Qirānī Mu‘azzam Shāh ‘Ālamgīr Sānī* or Lord of the Conjunction Bahādur Shāh, second ‘Ālamgīr². On the death of Bahādur Shāh in 1712 A.D., there ensued a struggle for the crown and one of the surviving sons of the late monarch ascended the throne with the title *Abū’l Fath Jahāndār Shāh Sāhib Qirān Bād shāh i Jahān Ghāzī* or Father of Victory Jahāndār Shāh, Lord of the Conjunction, King of the World, the Holy Champion³.

Contrary to the practice followed by his predecessors, Farrukhsiyar did not adopt the title of *Bād shāh Ghāzī* but preferred to call himself *Bād shāh i bahr u bar* or Monarch of Sea and Land⁴. Following Farrukhsiyar, Rafī‘al-Darajāt claimed to be *Shahanshāh i bahr u bar* or Emperor of Sea and Land⁵. Rafī‘al-daulah, however, reverted to the old practice and styled himself *Shāh Jahān Bādshāh Ghāzī*⁶. His successor Neku Siyar designated himself *Bādshāh i Zamān* or King of the Age⁷ and Muḥammad Ibrāhīm called himself *Shāh i Shāhān* or King of Kings⁸, though all the three of them were mere figureheads.

Muḥammad Shāh, who came to the throne in 1719 A.D., assumed the horoscopic title of *Sāhib Qirān i Sānī* or the Second Lord of the Conjunction with the usual epithets of *Bād shāh Ghāzī*⁹. Aḥmad Shāh who succeeded him used the simple title of *Bahādur* or Valiant combined with *Bādshāh Ghāzī*¹⁰, but his successor ‘Ālamgīr II adopted the flamboyant style *Abū’l ‘Adl ‘Azīz al-dīn Sāhib Qirānī ‘Ālamgīr Sānī Bādshāh Ghāzī*¹¹ or the Father of Justice, the Honoured of the Faith, the Second Lord of the Conjunction ‘Ālamgīr II, the Suzerain, the Holy Champion. His son, ‘Alī Gauhar, assumed the title of *Hāmī i Dīn Muḥammad Shāh i ‘Ālam Sāhib Qirānī Bādshāh Ghāzī*¹² or Defender of the Faith, Muḥammad, Monarch of the World, Lord of the Conjunction, the Suzerain, the Holy Champion. Similarly Akbar II called himself *Sāhib Qirān i Sānī*, but Bahādur Shāh II chose to style himself as *Abū’l Muẓaffar Sīrāj al-dīn Muḥammad Bahādur Shāh Bādshāh Ghāzī*¹³ or Father of the Victorious, Lamp of the Faith, Muḥammad Bahādur Shāh, the Suzerain, the Holy Champion.

Bahādur Shāh II, the last Mughal Emperor, was exiled to Rangoon as a result of the revolt of 1857 and India passed under the direct control of the British Crown. No change in the royal title accompanied the assumption of direct rule, though Ellenborough had contemplated the transfer to the Queen of the Imperial style. In 1876, however, the Royal Titles Act gave power to alter the title in India of the Sovereign, and on 1 January 1877 Victoria was proclaimed as Queen Empress¹⁴.

¹ Whitehead, *op. cit.*, II, p. 274.

² C. J. Brown, *Catalogue of Coins in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow*, (Oxford, 1920), p. 30.

³ Whitehead, *op. cit.*, II, p. 290.

⁴ Lane-Poole, *op. cit.*, p. 180.

⁵ Whitehead, *op. cit.*, II, p. 311.

^{6,7} Lane-Poole, *op. cit.*, pp. 194-197.

⁸ Whitehead, *op. cit.*, II, p. 318.

⁹ Lane-Poole, *op. cit.*, p. 199.

¹⁰ Whitehead, *op. cit.*, II, p. 351.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 363-68.

¹² Lane-Poole, *op. cit.*, pp. 231-38.

¹³ Whitehead, *op. cit.*, II, p. 430.

¹⁴ A. B. Keith, *A Constitutional History of India, 1600—1935*, (Allahabad, 1961), p. 167.

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Thus, the royal prerogative of granting honours and titles to their Indian vassals and subjects came to rest in the British sovereigns¹. In 1878 the Queen Empress awarded the medal of *Tāj i Hind* to Vijaya Mohanna Moktamba Bā'i of Tanjore². The common English titles conferred on the Indian princes were Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander and Companion³.

VIII

Unlike his contemporary western counterpart, the monarch in medieval India was not supported or opposed by a feudal type of organization based on the principles of rights and duties. In other words, there was practically no hereditary aristocracy jealous to guard its own privileges. The medieval Indian monarch created an aristocracy of talents and competence at his will, by making grants and conferring titles. "While the name of king is preserved in the illustrious family of Tīmūr", observes Polier "the different princes or Omrahs of India will always be proud to acknowledge his right, by applying to him and requesting the patents of investiture for their different territories and also for having particular honours conferred on themselves, none being hereditary in India"⁴. The aristocracy thus created depended entirely on the will of the monarch. It added strength to his pretensions for some time, and then, 'fanning the flames of furious jealousy and selfishness', corrupted the entire body politic⁵. If the ruling dynasty grew weak and effete, a powerful man from among this nobility stepped into its shoes, founded a new dynasty of his own and bestowed titles on his subjects. Favourite occasions for conferring such honours were the accession of the ruler, *Naurūz* or Persian New Year day, coronation or birth anniversary of the ruler or celebration of a victory gained by royal arms.

The highest among this aristocracy during the early medieval period bore the Mongol title of *Khān*, which signified the top grade of nobility. Some nobles were given the title of *Ulugh Khān i A'zam* as a special mark of distinction. Next in rank during the Sultanate came the title of *Malik*, and lastly that of *Amīr*. Below these, came the military ranks of *Sipahsālār* and *Sarkhel*. There was no fixed rule for the award of offices at Court or conferment of titles of honour. The status of a noble, however, rested on the office he occupied, the revenue-assignment that he held and the titles that he enjoyed. Some of the distinctive titles of nobles under the Turkish Sultāns were as mentioned below :

<i>Imād al-mulk</i>	Pillar of the state
<i>Qawām al-mulk</i>	Support of the state
<i>Nizām al-mulk</i>	Administrator of the state
<i>A'zam al-mulk</i>	Supreme in the state
<i>Sadr i Jahān</i>	Premier of the world

¹ A. B. Keith, *op. cit.*, p. 325.

² *Alqābnāma*, Vol. 73, p. 381.

³ *Titles and Forms of Address*, (London, 1964), pp. 86-87.

⁴ A. L. H. Polier, *Shāh 'Ālam II and His Court*, ed. P. C. Gupta, (Calcutta, 1947), p. 41.

⁵ Tripathī, *op. cit.*, p. 152.

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While the Turkish impact is borne out by the Turkish titles such as *Alp Khān* or Strong Chief, *Qutluḡ Khān* and *Ulugh Khān* or Great Chief, the Indian influence made itself felt in the outlying provinces. The Sultāns of Bengal awarded such titles as *Nayaka Khān* and *Satya Rāja*.¹ Similarly, the Sultāns of Gujarat assumed sobriquet such as *Begarah*² and honoured their nobles with such appellations as *Biḡlī Khān* and *Jhujhār Khān*.³ Moreover, the Sultāns of Gujarat favoured their Turkish, Abyssinian and European nobles with the geographical titles of *Rūmī Khān*, *Habash Khān* and *Firang Khān* respectively.⁴ The maritime influence is discernible in such titles as *Bahr Khān* and *Daryā Khān*.⁵ More significant is the fact that the Fārūqī Sultāns of Khandesh prided in styling themselves as *Rajās*.⁶ The Afghan Sultāns of Delhi, however, conferred the titles of *A'zam Humāyūn* or Supreme Blessed one, *Khān Jahān* or Chief of the World, *Khān Khānān* or Chief of the Chiefs.⁷

Under the Mughals, the titles of nobility acquired new dimensions. "The King" observes Manucci, "confers these names (by which the nobles were known) either as a mark of distinction and of the esteem he holds them in by reasons of their services, or else from friendship and liking. These lords acquire more wealth as well as more titles, that is to say, when any new title is given them their allowance is augmented." In the days of *Shāh Jahān* it was not easy to acquire such titles which required heavy payment and maintenance of great display. We are told by Must'aidd *Khān* that *Mīr Khān* had to present one *lakh* of rupees to *Shāh Jahān* for the mere addition of letter *alif* (A) to his title which consequently became *Amīr Khān*.⁸ Aurangzeb, however, was generous in the award of these distinctions. "Nowadays" observes Manucci, "Aurangzeb pays less heed to the matter and gives the titles but with less pay"¹⁰.

A title once conferred served officially as a part of the name of the noble concerned, and determined his position in the status ridden society that was Medieval India. It is, therefore, not surprising if we find these distinctions highly coveted and jealously guarded. Particular care was taken to ensure that a person who had not reached the requisite status did not receive the title of *Khān*. Equally important is the fact that no two nobles could enjoy the same title at the same time, although titles were awarded to others after the demise of their holders, or subsequent to their relinquishment. Great value was attached to those titles which were previously held by important nobles¹¹. Some of them were actually bought. "In those oases (conferment of titles)", observes Polier, "it is usual to present the king with a sum of money called *Nazrāna*, and the sum is in proportion to the distance, the power of the party, and the office solicited"¹².

Some of the coveted titles under the Mughals were *Khān i Khānān* or Chief of Chiefs, *Amīr Khān* or Chief of the Chiefs, *Khān i Zamān* or Chief of the Age, *Khān i Daurān* or Chief of the Age, *Amīr al-umara'* or Chief of the Chiefs, *Amīr al-*

¹ Ashraf, *op. cit.*, p. 57.

² 'Alī Muhammad *Khān*, *Mir'āt i Ahmadi* tr. M. F. Lokhandwālā, (Baroda, 1965), p. 51.

^{3,4} Denison Ross, *An Index to the Arabic History of Gujarat*, (London, 1928).

⁵ Ashraf, *op. cit.*, p. 56, n. 3.

⁶ Niccolao Manucci, *Storia Do Mogor*, 1653-1708. II, tr. W. Irvine, (London, 1907), p. 369.

⁷ Saqi Musta'd *Khān*, *Ma'āsir i 'Ālamgīrī*, tr. J. N. Sarkar, (Calcutta, 1947), p. 290.

¹⁰ Manucci, *op. cit.*, II, p. 369.

¹¹ M. Athar 'Alī, *The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb*, (1966), p. 140.

¹² Polier, *op. cit.*, p. 41.

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mamālik or Chief of the Realms, etc. Besides these coveted titles, the most popular among the Mughal nobility were those ending in *Khān*. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Turkish title *Khān* was considered superior to another Turkish title *Beg*, and as such *Beglar Beg* was considered inferior to *Khān i Khānān*¹. Besides being of Turkish origin, some of these titles referred to Mongol and Greek heroes but majority of them alluded to those of Iran, as will be borne out from the following table :

Title	Origin	Meaning
<i>Arslān Khān</i>	Mongol	Arslān (Lion) among <i>Khāns</i> .
<i>Qilij Khān</i>	"	Qilij (Sword) among <i>Khāns</i> .
<i>Qipchaq Khān</i>	"	Qipchaq among <i>Khāns</i> .
<i>Ulugh Khān</i>	"	Ulugh (Great) among <i>Khāns</i> .
<i>Mughal Khān</i>	"	Mughal among <i>Khāns</i> .
<i>Askandar Khān</i>	Greek	Alexander among <i>Khāns</i> .
<i>Rustam Khān</i>	Persian	Rustam among <i>Khāns</i> .
<i>Suhrāb Khān</i>	"	Suhrāb among <i>Khāns</i> .
<i>Qubād Khān</i>	"	Qubād among <i>Khāns</i> .
<i>Darāb Khān</i>	"	Darāb among <i>Khāns</i> .
<i>Āṣaf Khān</i>	"	Āṣaf among <i>Khāns</i> .
<i>Īraj Khān</i>	"	Īraj among <i>Khāns</i> .
<i>Afrāsiyāb Khān</i>	"	Afrāsiyāb among <i>Khāns</i> ² .

It is significant to point out that the Mughals continued the use of the Mongol title of *Khān*, but they never conferred on their nobles the title of *Matik*, so common among their predecessors, the Afghans. They, however, had no hesitation in adopting the *Daulah*-ending titles which were current in the Deccan. Akbar, for example, conferred the title of '*Aẓd al-daulah*' on Mīr Fath Allah Shīrāzī, who had come to Agra from the Deccan. It was under Jahāngīr that *Jang*-ending titles came into fashion.

Apart from the *Khān* ending titles, we come across *Mulk*-ending, *Daulah*-ending and *Jang*-ending honorifics, as is evident from some specimens given below :

<i>Mulk</i> -ending	<i>Daulah</i> -ending	<i>Jang</i> -ending
<i>Jumdat al-mulk</i>	<i>Saif al-daulah</i>	<i>Safdar Jang</i>
<i>Burhān al-mulk</i>	<i>Āṣaf al-daulah</i>	<i>Fīrūz Jang</i>
<i>Nizām al-mulk</i>	<i>'Aẓd al-daulah</i>	<i>Dilēr Jang</i>
<i>'Umdat al-mulk</i>	<i>Rukn al-daulah</i>	<i>Salābat Jang</i>
<i>Mu'taman al-mulk</i>	<i>Mu'taman al-daulah</i>	<i>Nuṣrat Jang</i>
<i>Bahādur al-mulk</i>	<i>Mu'izz al-daulah</i>	<i>Fath Jang</i>
<i>Qawām al-mulk</i>	<i>Roshan al-daulah</i>	<i>Nāṣir Jang</i>
<i>Makhṭūm al-mulk</i>	<i>Zulfaqār al-daulah</i>	<i>Hizabr Jang</i>
<i>'Alā' al-mulk</i>	<i>Naṣir al-daulah</i>	<i>Ghālib Jang</i>

¹ Abū'l Fazl, *op. cit.*, I, p 422.

² *Ibid.*, p 398, n 2.

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Equally conscious of its status was the Hindu nobility, which had certain titles reserved for it. The titles used by the Hindu subordinate rulers were an admixture of both imperial and aristocratic honorifics. The common aristocratic titles were *Sumantā*, *Mahā-Sumantā* or *Mahāsumantādhipatī*. *Rānākā* (later *Rānā*) was an other popular feudatory title. *Rājan* was often spelt *Rāyā* or *Rāva* (later *Rāo*) and similar change is also noticed in respect of *Mahārāja*. Sanskrit *Rājapūtra* was likewise modified to *Rāvata* which was used as an appellation of nobility¹. While the subordinate rulers enjoyed the title *Mahārāja* or *Mahārājadhīrāj*, their queens were styled *Mahādevī*, *Paramadevī*, etc². Among the new titles introduced in medieval India mention must be made of *Thākura* (later *Thākur*)³.

Similarly, Arabic and Persian titles underwent some changes. *Sultān* became *Suratrānā*, *Pādshāh* became *Patisāha* and *Amīr* became *Hamīra* or *Hammīra*. Although no Indian king is known to have assumed *Hamīra* or *Hammīra* as a title, there were a number of kings and princes who adopted it as a personal name. It is interesting to note that even princesses were sometimes named *Hamīradevī* or *Hammīradevī*. Likewise, *Suratrānā* was often adopted by the Indian princes as a personal name but it was rarely assumed as a title. This was the case with Vijayanagara kings, who called themselves *Hindurāyā-Suratrānā*⁴.

The *Rāyās*, *Rānās* and *Thākurs* ruled over autonomous territories and paid fixed tributes to the Sultān⁵. They were not only employed as provincial governors and high-revenue officials but also enjoyed prestige that excited the jealousy of the Muslim nobility. "They (Hindus) are called," observes Barnī, "(by the proud titles of) *Rāis* (*Rāyās*), *Rānās*, *Thākurs*, *Sāhas*, *Mehtas* and *Pandits*".⁶

Under the Mughals, the Hindus swelled the ranks of nobility and rose to some of the highest offices of the State. They were awarded Sanskrit as well as Persian titles, as will be borne out from the instances given below :

Emperor	Noble	Title	Meaning
Akbar	Rāja Bhagwān Dās	<i>Amīr al-umarā'</i>	Chief of the Chiefs.
	Rāja Mān Singh	<i>Mirzā Rāja</i>	Noble King.
	Rāja Todar Mal	<i>Mu'taman al-daulah</i> ' <i>Umdat al-mulk.</i>	Confidant of the Empire, Prop of the State.
	Rāja Mahesh Dās	<i>Bīrbar'</i> or <i>Bīrbal</i>	Mighty in power.
	Bīr Bahādur	<i>Mahārāja</i>	Great King.
	Kishan Dās	<i>Rāja</i>	King

¹ Sircār, *op. cit.*, p 343.

² *Ibid.*, p 345.

³ *Ibid.*, p 368.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p 341.

⁵ I. H. Qureshī, *The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi*, (Lahore, 1944), p 207.

⁶ Mohammad Habib and Afsar Begam, *The Political Theory of the Delhi Sultanate*, (Delhi), p 48.

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Emperor	Noble	Title	Meaning
Jahāngīr	Jagannāth	<i>Mahā Kabrāi</i> (Kāvī rāy).	Great Poet-laureate.
	Bhāu Singh	<i>Mirzā Rāja</i>	Noble King.
	Bikramājīt	<i>Jag Rāj</i>	Ruler of the World.
	Pitambar Dās	<i>Rāy Rāyān</i>	Chief of the Chiefs.
	Sundar Dās	<i>Rāy Rāyān</i>	Chief of the Chiefs.
	Anūp Singh	<i>Sinhdalān</i>	Lion-slayer.
	Rāja Rām Dās	<i>Rāja Karan</i>	King Karan.
	Rāo Ratan	<i>Sarbaland Rāy</i>	Supreme Chief.
	Bikramājīt	<i>'Umdat al-mulk</i>	Prop of the State.
	Kalyān Singh	<i>Rāval</i>	Chief.
Shāh Jahān	Diyānat Rāy	<i>Rāy Rāyān</i>	Chief of the Chiefs.
	Harnāth	<i>Mahā Patra</i>	Great Counsellor.
	Raghunāth	<i>Rāy Rāyān</i>	Chief of the Chiefs.
	Rāo Ratan	<i>Rām Rāj</i>	Rāmā of the State.
	Rūp Singh	<i>Rāo</i>	Chief.
Aurangzeb	Jaswant Singh	<i>Mahārāja</i>	Great King.
	Pahār Singh	<i>Murād Khān</i>	Devoted Chief.
	Bishan Singh	<i>Rāja</i>	King.
	Jai Singh Kachhwāha	<i>Mirzā Rāja 'Umdat al-umarā'</i>	Noble King, best of the Chiefs.
	Raghunāth	<i>Rāy Rāyān</i>	Chief of Chiefs. ¹

Shivājī, who rose against Aurangzeb, first adopted Persian designations for the members of his *Ashṭa Pradhān* or Council of Eight Ministers, probably in imitation of the Mughals and the Sultāns of the Deccan. The original appellations of his Ministers were: (1) *Peshwā*, (2) *Majmūdār*, (3) *Surnīs*, (4) *Wagnīs*, (5) *Sar-naubat*, (6) *Dabīr*, (7) *Nyāyadhīsh* and (8) *Nyāya Shāstrī*. The Persian titles were changed into Sanskrit at the time of Shivājī's coronation on 6 June 1674 A.D. as is evident from the following table:

ORIGINAL TITLE

NEW TITLE

*Pe shwā**Mukhya Pradhān**Majmūdār (Majmūr-dār)**Amatya**Surnīs**Sachī**Wagnīs**Mantri**Sarnaubat**Senāpatī**Dabīr**Sumantā²*

¹ For details see *Shāh Nawāz Khān, Ma'ūsīr al-umarā'* I—III, (Calcutta, 1888-91); Muḥammad Sa'dī Aḥmad Mahrārawī, *Umarā'ī Hunūd*, (Aurangabad, 1932) under respective names or titles.

² James Grant Duff, *A History of the Marhattas*, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1912), pp 213-14.

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Shivāji himself assumed the sovereign title of *Chhatrapati* or Lord of the Canopy¹. Notwithstanding this Sanskritisation, Shivāji's *Ashta Pradhān* never lost its original Persian impress. The Sanskrit designation of *Mukhya Pradhān* seems to have been used in state papers alone, and the head of the Maratha Government was known to the outside world by his original Persian title of *Peshwā*.² Rāja Rām, the son of Shivāji, honoured his officers with Persian titles, viz., *Hukūmat Panāh*, *Shamsher Bahādur*, *Rustam Rāo*, *Amīr al-umarā*, *Sharaf al-mulk*, *Mādār al-mahāmm*, *Shajā'at al-mulk*, *Fath Jang Bahādur*,³ etc.

This process continued till Mādhav Rāo Nārāyan, the *Peshwā*, became the vicerent of Shāh Alam II, the Mughal *roi faineant*, who conferred on him the grandiose title of *Wakīl i muṭlaq Amīr al-umarā* *Mukhtār al-mamālik Mādār al-mahāmm al-Saltanat* *Umdat al-arākīn al-Khilāfat Sardār i Kaṣīr al-iqtidār Yār i Wafādār Sipah Sālār i Sa'adatmand bā jān paiwand Farzand i Khāṣ al-khāṣ Mu'allā Jāh Pandit Pradhān Mahārājadhīrāj Sawā'ī Mādhav Rāo Nārāyan Bahādur*, meaning Absolute Vicerent, Chief of the Chiefs, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empire, First Minister of the Realm, Chief among Ministers of the State, the most powerful Chief, Loyal-Friend, Blessed General of the Army, Part and Parcel of the Soul, the Distinguished Son, Exalted in Rank, Pandit Pradhān Mahārājadhīrāj Sawā'ī Mādhav Rāo Nārāyan, the Valiant. Similarly, Mahadjī Sindhia, the great Maratha Chief, was awarded the flamboyant title of *Umdat al-umarā* *Farzand i Arjmand* *Ālī Jāh Mādhō Rāo Sindhia Srīmān Manṣūr i Zamān Nā'ib bil istiqlāl i Mahārājadhīrāj Sawā'ī Mādhav Rāo Nārāyan*, meaning Prop of the Grandees, Dear Son of Exalted Dignity, Mādhō Rāo Sindhia, Illustrious, Conqueror of the Age, Permanent Deputy of Mahārājadhīrāj Sawā'ī Mādhav Rāo Nārāyan.⁴

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What has been stated above approximates to the honorifics indexed in the volume which contains titles of different provenance viz., Sanskrit, Prakrit, Greek, Arabic, Turkish, Persian, English, etc., as given in the following table :

Provenance	Title	Meaning
Sanskrit- Prakrit.	<i>Mahārājadhīrāj</i>	King of kings
	<i>Mahārāja</i>	Great King
	<i>Mahārāo (rāya)</i>	Great Chief
	<i>Mahārāval</i>	Great Chief
	<i>Maheshvara</i>	Great Lord
	<i>Mahendra</i>	Great Chief
	<i>Rajeshvara</i>	Lord of Kings
	<i>Lokendra</i>	Chief of the World

¹ J. N. Sarkār, *Shivāji and His Times*, (Calcutta, 1948), pp 205-07.

² S. N. Sen, *Administrative System of the Marathas*, (Calcutta, 1925), pp 656-57.

³ *Ibid.*, p 640.

⁴ C. P. C. IX, p 135.

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Provenance	Title	Meaning
Sanskrit- Prakrit.	<i>Brijendra</i>	Chief of the Brij (<u>Krishnā</u>)
	<i>Prithī (Prithvī) Indra</i>	Lord of the Earth
	<i>Jagat Indra</i>	Lord of the World
	<i>Prithipāl</i>	Protector of the Earth
	<i>Chandra Bhūl (Phāla)</i>	Moon on the Forehead (<u>Shivā</u>)
	<i>Pratāpvan</i>	Possessor of prowess
	<i>Chhatrapatī</i>	Lord of Canopy
	<i>Gajapatī</i>	Lord of Elephants
	<i>Kīritapatī</i>	Lord of Heaven (Indra)
	<i>Kulāshekhara</i>	Ornament of Family
	<i>Rājādhāra</i>	Support of the State
	<i>Sargīdeo (Swargī Deva)</i>	Lord of the Heaven
	<i>Shrīnāth</i>	Lord of <u>Lakshmi</u> (<u>Vishnu</u>)
	<i>Shrīman</i>	Possessor of <u>Lakshmi</u>
	<i>Jodhbīr (Yudhvīr)</i>	Brave in Battle
	<i>Pandit Pradhān</i>	Chief Minister
	<i>Jagat Seth (Srieshta)</i>	Best in the World
	<i>Padmanābha Dāsa</i>	Servant of <u>Vishnu</u>
	<i>Bhānu Devā</i>	Sun Lord
	<i>Dharma Dyumanī</i>	Sun of Dharma
	<i>Setu Patī</i>	Lord of Rāmā's bridge
Arabic	<i>Al-Manşūr Billah</i>	Victorious with the grace of God.
	<i>Amīr-al-Mu'minīn</i>	Commander of the Faithful
	<i>Sultān</i>	Monarch
	<i>Sharīf</i>	Noble
	<i>Imām</i>	Leader

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Provenance	Title	Meaning
Arabic	<i>Walī</i>	Guardian
	<i>Abū Zafar</i>	Father of Victory
	<i>Abū'l Muẓaffar</i>	Father of Victory
	<i>Abū'l Faṭḥ</i>	Father of Victory
	<i>Abū'l Maṣṣūr</i>	Father of the Victorious
Greeko-Roman Arabic-Persian	<i>Sikandar Jāh</i>	Alexander in Magnificence
	<i>Sikandar Shukoh</i>	Alexander in Dignity
	<i>Aristū Jāh</i>	Aristotle in Rank
	<i>Qaiṣar-i-Zamān</i>	Caesar of the Age
Turko- Arabic- Persian	<i>Khāqān i Zamān</i>	Khāqān of the Age
	<i>Arslān Jang</i>	Arslān (lion) in battle
	<i>Qilij Khān</i>	Qilij (sword) among Khānās
	<i>Beglar Begī</i>	Prince of Princes
	<i>Akhūn Mullā</i>	Learned Tutor
	<i>Khān i Khānān</i>	Chief of the Chiefs
	<i>Khān i Zamān</i>	Chief of the Age
Arabic- Persian	<i>Sulaymān Jāh</i>	Solomon in magnificence
	<i>Farīdūn Jāh</i>	Farīdūn in magnificence
	<i>Jam Jāh</i>	Jamshīd in magnificence
	<i>Dārā Bakht</i>	Darius in Fortune
	<i>Naushīrwān i-'Adil</i>	Naushīrwān the Just
	<i>Jamshīd Bakht</i>	Jamshīd in Fortune
	<i>Suhrāb Jang</i>	Suhrāb in Battle
	<i>Mīr 'Ālam</i>	Chief of the World

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Provenance	Title	Meaning
English	G. C. S. I.	Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.
	K. C. S. I.	Knight Commander of the Star of India.
	C. S. I.	Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
	G. C. I. E.	Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
	C. I. E.	Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
	G. B. E.	Knight Grand Cross Order of the British Empire.
Indo-Arabic-Persian	<i>Mahārāo Mirzā Rāja</i>	Great Chief Noble King
	<i>Mahārāja Mannay Sultān</i>	Great King Honoured Monarch
	<i>Senā Khāṣ Khāil</i>	Commander of the Army
	<i>Rāja i Rājgān</i>	King of the Kings
	<i>Amānī Rāje</i>	Trust of the Queens
	<i>Jahān Rāo</i>	King of the World
	<i>Nāzir Deo (Devā)</i>	Lord Guardian
	<i>Ujjal (Ujval) Dīdār Nirmal Buddh</i>	Of bright countenance and of unalloyed wisdom.

The integration of titles that had taken place was not confined to mere words but had penetrated deep into the very *milieu* of the Indian society. We come across Sanskrit titles of Muslim potentates and Perso-Arabic honorifics of Hindu princes and Englishmen, as will be borne out from the following table :

Sanskrit Titles of Muslim Potentates

Name	Title
Balia Bībī, Rānī of Cannanore	<i>Azhī Rāja</i>
Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, Nawwāb of Karnal	<i>Mandal</i>
Prince Shāh 'Ālam	<i>Rāja Mirzā</i>
Hidāyat 'Alī Khān of Fyzabad	<i>Rāj Rājendra Chhatrapati Mahārāja Jhāolāl (Jhāu Lāl)</i>

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Perso-Arabic Titles of Hindu Princes

Name	Title
Daulat Rāo Sindhia of Gwalior	<i>Mahārājadhīrāj Mukhtār al-mulk Manṣūr i Zamān 'Umdat-al-umarā' 'Alī Jāh Srināth Bahādur</i>
Rāi Dhan II of Kutch	<i>Mahārāo Mirzā Rāja Sawā'i Bahādur</i>
Rulers of Vizianagram and subsequently of Travancore	<i>Mannay Sultān (honoured monarch)</i>
Nārāyan Singh of Ramgarh	<i>Miyān</i>

Persian Titles of the British Officers

Name	Title
Trevor John Baillie	<i>'Imād al-daulah Afzal al-mulk Bahādur Arslān Jang</i>
Sherman Barrow	<i>Haṣḥmat al-daulah Bahādur Intizām Jang</i>
William C. Bentinck	<i>Ashraf al-umarā'</i>
Paris Bradshaw	<i>Mustahfiz al-daulah Mudabbir al-mulk, Bahādur, Nāṣir Jang</i>
Thomas Brooke	<i>Mumtāz al-daulah Amīr al-mulk Bahādur, Hizabr Jang</i>
William Augustus Brooke	<i>Haṣḥmat al-daulah Ihtishām al-mulk Bahādur Fīrūz Jang</i>
James Browne	<i>Mu'in al-daulah Naṣīr al-mulk Bahādur</i>
George Frederick Cherry	<i>Iqtidār al-daulah</i>
Henry Thomas Colebrooke	<i>Ziyā' al-daulah Iftikhār al-mulk Bahādur Samsām Jang</i>
James Edward Colebrooke	<i>Roshan al-daulah Ziyā' al-mulk Bahādur Manṣūr Jang</i>
John Ulric Collins	<i>Mumtāz al-daulah Zāhīr al-mulk Bahādur Saulat Jang</i>
John Dalling	<i>Mu'azzam al-daulah Bahādur Rustam Jang</i>
Jonathan Duncan	<i>Mumtāz al-daulah Amīn al-mulk</i>
Neil Benjamin Edmonstone	<i>Ihtishām al-daulah Muhtasham al-mulk Bahādur Haṣḥmat Jang</i>
Edward Otto Ives	<i>Mubārīz al-daulah Ghazanfar al-mulk Bahādur Ghālib Jang</i>

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Name	Title
James Achilles Kirkpatrick	<i>Iftikhār al-daulah Mu'taman al-mulk Bahādur Hashmat Jang</i>
Gerard Lake	<i>Samṣām al-daulah Ashja' al-mulk Khān i Daurān Bahādur Fath Jang</i>
Charles Warre Malet	<i>Ihtishām al-daulah Naṣir al-mulk Bahādur Firūz Jang</i>
Charles Theophilus Metcalfe	<i>Muntazim al-daulah Mukhtār al-mulk Bahādur Saulat Jang</i>
David Ochterlony	<i>Naṣir al-daulah Mu'izz al-mulk Wajādār Khān Bahādur Zafar Jang</i>
William Palmer	<i>I'tizād al-daulah Naṣir al-mulk Bahādur Shaukat Jang</i>
Thomas Pattle	<i>Fakhr al-daulah Ziyā' al-mulk Bahādur Samṣām Jang</i>
William Scott	<i>Rukn al-daulah Bahādur Dilār Jang</i>
Archibald Seton	<i>Nāzim al-daulah Saif al-mulk Bahādur Shahāmat Jang</i>
Peter Speke	<i>Mukarram al-daulah Bahādur Asad Jang</i>
Charles Stuart	<i>Roshan al-daulah Madār al-mulk</i>

In sum then, the titles discussed above are not merely picturesque relics of the past but also constitute, in themselves, a world of considerable historical significance. They reflect clearly the status-ridden society of the medieval period, wherein they served as marks of honour or distinction by virtue of their crowning quality of being the monopoly of the few. Medieval society in India as elsewhere laid stress on superiority of descent and the might of arms. This is the reason why most of the popular titles were derived from the ideas of nobility, loyalty, prowess and sovereignty. In the titles of the supreme ruler, the ideal of universal sovereignty occurs again and again, whether it is the Indian *Chakravartin* or the Persian *Shahan Shāh*, the Mongol *Khāqān* or the Greek *Alexander*, the horoscopic *Ṣāhib Qirān* or the Arabic *Khalīfa*. The sovereigns claimed divine origin, and even those who professed Islam chose to call themselves 'the Shadow of God'. Possession of land was for long the most important attribute of sovereignty, and titles also reflected this. When the maritime power of the West began producing an impact in India, titles like "the Lord of Land and Sea" began to appear.

These titles also reveal the cosmopolitan nature of nobility in medieval times as also the increasing assimilation and integration of religious and racial ideals in the crucible that was medieval India. This is reflected in the titles derived from the traditions and legends of ancient India, Greece, Persia, Arabia and Central Asia. *Mahārājadhīrāj* rubs shoulders with *Mukhtār al-mulk* and *Mahārāo* co-exists with *Mirzā*. Even Europeans revelled in titles flamboyant, high sounding, totally exotic and foreign to their native culture. In short, titles lead us into a world divided perhaps less by religion and race than by ranks and status.

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- A'AZZ AL-DAULAH** (A. The most glorious of the empire), *Iqtidār Jang* (P. The mighty in war), *Bahādur*, of Hyderabad, 69, 151; 71, 269.
- 'ABBĀS MIRZĀ** (b. 1783 d. 1833), elder son and *Nā'ib al-saltanat* of Fath 'Alī Shāh, King of Iran (1797-1834), 69, 8, 35, 287; 71, 112; 72, 327, 328; 74, 39, 40; brother-in-law of Fath Allah Khān, 73, 310; 76, 238. (He predeceased his father: his death was a great loss to his country, although he could not prevent the encroachments of Russia)¹.
- 'ABBĀS QULĪ KHĀN**, *Amīn al-daulah*, *Mubārīz al-mulk*, *Muqarrab al-sultān*, *Khān-i-Khānān*, *Bahādur*, *Nusrat Jang*, son of *Munīr al-daulah* of Patna, 69, 100, 234, 328; 71, 107; 72, 180; 73, 132; 74, 239; 76, 82.
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- 'ABD ALLAH KHĀN, NAWWĀB**, first son of 'Alī Muḥammad Khān of Rampur 71, 279; 72, 260; 74, 136.
- 'ABD AL-'AZĪZ KHĀN**, *Risāladār* and *Mālguzār* in Shahjahanpur, Thomas Herbert Maddock's letter dated 1 June 1841; to, 73, 240; 76, 173.
- 'ABD AL-HAYY, MĪR**, (of Patna), 69, 97.
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¹ Percy Sykes, *A History of Persia*, II, (London, 1951), 312, 325; T. W. Beale, *An Oriental Biographical Dictionary*, (London, 1894).

² Fern. Deptt. Misc. Vol. 340, p 3.

- ‘ABD AL-KARĪM, *MAULAWĪ*, *Mīr Munshī* (Head Clerk) in Calcutta, 73, 94; 76, 47.
- ‘ABD AL-KARĪM YĀQŪT *KHĀN*, *SIDI*, *BAHĀDUR* (of Sachin; he was the son and successor of Ibrāhīm Muḥammad Yāqūt *Khān*, who died in 1853)¹ 69, 132.
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- ‘ABD AL-LATĪF *KHĀN JĀMĪ*, Minister of Timūr *Shāh Durrānī* of Afghanistan (1772-93), 69, 188; 71, 111; 72, 316; 73, 316; 74, 55; 76, 243, 244.
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¹ A. Vadivelū, *The Ruling Chiefs, Nobles and Zamīndārs of India*, I, (Madras, 1915), p 365.

² *Eorn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 131, p 360.

³ Andrew D’Cruz, *Political Relations existing between the British Government and Native States and Chiefs*, (Calcutta, 1862), p 84.

⁴ J. Kennedy, *A History of Malaya* (1400—1959), (London, 1962), pp 92-95.

- ABD AL-SAMAD KHĀN**, *Jalāl al-dawlah, Bahādur, Mustaqil Jang*, Chief of Dujana, 69, 18, 184, 279, 349; 71, 110; 73, 279; 76, 207; joined Lord Lake with 500 cavalry with the consent of Daulat Rāo Sindhia; obtained Haryana (Mehrana) in *jāgīr* in perpetuity on condition of supplying 200 horse to the British when required, 72, 3; 74, 293; (voluntarily relinquished it, and on 25 June 1811 obtained grant of the villages of Dujana and Mehrana and *Tappa Bahu Nahar Jul*, died in 1825)¹.
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- ‘ABD AL-SAMAD KHĀN, NAWWĀB**, *Bahādur, Dilēr Jang*, Chief of Machhli Bandar, Masulipatam, 69, 312; 76, 21.
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- ABUL FATH** (A. Father of victory), title of Muḥammad ‘Alī **Shāh**, King of Avadh.

¹ Andrew D’Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 80-81.

² *Calendar of Persian Correspondence (C.P.C.)* X, (Calcutta, 1959), p 61, n 3.

³ U. Aitken, *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and neighbouring countries*, II, (Calcutta, 1909), p 97.

ABUL HASAN, *NAWWĀB, MĪR*, of Murshidabad, son of Abul Qāsim Khān *alias* Mīr Mangalī, q.v.; relation of Sultān Mirzā Dā'ūd (Dāwūd), 69, 323, 324; 73, 120; 76, 74.

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ABUL NAṢR (A. Father of victory), title of Muḥammad Akbar Shāh.

ABUL QĀSIM Khān, *NAWWĀB SAYYID*, *alias* MĪR MANGALĪ, son of Mubārak al-daulah, brother of Babar 'Alī Khān, Naṣīr al-mulk and Mīr Mahdī, uncle of Zayn al-dīn 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad, 69, 60, 96, 232, 324; 71, 39, 273; 72, 21, 164, 168; 73, 120, 121, 122; 74, 258; 76, 76.

—, son of, *see* Safdar 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Murshidabad.

ABUL QĀSIM Khān, *SAYYID*, *Najm al-daulah*, *Iftikhār al-mulk*, *Bahādur Husām Jang*, of Delhi and Lucknow, 69, 66, 171; nephew of *Mukhtār al-daulah*, *Nawwāb*, of Avadh, 69, 272, 346.

—, son of, *see* Abul Qāsim Khān Muḥammad Rizā' Khān, *Sayyid*, of Delhi.

ABUL QĀSIM Khān, *SAYYID*, commonly known as Mīr 'Ālam Bahādur, (son of Mīr Sayyid Rizā'; *Wakil* of the Nizām of Hyderabad and minister since 1804; died in 1808)¹, 69, 152, 257, 313; 71, 36; 72, 97; 74, 357.

ABUL QĀSIM Khān MUḤAMMAD RIZĀ' Khān, *see* Muḥammad Rizā' Khān.

ABUL ZAFAR (A. Father of Victory), title of Muḥammad Amjad 'Alī Shāh, King of Avadh and Sirāj al-dīn Muḥammad Bahādur Shāh.

ACHET SINGH, *see* Jit Singh.

ACHHAY MIYĀN, *see* Hasan 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad.

ACHIN², North West Sumatra, Indonesia, till 1873 an independent State, now a province.

—, King of, *see* 'Alā' al-dīn Jauhar 'Ālam, Shāh.

ADAM, JOHN³, (1779-1825). Deputy Secretary in the Secret and Political Departments, 1804; Secretary in the Secret, Foreign and Political Departments; 1812; Private Secretary in 1817, and Political Secretary to Lord Hastings; Member of the Supreme Council, 1819-25; Acting Governor-General, 13 January 1823 to 1 August, 1823, died on 4 June, 1825, 72, 13, 77; 73, 134; 74, 34, 391; 76, 83.

AFAND, *see* Muḥammad Sharīf al-Hasanī al-Husaynī.

¹ *Forn. Dept. Misc.*, Vol. 129, pp. 55—56; C.P.C. Vol. X, No 5n.

² T. C. Collocott and J. O. Thorne, *Chambers's World Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary* (London, 1954).

³ C. E. Buckland, *Dictionary of Indian Biography*, (London, 1906).

AFGHANISTAN, (an independent kingdom of Asia).

—, *Ākhūn Mullā* of, see *Sāhib al-dīn* of Qandahar.

—, *Amirs* of, see 'Abd al-Rahmān, Dost Muhammad Khān, Maḥmūd Shāh, Sher 'Alī Khān, Shujā' al-mulk, Tīmūr Shāh Durrānī and Zamān Shāh.

—, Chiefs of, see 'Atā Muhammad Khān, Bahādur Khān, Dilāwar Khān, Dīn Muhammad Khān, Fayz Allah, *Qāzī*; Jabbār Khān *Nawwāb*; Muhammad Zamān Khān, Nūr Muhammad Khān, *Sayyid*, and *Siddiq* Khān; *Mīr*.

—, Chief of Herat in, see Kāmran Shāh.

—, Chief of Qunduz in, see Muhammad Murād Beg, *Mīr*.

—, Governor of Anardurra in, see Shams al-dīn Khān.

—, Governor of Khel Hatak in, see Sultān Khān.

—, Governor of Khel Tukhī in, see Sardār Khān.

—, *Muftī* of, see Mullā Shams.

—, *Mullā* of, see Muhammad Khān.

—, *Munshī* in, see Girāmī Khān, *Mirzā*.

—, Prime Ministers of, see Fath Muhammad Khān and Sher Muhammad Khān.

—, Princes of, see Akbar Khān, Fath Jang, Jahān Akhtar, Safdar Jang, Sher Dil Khān and 'Uṣmān Shāh.

—, Principal residents of, see Amīr Khān Lohānī, Khudā'ī Nazar Khān, Kuhan Dil Khān, Muhammad 'Alī, Munīr Khān Jāmkash Pelā, Sarwar Khān Lohānī.

—, *Ra'īs* of Konkan in, see Khudā Yār Khān.

—, *Sardārs* of, see Mīhr Dil Khān, Muhammad Afzal Khān, C.I.E., Muhammad 'Alam Khān, Muhammad Ibrāhīm Khān, Muhammad Sharīf Khān, Muhammad 'Uṣmān Khān, Rahm Dil Khān, Sher 'Alī Khān, Sultān Muhammad Khān and Walī Muhammad Khān.

—, *Tājirs* (Merchants) in, see Khayr al-dīn, *Mullā*, and Rahīm Shāh, *Mullā*.

—, *Wakīl* of the *Amīr* of Herat in, see Husayn 'Alī Khān, *Sayyid*.

ĀFRIN 'ALĪ KHĀN, BAHĀDUR, of Lucknow, 69, 346; 73, 188; 76, 134.

ĀFTĀB 'ALĪ KHĀN, son of 'Ināyat 'Alī Khān of Lucknow, and grandson of *Shujā'* al-daulah, *Nawwāb* of Avadh, 73, 197; 76, 142.

AFZAL AL-DAULAH (A. Distinguished in the empire), title of Tahniyat 'Alī Khān, *Mīr*, Nizām of Hyderabad.

AFZAL AL-DĪN KHĀN, MĪR, son and successor of Naṣīr al-dīn Khān, *Mīr*, Chief of Surat, 71, 14; 72, 79; 74, 387.

AFZAL AL-MULK (A. Distinguished in the State), title of Major John Baillie.

AGAR SINGH, RĀJĀ, son of Rām Saran, (ascended the *gaddī* of Nalagarh in 1860, died 1876)¹, 74, 90; 76, 226.

¹ Sir Lepel H. Griffin & C. F. Massy, *Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab*, II (Lahore, 940), pp 537-39.

ĀGHĀ KHĀN MAHLĀTĪ, son-in-law of the Shāh of Iran (Fath 'Alī Shāh), 74, 40.

ĀGHĀ MĪR, *see* Sayyid Muḥammad Khān of Lucknow.

AGORI BARHAR¹, former estate in Mirzapur District.

—, *Zamīndār* of, *see* Ran Bahādur Sāhī.

AGRA, province, district, city and *tahsīl* in U. P.

—, *Jāgīrdār* in, *see* Dilér 'Alī, *Mīr*,

—, *Mīr Munshīs* to the Lieutenant-Governor of, *see* Ghulām Ghaus, Khawāja and Ṣadr al-dīn, Khawāja.

—, *Munshī* in the government of, *see* Sayyid Muḥammad.

—, Residents of, *see* Har Sahāy Rāy and Kāshī Rām Rāy.

—, *Seth* of, *see* Lakhmī (Lakshmi) Chand.

AHILYA (wife) of Bishambhar Pandit of Benares, 69, 67, 155, 256, 310, 71, 275; 72, 33; 73, 161; 74, 454; 75, 36, 64; 76, 108.

AHLUWĀLIA, name of a Sikh *misl*, Jassā Singh Chaprī of the *misl*, 74, 79.

AḤMAD, SAYYID, *Imām* of Muscat, 69, 285; 72, 66; 74, 411.

—, son of, *see* Sa'īd, *Imām* of Muscat.

AḤMAD, AL-SAYYID, son of 'Alī, *al-Sayyid*, *al-Mansūr Billah*, *Ra'īs* of Yemen; resided at Sanaa, 71, 192, 267; 72, 55; 74, 423.

AḤMAD 'ALĪ, *MĪR*, of Patna, 69, 326.

AḤMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Shams al-daulah*, *Najm al-mulk*, *Bahādur Saulat Jang*, son and first minister² of Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb Wazīr* of Avadh; settled down at Benares, 69, 109, 238, 334; 71, 276.

—, son of, *see* Mubārīz al-daulah.

—, *wife* of, *see* Fāṭima Begam.

AḤMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Altamghādār*, Palamau, (Chota Nagpur, Bihar), 69, 154, 258; 71, 275; 72, 168; 74, 252.

AḤMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB SAYYID, *Amīr al-mulk*, *Shams al-daulah*, *Bahādur*, *Zulfaqār Jang*, *Nā'ib Nāzim* of Dacca, (died 1834); 69, 87, 227, 325; 71, 272.

—, sons of, *see* Amjad 'Alī Khān and Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Khān of Dacca.

AḤMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN of (Delhi), 69, 279.

AḤMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, *MIRZĀ*, of Lucknow, 69, 346.

AḤMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, of Lucknow, 73, 178; 76, 124.

¹ Estate in Mirzapur District, D. L. A. Brockman, *Mirzapur District Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1911), pp 132–33.

² *For. Dept. Misc.*, Vol. 129, p 180.

AHMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB SAYYID, *Burhān al-mulk, Ihtishām al-daulah, Wālā Jāh, Bahādur, Mahābat Jang*, (*Nāzim of Bengal, 1821-24*)¹, 69, 96, 232, 324; younger brother of Zayn al-dīn 'Alī Khān, Nawwāb, and second son of Babar 'Alī Khān, 71, 30, 274.

—, son of, see Mubārak 'Alī Khān, Sayyid.

—, wife of, see Najīb al-nisā' Begam.

AHMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN of (Patna), 69, 99.

AHMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, son of Muhammad 'Alī Khān, Chief of Rampur, 69, 167, 266, 340; 71, 12, 93, 279; 72, 38; 73, 232; 74, 131, 133, 447; 75, 57; 76, 165, 168; grandson of Fayz Allah Khān, 72, 262.

—, *Madār al-mahāmm of*, see Ghulām Husayn Khān, of Rampur.

—, mother of, 71, 12; 72, 261.

—, *Wakīl of*, see Nūr al-Nabī, Maulawī Sayyid.

AHMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Rukn al-daulah, Shamsher Jang Mandal Naushirwānī*, son of Muhammadī Khān, held *Pargana* of Karnal till his death in 1867)²; Cecil Beadon addressed letter dated 27 August 1860 to; 76, 213.

AHMAD ALLAH KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Muntazim al-daulah, Intizām al-mulk, 'Azīm Jāh Bahādur, Nabīyār Jang*, (brother and successor of *Zahīr al-daulah* of Arcot, 1879-89)³, 74, 366.

AHMAD BAKHSH KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Fakhr al-daulah, Dilāwar al-mulk, Bahādur, Rustam Jang*, Chief of Loharu, (son of Mirzā 'Ārif Jān Beg)⁴; recommendation of, for the grant of *Pargana* Bhattan Basai (sic) and Rs. 5,000 *per annum* to Fayz Allah Beg Khān, 69, 16; recommendation of, for the grant of *Pargana* Hatn and Rs. 5,000 *per annum* to Fath Allah Beg Khān, 69, 16; *Wakīl* of Rāo Rāja Bakhtāwar Singh of Alwar; joined Lord Lake; participated in the siege of Bharatpur; got 16 *maḥāls*, including Firozpur and Kishangarh, in perpetuity on condition of furnishing 50 horse, when required, 69, 17, 18, 26, 181, 182, 276; 71, 280; 72, 3, 4, 5; 73, 279; 74, 106, 493, 494, 495; 76, 206.

—, sons of, see Amīn al-dīn Khān⁵, Shams al-dīn Khān⁶, and Ziyā' al-dīn Khān⁷

AHMAD BAKHSH KHĀN, *Munshī*, of Farrukhabad, 71, 169; 73, 234.

AHMADĪ BEGAM, daughter of Hidāyat 'Alī Khān, Nawwāb, alias Jhāu Lāl of Patna, 69, 326; 73, 132; 76, 82.

AHMAD HUSAYN KHĀN, SAYYID, *Jāgīrdār* in Patna, 69, 326.

AHMAD KABĪR, HĀFIZ, *Amīn* in Calcutta Madrasa, Calcutta, 73, 97; 76, 51.

¹ P. C. Majumdār, *Musnad of Murshidabad 1704-1904*, (Murshidabad, 1905), p 49.

² *Karnal District Gazetteer*, (Lahore, 1892), p 162.

³ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p 528c.

⁴ Griffin, Massy, Conrad & Craik, *Op. cit.*, II, p 56.

^{5, 6, 7} *Ibid.* II, p 562.

AHMAD MANṢŪR, SAYYID, *Ri'īs* of Yeman, with headquarters at Sanaa 69, 285, 287.

AHMAD PĀSHĀ, HĀJJĪ, *Muhāfiẓ* of Mecca, 72, 51; 74, 428.

AHMAD QULĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Ṣamsām al-daulah, Amīr al-mulk, Bahādur Zafar Jang*, (of Delhi), son of 'Abbās Qulī Khān, (principal person in Delhi Court; received a pension of Rs. 200|- *per mensem*)¹, 69, 183; 71, 280; 72, 277; 73², 271; 74, 98; 76, 198.

AHMAD RIZĀ' KHĀN, NAWWĀB, son of Ghulām Rizā' Khān of Lucknow, 69, 346; 73, 193; 76, 139.

AHMAD SHĀH KĀYALPAU, Chief of Tibet Khurd (Little Tibet or Ladakh), 72, 310; 74, 64.

AHMAD YĀR KHĀN, NAWWĀB, son of Muḥammad Yār Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Rampur, 69, 266, 340; 71, 279; 72, 260; 74, 136.

—, wife of, see 'Umdah Begam.

AHMAD ZAMĀN KHĀN, Colonel, son of Muḥammad Zamān Khān, Colonel, of Kanpur, 69, 69, 217; 73, 206; 76, 147.

'AJĀ'IB SINGH, BĀBŪ, of Benares, 69, 107, 237, 334.

—, son of see Sheo Prasanna Singh, Bābū.

AJAIGARH, (*Sanad* State in Central India, now part of Madhya Pradesh).

—, Chiefs of, and Banda, see Mādho Singh, *Mahārāja*, and Ranjor Singh *Mahārāja*.

ĀJIL MUNTAFIJ, SHAYKH, Commander of the forces in Basra, Iraq; 73, 47, 76, 13.

AJIT, RĀJA, see Jit Singh, Chief of Sambhalpur.

AJIT SINGH, Chief of Kulu, (took refuge in Sangri, 1840)³, 73, 293, 303; 76, 221.

AJIT SINGH, RĀJA, son and successor of Gurū Datt Singh, Chief of Ladwa, 69, 161, 261; 71, 281; invested with the title of *Rāja Bahādur* at Simla in 1839, 72, 293; 74, 87.

AJIT SINGH, SARDĀR, of Lahore, 76, 231.

AJIT SINGH, RĀJA, Chief of Rewa, 69, 112, 249, 318.

AJODHIYA PRASĀD, RĀO, official of Bikramājīt Bijay Bahādur, Chief of Charkhari, 73, 218; 76, 158.

AKBAR II, King of Delhi, see Muḥammad Akbar Shāh.

AKBAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, SAYYID, of Benares, 76, 108.

AKBAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Mu'azzam al-mulk, Mukarram al-daulah, Bahādur, Mustaqīm Jang*, (of Delhi), 69, 185.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 340, p 3.

² In *Alqābnāma*, Vol. 73, p 271, name of Ahmad Qulī Khān's father is given as Muḥammad 'Abbās Khān.

³ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XXII, p 55.

AKBAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB MĪR Āsaf Jāh, Muẓaffar al-mamālik, Nizām al-mulk, Nizām al-daulah, Bahādur, Fath Jang Nizām* of Hyderabad, (7 August, 1803-21 May 1829); formerly held the title of *Sikandar Jāh Āsaf al-mulk; Asad al-daulah Bahādur, Asad Jang*, 69, 19, 153, 257, 313, 71, 270, 73, 66; 76, 28.

AKBAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, *MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR*, son of Haydar Beg *Khān* of Lucknow, 69, 179, 272, 345; 71, 215, 277; 72, 242; 73, 196; 74, 161; 76, 142.

AKBAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, *SAYYID, Iftikhār al-daulah, Intizām al-mulk, Bahādur, Shāshir Jang*, son of Muṣṭafī(ā) *Khān*, son-in-law of Mubārak 'Alī *Khān, Sayyid*, of Murshidabad, 69, 96, 232, 322; 71, 273; 72, 161; 73, 103, 119; 74, 261; 76, 57, 73.

AKBAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, see Muḥammad Akbar 'Alī *Khān* of Pataudi.

AKBAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, *BAHĀDUR*, of Bareilly, son of Maḥabbat *Khān, Ḥāfiz al-mulk*, 69, 339; 73, 227; 76, 164.

AKBAR KHĀN, *Dīwān* of Fath Nārāyan Singh and Ghanshyām Singh, *Zamīndārs* of Deonagar in Sambhalpur, 69, 155, 259; 71, 271; 74, 326.

AKBAR KHĀN, *SARDĀR*, son of Dost Muḥammad *Khān, Amīr* of Afghanistan, 73, 313; 76, 241.

AKBAR SHĀH II, see Muḥammad Akbar Shāh, King of Delhi.

ĀKHUN MULLĀ (A. preacher-priest of the Islamic theology), position or title of Muḥammad of Afghanistan and Sāhib al-dīn of Qandahar.

'ALĀ' AL-DAULAH (A. Superior in the empire), title of Asad Allah *khān, Sayyid*, of Murshidabad; Murtazā *Khān, Nawwāb Mīr* of Murshidabad and Muṣṭafā *Khān, Sayyid*, of Murshidabad.

'ALĀ' AL-DĪN JAUHAR 'ĀLAM SHĀH, King of Achin (1819), 69, 287; 72, 72; 74, 399.

ALAKH KHĀN, ruler of Khiva, 74, 30.

ĀLĀ SINGH, (grandson of Phul of Patiala, died 1765¹) of Barnala; 69, 162; 71, 281.
—, grandson of, see Amar Singh of Barnala.

ALEXANDAR, GEORGE, (Agent at Lahore), 73, 304.

ĀL-Ī-AḤMAD, *MAULAWĪ SAYYID*, of Bettiah, Champaran, 76, 91.

'ALĪ, *AL-SAYYID, AL-MANSŪR BILLAH, AL-MUTAWAKKIL AL-ALLAH*, Chief of Yemen, resided at Sanaa, 71, 192, 267; 72, 55; 74, 423.

—, son of, see Aḥmad, *al-Sayyid*.

'ALĪ AKBAR, *MIRZĀ*, son of Āqā Mīr Shīrāzī of Iran; 73, 309; 76, 237.

'ALĪ AKBAR KHĀN, *SAYYID*, nephew of Ghulām Husayn *Khān*, historian, of Benares, 69, 65, 99, 234; 71, 107; 72, 30, 201; 73, 160; 74, 212, 458.

¹ Griffin, Massy, Conrad and Craik, *op. cit.*, II, P. 467.

‘ALĪ AKBAR KHĀN, *Hāfiz al-mulk*, of Bareilly, son of Mahabbat Khān, (resided at Lucknow)¹, 69, 272; 71, 108, 72, 240; 74, 163.

‘ALĪ AKBAR KHĀN, *MĪR*, brother of Kāzim ‘Alī Khān of Patna, 69, 65, 99, 326; 71, 60.

‘ALĪ ĀQĀ, *SAYYID*, former *qil‘adār* (*qal‘adār*) of Baghdad; letter dated June 1814 addressed to, 69, 72, 284; 71, 103; 72, 55; 74, 422.

‘ALĪ ‘AZĪM KHĀN GHĀZĪPURĪ of Benares, 69, 108, 238.

‘ALĪ BAHĀDUR, *NAWWĀB*, of Banda (illegitimate grandson of the Peshwā; governor of Bundelkhand; died in 1802)², 69, 130.

—, elder son of, see *Shamsher Bahādur*.

‘ALĪ BAKHSH MUHAMMADĪ, *MIRZĀ*, of Delhi, 75, 48.

ALIF KHĀN, see Muhammad Alif Khān, *Zamāndār* of Kurnool.

‘ALĪ IBRĀHĪM KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *Amīn al-daulah*, ‘*Azīz al-mulk*, *Bahādur Nāsir Jang*,³ (Chief Judicial Magistrate of Benares); 69, 108, 109, 238, 333; 71, 17.

—, sons of, see ‘Askar ‘Alī Khān, Hādī ‘Alī Khān, *Nawwāb*; Hāshim ‘Alī Khān; Mahdī ‘Alī Khān; Muhammad ‘Alī Khān; Mubārak ‘Alī Khān and Nāsir al-dīn ‘Alī Khān.

‘ALĪ JĀH (P. of exalted dignity), title of Daulat Rāo Sindhia; Lord Gerard Lake; Jānkojī Rāo Sindhia; Jaswant Rāo Holkar; Jayājī Rāo Sindhia; Jonathan Duncan; Malhār Rāo Holkar; Qāsim ‘Alī Khān, *Nawwāb Sayyid*; Zayn al-dīn ‘Alī Khān, *Sayyid*, and Col. Scott.

‘ALĪ JĀH BAHĀDUR of Benares, 69, 333.

—, sons of, see ‘Abd Allah Khān and Ghulām Husayn Khān.

‘ALĪ KABĪR, *MAULAWĪ*, of Benares, 69, 235.

‘ALĪ MUHAMMAD KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, (son of Dā‘ūd (Dāwūd) Khān); obtained large portion of Rohilkhand⁴; Chief of Rampur, 71, 279; 72, 260.

—, sons of, see ‘Abd Allah Khān, Allah Yār Khān, Fayz Allah Khān, Muhammad Yār Khān, Murtazā Khān, and Sa‘d Allah Khān.

‘ALĪ MURĀD KHĀN, *MĪR*, Chief of Mirpur and Khairpur, Sind, 72, 306; 74, 69.

‘ALĪ NAQĪ KHĀN⁵, *MIRZĀ*, *Wakīl* of ‘Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, *Qāzī* of Benares; 69, 108, 332; 76, 109.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, pp 185—86.

² D’Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 59.

³ In Vol. 69 of *Alqābnāma*, p 239, the title of *Ghazanfar Jang* for *Nāsir Jang* has been given which seems to be a clerical error. In Vol. 72 of *Alqābnāma*, p 212, the title of *Nagrat Jang* has been given.

⁴ *Vadivālū op. cit.*, Vol. I, p 210.

⁵ In *Alqābnāma*, Vol. 76, p 109, the name given is Naqī ‘Alī Khān.

'ALĪ NAQĪ KHĀN, *MUNSHĪ, MĪR*, of Lucknow, (*Wakīl* of Āṣaf al-daulah and representative of Ḥasan Rīzā' Khān)¹; 69, 316, 344; 73, 183; 76, 129.

'ALĪ NAQĪ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB SAYYID*, *Madār al-daulah, Bahādur, Suhrāb Jang* of Lucknow, (letter addressed to, on 1 September 1856), 76, 144.

'ALĪ PĀSHĀ, successor of Sulaymān Pāshā, *Wālī* of Baghdad, 69, 10, 72, 285; 71, 103; 72, 59; 74, 419.

ALIPURA, (in Central India, now in Madhya Pradesh), *Jāgīrdār* of, 76, 153.

'ALĪ RĀJA BĪBĪ, *Rānī* of Cannanore, 69, 73; 71, 35; 72, 63; 74, 415.

ĀL-I RASŪL of Marhara (Marahra), 73, 184; 76, 130.

'ALĪ RIZĀ' KHĀN, *Wakīl* of Tīpū Sultān of Mysore, 69, 148.

ALĪ WARDĪ KHĀN, (*Shujā' al-mulk, Hāshim al-daulah, Bahādur, Mahābat Jang, Nawwāb Nāzīm* of Murshidabad (1740-56), 69, 93.

—, brother of, see Piyāran Mirzā.

—, nephew of, see Wāsiq 'Alī Khān.

'ALĪ WASHQALĪ, *SAYYID*, *Wālī* of Jiddah, 69, 33, 34, 287; 71, 165, 166; 72, 70, 71; 74, 402, *Hākīm of Mocha*, 71, 123; 72, 50; 74, 429, Minister of Muḥammad 'Alī Pāshā, 69, 74.

('ALĪ ZAMĀN), *NAWWĀB*, see ('Alī Zamān Ḥaydar Yār Khān).

('ALĪ ZAMĀN ḤAYDAR YĀR KHĀN), *NAWWĀB, Munīr al-mulk (Munīr al-daulah Bahādur, Ghayūr Jang*, third son of Muḥammad Ṣafdar Khān, *Ghayūr Jang*, was born in about 1764; married Mīr 'Ālam's daughter; was the nominee Minister of the Nizām from 1809—1832 on a fixed salary of Rs. 6,00,000 *per annum*²; 69, 152, 257; 71, 36; 72, 97; 74, 357, 358 76, 27.

ALLAHABAD, (also called Prayag, town and district in U.P.).

—, banker of, see Bansi Dhar.

—, leading persons of, see Chandra Hans, Dayā Kishan, Rāja; Gangā Dās, Khem Chand, Lālā; Nawal Kishore, Rāja and Tikait Rāy, Mahārāja.

(ALLAH QULĪ KHĀN)³ *KHĀN-I HAZRAT*, *Wālī* of Khiva, (1826-41)⁴; Governor-General's letter of January 1841 addressed to, 72, 301; 73, 4; 74, 30, 76.

ALLAH YĀR KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, fourth son of 'Alī Muḥammad Khān of Rampur, 71, 279; 72, 260; 74, 136.

ALMĀS 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Rukn al-daulah, Naṣīr al-mulk, Bahādur Fath Jang*, (Governor of Etawah)⁵; (powerful eunuch of the Court of Āṣaf al-daulah; died in 1808)⁶, 69, 174, 272, 346.

¹ C. P. C., X (Delhi, 1959), p 113.

² *Forn. Deptt. Misc.*, Vol. 129, pp. 56-57; Bilgrāmī, Syed Hossain, *Historical and Descriptive Sketch of H. H. the Nizām's Dominions*, (Bombay, 1883), pp 134-135.

³⁻⁴ Clements R. Markham, *Narrative of the Mission of George Bogle to Tibet*, (London, 1879 p 445.

⁵ C.P.C. X, No 1437.

⁶ *Ibid.*, VII, p 4, n 8.

ALMORA, (District in Uttar Pradesh).

—, Chiefs of, *see* Mahendra Chandra, *Rāja* and Pratāp Singh, *Kunwar*.

—, leading person of, *see* Kāshī Rām, *Rāy*.

AL-MUTAWAKKIL AL-ALLAH (A. Depending on God), title of Ahmad al-Sayyid and 'Alī al-Sayyid.

ALU (or Ahlu), a village near Lahore.

—, *Rāja* of, *see* Jagatjit Singh.

—, *Sardārs* of, *see* Fath Singh Ahluwālia and Jassā Singh Chaprī.

ALWAR, (State in Rajputana, now a district of Rajasthan).

—, Chiefs of, *see* Bakhtāwar Singh, *Mahārāo Rāja*; Bannī Singh (Benī Singh), *Mahārāo Rāja*; Mangal Singh, *Mahārāo Rāja*; Padam Singh, *Rāja* and Sheodān Singh *Mahārāo Rāja*.

—, claimant to the *gaddī* of, *see* Balwant Singh.

—, *Wakīl* of the Chief of, *see* Rām Singh.

AMĀN ALLAH, *MUNSHI MĪR*, of Benares, 69, 316.

AMĀN AL-MULK, *Mihtar* of Chitral (1880), 76, 234.

AMĀN SINGH, *Dīwān* of Datia, 73, 219; 76, 159.

AMAR SINGH, grandson of Ālā Singh, of Barnala (Punjab), 69, 162; 71; 281, 72, 298; 74, 79.

AMAR SINGH, *RĀJA*, Chief of Tinjawar (Tanjore), 69, 125.

AMAR SINGH DEO, *MAHĀRĀJA*, nephew and successor of Balbhadra Sāhī *Zamīndār* of Surguja since 1820, 72, 169.

AMAT AL-HABĪB BEGAM, wife of Sadr al-Haq *Khān* of Murshidabad, 69, 93.

AMAT AL-ZAHRĀ, personal name of Bahū Begam, wife of *Shujā' al-daulah*; and mother of *Aṣaf al-daulah* of Avadh, (she died on Thursday, 1231 A.H.); 69, 179, 276; 71, 12, 260; 73, 202; 76, 145.

AMBĀJĪ RAGHUNĀTH, (probably in the service at Nagpur), 69, 157.

AMBĀJĪ RĀO, *RĀJA*, relation of Daulat Rāo Sindhia of Gwalior, 69, 129, 253; 71, 270; 72, 103; 74, 347.

AMBĀ SHANKAR PANDIT, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, (*Dārogha* of Benares Mint)¹; 69, 104.

AMBALA, city, *tahsīl* and district in Punjab, now in Haryana.

—, *Wakīl* of Sher Singh of Lahore at, *see* Kishan Chand.

AMHERST, BARON, P.C.², Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal (1 August 1823—10 March 1828), 72, 328; 74, 34.

ĀMINA BEGAM, sister of 'Umdat al-nisā' Bahū Begam of Murshidabad, 69, 94.

¹ C.P.C. X, p 129, 5n.

² Created Earl Amherst on 19 December 1826, *List of the Heads of Administrations in India* (Calcutta, 1921), p 3, 10n.

AMĪN AL-DAULAH (A. Trustee of the empire), title of 'Abd al-Husayn Khān of Iran; 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Benares; Khīradmand Khān of Farrukhabad; Mirzā Mendhū of Patna, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Chief of Tonk and Muḥammad Husayn Khān, Minister of Iran.

AMĪN AL-DĪN (Aḥmad) Khān, son of Aḥmad Bak^lsh Khān, Chief of Loharu, and brother of Shams al-dīn Aḥmad Khān (died 1869), 73, 276; 75, 20; 76, 203.

AMĪN AL-MULK (A. Trustee of the State), title of Dā'ūd (Dāwūd) 'Alī Khān, *Sayyid*, of Murshidabad; Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay and Khādim Husayn Khān of Farrukhabad.

AMĪN AL-RAḤMĀN KHĀN, son of Nawāzish Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Delhi, 75, 18.

AMĪR AL-DAULAH (A. Distinguished noble of the empire), title of 'Abbās Qulī Khān of Patna; Aḥmad Qulī Khān of Delhi; Dilēr Himmat Farzand Khān of Farrukhabad; Haydar Beg Khān of Lucknow; Muḥammad Amīr Khān, Chief of Tonk; Muḥammad Maḥmūd Khān of Najibabad; Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad and Nawāzish Khān of Delhi.

AMĪR AL-HIND (A. Distinguished prince of India), title of Anwār al-dīn Khān, 'Azīm al-daulah, Ghulām Muḥammad Ghaus Khān and Nūr al-dīn Khān, Chiefs of Arcot.

AMĪR 'ALĪ KHĀN, MUNSHĪ, of Calcutta, title of *Nawwāb Bahādur* conferred on by letter dated 3 July 1878 addressed to; 76, 52.

AMĪR 'ALĪ KHĀN, Chief of Malerkotla (1821-46), 73, 268, 75, 21, 52; 76, 194.

AMĪR AL-MOMINĪN (AMĪR AL-MU'MINĪN) (A. Commander of the faithful), title of Muẓaffar Muḥammad, *Sayyid*, *Wālī* of Bukhara.

AMĪR AL-MULK (A. Distinguished noble of the State), title of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, *Sayyid*, of Dacca; Aḥmad Qulī Khān of Delhi; Daulat Singh, *Kunwar* of Patna; Ghulām Mu'īn al-dīn Khān *alias* Bhambū Khān of Najibabad; Khādim Husayn Khān of Farrukhabad; Muḥammad Dānishmand Khān of Farrukhabad; Muḥammad Hādī Khān, *Sayyid*, of Murshidabad; Muḥammad Husayn Khān; Chief of Baoni; Muḥammad Wazīr Khān, Chief of Tonk; Nāẓim al-daulah Bahādur, Zafar Jang, Chief of Baoni and, Thomas Brooke.

AMIR AL-MULK, NAWWĀB, *see* Nāẓim al-daulah Amīr al-mulk.

AMĪR AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, (wife of Zayn al-dīn 'Alī Khān) of Murshidabad, 71 274; 72, 165; 73, 123; 74, 257; 76, 76.

AMĪR AL-UMARĀ', (A. Chief of the chiefs), title of Barkhurdār Khān, *Nāẓim* of Broach; Ghulām Mu'īn al-dīn Khān of Najibabad; Mahendra Singh, Chief of Patiala and Narendra Singh, Chief of Patiala.

AMĪR-I-A'ZAM, (P. Greatest noble), title of Ghulām Sayyid Khān, *Nawwāb* of Hyderabad.

AMĪR BEG, and **MUGHAL BEG**, *Risāladārs*, accompanied Col. Carrion (?) obtained *Pargana* Haveli Palam in *jāgīr* for life, 69, 16, 72, 46; 74, 495.

AMĪR ḤASAN KHĀN, BAHĀDUR, son of 'Ashiq 'Alī Khān, *Munshī*, of Lucknow, 73, 177; 76, 123.

AMIR KHĀN of Lohan in Afghanistan, 73, 4 ; 74, 30.

AMJAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, son of Ahmad 'Alī Khān, *Shams al-daulah*, of Dacca; 73, 129 ; 76, 79.

——, wife of, see *Sharaf al-nisā* Begam.

AMRIT RĀO, ex-*Peshwā* of Poona¹, (resided at Benares, settled at Tiroha and died on 3 September 1824)², 69, 26, 63, 146, 253, 331 ; 71, 247, 271 ; 72, 35, 107 ; 74, 336.

——, son of, see Bināyak Rāo.

AMRITSAR, (*Taḥṣīl*, city and district in Punjab).

——, *Sardār* of, see Desā Singh Bhangī.

ANAND KISHOR SINGH, *RĀJA*, son of Bīr Kishor Singh, *Zamīndār* of Bettiah, Champaran ; (got title of *Mahārāja Bahādur* from Lord William Bentinck in 1830)³, 69, 233, 327 ; 71, 255, 275 ; 72, 174 ; 73, 141 ; 74, 246, 76, 92.

——, son of, see Nawal Kishor Singh, *Rāja*.

ANAND RĀO GAIKWĀR, *Mahārāja, Bahādur Senā Khāṣ Khel (Khail) Shamsheer Bahādur*, Chief of Baroda (1800—October 1819), 69, 11, 26, 27, 141, 252, 314 ; 71, 164, 167, 268, 269 ; 72, 76.

——, *Diwān* of, see Sītā Rām Rāo.

ANAND RĀO PONWĀR (III) K.C.S.I., *Mahārāja* Sir, Chief of Dhar (1857-15, July 1896) ; (got the title of *Mahārāja* in the Delhi Assemblage in 1877)⁴, 74, 354 ; 76, 179.

ANANT RĀO, son of Purnaiya, *Diwān* of Mysore, 69, 147, 255 ; 71, 269 ; 72, 94 ; 74, 364.

ANARDURRA, (a village in Western Afghanistan situated on the Haroot on Sabzawar river)⁵.

——, Chief of, see *Shams al-dīn Khān*.

ANĪS AL-DAULAH, (A. Companion of the empire), title of Muḥammad Husayn Khān of Iran.

ANTĀJĪ NĀYAK, *Sarpatel* of Pargana Shasti (?) ; 69, 141.

ANŪP GĪR HIMMAT BAHĀDUR, *Gosā'in*, (head of the *Gosā'in* family of Bandelkhand ; instrumental in its conquest by 'Alī Bahādur)⁶ ; 69, 335 ; 71, 18 ; 72, 235 ; 74, 169.

——, son of, see Narendra Gīr Himmat Bahādur.

ANURUDH CHAND, *RĀJA*, son of Sansār Chand, Chief of Kot Kangra, (1826), 73 ; 302 ; 76, 230.

¹ — ² D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 58.

³ L. N. Ghose, *The Modern History of the Indian Chiefs, Rājās and Zamīndārs etc.*, Part-II (Calcutta, 1881), p 424.

⁴ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p 176.

⁵ Edward Thornton, *A Gazetteer of the Countries Adjacent to India etc.*, I, (London, 1844), p 56.

ANURUDH SINGH, RĀJA, Chief of Ballamgarh (Ballabgarh), (July 1812—1819); son of Nārāyan Singh; got *Mahāl* of Faridabad and *Pargana* of Pali and Pakal in *jāgīr* due to attachment with Lord Lake, 69, 17, 184, 279 ; 71, 279 ; 72, 4, 276 ; 74, 115, 495.

ANURUDH SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, Chief of Panna (1777-79), brother of Dhokal Singh; 69, 112, 249 ; 71, 204 ; 73, 225 ; 74, 184.

ANWĀR AL-DĪN KHĀN, NAWWĀB, '*Umdat al-umarā*', *Wālājāh*, *Amīr al-Hind* '*Umdat al-mulk*, *Asad al-daulah*, *Bahādui Zulfaqār Jang*, *Sipah Sālār* alias Husayn 'Alī Khān (son of Muḥammad 'Alī Khān)'; 69, 127 ; 71, 214; 72, 91 ; 74, 367.

APPĀ NĀRĀYAN RĀO NARSINGH CHITNAVĪS, *Mu'tamad-i-Sarkār-i-Gwalior*, 73, 72; 76, 32.

APPĀ SĀHIB, see Mādhujī Bhonsla.

APPĀ SĀHIB PATANKAR¹ of Ujjain, son-in-law of Baijā Bā'ī and Daulat Rāo Sindhia, 72, 101 ; 73, 246 ; 74, 349 ; 75, 38 ; 76, 178.

APPĀ SĀHIB (PATWARDHAN), son of Paras Rām Bhāo of Poona, 69, 260; 72, 106; 74, 339.

—, son of, see Gopāl Rāo Rām Chandra.

ĀQĀ HASAN, cousin of *Hājji* Muḥammad Khalīl Khān, Ambassador of the *Shāh* of Iran, 69, 36, 288 ; 71, 216 ; 72, 320.

ĀQĀ MĪR SHIRĀZĪ of Iran. 73, 309 ; 76, 237.

—, son of, see 'Alī Akbar.

ARAKAN, Rakhaing is the native name of, (the most northerly division of lower Burma.

—, Chief of, 72, 67.

ĀRAT RĀM TEWĀRĪ, *Gumāshṭa* of Arjunjī Nāthjī of Benares, 69, 104.

ARCOT, (perhaps from *Aru-Kadu*, six hills; capital of the Carnatic, came in the British hands in 1801)².

—, *Nawwābs* and nobles of, see *Amīr al-Hind Wālājāh*, *Amīr al-Hind Wālājāh A'zam Jāh*, *Aḥmad Allah Khān*, *Anwār al-dīn Khān*, *Ashraf Khān*, *Ayāz 'Alī Khān*, '*Azīm al-daulāh*, *Badr al-Islām Khān*, *Ghulām Muḥammad Ghaus Khān*, *Muḥammad 'Abd Allah Khān*, *Muḥammad 'Abd al-Husayn Khān*, *Munīr al-dīn Khān*, *Ṣadr al-Islām Khān*, *Sirāj al-umarā* '*Azīm Jāh*, *Walī Allah Khān*, *Zahīr al-daulah*, and *Ziyā* 'Allah Khān.

ARFA'AL-DAULAH, (A. Highest personage in the empire), title of Muḥammad 'Alī Khān.

ARISTŪJĀH (G. & P. Of the dignity of Aristotle), title of *Ghulām Sayyid Khān*, *Nawwāb*, of Hyderabad.

¹ In *Alqābnāmas*, Vols. 71, 72 and 74, pp 214, 91 and 367 respectively, the name given is Nār-al-dīn Khān which seems to be a clerical error.

² Collocott, op. cit. p. 35.

ARJUNJĪ NĀTHJĪ TEWĀRĪ, SRĪKISHAN, *Māhajan* of Surat, 69, 104, 141, 236, *Kothis* at Murshidabad, 69, 332, *Kothis* at Benares, 71, 27, 223; 76, 110, *Kothī* at Calcutta, 73, 97.

—, grandson of, see Harī Kishan.

—, *Gumāshtas* of, see Ārat Rām Tewārī and Govind Chand, *Bābū*.

—, *Gumāshta* and *Mukhtār* of, see Jagat Rām Pindiya.

ARJUN SINGH, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, Chief of the State of Shahgarh (Bundelkhand), 71, 277, died 3 June 1842, 72, 228; 73, 213; 74, 181; 75, 155.

—, son of, see Bakht Balī, Rāja.

ARNAULI, near Karnal.

—, Gulāb Singh, *Bhā'i* of, 75, 10, 45.

ARSLĀN-JANJ, (T&P. Lion of the battle), title of Major John Baillie.

ARZUNG, probably city in Tibet,

—, *Hākims* (Governors) of, see Khu-Tarun, Shi Chan Chun and Shi-Tarun.

ĀSĀ NAND, LĀLĀ, *Wakīl* of Sāwan Mal, *Dīwān* of Multan, 75, 41.

ASAD AL-DAULAH (A. Lion of the empire), title of 'Abd al-Rahmān Khān, *Nawwāb* of Jhajjar; Akbar 'Alī Khān, *Mīr*, of Hyderabad; Anwār al-dīn Khān of Arcot; Fayz 'Alī Khān, Chief of Jhajjar; Fayz Muḥammad Khān, Chief of Jhajjar; Husayn 'Alī Khān of Arcot; Khalīl Allah Khān, *Sayyid*, of Murshidabad; Muḥammad Naqī Khān, *Mirzā*, of Lucknow; Muḥammad Taqī Khān, *Mirzā*, of Lucknow; Najābat 'Alī Khān, *jāgīrdār* of Kanaudh (Kanauda) and Nūr al-dīn Khān of Arcot.

ASAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Sardār*, in the *Sarkār* of *Nawwāb* Nizām 'Alī Khān of Hyderabad, 69 151; 71, 36, 269.

ASAD ALLAH, MIRZĀ, a noble of the court of the Shāh of Iran, 69, 38, 289; 71 282; 72, 323; 74, 44.

ASAD ALLAH KHĀN (GHĀLIB), MIRZĀ, nephew of Naṣr Allah Beg, Khān of Delhi, and the well known Urdu poet, 73, 276; 75, 20; 76, 204.

ASAD ALLAH KHĀN, NAWWĀB SAYYID, Naṣīr al-mulk, 'Alā' al-daulah Bahādur, *Manṣūr Jang*, son of Muṣṭafī(ā) Khān of Murshidabad, 73, 119; 76, 73.

ASAD JANG (P. Lion in battle), title of Akbar 'Alī Khān, *Mīr*, of Hyderabad; Muḥammad Sa'ādatmand Khān of Farrukhabad; Murtazā Khān, *Nawwāb Mīr*, of Murshidabad; Muṣṭafā Khān, *Nawwāb Sayyid*, of Murshidabad; Naṣīr al-dīn Haydar Khān, *Nawwāb*, King of Avadh and (Peter) Speke.

ĀṢAF AL-DAULAH (A. Āṣaf of the empire), title of Yahyā Khān, *Nawwāb Wazīr* of Avadh and Yār Muḥammad Khān of Afghanistan.

ĀṢAF JĀH (P. Āṣaf, Solomon's *Wazīr*, in rank), title of 'Akbar 'Alī Khān *Mīr*, of Hyderabad; Farkhunda 'Alī Khān, *Mīr*, of Hyderabad; Nizām 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb* of Hyderabad and Yahyā Khān, *Nawwāb Wazīr* of Avadh.

ĀṢAF AL-MULK (A. Āṣaf of the State), title of 'Akbar 'Alī Khān, *Mīr*, of Hyderabad.

AŞGHAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, BAHĀDUR, *Sālār Jang*, of Lucknow, 73, 186 ; 76, 132.

'ĀSHIQ 'ALĪ KHĀN, MUNSHĪ, BAHĀDUR, *ex-wakīl* in the *Sarkār* of Avadh Lucknow, 73, 178 ; 76, 124.

——, son of, *see* Amīr Hasan Khān of Lucknow.

ASHJA' AL-MULK (A. Intrepid noble of the State), title of Bāqir 'Alī Khān, *Sayyid*, of Murshidabad ; and Lord (Gerard) Lake.

ASHRAF AL-DAULAH (A. Most noble of the empire), title of Fayz Allah Beg Khān of Delhi and Ramazān 'Alī Khān of Lucknow.

ASHRAF 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Sharaf al-daulah*, *Sharīf al-mulk*, *Bahādur Dilār Jang*, of Lucknow, (associate of *Aṣaf al-daulah* ; father-in-law of Wazīr 'Alī Khān ; had a liberal pension under British guarantee ; probably died in 1811)¹, 69, 171, 275, 347.

——, sons of, *see* Muḥammad 'Abbās 'Alī Khān and Muḥammad Husayn 'Ak Khān.

——, wife of, *see* Taiyiba Begam.

ASHRAF 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, son of Muḥammad Ja'far Khān, *Nawwāb Mīr*, of Murshidabad, 71, 152, 273.

——, son of, *see* Sharaf al-dīn 'Alī Khān.

ASHRAF 'ALĪ KHĀN, SAYYID,² (probably of Dacca) ; letter dated 28 August 1826 addressed to, 73, 127 ; 76, 79.

ASHRAF AL-NISĀ' BEGAM of Lucknow, 73, 179, 187, 205 ; 76, 133 147.

ASHRAF AL-WUZARĀ' (A. The noblest of ministers), title of Sher Muḥammad Khān, *Nawwāb*.

ASHRAF BEG³ (KHĀN), Captain, *Mirzā*, *Bahādur*, in the service of General Perron ; got *Pargana* Samalkha (Delhi) in *jāgīr* from Lord Lake, 69, 16 ; 73, 287 ; 76, 214.

ASHRAF KHĀN (of Gopamau)⁴, *see* Ghulām Ashraf Khān of Gopamau.

'ĀSIM KHĀN, SAYYID, BAHĀDUR, *Mubārīz Jang* (of Arcot)?, 69, 126 ; 71, 104.

'ASKAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, son of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān of Benares, 69, 108, 238 ; 71, 17 ; 72, 212 ; 74, 201.

ĀSMĀN SINGH, BĀBŪ, of Benares, son of Manyār Singh ; (held *zamīndārī* in Benares)⁵, 69, 107, 238, 334 ; 73, 168 ; 76, 115 ; maternal grand nephew of Rāja Balwant Singh, 69, 334.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, pp 183-84.

² In Vol. 73 of *Alqābnāma*, p 127, only Ashraf 'Alī is given.

³ *Mirzā* Ashraf Beg was in the Samalkha Commandant of the King's Troops. *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 22.

⁴ Portion in *Alqābnāma*, Vol. 71, p 10 is damaged. In Vol. 69, p 126 the name given is Ghulām Ashraf Khān of Gopamau.

⁵ *C. P. C.* VIII, no 441.

- ASSAM, a state of India lying in the north-east of the country.
- , Chiefs of, see Birendra Nārāyan, Nāzīr Deo; Chandra Kāntā, Swargī Deo; Kamleshwar Singh Narendra, Swargī Deo; and Purendra Singh, Swargī Deo.
- , Chief of Jaintia (formerly) in, see Rām Singh, Rāja.
- , Mahārānī of, see Kamaleshwari.
- , officials of the Chiefs of, see Bar(a) Barua, Bar (a) Gosā'in, Bar (a) Patr Gosā'in, Barā Phukan, Burha Gohain and Shi(Sheo) Nāth.
- , Rānīs of Pargana Mahwal in, see Jānkī Rānī and Saugandha Rānī.
- 'ATĀ MUHAMMAD KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, of Afghanistan, son of Sher Muhammad Khān, Minister of Afghanistan and Šubadār of Kashmir, 69, 187, 280; 71, 33, 111; 72, 311; 74, 63; 75, 3, 5.
- 'ATAR SINGH (SANDHANWĀLIA), SARDĀR BAHĀDUR, officer at Lahore, (*Ujjal Dīdār, Nirmal Buddh, Sardār-i bā waqār, Kaṣīr al-iqtidār, Sarwar-i-guroh-i nāmdār 'Ālī-tabār, Shujā' al-daulah, Shamsheer Jang Bahādur*; beheaded on 8 May, 1844)¹, 73, 303; 76, 231.
- AUCKLAND, (BARON, P. C.), LORD GEORGE, Governor-General of India (1836-42), 74, 34, 64, 201.
- AUL, the fort of, in Cuttack.
- , Mahārāja of, see Rām Kishan Deo.
- AURANGABAD, (division in Hyderabad State, now in Maharashtra).
- , 'Āmil of, see Muhammad Nāmdār Khān.
- AURANGZEB, ('Ālamgīr I, Mughal Emperor 1658-1707); Muḥkam Singh subjugated the Deccan in the reign of, 71, 152.
- AUSĀN SINGH, BĀBŪ, Madār al-mahāmm of Balwant Singh, Rāja of Benares; (*Jāgīrdār of Pargana Saidpur in Benares*)², 69, 107, 238.
- . son of, see Sheo Nārāyan Singh, Bābū.
- AVA, (ruined city and old capital in Upper Burma, 1822-38).
- , Kings of, see Phagyidua and Tharawadi.
- , Minister of the King of, see Woongī A'zam.
- AYĀZ AL-DAULAH (A. Ayāz, a favourite of Sultān Maḥmūd of Ghazna, of the empire); title of Ayāz 'Alī Khan, Nawwāb, of Bombay.
- AYĀZ 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, Ayāz al-daulah, Bahādur, Hosh-yār Jang, of Mumbai (Bombay), 69, 126, 248, 312; 71, 268; 72, 88; 73, 57; 74, 373; 76, 23.
- ĀYAT ALLAH KHĀN of Lucknow, 69, 344.

¹ H. R. Gupta, *Punjab on the Eve of the First Sikh War*, (Hoshiarpur, 1956), pp 4, (fn. 4) and pp 180-81.

² C. P. C., X., 219 n.

A'ZAM AL-DAULAH (A. The highest in the empire), title of the *Mahārāja* of—, Birbhum.

A'ZAM JĀH, (P. Highest in rank), title of Muḥammad Munawwar Khān, *Nawwāb*, Chief of Arcot.

A'ZAM JĀH BAHĀDUR, *Amīr al-Hind Wālājāh*, Chief of Arcot (1819-25); son of 'Azīm al-daulah, 69, 127; 71, 105, died 12 November 1825, 76, 26.

—, son of, see Ghulām Muḥammad Ghaus Khān of Arcot.

A'ZAM SHĀH, (son of Emperor Aurangzeb) defeated and slain in June, 1707; Muḥkam Singh subjugated the Deccan in the reign of, 71, 152.

A'ZAM AL-UMARĀ' (A. Highest among the nobles), title of Chin Qilich Khān Chief of Baoni and Ghulām Sayyid Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Hyderabad.

AZD AL-DAULAH (A. The strong arm of the empire), title of Babar 'Alī Khān Sayyid, of Murshidabad; Karam Khān Tālpur, Shāh, of Sind and Shahā-mat 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Patna.

AZIMĀBAD, old name of Patna, q.v.

AZĪM AL-DAULAH (A. Most powerful of the empire), title of Ghulam Mustafā Khān of Lucknow; (Muḥammad 'Alī Husayn Khān) *Wālājāh*, *Nawwāb* of Arcot; Muḥammad Husayn Khān, Chief of Baoni and Murtazā Khān (of Delhi).

AZĪM AL-IQTIDĀR (A. Chief of the highest authority), title of Jayājī Rāo Sindhia of Gwalior.

AZĪM AL-SHĀN (son of Bahādur Shāh I); Muḥkam Singh subjugated the Deccan in the time of, 71, 152.

AZĪM JĀH (P. High in dignity), Chief of Arcot, died on 2 August 1819, 71, 105.

—, son of, see *A'zam Jāh Bahādur*.

—, title of Ahmad Allah Khān of Arcot; and Sirāj al-umarā', regent of the Chief of Arcot.

AZIZ ĀGHĀ, *Mutasallim* or *Hākīm* of Basra, 73, 47; 76, 13.

AZIZ AL-DĪN, *FAQĪR*, of Lahore, (son of Muḥy al-dīn; sent to Lahore; learnt medicine; was appointed family physician by Ranjīt Singh; had astuteness of mind in political affairs; retired from politics after the death of Sher Singh)¹; 73, 303.

AZIZ ALLAH, *MUNSHI MĪR*, of Benares, 69, 102, 235; (*Munshī* in the Hyderabad Residency), 69, 316, 71, 107; 73, 160; 76, 108.

—, son of, see *Ilṭifāt Husayn Khān*, *Mīr*.

AZIZ AL-MULK (A. The honoured of the State), title of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān of Benares and Wājid 'Alī Khān, *Sayyid*, of Murshidabad.

¹ Gupta, *op. cit.*, pp 119-20, fn. 1.

B

BĀBĀ BĀLĀ RĀO GOVIND, *see* Bālā Rāo Govind, *Bābā*, of Jalaun.

BĀBĀ PHADKE (of Poona), 69, 146 ; 71, 246 ; 72, 107 ; 74, 337.

BABAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB SAYYID, *Nasir al-mulk*, '*Aẓd al-daulah*, *Bahādur Dilēr Jang*, (eldest son of *Mubārak al-daulah*, *Nawwāb Nāẓim* of Bengal; succeeded to the *masnad* of Murshidabad in 1793 and died in 1810)¹, 69, 96, 232 ; 71, 253.

BABAR 'ALĪ KHĀN BAHĀDUR, son of Makramat 'Alī Khān (of Patna), 69, 97, 233 ; 72, 172 ; 74, 247.

BABAR JANG (P. Lion in battle), title of *Khīradmand Khān* of Farrukhabad.

BABBU BEGAM, title of Najīb al-nisā' Begam.

BĀBŪ RĀO KISHAN, *see* Rāo Kishan, *Bābū*, of Indore.

BACHĀJĪ PANDIT, (*Wakīl* of Harī Pant Phadke² of Poona), 69, 142.

BACHHRĀJ, RĀJA, treasurer in the *Sarkār* of Āṣaf al-daulah ; (an influential banker appointed by Mahip Nārāyan Singh to the Treasury of Benares: 1784-85)³, 69, 172, 236 ; 71, 257.

—, sons of, *see* Baij Nāth, Bisheshwar Dās and Jagannāth.

BADR AL-DAULAH (A. The full moon of the empire), title of Muḥammad 'Alī Khān of Benares, and Muḥammad Sa'ādatmand Khān of Farrukhabad.

BADR AL-DĪN 'ALĪ KHĀN, seal engraver in Delhi, 75, 17.

BADR AL-DĪN 'ALĪ KHĀN *alias* MIR KALLŪ, son of Qāsim 'Alī Khān and son-in-law of *Nawwāb Wazīr* of Avadh (Āṣaf al-daulah), 69, 193.

BADR AL-ISLĀM KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR of Arcot ; 69, 126 ; 71, 148.

—, son of, *see* Ṣadr al-Islām Khān.

BADR AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, mother of Muḥammad Ghāzī al-dīn Khān, *Sayyid*, Chief of Dacca, 72, 141 ; 73, 128, 129 ; 74, 290.

BADRI NĀTH RĀY (of Jessore), title of *Rōja Bahādur* conferred on, 71, 13, 247 ; 72, 130 ; 73, 91 ; 74, 302, 303 ; 76, 45 ; phaeton drawn by four horses allowed to, 72, 130.

BĀDSHĀH-I 'ĀDIL (P. The just king), title of Muḥammad Wājid 'Alī Shāh, King of Avadh.

BĀDUN MENG, BODOAHPRA, King of Burma, (1782-1819)⁴, 74, 425.

¹ C.P.C., X, 609n.

² *Ibid.*, VII, p 214, fn, 1 ; X, no 30.

³ *Ibid.*, X, 55, fn, 5.

⁴ A. P. Phayre, *History of Burma*, (London, 1883), pp 209-30.

BAGHDAD, (capital city of Iraq on the Tigris).

—, Ambassador of, *see* Sulaymān Āqā.

—, Ambassador of Turkey and, *see* Muḥammad Sharīf al-Ḥasanī al-Ḥusaynī.

—, *Hākīm* of, *see* Dā'ūd (Dāwūd) Pāshā.

—, *Qil'adār* (*Qal'adār*) of, *see* 'Alī Āqā.

—, *Wālī* of, *see* 'Alī Pāshā and Sulaymān Pāshā.

BAHĀDUR AL-MULK (A. Valiant of the State), title of 'Abbās Qulī Khān of Azimabad; Imdād Ḥusayn Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Farrukhabad; Jaswant Rāo Holkar of Indore; Khādīm Ḥusayn Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Farrukhabad; Malhār Rāo Holkar of Indore and Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Farrukhabad.

BAHĀDUR BEG KHĀN, KHWĀJA, (son of 'Ālam Beg of Kabul, joined his uncle Shāhbāz Beg Khān at Patna, after whose death got share in his uncle's *jāgīr*)¹, 69, 98; 71, 255.

BAHADURGARH, (town in Rohtak district near Delhi).

—, Chiefs of, *see* Bahādur Jang Khān, Muḥammad Ismā'il Khān and Sher Jang Khān.

BAHĀDUR JANG (P. Brave in war), title of Baldeo Singh, *Mahārāja Sawā'ī* of Bharatpur; Balwant Singh, *Mahārāja Sawā'ī*, of Bharatpur; Ghulām Muḥammad Ghaus Khān of Arcot; Jaswant Singh, Chief of Bharatpur; Khīrādmān Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Farrukhabad; Muḥammad Munawwar Khān of Arcot; Randhīr Singh, *Mahārāja Sawā'ī*, Chief of Bharatpur and Ranjit Singh, Chief of Bharatpur.

BAHĀDUR JANG KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, (son of Muḥammad Ismā'il Khān; obtained possession of his paternal estate of Bahadurgarh in January 1823)², 73, 227; 75, 51; 76, 204.

BAHĀDUR KHĀN, son of Haqdār Khān; left Holkar's service; accompanied Bhawānī Shankar; joined Lord Lake; got *Pargana* Balagarh (Malagarh)³ for life, 69, 17; 71, 261; 72, 3; 74, 494.

BAHĀDUR KHĀN, *Ra'īs* of Kokan (Kokand); usurped the possessions of Khudā Yār Khān (1860), 74, 53.

BAHĀDUR SĀH, RĀJ KUMĀR, Mukhtār-i Kār and uncle of the ruler of Nepal (Ran Bahādur Sāh), 69, 82.

BAHĀDUR SHĀH (I), (Mughal emperor, son and successor of Aurangzeb, ruled 1707-12); Muḥkam Singh subjugated the Deccan in the reign of, 71, 152.

BAHĀDUR SHĀH (II), (last Mughal *roi faineant* 1837-57); title of Sirāj al-dīn Muḥammad.

BAHĀDUR SINGH, MUNSHI, *parwāna* dated 3 August 1839 addressed to; 75, 58.

¹ C.P.C., X. p 407, 4n.

² D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 85.

³ In the *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 79, the place name given is Malagarh.

BAHĀDUR SINGH, *RĀJA*, (son of Ajit Singh of Ballabgarh, 1804-1806¹; on 12 December, 1804, Sir David Ochterlony confirmed Bahādur Singh in the possession of Faridabad and the fort of Ballabgarh; on 11 November, 1805 General Lord Lake granted *Pargana* Pali Pakal to Bahādur Singh for life)², 69, 184, 279.

—, son of, see Nārāyan Singh, *Rāja*.

BAHĀDUR SINGH, *RĀJA*, (son of Damodar Singh)³, nephew of Chetan Singh and *Zamīndār* of Bishnupur, 69, 84, 223; 71, 249; 72, 122; 74, 315.

—, brother of, see Debī Singh, *Rāja*.

—, son of, see Jai Singh.

BAHĀDUR SINGH, *RĀJA*, (of Murshidabad) 69, 320; 73, 107; 76, 62.

—, son of, see Udwant Singh.

BAHAR, see Baharpur.

BAHARPUR (ETAWAH), *Zamīndār* of, see Chandan Singh, *Kunwar*.

BAHAWALPUR, (formerly State in Punjab, now in Pakistan).

—, Chiefs of, see Fath Muḥammad *Khān*, *Nawwāb*; Muḥammad Bahāwal *Khān* (II), *Nawwāb*; Muḥammad Bahāwal *Khān* (III); Muḥammad Bahāwal *Khān* (IV); Muḥammad Sa'adat Yār *Khān*; Muḥammad Sādiq *Khān* (II), *Nawwāb* and Sādiq Muḥammad *Khān* (IV).

—, *Munshī* of, see Umed Singh.

BAHOSĪ THANG THANG, see (Thung Thang Chan Chun).

BAHRĀM JANG, *NAWWĀB*, of Murshidabad, (eldest son of Muḥammad Rizā' *Khān* of Murshidabad)⁴, 73, 100; 76, 54.

—, wife of, see Nūr Jahān Begam *alias* Miṣrī Begam.

BAHŪ BEGAM (H. & T. A lady of rank), title of Amat al-Zahrā Begam; and 'Umdat al-nisā' (Begam) of Murshidabad.

BAHŪ KHĀNAM (H. & P. A lady of rank) (of Delhi), letter dated 22 October 1836 from Sir Charles Metcalfe addressed to; 75, 53.

BAHU AND NAHAR JHUL, *tappas*, (in *Pargana* Dadri)⁵, 24 villages granted in, to Dunde *Khān* and Ghulām Muḥammad *Khān*, 69, 18; 74, 493.

BAHŪ RĀNĪ. (H. Wife of a noble), (wife of) Mukand Ballabh of Calcutta, 69, 319; 73, 95; 76, 49.

BAIJĀ BĀ'Ī, wife of Daulat Rāo Sindhia of Gwalior, 72, 104; 74, 345; 75, 38, 66; mother-in-law of Appā Sāhib Patankar of Ujjain, 73, 246; 76, 178, (left Gwalior, resided at Farrukhabad and from there to Allahabad, finally retired to Nasik)⁶.

¹ *Delhi Distt. Gazetteer*, (Calcutta, 1882-84), pp 213-14.

² D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 76.

³ C.P.C., X, p 653.

⁴ *Ibid.*, VIII, p 165, fn2.

⁵ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 80.

BAIJ NĀTH, *BĀBŪ*, son of Bachhraj, *Rāja*, and brother of Bisheshwar Dās, of Marhara (resided at Lucknow), 73, 183 ; 76, 128.

—, son of, see Lachhman Dās.

BAIJ NĀTH, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, son of Radhā Nāth, *Mahārāja*, and Saraswatī, *Mahārānī*, *Zamīndār* of Dinaipur, 69, 78, 224, 319 ; 71, 168, 249 ; 72, 127 ; 74, 307.

BAIJ NĀTH, *RĀO*, *Wakīl* of Mān Singh, Chief of Jodhpur, at Delhi, 69, 63, 134, 240 ; 71, 224 ; 72, 43 ; 74, 440.

BAIJ NĀTH, *BĀBŪ*, *Mahājan* (banker) of Tekari, 71, 255 ; 72, 175 ; 74, 244.

BAIJ NĀTH PANDIT, *BĀBŪ*, *Khazānchī* (Treasurer), son of Rangnāth Pandit, *Munshī*, (of Murshidabad), 69, 321.

BAIJ NĀTH SĀHŪ, *BĀBŪ*, of Patna, 69, 326 ; 73, 135 ; 76, 85.

BAIKUNTHPUR, (estate in Rangpur district)¹.

—, *Zamīndār* of, see Darap Nārāyan Deo.

BAILLIE, JOHN, LT. COL., *Imād al-daulah Afzal al-mulk, Bahādur, Arstān Jang*, (Political Agent in Bundelkhand, 1803-7 ; Resident at Lucknow, 1807-15)², 69, 192, 198.

BAIRISĀL, *RĀWAL*, *Madār al-mahāmm* of Jai Singh (III), *Sawā'ī*, Chief of Jaipur, 71, 261 ; 73, 30 ; 74, 7 ; 76, 192.

BAIRISĀL, *MAHĀRĀWAL*, (younger brother of Ranjīt Singh and adopted as successor by the latter's widow ; recognised by British Government on 18 November 1864) ; Chief of Jaisalmer 1864-91, 74, 14.

BAIZĀ BĀ'Ī, see Baijā Bā'ī.

BĀJĪ, *MAHĀRĀNĪ*, mother of Jai Singh (III), *Sawā'ī*, Chief of Jaipur, 71, 32.

BĀJĪ RĀO (RAGHUNĀTH) (II), *Shrīmant Peshwā Sawā'ī Mahārāja, Pandit Pradhān Bahādur*, of Poona ; (seventh and last *Peshwā* ; after his defeat at Kirkee in 1818, he was assigned *jāgīr* by the E. I. Coy at Bithur)³, 69, 146, 254 ; 71, 242, 246 ; 72, 109 ; 73, 68 ; 74, 335 ; 76, 30.

BĀKĀ BĀ'Ī, daughter of Raghuji Bhonsla I, (wife of Raghuji Bhonsla II)⁴, and mother of Raghuji Bhonsla III, Chief of Nagpur, 69, 260 ; 71, 269 ; letter dated 5 June 1820 to, 72, 112 ; 74, 330.

BAKSHA DUĀR, or BANSKA DVĀR or BAXA DVĀR, one of the passes in Bhutan under the administration of the *Bakhsha Sūbah*, 69, 81 ; 71, 16 ; 74, 225.

BAKSHA SŪBAH, the, *Āmil* of the *Bakhsha Duār* on behalf of the Deb Rāja ruler of Bhutan, 69, 81, 220 ; 71, 16 ; 74, 225.

¹ *Rangpur District Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1911), p 107.

² Major V. C. P. Hodson, *List of Officers of the Bengal Army*, I, (London, 1927), p 73.

³ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 14.

⁴ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XVIII, p 308.

BAKHTĀWAR SINGH, MAHĀRĀO RĀJA, Bahādur, Chief of Alwar and Macheri from 1791 ; (adopted son of Pratāp Singh), died on 15 *Ṣafar* 1230 A. H. (27 January 1815) ; 69, 18, 26, 27, 133, 240 ; 71, 257 ; sent Ahmad Bakhsh Khān as his *Wakīl* to Lord Lake, 72, 3, 5 ; 74, 493, 494.

BAKHTĀWAR SINGH, son of Abhay Singh (*Shekhāwat*), Chief of Khetri, 69, 350 ; 73, 275, 285 ; 76, 202, 212.

—, son of, see *Sheo Nāth Singh, Rāja*.

BAKHT BALI, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, grandson and successor of Arjun Singh, chief of the estate of Shahgarh (Saugor) (confiscated in 1857 due to the rebellion of)¹, 72, 228 ; 73, 213 ; 74, 181 ; 76, 155.

BAKHT SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, Sawā'i, Bahādur, (great grandson of Jagat Rāj)², Chief of Ajaigarh and Banda ; (died 21 June 1887)³, 69, 210, 335 ; 71, 259 ; 72, 227 ; 73, 218 ; 74, 182 ; 75, 60, 76, 158.

BAKHT SINGH, KUNWAR, called Zālim Singh II ; adopted son of Prithvi Singh, Chief of Jhalawar (1 June 1876—deposed 2 March 1896)⁴, 74, 17.

BAKHT SINGH, probably of Benares ; 69, 107.

—, *Thākurāyan* (wife) of, 69, 107.

BĀLĀBĀ'Ī, cousin of Daulat Rāo Sindhia of Gwalior, 69, 146, 254 ; 71, 245.

—, son of, see Rām Chandra Narsingh Rāo Deshmukh (of Gwalior).

BĀLĀBĀ'Ī, daughter of Mādhuji Bhonsla of Nagpur, 69, 159, 260 ; 71, 246 ; 72, 111 ; 74, 332.

BALAGARH, see Malagarh.

BĀLĀJĪ, see Parsoji Bhonsla of Nagpur.

BĀLĀJĪ GOVIND RĀO, (son of Govind Pandit)⁵, Chief of Kalpi (of Jalaun), 69, 65, 142, 250 ; 71, 62, 193 ; 72, 36 ; 74, 449.

—, son of, see Govind Raghunāth Rāo, *Nānha*, of Kalpi.

BĀLĀJĪ KUPER (sic.), *Bakhshī* of the military personnel stationed at Cuttack, 69, 158.

BĀLĀJĪ PANDIT NĀNĀ FARNAVĪS, RĀO, see Nānā Farnavis.

BĀLAK RĀM, RĀY, *Wakīl* of the chief of Patna, 69, 66, 326 ; 71, 254 ; 72, 25 ; 73, 131 ; 74, 464 ; 76, 82.

—, son of, see Ratan Singh, *Rāy*.

BALAND BAKHT, MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, of Delhi, second son of Akbar II (and Mumtāz Mahal, *Pādshāh Begam*)⁶, 69, 186, 281 ; 75, 48.

¹ Atchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p 8.

^{2,3} D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 16—17.

⁴ *Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana*, (Calcutta, 1912), p 80.

⁵ *For. Dept. Misc.* Vol 129, p 154.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. 130, p 77.

BALAPUR, (town in Akola District).

—, *Amil* of, *see* Paras Rām Bhāo.

BĀLĀ RĀMĀ VARMĀ, *Sri Padmanābha Dāsa, Vanjī Vanchī Pāla, Kulāsekharā, Kīritāpatī Manney Sultān Mahārāja, Rāja, Bahādur, Shams̄her Jang*, Chief of Travancore (1798-1810), nephew of Rāmā Rāja, 69, 124.

—, nephew of *see* Rāmā Varmā.

BĀLĀ RĀO GOVIND, (*BĀBĀ*), son of Govind Rāo, Nānha, Chief of Jalaun (28 October 1822-13 January 1832)¹, 71, 62, 154, 248; 73, 211; 76, 154.

—, wife of, *see* Lechhmi Bā'i.

BALASORE, (town and district in Orissa).

—, *Faujdar* of, *see* Murār Rāo Mahādeo.

BALBHADRA SĀHĪ, *RĀJA*, *Zamindār* of Surguja, 69, 159, 260; 71, 249, 254; 72, 116, 169; 74, 251, 324.

BALDEO SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *Brijendra Sawā'i, Bahādur, Bahādur Jang*, son of Randhīr Singh, Chief of Bharatpur (1823-25), 69, 240; 71, 194, 73, 255; 75, 55; 76, 185.

—, son and successor of, *see* Balwant Singh.

—, *Wakil* of, *see* Jānī Baij Nāth.

BALENDRA NĀRĀYAN SINGH, *RĀJA*, Chief of Dharan in Assam, title of *Rāja Bahādur* conferred on 17 February 1854, 76, 86A.

BALLABGARH, (town in Gurgaon District, Haryana).

—, Chiefs of, *see* Anurudh Singh, Bahādur Singh, Nahar Singh, Nārāyan Singh and Rām Singh.

—, *Kunwars* of, *see* Fauj Singh, Gopāl Singh, and Rāj Singh.

BALLAMGARH, *see* Ballabgarh.

BAL NAR SINGH, *KĀJĪ, KUNWAR*, (Captain in the Nepalese Government; son of Ranjīt Pandya; obtained *jāgīr* valued at Rs. 6,400)², 69, 330; 73, 153; 76, 162.

BALWAND SINGH, *see* Balwant Singh.

BALWĀN SINGH, son of Chet Singh, Chief of Benares; (lived in Agra on a monthly pension of Rs 2,000; died 26 December 1871)³, 75, 23.

BALWANT RĀO, *RĀO*, son of Sheo Rāo; *wakīl* of Daulat Rāo Sindhia of Gwalior after the death of Kishan Rāo, 71, 245.

BALWANT RĀO (APPĀ), (Maratha minister and partisan of Nānā Farnavis of Poona)⁴, 69, 142.

¹ Andrew D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 24.

² *For. Dept. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 100.

³ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 68.

⁴ C.P.C., X, no 30, fn 10.

BALWANT RĀO RAGHUNĀTH (RAGHUNĀTH), *BĀBĀ*, son of Rukmā Bā'i, 75, 30.

BALWANT RĀO VISHNU, nephew of Divākar Pandit¹ and *wakīl* of Madhuji Bhonsla and Raghuji Bhonsla of Nagpur, 69, 157, 300; 71, 246; 72, 110; 74, 333.

BALWANT SINGH, Chief of Benares (1740-70).

—, *Madār al-Mahāmm* of, see Sheo Nārāyan Singh.

—, maternal grand nephews of, see Mahipat Nārāyan Singh and Udit Nārāyan Singh.

—, sons of the brother of, see Amān Singh and Pratāp Singh.

—, wives of, see Bishan Kunwar and Gulāb Kunwar.

BALWANT SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA Brijendra Sawā'i, Bahādur, Bahādur Jang*, Chief of Bharatpur (1825-53); son of Baldeo Singh, *Mahārāja*, 69, 135, 240, 71, 194; 73, 24, 255; 74, 12; 76, 185.

—, son and successor of, see Jaswant Singh, *Mahārāja*.

BALWANT SINGH, *RĀJA, BAHĀDUR*, (illegitimate son of Bakhtāwar Singh, disputed succession of Macheri²; claimant to the *gaddi* of Alwar; rule in Tijara)³; died on 22 January, 1845, 69, 26, 133, 240; 71, 257; 72, 267; 73, 253; 74, 126; 76, 184; Mr. Clarke's letter in reply dated 29 November 1843 to, 75, 56.

BAM RĀJ, (BHĪMRĀJ), *Rīja, Bahādur, Zamīndār* of Pulcheri (or Pulaleheru)⁴; 69, 114, 116, 244, 246; 71, 245; 72, 80; 74, 385.

BAM SĀH, *Dīwān* (minister) of Rājendra Bikram Sāh, ruler of Nepal, 69, 82, 330; 71, 256; 73, 196; 73, 154; 74, 217.

BANARAS, see Benares.

BANDA, (*taḥṣīl* in Saugor District, Central Provinces, now in Madhya Pradesh).

—, *Ahl-i-Khāna* of Nawwāb Shamsheer Bahādur of, see Husaynī Begam.

—, Chiefs of, see 'Alī Bahādur, Shamsheer Bahādur and Zulfaqār 'Alī Khān.

—, Chiefs of Ajaigarh and, see Bakht Singh, Gumān Singh and Ranjor Singh.

—, *Wakīl* of the Chief of Datia at, see Sheo Prasād Rāy.

BANGALORE, *Poligār* of, 69, 113, 244.

BANKAPUR, *ta'alluqa* and ancient town in Dharwar District.

—, *Ra'īs* of Shahnur (Savanur) in, see Dilēr Khān.

BANNĪ BEGAM, *NAWWĀB*, alias Nawwāb Begam, second wife of Imdād Husayn Khān of Farrukhabad, 69, 168.

BANNĪ BEGAM, wife of *Mushīr Jang, Nawwāb*, of Murshidabad, 73, 115; 76, 69

BANSĪ DHAR, *Mahājan* (banker) of Allahabad, 73, 176; 76, 121.

¹ He is probably identical with the famous *Dīwān* of the Nagpur State. C.U. Wills, *British Relations with Nagpur State in the 18th century*, (Nagpur, 1926), 43 n.

² Aitchison, *op. cit.*, III, p 316.

³ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, V, pp 257—58; XXIII, p 358.

⁴ *C.P.C.* IX, p 91, fn 9.

BANSWARA, (State in Rajputana, now district in Rajasthan).

—, Chiefs of, see Bhawānī Singh, Lachhman Singh and Umed Singh.

BANWĀRĪ LĀL, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, of Murshidabad; held *jāgīrs* in Dinajpur, Rangpur and other places; letter in reply dated 12 June 1829 to, 72, 145; 73, 109; 74, 284; 76, 63.

BAONI, (*Sanad* State in Central India, now in Madhya Pradesh).

— *Nawwābs* of, see Chin Qilich Khān, Ghāzī al-dīn Khān, 'Isā Bahādur, Mahdī Hasan Khān, Muḥammad Husayn Khān, and Nāzim al-daulah Amīr al-mulk Bahādur.

BĀQIR ALI KHĀN, SAYYID, *Ashja' al-mulk Ihtishām al-daulah*, Bahādur Sābit Jang, relation of Mubārak al-daulah, Nawwāb, of Murshidabad, 69, 96, 232; 71, 16, 253.

BĀQIR ALI KHĀN, MĪR, (of Lucknow), 73, 192; 76, 138.

BARĀ (BAR) BARUA, the, (Chief Adviser of Gaurī Nāth Singh, Chief of Assam)¹ 69, 24, 210.

BARĀ (BAR) GOSĀ'IN, the, Minister of the Chief of Assam, 69, 24, 210.

BARĀ (BAR) PATRA GOSĀ'IN, the, of Assam, 69, 24, 210.

BARĀ (BAR) PHUKAN², the, Minister of the Chief of Assam, 69, 24, 210.

BARAMAHAL, (historic name of north-eastern corner of Salem district),³

—, *Polīgār* of Chakri (sic) and, see Chal Nayar (Chellanaig).

BARDUMAN SĀH, see Pradyuman Sāh.

BAREILLY, (town and district in U.P.).

—, Chiefs and nobles of, see 'Abd al-Qādir Khān, Akbar 'Alī Khān, 'Alī Akbar Khān, Ghulām Muḥy al-dīn Khān *alias* Bhambū Khān, Irādat Allah Khān, Maḥabbat Khān, Muḥammad Yār Khān, Muḥtasham Khān, Raḥmat Khān and Sa'adat Yār Khān.

—, leading persons of, see Basant Rām, Naubat Rām and Thākuranī Bahū.

—, *Qāzīs* of, see Ghulām Ahmad and Ghulām Muḥammad.

BARGHASHI, SAYYID, BIN SA'ID, *Sultān* of Zanzibar, 74, 412.

BARĪ BEGAM, see Zeb Jahān Begam *alias* Zīnat al-nisā' Begam.

BARKHURDĀR KHĀN, *Amīr al-umarā'*, 'Imād al-mulk, Rafī' al-daulah, Bahādur, Dilēr Jang, Nāzim of Muḥammad Akbar II in Broach, 69, 193.

¹ Edward Gait, *A History of Assam*, (Calcutta, 1906), p 195, 233—35.

² Gait, *op. cit.*, pp 233—35.

³ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, VI, p 427.

BARLOW, SIR GEORGE HILARO, BARONET, (Member of the Supreme Council, October 1801; Vice-President of the Council of Governor-General, until on 5 October 1805, he, as provisional Governor-General acted in that capacity until Lord Minto's arrival on 31 July, 1807; Governor of Fort St. George, December 1807-21 May 1813)¹; 74, 33.

BARMĀ NĀRĀYAN RĀY, RĀJĀ, son of Bīr Nārāyan Rāy, 'Ilāqadār, Chakla Hijili, Midnapore, 71, 250; 74, 301.

BARNALA, (chief town in Sangrur).

—, Chiefs of, see Ālā Singh and Amar Singh.

BARODA, (State in Gujarat, now district of Gujarat).

—, Chiefs of, see Anand Rāo Gaikwār, Ganpat Rāo Gaikwār, Govind Rāo Gaikwār, and Sāyājī Rāo Gaikwār.

—, *Diwān* of, see Sītā Rām Rāo.

—, Lady of the house of, see Jamunā Bā'ī.

BARROW, SHERMAN, *Hashmat al-daulah, Bahādur, Intizām Jang*, 69, 192.

BASANT 'ALĪ KHĀN, succeeded I'tibār 'Alī Khān as *Nāzir* of the *Deorhi* of Munni Begam of Murshidabad, 69, 229, 320, 324; 71, 253; 72, 156; 73, 106; 74, 270; 76, 60.

BASANTĪ, RĀNĪ, wife of Samīt Singh. Chief of Bhadawara, 75, 24.

BASANT RĀM, *Chaudharī*, of Bareilly, 75, 39.

—, son of, see Naubat Rām.

BASANT RĀM, RĀJĀ, of Patna (son-in-law of Rāja Rām Nārāyan, who was the *Diwān* of 'Azimabad (Patna) in the days of Mir Ja'far, *Nawwab* of Bengal)², 69, 99, 234, 327; 73, 143; 76, 93.

BASĀWĀ SINGH, Chief of Sialba (Mairi, Ambala) (in 1843), 75, 12.

BASHAHR, (Simla Hill State, Punjab, now in Himachal Pradesh).

—, Chief of, see Mahendra Singh.

BASHĪR MUHAMMAD KHĀN, *Nawwāb, Ashraf al-wuzarā, Sūbadār* of Kashmir, 69, 280.

BĀSĪ SUJAN, see Tassisodan.

BASRA, (or Busra, or Bassora, South-East Iraq).

—, *Hākims* and officials of, see 'Ājil Muntafij, *Shaykh*; 'Azīz Āghā Mutasallīm and 'Ugmān.

BAYLEY, H. V., Assistant Secretary and officiating Deputy Secretary* in 1840, 73, 89, 121; 76, 79.

¹ Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 27.

² C.P.C., X, 614, 5n.

³ *The Bengal Directory and Annual Register*, (1840), p 11.

- BAYLEY, WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH**, Acting Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal (13 March 1828-4 July 1828)¹, 74, 34.
- BEDĀNAND (VEDANAND) SINGH, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR**, son of Dulār Singh, *Zamīndār* in the suburbs of Purnea; succeeded his father in August 1820, 71, 248; 72, 49; 73, 40; 74, 431; 76, 7.
- BEGAM ŠĀHIBA**, see *Fāṭima Begam*.
- BEGAM SAMRŪ**, see *Zeb al-nisā' Begam of Sardhana*.
- BEGLAR BEGĪ** (Lord of Lords), title of Mihrāb Khān of Kalat.
- BENARES, VARANASI**, (State in United Provinces, now a district of U.P.).
- , 'Amīl of Jaunpur residing at, see *Sheo Lāl Dube*.
- , Bankers of, see *Arat Rām Tewārī, Arjunī Nāthjī, Benī Dās, Bhawānī Dās, Bisheshwar Dās, Brij Bhukan (Bhushan) Dās, Dīn Dayāl, Dwārkā Dās, Fath Chand Šāhū, Gopāl Chand, Gopāl Dās, Gopī Chand, Har Kishan Dās, Jagat Rām Pandya, Jai Kishan Dās, Jamnā Dās, Kāshī Nāth, Kashmīrī Mal, Maṇī Kishan Dube, Manohar Dās, Motī Chand, Rām Chand Šāhū and Rūp Singh*.
- Chief Judicial Magistrate of, see 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān.
- , Historian of, see 'Alī Akbar Khān.
- Ladies residing at, see *Ahliya (wife) of Bishambhar Pandit, Bishan Kunwar, Chānd Begam, Fakhr al-nisā' Begam, Fāṭima Begam, Gulāb Kunwar, Hari Bhadra Pandit's wife, Qutluq Sultān Begam, Šāhība Maḥal, Sa'id al-nisā' Begam, Sītā Bahū, Taj Maḥal Begam, Wajīh al-Sultān Begam and Zeb Jahān Begam*.
- , Leading personages residing at, see 'Abd al-'Alī Khān, *Mīr*; 'Abd Allah Khān, *Sayyid*, Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb*, 'Ajā'ib Singh, Akbar 'Alī Khān, *Sayyid*; 'Alī Akbar Khān, *Sayyid*, 'Alī 'Azīm Khān Ghāzīpurī, *Amrit Rāo*, 'Askar 'Alī Khān, *Asmān Singh*, 'Aziz Allan, Bāgwart Rāo, Bhikku Bhushan, Bhikku Sheo, Bhūp Nārāyan Singh, Būāyak Rāo, Bishambhar Pandit, Dāl Chand, Durjan Sāl, Ghulām Husayn Khān, *Sayyid*; Hādī 'Alī Khān, Har Nārāyan Singh, Hāshim 'Alī Khān, *Iḥsān*, 'Alī Khān, *Iqbāl al-daulah*, Jagat Singh, *Bābū*, Jahāndār Shāh, Jankī Dās, Jawān Bakht, Kālī Shankar Ghoshā', Kāshī Nāth Pandit Tarkalankar, Kewal Kishan, Khurram Bakht, Kishan Rāo, Mubai 'Alī Khān, Manyār Singh, Mirzā, 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb*; Mubārak 'Alī Khān, Mubārīz al-daulah Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Bāqir Khān, Muḥammad Nāsir Khān, Muḥammad Yahyā Khān, Muḥsin 'Alī Khān, Mukand Lāl, *Bābū*, Narba Nāyak Piārī, Nāsir al-dīn 'Alī Khān, Patnī Mal, Prasiddh Nārāyan Singh, Pratāp Singh, *Bābū*; Qāsīm 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb*; Rahmat Allah Khān, *Sheo Prasann Singh*, *Bābū*; Shigūfta Bakht, Sundar Singh, Taponidhī Brahmācārī, Thākurāyan, Uttam Chand, and Yamīn al-daulah.
- , *Munshī* of *Dīncānī Adālat* of, see 'Abd al-Qādir Khān.
- , Officials in, see 'Alī Kabīr, 'Alī Naqī Khān, *Mirzā*; 'Alī Naqī Khān, *Qāzī* of, Ambā Shankar Pandit, Ausān Singh, 'Aziz Allah, Bachhrāj, Darshan Lāl, Darwesh 'Alī, Dilēr 'Alī, Gokul Chand Chaudhey, Jagdeo Singh, Makhdūm 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Šāhib 'Alī, Rām Singh, Sarajit Singh, *Sheo Nārāyan Singh*, Sukh Lāl and Taqī 'Alī Khān.

¹ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India* (Calcutta 1921), p. 3.

—, *Kājas* of, see Balwān Singh, Balwant Singh, Chet Singh, Ishwari Prasād Nārāyan Singh, Mahip Nārāyan Singh, and Udit Nārāyan Singh.

BENI DĀS, BĀBŪ, *Gumāshta* (agent) in the *Kothī* of Jai Kishan Dās, Sāhū (banker) of Benares, 71, 8; 72, 204; 74, 208.

BENI DĀS, *Mukhtār-Kār-i-Sarkār* (agent of the Government of) Dnokal Singh Chief of Panna, 69, 111.

BENI RĀO, brother of Bhagwant Rāo of Gwalior, 69, 315.

BENI SINGH, *Rāo Kāja Sawā'i Bahādur*, title of *Mahārāo Kāja* conferred in 1832; nephew of Balwant Singh, and son of Bakhtāwar Singh; Chief of Alwar and Macheri (1824-57)¹, 69, 3, 26, 133, 240; 71, 257; 73, 27, 253; 74, 9; 76, 184.

BENTINCK, LORD WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.H., Governor of Madras (30 August 1803—11 September 1807), 69, 192, 198; Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal (4 July 1828-15 June 1834); Governor-General of India (16 June 1834-20 March 1835); (also Commander-in-Chief, 15 October 1833), 73, 34; *Ashraf al-umarā'*, 74, 3, 34.

BERAR, (Hyderabad Assigned Districts, assigned to British in 1853; and attached to Central Provinces in 1903, now in Maharashtra).

—, Governors of, see Muḥammad Nāmdār Khan and Muḥammad Salābat Khān.

BERWELL, (William), (Governor of Bengal, 18 April 1748-16 July 1749; dismissed by order of the Court)², 74, 31.

BETTIAH, (estate in Champaran district, Bihar).

—, Leading persons of, see Āl-i-Aḥmad, Gayā Prasād, Kāzīm 'Alī, Wazīr 'Alī, Mirzā and Zayn al-'Ābidīn Khān,

—, *Zamīndārs* of, see Anand Kishor Singh, *Rāja*, Bīr Kishor Singh, *Rāja*, Nawal Kishor Singh, *Mahārāja*; and Rājendra Kishor Singh, *Mahārāja*.

BHADAWAR, see Bhadawara.

BHADAWARA, (former estate consisting of 28 villages in the Bah *Tahqīl*, Agra).

—, Chiefs of, see Mahendra Singh, *Mahārāja Mahendra*; Pratāp Singh, *Mahārāja Mahendra*; and Sarnīt Singh, *Mahārāja*.

—, *Rānī* of, see Basantī, *Rānī*.

—, *Sūbadār* of, see Dīkhit (Dikshit).

BHAGALPUR, (town and district in Bihar).

—, *Qānūngo* of, see Pāras Nāth Ghosh.

¹ This is probably not correct. Benī Singh was the nephew of Bakhtāwar Singh, who wished to adopt him. Balwant Singh was the illegitimate son of Bakhtāwar Singh. Vādivelū, *op. cit.*, p 169.

² *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, (Calcutta, 1921), p 18.

BHAGEL SINGH, (one of the principal chiefs of the Krora Singhia confederacy with headquarters at Chiloundi)¹; 69, 162, 262; 71, 262; 72, 297; 74, 80.

BHĀG SINGH, *RĀJA*, Chief of Jind, obtained *Pargana* of Bawana for life from Lord Lake, 69, 16; 71, 262; 72, 2; 74, 495.

—, son of, see Fath Singh, *Rāja*.

BHĀG SINGH, Chief of Kaithal. 69, 261, 336; 73, 301; 76, 229.

BHAGWĀN SINGH, *Rōja*, of Kotguru (Kotah-guru).

—, wife of, see Chānd Kunwar.

BHAGWĀN SINGH, *Sardār*, son of Rāy Singh, Chief of Buriya, 69, 161, 261, 262; 71, 195, 262; 72, 295; 74, 84.

BHAGWĀN SINGH, *Rāja*, *Farzand-i Arjmand*, 'Aqīdat *Paiwand* & *Daulat-i-Inglīsia*, *Barā Ra'īs Sirmaur*, *Malvandar Bahādur*, (son of Divendra Singh); ascended the *gaddī* of Nabha on 17 January 1864, 74, 86; 76, 229.

BHAGWANT RĀO, *RĀO*, *Wakīl* of (Bhāo Bakhshī and Mahādājī Sindhia)² and of Daulat Rāo Sindhia of Gwalior; resided at Benares, 69, 132, 253, 315; 71, 245; 72, 33, 103; 73, 160; 74, 347, 454; 76, 107.

—, brother of, see Benī Rāo.

—, son, of, see Kishan Rāo, *Rāo*.

BHAGWANT SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *Ra'īs al-daulah*, *Sipahdār al-mulk*, *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj Srī Sawā'ī Rānā*, *Lokendra Bahādur*, *Dilēr Tangjī Deo*, son of Kīrēt Singh; ascended the *gaddī* of Dholpur in 1835; title of K.C.S.I. was conferred on him by the Government of India; (died in 1873), 69, 183; 73, 21, 245; 74, 15; 75, 27; 76, 177.

BHAGWANT SINGH, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, Chief of Mursan (U.P.), 71, 261.

—, son of, see Tikam Singh.

BHĀ'Ī, distinguished title of the chiefs of Kaithal (Punjab, now in Haryana), 72, 4

BHAIGEL SINGH or **BHAIKAL SINGH**, see Bhagel Singh.

BHAIRON NĀTH (of Pona), 69, 132.

BHAMBŪ KHĀN, see Ghulām Muhy al-dīn Khān of Najibabad.

BHANGĀ SINGH, (the savage master of Thanesar)³; joined the British forces under Lord Lake; died in 1815)⁴, 69, 161, 261.

BHĀNU PRATĀP SINGH, (son of Lachhman, Singh), Chief of Bijawar from 1847 to June 1900; title of *Mahārāja Bahādur*⁵ was conferred on 2 October 1866 and that of *Sawā'ī* on 1 January 1877 in the Imperial Assemblage, 72, 234; 74, 172.

BHĀOJĪ, see Paras Rām Bhāo Patvardhan.

¹ Lepel H. Griffin, *The Rājas of the Panjab*, (Lahore, 1870), p 50 n.

² C.P.C. X, p 413.

³ J. D. Cunningham, *History of the Sikhs*, (Bombay, 1918), p 127.

⁴ Griffin, *op. cit.*, p 59, n.

⁵ *Memoranda on Indian States, 1940*, (New Delhi, 1940), p 71.

- BHARATPUR**, (State in Rajputana, now district in Rajasthan).
- — —, Chiefs of, *see* Baldeo Singh, Balwant Singh, Jaswant Singh, Randhir Singh and Ranjit Singh.
- — —, usurper of the *gaddi* of, *see* Durjansāl.
- — —, *Wakils* of the Chiefs of, *see* Jānī Baij Nāth and Jānī Dāyā Shānkar.
- BHARPUR SINGH**, Chief of Nabha; 1847-63; (son of Davendra Singh); titles of *Farzand-i Arjmand*, *Aqīdat Paivand*, *Barā Ra'is Sirmur*, *Malcandar Bahādur* was granted on 2 June 1858, and those of G.C.S.I., and *Daulāt-i-Inglīsiā* to be added after *Farzand-i Arjmand* on 13 January 1860, 72, 293; 73, 318; 74, 85, 86.
- BHAWĀNĪ**, *MAHĀRĀNĪ*, (widow of Rām Kāntā, *Zamindar* of Nator in Rajahahi; devoted her time, energies and wealth to religious ceremonies and acts of benevolence; managed the affairs of her vast *zamindari* and played an important part in politics)¹, 69, 90; 71, 250; 72, 143; 74, 287.
- BHAWĀNĪ DĀS CHAUBE** (of Murshidabad), 72, 151; 74, 277.
- BHAWĀNĪ DĀS SĀHŪ**, brother of Gopāl Dās Sāhū, eminent banker of Benares, 69, 105.
- — —, son of, *see* Har Kishan Dās, *Bābū*.
- BHAWĀNĪ DĪN**, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, grandson of Tikait Rāy, *Mahārāja Bahādūr*, of Lucknow, 69, 171; 72, 239; 74, 164.
- BHAWĀNĪ KISHOR ACHARJI** (ACHARYA), *CHAUDHARĪ*, (of Dacca); Mr. Henry Torrins' *parwāna* dated 7 September 1840 to, 73, 129; 76, 80.
- BHAWĀNĪ PANDIT**, *Bakhshī* in the army of the Bhonslas of Nagpur; (the Maratha Governor of Orissa in the service of Janoji)², 69, 159.
- BHAWĀNĪ SHANKAR**, *Bakhshī*, Rāy; Bahādur Khān, Murtazā Khān, Muḥammad Ashraf Khān and Muḥammad Khān Afrīdī left service of Jaswant Rāo Holkar and joined that of Lord Lake, the former was rewarded the *pargana* of Najafgarh as *jāgīr* in perpetuity on annual payment of Rs. 8,000; 69, 18, 66, 183, 279; 71, 262; 72, 3, 4, 45; 74, 437, 494.
- BHAWĀNĪ SINGH**, *BHAIYĀ*, *Jāgīrdār* of Utari (Untari)³, Chota Nagpur, 69, 154, 258; 71, 253; 72, 168; 74, 252.
- BHAWĀNĪ SINGH**, *Rāyā Rāyān Mahārāwal Srī*, *Bahādur*, Chief of Banawara from 1819 to 2 February 1844, 73, 17; 74, 19.
- BHAWĀNĪ (BAHĀDUR) SINGH**, *KUNWAR*, successor of Bijai Bahādur Singh; succeeded to the *gaddi* of Datia on 7 April 1858; the title of *Mahārāja* was declared hereditary in 1865 and that of *Lokendra* in the Imperial Assemblage in 1877; (won distinction of K.C.S.I. in 1896; died in 1907)⁴; 72, 230; 74, 177; 76, 160.

¹ C.P.C., X, 654, 6n. Her name was not Rānī Bhawānī as given in the C.P.C. X, but only Bhawānī, Rānī or Mahārānī were titles.

² Wills, *op. cit.*, pp 28—29.

³ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 178.

⁴ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, I, p 183.

BHIKKU BHUSHAN of Benares, 69, 103.

BHIKKU SHEO of Benares, 69, 235.

BHIM SINGH (II), *Mahārānā*, *Bahādur*, brother and successor of Hamir Singh II; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Udaipur in 1778; died in 1828; concluded treaty with the E.I. Coy. in 1818; (concluded another treaty in 1826 by which the Chief was to pay Rupees three lakhs to the Company); 69, 138, 241, 242; 71, 261; 72, 5; 73, 264.

——, *Mukhtār* (and *Dīwān*) of, see Bhīm Singh Rāwat.

BHIM SINGH RĀWAT, *BAHĀDUR*, *Mukhtār-Kār* (and *Dīwān*)¹ of Bhīm Singh, *Mahārānā*, Chief of Udaipur, 69, 136, 241; 71, 258.

BHITRI, (Saidpur, village with antiquarian remains in Ghazipur District, Uttar Pradesh).

——, *Jāgīrdār* of, see Sheo Nārāyan Singh, *Bābū*.

——, *Wakīl* of the *Jāgīrdār* of, see Diler 'Alī, *Mīr*.

BHITTAN MANĪ (sic), mother of Prakāsh Singh, *Zamīndār* of Chargawan (sic), Bihar, letter dated 15 February 1841 from the Secretary to, 73, 318.

BHOJPUR, (village two miles North of Dumraon in the Buxar sub-division, Shahabad)².

——, *Wakīl* of the *Zamīndār* of, see Chandan Lāl.

——, *Zamīndārs* of, see Bīkramājīt Singh, Jai Prakāsh Singh, Jānkī Prasād Singh, Maheshwar Bakhsh Singh, Radhā Prasād Singh and Udit Prakāsh Singh.

BHOLĀ NĀTH, *RĀY*, *Nā'ib Dīwān* of the *Nizāmat* of Murshidabad, 69, 89, 228, 320, 322.

BHOLE SINGH, *CHAUDHARĪ*, (of Patna), 69, 233; 71, 254; 72, 170; 74, 250.

BHOPAL, (State in Central India, now capital of Madhya Pradesh).

——, *Nawwābs* of, see Faujdār Muḥammad Khān, Fayz Muḥammad Khān, Jahāngīr Muḥammad Khān, Karam Muḥammad Khān, Munir Muḥammad Khān, Nazr Muḥammad Khān, Qudsia Begam, Shāhjahān Begam, Sikandar Begam and Wazir Muḥammad Khān.

BHUDĀ ZIMPĒ, *qil'adār* (*qal'adār*) of the Deb Rāja of Bhutan, 71, 16 : 72, 189.

BHUPĀL SINGH, *Kārpardāz* (official) in the *sarkār* (Government) of Jaipur; 76, 192.

(BHUPĀL SINGH), *Zamīndār* of Jigni 74, 354.

BHŪP NĀRĀYAN SINGH, *Bābū*, of Benares, 69, 107; 73, 167; 76, 116.

BHŪP NĀTH SĀHĪ, *RĀJA*, *Zamīndār* of *Pargana* Bilonja. (*Sarkār* Rohtas, Bihar), 69, 154, 258; 71, 254; 72, 168; 74, 252.

¹ C.P.C. X, 107, n 5.

² L.S.S., O'Malley, *Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteers, Shahabad*. (Patna, 1924), p 158.

BHŪP SINGH of Patna (son of Daulat Singh; succeeded his grandfather, Kalyān Singh, on his death in 1822; invested with the title of *Rāja Bahādur* with an annual pension of Rs. 24,000; died on 17 January 1874)¹, 71, 241; 72, 181; 73, 149; 74, 237; 76, 98.

—, son of, *see* Mahīpat Singh.

BHŪP SINGH, SARDĀR, (Chief of Goler, District Kangra, 1820-26)², 75, 7.

BHUTAN, (State in Eastern Himalayas).

—, Chiefs and officials of, *see* Deb Rāja, Deb Zimpī, Dharma Rāja, Kalling Zimpī, Poona Zimpī, Wandī Bhuda Zimpī, and Zimpī.

BHUTANT or BHOT, ancient name of Tibet and the adjoining region, *see* Tibet.

BIHAR, (till 1912 was included in Bengal, thereafter the province of Bihar and Orissa was formed and in 1936 Bihar and Orissa became separated)³

—, Kulwant Singh's *Rānī* (wife), 69, 97, 233.

BIHĀRĪ LĀL, SHĀH, *Mahājan* of 'Azimabad (Patna), 69, 326; *Mahājan* of Lucknow, 69, 331, 334; *Mahājan* of Fyzabad, 72, 238; 73, 182; 74, 166, 75, 34; 76, 128.

—, sons of, *see* Makkhan Lāl and Raghubar Dayāl, *Shāh*.

BIJAWAR, (*Sanad* State in Central India, now in Madhya Pradesh).

—, Chiefs of, *see* Bhānu Pratāp Singh, Kesrī Singh, and Ratan Singh.

BIJAY BAHĀDUR (SINGH), *Rāo Rāja, Bahādur*, adopted son and successor of Parīchhat of Datia; succeeded in August 1839; died on 19 November 1857, 72, 23; 74, 177; 75, 60; 76, 16.

BIJAY⁴ BIKRAMĀJIT BAHĀDUR SINGH, *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj, Bahādur*, Chief of Charkhari (1782-1829⁵; son of Khumān Singh), 69, 110, 249, 335; 71, 260; 72, 233; 73, 218; 74, 177; 76, 158.

—, (grandson and) successor of, *see* Ratan Singh.

BIJAY GOVIND SINGH, RĀJA, Chief of Purnea; title of *Rāja Bahādur* conferred on 7 December 1835 on payment of Rs. 20,000 as donation for the cause of education, 73, 40; 76, 7.

BIJAY SAIN, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, (son and successor of Balbīr Sain), Chief of Mandi (1851-1902), 76, 223.

BIJAY SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, Chief of Jodhpur (1753-93), 69, 138.

¹ Ghose, *op. cit.*, p. 432.

² Sir Lepel H. Griffin and C. F. Massy, *Appendix to Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab*, (Lahore, 1940), p. 20.

³ Collocott, *op. cit.*

⁴ In the *Alqābnāma*, the name appears "Bikramājīt Bijay Bahādur" which seems to be a clerical error.

⁵ According to Vādivelū, (I p. 329, the year of death is 1829, while according to D'Cruz (p. 19) it is 1834. The former version is corroborated by Lok Nāth Ghose, II, (p. 123).

BIKAJĪ PANDIT, *Nā'ib Sūbah* of Cuttack, 69, 158.

BIKANER, (former State on the fringes of the Thar desert ; acceded to India in 1949, and became part of Rajasthan).

——, Chiefs of, *see* Dungar Singh, Gaj Singh, Ratan Singh, Sardār Singh, and Sūrat Singh.

——, *Madār al-Mahāmm* of, *see* Hindu Mal.

BIKRAMĀJĪT of Orchha, *see* Vikramājīt.

BIKRAMĀJĪT¹, KUNWAR, of ———, 76, 72A, 230.

BIKRAMĀJĪT BIJAY BAHĀDUR, *see* Bijay Bikramājīt Bahādur Singh of Charkhari.

BIKRAMĀJĪT SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, of Bhojpur, Shahabad ; 69, 98.

——, son of, *see* Jai Prakāsh Singh.

BIKRAM SĀH, *see* Girivān Jodha Bīkrām Sāh and Rājendra Bīkrām Sāh.

BIKRAM (VIKRAM) SINGH, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, son and successor of Wazīr Singh, Chief of Faridkot (1874-98), 74, 88 ; 76, 225.

BILASPUR, (also called kahlur, Simla hill State in Punjab, now in Himachal Pradesh).

——, Chiefs of, *see* Hirā Chand, Jagat Chand and Kharak Chand.

BILONJA, (pargana in Sarkār Rohtas, Bihar)².

——, *Zamīndārs* of, *see* Bhūp Nāth Sāhī, Rāja, and Kāzīm 'Alī Khān, Sayyid.

BINĀYAK (VINĀYAK) RĀO, (BĀPŪ), son of Amrit Rāo of Poona; (resided for a short time in Benares ; selected Tiroha for his permanent residence ; E.I. Coy. granted *jāgīr* to Amrit Rāo to which he succeeded in September 1824)³ 69, 250 ; 71, 62, 247, 271 ; 72, 107, 108, 271 ; 73, 174 ; 74, 336 ; 76, 121.

BINĀYAK (VINĀYAK) SINGH, RĀJA, *Zamīndār* of Mandhata (Madhya Pradesh) ; 71, 249 ; 74, 321.

BĪR BHĀN, *Munshī*, of Farrukhabad, 69, 341.

BIRBHUM, (town and district in West Bengal).

——, *Zamīndār* of, *see* Muḥammad Zamān Khān.

BIRENDRA NĀRĀYAN, NĀZIR DEO, son of Khagendra Nārāyan, Nāzīr Deo, of Cooch-Bihar (May 1808-1817), 69, 80 ; 71, 186 74, 232 ; 76, 33.

——, mother of, 69, 219, 317 ; 71, 11 ; 73, 74.

——, son of, *see* Tat (Tatv) Nārāyan, Nāzīr Deo.

¹ In *Alqāb-nāma*, Vol. 76, p 230, Bīkraman Singh is written.

² C.P.C. VII, 1358.

BĪR KISHOR SINGH, RĀJA, Zamīndār of Bettiah, champaran 69, 66, 98, 233 ; 71, 255 ; 72, 25 ; 74, 463.

—, son and successor of, *see* Anand Kishor Singh.

BĪR NĀRĀYAN RĀY, RĀJA, 'Ilāqadār of Chakla Hijili, (Midnapore District, Bengal), 69, 84, 71, 250 ; 72, 131 ; 74, 301.

—, son of, *see* Nar Nārāyan Rāy, Rāja.

BISHAMBHAR PANDIT, (younger brother of Benī Rām Pandit, after whose death, he succeeded his elder brother as the *Wakīl* of Raghuji Bhonsla and also to his brother's *jāgīr* of *Pargana Bahriabad* in district Ghazipur. He died on 28 January 1810)¹, 69, 67, 155, 259, 310.

—, nephew of, *see* Harī Bhadar Pandit.

—, wife of, 69, 67, 155, 256, 310 ; 71, 275 ; 72, 33 ; 73, 161 ; 74, 454 ; 75, 36, 64 ; 76, 108.

BISHAN CHAND, SETH, (Vishnu Chand)², son of *Jagat Seth* Harak Chand, younger brother of Indar Chand, banker of Murshidabad, 69, 64, 91, 229, 322 ; 71, 250, 251 ; 72, 18, 151 ; 74, 278, 473.

—, son of, *see* Kishan Chand, *Jagat Seth*.

BISHANGARH, Etawah, (probably a village in the district).

—, Zamīndār of, *see* Udai Rāj, *Chaudharī*.

BISHAN KUNWAR, RĀNĪ, wife of Balwant Singh, Chief of Benares, 69, 106 237 ; 71, 12, 259 ; 72, 209.

—, son of, *see* Mahīpat Nārāyan Singh.

BISHAN LĀL CHAUBE of Murshidabad, 72, 151 ; 73, 111 ; 74, 278.

BISHAN NĀTH, MAHĀRĀJA, *see* Bisva Nāth.

BISHAN SINGH, MAHĀRĀO RĀJA, Bahādur, Chief of Bundi, (1773-14 July 1821), 69, 26, 137, 241, 337 ; 73, 248 ; 75, 26 ; 76, 180.

—, Agent of, *see* Rām Kishan Tewārī.

—, son of, *see* Rām Singh, *Mahārāo Rāja*.

—, *Wakīl* of, *see* Mohan Lāl, *Lāla*.

BISHAN SINGH, son of Rām Singh, *Rāy*, (of Jaipur), 69, 103, 236, 336.

BISHENPUR, *see* Bishnupur.

BISHESHWAR DĀS, son of Bachhrāj, *Rāja*, of Lucknow, 69, 172 271, 344 ; 71, 260 ; 73 182, 183 ; 76, 128 ; elder brother of Baij Nāth, *Bābū*, 76, 28.

BISHESHWAR DĀS, (probably of Lucknow) ; 72, 38, 74, 446 ; 76, 128.

—, son of, *see* Lāchhman Dās, *Bābū*.

BISHESHWAR DĀS, BĀBŪ, son of Jānkī Dās, *Bābū*, of Benares, 72, 207.

BISHNĀTH, RĀJA, Zamīndār of Sarangarh, 69, 156, 260 ; 71, 249 ; 72, 117 ; 74, 323.

¹ C. P. C. VII, 25, fn 2.

² L. S. S. O' Malley, *Bengal District Gazetteer, Murshidabad*, (Calcutta, 1914), p 68.

BISHNĀTH SINGH, RĀJA, see *Vishva Nāth Singh of Chhatarpur*.

BISHNĀTH SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, see *Vishva Nāth Singh of Rewa Mukandpur*.

BISHNUPUR, (town and ancient capital in Bankura District, Bengal, now in West Bengal).

—, *Rājas of*, see *Bahādur Singh, Chetan Singh, and Jai Singh*.

BISVA NĀTH, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, son of Rām Krishnā, Chief of Rajshahi; (succeeded his father in 1795)¹, 69, 90, 228, 318; 71, 250; 72, 143; 73, 102, 74, 288; 76, 56.

BITHUR, (town in Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh).

—, *ex-Peshwā residing at*, see *Bājī Rāo II*.

BLUNT, WILLIAM, (Member of the Supreme Council, 11 November 1830-19 March 1835)²; became Governor of Agra on 20 March 1835, 75, 63.

BODHĀ GOHAIN, see *Burha Gohain, the*.

BOMBAY, (Presidency in British India, now capital town of Maharashtra).

—, *Governor of*, see *Elphinstone, Mountstuart*.

—, *Nawwāb of*, see *Ayāz 'Alī Khān*.

BOURKE³, RICHARD SOUTHWELL, the Right Honourable, sixth Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India (from 12 January 1869 to his assassination at Port Blair on 8 February 1872),⁴ 74, 35.

BRADDYLL, T, Governor of Bengal, (29 January 1738/39 to 3 February 1745/46)⁵; 74, 31.

BRADSHAW, PARIS, (1764-1821), Lieut. Colonel, *Mustahfiz al-daulah, Mudabbi al-mulk, Bahādur, Nāsir Jang* (Assistant Resident at Lucknow 1806-18), Nepal War 1814-16; Political Agent on Saran frontier⁶, 69, 190, 198.

BRIJ BHUKAN (BHUSHAN) DĀS, BĀBŪ, of Benares, 69, 105, 236, 331; 71, 256; 72, 200; 73, 159; 74, 213; 76, 107.

BRIJENDRA MAHĀRĀJA (S. The great King of the dignity of the Lord of Brij, Krishnā), title of Sundar Singh.

BRIJENDRA SAWĀ'Ī MAHĀRĀJA (S. & H. Distinguished great king of the dignity of the Lord of Brij, Krishnā), title of Baldeo Singh, Balwant Singh, Jaswant Singh and Randhīr Singh, Chiefs of Bharatpur.

BROACH, (city in Bombay, now in the State of Gujarat).

—, *Nāzim of*, see *Barkhurdār Khān*.

¹ Ghose, *op. cit.*, p 374.

² *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, (Calcutta, 1921), p 33.

³ Higginsbotham, *Men Whom India has Known*, (Madras, 1878) p 290.

⁴ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, p 4.

⁵ *Ibid.* p 18.

⁶ Hodson, *op. cit.*, I, pp. 197-98.

BROOKE, THOMAS, *Mumtāz al-daulah, Amīr al-mulk, Bahādur, Hizabr Jang* ; 69, 190.

BROOKE, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS (1753-10 July 1833), *Hashmat al-daulah, Ihtishām al-mulk, Bahādur, Fīrūz Jang*, (Revenue Chief of Bihar, 18 October 1781 to 1787 ; Collector of Patna, April 1787 to July 1787 ; Collector of Shahabad, July 1787 to 1792 ; Judge at Benares and Agent to the Governor-General, 1792)¹, 69, 192, 198.

BROWN, MAJOR JAMES, *Mu'in al-daulah Nasir al-mulk, Bahādur*, 69, 191, 198.

BŪ 'ALĪ KHĀN, *HAKIM, Jāgīrdār* in Delhi, 69, 15.

BUDHĀ GOHAIN, see Burhā Gohain of Assam.

BUDH SINGH, *SARDĀR*, (head of the family of Ladhra since 1809 ; enjoyed his share of the *jāgīr* at Ladhra amounting to Rs. 4,571 *per annum*)², Hamilton's letter dated 21 October 1843 to, 75, 7.

BUKHARA or BOKHARA, (a former state of Central Asia, now a republic of the USSR.).

——, Ambassador of the *Sultān* of, see Muhammad Pārsā.

——, *Sultān* of, see Muzaffar Muhammad.

BUNDALA, (village in Amritsar District, Punjab).

——, *Rājās* of, see Gumān Singh and Sarnit Singh.

BUNDI, (State in Rajputana, now district of Rajasthan).

——, Chiefs of, see Bishan Singh and Rām Singh.

——, *Madār al-Mahāmm* of, see Shambhū Singh.

——, *Wakīl* of, see Mohan Lāl.

BURDWAN, (district in West Bengal).

——, Chiefs of, see Mahtāb Chandra and Tej Chandra.

——, *Kunwar* of, see Pratāp Chandra.

——, *Mahārānī* of, see Kamal Kumārī.

——, Officials of, see Abū Tālib and Muhammad Šādiq Gulistāna.

——, *Wakīl* of, see Kāshī Nāth Malik.

BURHĀN, *MĪR, Jāgīrdār* in Delhi, 69, 15.

BURHĀN AL-MULK (A. Demonstrator of the State), title of Ahmad 'Alī Khān Sayyid, Nā'ib Nāzim of Murshidabad and Muhsin 'Alī Khān, Nāwāb, of Benares.

¹ C.P.C. VII, 161 n.

² Griffin, *op. cit.*, p. 48 n.

- BURIYA**, (town in Ambala District, Punjab). now in Haryana.
 —, Chiefs of, *see* Bhagwān Singh, Gulāb Singh, Rāja, and Rāy Singh, *Sardār*.
 —, Official in, *see* Muḥammad Ibrāhīm, *Shaykh*.
BURMA, (formerly British Province in the East of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1948, an independent republic of South-East Asia known officially as the Union of Burma).
 —, Kings of, *see* Badun Meng, Bodoahphra ; Pagan Meng ; Sagaing Meng or Phagyidoo and Tharāwādī Meng.
BUSHAHR, *see* Bushire.
BUSHBY, GEORGE ALEXANDAR, Resident at Hyderabad, (1 December 1853— died on 30 December 1856)¹, 73, 304 ; 75, 18, 21, 34, 37 ; 76, 232.
BUSHIRE, (principal port of Iran on the eastern shore of the Persian Gulf).
 —, Wālī of, *see* ‘Abd al-Rasūl Khān, *Shaykh*.
BUXA DUĀR, *see* Bakhshā Dvār.
BUXAR, (formerly in Bengal, now in Shahabad District, Bihar).
 —, Chief of, *see* Udit Prakāsh Singh.
BUXA SŪBAH, the, *see* Bakhshā Sūbah.

C

- CACHAR**, (District in Assam).
 —, Chiefs of, *see* Govind Chandra Nārāyan and Kṛishnā Chandra Nārāyan.
CALCUTTA, (Capital of the British possessions in India, 1773-1912, till itself superseded by Delhi in 1912 ; after 1947 capital of West Bengal).
 —, Calcutta Madrasah, *Amīn* in, *see* Muḥammad Amīn Allah, *Maulawī*.
 —, Calcutta Madrasa, teachers of, *see* ‘Abd al-Raḥīm, *Maulawī*, and Ahmad Kabīr, *Hāfiz*.
 —Citizens of, *see* Badrī Nāth Rāy, Rāja ; Bahū Rānī (wife of) Mukund Ballabh ; Gangā Govind Singh, *Dīwān* ; Ghafūr Khān's wife ; Ghulām Husayn Khān ; Gopī Mohan Thākūr ; Govardhan Pandit ; Gurū Prasād Bose, *Bābū* ; Harī Mohan Thākūr ; Harī Nāth Rāy, *Kunwar* ; Hikmat Ma‘āb Khān, *Sayyid* ; Ja‘far ‘Alī, *Maulawī* ; Jagannāth Prasād, Rāy ; Jai Kishan Singh, *Bābū* ; Karam al-nisā‘ Begam ; Karbalā‘ī ; Muḥammad Khān, *Aghā* ; Karīm al-dīn Khān, *Mīr* ; Mahendra Nāth ; Muḥammad Mahdī, *Hājji*, *Mirzā* ; Muḥammad Masīh al-dīn Khān, *Maulawī* ; Muḥammad Muḥsin, *Maulawī* ; Mu‘īn al-dīn, *Maulawī* ; Mukand Ballabh ; Nab Kishan, *Mahārāja* ; Nar Singh Chandra Rāy ; Rāj Ballabh, *Mahārāja* ; Sanwal Dās, *Bābū* ; Sayyid ‘Alī, *Mīr* ; Sheo Chandra Rāy, Rāja ; Sheo Singh, *Mahārāja* ; Shihāb al-dīn, *Mīr* ; and Wāsiq ‘Alī Khān.
 —, Governors of Bengal, *see* Berwell, W. ; Braddyll, T. ; Clive, Col. Robert ; Crowteden, — ; Dowson, A. ; Drake, R. ; Forster, T. ; Frick, — ; Fytche W. ; Hastings, Warren ; Holwell, J. Z. ; Spenser, J. ; Vansittart, H. ; Verelest H. ; and Wheeler, Edward.

¹. *List of the Heads of Administration in India*, (Calcutta, 1921), p 48.

CALCUTTA, Governors-General of Fort William, *see* Adam, John; Amherst, Earl; Barlow, Sir George Hilary; Bayley, W. B.; Clarke, Lt. Gen. Sir A.; Cornwallis, Lord; Dowdeswell, George; Edmonstone, N. B.; Hastings, Marquess of; Hastings, Warren; Macpherson, John; Minto, Earl of; Shore, Sir John; Speke, Peter; and Wellesley, Marquess of.

—, Governors-General of India, *see* Auckland, Lord; Bentinck, Lord William Henry Cavendish; Canning, Viscount Charles John; Dalhousie, James Andrew; Ellenborough, Lord; Hardinge, Lord; Lawrence, Sir John Laird Maire; Mayo, Earl of; and Metcalfe, Sir Charles Theophilus.

—, *Gumāshṭa* of Arjunī Nāthjī's *Kothī* at, *see* Govind Chand, *Bābū*.

—, Hostages transferred to, *see* 'Abd al-Khāliq, *Sultān*, and Mu'izz al-dīn, *Sultān*.

—, *Mīr Munshī* at, *see* 'Abd al-Karīm, *Maulawī* and Kāzīm 'Alī, *Mīr*.

—, *Makhtār* of Nawwāb Ghafūr Khān's wife at, *see* Mu'in al-dīn, *Maulawī*.

—, *Munshī* at, *see* Amīr 'Alī Khān; Itifāt Husayn Khān, *Mīr*; Muḥammad Hasan; Rangnāth Pandit and Šadr al-dīn.

—, *Nā'ib Mīr Munshī* at, *see* Muḥammad Muḥsin Husayn.

—, *Qānūngos* of, *see* Kālī Nārāyan Singh, Mahendra Nārāyan and Šūraj Nārāyan Rāy.

—, *Qāzī al-quṣūṭ* of, *see* Širāj al-dīn 'Alī Khān, *Maulawī*.

—, *Wakīl* of the Rāja of Nepal at, *see* Ran Jang Kunwar Rānā.

—, *Zamīndār* of Cossim Bazar in, *see* Sarnomoyī, *Mahārānī*.

—, Vice-President and Deputy Governor of the Fort William, *see* Hewett, Lt. Gen. Sir G.; Lumsden, John; and Udny, George.

CALCUTTA MADRASA, Calcutta, *see* under Calcutta.

CANNANORE, (town and district of the same name) in Kerala.

—, *Rānī* of, *see* 'Alī Rāja Bibī.

CANNING, VISCOUNT CHARLES JOHN, P. C. H. E., Governor-General of India (29 February 1856-31 October 1858); Viceroy and Governor-General of India (1 November 1858-12 March 1862), 74, 35.

CARNATIC, *Nawwābs* of, *see* under Arcot.

CARNE, JOHN CAMIN¹ (1789-1824), Colonel, (Captain) (served in the third Maratha War), *Shitāb Khān* accompanied, 69, 15; Amīr Beg and Mughal Beg accompanied, 72, 4, 495.

CHAKRI, (probably in Salem District), *see* under Baramahal.

CHAL NĀYAR (CHELLNAIG),² *Polīgār* of Chakri and Baramahal, 69, 113, 244.

¹ Hodson, *op. cit.*, I, p. 306.

² C.P.C., X, 1246.

- CHAMAN LĀL DĀS**, *Kārpardāz* in the *Sarkār* of Jaipur, 76, 192.
- CHAMĀ RĀJENDRA WODEYAR**, *MAHĀRĀJA SIR*, G.C.S.I., Chief of Mysore (1881-1894), adopted son of *Krishnā Rāja Wodeyar*, 74, 363.
- CHAMPARAN**, (district in Bihar).
- , Residents of, see *Jalāl al-dīn Haydar Khān*; *Mūl Chand*, *Bābū*; *Tej Pratāp Sain*, and *Tilakdhārī Singh*.
- , *Zamīndārs* of Bettiah in, see under Bettiah.
- , *Zamīndārs* of Saran and, see *Abdhut Singh* and *Srī Kishan Singh*.
- CHANCHU (CHANZU)¹ CUSHO**, brother and regent of *Teshu Lāma* of Tibet. 69, 82, 221; 71, 223; 72, 193; 74, 220, 221.
- CHAN CHUN**, see *Thung Thang Chan Chun*.
- CHANDAN LĀL**, *LĀLA*, *Wakīl* of *Jai Prākāsh Singh*, Chief of Bhojpur Shahabad, informed that the Chief died on 28 October 1838, 74, 242.
- CHANDAN SINGH**, *KUNWAR*, *Zamīndār* of Bahar (Baharpur), Etawah, 69, 340; 73, 233; 76, 168.
- CHĀND BEGAM**, wife of *Muhsin 'Alī Khān* of Benares, 73, 172, 174; 75, 62, 63; 76, 118, 120.
- CHAND KUNWAR**, (wife of *Fath Singh*, Chief of Thanesar; got possession of the estate in 1844; died 1850²), 75, 9, 43.
- CHANDRAHANS**, probably of Allahabad, Sir Thomas Maddock's letter in reply dated 22 January 1849 addressed to; 72, 244.
- CHANDRA KĀNT**, *RĀJA*, *SWARGI DEO*, Ahom King of Assam (1810-18), 69, 219, 316; 71, 222; 73, 80; 76, 37.
- CHANDRA KĪRTI SINGH**, *Mahārāja Sir*, K.C.S.I., Chief of Manipur, (1851-86); (son and successor of *Gambhīr Singh*), 74, 245; 76, 35.
- CHANDRA KUNWAR**, *RĀNĪ*, wife of *Bhagwān Singh*, *Rāja*, Chief of Kot Guru (Kotha-Guru), 73, 294; 75, 11; 76, 222.
- CHANDRA NĀRĀYAN RĀY** of Murshidabad, 73, 41; 76, 65.
- CHANDRA SHEKHAR UPADDHAYĀ**, (*Wakīl* of the ruler of Nepal at Calcutta³); got *jāgīr* of the value of Rs. 3,000 *per annum*⁴, 69, 330; 73, 154; 76, 102.
- CHĀND SINGH**, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, *Jāgīrdār* of Fatehgarh and relation of *Kalyān Singh* of Kishangarh, 73, 263; 76, 189.

¹ Markham, *op. cit.*, p LXXIII.

² Griffin, *op. cit.*, p 319.

³ *Forn. Deptt. Political Consultation* 14 Jan. 1825, no. 33.

⁴ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 101.

CHANDŪ LĀL, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, *Madār al-mahāmm* of the *Nizām* of Hyderabad; (born in 1766; son of Nārāyan Dās Mehra; held subordinate office in the excise at Hyderabad; appointed *Kirora* (head of the excise); in 1806 appointed *Peshkār* to Mīr 'Ālam on whose death in 1808, continued to be Minister till 1814¹; efficient Minister and *Peshkār* in the *Sarkār* of the *Nizām*, paid by percentage on the revenue yielding Rs. 2,86,390 *per annum*²; disastrous finances of Berar by³; resignation in 1843)⁴; 69, 150, 257; 71, 219; 72, 97; 74, 257; 75, 67.

CHARGAWAN (?), in Bihar.

——, mother of Prakāsh Singh, *Zamīndār* of, *see* Bhattan Manī.

——, *Zamīndār* of, *see* Prakāsh Singh.

CHARKHARI, (former State in Central India).

——, Chiefs of, *see* Bijay Bikramājīt Bahādur Singh, Jai Singh Deo, Khumār Singh, Malkhān Singh, and Ratan Singh.

——, *Kunwar* of, *see* Mādho Singh,

——, Official of the Chief of, *see* Ajodhiya Prasād.

——, *Wakīl* of the Chief of, *see* Munnā Lāl.

CHATGAM, *see* Chittagong.

CHATRA, (town in Bihar).

——, *Zamīndār* of, *see* Rūp Nārāyan Deo.

CHATUR SINGH, RĀO, uncle of Prithvī Singh, Chief of Nimrana (Alwar), 73, 282; 76, 209.

CHAURĀJIT⁵ (SINGH), Chief of Manipur (1806-12), son of Jai Singh, 73, 77, 76, 35.

CHERĪDOKĪ (sic) **ṢĀHĪB** of Rakhaing (Arakan), 69, 307; 73, 43.

CHERRAPUNJI, (village in Khasi Hills, with heaviest recorded rainfall in the world).

—— Chief of, *see* Dīwān Singh, *Rāja*.

CHERRY, GEORGE FREDERICK, *Iqtidār al-daulah*, (appointed Resident at Benares, 1793; was murdered there on 14 January 1799)⁶, 69, 125.

—— *Munshī* of, *see* Sukh Lāl, *Rāy*.

CHETANLĀL, RĀO, *Wakīl* of Mān Singh, Chief of Jodhpur, 71, 195, 224; 76, 188; died on 10 May 1846, 73, 28, 259.

CHETAN SINGH, BĀBŪ, of Kharsawan, 69, 154, 193, 258; 71, 220, 72, 119, 74, 319.

CHETAN SINGH⁷ RĀJA, *Zamīndār* of Bishnupur, Bankura, W. Bengal, 69, 84, 223; 71, 220, 249; 72, 122; 74, 315.

——, nephew of, *see* Bahādur Singh.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, pp 71-72.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. 130, p 85.

³ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, VII, p 372

⁴ *Ibid.*, XIII p 241.

⁵ Jyotirmay Roy, *History of Manipur*, (Calcutta, 1958), pp 62, 63.

⁶ *C.P.C.* VII, p 311, fn 3.

⁷ *Ibid.*, X, 656n.

CHET SINGH, (son of Balwant Singh; succeeded his father to the *zamīndārī* of Benares in 1770; in 1781 revolted against the unjust demands of Warren Hastings, who opposed him; was defeated at Lalitpur; fled and found asylum in Gwalior for 29 years and died there on 29 March 1810)¹; 69, 237; 71, 276.

—, son of, *see* Balwān Singh.

—, wife of, 69, 237; 71, 276.

CHHATĀRI SINGH, trusted servant of the Chief of Panna, 76, 157.

CHHATARPUR, (former *Sanad* State in Central India).

— Chiefs of, *see* Jagat Rāj; Pratāp Singh; Sone *Shāh* Panwār, *Kunwar*; and *Vishvā Nāth* Singh.

CHHATRADHĀRI SĀHĪ, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, (title conferred on, in 1837)²; (Chief of Hathwa³, estate in Saran district), 73, 141.

CHHATRAPATĪ MAHĀRĀJA., (H. Lord of the umbrella), title of Hidāyat 'Alī *Khān*.

CHHATRA SĀL, RĀJA, ruler of Bundelkhand (1671-1734), (son of Champat Rāj)⁴, 69, 193.

CHHATRA SĀL SINGH (II), MAHĀRĀO, son of Rām Singh, *Mahārāo*, Chief of Kotah, (1866-89), 74, 17.

CHHATRA SHĀHĪ, RĀJA, Chief of Sanghrauj(?), 73, 158; 76, 106.

CHHATRA SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, Chief of Tirhut (1808-?); son of Mādhu Singh; 69, 99, 234, 327; 71, 221; 72, 25, 178; 73, 136; 74, 242, 463; 76, 86, 87.

—, son and successor of, *see* Rudra Singh.

CHHATRA SINGH, RĀJA, (eldest son and successor of Hindupat), Chief of Samthar (1864-96); received title of *Mahārāja* in the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, 74, 179.

CHIA CH'ING⁵, Emperor of China (1796-1820), 71, 244; 72, 74.

CH' IEN LUNG⁶, Emperor of China (1786-96), 71, 244; 72, 74.

CHIGWAN⁷, half the *tappa* of, (Batsara, and 12 other *tappas* in *Pargana* Majhawa, *Sarkār* Champaran in Bihar)⁸.

—, *Zamīndār* of, *see* Har Datt Kumār Bain.

¹ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 76.

² Sir Roper Lethbridge, *The Golden Book of India*, (London, 1893), p 174.

³ In *Alqābnāma* Vol. 73, p 141, Sarang is written, which is a clerical error. It is Saran. According to C.P.C. XI, p 244, he was *jāgirdār* of Husopur.

⁴ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p 17. According to Beale (p 77), Chhatra Sāl was the son of Chait Singh.

⁵ According to Ghose, (*op. cit.*, p 411), the title of *Mahārāja* was conferred by *Shāh 'Ālam* II, which seems to be an error.

⁶⁻⁷ K. S. Latourette, *The Chinese, Their history and culture*, (New York, 1954), pp 321 and 326.

CHILOUNDI, (Punjab).

——, Chief of, *see* Bhagel Singh.

——, *Sardār* (Mā'ī) of, *see* Rām Kunwar.

CHIMNĀJĪ (APPĀ), (brother of *Peshwā* Bājī Rāo II; differences between them¹; installed as *Peshwā* on 26 May 1796 on Bājī Rāo's confinement by Sindhia²; flight and deposition³ of), 69, 145.

CHINA, Emperors of, *see* Bahosi Thung Thang, (Chia Ch'ing), (Ch'ien Lung) and (Tao Kuang).

——, *Hākims* of Arzungand Labah (Sic), *see* Khu Ambah, Khu Tarun, Shih Ambah, Shih Chen Chun and Shih Tarun.

CHIN QILICH KHĀN, *Ā'zam al-umarā'*, *Naṣir al-daulah*, *Nāzim al-mulk*, *Sāhib Jāh Mihīn Sārdār*, *Bahādur Zafar Jang*, (son of Ghazī al-dīn Khān, Chief of Baoni; resided at Kalpi; died on 11 May 1815), 69, 141, 250; 71, 277; 72, 222; 74, 189.

CHIRĀGH 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Wakīl al-daulāh*, *Wazīr al-mamlakat*, a noble of the Shāh of Iran, 69, 37, 289; 71, 226; 72, 321; 74, 47.

CHERAKKAL, (also called Cherical or Kolattiri, *ta'alluqa* in former Malabar District,

——, Chief of, *see* Ravi Varmā.

CHITRAL, (State in North-West Frontier Province, in 1947 acceded to Pakistan).

——, *Mihtar* of, *see* Amān al-mulk.

——, Minister of the *Mihtar* of, *see* Wafādār Khān.

CHITTAGONG, (Hindu name Chattala, Muhammadans changed it to Chatigaon, district, town and port in former East Bengal, now in Bangladesh.

——, *Dīwān* of, *see* Khush-Hāl Chand, *Lālā*.

CHITTOOR, (town and *ta'alluqa* in north Arcot District, now in A. P.

——, *Jāgirdār* of, *see* 'Abd al-Wahāb Khān.

CHORJIT SINGH, *see* Chaurājīt (Singh).

CHOTA NAGPUR, Division of Bengal, (now in Bihar)

——, *Zamīndār* of, *see* Govind Nāth Sāhī.

CHUG PHUI NAMGYAL, MAHĀRĀJA, Chief of Sikkim, (1793-1863), 72, 188.

CHURĀMAN RĀY, RĀJA, *Zamīndār* of Palamau; (ruined by his own worthless conduct and that of his *Zamīndārs*; *Zamīndārī* sold to Government)⁴, 69, 154, 258; 71, 221; 72, 168; 74, 252.

CENTRAL INDIA, (group of native states under Agent to the Governor-General; merged in Madhya Pradesh after 1956).

——, *Munshī* of, *see* Ganeshī Lāl.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 79.

² Sardesā'i, *Poona Residency Correspondence*, II (Bombay, 1936), Nos. 300 & 327.

³ Alchison, *op. cit.*, II, p 311.

⁴ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 177.

- CLARKE¹** (LT. GEN. SIR) ALURED, Acting Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal (17 March 1798—18 May 1798; Senior Member of the Council; also Commander-in-Chief), 74, 33.
- CLERK**, (SIR) GEORGE RUSSELL, K.C.B., (Member of the Supreme Council; Lt. Governor of the N.W.P., 30 June 1843; Acting Governor of Bombay, 23 January 1847—1 May 1848)², 75, 41, 45, 53, 56.
- CLIVE**, COLONEL (ROBERT), Governor of Bengal, (27 January 1758—23 January 1760), 74, 31; (Rt. Hon. Baron, K.C.B.), again Governor of Bengal (3 May 1765—January 1767), 74, 32.
- COBBE**, MAJOR (THOMAS ALEXANDAR, 1788—1836, Agent to the Governor-General at Murshidabad; 4 March 1831—29 January 1836)³; title of Rāja Bahādūr conferred on Kishan Chand through, 72, 147.
- COCHIN**, (state in Madras; now in Kerala).
- , Chiefs of, *see* Rāmā Varmā and Vīrā Tharal.
- COLEBROOKE**, HENRY THOMAS, *Iftikhār al-mulk, Ziyā' al-daulah, Bahādūr, Samsām Jang*, (Member of the Supreme Council from 1807 to 1812); 69, 12, 68, 173, 192, 198, 238; 72, 16; 74, 475.
- COLEBROOKE**, SIR JAMES EDWARD, *Roshan al-daulah Ziyā' al-mulk, Bahādūr Mansūr Jang*, (Member of the Supreme Council, 21 January 1820—19 May 1820); 69, 190, 198, 268.
- COLLINS**, COLONEL (JOHN ULRIC), *Mumtāz al-daulah, Zahir al-mulk, Bahādūr, Saulat Jang*, (Resident at Gwalior, April 1799-1800)⁴; (Resident at Lucknow; died 11 June 1807)⁵, 69, 191, 198.
- COLVIN⁶**, JOHN RUSSELL, Private Secretary to the Governor-General, Lord Auckland; 75, 6, 76, 231.
- COOCH-BEHAR**, (native State, after 1950 merged with West Bengal).
- , Chiefs of, *see* Harendra Nārāyan Bhūp; Narendra Nārāyan Bhūp and Shivendra Nārāyan Bhūp.
- , Nāzīr Deos of, *see* Birendra Nārāyan, Khagendra Nārāyan and Tat (Tatv) Nārāyan.
- , Rāj Mātā of, *see* Kamateshwari, Mahārānī.
- COORG**, (anglicised form of Codagu; old Hindu principality in South India; annexed to British India in 1834, now in Karnataka).
- , Chiefs of, *see* Ling Rājendra Wodeyar II, Vīrā Rājendra Wodeyar (the elder) and Vīrā Rājendra Wodeyar (the younger).
- , son-in-law of Vīrā Rājendra Wodeyar the elder, *see* Sadā Sheo.

¹ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, p 3.

² *Ibid.*, pp 16, 23, 34.

³ Hodson, *op. cit.*, Pt. 1, p 355.

⁴ *Index to the Press Lists of the Public Department Records, 1748—1800*, (Calcutta, 1924), p 87.

⁵ Hodson, *op. cit.*, Pt. 1, p 365.

CORNWALLIS, LORD, Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal (12 September 1786-10 October 1793) ; (30 July 1805-died 5 October 1805), 74, 32, 33.

COSSIM BAZAR, (town in Murshidabad District).

—, *Mahārānī* of, *see* Barnomoyī.

CRUTTENDEN, EDWARD, (Governor of Bengal in 1738)¹, 74, 31.

CUDDAPAH, (town and district in Andhra Pradesh).

—, *Zamīndār* of Chittumal in, *see* Venkata Rāmraj.

CURRIE, SIR FREDERICK, Member of the Supreme Council of the Government of India, (1 April 1847-14 January 1848, again 12 March 1849-6 May 1853 ; Chairman of the East India Company, 1858)² ; 74, 79.

CUTCH or KUTCH, (State in Bombay ; after 1947 merged in Bombay, and after the reorganisation of States, it was included in Gujarat).

—, Chiefs of, *see* Desālji II, Khengarji II, Prāgmalji and Rāyādhan.

CUTTACK, (district in Orissa).

—, *Amīn* of, *see* Manju Chaudhari.

—, *Bakhshī* in the army at, *see* Bālāji Kuver.

—, Chief of Budhata in, *see* Raghubar Singh.

—, Chief of the Fort of Aul in, *see* Rām Kishan Deo.

—, *Dīwān* of, *see* Hirde Rām.

—, *Mahājan* and *qil'adār* (*qal'adār*) in, *see* Lukmāji Hājak.

—, *Nā'ib Dīwān* of, *see* Harbans Rāy.

—, *Nā'ib Sūbah* of, *see* Bikāji Pandit.

—, *Sūbadārs* of, *see* Rāja Rām Pandit, Rāoji Pandit, and Sadāsheo Rāo.

D

DACCOA, (Jahāngirnagar, district in East Bengal and Assam ; now Capital of Bangladesh).

—, *Begams* of, *see* Badr al-nisā' Begam, Qudsia Begam, Sharaf al-nisā' Begam,

—, Eminent men of, *see* Ashraf 'Alī Khān, Sayyid ; Bhawānī Kishor Acharji, Chaudhari ; and Nizām al-dīn, Maulawi.

—, *Nā'ib Nāzims* of, *see* Ahmad 'Alī Khān, Sayyid ; Amjad 'Alī Khān ; Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Khān, Sayyid ; Muhammad Ghāzī al-dīn Khān, Sayyid ; and Sayyid 'Alī Khān.

—, *Wakils* of the *Nā'ib Nāzims* of, *see* Kanwal (Kamal) Loohan, Rāy ; Keshav Loohan ; and Kishan Loohan.

¹ *Hand book of the Bengal Presidency*, (London, 1882), p 15 ; H. E. A. Cotton. *Calcutta and New*, (Calcutta, 1907), p 49.

² *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, pp 34, 57.

(DADRI, *pargana* near Delhi).

——, Dunde Khān and Ghulām Muḥammad Khān were granted 24 villages in *Tappas Bahu* and *Nahar Jhul* in, 74, 493.

DĀJĪ (DĀDĀJĪ) PANDIT, son of *Harī Pandit (Pant) Tātyā*, of *Poona*; (died on 6 March 1796)¹, 69, 146, 259. 71, 202; 72, 105; 74, 340.

DALĀ'Ī LĀMĀ, the, head of the Buddhist hierarchy in Tibet, 69, 81, 220; 71, 198, 204; 72, 191; 74, 222.

DĀL CHAND, RĀJĀ, probably of Benares; 69, 104.

——, son of, *see* Uttam Chand, Rāja.

DALHOUSIE, (JAMES ANDREW BROWN—RAMSAY), 1st Marquess of, Governor-General of India (12 January 1848—29 February 1856), 74, 35 131.

DALLING, LT. GENERAL SIR JOHN, *Mu'azzam al-daulah, Bahādur, Rustam Jang*, (Commander in-Chief in Madras, 30 May 1785—4 September 1786)², 69, 191, 198.

DALPAT RĀY, *Kārpardās-i Sābiq* (ex-manager) in the *Sarkār* of *Farrukhabad*; 69, 341, 71, 170; 73, 235.

DALPAT SINGH, KUNWAR, (son of *Dīp Singh* of *Partabgarh*; adopted by *Jaswant Singh* of *Dungarpur*, made Regent in 1825; succeeded to the chiefship of *Partabgarh* in 1844)³; Chief of *Partabgarh* (1844-64), 73, 16; 74, 20, 21.

DALSU SINGH BHANGĪ, *see* *Dosā Singh*.

DALY, SIR JOHN, *see* *Dalling, Sir John*.

DAMARLA KUMĀR, title of *Venkata Nair*.

DAMODAR BHANJ, *Zamīndār* of *Mayurbhanj*, 69, 156, 259; 71, 202; 72, 117; 74, 323.

DAMODAR GOBĀ'IN, spiritual adviser to the Chief of *Udaipur*, 73, 264; 76, 190.

DĀN BAHĀDUR SINGH, RĀJĀ, Chief of *Tulsipur*, 73, 156; 76, 105.

DARAP NĀRĀYAN DEO,⁴ *Zamīndār* of *Baikunthpur*, 69, 83, 222; 71, 202; 72, 129; 74, 305.

DARĀZ KHAN ĀFRĪDĪ, *see* *Muḥammad Darāz Khān Āfrīdī*.

DARBHANGA, (subdivision in *Patna Division*, *Bihar*).

——, *Mahārāja*, of; 76, 84.

——, uncle of the Chief of, *see* *Gopeshwar Singh, Bābū*.

——, *Muḥammad Walī Khān, Mirzā*, of, 76, 84.

DARBHANGĪ KHĀN, *see* *Zayn al-'Ābidīn Khān*.

¹ *Sardesā'ī, op. cit.*, II, (Bombay, 1936), no 285.

² *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, p 28.

³ *Chiefs and leading families in Rajputana*, (Calcutta, 1912), p 39.

⁴ In *Alghānāma* Vol. 69 pp 83, 222, the name given is *Darap Deo*, but in *Alghānāma* Vol. 74 p 205 the name is *Darap Nārāyan Deo*, which appears to be correct.

DARRANG, (district in Assam).

—, Chief of, *see* Krishnā Nārāyan.

DARSHAN LĀL, MUNSHI, *Afsar-i 'amala* (Administrative Officer) of Ishwarī Prasād Nārāyan Singh of Benares in 1844, 75, 35.

DARWESH 'ALĪ, MAULAWI, *Wakīl* of Udit Nārāyan Singh and Ishwarī Prasād Nārāyan Singh, Chiefs of Benares, 69, 238 ; 72, 34 ; 74, 453.

DATIA, (treaty state in Central India of the Bundelkhand group; after 1947 it merged in the state of Vindhya Pradesh, and after 1956 in Madhya Pradesh).

—, Chiefs of, *see* Bhawānī Singh, Bijai Bahādur Singh and Parichhat (Singh).

—, *Dīwāns* of, *see* Amān Singh and Nārāyan Singh

—, *Wakīl* of the Chiefs of, *see* Sheo Prasād.

—, *Wakīl* of the Chief of Alwar at, *see* Rām Singh.

DĀ'ŪD (DĀWŪD) 'ALĪ Khān, SAYYID, *Sarfarār al-daulah*, *Amīn al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Šamsām Jang*, of Murshidabad; (son of Motī Begam and grandson of Mubārak 'Alī Khān)¹, 69, 322 ; 73, 103 ; 76, 56.

DĀ'ŪD (DĀWŪD) PĀSHĀ, *Hākim* of Baghdat (1828), 69, 285 ; 72, 59 ; 74, 419.

DAULAT AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, wife of Muhammad Husayn Khān, *Mīr*, brother of Nawwāb Muzaffar Jang of Murshidabad, 69, 94, 231, 323 ; 71, 203 ; 72, 158 ; 74, 267.

DAULAT RĀO SINDHIA, *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj*, *Mukhtār al-mulk*, '*Umdat al-umarā*' '*Ālijāh*', '*Śrināth Bahādur Manšūr-i Zamān*', ruled Gwalior (1794-1827); grandson of Mahadjī Sindhia's brother Tukoji Rāo, 69, 6, 26, 27, 146, 191, 253, 254 ; 71, 201, 270 ; gave introductory letter to 'Abd al-Samad Khān' for joining Lord Lake's army, 72, 3 ; 74, 493.

—, brother-in-law of, *see* Jai Singh Rāo Ghatke.

—, cousin (sister) of, *see* Bālā Bā'ī.

—, father-in-law of, *see* Śrī Rāo Ghatke.

—, *Senāpatī* of, *see* Jaswant Rāo, *Rāo*.

—, son-in-law of, *see* Appā Śāhib Patankar.

—, *Wakīls* of, *see* Balwant Rāo, Bhagwant Rāo, Kanwal (Kamal) Nayn, Kishan Rāo and Nizām al-dīn Kōdiya, *Shāh*.

—, wife of, *see*, Baijā Bā'ī.

DAULAT SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA KUNWAR, *Mudabbir al-mulk*, *Rukn al-daulah* *Pirthī Indra*, *Bahādur*, *Dilēr Jang* (died in August 1818); (son of Kalyān Singh, *Nā'ib Nāzim* of Bihar), 69, 100, 234, 328 ; 71, 203 ; 73, 149 ; 76, 99.

—, grand-daughter of, *see* Har Kunwar.

—, wife of, 71, 28, 241 ; 73, 150 ; 76, 99.

¹ *Pers. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 93.

DAWSON, A., Governor of Bengal (1747), 74, 31.

DAYĀ KRISHAN, RĀJA BAHĀDUR, *Dīwān* of Sa'adat 'Alī Khān, Nawwāb Wazir of Avadh, 69, 179, 347; 71, 205; 72, 244; 73, 198; 74, 159; 76, 143.

——, son of, see Nawal Kishor.

DAYĀ RĀM SINGH, THĀKUR, Zamindār of Hathras, 69, 183; 71, 206; 73, 282; 76, 209.

——, son of, see Govind Singh.

DEBĪ (DEVĪ) SINGH, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, of Murshidabad, (descendant of Tārā Chand of Panipat, farmed the districts of Purnea, Edrakpur, Rangpur and Dinajpur; Secretary to the Provincial Council of Murshidabad and *Dīwān* of the Revenue administration of Bengal 1773-1783; died on 18 April 1805)¹, 69, 91.

——, nephews of, see Bahādur Singh and Udwant Singh.

DEB RĀJA, the, *Srī, Srī, Srī*, designation of the secular head of the Government of Bhutan, 69, 25, 80, 81, 211, 220, 329; 71, 203; 72, 191; 74, 222; 76, 101.

——, *Āmil* of the Buxā Duār under, see Buxā Šūbah, the.

——, *Dīwān* and *Nā'ib* of, see, Deb Zimpe, the.

——, Governor of Wandipore under, see Wandī Bhuda Zimpe.

DEB ZIMPE, the, *Dīwān* of the, Deb Rāja of Bhutan; (old and faithful follower of the Deb Rāja and a member of his Council), 69, 81, 220, 329; 71, 203; 72, 190; 73, 151; 74, 223; 76, 101.

DECCAN, the (or Southern India).

——, subjugator of, see Muḥkam Singh.

DELHI, (ancient city, capital of India. The old walled city was called Shah-jahanabad after the Mughal Emperor *Shāh Jahān*; was created a province in 1912).

——, *Akhbār-nawīs* of, see Nek Chand, Rāy.

——, bankers of, see Gumānī Rām, Seth; Mathurā Dās, Sāhū and Sālig Rām, Sāhū.

——, Begams of, see Bahū Khānam, Fakhr al-nisā' Begam, Fāṭima Sultān Begam, Jahānābādī Begam, Jahān-ārā Begam, Karīm al-nisā' Begam, Khādija Sultān Begam, Khusrāu Zamānī Begam, Ma'sūma Begam, Mumtāz Maḥal, Qudsia Begam, Qutluq Sultān Begam, Šāhība Maḥal, Sa'id al-nisā' Begam, Tāj Maḥal, Wajīh Sultān Begam, Zeb al-nisā' Begam and Zinat al-nisā' Begam.

——, Crown Princes of, see Muḥammad Abū Zafar and Muḥammad Dārā Bakht.

——, Head Astrologer of the King of, see *Shāh Mirzā Khān*.

¹ Majumdar, *op. cit.*, pp 146-47.

DELHI, *Jāgīrdārs* and leading persons of, see 'Abbās Qulī Khān; 'Abd al-Majīd, Hājji Shāh; Abul Qāsim Khān Muḥammad Rizā', Khān; Aḥmad Qulī Khān; Asad Allah Khān; Ashraf Beg Khān; Bū 'Alī Khān; Burhān, *Mīr*; Dunde Khān; Fath Allah Beg Khān; Hāmid Alī Khān; Jai Sukh Rāy; Kamal Nayn; Kedār Nāth; Malhu, Shaykh (Malu Khān); Muḥammad Ashraf Zamān; Muḥammad Bakhtāwar Khān; (Muḥammad) Darāz Khān Afrīdī; Muḥammad Irtizā' Khān; Muḥammad 'Ishrat Khān; Muḥammad 'Iwaz Khān; Muḥammad Khān Afrīdī; Muḥammad Mīr Khān; Muḥammad Musharraf Khān; Nāgar Mal; Najaf Khān; Naṣr Allah Beg Khān; Nawāzish Khān; Qāsim Khān Dehlawī; Khawāja; Ranmast Khān; Rāzī Khān; Sanā', Allah Khān; Mīr, Shāh Nawāz Khān, Sharīf Khān; Sher Singh; Shyām Lāl; Siddhī Mal; Umed Singh and Zakā', Allah Khān.

—, Kings of, see Muḥammad Akbar Shāh, Shāh 'Alam II and Sirāj al-dīn Muḥammad Bahādur Shāh.

—, Members of the Royal Family of, see 'Abbās Shukoh; Abū Sa'id; 'Alī Bakhsh Muḥammadi; Baland Bakht; Farīd al-dīn; Jahān Akhtar; Jahndār Shāh; Jahāngīr Bakht; Jamshīd Bakht; Khujasta Bakht; Khurram Bakht; Luṭf Bakht; Mansūr Bakht; Mirzā Makkhu; Mirzā Muḥammad; Mirzā Mukarram; Mirzā Munawwar; Muḥammad Bahrām Shāh; Muḥammad Dilāwar Shāh; Muḥammad Haydar; Muḥammad Kām Bakhsh; Muḥammad Makhdūm Bakht; Muḥammad Muhtasham Bakht; Muḥammad Murād Bakht; Muḥammad Naṣir al-dīn Bakht; Muḥammad Salīm; Muḥammad Sulaymān Shukoh; Muḥammad Zākir al-dīn; Muzaḥfar Bakht; Raḥmat Bakhsh; Sa'adat Bakht Shāh Rukh Mirzā; Shigufta Bakht; Sikandar Shukoh; Zāhid al-dīn; Ziyā' al-dīn Muḥammad Mahmūd Bakht.

—, *Mīr Munshīs* of, see Ghālib 'Alī Khān and Sayyid Jān Khān.

—, *Nāzirs* of, see 'Ishrat 'Alī Khān and Manzūr 'Alī Khān.

—, *Risāladār* of, see Shitāb Khān,

—, Seal engraver of, see Badr al-dīn 'Alī Khān.

—, *Sadr-i Amīn i A'la* and *Muftī* in the Court of, see Muḥammad Sadr al-dīn Khān.

—, Treasurers of, see Har Sukh Rāy, Sant Lāl and Shugan Chand.

—, *Wakīl* of Sindhia at, see Nizām al-dīn Kodia.

—, *Wakīl* of the King of, see Mirzā Afzal,

—, *Wakīl* of Kīrat Singh, Chief of Dholpur, at, see Muḥammad 'Alī Khān.

—, *Wakīl* of Nayn Singh at, see Subhān Qulī Beg.

—, *Wakīl-i mutlaq* of, see Ghulām Qādir Khān.

DEONAGAR, (Sambhalpur, Orissa).

—, *Dīwān* of the Chief of, see Akbar Khān.

—, *Zamīndārs* of, see Fath Nārāyan Singh and Ghanashyām Singh.

DEO NĀRĀYAN SINGH, *RĀO*, son of Har Nārāyan Singh, *Bābū*, of Benares, 73, 170; 74, 202; 75, 36, 64; title of *Rāja Bahādur* conferred on, in August 1857, 76, 117.

DERAPUR, (*pargana* in Kanpur).

—, *Ra'īs* of, see Rustam Bahāy.

DERIYA (*sic*) LĀMĀ of Tibet; 71, 204; 74, 222.

DESĀLJI (II), MAHĀRĀO, *Mirzā Rāja*, Chief of Cutch (1822-60), 74, 388.

DESĀ SINGH of Amritsar, (Chief of the Bhangī *misl*; minor son of Gandā Singh)¹, 69, 162, 262; 72, 298; 74, 79.

DEVĀ SINGH, *Sardār*, of Sialba (Mairi) in Ambala; 75, 45.

DEWAS (junior), (former treaty State in Central India).

—, Chiefs of, *see* Haybat Rāo and Nārāyan Rāo Panwār Dādā Śāhib.

DEWAS (senior), (former treaty State in Central India).

—, Chiefs of, *see*, Krishnāji Rāo and Rukmangad Rāo (Panwār).

DHAN SINGH, RĀO, *Wakīl* of Bijai Singh, Chief of Jodhpur, 69, 134, 240, 337.

DHAR, (former State in Central India).

—, Chiefs of, *see* Anand Rāo Panwār and Rām Chandra Rāo.

DHARAM CHAND, BĀBŪ, son of Prān Chand, relation of Abhay Chand, *Seth* of Murshidabad, 69, 321; 71, 202; 72, 148; 73, 110; 74, 280; 76, 58.

DHARAM PĀL, MAHĀRĀJA Mahendra, Bahādur, son and successor of Bikramājī; ascended the *gaddī* of Orgha during his father's lifetime (1817-34)², 71, 204; 72, 231; 73, 214; 74, 175; 76, 156.

DHARAN (Assam), Chief of, *see* Balendra Nārāyan Singh.

DHARMA RĀJA, the, first in rank and nominally first in power in Bhutan³; 74, 224.

DHĪRAJ SINGH, DIWĀN, son of Sālam Singh, Chief of Lugasi; (received *Sana* on 9 December 1808; abdicated in 1814; died in 1819)⁴, 69, 193.

DHOKAL CHAND, SETH, adopted son of Abhay Chand of Murshidabad, 71, 202; 72, 150; 73, 110; 74, 278; 76, 64.

DHOKAL SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, (Chief of Panna till 1798); brother and successor of Anurudh Singh, 69, 112, 249; 71, 204; 72, 225; 74, 183.

—, *Mukhtār* of, *see* Benī Dās.

DHOLPUR, (former State of Rajputana which in 1949 joined Rajasthan Union).

—, Chiefs of, *see* Bhagwant Singh, Kīrat Singh and Nihāl Singh.

—, persons in the service of, *see* Gopāl Singh and Govind Sahāy.

—, *Wakīl* of the Chief of, *see* Ihsān Allah, Chaudharī.

DHOLU RĀJA, *see* Hashmat Singh.

DĪCHHIT, *see* Dikshit.

DIKSHIT, *Sūbadār* and *Faristāda* of Mahendra Pratāp Singh, Chief of Bhadawara, 69, 338; 73, 257; 76, 186.

¹ Sir Gokul Chand Narang, *Transformation of Sikhism*, (New Delhi, 1956), p 164.

² *Imp. Gaz. of India*, XIX, p 244.

³ Markham, *op. cit.*, p IV.

⁴ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp 20-21.

- DILĀWAR AL-MULK** (A. The brave noble of the dominion), title of Ahmad Bakhsh Khān, Dil Dilēr Khān and Shams al-dīn Ahmad Khān.
- DILĀWAR BEGAM**, grandmother of Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān, Nizām of Hyderabad; received royal medal at Simla in June 1878, 74, 256.
- DILĀWAR JANG** (P. Brave in battle), title of (David) Scott, Jagannāth Rām, Khān Bahādur Khān and Muḥammad Taqī Khān.
- DILĀWAR JANG**, grandson of Khiradmand Khān, 69, 267; 71, 205; 72, 250; 74, 150.
- DILĀWAR KHĀN**, *Shams al-da'ulah*, Bahādur, Wazīr and Madār al-mahāmm of Sher Dil Khān of Afghanistan, 73, 241, 314; 76, 174, 243.
- DILĀWAR SINGH**, RĀJA, see Dulār Singh.
- DIL DILÉR KHĀN. NAWWĀB**, *Dilēr al-da'ulah*, *Dilāwar al-mulk Khān-i A'zam*, Bahādur, Dilēr Jang, brother of Dilēr Himmat Khān, Muzaffar Jang, of Farrukhabad; (appointed Nō'ib of the Nawwāb by Lord Cornwallis in December 1786; relinquished his office in December 1787; lived at Benares on a monthly pension of Rs. 2,000 p.m.)¹, 69, 169; 71, 205; 72, 252, 253; 74, 147.
- , son of, see Muḥammad 'Alī Khān.
- , wife of, see 'Umdah Begam.
- DILÉR AL-DAULAH** (A. Gallant noble of the empire), title of Dil Dilēr Khān of Farrukhabad.
- DILÉR 'ALĪ MIR**, Wakīl of Sheo Nārāyan Singh, Bābū, of Benares, 69, 66; 72, 30; had jāgīr at Agra, 73, 170; 74, 458; 76, 117.
- DILÉR HIMMAT KHĀN, NAWWĀB**, *Amīr al-da'ulāh*, Bahādur, Muzaffar Jang (son of Ahmad Khān Bangash; succeeded as Chief of Farrukhabad in 1771; received the title of Muzaffar Jang from Shāh 'Ālam II; died on 22 October 1796)², 71, 267.
- , brother of, see Dil Dilēr Khān.
- , wife of, see Umrāo Begam.
- DILÉR KHĀN, NAWWĀB**, Bahādur, Dilēr Jang, alias Abul-Khayr Khān, Ra'īs of Savanur, Bankapur, *Ilāqadār* of Poona; 69, 131, 253.
- DILÉR JANG** (P. Brave in battle), title of 'Abd al-Samad Khān of Machhli Bandar, Babar 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad, Barkhurdār Khān of Broach, Bhagwant Singh of Dholpur; Daulat Singh of Patna, Dil Dilēr Khān of Farrukhabad; Dilēr Khān of Savanur, Bankapur; Kīrat Singh, of Dholpur; Scott, Col. D., and Sharaf 'Alī Khān of Lucknow.
- DILIP SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA**, Chief of Lahore; (youngest son of Ranjīt Singh, by Rānī Jindan; proclaimed ruler of Lahore in September 1843; deposed on 29 March 1848, when Lahore was annexed to the British Empire)³, 72, 300; 74, 77; 75, 42.

¹ C. P. C., VII, 1077, 2n.

² Ibid., 7, 9n.

³ Syad Muḥammad Latīf, *Lahore, Its History*, (Lahore, 1892), p 83.

- DIL JĀN, *NAWWĀB*, see *Sharaf al-dīn 'Alī Khān* of *Murshidabad*.
- DINAJPUR, (alsocalled Pinjra, formerly town and district in Bengal).
 —, *Mahārānī* of, see *Saraswatī*.
 —, *Nā'ib* of, see *Jānkī Rām Singh*.
 —, *Zamīndār*s of, see *Baijnāth*, *Banwārī Lāl* and *Radhā Nāth*.
- DINĀ NĀTH, *DIWĀN*, (was made *Diwān* in 1838 by *Ranjīt Singh* of *Lahore*; served *Kharak Singh*, *Nau Nihāl Singh* and *Dīlīp Singh* in the same position)¹, 72, 298; *Sir Frederick Currie's* letter dated 14 June 1847 to, 74, 79.
- DINĀ NĀTH UPADDHAYA, *Wakīl* of the ruler of *Nepal*, 69, 82.
- DIN DAYĀL, *LĀLA*, *Wakīl* of *Rām Chand Sāhū* and *Mukand Lāl Sāhū* of *Benares*, 69, 332; 72, 31; 74, 456; *gumāshṭa* in the *Kothī* of *Rām Chand Sāhū*, 73, 164; 76, 111.
- DIN MUHAMMAD KHĀN, *Sardār* of *Karkheh* (in *Iran*), 73, 6; 74, 27.
- DIVĀKAR PANDIT, (also called *Divākar Pant* and *Divākar Rāo*, *Minister* of *Madhojī Bhonsla* of *Nagpur*, died in 1781)², 69, 157.
 —, nephew of, see *Balwant Rāo Vishnu*.
- DIVENDRA SINGH, *RĀJA*, *Chief* of *Nabha* (22 May 1840-1865), 72, 293; 74, 85.
- DIWĀN SINGH, *RĀJA*, *Chief* of *Cherrapunji*, letter dated 16 July 1829 addressed to; 73, 75; 76, 34.
- DOST MUHAMMAD KHĀN, ruler of *Afghanistan* (1833-8 May 1839; 1842—9 June 1863), 73, 11, 313; 76, 241.
 —, brother of, see *Jabbār Khān*.
 —, son of, see *Akbar Khān*.
- DOWDESWELL, GEORGE, *Acting Governor-General* of *Fort William* in the absence of *Lord Hastings* in 1818, 74, 34.
- DRAKE, R., *Governor* of *Bengal*, 1756; 74, 31.
- DUBE MANI KISHAN, see *Mani Krishnā Dube*.
- DUJANA, (State in *Punjab*, after 1947 merged in *Punjab*), now in *Haryana*.
 —, *Chiefs* of, see (Muhammad) 'Abd al-Samad Khān, (Muhammad) Dunde Khān, (Muhammad) Hasan 'Alī Khān and (Muhammad) Sa'adat 'Alī Khān.
 —, members of the House of, see Ghulām Muhammad Khān and Ranmast Khān.
 —, *Wakīl* of the *Chief* of, see *Jai Singh Rāy, Lālā*.
- DULĀR SINGH, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, *Zamīndār* in the vicinity of *Purnea*; died in August 1820³, 69, 216, 306; 71, 200; 72, 49; 73, 40; 74, 431; 76, 7, 46.
 —, son of, see *Bedānand Singh*.

¹ Gupta, *op. cit.*, p 29, 30n.

² C. P. C., VI, no 285.

³ In *Alqābnāma*, Vol. 76, p 46, *Dilāwar Singh* is probably a clerical error. The real name seems to be *Dulār Singh*.

DULE SINGH, *RĀJA*, Chief of Sailana, 74, 354.

DULHAN BEGAM of Muṣhidābad, 69, 93, 94, 230; wife of *Sirāj al-daulah*, *Nawwāb*, 71, 202.

DULIA (?), *see* under Partappgarh.

DUNCAN, JONATHAN, *Mumtāz al-daulah*, *Amīn-al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Ghaṣanfar Jang*, (Governor of Bombay, 27 December 1795; died on 1 August 1811)¹, 69, 28, 191, 198.

DUNDE KHAN, *see* Muḥammad Dundē *Khān*.

DUNGARPUR, (State in Rajputana, district of Rajasthan after 1956).

—, Chiefs of, *see* Dalpat Singh, Jaswant Singh and Udai Singh.

DUNGAR SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA*, (*Rāj Rājeśwar*, *Shrīmān*), *Bahādur*, adopted son and successor of Sardār Singh; ruled Bikaner from May 1872 to 1887; 74, 10.

DURGĀ BĀ'Ī, grandmother of the Peshwā Mādhav Rāo Nārāyan of Poona, 69, 132.

DURGĀ DATT OJHĀ, *Murshid* of the Chief of Jaipur, 69, 337.

DURGĀ MĀNIKYA, *RĀJA*, ascended the *gaddī* of Tipperah (Tripura) on 18 October 1809; 69, 84, 223, 325; 72, 137; 74, 295.

DURGĀ PRASĀD, *RĀJA*, *Zamīndār* of Sachendi (Kanpur); (1837), 75, 33.

DURJAN SĀL, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, Chief of Raghugarh (1811), 69, 182, 349; 71, 206; 72, 272; 73, 284; 74, 99; 76, 211.

DUSHT DAMAN SINGH, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, *Zamīndār* of Sursand (son of *Srī Krishnā Singh*; succeeded to the *Zamīndārī* of Sheohar; received the title of *Rāja Bahādur* from Lord Moira in 1816; died in 1820)², 69, 233, 237, 71, 203; 73, 139

—, son of, *see* Raghunandan Singh.

DWARAWADI, *see* Tharrawaddy.

DWĀRAKĀ DĀS, brother of Manohar Dās and Motī Chand, bankers of Benares; 69, 103, 105, 333; 71, 169, 204; 73, 166; 76, 113.

—, wife of, *see* *Shitlā Bahū*

E

EAST, LORD, 69, 207

EDMONSTONE, (SIR) GEORGE FREDRICK, (son of Neil Benjamin Edmonstone)³, Secretary to Government and with the Governor-General at Jahana-bad Camp, 2 February 1858; Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, 19 January 1859—27 February 1863, died 24 September, 1864⁴, 76, 93.

¹ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, p 15.

² Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 499.

³⁻⁴ Buckland, *op. cit.*, pp 131-32.

EDMONSTONE, NEIL BENJAMIN, *Ihtishām al-daulah, Muhtasham al-mulk, Bahādur, Hashmat Jang*, (1765-1841), Persian Translator, 69, 22, 191, 198, 208; Vice-President of the Council of the Governor-General, and Deputy Governor of Fort William, Bengal, (in 1814 and 1817, during the absence of Lord Hasitngs), 74, 34.

EDWARDS, W., Under Secretary (1845), 73, 244¹, 250; 76, 181.

EGYPT or MISR, a country in North East Africa.

—, *Pāshās* of, see Ibrāhīm ‘Alī and Muḥammad ‘Alī.

—, *Wakīl-i-tijārat* of the Pāshā of, see Hasan Āghā.

ELGIN and KINCARDINE, (J. BRUCE), 8th Earl of, (K.T., P.C., G.C.B., H.E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of, Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 12 March 1862 to 20 November 1863)², 74, 35.

ELLENBOROUGH, BARON, Governor-General of India (28 February 1842—15 June 1844), 74, 34.

ELLICHPUR, former District in Berar.

—, Governor of, see Muḥammad Ṣalābat Khān.

ELLIOT, SIR HENRY MIERS (1808-1853), Foreign Secretary (1847); 73, 286; 76, 135.

ELPHINSTONE, (HON. MOUNTSTUART), *BAHĀDUR*, (Governor of Bombay: 1 November 1819-1 November 1827), 69, 290; 71, 242.

ELVIS (sic.), MAJOR, Resident at Rajputana (1835); 73, 21.

ELVIS, (sic.), EDWARD, *Mubārīz al-daulah, Ghazanfar al-mulk, Bahādur, ‘Alī Jang*, 69, 191.

ETAWAH, District in Uttar Pradesh.

—, Governor of, see Almās ‘Alī Khān.

—, *Zamīndār* of Baharpur in, see Chandan Singh.

—, *Zamīndār* of Bishangarh in, see Udai Rāj.

F

FAKHR AL-DAULAH (A. Pride of the empire), title of Ahmad Bakhsh Khān, Shāh Mir Khān, Shams al-dīn Ahmad Khān and Thomas Pattle.

FAKHR AL-DĪN AHMAD, MAULAWĪ, alias Maulawī Buddan of Lucknow, 69, 108, 344.

FAKHR AL-DĪN AHMAD KHĀN alias Muḥammad Ja‘far, Mirzā, of Lucknow, 69, 345; 73, 196; 76, 141.

FAKHR AL-MULK (A. Pride of the dominion), title of Muḥammad Rīzā, Khān:

¹ In *Alqābnūma* Vol. 73, p 244, the name given is Edwards which appears to be a clerical error.

² *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, (Calcutta, 1921), p 4.

FAKHR AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, wife of Shigfta Bakht, Mirzā, of Delhi; residing at Benares, 69, 185, 280; 71, 85; 72, 213; 75, 35.

FAKHR AL-TUJJAR (A. Pride of merchants), title of Karbalā'i Muhammad Khān, Āgha, of Calcutta.

FARIDABAD, town in Delhi District, now in Haryana.

——, Holder of the *mahāl* of, see Anurudh Singh.

FARID AL-DĪN, Mirzā, of Delhi, 75, 48.

FARIDKOT, Sikh State in Punjab, now a *tahsīl* in Bhatinda District.

——, Chiefs of, see Bikram Singh and Wazir Singh.

FARIDŪN JĀH (P. In dignity Faridūn, the celebrated King of Iran), title of Manṣūr 'Alī Khān, Sayyid.

ARKHUNDA 'ALĪ KHĀN, MIR, NAWWĀB, Āṣaf Jāh, Muzaffar al-mamālik Nizām al-mulk, Nizām al-daulah, Bahādur Path Jang (son of Sikandar Jāh Chief of Hyderabad (21 May 1829-11 March 1857), 72, 98; died 16 May 1857 74, 255.

FARMĀN-I FARMĀ and *Sipah Sālār* of Shanshi and Kansu, letter dated 30 May 1885 to; 74, 398.

FARRUKHABAD, District in U. P. (ceded on 4 June 1802 by Imdād Husayn Khān, to the British).¹

——, Begams of the ruling family of, see Bannī Begam *alias* Nawwāb Begam, Mumtāz Mahal, Sarfarāz Mahal, Sultān 'Āliya Begam, 'Umdah Begam, Umrāo Begam, and Wilāyatī Begam.

——, Chiefs and members of the ruling family of, see Dilāwar Jang, Dil Dilēr Khān, Dilēr Himmat Khān, Imdād Husayn Khān, Khādim Husayn Khān, Khiradmand Khān, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Dānishmand Khān, Muḥammad Sa'adatmand Khān, Muḥammad Sarbaland Khān and Tajammul Husayn Khān.

——, Deputy Collector of, see 'Abd al-Rahmān Khān,

——, *Kārkun* in the *Sarkār* of, see Dalpat Rāy.

——, *Munshis* in the *Sarkār* of, see Aḥmad Bakhs Khān and Bīr Bhān.

FARRUKHNAGAR, town in Gurgaon District, Haryana.

——, Chiefs of, see Muḥammad 'Isā Khān and Muḥammad Muzaffar Khān.

FARRUKH-SIYAR (MUHAMMAD), emperor of Delhi (9 January 1713—16 May 1719)², son of 'Azīm al-Shān; Muḥkam Singh subjugated the Deccan in the reign of, 71, 152.

FARZAND-I ARJMAND (P. Beloved and Faithful son), title of Malhār Rāo Holkar.

¹ D'cruz, *op. cit.*, p 89.

² Beale, *op. cit.*, p 88.

- FARZAND-I-'AZĪZA** (P. Beloved and faithful daughter), title of Zeb al-nisā' Begam Samrū of Sardhana.
- FARZAND-I DILBAND** (P. Beloved and trusted son), title of Swarūp Singh, Chief of Jind.
- FARZAND-I KHĀṢ** (P. favourite son), title of Nerendra Singh, Chief of Patiala.
- FARZAND-KHĀN BAHĀDUR** (P. Beloved and the brave son), title of Imdād Husayn Khān, Karīm Qulī Khān and Khādim Husayn Khān.
- FATEHGARH**, (in Kishangarh).
——, *Jāgīrdār* of, see Chānd Singh.
- FATH'ALĪ KHĀN**, son of Fayz Allah Khān, Chief of Rampur, 69, 165, 266, 339; 71, 85; 72, 262; 73, 228; 74, 136; 75, 30; 76, 164.
- FATH'ALĪ KHĀN, SAYYID, BAHĀDUR**, brother of Murtazā Khān alias Mir Saidu of Murshidabad, 69, 95; 71, 84.
- FATH'ALĪ SHĀH**, King of Iran (1797-1834), 69, 8, 38, 290; 71, 88, 112; 72, 329, 330; 74, 36.
——, elder son and heir-apparent of, see 'Abbās Mirzā.
——, son of, see Muḥammad Walī Mirzā.
- FATH ALLAH BEG KHĀN BAHĀDUR**, (pensioner, *jāgīrdār* of Hathin); got Rs. 5,000 annually on recommendation of Aḥmad Bakhsh Khān, 69, 16, 181, 276; 71, 85; 72, 278; 74, 97; 75, 52.
- FATH ALLAH KHĀN, MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR**, son of Lutf 'Alī Shāh and brother-in-law of 'Abbās Mirzā of Iran, 73, 309, 310; 76, 237, 238.
- FATH CHAND, BĀBŪ**, *Sāhū* of Benares, 69, 333, 73, 166; 76, 113.
- FATH HAYDAR**, eldest son of Tipū Sultān of Mysore, 69, 148, 255; 71, 84; 72, 132; 74, 300.
- FATH JANG**. (P. Victorious in battle), title of, Akbar 'Alī Khān, Almās 'Alī Khān, Parkhunda 'Alī Khān, Gerard Lake, Lord, and Tahniyat 'Alī Khān.
- FATH JANG**, Prince, son of Shujā'al-mulk, Shāh of Afghanistan, letter dated 5 December 1843 from Mr. Hamilton to, 75, 4.
- FATH KHĀN**, see Fath Muḥammad Khān of Afghanistan.
- FATH MUḤAMMAD** of—, 69, 144.
- FATH MUḤAMMAD, SHAYKH**, brother of Muḥammad Wā'iz, *jāgīrdār* of Maulūd (Malad/Mulvad), 69, 251, 309; 73, 51; 76, 17.
- FATH MUḤAMMAD KHĀN¹, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR**, son of Muḥammad Bahāwal Khān; ousted his younger brother Sa'adat Yār Khān and succeeded to the *gaddī* of Bahawalpur; (died in 1858), 72, 312; 74, 61.
- FATH MUḤAMMAD KHĀN**, *Wazīr-i-A'zam* of Muḥmūd Shāh, Amīr of Afghanistan (1814), 69, 9, 188, 291; 71, 88, 111, 155; 72, 316; 74, 55, 56².

¹ His original name appears to be Hājji Khān, see Massy, *op. cit.*, II, pp 475, 477.

² In *Alqānōma* Vol. 76, p 56, only Fath Khān is given which seems to be an omission of the scribe.

FATH NARAYAN SINGH, *RĀJA*, *Zamīndār* of Deonagar (?) (Sambhalpur), 69, 154, 258; 71, 84; 72, 115; 74, 252, 326.

— son of, see Ghanshyām Singh, *Rāja*.

FATH PRAKĀSH, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, Chief of Nahan, Sirmur, (21 September 1815, died 1850); son of Karam Prakāsh, 69, 82, 222; 71, 84; 72, 196, 292; 73, 296; 74, 89, 217; 75, 11; 76, 224.

FATH SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA-DHIRĀJ*, *Mahārānā*, *Bahādur*, adopted son and successor of Sajjan Singh; ruled Udaipur (ascended the *gaddī* in 1885), 74, 5.

FATH SINGH, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, Chief of Jind (1819-22), son and successor of Bhāg Singh, 71, 87, 172, 262.

FATH SINGH, *RĀJA*, Chief of Khetri; (died in 1870), 74, 114; 76, 212.

FATH SINGH AHLUWĀLI, *SARDĀR*, Sikh Chief of Kapurthala (1801-36); (son and successor of Bhāg Singh), 72, 297; 73, 223; 74, 80.

— son of, see Nihāl Singh.

FĀTIMA BEGAM, *alias* BEGAM *SAHLBA*, wife of Ahmad 'Alī *Khān*, *Shams al-daulah*, of Lucknow; migrated to Benares, 73, 174, 189; 76, 120, 135; died in 1832, 74, 200.

FĀTIMA-SULTĀN BEGAM and ZEB AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, q.v., daughters of Najaf *Khān*, 69, 185, 280; 71, 85; 72, 275; 74, 116.

FAUJDĀR MUHAMMAD *KHĀN*, *MIYĀN*, brother of Sikandar Begam of Bhopal, 73, 209; 76, 149.

FAUJ SINGH, *KUNWAR*, uncle of Anurudh Singh of Ballabgarh, 69, 184, 279; 71, 85; 72, 277; 74, 98.

FAYZ 'ALĪ *KHĀN*, Commander-in-Chief of Jaipur, 76, 192.

FAYZ 'ALĪ *KHĀN*, *Asad al-daulah*, *Mumtāz al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Hizab Jang*, son of Fayz Muhammad *Khān*; (succeeded to the chiefship of Jhajjar 16 October 1835)¹; died on 12 September 1849, 72, 286; 73, 281; 74, 105; 76, 208.

— son of, see 'Abd al-Rahmān *Khān*.

—, *Wakīl* of, see Ganesh Dās, *Pandit*.

FAYZ AL-KARIM, the, ship.

—, Captain of, see Sulaymān Hātif, *Shaykh*.

FAYZ ALLAH, *QĀZĪ*, *Musāhib* of Tīmūr *Shāh*, ruler of Afghanistan, 69, 188; 71, 87; 72, 315; 74, 57.

FAYZ ALLAH BEG *KHĀN*, *Ashraf al-daulah*, *Bahādur*, *Suhrāb Jang*; got Pargana Hathin and Rs. 5,000 annually for life on recommendation of Ahmad Bakhsh *Khān* q.v., 69, 16, 182, 276; 71, 86; 72, 4; 74, 495.

¹ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 84.

FAYZ ALLAH KHĀN, *Bahādur, Musta'idd Jang*, second son of 'Alī Muḥammad Khān, the Rohilla Chief; (born in 1733; founded the State of Rampur; died in 1793)¹, 69, 167, 340; 71, 279; 72, 260; 74, 136.

—, grandson of see Ahmad 'Alī Khān.

—, *Munshi* of, see Mauji Lāl.

—, sister of, 69, 167, 340; 71, 8; 72, 261; 73, 230; 74, 133.

—, sons of, see Fath 'Alī Khān, Ghulām Muḥammad Khān, Karīm Allah Khān and Muḥammad 'Alī Khān.

FAYZ AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, (widow of Ikrām al-daulah, the younger brother of Sirāj al-daulah, *Nawwāb* of Bengal)²; 69, 231.

—, son of, see, *Mu'taman al-mulk*.

FAYZ AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, *alias* WĀLIDAH BEGAM, (chief widow of Mubārak 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad)³, 69, 94, 323; 72, 21, 156; 74, 270, 469; died on 30 December 1820, 71, 274.

FAYZ BEG, MIRZĀ, *Wakīl* of the Chief of Patiala, 75, 56.

FAYZ DĪN KHĀN MANDAL, got Tikri (?) etc. comprising 12½ villages in perpetuity in lieu of his distinguished services under Lord Lake, 69, 17; 72, 4; 74, 495.

FAYZ MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, Chief of Bhopal, (1742-70), 69, 142, 250, 252, 302.

—, son of, see Wazīr Muḥammad Khān.

FAYZ MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, *Asad al-daulah, Muntāz al-mulk, Bahādur, Hizabr Jang*, son and successor of Najābat 'Alī Khān to the chiefship of Jhajjar; (died 16 October 1835)⁴, 69, 26, 61, 164, 279, 349; 71, 86; 72, 48, 286; 74, 105, 107, 433.

—, *Wakīl* of, see Ganesh Dās, *Pandit*.

FAYZ TALAB KHĀN, (son of Alif Khān and brother-in-law, gaining side, of Najābat 'Alī Khān); left service of Gen. Perron, joined Lord Lake who awarded Pataudi in *jāgīr* in perpetuity on condition of supplying 400 horse, 69, 18, 181, 276; 71, 86; 72, 5; 73, 280; 74, 493; 76, 207.

—, son of, see Muḥammad Akbar 'Alī Khān.

FAZĪLAT AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, (wife of *Nawwāb* Mirān, eldest son of Mīr Jā'far)⁵, mother of Mīr Murtazā Khān of Murshidabad, 69, 94, 231.

FAZL 'ALĪ KHĀN BAHĀDUR of (?), 69, 70.

FAZL 'ALĪ KHĀN, SAYYID, BAHĀDUR, son of Khādim Husayn Khān (of Murshidabad ?), 69, 317, 322; 73, 104; 76, 58.

FAZL 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, Sayyid. 'Umdat al-umārā', Madār al-mahāmm I'timād al-daulah, Ziyā' al-mulk, Bahādur, Suhrāb Jang, (Prime minister of the Nawwāb Wazīr, later King, of Avadh), 73, 201; 76, 144.

¹ C.P.C. VII, p 4, 7n.

² C.P.C., X, 71, 2n.

³ J. H. T. Walsh, *A History of Murshidabad District*. (London, 1902), p 188.

⁴ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 84.

⁵ C.P.C. VIII, p 646. In.

- FIL JANG** (P. Elephant in battle), title of Muḥammad Taqī Khān, *Mirzā*.
- FIROZPUR-JHIRKA**, *Pargana* in District Gurgaon, was granted to Aḥmad Bakhsh Khān by Lord Lake, 69, 17, 181, 182 ; 72, 3 ; 74, 494.
- FIRUZ JANG** (P. Victorious in battle), title of, Babar 'Alī Khān, *Sayyid*; Charles Warre Malet; Mahdī Hasan Khān; Mubārak 'Alī Khān, *Sayyid*; Muḥammad Ashraf Khān; Muḥammad Ghāzī al-dīn Khān; William Augustus Brooke and Zayn al-dīn 'Alī Khān.
- FORSTER**, J., Governor of Bengal (1746), 74, 31.
- FRASER**, SAMAN (SIMON ?), 73, 100.
- FRASER**, WILLIAM, Resident at Delhi, (1830-35), was murdered by Shams al-dīn Aḥmad Khān of Loharu on 22 March 1835¹; 72, 287 ; 74, 106.
- FREEKE**, MR., Governor of Bengal in 1733², 74, 31.
- FYTOHE**, (W.), Governor of Bengal (1748), 74, 31.
- FYZABAD**, district in Uttar Pradesh.
- , bankers of, see Behārī Lāl, Shāh; Govind Lāl, Shāh; Makkhan Lāl, *Lālā*; and Raghubar Dayāl, Shāh.

G

- GADWAL**, town in Reiohur District.
- , *Zamīndār* of, see Muḥammad Husayn Khān.
- GAIKWĀR** (dynastic title of the Chiefs of Baroda).
- GAINDĀ SINGH**, (probably an officer in the *Sarkār* of Kashmir), 73, 306 ; 76, 233.
- GAJA RĀJA BĀ'Ī**, grand-daughter of Baijā Bā'ī of Gwalior (February 1844), 72, 104 ; 74, 345.
- GAJ BĀ'Ī**, *MAHĀRĀNĪ SRĪ*, wife of Har Bakhsh Pāl, Chief of Karauli, letter dated 6 June 1840 from Mr. Thomason to ; 75, 24.
- GAJPAT SINGH**, (founder of the Sikh State of Jind; died in 1789), 69, 162, 262 ; 71, 66 ; 72, 296 ; 74, 82.
- GAJ RĀJ MISR**, (son of Ganpat Misr, *Rāj Gurū* or chief spiritual guide or Instructor of the ruler of Nepal. This office has been hereditary in the family of)⁴, 69, 103, 330 ; 73, 155 ; 76, 104.
- GAJ RĀJ SINGH**, THĀPĀ, *Wakīl* of the ruler of Nepal from January to December 1862, 76, 106.
- GAJ SINGH**, *Mahārāja*, *Bahādur*, Chief of Bikaner (1745-88), 69, 137, 241.
- , son and successor of, see Sūrat Singh.

¹ Buckland, *op. cit.*, pp 155-56.

² *Handbook of the Bengal Presidency*, *op. cit.*, p 15.

³ *C.P.C.* IX, nos 302, 1092.

⁴ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol, 129, p 91.

GAJ SINGH, *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj Mahārāwal, Bahādur*, son¹ of Mūl Rāj; rule in Jaismalmer, (1820-46); died on 29 June 1846, 69, 134, 240; 71, 65; 73, 22; 74, 14.

——, adopted son of, see Ranjīt Singh.

GAMBHIR SINGH, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, (son of Jai Singh); ruled Manipur (1826--January 1834), 71, 58; 72, 139; 74, 292.

GANESH DĀS, PANDIT, *Wakīl* of Najābat 'Alī Khān, 69, 184, 349, Fayz Muḥammad Khān, 71, 66; Fayz 'Alī Khān of Jhajjar, 73, 281; 74, 105; 76, 208.

GANESHI LĀL, MUNSHI, in Central India (which after 1956, merged in the State of Madhya Pradesh), 76, 153.

GANESH RĀO, (RĀO), (had in his possession village Ghaibipur in *Pargana* Saidpur, District Ghazipur)²; 69, 104, 236, 333.

GANGĀ DĀS, son of Khem Chand of Allahabad, 73, 176; 76, 121.

GANGĀ DHAR, RĀY, *Nā'ib Dīwān-i-Nizāmat* Murhsidedad (*Dīwān-i-Nizāmat* from 1821 to 1831),³ 69, 228, 320; 71, 58; 72, 46; 73, 113; 74, 283.

GANGĀ DHAR GOVIND (or **GANGĀ DHAR PANDIT**), *Sardār* of Kalpi (in Jalaun), 69, 142; brother of Bālājī Govind, (and father of Govind Rāo, Nānha)⁴, 71, 62.

GANGĀ DHAR RĀO, RĀO, Chief of Jhansi (1838 till death in March 1853)⁵; brother of Rām Chandra Rāo, 72, 217, 232; 74, 174, 195; 75, 61.

GANGĀ GOVIND SINGH, *Dīwān*, of Calcutta, (*Dīwān* of Calcutta Committee of Revenue)⁶; 69, 86.

GANPAT RĀO BHAIYĀ (sic), *RĀO*, brother of Shreimant Bā'ī Sāhibā (Rukmā Bā'ī)⁷; *Ta'alluqadār* of *Pargana* Jaisinghnagar, (Saugor) 1841; 73, 209; 75, 31; 76, 151.

GANPAT RĀO GAIKWĀR, son and successor of Sāyājī Rāo 11; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Baroda in December 1847; (died in 1856), 72, 76.

GANPAT RĀO PHANSIYĀ, envoy and relation of Harī Rāo Holkar of Indore; condolence letter dated 12 October 1836 to, 73, 72; 76, 32.

GARHANI (sic), the *pargana* of, 'Izzat 'Alī Khān, Ishāq Khān and Muḥammadi Khān, obtained in exchange of Muzaffarnagar, 74, 495.

GARHWAL, (District in Kumaun Division, Uttar Pradesh).

——, Chief of, see Pradyuman Sāh.

¹ Gaj Singh was the grandson of Mūl Rāj, see *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana* (Calcutta, 1908), p 210.

² C.P.C. VII, 1023.

³ P. C. Majumdār, *op. cit.*, p 308.

⁴ *Form. Dept. Misc. Vol. 130*, p 38

⁵ D. L. Drake Brockman, *Jhansi—A Gazetteer*, XXIII, (Allahabad, 1909), p 204.

⁶ C.P.C. X, 690.

⁷ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 28.

- GAUHAR ĀRĀ BEGAM, (daughter of Muḥammad Rizā' Khān); sister of (Muḥammad Taqī Khān) *Dilāwar Jang* of Murshidabad, 69, 322; 73, 103; 76, 56.
- GAUHAR BEGAM, better known as Qudsia Begam of Bhopal, (wife of Nāzar Muḥammad Khān. She became regent of Muṇir Muḥammad Khān and Jahāngir Muḥammad Khān; after 1835, she lived in retirement)¹; 73, 209.
- GAURIHAR, (petty state in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, merged in Madhya Pradesh after 1956).
- —, *Jāgirdār* of, see Rudra Singh, *Rājdhār*.
- GAUTAMA BĀ'Ī of Indore, 74, 352.
- GAYĀ PRASĀD, LĀLĀ, *Mukhtār* of Rājendra Kishor of Bettiah, 74, 246.
- GHAḤFŪR KHĀN'S wife, *Mukhtār* of, see Mu'īn al-dīn, *Maulawī*.
- GHĀLIB bin MUSĀ'ID, *Sharif* of Mecca, 69, 34; 71, 89, 90, 91; 72, 52; 74, 429.
- —, son of, see 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib.
- GHĀLIB 'ALĪ KHĀN, *MIR MUNSHĪ*, *jāgirdār* in Delhi, 69, 15.
- GHĀLIB 'ALĪ KHĀN, *SAYYID*², *BAHĀDUR*, *Amīn* and *tahwīldār* in the *Nizāmat* at Murshidabad, 69, 228, 304, 320; 71, 89; 72, 146; 73, 113; 74, 283; 76, 67.
- GHĀLIB JANG (P. Triumphant in battle), title of Edward Evans, Edward Otto Ives, Imḍād Ḥusayn Khān, Khādim Ḥusayn Khān and Ramāzān 'Alī Khān.
- GHANSHYĀM SINGH, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, son of Fath Nārāyan Singh *Zamīndār* of Deonagar, 69, 154, 258, 327; 71, 57, 59, 271; 72, 115, 168; 73, 139; 74, 252, 326; 76, 89.
- —, *Dīwān* of, see Akbar Khān.
- GHAUS MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *BAHĀDUR*, (son of Ghafūr Khān), Chief of Jaora (from 1825, died April 1865)³, 74, 354.
- GHAZANFAR AL-DAULAH (A Lion of the empire), title of Imḍād Ḥusayn Khān and Khādim Ḥusayn Khān.
- GHAZANFAR AL-MULK (A. Lion of the State), title of Edward Evans.
- GHAZANFAR JANG (P. Lion of battle), title of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, Hidāyat 'Alī Khān, Jonathan Duncan, Khālil Allah Khān, and Muḥammad 'Alī Khān.

¹ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 86.

² In *Alqābnāma*, Vol. 69, p 304, *Mīr* is written.

³ *Memoranda on the Indian States*, (Delhi, 1940), p 94.

GHĀZĪ AL-DĪN HAYDAR KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Wazir al-mamālik, Rif'at al-daulah, Rafi' al-mulk, Bahādur, Shahāmat Jang*, also *Abul Muzaffar Mu'izz al-dīn Shāh-i Zamān, Pādshāh-i Avadh*, son of Ša'adat 'Alī Khān; (succeeded his father as *Nawwāb Wazir* on 11 July 1814; assumed, with the concurrence of the Company, the regal dignity of the *Shāh* on 9 October 1819, when he adopted the later titles given above; died on 19 October 1827)¹, 69, 109, 175, 180, 196, 275, 276, 278, 298, 300, 348; 71, 92, 130; 73, 204; 74, 441; 76, 146.

GHĀZĪ AL-DĪN KHĀN (III), NAWWĀB, (*Amir al-umarā'*)², '*Imād al-mulk*' (was the son of Ghāzī al-dīn Khān II; was appointed *Amir al-umarā'* by Aḥmad Shāh; became *wazir* and blinded Aḥmad Shāh; minister of 'Ālamgīr II whom he assassinated. About 1784, the *Peshwā* gave him *jāgīr* of 52 villages near Kalpi)³; his successors were the Chiefs of Baoni.

—, son of, see Chin Qilich Khān of Baoni.

—, grandson of, see *Nāzim al-daulah Amir al-mulk* of Baoni.

GHĀZĪ AL-DĪN KHĀN, NAWWĀB, of Dacca, see Muḥammad Ghāzī al-dīn Khān.

GHORIYĀN, people of the dynasty of Ghor.

—, *Hākim* of, see Sher Muḥammad Khān.

GHULĀM AḤMAD, *Qāzī* of the city of Bareilly, 73, 38; 75, 39; 76, 5.

GHULĀM 'ALĪ, NAWWĀB, of Rasapagla (sic) letter dated 3 August 1840 from Henry Torrens to; 73, 99; 76, 53.

GHULĀM 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, (son of Raḥmat Khān)⁴, brother and successor of Bahādur Jang Khān and Ghulām Rasūl Khān, *Ra'īs* of *Kunjpora*; (succeeded on 2 August 1838)⁵, 75, 21, 22, 52.

GHULĀM 'ALĪ KHĀN, SAYYID, BAHĀDUR, son of Qāsim 'Alī Khān of Avadh, 69, 193; official in the *Sarkār* of the *Nawwāb Wazir*, 69, 347; 73, 191; 76, 13.

GHULĀM 'ALĪ KHĀN, SAYYID, ŠĀHIB, MUNSHĪ, of Benares, 69, 332.

GHULĀM 'ALĪ KHĀN, (MIR), SAYYID, *Wakīl* of Tipū Sultān, 69, 148.

GHULĀM 'ALĪ KHĀN, MIR, NAWWĀB, also known as '*Ināyat Allah Khān Tālpur* and '*Ināyat Khān, Nizām al-mulk, Samṣām al-daulah. Bahādur Hizabr Jang*, Chief of the Tālpurs of Sind, 69, 19, 143, 243, 251, 252; 71, 94; 72, 309; 74, 64, 65; 76, 10.

—, *Wakīl* of, see Sayyid Muḥammad Tabātabā'i, *Mir*.

GHULĀM AŠHRAF KHĀN, son-in-law of the elder brother of *Nawwāb Wālājāh Muḥammad 'Alī Khān*; resident of Gopamau, 69, 126, 248.

GHULĀM GHAUṢ, KHWĀJA, Mir Munshī of Lieut. Governor of Agra (1845), 75, 36.

¹⁻² Beale, *op. cit.*, p 96.

³ Aitkenison, *op. cit.*, V. p 43.

⁴⁻⁵ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 145-146.

- GHULĀM HASAN KHĀN** 'ALIZĀ'I, *NAWWĀB*, C.S.I., (of Lahore), letter dated 10 September 1875 addressed to ; 76, 231.
- GHULĀM HUSAYN KHĀN**, *HAKĪM*, *BAHĀDUR*, *Madār al-mahāmm* of the *Sarkār* of Ahmad 'Alī *Khān* of Rampur, 69, 165, 340 ; 71, 93 ; 72, 258 ; 73, 229 ; 74, 137 ; 76, 165.
- GHULĀM HUSAYN KHĀN**, Historian, resident of Benares, 71, 107 ; 72, 201, 74, 212.
- , nephew of, see 'Alī Akbar *Khān*.
- GHULĀM HUSAYN KHĀN**, *MIR*, *BAHĀDUR*, of (Patna ?), 69, 99.
- GHULĀM HUSAYN KHĀN**, *MIRZĀ*, *Bahādur*, *Sābit Jang*, alias *Mirzā Makhhu* of Murshidabad, 69, 316, 319 ; 73, 101 ; 76, 55, 60.
- GHULĀM HUSAYN KHĀN**, *SHAYKH*, (probably in the service of the East India Company at Calcutta), 69, 282, 317 ; 71, 123 ; 74, 429.
- GHULĀM HUSAYN KHĀN**, *SAYYID*, *BAHĀDUR*, son of Qāsim 'Alī *Khān* of Benares, 69, 193, 333 ; 73, 168 ; 76, 114.
- GHULĀM HUSAYN KHĀN**, *SHAYKH*, informed Arthur Malony on 17 December 1816 about the death of *Hasan*, Governor of *Mocha*, and the succession of *Ṣāliḥ*, 72, 50.
- GHULĀM MUHAMMAD**, *Qāzī* of the city of Bareilly, 75, 39.
- GHULĀM MUHAMMAD GHĀUṢ KHĀN**, *NAWWĀB*, *Amīr al-Hind Wālājāh* 'Umdat al-umarā', *Mukhtār al-mulk*, *Sirāj al-daulah*, *Bahādur*, *Bahādur Jang*, son and successor of *Muḥammad Munawwar Khān*; Chief of Arcot under the regency of his uncle 'Azīm Jāh *Nawwāb Sirāj al-umarā* (1825-42); last titular Chief of Arcot (1842-55), 69, 248 ; 71, 105 ; 72, 92, 93 ; 74, 365, 366 ; 76, 26.
- GHULĀM MUHAMMAD KHĀN** and **DUNDE KHĀN** (q.v.), sons of *Muḥammad* 'Abd al-Ṣamad *Khān*; got 24 villages in *Tappas Bahu* and *Nahar Jhul* (*Pargana* Dadri, near Delhi) in perpetuity; (the former died in 1823 in the lifetime of his father)¹; 69, 18 ; 72, 3 ; 74, 493.
- GHULĀM MUHAMMAD KHĀN**, *NAWWĀB*, *BAHĀDUR*, (younger) son of *Fayz Allah Khān*; (ruled Rampur in 1794; died in 1828 at Nadaun)²; 69, 165, 266 ; 71, 85, 93 ; 72, 260 ; 74, 136.
- , sons of, see 'Abd al-Raḥmān *Khān*, *Hafīz Allah Khān*, *Muḥammad* 'Abd Allah *Khān* and *Muḥammad Sa'id Khān*.
- , wife of, 71, 278.
- GHULĀM MUHAMMAD KHĀN**, *MIR*, ruler of Sind; 69, 143, 251 ; 71, 94 72, 308 ; 74, 66.
- GHULĀM MUHAMMAD KHĀN KABULI**, *SAYYID*, of ———, 69, 70.
- GHULĀM MUḤY AL-DĪN KHĀN**, *NAWWĀB*, (younger son of *Gulsher Khān* by first wife; got one-third of Kunjpura and Indri in 1811³ died in 1841); 73, 274, 277 ; 75, 52 ; 76, 204.

¹ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

² *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, (Allahabad, 1911), p. 95.

³ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp. 144-45, 147.

GHULĀM MUHY AL-DĪN KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Amīr al-umarā' Najīb al-daulah, Bahādur Šābit Jang alias Bhambū Khān*, son of Zābiṭa Khān and grandson of Najīb al-daulah of Najibabad, 69, 164, 264, 339; 71, 93; 72, 37; 73, 225; 74, 143, 448; 76, 162; joined Lord Lake along with his infantry and cavalry; got Haryana; relinquished in exchange of Rs. 5,000 per mensem; (died on 3 October 1843)¹ 72, 3.

——, sons of, see Muḥammad Jalāl al-dīn Khān and Muḥammad Maḥmūd Khān.

GHULĀM MUṢṬAFĀ KHĀN, son of Murtazā Khān (of Palwal)², Delhi, 69, 182, 276; 72, 282; 74, 109.

GHULĀM NABĪ KHĀN of Kunjpura, 73, 274; 76, 201.

GHULĀM NAQSHBAND KHĀN, SAYYID, of Kabul, 69, 70.

GHULĀM RASŪL KHĀN, (son of Gulsher Khān by second wife), brother of Raḥmat Khān of Kunjpura (1840), 75, 22.

GHULĀM RASŪL KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, son of Muḥammad Alif Khān and brother of Muḥammad Munawwar Khān, succeeded the latter as Chief of Kurnool on 24 June 1824; in 1839 was imprisoned due to his insubordination to the British and Kurnool was annexed, 69, 114, 245; 71, 91, 269; 72, 95; 74, 361.

GHULĀM RIZĀ' KHĀN, MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, *birādar-i 'Ilāqī of Hasan Rizā' Khān of Lucknow*, 69, 64, 346; 76, 139.

——, son of, see Aḥmad Rizā' Khān of Lucknow.

GHULĀM SAYYID KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Muṣhīr al-mulk, A'zam al-umarā', Mu'īn al-daulah, Amīr-i A'zam, Bahādur, Suhrāb Jang Aristū Jāh*, (son of Farrukh Nizhād Khān; Mīr Nizām 'Alī Khān of Hyderabad bestowed upon him the titles of *Farzand-i Arjmand* and *Wakīl-u-Mukhtār-i Daulat-i Aṣafīa*, Prime Minister of the Nizām for about 25 years and died in 1804)³, 69, 153; 71, 91.

GINNAUR, see Cannanore.

GIRDHAR DEO NĀRĀYAN⁴, RĀJĀ, *Zamīndār in Thāna of Panchet (in Manbhum District)*; 69, 84, 223; 71, 57; 72, 124; 74, 313.

GIRDHARĪ LĀL, *Dīwān of Rudra Baldeo Singh, Ra'īs of Sarmathra (Dholpur)*, letter dated 20 August 1836 addressed to, 75, 27.

GIRDHARĪ MAL, RĀY, *Nā'ib Dīwān of Munnī Begam in the Nizāmat of Murshidabad*, 69, 65, 89, 228, 320, 323⁵; 71, 7, 58, 59⁶, 89; 72, 19; 73, 112⁷, 114; 74, 471; 76, 68.

GIRDHAR LĀL, RĀY, of Benares, 73, 165; 76, 111.

¹ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 7.

² *Forn Depl't. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 22.

³ *C.P.C.* VIII, p 14.

⁴ According to letter Nos. 636 and 691 of *C.P.C.X.* name of the *Zamīndār* of Panchet is Girdhar Nārāyan Deo.

⁵⁻⁷ Girdharī Lāl is written in Vol. 69, p 323, Vol. 71, p 59 and Vol. 73, p 112 of the *Alqābnāmas*.

- GIRIVAN JODHĀ BIKRAM SĀH, son of Rān Bahādur Sāh; (succeeded his father to the Kingdom of Nepal in 1803; died on 20 November 1816)¹, 69, 82, 83.
- GIRIVĀN JODHBĪR (YUDHVĪR), title of Rājendra Bikram Sāh of Nepal.
- GOHAD, (historic town in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh).
- , Rānā of, see Kirat Singh.
- GOKUL CHAND CHAUBE, *Mutawassil* and *Wakīl* of Nawwāb Sa'ādāt 'Alī Khān, Nawwāb Wazīr of Avadh, 69, 104, 268, 344; 71, 63; 72, 238; 73, 182; 74, 165; 76, 128.
- GOPĀL CHAND, son of Rām Chand Sāhū, *Mahājan* of Benares, 69, 105.
- GOPĀL CHAND CHAUBE, brother of Gokul Chand Chaube of Lucknow, 69, 319.
- GOPĀL DĀS, brother of Bhawānī Dās Sāhū of Benares, 69, 105.
- GOPĀL DĀS SĀH, BĀBŪ, (banker of Benares)², 69, 237; 71, 43.
- , sons of, see Manohar Dās Sāhū and Rām Chand Sāhū.
- GOPĀL RĀO³, son of Appā Śāhib probably of Nagpur; 69, 260; 71, 57; 72, 106; 74, 339.
- GOPĀL RĀO BHĀO, RĀO, *Madār al-mahāmm* of Jhansi, (Principal Officer of Daulat Rāo Sindhia)⁴, 73, 207; 76, 148.
- GOPĀL RĀO RĀM CHANDRA PATWARDHAN, see Gopāl Rāo and Rām Chandra Patwardhan.
- GOPĀL SINGH, KUNWAR, son of Rāj Singh, *Jāgirdār* of Pargana Pali (Ballabgarh), 73, 278; 76, 205.
- GOPĀL SINGH, LĀLĀ, official of the Chief of Dholpur, 76, 176.
- GOPĀL SINGH, RĀJĀ, Chief of Mani Majra, 72, 263; 74, 129.
- , son of, see Hamir Singh.
- GOPĀL SINGH, BAKHSHI, *Mu'tamad-i Sarkār-i* Panna, 73, 216; 76, 157.
- GOPĀMAU, (historic town in Hardoi District, Uttar Pradesh).
- , leading persons residing at, see Ghulām Ashraf Khān, Miqbāh Allāh Khān, Riyāz Allāh Khān, Walī Allāh Khān and Ziyā' Allāh Khān.
- GOPEŚHWAR SINGH, BĀBŪ, uncle of the *Mahārāja* of Darbhanga, letter dated 24 January 1878 in reply to, 76, 84.
- GOPI CHAND, BĀBŪ, son of Uttam Chand and of the daughter of Rājā Baohh-rāj of Benares, 69, 104, 236, 331; 71, 61; 72, 31, 204; 73, 165; 74, 457; 76, 112.
- , son of, see Manohar Dās.
- GOPI MOHAN, THĀKUR, brother of Har Mohan of Calcutta; (son of Darap Nārāyan Thākur; died in 1816)⁵, 69, 319; 73, 96; 76, 49.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 21.

² *C.P.C.* X, Nos. 869 & 1704.

³ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, pp 80—81.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp 130—132.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. 130, p 121.

GORAKHPUR, (district in Uttar Pradesh).

——, Chief of the town of, see Pahlad (Prahlad) Kunwar, Rānī.

GOVARDHAN MITRA, *Dīwān* of Rām Gangā Mānikya, Chief of Tippera, 71, 185; 73, 128; 76, 79.

GOVARDHAN PANDIT of Calcutta, 69, 85.

GOVARDHAN SINGH, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, son of Hamīr Singh, Chief of Mani Majra, 72, 263; 73, 297; 74, 129; 76, 225.

GOVIND CHAND, BĀBŪ, *Gumāshṭa* in the *Kotkī* of Arjunī Nāthjī at Calcutta, 69, 332; 73, 97; 76, 51.

GOVIND CHAND, RĀJA, his wife, 72, 203; 74, 209.

GOVIND CHAND, JAGAT SETH, son of Indar Chand of Murshidabad, (succeeded his father on his death in 1823; Dhana Rām Dhobī was running the mercantile concerns during his minority¹; enjoyed a pension of £ 1,200 a year in recognition of the services rendered to the English by his ancestors)²; 71, 59; 72, 151; 73, 111; 74, 277; 76, 65.

GOVIND CHANDRA NĀRĀYAN, RĀJA, younger brother of Krishnā Chandra, Nārāyan, Chief of Cachar (1813-1830)³, 69, 23, 219, 317; 71, 58, 185, 191; 72, 140; 73, 77; 74, 291; 76, 35.

——, Rānī of, 71, 186.

GOVIND LĀL, SHĀH, Banker of Fyazabad (Avadh), letter in reply dated 21 September 1836 from Mr. Bushby to, 75, 34.

GOVIND JĪT, RĀJA, of Kantit(?), (Mirzapur); 69, 237.

——, nephew of, see Rām Ghulām Singh.

——, wife of, 69, 106, 237.

GOVIND NĀTH SĀHĪ (DEO), *Zamīndār* of Chota Nagpur; (died on 4 July 1822)⁴; 69, 154, 193, 258, 309; 71, 60; 72, 168; 74, 252; 76, 16.

GOVIND⁵ RAGHUNĀTH RĀO, NĀNHA, son of Bālājī Govind, Chief of Kalpi (Jalaun), 69, 65, 142, 250, 335; 71, 62, 193; 72, 36; 74, 449.

GOVIND RĀO, NĀNHA, son of Gangā Dhar Govind, Chief of Jalaun in 1806-7; (died on 28 October 1822)⁶, 69, 3, 315; 76, 152.

——, daughter's daughter of, see Tā'ī Bā'ī.

——, son of, see Raghunāth, Rāo.

GOVIND RĀO, RĀO, adopted son of the widow of Bālā Rāo Govind, Chief of Jalaun (January 1832-January 1840)⁷, 72, 219; 74, 193.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.*, Vol. 130, p 95.

² Walsh, *op. cit.*, p 258.

³ Gait, *op. cit.*, p 419.

⁴ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.*, Vol. 130, p 104.

⁵ In some volumes of *Alqābnāma* Govind Raghunāth Rāo and in others only Raghunāth Rāo is written.

^{6,7} D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 24.

- GOVIND RĀO GAIKWĀR, (second son of Damājī Rāo Gaikwār, who died in 1768; Sāyājī and Govind Rāo ascended the throne of Baroda successively till 1778; Govind Rāo again came to power in 1793 and ruled till 1800)¹, 69, 141, 252.
- GOVIND RĀO MAHĀDEO PATWARDHAN, son of Mādho Rāo Daujī (of Poona), 69, 260; 71, 57; 72, 105; 74, 340.
- GOVIND SAHĀY, *Dīwān*, of Kashmir, letter dated 1 November 1878, to; 76, 233.
- GOVIND SAHĀY, *LĀLĀ*, trusted servant of the Chief of Dholpur, 73, 244; 76, 176.
- GOVIND SINGH, *THĀKUR*, son of Dayā Rām Singh *Thākur* of Hathras (1841), 75, 19, 54.
- GRAHANI (sic), *Pargana* of, (probably somewhere near Delhi, Muḥammadi *Khān*, 'Izzat 'Alī *Khān* and Ishāq *Khān* got, in lieu of Muzaffarnagar, 72, 4.
- GRĀMĪ (GIRĀMĪ) KHĀN, *MIRZĀ*, *Munshī* in the government of the King of Afghanistan at Kabul, 69, 7, 188, 289; 71, 66; 72, 313; 74, 59.
- GUJAR MAL, *RĀJĀ*, of Lucknow (January 1841), 73, 177, 199; 76, 123, 143.
- GULĀB CHAND, *JAGAT INDRA SETH*, (grandson of Fath Chand, son of Mahtāb Rāy, and brother of *Khush-hāl* Chand and Udwant Chand)²; banker of Murshidabad; (died in 1795), 69, 91.
- GULĀB KUNWAR, *RĀNĪ*, wife of *Rāja* Balwant Singh of Benares, 69, 106.
- GULĀB SINGH, *BHĀ'Ī*, Chief of Arnauli (December 1843); (died 1845)³, 75, 10, 45.
- GULĀB SINGH, CAPTAIN, of Lucknow, letter dated 14 July 1859 from Cecil Beadon to; 76, 141.
- GULĀB SINGH, *SARDĀR*, Chief of Buriya (died 1843)⁴, 73, 300; 75, 10, 44; 76, 228.
- GULĀB SINGH, (a Dogra Rajput born in 1788; took up service under Ranjīt Singh of Lahore, who conferred Jammu on him; by the treaty of 16 March 1846, he became the Chief of Jammu and Kashmir; died in 1857)⁵, *Sardār*, 73, 303, *Mahārāja*, 74, 63.
- , son of, see Ranbīr Singh.
- GULSHER KHĀN, Chief of Kunjpura (died in 1804), 69, 276.
- , (eldest) son and successor of, see Rahmat *Khān*.
- GUMĀNĪ RĀM, *SETH*, of Delhi (1841), 73, 286; 76, 213.
- GUMĀN SINGH⁶, *RĀJĀ*, Chief of Khaniadhana (1763-69), 74, 354.

¹ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 17, and C.P.C.X., 980 n.

² Majumdār, *op. cit.*, p 156 and C.P.C. VII, 684, 3n.

³ Griffin and Massy, *op. cit.*, Appendix p 7.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p 16.

⁵ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, Appendix pp 35-37.

⁶ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. 5 (1933), p 365.

GUMĀN SINGH, *RĀJA*, chief in (Bundelkhand), 69, 112; 71, 62; 72, 224; 74, 185.

GUR DĀS, *RĀJA*, probably of Murshidabad; 69, 89.

—, wife of, 69, 89.

GURDASPUR, district in Punjab.

—, Chief of the Kanhaiyā *Misl* in, see Jai Singh Kanhaiyā.

GURRAMKONDA, (ancient fortress in Cuddapah District).

—, *Polīgūr* of, 69, 113, 244.

GURSARAI, (estate in Jhansi District, Uttar Pradesh).

—, Chief of, see Keshav Rāo Dinkar.

GURŪ DATT SINGH, *SARDĀR*, Chief of Ladwa; 69, 161, 261.

—, son of, see Ajit Singh.

GURŪ PRASĀD BOSE¹, *Bābū*, of Calcutta, 73, 96; 76, 50.

GWALIOR, (Salute State in Central India, a district of Madhya Pradesh after 1956).

—, bankers of, see Harī Vilās, Lakhmī Chand, *Seth*; and Manī Rām, *Seth*.

—, brother-in-law of Daulat Rāo Sindhia of, see Jai Singh Rāo Ghatke.

—, Chiefs of, see Dāulat Rāo Sindhia, Jānkojī Rāo Sindhia and Jayājī Rāo Sindhia.

—, father-in-law and Minister of Daulat Rāo Sindhia of, see Sarjī Rāo Ghatke.

—, *Gumashta* of the banker of, see Khem Karan, Chaube.

—, *Mu'tamad-i Sarkār* of, see Appā Nārāyan Rāo Narsingh, Chitnavis.

—, Official in the *Sarkār* of, see Muḥammad Mīr Khān.

—, Relatives in the *Sarkār* of, see Amar Singh Jādho, Ambājī Rāo (Ingliā), Hindu Rāo, Jaswant Rāo, Rāo; Rām Chandra Narsingh Rāo Deshmukh and Rām Chandra Pandit Appā.

—, Royal ladies of, see Baijā Bā'ī, Bālā Bā'ī, Gajarāja Bā'ī and Tārā Bā'ī.

—, *Wakīls* of Daulat Rāo Sindhia of, see Benī Rāo, Bhagwant Rāo, Kamal Nayn, Kāshī Rām, Rāy; Kīshan Rāo and Nizām al-dīn Kōdiya.

H

HĀDĪ 'ALĪ KHĀN, son of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān of Benares, 69, 108; 71, 17; 72, 212.

HĀDŪ RĀM, *Zamīndār* of Qutbpur, 69, 77, 224; 71, 7; 72, 128; 74, 305.

HĀFIZ 'ALĪ KHĀN of Lucknow, 73, 191; 76, 137.

HĀFIZ ALLAH KHĀN, son of Ghulām Muḥammad Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Rampur, (January 1841), 75, 30.

¹ Ghose, *op. cit.*, p 47.

- HĀFIZ AL-MULK**, (A. Preserver or guardian of the State), title of Hāfiz Rahmat Khān, Mahabbat Khān, Muhammad 'Abd al-Husayn Khān, Muhammad Bahāwal Khān, Muhammad Jalāl al-dīn Khān, and Muhammad Sādiq Khān.
- HĀKIM** (RULAR) of MOCHA, see Hasan bin 'Uṣmān, Sultān.
- HALLIDAY, SIR FREDERICK JAMES**, Acting Secretary, (1852); (Member of the Supreme Council, 2 December 1853; first Lt. Governor of Bengal: 1 May 1854 to 1 May 1859; died 22 October 1901)¹; 73, 88, 107, 128; 76, 61.
- HAMIR SINGH, RAJA**, son of Gopāl Singh, Chief of Mani Majra, (formerly in Distt. Ambala), 72, 263; 74, 129.
- HAMIR SINGH, MAHĀRAJA**, *Mahendra, Bahādur*, Chief of Orchha (1854-74); (he succeeded Sujān Singh as a minor and the administration of the state was in the hands of the *Mahārānī* who remained loyal to the British Government during the Mutiny. In recognition of these services, a *sanad* of adoption was conferred on the *Mahārāja*)², 74, 175.
- HĀMID 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB**, (of Delhi), 73, 288; 75, 17; 76, 215.
- HAMILTON, SIR ROBERT NORTH COLLIE BARONET**, (Officer-in-Charge of the Central India Agency, 4 April 1844; became Agent to the G. G. in Central India, 7 April 1854; retired in 1859; died on 30 May 1887)³, 75, 4, 7, 11, 17, 24, 25, 36, 37, 39.
- HANSAWADĪ**, (also called Pegu, port and city in Burma; reported to have been founded in the sixth century of the Christian era)⁴, 72, 54; 74, 425.
- HAQDĀR KHĀN BAHĀDUR**, *Jāgirdār* of Malagarh near Delhi; 69, 17; 71, 261; 72, 3; 74, 494.
- , son of, see Bahādur Khān.
- HARAK CHAND, JAGAT SETH**, (son of Sumer Chand and grandson of Mahtāb Rāy; adopted in 1779 as his successor by Khush-hāl Chand, the third *Jagat Seth*; the title was conferred on him in 1784; died in 1814)⁵; banker of Murshidabad, 69, 64, 91, 322.
- , elder son of, see Indra Chand.
- , younger son of, see Bishan Chand.
- HAR BAKHSH PĀL, MAHĀRĀJA**, *Jadukul (Yadukul) Chandra Bhāl Deo Bahādur*, (brother of Mānik Pāl, Chief of Karauli, succeeded 1804, treaty concluded with E. I. Coy. on 9 November 1817, died 1837)⁶, 69⁷, 137, 241; 71⁸, 8; 72, 5; 73, 18; 74, 18.
- , wife of, see Gaj Bā'ī.

¹ Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 186.

² Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 162.

³ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India, etc.*, p 51; Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 187.

⁴ Phayre, *op. cit.*, pp 29-30.

⁵ C.P.C. VII, p 230, fn.

Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 155.

⁷⁻⁸ According to Vols. 69 and 71 of the *Alqābnāma*, he was the son of Mānik Pāl which obviously is a clerical error.

- HARBANS RĀY, nephew and *Nā'ib* of Diwān Hirde Rām of Cuttack, 69, 157.
- HARBANS RĀY, *see* Harbans Singh of Panna.
- HARBANS SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, also called Harbans Rāy, son of Kishor Singh, ruler of Panna, (succeeded his father who died in exile in 1834; ruled till 1849)¹, 72, 235; 74, 171.
- HAR DATT KUMĀR SAIN², *RĀJA*, nephew of Kīrtī Bam, *Muqarrarī-dār* of Ramgaya (?) and half *tappa* of Chigwan (?) in Tarai, *Sarkār* Champaran, District Saran, 69, 83, 222, 330; 71, 16; 72, 197.
- , son of *see* Tej Pratāp Sain.
- HARDEO BAKHSH SINGH, *RĀJA* (Sir, K.C.S.I.), Chief of Katiari³ (great grandson and successor of Ranjīt Singh; succeeded in 1837 and died 1878)⁴, letter dated 16 August 1860 to; 76, 138.
- HAR DAYĀL SINGH, *MUNSHI*, letter dated 17 December 1843 addressed by Hamilton to the Chief of Tijara through, 75, 25.
- HAR DHAN MITRA, was in the employ of the Chief of Tippera (1821), 69, 223.
- HARDINGE, SIR HENRY, P.C., G.C.B., Governor-General of India, 23 July 1844-12 January 1848, 74, 35.
- HARDWAR, (ancient town and place of pilgrimage in Uttar Pradesh).
- , Chief of, *see* *Khush-hāl* Singh, *Rāja*.
- HARENDRA NĀRĀYAN BHŪP, *MAHĀRĀJA*, (son of Dharendra Nārāyan) Chief of Cooch-Bihar 1783; died 29 May 1839 at Benares, 69, 22, 25, 80, 208, 211, 219; 71, 7; 72, 184; 73, 78; 74, 231⁵; 76, 36.
- HARĪ BHADRA PANDIT, nephew of Bishambhar Pandit, *Wakīl* of Raghūjī Bhonsla of Nagpur, 69, 155, 259, 332; 71, 7.
- , wife of, (residing at Benares 1842), 73, 161; 75, 36, 64; 76; 108.
- HARĪ BHAGAT, *Wakīl* of the ruler of Nepal (1862), 76, 106.
- HARĪ KISHAN (KRISHNĀ) TEWĀRĪ, DŪBE, grandson and successor of Arjunjī Nāthjī, banker of Surat, 69, 141, 252; 71, 7, 268; 72, 77; 74, 390.
- , son of, *see* Manī Kishan Dūbe.
- HARĪ MOHAN (THĀKUR) of Calcutta, brother of Gopī Mohan Thākur (son of Darap Nārāyan Thākur; inherited ample wealth from his father)⁶, 69, 319; 73, 96; 76, 49.
- HARĪ NĀTH RĀY, *KUNWAR*, son of Lok Nāth Rāy, succeeded his father's estate in Murshidabad (in 1804); (belonged to the Rāj family of Cossim Bazar; got the title of *Rāja Bahādur* by Lord Amherst on 26 February 1825; died in 1832)⁷, 69, 321; 71, 6, 55, 272; 72, 147; 73, 109; 74, 282; 76, 63.

¹ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, V. p 18.

² According to C.P.C. VII, nos 1079, 1381 he is Har Kumār Datt Sen, *Rāja* of Tunnohi.

³⁻⁴ H. R. Neville, *Hardoi Gazetteer*, (Nainital, 1904), pp 76-77.

⁵ According to *Alqālnāma* Vol. 74, p 221, Harendra Nārāyan Bhūp died on 5 May and according to H. N. Chaudhuri (p 276), he died on 29 July 1839.

⁶ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 121.

⁷ Ghose, *op. cit.*, pt. II, p 236.

HARINGTON, JOHN HERBERT, (Agent to the Governor-General at Delhi in 1823; Member of the Supreme Council and President of the Board of Trade, 1822-23; and again 1825-27; retired 1828; died on 9 April 1828)¹.

HARĪ PANDIT BĀBĀ, second son of Paras Rām Bhāo of Poona, 69,253.

HARĪ PANDIT TATYA (or Harī Pandit Pharkia), see Harī Pant Phadke.

HARĪ PANT PHADKE, Maratha General of Poona, (appointed *Kārkun* by *Pe shwā* Mādho Rāo I in 1762; one of the members of the Poona Ministry formed in 1773; died on 19 June 1794)² 69,146; 71,11,202; 72,105; 74,340.

—, son of, see Dāji Pandit.

HARĪ RĀM PANDIT, *Wakīl* of Rukmā Bā'i of Saugor; informs that Raghunāth Rāo Bellāl and the Bā'i died childless and that Vināyak Rāo is the *Madār al-mahānām* of the Bā'i's household, 71,62.

HARĪ RĀO HOLKAR, MAHĀRĀJA-DHIRĀJ, *Rāj Rāje shvar Savā'i*, Bahādur, (cousin of Malhār Rāo Holkar), Chief of Indore, (succeeded Martand Rāo Holkar in 1833); died on 24th October 1843; 72, 99; 74, 352; 76, 32.

—, Envoy and relation of, see Ganpat Rāo Phansiya.

HARĪ SINGH, M. HĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, Chief of Narwar, 69,112,249; 71, 8; 74,183.

HARĪ SINGH, RĀY, *Dīwān* of Munnī Begam of Murshidabad (appointed *Dīwān* and the *Khil'at* invested in June 1809)³, 69,65,89,228,320,322; 71,7; 72,19,146; 73,113,114; 74,283,471; 76,68.

HARĪ ŪDHO BHĀO (of Poona) (1811), 69,300.

HARĪ VILĀS, SETH, banker in the *Sarkār* of Daulat Rāo Sindhia, 71,201.

HAR KISHAN DĀS, BĀBŪ, son of Bhawānī Dās, banker of Benares, 69,66,105, 237,333; 71,8; 73,166; 76,112.

—, son of, see Jai Kishan Dās.

HAR KUNWAR, grand-daughter (daughter's daughter) of Daulat Singh q.v. of Patna, 73,148; 76,98.

HAR NĀRĀYAN, RĀJA, see Harendra Nārāyan Bhūp of Cooch-Bihar.

HAR NĀRĀYAN SINGH, BĀBŪ, elder son of Sheo Nārāyan Singh of Saidpur, Bhitri, Benares, 72,210; 73,170; 74,202; 75,36,64; died on 11 May 1846, 76,117.

—, son of, see Deo Nārāyan Singh.

HAR SAHĀY, RĀY, son of Kamal Nayn of Gwalior, 73,270; 76,197.

HAR SARAN DĀS, LĀLĀ, newswriter at Lahore (1843), 75,42.

HAR SUKH RĀY, treasurer at Delhi, 69,182,279,349; 76,197.

—, son of, see Shagun Chand.

¹ Buckland, *op. cit.*

² For details see *C.P.C.* VII, 214, n1.

³ Dutta Gupta and Sanat Kumār Bose, *West Bengal District Records (New Series), Murshidabad Nizāmat, (1802-1831)*, (Calcutta, 1965), pp 145-46.

HARYANA, (tract in Punjab, now a separate State); Lord Lake granted *Jāgīr* in, to 'Abd al-Ṣamad Khān who relinquished it on 25 June 1811, 69,18, 181, 184,279,349; 71,110; 72,3; 74,493; 76,207. was formerly in the *jāgīr* of Bhanbū Khān; 69,17; 72,3; 74,494.

HASAN bin 'UṢMĀN, *Wālī* of Bandar (Port) Mocha; died 1816; 69,282; 71,123, 214; 72,50; 74,429.

HASAN ĀGHĀ, *HĀJJĪ*, *Wakīl al-tijārat* of Muḥammad 'Alī, *Pāshā* of Egypt, (1827), 72,52; 74,422.

HASAN 'ALĪ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB SAYYID*, *Sa'id al-mulk*, *'Imād al-daulah*, *Bahādur*, *Qā'im Jang*, alias Achhay Miyān of Murshidabad, 69,95; 76, 55.

—, son of, see Najābat 'Alī Khān.

HASAN 'ALĪ KHĀN, son of *Sayyid* Muḥammad Khān of Murshidabad, 69,90.

HASAN RIZĀ' KHĀN, *Jāgīrdār* of Ootaleonda (?), 69, 113, 244.

HASAN RIZĀ' KHĀN, *NAWWĀB (MIRZĀ)*, *Sarfarāz al-daulah*, *Iftikhār al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Zafar Jang*, *Nā'ib* of Āṣaf al-daulah, *Nawwāb Wazīr* of Avadh (since 1776), 69,179; 71,215; 73,179; 76,125.

—, *Birādar-i 'Ilāqī* of, see Ghulām Rizā' Khān.

—, *Nā'ib* of, see Tikait Rāy.

—, relatives of, see Hayāt al-nisā' Begam and Jānī Begam.

HĀSHIM 'ALĪ KHĀN, son of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān of Benares, 69,108,202; 71,17; 72,212; 74,201.

HĀSHMAT AL-DAULAH (A. Munificence of the empire), title of Sherman Barrow and William Augustus Brooke.

HĀSHMAT JANG (P. Splendour of the battle), title of Neil Benjamin, Edmonstone and William Kirkpatrick.

HĀSHMAT SINGH alias *DHOLŪ RĀJA*, son of Kalyān Singh of Patna, 73, 148; 76, 97.

HASHTNAGAR, (probably a tract in N.W.F.P)¹.

—, *Hākīm* of, see Sher Muḥammad Khān.

HASTINGS, First Marquess of, (Lord Moira), Governor-General (1812-23) 69, 11, 74, 34.

HASTINGS, WARREN, (appointed Governor of Bengal on 8 May 1771, assumed office on 13 April 1772; became Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal assuming office on 20 October 1774; established the Calcutta Madrasa and assisted in the foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal²; resigned 8 February 1785)³ 74, 32.

HATHIN, (*pargana* in Gurgaon, Haryana⁴, formerly in Delhi and suburbs), Fath Allah Beg Khān got *Pargana* of, 69,16,276; 72,278; 74,97; 75,52; Fayz Allah Beg Khān got *Pargana* of, 69,182; 71,86; 72,4; 74,495.

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer*, XIII, pp 60-61.

² Buckland, *op. cit.*

³ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, pp 2 and 17.

⁴ *Gurgaon District Gazetteer* (Lahore, 1884), p 111.

- HATHRAS, (town and trading centre in Aligarh District, U.P.).
 —, *Thākurs* of, see Dayā Rām Singh and Govind Singh.
- HAVELI PALAM, near Delhi, Amīr Beg and Muḡhal Beg were granted *jāgīr* of, 69, 16.
- HAYĀT AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, relation of (probably wife of Ḥasan Rizā' Khān of Lucknow), 69, 171, 271, 272; 71, 215, 224; 72, 241; 74, 162.
- HAYBAT NĀRĀYAN SINGH, see Hit Nārāyan Singh of Tekari.
- HAYBAT RĀO, *RĀJA*, (adopted son of Anand Rāo Panwār)¹ of Dewas (junior) (1837-64)², 74, 354.
- HAYDAR BEG KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *Amīr al-daulah*, (*Nā'ib* or Deputy of *Nawwāb* Āṣaf al-daulah of Avadh, from 1776 to 1792 when he died)³; 71, 277.
 —, sons of, see Akbar 'Alī Khān and Ḥusayn 'Alī Khān.
- HERAT, major province in the North West of Afghanistan, q.v.
- HEWETT, LT. GENERAL (SIR GEORGE), (Bart. K.C.B.) (Commander-in-Chief in India, October 1807 to December 1811; Baronet, 1818; died 21 March 1840)⁴, 74, 34.
- HEZAWADI BEGA, see Hansawadi.
- HIDĀYAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Rāj Rājendra, Chhatrapati Mahārāja Jhāu Lāl, Ikrām al-daulah, Mukarram al-mulk, Bahādur Ghazanfar Jang*, (a native of Fyzabad; was a man of low extraction; Āṣaf al-daulah appointed him his household steward; due to his treachery he was arrested till the death of *Mukhtār al-daulah*. Āṣaf al-daulah, on his accession, appointed him *Mīr Bakshī* and conferred on him the title of *Mahārāja*; in March, 1796, he was appointed as *Nā'ib*; suspected of plotting with Zamān Shāh and other Indian chiefs to oust the English from Avadh which led to his banishment to Azimabad or Patna)⁵, 69, 66, 173, 268, 326, 71, 16; 72, 27; 74, 461.
 —, daughters of, see Aḥmadī Begam and Muḥammadī Begam.
 —, wife of, see Najīb al-nisā' Begam.
- HILJIL, (historic site, Midnapore District, West Bengal).
 —, *Zamīndārs* of, see Bīr Nārāyan Rāy and Nar Nārāyan Rāy.
- HIKMAT MA'ĀB KHĀN, *SAYYID, Wakīl of Nawwāb Muḥammad Rizā' Khān, Dilāwar Jang* of Murshidabad, 69, 92, 304, 323; 71, 120; 73, 117; 74, 274; 76, 71.
 —, nephew of, see Nūr 'Alī, *Mīr*.
- HIMĀYAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, *SAYYID, Ziyā' al-mulk Imtiyāz al-daulah Bahādur Rustam Jang*, husband of the neice of Mubārak 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad; 69, 95, 231, 322; 71, 215; 73, 103; 76, 57.

^{1,2} Leithbridge, *op. cit.*, p 117.

³ C.P.C., Vol. VII, 4.

⁴ Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 199.

⁵ I. W. Hoey, *History of Āṣaf al-daulah*, (Allahabad, 1885), pp 9, 19, 131.

P. Basu, *Oudh and the East India Company, 1735-1801*; (Lucknow, 1945), pp 20-22.

- HIMĀYAT ALLAH Khān (of Lucknow), 69,62,173,272,345.
- HIMMAT BAHĀDUR (P. Brave champion), title of Anūp Gīr Gosā'in and Narendra Gīr Gosā'in.
- HINDŪ MAL, *Madār al-mahāmm* of Bikaner (1843), 75,25.
- HINDŪPAT, RĀJA BAHĀDUR, son and successor of Ranjīt Singh, Chief of Samthar (1827-64), 72,229 ; 74,179.
- HINDŪ RĀO, BĀBĀ, see Jai Singh Rāo Ghatke.
- HIRĀ CHAND, RĀJA, (son of Narpāt Chand and grandson and successor of Jagat Chand), Chief of Bilaspur (1850-82), 74,23 ; 76,224.
- HIRĀ SINGH, son of Sardār Singh, *Dīwān*, *jāgīrdār* of Lugasi; succeeded in April 1860, 76,153.
- HIRĀ SINGH, RĀJA (SIR), (G.C.S.I.), G.C.I.E., *Farzand-i arjmand 'Aqīdat Paivand Daulat-i Inglīsiya Badā Rā'is Sirmaur, Malvandar Bahādur*, '(head of the Badrukḥān house ; was elected as Chief of Nabha and installed on 10 August 1871; got title of G.C.I.E. in January 1877, G.C.S.I., in 1879 and that of *Rāja-i Rājagān* in 1893. The title of *Mahārāja* was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction on the day of the Delhi Darbār in 1911; died in 1911)¹, 74,86 ; 76,229.
- HIRDE RĀM, *Dīwān* of Cuttaok, 69,158.
- , nephew and *Nā'ib* of, see Harbans Rāy.
- HIRDE SĀH, son of Chhatrasāl of Panna, (1732-39), 69,193.
- HIT NĀRĀYAN SINGH, KUNWAR, elder son of Mitrajīt Singh of Tekari, (estate was divided in 1841, he got 9/16th; on 10 November 1845, was honoured with the title of *Mahārāja* accompanied by a *Khil'at* etc. from Lord Hardinge; gave up management of his estate to his wife, Indrajīt Kunwar; died in 1861)² 69,233,327 ; 71,7,60 ; 72,175 ; 73,140 ; 74,244 ; 76,90.
- HIZABR JANG (P. Lion of battle), title of 'Abd al-Rahmān Khān of Jhajjar, Fayz 'Alī Khān of Jhajjar, Fayz Muḥammad Khān of Jhajjar, Ghulām 'Alī Khān of Sind, 'Ināyat Khān Tālpur of Sind, Muḥammad 'Abd Allah Khān (of Arcot), Muḥammad Dānishmand Khān of Farrukhabad, Najābat 'Alī Khān of Jhajjar, Thomas Brooke and Yaḥyā Khān of Lucknow.
- HODAL, (town in Gurgaon District, Punjab, now Haryana).
- , *Jāgīrdār* of *Pargana*, see Muḥammad Khān Afrīdī.
- HOLWELL, J. Z., Governor of Bengal, (28 January 1760 to 27 July 1760)³, 74, 32.
- HOOGHLY, (District in Burdwan Division, West Bengal).
- , *Faujḍārs* of, see Khān Jahān Khān and Muḥammad Kāzīm Khān.
- , *Jāgīrdārs* of, see Muḥammad Bāqar Khān, Muḥammad Ja'far Khān, Muḥammad Sādiq, Naṣr Allah Khān, Quṭb al-dīn Khān and Sulaymān Khān.
- , *Mutawallī* of the *Imāmbāra* of, see Karāmat 'Alī Jaunpurī.

¹ Griffin and Massy, *op. cit.*, II, pp 489-498.

² Ghose, *op. cit.*, Pt. II, p 429.

³ Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 205.

- HORNE (sic), GENERAL, addressed letter dated 19 December 1809 to Shaykh Sulaymān Hātif, Captain of the ship, *Fayz al-Karīm*, 69,314.
- HOSH-YĀR JANG (P. Prudent in battle), title of Ayāz 'Alī Khān.
- HPAGYIDOA, (his name was Sagning Meng or Phagyidsa, grandson and successor of Bodoahpra, King of Ava-Burma, 1819, abdicated in May 1837)¹, 72,54.
- HULĀS RĀY, *Rāja*, (an officer of *Nawwāb Āṣaf al-daulah*, *Nawwāb Wazir* of Avadh), 69,171,272; 71,8; 72,240; 74,163.
- HUMĀYŪN JĀH, (P. Of the august dignity), title of Mubārak 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad.
- HUSĀM AL-DAULAH (A. Sword of the empire), title of 'Abbās Qulī Khān of Delhi.
- HUSĀM AL-DĪN KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, (probably a *Zamīndār* in the vicinity of Delhi); letter dated 2 December 1837 from Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, 75,51.
- HUSĀM JANG (P. Sword of battle), title of Abul Qāsim Khān Muḥammad Rizā' Khān, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Rizā' 'Alī Khān, and Wājid 'Alī Khān.
- HUSĀM AL-MULK (A. Sword of the State), title of Muḥammad 'Abd Allah Khān of Arcot.
- HUSAYN, *MULLĀ*, of Iran, 69,39.
- HUSAYN, *SULTĀN*, (recognised as Sultān of Johore by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, 1818)² 71, 243; 72, 61.
- HUSAYN 'ALĪ, *MIR*, younger son of Nūr Muḥammad Khān Tālpur, (shared his father's possession in the government of Hyderabad, Sind, after 1841)³, 72, 305, 307; 74, 67.
- HUSAYN 'ALĪ, *MIRZĀ*, younger son of the Shāh of Iran (Fath 'Alī Shāh, 1797-1834), 69,35,287,289; 71,19; 72,328; 74,39,40
- , Minister of, see Muḥammad Zakī.
- HUSAYN 'ALĪ KHĀN of Arcot, see Anwār al-dīn Khān.
- HUSAYN 'ALĪ KHĀN, *SAYYID*, known as Kifāyat Khān, *wakīl* of the ruler of Herat, 73, 312; 76, 240.
- HUSAYN 'ALĪ KHĀN, *MIRZĀ*, (younger) son of Haydar Beg Khān of Lucknow, (got pension of Rs. 2,000 p.m. from the *Nawwāb Wazir*)⁴, 69, 60-179,272,345; 71,215; 72,39,242; 73,196; 74,161,445; 76,142.
- HUSAYN 'ALĪ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *Qutb al-mulk*, *Mubārak al-daulah*, *Bahādur Mubārak Jang*, Chief of Machhli Bandar (Masulipatam), 69, 126, 248, 262; 71, 219; 73, 56; 76, 22.
- , son of, see Jā'far 'Alī Khān.

¹ Phayre *op. cit.*, pp 231-32, 260,287.

² Kennedy, *op. cit.*, p 94.

³ T. Postans, *Personal Observations on Sindh*, (London, 1843), p 193.

⁴ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 185.

HUSAYNĪ BEGAM, wife of Shamsher Bahādur of Banda, 69, 335; 73, 221; 76, 160.

HUSAYNĪ BEGAM, wife of Wazīr 'Alī Khān of Lucknow, (resided at Patna), 69, 305; 73, 130; 76, 81.

HUSAYN RIZĀ', SHĀH, probably of Calcutta; 69, 318.

HUSAYN (*sic*), MIRZĀ, of Delhi, letter dated 31 May 1837 addressed to 75, 48.

HYDERABAD, (the largest Muslim State of India before 1947; in August 1948, it merged with India, and after the reorganisation of States in 1956, it became an integral part of Andhra Pradesh).

—, banker of, see Pūran Mal.

—, employee of the banker of, see Rām Singh.

—, members of the royal house of, see Dilāwar Begam, Mu'allā Jāh Sānī Rafī' al-daulah Bahādur and Samsām al-daulah.

—, Ministers of the Nizāms of, see Abul Qāsim, better known as Mīr 'Ālam, 'Alī Zamān Haydar Yār Khān, Chandū Lāl, Ghulām Sayyid Khān, Sālār Jang and Waqār al-daulah.

—, Munshī of the Resident of, see Muhammad Ikrām, Maulawī.

—, Nizāms of, see Akbar 'Alī Khān, Farkhunda 'Alī Khān, Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān, Nizām 'Alī Khān and Tahniyat 'Alī Khān.

—, Officers in the service of the Nizāms of, see A'azz al-daulah, 'Abd al-Latīf Khān Shustarī, Asad 'Alī Khān, Muhammad Amīn Khān 'Arab, Shams al-umārā' Amīr-i Kabīr, Tejwant, Yawār al-daulah, Zafar al-daulah.

HYDERABAD, Capital of Sind, q.v.

I

IBRAHĪM 'ALĪ PĀSHĀ, (adopted)¹ son of Muhammad 'Alī Pāshā of Egypt, (born 1789; quelled the insurrection of the Wahhābīs in 1819; in 1848 was installed by the Porte as Viceroy of Egypt but died at Cairo on 9 November 1848)², 71, 268; 72, 57; 74, 421.

IBRAHĪM KHĀN, HĀJ or HĀJJI, I'timād al-daulah, Minister of the Shāh of Iran 69, 38, 290; 71, 282; 72, 324; 74, 43.

IFTIKHĀR AL-DAULAH (A. Glory of the empire), title of Akbar 'Alī Khān of Murshidābad and Cōl. James Achilles, Kirkpatrick.

IFTIKHĀR AL-MULK (A. Glory of the dominion), title of Abul Qāsim Khān Muhammad Rizā' Khān, Hasan Rizā' Khān, Henry Clarke, Khalīl Allah Khān, Muhammad Sarbaland Khān, Shāh Mīr Khān and Henry Thomas Colebrooke.

IFTIKHĀR JANG, (P. Glory of battle), title of Muhammad Rizā' Khān.

¹⁻² Beale, *op. cit.*, p 116.

- IHSĀN 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB**, *Nāzim al-daulah, Yamīn al-mulk, Bahādur Mubārīz al-mulk*¹, elder son of *Shams al-daulah* of Benares; got complimentary letter in reply dated 3 February 1826 from Governor-General on the siege of Bharatpur, 73, 173; 76, 120.
- IHSĀN ALLAH, CHAUDHARĪ**, *Wakīl* of Kīrat Singh, Chief of Dholpur-Bari, 71, 64, 264; 73, 244; 75, 54; 76, 176.
- IHTIRĀM AL-DAULAH** (A. Honour of the empire), *Nawwāb*, (brother of Ja'far 'Alī Khān, commonly called Mīr Ja'far of Murshidabad)²; 71, 11; 72, 160; 74, 263.
- , son of, see Rizā' 'Alī Khān.
- , grandson of, see Wājīd 'Alī Khān.
- IHTISHĀM AL-DAULAH** (A. Pomp of the State), title of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, Bāqir 'Alī Khān, Sir Charles Warre Malet, Mubārak 'Alī Khān and Neil Benjamin Edmonstone.
- IHTISHĀM AL-MULK** (A. Pomp of the dominion), title of William Augustus Brooke.
- IKRĀM AL-DAULAH**, (A. Honour of the empire), title of Groeme Mercer, Hidāyat 'Alī Khān and Ya'sūb al-dīn 'Alī Khān.
- IKRĀM ALLAH KHĀN**, (probably of Lucknow) brother of Tafazzul Husayn Khān, 69, 173, 272, 345; 71, 278; 73, 196; 76, 141.
- ILĀHĪ BEGAM**, wife of Wazīr 'Alī Khān q.v. of Lucknow; resided at Patna, 69, 305; 73, 133; 76, 83.
- ILTIFĀT HUSAYN KHĀN, MUNSHI, MĪR**, son of 'Azīz Allah of Calcutta; Andrew Stirling addressed letter dated February 1823 to, 73, 95; 76, 48.
- 'IMĀD AL-DAULAH** (A. Pillar of the empire), title of Ḥasan 'Alī Khān, Mahdī Husayn Khān and Major Trevor John Baillie.
- 'IMĀD AL-MULK** (A. Pillar of the dominion), title of Barkhurdār Khān.
- IMĀM AL-DĪN, FAQĪR**, of Lahoré, (son of Ghulām Muhy al-dīn and brother of 'Azīz al-dīn; appointed custodian of the Fort of Govindgarh by Ranjīt Singh; in charge of the magazine, arsenals and royal stables; died in 1844)³, 73, 303; 76, 231.
- IMĀM 'ALĪ KHĀN** (son of 'Ināyat 'Alī Khān of Lucknow) and grandson of Shujā' al-daulah, *Nawwāb*, 73, 197; 76, 142.
- IMĀM AL-MUSLIMIN**, (A. leader of the Muslims), title of Sa'īd bin Aḥmad of Muscat.

¹ It appears to be a clerical error, it should be *Mubārīz Jang*.

² C.P.C. VII, 137, fn. 1.

³ Gupta, *op. cit.*, p 302, fn. 2.

IMDĀD HUSAYN KHĀN, *NAWWĀB Bahādur al-mulk, Ghazanfar al-daulah, I'timād al-daulah, Sipah Sardār Zafar Iqtidār Sher-i Hind Farzand Khān Bahādur Ghālib Jang Nāsir Jang*, son of Muzaffar Jang, Chief of Farrukhabad; died on 1 February 1813, 69, 169, 267, 342; 71, 210; 73, 242.

—, son of, see **Khādīm Husayn Khān**.

—, younger son of, see **Nuṣrat Jang**.

—, wives of, see **Bannī Begam**, **Sarfarāz Mahal** and **Wilāyatī Begam**.

IMTIYĀZ AL-DAULAH (A. Distinction of the empire), title of **Himāyat 'Alī Khān**, **Naṣir al-dīn Haydar Khān** and **Sayyid 'Alī Khān**.

'INĀYAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, **MIRZĀ**, son of **Shujā' al-daulah** of Lucknow; 73, 197; 76, 142.

—, sons of, see **Āftāb 'Alī Khān** and **Imām 'Alī Khān**.

'INĀYAT ALLAH KHĀN TĀLPUR, see **Ghulām 'Alī Khān**.

'INĀYAT KHĀN TĀLPUR, title of **Ghulām 'Alī Khān**.

INDORE, former Maratha State; after 1947 was integrated in Madhya Bharat and after 1956, became part of Madhya Pradesh.

—, Chiefs of, see **Harī Rāo Holkar**, **Jaswant Rāo Holkar**, **Kāshī Rāo Holkar**, **Khānde Rāo Holkar**, **Malhār Rāo Holkar** and **Tukoji Rāo Holkar**.

—, Envoy and relation of **Harī Rāo Holkar** of, see **Ganpat Rāo Phansiya**.

—, ladies of the royal family of, see **Gautama Bā'i**, **Kesrī Bā'i**, and **Krishnā Bā'i**.

INDRA CHAND, *Jagat Seth*, eldest son of **Harak Chand** q. v., head of the *Seth* family of Murshidabad; (died in January 1823)¹, 69, 64, 91, 229, 322; 72, 17, 19; 74, 471.

—, son of, see **Govind Chand**.

INDRĀJ, see **Indra Rāj**.

INDRA RĀJ, *Sanghī*, *Dīwān* of **Rāja Mān Singh**, Chief of Jodhpur, 69, 337, 338; 73, 260; 76, 188.

INDRI, (Karnal District, Punjab, now in Haryana), in the suburbs of Delhi.

—, *Jāgīrdār* of, see **Ghulām Muḥy al-dīn Khān**.

INTIẒĀM AL-DAULAH (A. Administrator of the empire), title of **Muḥammad Riṣā' Khān** and **Sayyid 'Alī Khān**.

INTIẒĀM AL-MULK (A. Administrator of the dominion), title of **Aḥmad Allah Khān**, **Akbar 'Alī Khān**, and **Kalyān Singh**.

INTIẒĀM JANG (P. Executor of battle), title of **Sherman Barrow**.

IQBĀL AL-DAULAH (A. Fortune of the empire), title of **Muḥsin 'Alī Khān** and **Muṣṭafawī Khān**.

IQBĀL 'ALĪ KHĀN, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, son of Kāmgar Khān and brother of Raḥmat 'Alī Khān, Chief of Kharagpur, 69, 70, 306; 71, 264; 72, 167; 73, 138, 141; 74, 253; 76, 88, 91.

IQTIDĀR AL-DAULAH (A. Authority of the empire), title of George Frederick Cherry.

IQTIDĀR JANG (P. Dignity of battle), title of A'azz al-daulah.

IRĀDAT ALLAH KHĀN, BAHĀDUR, son of Raḥmat Allah Khān of Rohilkhand (Bareilly), 69, 340; 73, 229; 76, 165.

IRAN or PERSIA, a Kingdom of South-West Asia.

—, Ambassador of the Kings of, see 'Abd al-Husayn Khān, Muḥammad Khālī Khān and Muḥammad Nabī Khān.

—, Chief Ministers of the Kings of, see Chirāgh 'Alī Khān, Ibrāhīm Khān, Muḥammad Husayn Khān and Muḥammad Shafī.

—, *Hākim* of Yezd in, see Muḥammed Zamān Khān.

—, Kings of, see Fath 'Alī Shāh, Muḥammad Shāh and Nāṣir al-dīn Shāh.

—, Members of the royal family of, see 'Abbās Mirzā, 'Abd Allah Khān, Āghā Khān Mahlātī, 'Alī Akbar, Fath Allah Khān, Husayn 'Alī, Mirzā Muḥammad, Muḥammad Husayn Ṣafawī, Muḥammad Qulī Mirzā, Muḥammad Shāh Ṣafawī, Muḥammad Walī Mirzā and Murtaẓā Qulī.

—, Minister in the government of, see Muḥammad Zakī.

—, Nobility of, see 'Abd al-Karīm, Āqā Ḥasan, Āqā Mīr Shirāzī; Asad Allah; Husayn, Mullā; Muḥammad Ismā'īl; Muḥammad Kāẓim; Muḥammad Muḥsin and Rīẓā' Qulī.

IRRAWADDY, Division of Lower Burma; 72, 54, 74, 425.

'ISĀ BAHĀDUR, NAWWĀB, (of Baoni), 69, 130.

ISHĀQ KHĀN and his brothers Muḥammadī Khān and 'Izzat 'Alī Khān of the Mandal caste; got *Pargana* Grahani (?) in exchange of Muzaḥḥarnagar, 69, 16; 72, 4, 74, 495.

ISHAR (ISHWAR) CHANDRA, MAHĀRĀJA, son of Sheo Chandra (q.v.) and nephew of Shambhū Chandra, *Zamīndār* of Nadia, Krishnagar (W. Bengal), 69, 84, 223, 318, 71, 272, 72, 125, 74, 311.

'ISHRAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Itibār al-daulah*, Bahādur, Nawwāb Nāẓir (of Delhi); 69, 181, 279, 71, 48, 72, 283, 74, 108.

ISHWARI PRĀSAD NĀRĀYAN SINGH, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, nephew and successor of Udit Nārāyan Singh; Chief of Benares (1835-13 June 1889). The title of *Mahārāja Bahādur* conferred on 11 August 1859 and the distinction of a Knight Grand Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage on 1 January 1877, 72, 34, 211, 74, 201; 75, 35, 63; 76, 122.

- ISMĀ'IL KHĀN, see Muhammad Ismā'il Khān of Bahadurgarh.
- I'TIBĀR AL-DAULAH (A. Trust of the empire), title of 'Ishrat 'Alī Khān and Khān Bahādur of Hyderabad.
- I' TIBĀR 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Faujdār* of Talluqa Natharnagar? (Trichinopoly); 69, 115, 246.
- I' TIBĀR 'ALĪ KHĀN, BAHĀDUR, *Nāzir-i deorhī* of Munni Begam of Murshidabad, 69, 92, 229, 71, 253, 72, 156; 74, 290.
- , successor of, see Basant 'Alī Khān.
- I'TIMĀD AL-DAULAH (A. Confidence of the dominion), title of, Fazl 'Alī Khān, Ibrāhīm Khān, *Hājji*; Imdād Husayn Khān, Khādim Husayn Khān and Muhammad 'Abd Allah Khān.
- I'TIZĀD AL DAULAH (A. Strong arm of the dominion), title of Lt. Col. William Palmer.
- IVES, EDWARD OTTO, *Mubāriz al-daulah*, *Ghazanfar al-mulk*, Bahādur *Ghilib Jang*, Judge of *Dīwānī 'adālat* at Murshidabad (1782-87)¹ and (Resident at Lucknow: 1787—February 1794)²; 69, 198.
- 'IZZAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, Muḥammadi Khān and Ishāq Khān, Mandal, got *pargana* Garhani (sic) in Kāndi in lieu of *jāgīr* in Muzaffarnagar; 69, 16; 72, 4; 74, 495.

J

- JABBĀR KHĀN, brother of Dost Muhammad Khān of Afghanistan, Secretary to Government replied on 24 August 1834 to the letter of, 72, 304; 73, 5, 6; 74, 27, 72.
- JA'FAR 'ALĪ, MAULAWĪ, (of Calcutta), 69, 306.
- JA'FAR ('ALĪ) KHĀN, (of the Pathān tribe, held 13 villages in Kotaha or Kootya, as ascertained in 1832; estimated revenue in 1842, Rs 10,000)³, 69, 181; 71, 226; 72, 303; 74, 73.
- , son of, see Muhammad Akbar Khān, *Mir*.
- JA'FAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Nawwāb*, Bahādur, son of Husayn 'Alī Khān, Chief of Machhli Bandar (Masulipatam). 69, 126, 248; 71, 219; 72, 89; 74 371.
- JA'FAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, SAYYID, son of Tāmīz al-dīn 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad, 73, 121; 76, 74.
- JA'FAR KHĀN NĀDAUNĪ, *Sayyid*, 69, 317.
- JA'FAR SHĀH⁴, *MIR*, (of Patna), 69, 98; 71, 221; 72, 178; 74, 241.
- JAGANNĀTH, BĀBŪ, younger son of Bachhrāj of Lucknow, 69, 62, 173, 72, 39; 74 445.
- elder brother of, see Bisheshwar Dās.
- JAGANNĀTH PRASĀD⁵, LĀLĀ *Mustā'jir-i mahāl-i shora* (renter of saltpetre estates), Patna, 69, 327.

¹ C.P.C. VII, 1409, n 2.

² *Ibid.*, p 370, n 2.

³ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 156.

⁴ According to *Alqābnāma* Vol. 74, p 241, he appears to belong to Tirhut.

⁵ According to C.P.C. X, no. 137, he was the farmer of saltpetre *mahāl* in Ayadh and was

- JAGANNĀTH PRASĀD, RĀY, sister's son of Rāj Ballabh of Calcutta; 69, 318; 73, 93; 76, 47.
- JAGANNĀTH RĀM, RĀO, *Mu'azzam al-mulk Muzaḥḥar al-daulah, Bahādur Dilāwar Jang* or (?), 69, 130.
- JAGAT CHAND¹, SARDĀR, (adopted son of Kharak Chand)², Chief of Bilaspur (1836-82), 75, 12.
- JAGAT INDRA (H. Lord Indira of the world), title granted to Gulāb Chand in 1783 and that of *Seth* by Shāh 'Ālam II in 1760³; 69, 91.
- JAGATJIT SINGH AHLUWĀLI, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, (*Farzand-i Dilband Rāsikh al-i'tiqād Daulat-i Inglīsiya Rājahā-i Rājagān Mahārāja Sir, G.C.S.I.*)⁴, son of Kharak Singh; succeeded to the *gaddi* of Kapurthala on 16 November 1877 (as minor), 74, 80; 76, 230.
- JAGAT PRAKĀSH, MAHĀRĀJA, (son of Kīrat Prakāsh)⁵, Chief of Sirmur (1770-89), 69, 161, 262, 71, 226; 72, 296; 74, 82.
- , wife of, letter dated 9 August 1816 addressed to her; 72, 294; 73, 281; 74, 84.
- JAGAT PRAKĀSH SINGH, see Jagat Prakāsh.
- JAGAT RĀJ, RĀJA, (adopted son of Pratāp Singh⁶), Chief of Chhatarpur (from 1854); title of *Bahādur* was conferred on, on 7 October 1867; died on 3 November 1867, 74, 186.
- JAGAT RĀM PĀNDAYA, *Gumāshṭa* and *Mukhtār* of the *Kothī* of Arjunji Nāthji at Murshidabad; 69, 104, 236, 332; 71, 223; 72, 203; 74, 210.
- JAGAT SETH (H. Banker of the world), title of Govind Chand, Harak Chand, Indra Chand and Khushhāl Chand.
- JAGAT SINGH, BĀBŪ, of Benares, 69, 107.
- JAGAT SINGH, SARDĀR, see Jagat Chand of Bilaspur.
- JAGAT SINGH, *Sarāmad-i Rājahā-i Hindustān Rāj Rājendra Srī Mahārāja Dhīrāj Sawā'i, Bahādur*, son of Pratāp Singh, Chief of Jaipur (1803-21 December 1818), 69, 26, 63, 138, 242, 338; 72, 44; 74, 439.
- , son and successor of, see Jai Singh (III), Sawā'i.
- JAGDEO SINGH, BĀBŪ, (*Nā'ib* to the Chief of Benares 1782-84)⁷; uncle of Rūp Singh of Benares, 69, 237, 334; 71, 168; 72, 209; 73, 168; 74, 203; 76, 115.
- , wife of, 69, 103, 236; 71, 275; 72, 201, 74, 211.

¹ According to *Alqābnāma* Vol. 75, p 12 the name given is Jagat Singh which seems to be a clerical error. The real name is Jagat Chand, see Griffin, *Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab*, Appendix, p 27.

² Griffin & Massy, *op. cit.*, II, pp 522-23.

³ C.P.C., VII, 684, 3n.

⁴ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, I, pp 235-36.

⁵ Griffin and Massy, *op. cit.*, II, p 515.

⁶ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 255.

⁷ C.P.C., VII, 180, n1.

- JAGAT SINGH PRAKĀSH, *see* Jagat Prakāsh of Sirmur.
- JAHĀNĀBĀDĪ BEGAM, second wife of Jahāndār Shāh; 69, 185, 280; 71, 85, 223; 72, 213.
- JAHĀN AKHTAR, *Mirzā*, of the royal family of Delhi, letter dated 26 May 1841 from Mr. Robertson addressed to ; 75, 49.
- JAHĀN AKHTAR, Prince, cousin (uncle's son) of the ruler of Herat; letter dated 4 April 1839 was addressed to ; 73, 310; 76 ; 238.
- JAHĀNĀRĀ BEGAM, daughter of Najaf Khān of Delhi; Hamilton addressed letter dated 11 May 1842 to, 75, 16.
- JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH, *MIRZĀ*, (also known as Jawān Bakht Mirzā Jahāndār Shāh, eldest son of Shāh 'Ālam II and elder brother of Muhammad Akbar Shāh; due to unsettled conditions of the Royal Court at Delhi fled to Lucknow; Āsaf al-daulah granted an allowance of Rs. 4 lakhs *per annum*; settled down at Benares; died on 1 June 1788)¹; 69, 280, 281; 71, 12.
- , son of, *see* Shigufta Bakht.
- , wives of, *see* Jahānābādī Begam and Qutluq Sultān Begam.
- JAHĀNGĪR BAKHT, *MIRZĀ*, third son of Muhammad Akbar Shāh and Mumtāz Mahal of Delhi; (fired a pistol at Archibald Seton, Resident at Delhi; and was sent as State prisoner to Allahabad; died in 1821 aged 31 years)²; 69, 186, 281; 71, 33; 72, 288; 74, 96.
- JAHĀNGĪR MUHAMMAD KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *Nazir al-daulah*, *Bahādur* (brother and successor of Munir Muhammad Khān and son of Amir Muhammad Khān; took over as Chief of Bhopal in 1837)³; died on 9 December 1844; 72, 221; 73, 210; 74, 191; 76, 150.
- JAHANGIR NAGAR, old name of Dacca q. v.
- JAHĀN RĀO KESHAV, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, *Peshkār* of Teshū Lāma of Tibet, 69, 80, 219; 71, 222; 72, 188; 74, 226.
- JAI KISHAN DĀS, *BĀBŪ*, son of Har Kishan Dās, banker of Benares (of the Naupattee house; made three unsuccessful attempts to poison his father; persuaded him to relinquish all his property and business)⁴, 69, 333; 71, 8, 223; 72, 205; 73, 166; 74, 207; 76, 112.
- JAI KISHAN SINGH, *BĀBŪ*, (probably of Calcutta), 73, 97; 76, 51.
- JAINAGAR, old name of Jaipur q. v.
- JAINTIA (and Khasi Hills), District in Assam, now in Meghalaya.
- , Chief of, *see* Rām Singh.
- JAI PRAKĀSH SINGH⁵, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, son of Bikramājīt Singh, *Zamīndār* of Bhojpur⁶ (in Dumraon estate in Shahabad; succeeded in 1805); died on 28 October 1838 at Benares, 69, 66, 98, 233, 326; 71, 221; 72, 26, 177; 73, 137; 74, 242, 462 75, 36, 64; 76, 87,
- , grandson and successor of, *see* Jankī Prasād Singh.
- , son of, *see* Maheshwar Bakhsh Singh, Lāl.

¹ C.P.C., VII, 7, n 3.

² Beale, *op. cit.*, p 128.

³ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, I, p 86.

⁴ *Forn. Deptt. Misc. Vol. 130*, p 152.

⁵ He was the son of Dusht Daman Singh, younger brother of Vikramājīt Singh : L. S. S. O'Malley, *Bihar & Orissa District Gazetteers, Shahabad*, (Patna, 1924) pp 168-9.

JAIPUR, Jainagar old name of, former Rajput State in Rajasthan.

—, Chiefs of, see Jagat Singh, Sawā'ī; Jai Singh (III), Sawā'ī; Mādho Singh (II), Sawā'ī; Pratāp Singh Sawā'ī and Rām Singh, (III), Sawā'ī.

—, Commander-in-Chief of, see Fayz 'Alī Khān.

—, Commandant of the artillery of, see Jīwan Lāl.

—, Deputy Magistrate of, see Muḥammad Muḥy al-dīn.

—, *Dīwān* of the Chief of, see Lachhman Singh.

—, *Kārpardāzān* in the *Sarkār* of, see Bishan Singh, Rāy; Bhupāl Singh Chaman Lāl Dās and Shobhay Singh.

—, Leading persons in, see Lajjā Rām, Nawal Rāy and Sardhā Rām.

—, *Madār al-Mahims* of the Chiefs of, see Bairisāl, Jothā Rām, Tewārī; Megh Singh; Ratan Lāl, Sheo Nārāyan Misr and Sheo Singh.

—, *Murshid* of the Chief of, see Durgā Datt, Ojhā.

—, Private Secretary of the Chief of, see Sheo Dīn.

—, Regent of the Chief of, see Bājī, Mahārānī.

—, *Wakils* of the Chief of, see Rām Singh and Ratan Singh.

JAISAKNA NAGAR, see Jaisinagar.

JAISALMER, Western Rajasthan, former Rajput State, mostly in the Thar desert.

—, Chiefs of, see Bairī Sāl Singh, Gaj Singh, Mūl Rāj and Ranjit Singh.

—, Regent of the Chief of, see Kesrī Singh.

JAISINAGAR, *pargana* in Sargor, now in Madhya Pradesh.

—, *Bā'ī Shāhiba* of, see Rukmā Bā'ī.

—, *Ta'alluqadār* of, see Ganpat Rāo Bhāiyā.

JAI SINGH (III), Sawā'ī, *Sarāmad-i-Rājahā-i-Hindustān*, Rāj-Rājenōra Srī Mahārāja-Dhīrāj Sawā'ī, Bahādūr, (posthumus son of Jagat Singh from the Bhattiani queen; born on 25 April 1819; recognised as heir and successor of the Jaipur *gaddī* in the regency of his mother; died in 1835)¹; 69, 242; 71, 195, 225, 261; 73, 30, 267; 74, 7; 76, 193.

—, mother and regent of, see Bājī Mahārānī.

—, *Wakil* of, see Ratan Singh.

JAI SINGH, RĀJA, son of Bahādūr Singh of Bishnupur.

JAI SINGH, RĀJA, of Manipur, (son of Sham Shāh and Chief of Manipur from 1764 to 1799)² 73, 76; 76, 35.

—, son of, see Chaurājīt Singh.

¹ A. C. Banerjee, *The Rajput States and the East India Company*, (Calcutta, 1951), pp 390-91).

² *Gazetteer of India, Manipur*, (Calcutta, 1963), pp 39, 49. According to Gait (*op.cit.*, 255) Jai Singh was the Rāja of Manipur prior to 1762.

JAI SINGH DEO, *RĀJA*, minor son and successor of Ratan Singh (and Rānī Bāht, Kunwar, who was appointed regent; succeeded to the chiefship of Charkhari in 1860 and died childless in 1880)¹, 74, 173.

JAI SINGH DEO, *MAHĀRĀJA*, (successor of Ajit Singh as Chief of Rewah in 1809)²; died on 29 October 1834, 69, 112, 242; 71, 224.

—, son and successor of, see Vishvanāth Singh.

JAI SINGH KANHAIYĀ, (leader of the Kanhaiyā *Mis* of the Sikhs; died in about 1793)³, 69, 162, 262; 71, 226; 72, 298; 74, 79.

JAI SINGH RĀO GHATKE *alias* HINDŪ RĀO, son of Sarjī Rāo Ghatke, brother of BaijāBā'i and brother-in-law of Daulat Rāo Sindhia (chiefly resided at Poona)⁴, 72, 102, 103, 73, 246; 74, 348; 75, 67.

JAI SUKH RĀY, *RĀJA*, *Wakīl* of 'Abd al-Samad *Klān* of Dujana; informs of the death of Muḥammad *Khān* Āfrīdī (Assistant to the *Amīn* of Delhi), 69, 181, 182; 71, 225; 72, 271; 74, 119.

JAITPUR, (estate in Bundelkhand, held by one of the descendants of Jagat Rāj, second son of Chhatrasāl; lapsed to the British Government in 1849)⁵.

—, Chiefs of, see Kesri Singh, Khet Singh, and Parichhat.

JALĀL AL-DAULAH (A. Glory of the State), title of 'Abd al-Samad *Klān*, D. Scott, Dundee *Khān*, and Mahdī 'Alī *Khān*.

JALĀL AL-DĪN HAYDAR, *SAYYID*, son of Murtazā *Khān* of Murshidabad, 69, 93, 231.

JALĀL AL-DĪN HAYDAR 'ALĪ *KI* ĀN, son of Wazīr 'Alī *Khān*, resided at Patna, 73, 142; 76, 92.

JALĀL AL-DĪN MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, *SAYYID*, *NAWWĀB*, *Qamar al-daulah*, *Shams al-mulk*, *Echāur Marṣūr Sang*, son of Aḥmad 'Alī *Khān* of Decca; (married to Sayyid 'Alī *Khān*'s daughter)⁶ 69, 227; 71, 221; 72, 133, 142; 74, 289, 299.

JALĀUN, principality lapsed to the British Government in 1840, District in Uttar Pradesh.

—, Chiefs of, see Bālājī Govind; Bālā Rāo Govind; Govind Rāo, Nānha; Govind Rāo, Rāo; and Raghunāth Rāo.

—, Ladies of the House of, see Jānkī Bā'i, Lakshmi Bā'i, and Tā'i Bā'i.

—, *Wakīl* of the chief of, see Sheo Rāo.

JALESWAR, village in Balasore District, Orissa.

—, *Zamīndār* of, see Jugal Charan.

¹ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, V, (Calcutta, 1909), pp 22-23.

² Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 464.

³ J. D. Cunningham, *History of the Sikhs*, (Bombay, 1918), p 176.

⁴ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 133.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. 130, p 62.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. 130, p 15.

JAMĀL AL-DĪN KHĀN of Lucknow, 73, 196; 76, 141.

JAMĀL AL-DĪN KHĀN, (*NAWWĀB*), (son of Qutb al-dīn Khān, Chief of Mamdot, died in 1863)¹; Mr. Hamilton's letter dated 29 August 1843 in reply to, 75, 8; Mr. George Russell Clerk's letter dated 1 December 1843 in reply to, 75, 45.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR, formerly a princely State in North-West India.

—, Chiefs of, *see* Gulāb Singh, Pratāp Singh and Ranbīr Singh.

JAMNĀ BĀ'Ī, *MAHĀRĀNĪ*, (widowed consort of Khānde Rāo Gaikwār; adopted Sayājī Rāo Gaikwār III as successor to the *gaddī* of Baroda)²; got the title of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in June 1878, 74, 392.

JAMNĀ DĀS, *BĀBŪ*, (probably *Chaudharī* of the Naupatti Corporation of Bankers in Benares)³, 69, 105, 331; 71, 223; 72, 206; 73, 165; 74, 207; 76, 112.

JAMSHID BAKHT, *MIRZĀ*, *BAHĀDUR*, brother of Akbar II of Delhi; letter dated 15 November 1837 addressed to, 75, 47.

JANG BAHĀDUR, His Excellency *Mahārāja* Sir, G.C.B., (G.C.S.I.), Prime Minister (and virtual ruler of Nepal from 1846 till his death in 1877)⁴; 74, 215.

JĀNĪ BALJ NĀTH, *Wakīl* of Baldeo Singh, Chief of Bharatpur, 73, 254; 76, 184.

JĀNĪ BEGAM, relation of Hasan Rizā' Khān of Lucknow, 69, 171, 271, 272; 71, 224; 72, 241; 74, 162.

JĀNĪ DAYĀ SHANKAR, *Wakīl* of Randhīr Singh, Chief of Bharatpur, died on 23 February 1808, 69, 133, 336; 71, 206.

JĀNKĪ⁵, RĀNĪ, of *Pargana* Mahwal (?), 69, 80, 219; 71, 169, 222; 72, 186; 74, 228.

JĀNKĪ BĀ'Ī, wife of Raghunnāth Rāo (of Jalaun); Mr. Maddock addressed a letter dated 29 January 1840 to, 75, 31, 32.

JĀNKĪ DĀS, *BĀBŪ*, son of Mukand Lāl of Benares, 72, 207.

JĀNKĪ PRASĀD, (of the family of Gokul Dās *Chaudharī* and a member of the Naupatti *mahājans* of Benares)⁶, 72, 224.

JĀNKĪ PRASĀD SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, (grandson and successor of Jai Prakāsh Singh)⁷, *Zamīndār* of Bhojpur (in Dumraon estate in Shahabad); succeeded after the death of his grandfather on 28 October 1838, 72, 177; 73, 137.

¹ Griffin & Massy, *op. cit.*, Appendix, p 66.

² Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 57.

³ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 150.

⁴ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 388.

⁵ Jānkī was probably the widow of Rāja Lachhman Prasād Gurgā of the *Mohadai Rāj* Family. She established several *Thākur-bāris*. Mahwal is probably one of the *parganas* held by the family, Ghose, *op. cit.*, II, p 328.

⁶ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 151.

⁷ Ghose, *op. cit.*, p 438.

JĀNKĪ RĀM, *BĀBŪ*, younger brother of Udwant Singh (son of Bahādur Singh of the Nashipur Rāj Family)¹, of Murshidabad, 69, 320; 73, 106; 76, 60.

JĀNKĪ RĀM SINGH, *Nā'ib* of Rādhā Nāth, *Zamīndār* of Dinajpur, 68, 78.

JANKOJI RĀO SINDHIA, *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj*, *Mukhtār al-mulk*, '*Umdat al-umarā*', '*Ālījāh*, *Srīnāth Bahādur*, *Manṣūr-i Zamān*, (real name Mukut Rāo; adopted after the death of Daulat Rāo Sindhia by Baijā Bā'ī as successor to the *gaddī* of Gwalior on 17 June 1827; died on 7 February 1843)², 71, 201; 72, 104; 74, 341.

—, wife of, see Tārā Bā'ī.

JAORA, former treaty State in Malwa Agency, Central India.

—, Chief of, see Ghaus Muḥammad Khān.

JAPLA, in Palamau (Chota Nagpur).

— *Altamghādār* of, see Mahdī 'Alī Khān.

JĀSĀ LĀMĀ of Tibet, 71, 169; 72, 192; 74, 221.

—, *Markāb* of, see Sapon Chanbu.

JASĀRAT JANG (P. Bold in battle), title of Khān Jahān Khān.

JASSĀ SINGH BHANGIYĀ, (Jassā Singh, the carpenter; Jassā Singh Ramgarhiā, distinguished Sikh leader of the Ramgarhiā confederacy; fortified the village of Amritsar; held northern portion of the country between the Beas and the Ravi; was expelled by Jassā Singh Ahluwāliā; in 1783 returned to Amritsar. His possessions were confiscated by Ranjīt Singh in 1816)³ 69, 162, 262; 71, 226; 72, 298; 74, 79.

JASSĀ SINGH CHAPRĪ (*sic*), probably Jassā Singh Ahluwāliā of Alu or Ahlu, (son of Badar Singh; born in 1718; had continued conflicts with the Muslim Chiefs in 1761; was the chief Sikh leader north of the Sutlej; in 1772, captured Kapurthala and made his headquarters; died in 1783 at Amritsar)⁴, 69, 162, 262; 71, 226; 72, 298; 74, 79.

JASWANT RĀO, *RĀO*, *SENĀPATĪ*, of Appā Sāhib Patankar of Gwalior; (nephew and adopted son of Raghuji, Chief of Talegaon, married Bālā Bā'ī, *Senāpatī* is the title held by the ancestors of⁵; 73, 246, 247, 76, 178.

JASWANT (YASHWANT) RĀO HOLKAR, *Bahādur al-mulk*, *Zubdat al-umarā*', *Farzand-i Arjmand*, '*Ālījāh*, *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj*, *Rāj Rājeswar*, *Sūbadār Bahādur Nuṣrat Jang*, (son of Tukojī Holkar, succeeded his brother Kāshī Rāo to the *Masnad* of Indore about 1802; made incursions into the Doab; defeated by Lord Lake and fled to the Sikh country; became insane in 1806 and his wife, Tulsī Bā'ī, ruled the country; died 20 October 1811)⁶, 69, 145, 190, 198, 254; Bahādur Khān left service of, and joined Lord Lake, 72, 3; 74, 494; Bhawānī Shankar left service of, 69, 18, 183; 72, 3; 74, 494; Muḥammad Ashraf Khān, Muḥammad Khān Afrīdī and Murtaẓā Khān left service of, 72, 3; 74, 494.

—, son of, see Malhār Rāo Holkar.

¹ Majumdār, *op. cit.*, p. 152.

² V. S. Krishnan, *Madhya Pradesh District Gazetteer Gwalior*, (Bhopal, 1965), p. 33.

³ Lepel H. Griffin, *The Rājās of the Punjab*, (Lahore, 1870), pp. 46, 512.

⁴ Griffin & Massy, *op. cit.*, pp. 496-512.

⁵ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p. 136.

⁶ Beale, *op. cit.*, p. 134 and *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p. 31.

JASWANT RĀO RĀMCHANDER, *see* Yashwant Rāo Rāmāchandra.

JASWANT SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, *Brijendra Sawā'i* (Sir), Bahādur, Bahādur Jang, G.C.S.I., younger son and successor of Balwant Singh, Chief of Bharatpur; succeeded to the *gaddi* as minor on 16 March 1853; (invested with full powers, 4 march 1871; died in 1893)¹; 73, 24; 74, 12; 76, 185.

JASWANT SINGH, MAHĀRĀWAL, Chief of Dungarpur; deposed in 1825 due to incompetency; adopted Dalpat Singh of Partapgarh, 73, 15, 16.

JASWANT SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, (Sir), Bahādur (G.C.S.I.), son and successor of Takht Singh, Chief of Jodhpur (1873-95); the title of Knighthood conferred on 1 January 1876 on; 74, 8,

JASWANT SINGH, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, son of Hamir Singh, (ascended the *gaddi* of Nabha in 1783 as minor under the regency of Ranī Desu, one of the widows of Hamir Singh; died in 1840)², 69, 161, 261; 71, 225; 72, 293; 73, 300; 74, 85; 76, 229.

JAUHAR SHĀH, *see* 'Alā al-dīn Jauhar 'Ālam Shāh.

JAWĀN BAKHT, MIRZĀ, *see* Jahāndār Shāh, Mirzā.

JAWĀN SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA-(DHĪRĀJ, BAHĀDUR), son of Bhīm Singh; (succeeded to the *gaddi* of Udaipur or Mewar on 31 March 1828; died 30 August 1838)³, 73, 31; 74, 5.

JAYĀJĪ RĀO SINDHIA, Mukhtār al-mulk, 'Azīm al-iqtidār, Rafī al-Shān, Wālā Shukoh, Muhtasham-i daurān, 'Umdat al-umarā' Mahārāja Dhīrāj (Sir), 'Ālījāh, Husām al-Saltanat, Bahādur. Srī Nāth, Manṣūrī-Zamān, K.C.S.I., G.C.B., C.I.E., (real name Phagīrath Rāo;) adopted by Tārā Bā'i after the death of Jankoji Rāo Sindhia (on 7 February 1843; succeeded to the *gaddi* of Gwalior on 22 February 1843, under the regency of Māmā Shāhib; died on 20 June 1886)⁴, 72, 104; 74, 341, 343.

JENKINS, CAPTAIN (FRANCIS), (1793-1866), Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General (in North-Eastern Parts of Rangpur: 23 January 1834 till retirement; died in Assam on 28 August, 1866)⁵. 74, 231.

JESSORE, town and district in former East Bengal, now in Bangladesh.

—, Zamīndār of, *see* Srī Kāntā Rāy.

JHAJJAR, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, now Haryana.

—, Chiefs of, *see* 'Abd al-Rahmān Khān, Fayz 'Alī Khān and Fayz Muḥammad Khān.

—, Wakīls of the Chief of, *see* Ganesh Dās and Kedār Nāth.

¹ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 73.

² Griffin, *op. cit.*, II, pp 490-91.

³ Banerjee, *op. cit.*, p 315.

⁴ Krishnan, *op. cit.*, pp 34, 39.

⁵ Hodson, *op. cit.*, II, pp 549-50.

JHALAWAR, a small protected State in the south-east of Rajputana; in 1838, a portion of 17 districts was cut off from Kotah known as, now a district of Rajasthan.

—, Chiefs of, see Madan Singh, Prithvi Singh and Zalim Singh II.

JHANSI, State formed by the Marathas in 1745; was a *Ṣubadārī* under the Peshwā; lapsed to the British Government after March 1853. District in U. P.

—, Chiefs of, see Gangā Dhar Rāo, Rām Chandra Rāo and Sheo Rāo Harī.

—, *Madār al-mahāmm* of, see Gopāl Rāo Bhāo.

—, Official in the *Sarkār* of, see Sitā Rām Shāstrī.

—, *Rānī* of, see Lachhmī Bā'ī.

JHĀO (JHĀU) LĀL, MAHĀRĀJA, see Hidāyat 'Alī Khān.

JHARIA, a large village and coal-field in the Dhanbad subdivision, in Bihar.

—, *Zamīndārs* of, see Mohan Singh and Narhan Singh.

JIDDA, or Jedda or Jiddah, West Sa'udi Arabia, sea and airport in Hejaz, capital of the *Sharīf of Mecca*.

—, *Wālīs* of, see 'Alī al-Washqalī, Sayyid, and Rustam Āghā.

JIGNI, former petty *Sanad* estate in Bundelkhand (*Jāgīr* founded by Padam Singh, a son of Chhatrasāl).

—, *Jāgīrdār* of, see Bhupāl Singh.

JIND, one of the three Phulkian States; now a district in Haryana.

—, Chiefs of, see Bhāg Singh, Fath Singh, Gajpat Singh, Raghubīr Singh, Sangat Singh and Swarūp Singh.

JIT SINGH, RĀJA, Chief of Sambhalpur; (died in 1818)²; 69, 155, 259; 71, 271; 72, 116; 74, 325.

JIWAN LĀL, Captain, Commandant of the Jaipur Artillery, 76, 192.

JIWAN SINGH, (probably of Rupar in Ambala District); Hamilton addressed letter dated 28 September 1843 to, 75, 7.

JIYAB (sic), of Tibet, 69, 82, 221; 71, 223; 72, 193; 74, 220.

—, son of, see Teshū Lāmā.

JODHPUR or Marwar, largest of the former Rajput states in Rajputana.

—, Chiefs of, see Bijay Singh, Jaswant Singh, Mān Singh and Takht Singh.

—, *Dīwān* of, see Indra Rāj.

—, *Wakīls* of, see Baij Nāth, Chetan Lāl, Dhan Singh and Ratan Lāl.

1-2 Achet is the name given in the *Alqābnāma*, which probably is a clerical error; *Bengal District Gazetteer, (Sambalpur), (Calcutta, 1909), p26*.

JOHN, ROBERT, addressed letter to the Chief of Cachar on 25 January 1814; 69, 22, 208.

JOHORE, formerly an independent state at the Southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula.

——, Sultāns of, see 'Abd al-Rahmān Shāh and Tuanku Husayn.

JOTHĀ RĀM, *SANGHI*, *Madār al-mahāmm* of the Chief of Jaipur; (Paramour of the Bhattiānī Rānī; was banished by the British Resident; recalled by the Rānī's efforts, and became Minister; his position weakened by the Rānī's death in 1833)¹, 73, 226; 76, 192.

(JOYPILLAH), see Japla.

JUDHBĪR (YUDHBĪR) CHAND, *RĀJA*, (Sir), (K.C.S.I.), (son of Sansār Chand, Chief of Nadaun, Kangra, from 1823 to 1872)², 76, 222.

JUGAL CHARAN, *Zamīndār* of Thana Jaleswar, in Balasore District, Orissa, 69, 77, 224.

JUJHĀR SINGH, *RĀJA*, Chief of Raigarh in Central Provinces; (concluded a treaty with the E. I. Coy. in about 1800; convicted of rebellion)³; 69 155, 258, 259; 71, 220; 72, 114; 74, 327.

JUNGLE MAHĀLS, administrative tract in Manbhum District, (W.) Bengal, 71, 15; 72, 121.

JWĀLĀ SAHĀY, *Dīwān*, of Kashmir; (confidential servant of Rāja Gulāb Singh at the Lahore Darbār)⁴, Secretary's letter dated 22 February 1868 to; 76, 233.

JYOTI PRAKĀSH SĀH, *CHAUTRA*, relation of Surendra Bikram Sāh, of Nepal; letter dated 23 June 1865 addressed to, 74, 216; 76, 105.

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KABIR AL-DIN AHMAD SHĀH, *Zamīndār* of Sahsaram⁵ (in Shahabad); got *khil'at* and Rs. 10,000 in September 1857 for his services in the Mutiny, 73, 143; 76, 93.

KABUL, capital of Afghanistan q.v.

KAITHAL, sub-division and *Tahsīl* in Karnal District, Punjab, now in Haryana
——, Chiefs of, see Bhāg Singh, Lāl Singh and Udai Singh.

——, Ladies of the House of, see Mahtāb Kunwar and Sāhib Kunwar.

KAJRA,⁶ (in Jhunjhunu, Surajgarh, Sambhar Lake, in Rajasthan).

——, Chief of see Mahendra Pratāp Singh.

¹ Banerjee, *op. cit.*, p 391-2.

² Griffin & Massy, *op. cit.*, Appendix, p 22.

³ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XXI, p 45; C.U. Aitchison, *op. cit.*, I, p 403.

⁴ Gupta, *op. cit.*, p 45, n3.

⁵ *Form Dept. Misc.* Vol. 340, p 229.

⁶ *Post & Telegraph Guide*, Part II, (October, 1954).

KAJWĀ'I, MAHĀRĀNI SRI, see Gaj Bā'i of Karauli.

KĀKĀ MAL, *Wakīl* of Karam Singh, Chief of Patiala; letter dated 17 July 1837 addressed to, 73, 307; 76, 234.

KALAHASTI, former *Zamīndārī tahsīl* in North Arcot District.

—, *Polīgār* of, see Venkata Nāir, *Rāja*.

KALASTRI, see Kalahasti.

KALAT, State in Baluchistan; after 1947 in West Pakistan.

—, *Wālīs* of, see Mīhrāb Khān Beglar Begī, Muḥammad Kludādād Klān Mīr, and Muḥammad Naṣīr Khān, *Mīr*.

KALB 'ALĪ KHĀN, MIRZĀ, (probably '*Āmil* of Jaunpur')¹; 69, 71.

KALB 'ALĪ KHĀN, Colonel, *Shaykh*, *Bahādur*, (probably of Patna), 69, 69, 217; 71, 40, 61; 72, 180; 74, 238.

KĀLIN, see Kallang Zimpe of Bhutan.

KĀLĪ NĀRĀYAN RĀY, see Kālī Nārāyan Singh.

KĀLĪ NĀRĀYAN SINGH, RĀY, *Qānūngo* of Calcutta, son of Mahendra Nārāyan Singh, 69, 85, 226, 317, 321; 72, 144; 73, 105; 74, 285; 76, 59.

KĀLĪ PRASĀD DĀS of Murshidabad; letter dated 19 April 1836 to Kishan Chand on appointment of, as *gumāshṭa*, 73, 107; 76, 61.

KĀLĪ SHANKAR GHOSHĀL of Calcutta, (son of Jai Nārāyan Ghoshāl, of the Bhukailas Rāj Family; established the Benares Bhind Asylum; owned *Zamīndārīs* in the districts of Tippera, Bhullu, Bakerganj, Dacca, the 24-*Parganas* and Benares)², received the title of *Rāja Bahādur* vide letter dated 15 March 1825, 71, 55; 72, 199; 73, 92; 74, 214; 76, 45.

KALLIKOTE, former estate in Ganjam District.

—, Chief of, see Mān Vikramā Sāmri.

KALLING ZIMPE, the, of Bhutan, (last member of the Council nominated by the Dharma Rāja)³, 69, 81, 329; 71, 61; 72, 189; 73, 151; 74, 224; 76, 100.

KALPI, historic town in Jalaun District, U. P., formerly residence of the chiefs of Baoni; held by the Chiefs of Jalaun until October 1806 when it was ceded to the East India Company by Nānha Govind Rāo⁴.

KALSIA, formerly a state in Punjab.

—, Chief of, see Sobhā Singh, *Sardār*.

¹ C.P.C. VII, no. 998.

² Ghose, *op. cit.*, II, pp 382, 385 and 577.

³ R. B. Pemberton, *Report on Bootan*, (Calcutta, 1839), p 110.

⁴ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, V, p 6.

KALYĀN SINGH, (*'Umdah-i-Rājahā-i Baland makān Mahārāja-Ihīrāj*) *Mahārāja, Bahādur*, son and successor of Pratāp Singh; succeeded to the *gaddi* of Kishangarh in 1797¹; resigned his power in 1832²; 69, 138, 241; 71, 65; concluded Treaty with East India Company in 1818, 72, 5; 73, 263; 76, 190.

—, son of, *see* Muḥkam Singh.

KALYĀN SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *Intizām al-mulk, Bahādur Tahawwur Jang*, (son of Mahārāja Shitāb Rāy; was *Nā'ib Nāzim* of Bihar in 1773; enjoyed the *jāgīrs* of his father; resided in Calcutta, where he died in 1822)³, 69, 100, 234, 328; 71, 61, 185.

—, nephew of, *see* 'Umdah Rāja.

—, son of, *see* Hashmat Singh.

—, *Wakīl* of, *see* Ratan Singh.

—, wife of, 71, 28; 72, 181; 73, 150; 74, 237; 76, 100.

KAMĀL AL-DĪN HUSAYN KHĀN, *MIR, AL TABĀTABĀ'Ī*, *Wakīl* of Mubārak 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb Nāzim* of Murshidabad, 69, 92, 229, 320.

—, son of, *see* Wāhid 'Alī Khān.

KAMALESHWARI, *MAHĀRĀNĪ*, of Assam, (wife of Gaurināth Singh, Chief of Assam)⁴, 69, 316; 73, 80; 76, 37.

KAMALESHWAR SINGH, *Narendra Swargī Deo* (real name Kinā Rām, adopted the Hindu name, Chief of Assam from 19 December 1794 to 1810)⁵, 69, 210.

KAMAL KUMĀRĪ, *MAHĀRĀNĪ*, wife of Mahtāb Chandra of Burdwan; 72, 124; 73, 88; 74, 314; 76, 42.

KAMAL LOCHAN, RĀY, *Wakīl* of Almad 'Alī Khān, Chief of Dacca, 69, 87, 222, 325; 71, 272; 72, 141; 73, 127; 76, 78.

KAMAL NAYN, *RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, Munshī and Wakīl* of Daulat Rāo Sindhia; obtained *jāgīr* in the suburbs of Delhi, 69, 15, 131, 253, 349; 71, 66; 76, 197.

—, sons of, *see* Har Sahāy Rāy and Kāshī Rām Rāy.

KAMATESHWARI, *RĀNĪ, Rājmatā*, (step-mother of Harendra Nārāyan Bhūp of Cooch-Bihar)⁶, 69, 316; 73, 80; 76, 37.

KĀMGĀR 'ALĪ KHĀN of Kharagpur.

—, son of, *see* Iqbāl 'Alī Khān.

KĀMGĀR NĀMDĀR (*sic*) KHĀN, *Hakīm*, of Delhi; 69, 15.

KĀMIL KHĀN, *MIRZĀ*, son of Nāsir Muḥammad Khān of Murshidabad, died in 1842, 71, 59; 72, 157; 74, 269.

^{1,2} Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 19.

³ Ghose, *op. cit.*, II, p 433 and C. P. C. VII p 3. n3.

⁴ C.P.C. X, no. 714.

⁵ Gait, *op. cit.*, p 218.

⁶ S. N. Sen, *Prachīn Bangla Patra Sankalan*. (Calcutta, 1949), p 43, no. 1(1).

KĀMRĀN SHĀH¹, ruler of Herat in Afghanistan, son of Maḥmūd Shāh; succeeded in 1829; independence of Herat under, (1839), 72, 317; 74, 53.

—, Minister of, see Yār Muḥammad Khān.

KANAUD, old name for Mohindergarh, q.v.

KANCHAN GĪR, KUNWAR, BAHĀDUR, *Chelā* of Anūp² Gīr, *Madār al-mahāmm* of Narendra Gīr of Sikandra, 69, 130, 250, 335; 71, 62.

KANCHANPUR in Avadh.

—, *Amīn* in the Department of Frontiers of Khairagarh and, under the government of the King of Avadh, see Nawāzish Aḥmad, *Sayyid*.

KANGRA, KOT, historic town in Kangra District.

—, Chiefs of, see Anurudh Chand, Bikram (Vikramā) Singh, Pratāp Chand, Ranbīr Chand, Sansār Chand, and Suchet Singh.

KANHAIYĀ, one of the 12 *misl*s or confederacies of the Sikhs.

—leader of the *misl*s, see Jai Singh Kanhaiyā.

KANPUR or CAWNPORE, district in U. P.

—leading persons of, see Aḥmad Zamān Khān, Ashraf al-nisā' Begam, Muḥammad Zamān Khān and Tāj al-dīn Husayn Khān.

KANSU², GAHN-SOO, province in the North-West corner of China, the gateway of Sinkiang and Central Asia.

—, *Sipah Sālār* of Shensi and, 74, 398.

KANTIT³, *pargana* of, in District Mirzapur, ceased to have a separate existence in 1758.

—, Chiefs of, see Lāl Mahīpāl Singh and Rām Ghulām Singh.

KĀNTU BĀBŪ, (real name Krishnā Kānt Nandī, favourite of Warren Hastings, had *jāgīr* at Ghazipur, died in 1778⁴), 69, 321.

—, son of, see Lok Nāth.

KANWAR (KUNWAR) SINGH, BĀBŪ, *Zamīndār* in Shahabad; letter dated 25 November 1822 addressed to, 73, 137, 76, 87.

KAPURTHALA, state in the Punjab, now a district of the newly organised state of Punjab.

—, Chiefs of, see Fath Singh Ahluwāliā, Jagatjīt Singh Ahluwāliā, Jassā Singh Chāprī(?), Kharak Singh Ahluwāliā, Nihāl Singh and Randhīr Singh Ahluwāliā.

KARACHI, port of, in Pakistan after 1947; arrival of Sardār Sher 'Alī Khān (of Afghanistan) at, letter dated 12 January 1881 addressed to him at, 76, 237.

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XIII, p 115.

² Collocott & Thorne, *op. cit.*

³ D. L. Drake-Brockman, *Mirzapur, a Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1911), pp 333-34.

⁴ Majumdar, *op. cit.*, pp 216-17.

KARĀMAT 'ALĪ, MĪR, *Wakīl* of the Chief of Orchha, Tehri, 69, 335, 73, 214, 76, 156.

KARĀMAT 'ALĪ JAUNPURĪ, MĪR, appointed as *Mutawallī* of the *Imām-bāra* of Hooghly in 1834, (had served as *Ṣadr-Amīn* of Jaunpur; was a man of sound learning, made many improvements in the *Imām-bāra*; retired on pension in June 1875)¹, 73, 89, 76, 43.

KARAM KHĀN TĀLPUR, SHĀH, '*Azd al-daulah, Bahādur, Nūrat Jang*, of Sind, Thomas Herbert Maddock's letter dated 21 April 1840 to, 73, 5, 74, 28.

KARAM MUHAMMAD KHĀN, uncle of Nazar Muhammad Khān, Chief of Bhopal, and *Nā'ib* of Munir Muhammad Khān, 71, 18.

KARAM AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, wife of Sirāj al-dīn 'Alī Khān, *Maulawī*, of Calcutta, letter dated 29 July 1825 addressed to, 73, 98; 76, 52.

KARAM SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA-DHĪRĀJ, *Rājeshwar Mahārāja-i Rājagān Mahendra, Bahādur*, son of Ṣāhib Singh, (succeeded to the *gaddī* of Patiala after Ṣāhib Singh's death on 26 March 1813; died on 23 December 1845)², 69, 162, 262, 336, 71, 64, 72, 264; 73, 308; 74, 127, 128; 76, 236.

KARAULI, formerly a state in Rajputana.

—, Chiefs of, see Har Bakḥsh Pāl, Mānik Pāl and Pratāp Pāl.

KARBALĀ'Ī, MUHAMMAD, HĀJJĪ ĀGHĀ, of Calcutta; letter of Henry Torrins dated 30 July 1840 addressed to, 69, 307; 73, 97, 76, 51.

—, son of, see Muhammad Rizā', *Mirzā*.

KARBALĀ'Ī MUHAMMAD KHĀN, ĀGHĀ, *Fakhr al-tujjār* of Calcutta letter of Henry Torrins dated 30 September 1840 addressed to, 73, 92; 76, 45.

KARBĪR PANDE, (KĀJJĪ), (son of Damodar Pande, was in the service of the ruler of Nepal; possessed landed property)³; 69, 82.

KARĪM AL-DĪN KHĀN, MĪR, son of Shihāb al-dīn, Mīr, letter dated 23 February 1820 addressed to, 69, 305.

KARĪM ALLAH KHĀN, BAHĀDUR, youngest son of Fayz Allah Khān, Chief of Rampur; (got a monthly pension of Rs. 1666-10¹/₆ for his support from Ahmad 'Alī Khān, *vide Qabūliyat* dated 30 December 1794)⁴, 69, 165, 226; 71, 63; 72, 260; 74, 135.

KARĪM 'ATĀ SHĀH, ṢĀHĪB, *pīrzāda* of Salon under Avadh, 69, 170, 271, 345; 71, 63; 73, 185; 74, 131.

—, son of, see Muhammad Panāh 'Atā.

KARĪM AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, grand-daughter (daughter's daughter) of Sa'id al-nisā' Begam of Delhi; resided at Benares, 72, 215; 73, 175; 74, 199; 76, 122.

¹ Ghose, *op. cit.*, Pt. II, p 309.

² Lepel H. Griffin, *op. cit.*, pp 153, 201.

³ *Forn. & Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 100.

⁴ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 165, 167.

KARIM QULI KHĀN, *Ziyā' al-daulah Ziyā' al-mulk, Muqarrab al-khāqānī, Farzand Khān Bahādur Tahawwar Jang*, (son of Munir al-daulah I, and brother of 'Abbās Qulī Khān; held *jāgīrs* in the suburbs of Patna; attended on Shujā' al-daulah of Avadh)¹, 69, 100, 234, 328.

—, son of, see Muhammad Mahdī Qulī Khān.

KARKH, see Karkheh.

KARKHEH, in Western Persia.

—, *Sardār* of, see Dīn Muḥammad Khān.

KARNAL, *pargana* and district in the Delhi Division; now in Haryana, granted in perpetuity subject to payment of a fixed quit-rent in exchange of *jāgīrs* in Muzaffarnagar² to Muḥammadī Khān, 'Izzat 'Alī Khān and Ishāq Khān, Mandal, 69, 16; 72, 4; 74, 495.

KASHGHAR, in Western Sinkiang, Western China; letter dated 30 May 1885 addressed to the Resident at, 76, 243.

KĀSHI CHANDRA, *RĀJA*, of Tippera, (brother of Gangā Mānikya; named as *Yuvrāj* by the Magistrate on 19 August 1821)³; 72, 136; 73, 128; 74, 296; 76, 79.

KĀSHI NĀTH, *LĀLĀ*, son of *Rāja Kashmīrī Mal*, banker of Benares, 69, 103, 235, 331, 332; 71, 61; 72, 208; 73, 162; 74, 204; 76, 109, 110.

KĀSHI NĀTH MALIK, *DĪWĀN*, *Wakīl* of Mahtāb Chandra, Chief of Burdwan, 73, 87; 76, 41.

KĀSHI NĀTH PANDIT TĀRKĀLANKĀR, *Pāndā Bahādur*, of Benares, 69, 103.

KASHIPUR, town and *taḥsīl* in Naini Tal District, U. P., *Pargana* of, containing 183 villages.

—, Chiefs of, see Lāl Singh and Sheorāj Singh.

KĀSHI RĀM, *RĀY*, of Kumaun, Almora, 73, 38; 76, 6.

KĀSHI RĀM, *RĀY*, son of Kamal Nayn, (inherited *jāgīr* in the suburbs of Delhi), 73, 270; 76, 197.

KĀSHI RĀO HOLKAR, *RĀO*, *Qā'im-maqām* (successor) of Tukoji Holkar (disputed succession to Indore State; murdered by Malhār Rāo, 1807⁴; rule in Nimbahera)⁵, 69, 145, 254, 315; 71, 56; 72, 99; 73, 70; 74, 353; 76, 31.

—, *Wakīl* of, (and Ahalya Bā'ī and Tukoji Holkar), see Rāo Kishan, Bābū.

¹ C.P.C. VIII, 957-59.

² *Gazetteer of the Karnal District*, (Lahore, 1892), p 44 & H. R. Nevill, *Muzaffarnagar : A Gazetteer*, III, (Allahabad, 1903), pp 91, 194.

³ *For. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 23-24.

⁴ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XIII, pp 336-37.

⁵ *Ibid.* p 119.

- KASHMIR (AND JAMMU), state in North West India.
- , Chiefs of, *see* Gulāb Singh and Ranbīr Singh.
- , *Dīwāns* of, *see* Govind Sahāy and Jawālā Sahāy.
- , Officials in the *Sarkār* of, *see* Gaīndā Singh and Nānak Chand.
- , *Subādars* of, *see* 'Atā Muḥammad Khān, Muḥammad 'Azīm Khān and Sher Muḥammad Khān.
- KASHMIRI MAL, *LĀLĀ*, (afterwards *Rāja*), leading banker of Benares, 69, 106.
- son of, *see* Kāshī Nāth.
- KASIJORA or KASICORI, *pargana* in Midnapore District, W. Bengal.
- , *Zamīndār* of, *see* Sundar Nārāyan, *Rāja*.
- KATIARI, in Hardoi District, U.P.
- , Chief of, *see* Hardeo Bakhsh Singh.
- KAUSHAL SANDI (SENDAH), Chief of Kujang in District Cuttack; (probably he was the son of Gangādhār Sendh; conspired against the English; dispossessed and imprisoned; succeeded by Birbhadra Sendh)¹, 69, 156, 259, 310; 71, 57; 72, 118; 73, 51; 74, 320; 76, 17.
- KĀZIM 'ALĪ, *MUNSHI*, appointed *Mukhtār* by Rājendra Kishor of Bettiah, *vide* letter dated 13 March 1857, 74, 246.
- KĀZIM 'ALĪ, MIRZĀ, *Mir Munshī* in Governor-General's Secretariat, Calcutta, 69, 207, 306; 75, 36.
- KĀZIM 'ALĪ KHĀN, *SAYYID, BAHĀDUR*, *Zamīndār* of Bilonja, Patna, Bihar; (nephew of Ghulām Husayn; not considered as person of worth by Capt. E. Roughsedge, officer commanding the Ramgarh Battalion)², 69, 233, 326; 71, 60; 73, 131; 76, 81.
- KEDĀR NĀTH, *LĀLĀ*, grandson of Taḥsīn 'Alī Khān of Lucknow, 69, 272, 346; 73, 188; 76, 134.
- KEDĀR NĀTH, *PANDIT*, *Wakīl* of 'Abd al-Raḥmān Khān, Chief of Jhajjar (1845), 75, 19.
- KEDĀR NĀTH, *RĀJA*, *jāgīrdār* in the suburbs of Delhi, 69, 15.
- KEHĀR JANG SINGH of Nepal, 69, 82.
- KEIR, (MAJOR) GENERAL SIR WILLIAM GRANT, (Supreme political and military Commander of the expedition against piracy in the Persian Gulf)³; 69, 290.
- KEONTHAL, former Simla Hill State; now in Himachal Pradesh.
- , Chiefs of, *see* Mahendra Sain and Sansār Sain.

¹ L.S.S. O'Malley, *Bengal District Gazetteer (Cuttack)*, (Calcutta, 1906), pp 219-20.

² *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, pp 176-78.

³ Sir Arnold T. Wilson, *The Persian Gulf*, (London, 1959), p 207.

- KERĀLĀ VARMĀ, *RĀJA*, Chief of Koteyote ? (Kottayam), District in Kerala 69, 113, 244.
- KESHAVA DĀS, *RĀY*, *Dīwān* of *Rāja Rāmā Varmā* of Travancore (1788), 69, 125, 247; 71, 245; 72, 84.
- KESHAV LOCHAN, *Wakīl* of the Chief of Dacca after the death of Kamal Lochan and Kishan Lochan, 71, 272.
- KESHAV RĀO of the family of Paras Rām Bhāo of Poona, 71, 57.
- KESHAV RĀO DINKAR, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, Chief of Gursarai, Jhansi, 76, 78.
- KESHAV RĀO (TRIMBAK) PATWARDHAN, son of Trimak (Trimbak) Rāo of Poona; letter dated August 1818 addressed to, 69, 260; 71, 57; 72, 106; 74, 338.
- KESRĪ BĀ'Ī, mother of Malhār Rāo Holkar; (concubine of Jaswant Rāo Holkar; was sensible and discreet; consulted by the ministers; was in the Holkar's camp in January 1818)¹, 72, 99.
- KESRĪ SINGH, *RĀJA*, Chief of Bijawar, (son of Bīr Singh Deo and great-grandson of Chhatrasāl; died in December 1810)², 69, 249.
- KESRĪ SINGH, brother of Gaj Singh of Jaisalmer; his son, Ranjīt Singh was adopted by Gaj Singh's widow in 1846; was regent of Ranjīt Singh till his majority; 73, 22; 74, 14.
- KESRĪ SINGH, *RĀJA*, Chief of the estate of Jaitpur in Bundelkhand, (till 1814); probably died in 1842³, 71, 62; 75, 60.
- , son and successor of, see Parichhat, *Rāja*.
- KESRĪ SINGH, *RĀO*, (*Mahārāja-Dhīrāj Mahārāo Sir, Bahādur K.C. S.I., G.C.I.E.*, son and successor of Umed Singh; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Sirohi on 16 September 1875; abdicated in April 1920)⁴; 74, 22.
- KESRĪ SINGH, *RĀJA*, Chief of Panna see Kishor Singh.
- KEWAL KISHAN, *RĀY*, son of *Mahārāja* Sunder Singh; (enjoyed monthly pension of Rs. 700 during his father's lifetime; his father willed all his property to his grand children; was a leading citizen of Benares, though pauper)⁵, 69, 64, 228, 321; 71, 58; 72, 29, 148; 73, 114; 74, 280, 459, 76, 68.
- KHADĪJA SULTĀN BEGAM, *NAWWĀB*, sister of Najaf Khān of Delhi, 69, 185, 280, 350.
- KHĀDIM 'ALĪ KHĀN, *SAYYID*, *BAHĀDUR*, son of Khādim Hasan Khān of Murshidabad, 69, 92.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, pp 189-90 and 195.

² Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 83.

³ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 62.

⁴ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 189; Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 507; *Mamoranda on the Indian States*, 1921, (Calcutta, 1922), p 121.

⁵ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, pp 141-142.

KHĀDIM HASAN KHĀN of Murshidabad; 69, 92.

—, son of, see Khādim 'Alī Khān.

KHĀDIM HUSAYN KHĀN (of Murshidabad); 69, 317, 322; 73, 104; 76, 58.

—, son of, see Fazl 'Alī Khān.

KHĀDIM HUSAYN KHĀN, SAYYID, BAHĀDUR, (of Patna); letter dated 25 May 1829 addressed to, 69, 234, 326; 73, 145; 76, 94.

KHĀDIM HUSAYN KHĀN, NAWWĀB, Bahādur al-mulk, I'timād al-daulah, Sipah Sardār, Zafar Iqtidār, Murīd-i Jamjāh Sher-i Hind, (Mu'īn al-daulah, Amīr al-mulk, Shaukat Jang)¹ Ghazanfar al-daulah Farzand Khān Bahādur Ghālib Jang, elder son of Imrād Husayn Khān; (succeeded to the *masnad* of Farrukhabad in December 1813; died at Delhi on 9 July 1823; succeeded by his son, Tajammul Husayn Khān)², 69, 26, 27, 169, 267, 270, 342; 71, 210; 72, 254; 73, 242; 74, 145; 75, 27; 76, 175.

KHAGENDRA NĀRĀYAN, Nāzir Deo of Cooch-Bihar (died on 29 May 1808)³.

—, son and successor of, see Birendra Nārāyan.

KHAIRAGARH, (*ta'alluqa* under the government of Avadh, in Agra District, U. P.).

—, *Amīn* in the Department of Frontiers of Kanchanpur and, see Nawāzish Ahmad, Sayyid.

KHAIRPUR, formerly a state in Sind, Bombay; after 1947, became territory of Pakistan.

KHALĀFĀN bin MUHAMMAD, Minister of the Imām of Muscat, 69, 73, 285, 308; 71, 208; 72, 64; 73, 49; 74, 413; 76, 15.

KHALIL HAJJI MIRZĀ, (probably of Iran), 69, 47.

KHALIL ALLAH KHĀN, SAYYID, Iftikhār al-mulk, Asad al-daulah Bahādur Ghazanfar Jang, of Murshidabad, (son of Mirzā Sultān Dāwūd; Mubārak 'Alī Khān gave his eldest daughter in marriage to; appointed *Dīwān* in December 1787; dismissed by Babar 'Alī Khān in 1794)⁴, 69, 96, 232, 323; 71, 209; 72, 163; 74, 259; 76, 70.

—, son of, see Muhammad Dāwūd, Mirzā.

KHĀN-I A'ZAM (P. The great noble), title of Dil Dilār Khān of Farrukhabad.

KHĀN BAHĀDUR⁵, NAWWĀB, MIRZĀ, I'tibār al-mulk, I'tibār al-daulah Mubāriz Jang, relation of Nizām 'Alī Khān of Hyderabad; (son of Ibrāhīm 'Alī Beg Dhonsa), 69, 69.

¹ The title was discontinued by George Swinton on 10 March 1820, *Alqābnāma*, Vol. 71, p. 210.

² D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p. 90.

³ H. N. Chaudhri, *op. cit.*, p. 260.

⁴ C. P. C. VIII, p. 36, fn 1.

⁵ In C. P. C. X, nos. 1216-17, Mirzā Jān is given, while in TR. 33, pp. 201-3, no. 128 of 1793, Mirzā Khān is written. His correct name appears to be Khān Bahādur.

KHĀN BAHĀDUR KHĀN (P. The brave lord), *Mirzā*, title of Mod Nārāyan Singh of Tekari.

KHANDE RĀO, brother of Shivaji Vitthal, 69, 145.

KHANDE RĀO HOLKAR, MAHĀRĀJA, adopted son of Hari Rāo Holkar of Indore; died 17 February 1844, 72, 99.

KHANIADHANA, *Sanad* state in Gwalior Residency, Central India, now in Madhya Pradesh.

—, Chief of, see Gumān Singh.

KHĀN-I-HAZRAT (P. The high noble), title of the ruler of Khiva, Allah Qulī Khān.

KHĀN JAHĀN KHĀN, *Bahādur Jasārat Jang*, (in 1773, appointed as the *Faujdār* and Collector of Customs of Hooghly; was the last *Faujdār* of Hooghly)¹, 69, 68, 71, 217, 316; 71, 208; 73, 89; 76, 44.

KHĀN-I-KHĀNĀN (P. Lord of lords), title of 'Abbās Qulī Khān of Patna and Muḥammad Rizā' Khān of Murhidabad.

KHĀN ZAMĀN KHĀN, see Shujā' Qulī Khān.

KHĀQĀN-I-ZAMĀN (P. King of the world or age), title of Muḥammad Amjad 'Alī Shāh.

KHARAGPUR, *Pargana* in Midnapore District.

—, *Zamīndārs* of, see Iqbāl 'Alī Khān, Narhar Chaudhari and Raḥmat 'Alī Khān.

KHARAK CHAND, RĀJA, (son of Mahā Chand; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Bilaspur; died in 1836); James Thomason addressed a letter dated 7 September 1841 to the wife of, 75, 11.

KHARAK SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, (son of Ranjīt Singh of Lahore; ascended the *gaddī* after the death of his father on 27 June 1839 and died on 5 November 1840)², 72, 300, 302; 74, 77.

KHARAK SINGH AHLUWĀLIA, Rāja-i-Rājagān, (son of Randhir Singh Ahluwālia); ascended the *gaddī* of Kapurthala in 1870 and died in November 1877, 74, 80.

KHARSAWAN, former feudatory state in Chota Nagpur.

—, Chief of, see Chetan Singh.

KHĀṢ MAHAL ŠĀHIBA, wife of Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb Wazīr* of Avadh, 69, 268; 71, 209.

KHAYR AL-DĪN, *Mullā*, merchant in Kabul, Afghanistan, 73, 5; 74, 27.

KHEL (KHAIL) HATAK, see Khel Khattak.

KHEL KHATTAK³; tribe in *Tahsīl* Nowshera, Peshawar.

—, Chief of, see Sultān Khān.

¹ C.P.C., VII, pp 179-80, fn 2.

² Cunningham, *op cit.*, pp 221, 231.

³ *Gazetteer of the Peshawar District*, (Lahore, 1897), pp 125, 138.

KHEL TUKHI (*sic*), probably a tribe in Afghanistan.

—, Chief of, *see* Saddu Khān.

KHEM CHAND, LĀLĀ, of Allahabad, 73, 176; 76, 121.

—, son of, *see* Gangā Dās.

KHEM KARAN, CHAUBE, *Gumāshṭa* of Lakhmī Chand, *Seth*, (of Gwalior) ; Mr. Bushby's letter dated 24 October 1836 addressed to, 75, 38.

KHENGARJĪ (II), *His Highness Mahārāo Shri Mirzā Rāja Sawā'i (Sir)*, *Bahādur*, (son of Prāgmalji; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Cutch on 19 December 1875; got title of Sawā'i on 28 January 1885, 74, 388.

KHETRI, town in the former state of Jaipur; subordinate to the Chief of Jaipur.

—, Chiefs of, *see* Abhay Singh Shekhāwat, Bakhtāwar Singh, Fatḥ Singh, Sheo Nāth Singh and Shyām Singh Shekhāwat.

KHET SINGH, BAHĀDUR, *Rāja* of Jaitpur (1842 to 1849), 72, 223; 74, 187; Thomason's letter dated 16 March 1844 to, 75, 60.

KHIRADMAND KHĀN, *Amīn al-daulah*, *Muzaffar al-mulk*, *Bahādur Babar Jang*, (brother-in-law and *Wakīl* of the Chief of Farrukhabad, Dilēr Himmat Khān)¹, 69, 168, 169, 267, 342; 71, 210; 73, 238; 74, 150; 76, 172.

—, son of, *see* Muḥammad Dānishmand Khān, Muḥammad Sa'adatmand Khān and Muḥammad Sarbaland Khān.

—, Grandson of, *see* Dilāwar Jang.

KHIVA, the *Khānate* of, town in Turkistan, U.S.S.R.

—, Ruler of, *see* Allah Qulī Khān.

KHU AMBAH (*sic*), *Hākīm* (chief) of Arzung and Labah (*sic*) in china; letter dated 13 August 1816 to, 69, 286; 71, 244; 72, 73; 74, 397.

KHUDĀ'Ī NAZAR KHĀN, probably of Afghanistan, 73, 9; 74, 25.

KHUDĀ YĀR KHĀN, *Ra'īs* of Kokan, (in Bukhara), 72, 317; 73, 9; 74, 25, 53.

KHUJASTA BAKHT, MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, brother of Akbar II of Delhi; letter dated 15 November 1837 to, 75, 47.

KHUMĀN SINGH, RĀJĀ, (a great grandson of Chhatrasāl and nephew of Jagat Rāj, Chief of Charkhari in Bundelkhand; 1765-82)²; 69, 249.

KHURDA, village in Puri District, and mountain stronghold of the Rāj family of Puri or Jagannath.

—, Chief of, *see* Mukund Deo.

¹ C. P. C. VII, no. 1080 n2.

² Vadivelū, *op cit.*, p 329.

KHURRAM BAKHT, MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, (third son of *Shāh 'Ālam II* and *Jinna Begam*)¹; resided at Benares, 72, 215; 73, 175; 7, 199; 76, 122.

——, wives of, see *Sa'id al-nisā' Begam* and *Zeb Jahān Begam*.

KHUSH-HĀL CHAND, JAGAT SETH, of Murshidabad (son of *Mahtāb Chand*; appointed by Lord Clive as the treasurer of the East India Company in 1766; probably died in 1785)²; 69, 91.

——, mother of, 69, 91.

KHUSH-HĀL CHAND, LĀLĀ, *Dīwān* of Chittagong.

KHUSH-HĀL SINGH, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, Rāja of Hardwar, 73, 274; 76, 201.

KHUSHWAQT RĀY, RĀO, (of Patna); Henry Thoby's letter dated 23 July 1821 to, 76, 94.

KHUSRAU ZAMĀNĪ BEGAM, NAWWĀB, wife of *Muḥammad Salīm* of Delhi; letter dated 14 January 1837 to, 75, 49.

KHU TARUN, (*Wazīr* of China)³, 69, 286; 71, 244; 72, 73; 74, 397.

KIEN-LING, Emperor of China, see *Chien-Lung*.

KIFĀYAT KHĀN, see *Husayn 'Alī Khān, Sayyid*.

KĪRAT CHAND, KUNWAR, (of Murshidabad), son of *Rāja Kishan Chand*; letter dated 17 January 1852 from Mr. Halliday to, 73, 106, 107; 76, 61.

KĪRAT CHAND⁴, MAHĀRĀJA, son of *Udwant Chand, Mahārāja*, of the *Jagat Seths* family of Murshidabad; died childless, 69, 91, 229, 322; 71, 59; 72, 149; 73, 104, 108, 134; 74, 279; 76, 62, 84.

——, *Wakīl* of, see *Prān Chand, Bābū*.

KĪRAT SINGH, Ra'īs al-daulah, Sipahdār al-mulk, Mahārāja-ākhīrāj, Sri Sawā'ī Mahārānū, Lokendra Bahādur, Dilēr Jang Jī Deo, Mahārāja of Dholpur, Bari and Gohad, (1806-November 1835), 69, 26, 111, 249, 336; 71, 64, 264; 73, 21; 74, 15, 75, 27.

——, son of, see *Bhagwant Singh*.

——, *Wakīls* of, see *Ihsān Allah, Chaudharī* and *Muḥammad 'Alī Khān*.

KIRKPATRICK, COL. (JAMES ACHILLES), Iftikhōr al-daulah, Mu'taman al-mulk, Bahādur Hashmat Jang, (Resident at Hyderabad: 1795—15 October 1805)⁵; 69, 192, 198.

KĪRTĪ BAM, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, Rāja of Tarai, (*Rāja* of *Mallekhum* in Nepal)⁶, brother of *Har Datt Kumār Sain* and uncle of *Tej Pratāp Sain*, 69, 83; 71, 238; 72, 197; 74, 216.

¹ *For. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p. 137.

² *Walsh, op. cit.*, pp. 257-258.

³ *Translation of Receipts*, 1816, Vol. 61 A, p. 461.

⁴ In some volumes of the *Alqābnāmas*, he is shown as the adopted son of *Udwant Chand* and his widow, while in other volumes "Kirat Singh" is written, see *Ghose, (op. cit., II, p. 346)*.

⁵ *Buckland, op. cit.*

⁶ *C. P. C.* VIII, no. 723.

KĪRTĪ CHAND (SINHA)¹, *KUNWAR*, son and successor of *Kishan Chand*, *Rāja*, of Murshidabad; (represented the Nashipur Rāj family since 1850; was invested with *Khil'at* and title of *Rāja Bahādur* on 26 November 1852; died in 1864)², 73, 106, 107; 76, 61.

KISHAN CHAND, *Wakīl* of the *Wālī* (Mahārāja Sher Singh) of Lahore; appointed at Ambala, Governor-General's letter dated 11 July 1843 to, 75, 42.

KISHAN CHAND, *RĀJA, BAHĀDUR*, of Murshidabad; (son of Hanumantā Singh; being a child was ignored by Udwant Singh of the Nashipur Rāj family)³; letter dated 19 April 1836 to, 72, 147; 74, 282; 76, 61.

—, son of, *see* Kīrti Chand.

KISHAN CHAND (or **KRISHNĀ CHAND**)⁴, (*JAGAT*) *SETH*, of Murshidabad; (son of Bishan Chand; became *Jagat Seth* after the death of his cousin, Govind Chand)⁵; 71, 252.

KISHAN CHAND NĀRĀYAN, *see* Krishnā Chandra Nārāyan.

KISHANGARH, formerly a state in Rajputana; now in Rajasthan.

—, Chiefs of, *see* Kalyān Singh, Muḥkam Singh, Prithvī Singh and Sardūl Singh.

KISHANGARH, *pargana* of, (in Alwar, given by the British Government to Mahārāo Rāja Bakhtāwar Singh of Alwar in 1803)⁶; Lord Lake granted to Aḥmad Baksh Khān 16 *maḥāls* and, 69, 18; 72, 5; 74, 493.

KISHAN LOCHAN, brother of Kamal Lochan and *wakīl* of the *Nawwāb* of Dacca, 69, 87, 227, 325; 71, 272.

KISHAN PANDIT, *Srī Gurū Rāj*, younger brother of Raghunāth Pandit of Nepal; (a person of note in the *Darbār*; knowing Persian)⁷; *Wakīl* of the *Rāja* of Nepal, 69, 330; 73, 155; 76, 104.

KISHAN RĀO, RĀO, son of Bhagwant Rāo, *Wakīl* of Daulat Rāo Sindhia of Gwalior, 69, 104, 132, 236, 253, 268A, 315, 316; 71, 56, 201, 245; 72, 100; 74, 350.

KISHNU BILĀ, *see* Krishnā Pillay.

KISHOR SINGH (II), *MAHĀRĀO RĀJA, Bahādur*, son of Umed Singh (succeeded to the *gaddī* of Kotah in December 1819)⁸; died on 21 July 1828 69, 241; 71, 65, 120; 72, 5; 76, 181.

—, adopted son and successor of, *see* Rām Singh (II), *Mahārāo Rāja*.

—, *Nā'ib* (regent) of, *see* Zālim Singh (I), *Rāj Rānā*.

^{1,2} Majumdār, *op. cit.*, p 149.

³ *Ibid.*, pp 147, 152.

^{4,5} Walsh, *op. cit.*, p 258.

⁶ *Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana*, (Calcutta, 1912), p 76.

⁷ *Form. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 92.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. 130, p 45.

KISHOR SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR*, *Mahārāja* of Panna; (entrusted the state management to *Kunwar* Pratāp Singh of Chhatarpur in 1823; his conduct led to his expulsion from Panna; his son Harbans Rāy became regent; died in exile in 1834)¹, 69, 110; 71, 62; 72, 235; 73, 216; 74, 171; 76, 157.

KOCHCHI, see Cochin.

KOHAT, district in North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan. .

—, *Hākim* of, see Pīr Muḥammad Khān, *Sardār*.

KOKAN, (Kokand or Khokand or Khogand, ancient town in the Farghana Valley)².

—, *Ra'īs* of, see Khudā Yār Khān.

KOLAR, *ta'alluqa* in Kolar District, *Polīgār* of, 69, 113, 244.

KOLARAS, and **SIPRI**, q.v.

KOLHAPUR, formerly a state in Bombay, now a district of Maharashtra.

—, Chief of, see Shivājī Bhonsla (V).

KORUMNAD or **CORIMNAAD**³ or **KURAMBRANAD**⁴, *ta'alluqa* in Malabar district, Madras, now in Kerala.

—, *Rāja* of, see Virā Varmā.

KOTAH, formerly a state in Rajputana, now a district of Rajasthan.

—, Chiefs of, see Chhatrasāl Singh (II), Kishor Singh (II), Rām Singh (II) and Umed Singh (I).

—, *Mahant* of, see Sital Dās.

—, *Nā'ibs* of, see Madan Singh, Mādho Singh and Zālim Singh (I).

KOTAH (or **KOOTYA**), in Sirhind.

—, *Ra'īses* of, see Ja'far 'Alī Khān and Muḥammad Akbar Khān.

KOTEYOTE or **COTIOTE** or **COTANGARY**, see Kottayam.

KOT-GURU, see Kotha-Guru.

KOTHA-GURU, in Barnala, Punjab.

—, Chief of, see Bhagwān Singh.

—, wife of the Chief of, see Chandra Kunwar.

KOT KANGRA, see Kangra.

KOT PUTLI, (in Jaipur), Abhai Singh Shekhāwat of Khetri got in *jāgīr* the *pargana* of, 69, 17; 72, 4; 74, 494.

KOTTAYAM, District in Kerala.

—, Chief of, see Kerālā Varmā.

KRISHNĀ BĀ'Ī, (wife of Jaswant Rāo Holkar of Indore, completed *chhatrī* of Ahaliya Bā'ī in 1833⁵, 72, 99; 74, 352.

¹ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, V, (Calcutta 1909), p 18.

² Collocott, *op. cit.*, 372,

^{3,4} Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, (Calcutta, 1909), p 125.

⁵ Capt. C. E. Luard, *Indore State Gazetteer*, (Calcutta, 1908), pp 302-3.

KRISHNĀ CHANDRA NĀRĀYAN, RĀJA, Chief of Cachar, (died on Tuesday, 3rd *Kārttik* 1735 *Shukā*—19 October 1813¹); elder brother of Govind Chandra Nārāyan q.v., 69, 23, 24, 209, 216, 317; 71, 58; 72, 140; 73, 77; 74, 291; 76, 35.

KRISHNĀ KISHOR MĀNIKYA, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, succeeded to the *gaddī* of Tippera after the death of Kāshī Chandra (Mānikya); letter dated 19 March 1830 to, 73, 128; 76, 79.

KRISHNAGAR, (headquarters of Nadia District)².

—, uncle of the *Zamīndār* of, see *Shambhū Chānd*.

—, *Zamīndār* of, see *Ishar Chandra*.

KRISHNĀJĪ RĀO II, adopted son and successor of Rukmangad Rāo (Khāse), Chief of Dewas Senior (1860-99), 74, 354.

KRISHNĀ NĀRĀYAN, SRĪ, (son of Hangsa Nārāyan)³, (tributary Rāja)⁴ of Darrang in Assam, 69, 24, 211.

KRISHNĀ PILLAY, *Dīwān* of Rāmā Rāja of Travancore, 76, 24.

KRISHNĀ PRATĀP SĀHĪ, MAHĀRĀJA, Bahādur, son of Rājendra Pratāp Sāhī; (*Zamīndār* of Hossipur and head of the Hathwa Rāj family in Siwan, District Saran, Bihar⁵); got title of *Mahārāja* and *Bahādur* on 31 August 1874, 76, 91.

KRISHNĀ RĀJA WODEYAR (III), *Mahārāja, Bahādur*, (succeeded *Krishnā Rāja Wodeyar II* to the *gaddī* of Mysore by the Treaty of 8 July 1799 concluded between Purnaiya and Lord Wellesley; continued to administer it till 1831 when the British Government assumed charge for 50 years)⁶, 69, 26, 27, 147, 255; 71, 56; 72, 94; 74, 363.

KUHAN DIL KHĀN, SARDĀR, of Afghanistan, 73, 9; 74, 25.

KUJANG, *Pargana* in Cuttack District, Orissa⁷.

—, *Rāja* of, see *Kaushal Sandī*.

KULASEKHRA KĪRITAPATHĪ (S. Head of the dynasty and possessor of a diadem), title of Martand Varmā II, Rāmā Rāja and Rāmā Varmā.

KULU, sub-division in Kangra District, Punjab, now in Himachal Pradesh,

—, *Rāja*, of, see *Ajit Singh*.

KULWANT SINGH, RĀY, (of Patna), *Parwāna* dated 15 June 1816 to, 69, 97, 233; 71, 60; 72, 23, 174; 74, 466.

¹ S. N. Sen, *op. cit.*, p 59, no. 133. But the same authority quotes on p 54, no. 124, *Krishnā Chandra Nārāyan's* letter dated 5 *Kārtik* 1735 *Shukā* addressed to the Governor-General which casts a spell of doubt about his death.

² C.P.C.X, no. 382 fn 2.

^{3,4} *Ibid.*, no. 631, fn. 4, no. 1182.

⁵ Ghose, *op. cit.*, pp. 435-36.

⁶ *Form. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 34; and *Vadivelū*, pp 30-31.

⁷ C. P. C. VIII, p 386, fn 1.

- KUMAUN, division of U.P., *Rājā*¹ of, 69, 264 ; 71, 63 ; 72, 257 ; 74, 140.
 —, people of Almora in, see *Kāshī Rām*, *Rāy*, and *Kundan Lāl*, *Lālā*.
 KUNDAN LĀL, *LĀLĀ*, *nom de plume* *Ashkī* (?), of Kumaun, Almora, letter dated 21 July 1827 to, 76, 6.
 KUNDUZ², *Khānate* or division in Afghanistan.
 — —, *Hākim* of, see *Muḥammad Murād Beg*.
 KUNJPURA, principality established by the Pathān family²; formerly in the suburbs of Delhi; now in district Karnal, Haryana.
 —, Chiefs of, see *Ghulām 'Alī Khān*, *Ghulām Muḥy al-dīn Khān*, *Ghulām Nabī Khān*, *Ghulām Rasūl Khān*, *Gulsher Khān* and *Raḥmat Khān*.
 KURNOOL, subdivision and town in Kurnool District; ceded to the British in 1839 due to the disloyalty of *Ghulām Rasūl Khān*, after 1956 district of Andhra Pradesh.
 — —, Nawwābs of, see *Ghulām Rasūl Khān*, *Muḥammad Alif Khān*, *Muḥammad Munawwar Khān* and *Muḥammad Ranmast Khān*.

L

- LABAH (*sic*) and Arzung (*sic*), probably towns in China; 69, 286; 71, 244 ; 72, 73, 74, 397.
 LACHHBĪR SĀH (of Nepal), 69, 82.
 LACHHMAN (LAKSHMAN) DĀS, *BĀBŪ*, son of *Bisheshwar Dās* of Lucknow, 72, 38, 74, 446 ; 76, 128.
 LACHHMAN DĀS, RĀY, *Wakīl* of *Muḥammad Alif Khān* of Kurnool; 69, 311 73, 59; 76, 24.
 LACHHMAN PANDIT, *SRĪDHAR*, (the Persian *Munshī* and principal minister of *Raghujī Bhonsla* of Nagpur for British affairs)⁴, 69, 12, 26, 159, 260 ; 71, 15, 167 ; 72, 15, 111 ; 74, 332, 333, 477.
 LACHHMAN SINGH, *THĀKUR*, *Dīwān* of Jaipur ; letter dated 28 April 1860 to, (*Fauj Muṣāhib* and member of the Regency Council in 1840)⁵; 76, 192.
 LACHHMAN SINGH⁶, *MAHĀRĀWAL*, adopted son and successor of *Bhawānī Singh* ; succeeded to the chiefship of *Banswara* on 2 February 1844 at the age of nine or 10 years ; (died in April 1905),⁷ 73, 17 ; 74, 19.

¹ Pradhaman or Pradyuman Sāh (son of *Lalit Sāh*) was the Chief of Kumaun (1779—86) ; and *Shīb* (*Sheo*) Singh was installed as the Chief of Kumaun in 1786 and after him *Mahendra Chand*. H. G. Walton, *Almora District Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1911), pp 185, 186.

² D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 144.

³ Angus, Hamilton, *Afghanistan*, (London, 1906), p 253.

⁴ *Forn. Deptt. Misc. Vol. 129*, p 197.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. 340, p 9.

⁶ Lachhman Singh was the adopted son of *Bahādur Singh* who was adopted by *Bhawānī Singh*; Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, (1892), p 21 ; *Forn. Deptt. Misc. Vol. 340*, p 85.

⁷ *Memorandum on Native States in India*, 1907, (Calcutta, 1908), p 74.

LACHHMI (LAKSHMI) BĀ'Ī, wife of Bālā Rāo Govind of Jalaun; (adopted Govind Rāo as her husband's successor; he died without issue in 1840 and the state of Jalaun lapsed)¹; 72, 218, 74, 194.

LACHHMI BĀ'Ī, wife of Gangā Dhar Rāo of Jhansi; letter dated 25 January 1856 addressed to; (well known as Rānī of Jhansi; revolted in Central India in 1857 against the British², was killed in action on 17 June 1858)³; 74, 195.

LACHHMI BĀ'Ī, RĀNĪ, see Lakshmi Rānī of Travancore.

LACHHMI NĀRĀYAN, (probably of Allahabad and Lucknow), 72, 244.

LACHHMI (LACHHMAN) NĀTH SINGH, brother of Shambhū Nāth Singh, Zamīndār of Ramgarh Clatra, 73, 136; 76, 84A, 86.

LADAKH, a lofty region in the east of Kashmir⁴.

—, Chief of, see Ahmad Shāh Kayalpau.

LADANA, (probably village in Jaipur).

—, Thākūr of, see Pratāp Singh.

LADHAR see Ladhran.

LADHRAN or Lidhran (in Ludhiana district).

—, Sardār of, see Budh Singh.

LADWA, former estate and town in Karnal district, Haryana.

—, Rājās of, see Ajit Singh and Gurū Datt Singh.

LAHNĀ SINGH MAJITHIA, Sardār, of Lahore, (*Hāshim al-daulah*, was the title of; a skilful mechanic; controlled Sikh foundaries at Lahore and Amritsar; improved Punjab ordnance; invented clock; was at home in Astronomy and Mathematics; a popular Administrator)⁵; letters of John Russell Colvin and Henry Torrins, dated 15 November 1839 to, 72, 299; 73, 304; 74, 78; 75, 7; 76, 232.

LAHORE, district in the Punjab; in August 1947 was a district of West Punjab, Pakistan.

—, Chiefs of, see Dilip Singh, Kharak Singh, Ranjit Singh and Sher Singh.

—, Newswriter at, see Har Saran Dās.

—, Officials at, see 'Azīz al-dīn; Dīnā Nāth; Ghulām Hasan Klān 'Alizā'i; Imām al-dīn; Motī Rām and Rajab 'Alī Khān.

—, Sardārs of, see Ajit Singh, Aṭar Singh, Gulāl Singh, Lahnā Singh Majithia and Tej Singh.

LAJJA RĀM, LĀLĀ, *Munshī* of the Rāja of Jaipur; 69, 135.

¹ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, (1933), p 6.

² Brockman, *op. cit.*, p 204.

³ Krishnan, *op. cit.*, p 38.

⁴ Collocott, *op. cit.*, p 381.

⁵ Gupta, *op. cit.*, p 2, fn 2.

LAKE, RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GERARD, '*Ālijāh, Rafī Jāygāh, Šām-šām al-daulah, Ashja'al-mulk, Khān-i daurān, Bahādur Fath Jang*, (Member of the Supreme Council and Commander-in-Chief, 1801-7); Daulat Rāo Sindhia sent 'Abd al-Šamad Khān with 500 cavalry to join; gave him Haryana (Mehrana) in *jāgīr* in perpetuity on condition of supplying 200 horse, 69, 18, 72, 3; 74, 493; Bakhtāwar Singh sent Ahmad Bakhs Khān to join; gave him *pargana* Firozpur on condition of supplying 50 horse, 69, 18; 72, 3; Ahmad Bakhs Khān served, in battle of Bharatpur; siege of Bharatpur in 1826 by, 72, 5; 74, 493; Ahmad Bakhs Khān joined service of; gave Firozpur, six *Mahāls*, etc. 74, 494; granted *pargana* Balagarh to Bahādur Khān, 72, 3; granted *Pargana* Pali Pakal to Anurudh Singh (of Ballabgarh), 72, 4; Bhāg Singh, Chief of Jind, served under, 72, 4; granted *pargana* Bawana for life to Bhāg Singh, 74, 495; Bhawānī Shankar left service of Jaswant Rāo Holkar and joined; granted *pargana* Najafgarh on annual payment of Rs. 8,000 by, 69, 18; 72, 3; 74, 494; Fayz Dīn Khān (Mandal) joined army of, 72, 4; was given 12½ villages and Sikri for life on condition of attachment with, 74, 495; after defeat of General Perron Ismā'il Khān joined; granted *jāgīr* by, 69, 18; Lāl Singh (of Kaithal) served under, 72, 4; Muḥammad Khān Āfrīdī joined army of, 72, 3; Muḥy al-dīn Khān *alias* Bhambū Khān served under; obtained Haryana in *jāgīr* from; 72, 3; 74, 494; Murtazā Khān left service of Jaswant Rāo Holkar and joined; got *pargana* Palwal and an annuity of Rs. 45,000 from, 74, 494; Najābat 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Ismā'il Khān and Fayz Talab Khān joined; awarded Kanaud, Bahadurgarh and Pataudi respectively by, on condition of serving and supplying 400 horse when required by, 72, 5; 74, 493.

LAKHMI (LAKSHMI) CHAND, SETH, son of Manī Rām, (*Šarrāf* of Sindhia's Army, a new but stable house of bankers of Benares)¹, 72, 101; 73, 234, 279; 74, 349; Metcalfe's letter of 20 August 1836 to, 75, 67; Bushby's letter of 22 October 1836 to, 75, 37; Maddock's letter of 16 January 1840 to, 76, 168; died on 23 November 1866, 76, 206.

LAKSHMI BĀ'Ī, RĀNĪ, *Padmanābha walābhī (Vanchīpālā) Dyumanī, Rāj Rāje shwari*, mother of Rāmā Varmā II and sister of Varvathī Bā'ī; ruled Travancore from 1810 till her death on 18 August 1815, 69, 26, 124, 247; 71, 50, 245; 72, 85.

LAKSHMI BĀ'Ī, RĀNĪ (the senior Rānī and wife of Kerālā Varmā of Travancore)²; Madras Government's letter dated 4 June 1872 addressed to, 74, 379.

LĀLĀJĪ (LALLĀJĪ) BALLĀL, (in the service of Mahadjī Sindhia and Daulat Rāo Sindhia)³; died in 1818, 69, 182; 71, 225.

LĀL MAHĪPĀL SINGH, RĀJĀ, son of Rām Ghulām Singh, *Rāja* of Kantit. Mirzapur, 69, 106, 237; 71, 50; 74, 198.

LĀL SINGH, BHĀ'Ī, (succeeded Bhā'ī Desu Singh to the chiefship of Kaithal in 1782; died in 1819)⁴, 69, 161, 261; 71, 225, 262; got *pargana* Mandoli (sic) in *jāgīr* from Lord Lake, 69, 16, 72, 4; 74, 495.

—, son of, see Bhāg Singh.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol 130, p 152.

² T. K. Vellu Pillai, *The Travancore State Manual*, II, (Travancore, 1940), p. 637.

³ *C.P.C.* X, Nos. 819, 820 and 870.

⁴ *Desu*...

LĀL SINGH, *RĀJA*, chief of Kashipur, 69, 339 ; 73, 226 ; 76, 163.

LĀL UDWAT SINGH, *see* Udit Singh, Lāl.

LAS BELA, erstwhile state in Baluchistan.

——, *Jām* of, *see* Mīr Khān.

LE VASSOULT, wife of, *see* Samrū Begam.

LILĀNAND SINGH, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, *Zamīndār* of Purnea, 76, 7.

LINGA RĀJENDRA WODEYAR, (or Linga Rāja II, 1811—20), Chief of Coorg, 69, 244.

——, son of, *see* Vīrā Rājendra Wodeyar (*Vīrā Rāja*).

LINGGA¹, (island in Johore) (Indonesia, Island, off the east of Sumatra ; with the Riouw group, it forms a residency of the Indonesian Republic)² ; ‘Abd al-Rahmān lived in ; 71, 243 ; 72, 61 ; 74, 417.

LINKAN, *see* Lingga.

LOGIN (sic),——, Abhai Singh Shekhāwat accompanied, 72, 4 ; 74, 494.

LOHARU, former state in the Punjab, now in Haryana.

——, Chiefs of, *see* Aḥmad Bakhsh Khān, Amīn al-dīn Khān, Shams al-dīn Aḥmad Khān and Ziyā’ al-dīn Aḥmad Khān.

LOKENDRA BAHĀDUR (S & P. The brave protector of the world), title of Bhagwant Singh of Dholpur, Bhawānī Singh of Datia and Kīrat Singh of Dholpur.

LOK NĀTH (RĀY), *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, son of Krishnā Kāntā Nandī *alias* Kāntā Bābū ; (representative of the Cossimbazar House of Murshidabad ; inherited his father’s property in 1788 ; died in 1804)³, 69, 321.

——, son of, *see* Harī Nāth Rāy.

LUCKNOW, former capital of Avadh ; now capital of Uttar Pradesh.

——, bankers of, *see* Baij Nāth, Bihārī Lāl, Bisheshwar Dās, Lachhman Dās, Makkhan Lāl and Raghubar Dayāl.

——, eunuch of the court at, *see* Almās ‘Alī Khān and Tahsīn ‘Alī Khān.

——, *Khazānchī* in the Treasury at, *see* Bachhrāj.

——, Kings of Avadh with capital at, *see* Ghāzī al-dīn Haydar Khān, Muḥammad ‘Alī Shāh, Muḥammad Amjad ‘Alī Shāh, Muḥammad Wājid ‘Alī Shāh and Naṣīr al-dīn Haydar Khān.

¹ Kennedy, *op. cit.*, p 54.

² Collocott, *op. cit.*, p 398.

³ E. J. P. M. N. 120, p 27, 1801.

LUCKNOW, Ladies of the *harem* of the *Nawwab Wazirs* and the Kings of Avadh at, see Ahmadī Begam, Ashraf al-nisā' Begam, Bahū Begam, Fāṭima Begam, Hayāt al-nisā' Begam, Husaynī Begam, Ilāhī Begam, Jānī Begam, Luṭf al-nisā' Begam, Maḥal-i Khāṣ Begam, Mariyam Begam, Muḥammadī Begam, Najīb al-nisā' Begam, Roṣhan Ārā Begam, Shams al-nisā' Begam, Ṭaiyib a Begam and Zīnat al-nisā' Begam.

—, Members of the royal family of Avadh at, see 'Abd al-'Alī Khān, 'Abd Allah Khān, Āftāb 'Alī Khān, Badr al-dīn 'Alī Khān, Bāqir 'Alī Khān, Imām 'Alī Khān, 'Ināyat 'Alī Khān, Mahdī 'Alī Khān, Mīr Shāh Jī, Mīrzā Mendhū, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Bāqir Khān, Najm al-dīn Haydar Khān, Sālār Jang and Shahāmat 'Alī Khān.

—, *Nā'ibs* of the *Sarkār* of Avadh at, see Dayā Krishan, Faṣl 'Alī Khān, Hasān Rizā' Khān, Haydar Beg Khān, Jalāl al-dīn Haydar, Shujā 'al-daulah, Jhāu Lāl, Mahdī 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Husayn 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Khān, Sayyid; Murtazā Khān, Subhān 'Alī Khān, Tafazzul Husayn Khān, Tāj al-dīn Husayn Khān and Tikait Rāy.

—, *Nawwāb Wazirs* of Avadh with capital at, see Yahyā Khān, Āṣaf al-daulah; Ghāzī al-dīn Haydar Khān; Sa'adat 'Alī Khān, and Wazir 'Alī Khān.

—, Officials in the *Sarkār* of Avadh at, see Abul Qāsim Khān Muḥammad Rizā' Khān, Ahmad Rizā' Khān, Āfrīn 'Alī Khān, Amīr Hasan Khān, Ghulām 'Alī Khān, Hāfiz 'Alī Khān, Hulās Rāy, Jagannāth, Muḥsin al-daulah, Nawāzish Ahmad, Nirmal Rām, Rām Dayāl, Shāh Mīr Khān, and Tajam-mul Husayn Khān.

—, prominent persons in the *Sarkār* of Avadh at, see Abū Ṭalīb Khān, Ahmad 'Alī Khān, Akbar 'Alī Khān, 'Alī Akbar Khān of Bareilly, resided at; Āl-i Rasūl of Marhara, resided at; Asghar 'Alī Khān, Ashraf 'Alī Khān, Āyāt Allah Khān, Bhawānī Dīn, Chandra Hans, Fakhr al-dīn Ahmad Khān, Ghulām Husayn Khān, Ghulām Muṣṭafā Khān, Ghulām Rizā' Khān, Gujar Mal, Gulāb Singh, Captain; Himāyat Allah Khān, Husayn 'Alī Khān, Ikrām Allah Khān, Jalāl al-dīn Haydar 'Alī Khān, Jamāl al-dīn Khān, Jānkī Prasād, Karīm 'Atā, Kedār Nāth, Lachhmī Nārāyan, Maḥabbat Khān, Mān Singh, Misbāh Allah Khān, Mu'azzaz Khān, Muḥammad 'Abbās 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Ashraf Khān, Muḥammad Husayn, Muḥammad Husayn Safawī, Muḥammad Jāfar, Muḥammad Mahdī, Muḥammad Naṣir Khān, Muḥammad Panāh 'Atā, Muḥammad Rizā' Khān, Muḥammad Shāh (Safawī), Muḥammad Taqī Khān, Muḥammad Yāwar Bakht, Muḥsin 'Alī Khān, Mumtāz al-daulah, Muṣṭafawī Khān, Iqbāl al-daulah, Muẓaffar Husayn Khān, Na'im Khān, Naṣr Allah Khān, Nawal Kishor, Qāsim 'Alī Khān, Ramazān 'Alī Khān, Rāzī Khān, Riyāz Allah Khān, Salām Allah Khān, Thākur Prasād Dube, Yūsuf 'Alī Khān and Ziyā' al-dīn Bakht.

—, *Wakīls* of the *Sarkār* of Avadh at, see 'Alī Naqī Khān, 'Ashiq 'Alī Khān Gokul Chand Chaube, Gopāl Chand Chaube and Muḥammad Khalīl al-dīn Khān.

LUDHIANA, District in the Jullundur Division, Punjab.

—, prominent persons residing at, see Muḥammad Hasan Khān, Nūr Muḥammad Khān and Safdar Jang, Prince of Afghanistan.

LUGASI, petty *sanad* State in Bundelkhand, Central India; after re-organisation of States in 1956, it was included in Madhya Pradesh.

—, Chiefs of, *see* Dhīrāj Singh, Hīrā Singh and Sardār Singh.

LUKMĀJĪ HĀJAK, *Mahājan* and *Qal'adār* of the fort of Cuttack, 69, 158.

LUMSDEN, JOHN, (Sub-Secretary to Board in Secret Department 1786-87; in Military Department, 1787; Commercial Resident at Jangipur, 1788, Collector of Rangpur, 1791-92; Resident at Benares, 1795-96; Resident at Lucknow, 1796-99; Registrar of Board in Judicial Department and *Nizāmat 'Adālat*, 1799¹; Member of the Supreme Council of the Government of India, 14 October 1805 to 31 July 1807; Vice-President of the Council, 21 March, 1810-15 May, 1810)²; 69, 68, 91, 93, 238, 275; 71, 39.

LUTĪ 'ALĪ SHĀH of Iran; 73, 310; 76, 238.

—, son of, *see* Fath Allah Khān of Iran.

LUTĪ BAKHT, MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, brother of Akbar II, (King of Delhi); letter dated 15 November 1837 to, 75, 47.

LUTĪ AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, (Rāj Kunwar was her real name)³; widow of Sirāj al-daulah, *Nawwāb* of Bengal, Murshidabad, 69, 94, 323.

LUTĪ AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, (daughter of Shujā' al-daulah of Lucknow; married to Muḥammad Taqī Khān)⁴, 73, 189; 76, 135.

LYON (sic), CAPTAIN—, letter dated 5 December 1846 addressed to Lahnā Singh (Majithia) by, 73, 304.

M

MACHERI, a petty estate in Alwar, Rajputana, now Rajasthan.

—, Chiefs of Alwar and, *see* Bakhtāwar Singh, Balwant Singh and Penī Singh.

—, Confidant of Bakhtāwar Singh, the Chief of Alwar and, *see* Aḥmad Bakhsh Khān.

MACHHLI BANDAR, *see* Masulipatam.

MACPHERSON, (SIR) JOHN, (Bart), Acting Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal (8 February 1785-12 September 1786)⁵, 74, 32.

MADAN SINGH, RĀJ RĀNĀ, Bahādur, later on got the title of *Mahārāj Rānā*; (son of Mādho Singh and grandson of Zālim Singh)⁶; *Nā'ib* or regent of the Chief of Kotah till 1838; (by a treaty of 10 April, 1838, 17 *parganas* from Kotah were made over to; died in 1845)⁷; Chief of Jhalawar, 72, 280 73, 19, 250; 74, 17, 111; 76, 181; Mr. Thomason's letters dated 29 April 1840 and 15 September 1841 to, 75, 26, 56.

¹ C.P.C. XI, no 180, n 4.

² *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, pp 20, 32.

³ *Public consultation* 28 July 1794, no. 18; C.P.C. X, 412.

⁴ Muḥammad Najm al Ghānī Khān, *Tārīkh-i Oudh*, II, (Lucknow, 1919), p 309.

⁵ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, (Calcutta, 1921), p 3.

^{6,7} Banerjee, *op. cit.*, p 400; *Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana*, (Calcutta 1912), p 79.

MADĀR AL-DAULAH (A. The pivot or chief of the empire), title of 'Alī Naqī Khān, and Wājid 'Alī Khān.

MADĀR AL-DAULAH, NAWWĀB, (of Lucknow); 72, 244.

——, son of, see Māhdī 'Alī Khān.

MADĀR AL-DAULAH, *Wakīl al-salṭanat*, *Mukhtār al-mulk* (title of Yūsuf 'Alī Khān)¹ father-in-law of Sa'ādat' Alī Khān of Avadh, 69, 59; 71, 45; 73, 186; 76, 132.

MADĀR AL-MAHĀMM (A. Prime Minister, Principal Manager), title of Ghulām Ḥusayn Khān, Muḥammad Ḥusayn, 'Alī Khān and Muḥammad Khān, *Sayyid*.

MADĀR AL-MULK (A. Principal noble of the dominion), title of Charles Stuart.

MADDOCK, SIR THOMAS HERBERT, (1790-1870), (Political Agent at Bhopal; Resident at Lucknow, 1829-31; Political Officer in Nepal, 1831; Secretary to the Government of India in the Legal, Judicial and Revenue Departments, 1838-43; Member of the Supreme Council, 1843-49; Deputy Governor of Bengal in 1845 and 1848; retired in 1849)², 72, 244, 287, 327, 73, 5, 11, 120, 128, 129, 136, 151, 170, 172, 177, 178, 186, 193, 199, 201, 205, 209, 234, 240, 246, 274, 286, 303, 313; 75, 22, 30, 31; 76, 26, 69, 74, 79, 100, 117, 121, 124, 127, 130, 132, 133, 139, 143, 152, 173, 178, 206, 213, 231.

MĀDHAV RĀO NĀRĀYAN, Peshwā, of Poona, (1774-95); 74, 132.

MĀDHO RĀO DĀUJĪ, (of Tasgaon) and son of Parasrām Bhāo Patwardhan 69, 260; 71, 57; 72, 105; 74, 340.

——, son of, see Govind Rāo Mahādeo Patwardhan.

MĀDHO RĀO SADĀSHĒO, *Wakīl* of the Bhonsla Darbār at Poona, 69, 157.

MĀDHO SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA; (son of Bakht Singh, Chief of Ajaigarh, 1837-49)³, letter dated 1 November 1837 addressed to, 75, 60.

MĀDHO SINGH, KUNWAR, (of Charkhari), 69, 249, 71, 43; 76, 157.

MĀDHO SINGH (II)⁴, (*His Highness Sarāmad-i Rājāhāi Hindustān Rāj Rājendra Srī Mahārāi-Dhīrāj Sawā'ī*)⁴, *Sir Bahādur*, (original name Qā'im Singh; lineal descendant of Jagat Singh)⁵; ascended the Jaipur *gaddī* after Rām Singh's death in November 1880; (ruled till 1922)⁶; 74, 4.

MĀDHO SINGH, RĀJ RĀNĀ, son of Zālim Singh; regent of the Chief of Kotab: 69, 241, 71, 31, 120; 75, 26, 55, 56.

¹ Najm al-Glānī, *op. cit.*, IV, p 104.

² Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 269.

³ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, (1933), p 26.

⁴ Lethbridge *op. cit.*, p 202.

⁵ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 60.

⁶ *Memoranda on Indian States*, 1939 p 256.

MĀDHO SINGH, *RĀJA*, (brother and successor of Partāp Singh)¹, held *Zamīndārī* in the *Sarkār* of Tirhut (from 1776 to 1808)², 69, 99, 234, 327.

—, son of, *see* Chhatra Singh.

MĀDHOJI BHONSLA, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *Bahādur*, son of Raghuji Bhonsla I; (ruled Nagpur as regent of his son, Rāghuji Bhonsla II from 1772-88; died on 29 May 1788)³; 69, 159, 260; 71, 246; 74, 332.

—, daughter of, *see* Bālā Bā'i.

MĀDHOJI BHONSLA, known as *Appā Sāhib*, son of Vyankoji Bhonsla (murdered his cousin Parsoji Bhonsla on 1 February 1817; defeated at Sitabaldi; reinstated; again intrigued against the British; was deposed; escaped to Punjab)⁴, 69, 2, 309; 73, 53; 76, 19.

MADRAS, Fort St. George at,

—, Governor of, *see* Bentinck, Lord William Henry Cavendish.

MADURA, district in Tamil Nadu.

—, *Ānāl* of, *see* Rang Rāo.

MAFĀKHIR AL-MULK (A. Glory of the Dominion), title of (David) Scott.

MAHĀBAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, foster brother of Sirāj al-daulah of Murshidabad, 69, 92.

MAHĀBAT JANG (P. Awe in war), title of Ahmad 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad and 'Alī Wardī Khān.

MAHĀBBAT KHĀN, *Hāfiẓ al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, (second son of Hāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān of Bareilly in Rohilkhand⁵; also called Mahabbat Allah Khān; resided at Lucknow; died in 1807 A.D.)⁶, 69, 167, 171, 272; 72, 240, 340; 73, 229; 76, 165.

—, sons of, *see* Akbar 'Alī Khān and Muhtasham Khān.

MAHĀBBAT AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, *see* Najīb al-nisā' Begam.

MAHAL-I KHĀṢ (BEGAM), wife of *Mirzā Jahāndār Shāh*, 69, 281.

MAHAL-I KHĀṢ BEGAM, *see* Khāṣ Mahal.

MAHĀNAND, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, (nephew of *Rāja Gurū Dās*) of Murshidabad 69, 89, 91.

MAHĀRĀJA of Darbhanga; 76, 84.

^{1,2} Ghose, *op. cit.*, Pt. II, p 441.

³ C.P.C. VII, p 5, n 16.

⁴ *For. Dept. Misc.* Vol. 130, pp 29-30, *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XVI³, pp 307-8.

⁵ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 8-9.

⁶ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 181.

MAHĀRĀJA (S. Great Rāja or King), title of Anand Rāo Gaikwār, Anand Rāo Panwār, Anūp Gīr, Anurudh Singh, Aẓam al-daulah of Birbhūm, Baij Nāth, Bakht Singh, Baldeo Singh, Balwant Singh, Banwarī Lāl, Bhawānī Dīn, Bikramājīt, Bishan Nāth, Chandra Kīrtī Singh, Chānd Singh, Chandu Lāl, Chhatra Singh, Chhatra Singh of Tirhut, Chhatradhārī Sāhī, Dharam Pāl, Dhokal Singh, Dilip Singh, Gaj Singh, Gulāb Singh, Hamīr Singh, Har Bakhs Pāl Deo, Harbans Singh, Harendra Nārāyan Bhūp, Harī Singh, Iqbāl 'Alī Khān, Ishar Chandra, Jagat Prākāsh Singh, Jahān Rāo Keshav, Jai Prākāsh Singh, Jānkī Prasād, Jaswant Singh of Bharatpur, Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur, Jhāu Lāl, Kalyān Singh, Kharak Singh, Kīrat Chand, Kīrat Singh, Kishor Singh, Krishnā Rāj Wodeyar, Mahendra Singh, Maheshwar Singh, Mahīpat Singh, Mahtāb Chand, Mānik Pāl, Mitrajīt Singh, Mādhojī Bhonsla, Muhkam Singh, Mukand Deo, Nab Kishan, Narendra Gīr, Narendra Singh, Nārpatī Singh, Nirmal Rām, Parsojī Bhonsla, Pratāp Pāl Deo, Pratāp Singh of Bhadawara, Pratāp Singh of Orchha, Purendra Singh, Rādhā Nāth, Raghujī Bhonsla, Raghunāth Rāo, Raghurāj Singh, Rahmat 'Alī Khān, Rāj Ballabh, Rāmā Rāja, Rām Kishan Deo, Ranbīr Singh, Randhīr Singh, Ranjaur Singh, Ranjīt Singh, Ratan Singh, Rudra Pratāp Singh, Rudra Singh, Ranudīp Singh, Sabendra Nārāyan, Sarbhajī, Sardār Singh, Sarnīt Singh, Sayājī Rāo Gaikwār, Shambhū Chand, Sheo Singh, Jang Bahādur, Sher Singh, Shivajī, Shivajī Jādo (Yādav) Rāo, Sikhong Namgye, Sripāt Singh, Sujān Singh, Sūrat Singh, Takht Singh, Tej Singh, Tikait Rāy Tukoji Rāo Holkar, Udwat Chand, Umed Singh, Vishwanāth Singh, chamā Rājendra Wodeyar and Sayājī Rāo Gaikwār.

MAHĀRĀJA-DHĪRĀJ (Lord Paramount King of Kings), title of Bhagwant Singh, Bikramājīt, Bikram Sāh, Daulat Rāo Sindhia, Gaj Singh, Gangā Dhar Rāo, Harī Rāo Holkar, Jagat Singh, Jai Singh (II), Jankojī Rāo Sindhia, Jayājī Rāo Sindhia, Karam Singh, Khande Rāo Holkar Kīrat Singh, Malbār Rāo Holkar, Mahendra Singh, Mahtāb Chand, Malkhan Singh, Mān Singh, Mūl Rāj, Narendra Singh, Pratāp Singh, Prithvī Bīr Bikram Sāh, Prithvī Singh, Rādhika Dās, Rājendra Bikram Sāh, Rājendra Singh, Rām Chandra Rāo, Rām Kishan, Rām Singh (II), Ratan Singh, Sardūl Singh, Sardār Singh, Surendra Bikram Sāh, Tej Chandra and Tukoji Rāo Holkar (II).

MAHĀRĀJA-KUNWAR (or *Kumār*) (Prince of a great King), title of Daulat Singh and Umed Singh.

MAHĀRĀJA-1 RĀJAGĀN (Supreme Chief of kings or chiefs), title of Karam Singh, Mahendra Singh, Narendra Singh and Rājendra Singh.

MAHĀRĀJRĀNĀ (The great chief of war), title of Madan Singh, Nihāl Singh and Prithvī Singh.

MAHĀRĀNĀ (The great warrior king), title of Bhīm Singh, Fath Singh, Jawān Singh, Kīrat Singh, Sajjan Singh, Sardār Singh, Shambhū Singh and Swarūp Singh.

MAHĀRĀO (The great prince or chief), title of Bakhtāwar Singh, Benī Singh, Bishan Singh, Chhatrasāl Singh (II), Khengarjī (II), Kishor Singh, Rāy Dhan, Rām Singh of Bundi, Rām Singh of Kotah, Sheodān Singh and Umed Singh (I).

MAHARĀWAL (The great prince or chief), title of Bairisāl Singh, Bhawānī Singh, Dalpat Singh, Gaj Singh, Lachhman Singh, Mūl Rāj, Ranjīt Singh and Udai Singh.

MAHBŪB 'ALĪ KHĀN, (His Highness *Āṣaf Jāh, Muẓaffar al-mamālik, Rustam-i Daurān, Aristu-i Zamān, Nizām al-mulk, Nizām al-daulah Nawwāb Mīr, Sir, Bahādur, Fath Jang*)¹, son of Mīr Tahniyat 'Alī Khān; succeeded as minor of three years to the *masnad* of Hyderabad on 26 February 1869; got the title of G.C.S.I. in 1887; (died on 29 August 1911)², 74, 355.

MAHDI 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, son of 'Alī lbrāhīm Khān of Benares, 69, 108, 71, 17; 72, 212; 73, 171; 76, 118.

MAHDI 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB MIRZĀ, *Jalāl al-daulah, Shujā' al-mulk Bahādur Shajā'at Jang*, eighth son of Sa'adat 'Alī Khān, and Maḥal-i Khāṣ Begam of Lucknow, (remained unmarried)³, 69, 268, 346; 71, 209; 73, 171 189; 76, 118, 135.

MAHDI 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Hakīm, Muntazim al-daulah Bahādur* (was appointed *nā'ib* of the King of Avadh on 4 November 1830)⁴, 69, 343; 73, 179; 76, 124.

MAHDI 'ALĪ KHĀN, Bahādur, son of Nawwāb *Madār al-daulah* of Lucknow, 69, 47; 72, 244.

MAHDI 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Sayyid, Altamghadār, Palaman, (Zamīndār in Jaypillah (sic))*⁵, Chota Nagpur, 69, 154, 217, 258; 71, 46, 59, 169, 187, 221, 253, 254, 274; 72, 168; 74, 252.

MAHDI HUSAYN KHĀN, *A'zam al-umarā' Imād al-daulah, Rashīd al-mulk, Bahādur, Fīrūz Jang*, son of Muḥammad Husayn Khān; (succeeded to the *masnad* of Baoni on the death of his father in 1859; abdicated due to ill-health in 1883)⁶; resided at Kalpi, 74, 189; 76, 154.

MAHDI QULI KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Mubārak al-daulah, Bahādur, Shaukat Jang*, son of Karīm Qulī Khān of Patna; 69, 59, 100; 72, 26; 74, 462.

MAHENDRA (The great Indra), title of Vikramājīt, Dharam Pāl, Hamīr Singh, Karam Singh, Mahendra Singh of Patiala, Mahendra Singh of Bhadawara, Narendra Singh, Narpāt Singh, Pratāp Singh of Bhadawara, Pratāp Singh of Orchha, Rājendra Singh, Rudra Pratāp Singh, Sujān Singh and Tej Singh.

MAHENDRA CHANDRA, RĀJA, *Rāja* of Almora (son of Mohan Singh 1788-90); 69, 166, 264; 71, 46; 72, 256; 74, 141.

MAHENDRA NĀRĀYAN RĀY, *Qānūngo* of Calcutta 69, 85, 226; 71, 58; 72, 144; 74, 285.

——, son of, see Kālī Nārāyan Rāy.

MAHENDRA NĀTH, BĀBŪ, son of Dwārkā Dās; (probably of Calcutta), 69, 319.

¹ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 179.

² *Memoranda on the Indian States*, 1940, (Delhi, 1940), p 157.

³ Najm al *Ghanī*, *op. cit.*, IV, p 106.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p 255.

⁵ *Form. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 177.

⁶ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp 42-43.

⁷ Walton, *op. cit.*, p 187.

MAHENDRA PRATĀP SINGH, Chief of Kajora (probably Kajra, near Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan), 69, 242.

MAHENDRA PRATĀP SINGH, see Pratāp Singh of Bhadawara.

MAHENDRA SAIN, (*RĀJA*), son of Sansār Sain; (succeeded his father to the *gaddī* of Keonthal in 1862; died in 1882)¹, 76, 226.

MAHENDRA SINGH, *Farzandī Khāṣ-i Daulat-i Inglīsiā, Manṣūr-i Zamān, Amīr al-umarā' Mahārāja-Dhīrāj Rājeshwar, Srī Mahārāja-i Rājagān, Mahendra Bahādur*, (son of Narendra Singh, succeeded his father to the *gaddī* of Patiala in 1862; died 1876)², 76, 236.

——, son of, see Rājendra Singh.

MAHENDRA SINGH, *RĀJA*, Chief of Bashahr (1811-50); (son of Ugra Singh)³; 73, 40; 76, 8; Robertson's letter dated 13 September 1841 to; 75, 68.

MAHENDRA SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA MAHENDRA*, (succeeded Sarit Singh to the chiefship of Bhadawara in 1840); letter dated 12 August, 1841 addressed to, 75, 23, 24; letter dated 14 September 1840 to, 75 55; letter dated February 1879 to; 76, 187.

MAHESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR*, younger son of Jai Prakāsh Singh; succeeded to the *Zamīndārī* of Bhojpur (on the death of Jānkī Prasād Singh; belonged to the *Dumraon Rāj Family, Shahabad*)⁴, *sanad* of conferment of the title granted to, on 9 October 1844, 72, 177; 73, 137, 74, 242; 76, 87.

MAHESHWAR SINGH, son of Rudra Singh of Tirhut (of the Darbhanga Rāj family: had the title of *Mahārāja Bahādur* with the recognition of Government; died in 1860)⁵, 76, 86.

MAHIPĀL SINGH, *LĀL, RĀJA*, son of Rām Ghulām Singh, *Rāja* of Kantit, Mirzapur, 69, 101, 235; 71, 50; 72, 216, 74, 198.

MAHIPAT NĀRĀYAN SINGH, (commonly known as Mahip Nārāyan Singh), *Rāja, Bahādur*, maternal grandson of Balwant Singh, (son of Drigbijai Singh by Rānī Padam Kunwar)⁶, brother of Bhūp Singh; (succeeded Chet Singh to the *zamīndārī* of Benares in 1781; died on 12 September 1795)⁷, 69, 107, 108; 74, 201.

——, mother of, see Bishan Kunwar.

——, son of, see Udit Nārāyan Singh.

——, wife of, see Son Kunwar.

¹ Griffin and Massy, *op. cit.*, II, pp 541-42.

² *Ibid.*, p 470.

³ *Ibid.*, pp 525-26.

⁴ Ghose, *op. cit.*, pt. II, pp 438, 439, 573.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p 441.

^{6,7} C.F.C. VII, p 5, fn. 10; D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 12

MAHIPAT SINGH, *Mahārāja, Bahādur*, son of Bhūp Singh, (of the Patna Rāj family; succeeded his father on 17 January 1874; got title of *Rāja Bahādur* on 31 August 1874 and that of *Mahārāja* on 1 January 1877)¹; 76, 98.

—, son of, see Srīpat Singh.

MAHMŪD AL-DAULAH (A. Praised of the State), title of Padmanābha Dās.

MAHMŪD SHĀH, (son of Tīmūr Shāh; rule in Afghanistan, 1799-1803, and 1809-18)²; Governor of Herat, 69, 9, 188, 291; 71, 34; 72, 316; 74, 54, 56, letter dated 31 October 1828 to, 4, 53.

—, Prime Minister of, see Fath Muḥammad Khān.

MAHTĀB CHANDRA, *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj, Bahādur* (adopted son and successor of Tej Chandra; succeeded in 1832; died on 26 October 1879)³; *Zamīndār* of Burdwan; was confirmed the title of *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj Bahādur* (by a *farmān* of Lord William Bentinck)⁴ on 19 September 1833, 72, 124; 73, 88; 74, 313; 76, 42.

MAHTĀB KUNWAR, wife of Udai Singh, *Bhā'ī*, of Kaithal, Mr. Thornton's letter dated 3 February 1844 to, 75, 10.

MAHTĀB SINGH, *Sardār*, Chief of Thanesar, 73, 299; 76, 227.

—, wife of, see Ratan Kunwar.

MAHWAL (?), probably *pargana* in Assam q.v.

MAINPURI, district in Uttar Pradesh.

—, *Sadr-i-Amīn-i-A'la*, in, see Muḥammad 'Abd Allah Khān.

MAIYĀ KUNWAR, *RĀNĪ*, *Ra'īsa* of Rewari, 69, 349; 73, 269, 76, 195.

MAJID, *SAYYID*, son of Sa'id (of Muscat); letter dated 25 March 1852 addressed to, 72, 66; 74, 411.

MAJITHA, town in Amritsar district, Punjab.

—, Chief of, see Lahnā Singh Majithia.

MAKHA, see Mocha.

MAKHDŪM 'ALĪ KHĀN, *SAYYID, Bahādur*, (probably *Munshī* in Benares), 69, 63, 102, 235; 71, 43; 72, 206; 74, 206; 76, 107, of Singhrauli (sic), 73, 158.

MAKKHAN LĀL, LĀLĀ, son of Bihārī Lāl, banker of Fyzabad, Lucknow, 72, 238; 73, 182; 74, 166; 76, 127.

MAKRAMAT 'ALĪ KHĀN (or Makramat Khān), (probably a *jāgīrdār* in Bihar), 69, 94, 97, 233; 72, 172; 74, 247.

—, son of, see Babar 'Alī Khān.

MALABAR RĀJAS, see Travancore, Chiefs of.

¹ Ghose, *op. cit.*, II, pp 433, 573, 578.

² *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, v, pp 36-37.

³ Ghose, *op. cit.*, II, p 8.

⁴ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 93.

- MALAGARH¹**, in Bulandshahr near Delhi.
 —, *Jāgīrdārs* of, see Bahādur Khān and Haqdār Khān.
MALCOLM, (Major-General Sir John), General, (Agent to the Governor-General for the affairs of Malwa, January 1818; Governor of Bombay, 1 November 1827—1 December 1830)², 69, 11, 190.
MALERKOTLA, State in Punjab, now a *taḥsīl* in Sangrur Distt.
 —, Chiefs of, see Amīr ‘Alī Khān, Muḥammad Ibrāhīm ‘Alī Khān, Raḥmat ‘Alī Khān and Sikandar ‘Alī Khān.
MALET, SIR CHARLES WARRE, *Ihtishām al-daulah, Nāṣir al-mulk, Bahādur, Firūz Jang*, (Resident Minister at Poona, from 3 March 1786 to 22 February 1797)³, 69, 191, 198.
MALHAR RAO HOLKAR, *Bahādur al-mulk, Zubdat al-umarā’, Farzand-i arjmand, ‘Ālījāh, Mahārāja-Dhīrāj, Rāj Rājeshwār, Sawā’ī, Sūbadār Bahādur, Nuṣrat Jang*, (son of Jaswant Rao Holkar; succeeded as minor to the chiefship of Indore on his father’s death in 1811 under the regency of Tulsā Bā’ī; ruled Indore till his death in 1833)⁴, 69, 5, 26, 27, 145, 254; 71, 37,; 72, 99; 74, 352.
MALHU, SHAYKH, probably of the Suburbs of Delhi; 69, 15.
MALKHAN SINGH, *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj, Sipahdār al-mulk, Bahādur*, (son of Jujhār Singh, adopted by the widow of Jai Singh Deo on his death in 1880; succeeded to the chiefship of Charkhari on 10 July 1880, enjoyed the title of *Sipahdār al-mulk*, died on 15 June 1908)⁵; letter dated 23 June 1881 to the *Mahārānī* (widow of Jai Singh Deo); adoptive mother of, 74, 173.
MAMDOT, erstwhile estate in Ferozepore district, Punjab.
 —, Chief of, see Jamāl al-dīn Khān.
MAMDŪH AL-MULK (A. Celebrated personage of the country), title of Padmanābha Dās.
MANDHATA, sacred village on the Narbada in Nimar District, C.P., now in Madhya Pradesh.
 —, *Zamīndār* of, see Bināyak Singh.
MANDI, former state in the Punjab; now in Himachal Pradesh.
 —, Chief of, see Bijay Sain.
MANDOHI (sic), *pargana* (probably near Delhi); Lord Lake gave, in *jāgīr* to Lāl Singh of Kaithal.
MANGAL SINGH, MAHARAO RĀJA, *Bahādur*, (of Thana; succeeded Sheodān Singh to the *gaddī* of Alwar in 1874; died in 1892)⁶, 74, 8; 76, 184.
MĀNIK CHAND, RĀY, *Dīwān* of Munnī Begam of Murshidabad, 69, 321; 73, 113; 76, 67.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 79, Vol. 131, p. 290.

² *List of the Heads of Administrations in India* pp 15 and 51.

³ *C.P.C.* VII, p 75, fn. 3.

⁴ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 32.

⁵ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, 1929, p 23-24; Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 97; *Memoranda on the Indian States* (1940), p 72.

⁶ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, I, pp 169-70.

MANI KISHAN DUBE, son of Hari Kishan Tewari Dube and grandson of Sri Kishan Arjunji Nathji of Surat, 71, 268.

MANIK PAL, *Maharaja Bahadur*, Chief of Karauli (1772-1804), 69, 137, 241, 338; 73, 256; 76, 186.

—, son of, see Har Bakhsh Pal.

MANI MAHASHAY, *Huzur Umarā'-i mulk-i Rangoon*, of Pegu, 69, 283; 71, 35

MANI MAJRA, district Ambala, Punjab, (adjoins the valley of Pinjore; comprised 59 villages and yielded a revenue of about Rs. 60,000)¹, now a part of the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

—, Chiefs of, see Gopal Singh, Govardhan Singh and Hamir Singh.

MANI NATH SINGH, *Raja, Bahadur, Zamindar* of Ramgarh Chatra (sic), 69, 327; 73, 136; 76, 86.

MANIPUR, State in India.

—, Chiefs of, see Chandra Kirti Singh, Chaurajit Singh, Gambhir Singh and Jai Singh.

—, Regent of, see Nar Singh.

MANI RAM, SETH, (a native of Jaipur²; *Sarrāf* to Sindhia's army; thereafter a stable house of bankers at Gwalior)³, 72, 101; 73, 73; 74; 349; 75, 37; letter dated 14 December 1827 in reply to, 76, 33.

—, son of, see Lakshmi Chand.

MANJU CHAUDHARI⁴ *Amin* of Cuttack, 69, 156.

MANNEY SULTAN (or *Mani Sultān* which means the *Sultān* par excellence)⁵ title of Bālā Rāmā Varmā, Martand Varmā II, Nārāyan Gajapathī, Rāj, Rāmā Varmā II. Vijayarāmā Gajapathī Rāj and Vijayarāmā Rāj (II)

MANOHAR DĀS, SĀHŪ⁶, BĀBŪ, son of Gopal Dās Sāhū, brother of Moti Chand, Rām Chand Sāhū, Dwārakā Dās; a leading banker of Benares and Calcutta; 69, 105, 237, 332, 333; 71, 43, 169, 186; 72, 206, 207; 73, 166, 74, 205, 206; 76, 113; died on 18 August 1818, 71, 43.

—, son of, see Mukund Lal.

MANOHAR DĀS, son of Sukh Lal of Benares, 69, 105.

MANOHAR SINGH, RĀO, 75, 55.

¹ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 138.

² *For. Dept. Misc.* Vol. 135, p 123.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. 130, p 152.

⁴ *C.P.C.* Vol. VII, nos. 131, 133-34, and 175.

⁵ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p xxi.

⁶ *C.P.C.* VIII, no. 105, n 2.

MĀN SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, *Rāj Rājeshwar Mahārāja-Dhīrāj, Bahādur* (succeeded Bhīm Singh to the *gaddī* of Jodhpur on 17 January 1804; abdicated in favour of Chhatra Singh on 19 April 1817; resumed charge of the State on 3 November 1818; died on 4 September 1843)¹; 69, 4, 26, 63, 138, 242, 338; 71, 46; 72, 43; 73, 261, 74, 440; 76, 186; died on 5 September 1844, 73, 28; 74, 8².

—, *Wakīls* of, see Chetan Lāl and Ratan Singh.

MĀN SINGH, RĀJĀ BAHĀDUR, Secretary's letter dated 5 August 1857 to; 76, 133.

MANSŪR 'ALĪ KHĀN, SAYYID, *Muntāzīm al-mulk, Muḥsin al-daulah, Farīdūn Jāh, Bahādur, Nuṣrat Jang*, son of Mubārak 'Alī Khān and Ra'īs al-nisā' Begam; ascended the *masnad* of Murshidabad as *Nāzīm* and *Sūbadār* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa on 19 November 1838; (died on 5 November 1884)³; 72, 160, 166; 74, 255, 257, 264.

MANSŪR BAKHT. MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, brother of Akbar II; letter dated 15 November 1837 addressed to, 75, 47.

MANSŪR BILLAH, see 'Alī, al-Sayyid.

MANSŪR JANG (P. Victorious in war), title of Anwār al-dīn Khān, Asad Allah Khān. *Sayyid*; Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Khān, James Edward Colbrooke and Muḥammad Jalāl al-dīn Khān.

MANSŪR-I ZAMĀN (P. Victorious of the age), title of Daulat Rāo Sindhia, Jankojī Rāo Sindhia, Jayājī Rāo Sindhia, Karam Singh and Narendra Singh.

MĀN VIKRAMĀ SĀMRĪ, RĀJĀ, Chief of Kallikote, (Ganjam District); 69, 113, 214.

MANYĀR SINGH, BĀBŪ, nephew of Balwant Singh of Benares (held *Zamīndārī* in Benares), 69, 107.

—, sons of, see Āsmān Singh and Pratāp Singh.

MANZŪR 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Nāzīm* in Delhi, brother of 'Ishrat 'Alī Khān, 69, 181; 71, 48; 72, 283; 74, 108.

MARAHRA, (town in Etah District, U.P.; remained in possession of the *Nawwāb Wazīr* of Avadh till its cession to Company in 1801-1802)⁴, 69, 172, 73, 130, 183; 76, 130.

MARIYAM BEGAM, daughter of Muḥammad Husayn of Hyderabad, 69, 172.

MARIYAM BEGAM, daughter of Sayyid Husayn of Murshidabad, 73, 117; 76, 71.

¹ G.H. Ojha, *History of Rajputana*, Vol. IV, part II, (Ajmer 1941), pp 778, 821, 829, 871.

² In the *Alqābnāma*, the figure is worm-eaten; it may be read 1843.

³ Majumdar, *op. cit.*, p 55.

⁴ *Etah; A Gazetteer*, Vol XII, (Allahabad, 1911) p 189.

MARTABAN, (town, sea-port and railway terminus in Lower Burma; capital of Pegu till 1324; was taken by the Siamese 250 years later, and by the British in 1824 and 1852)¹, 72, 54; 74, 426.

MARTANDĀ VARMA (II), *Srī Padmanābha Dāsa, Vanchīpālā, Kula Sekhara Kīritapati, Manney Sultān, Mahārāja, Rāj Bhānu Deo, Rāmā Rāja Bahādur, Shamsheer Jang*, (brother and successor of Rāmā Varmā to the *gaddī* of Travancore : 1847-60)², 72, 85; 74, 377.

MASĀ'ID, *Sharīf* of Mecca, 69, 34; 71, 89, 90, 91, 102,; 72, 52; 74, 427.

—, son of, see *Ghālib*.

MASIH AL-DIN KHĀN, see Muḥammad Masīh al-dīn *Khān*.

MASKAT or MUṢCAT or MASQAT, town on the south-east coast of Arabia.

—, *Imāms* of, see Mājīd bīn Sa'id, Sa'id bīn Aḥmad, Sa'id bīn Sultān and Turkī bīn Sa'id.

—, *Wazīr* of the *imām* of, see *Khalafān bīn Muḥammad*.

MASULIPATAM, sub-division and headquarters of Kistna District.

—, *Nawwābs* of, see 'Abd al-Samad *Khān*, Hasan 'Alī *Khān*, Husayn 'Alī *Khān* and Ja'far 'Alī *Khān*.

MA'SŪMA BEGAM, *Khānwāda'i* (from the household of) Najīb *Khān*³ (of Delhi), 69, 184, 280; 71, 47; Najaf *Khān*⁴, 72, 274; 74, 101.

MATHURA, (or Mūttra, district and city in U.P.), 73, 279; 76, 206.

MATHURĀ DĀS, *SĀHŪ*, banker in Delhi, Hon'ble Thomas Herbert Maddock's letter dated 22 January 1849 to, 72, 287; 74, 104.

MATTŪ RĀMĀLINGAM *SETUPATI*, (Lord of the sea), *Zamīndār* of Ramanadapuram (Ramnad), Madura, 69, 116, 246.

MAUJĪ LĀL, *Munshī* of Fayz Allah *Khān*, *Nawwāb* of Rampur, 69, 166.

MAULAWI LADDAN or BUDDAN (sic), see Fakhr al-dīn Aḥmad.

MAYO, EARL OF, (BOURKE, RICHARD SOUTHWELL), K.P., His Excellency the Right Honourable, Viceroy and Governor-General of India (12 January, 1869-8 February 1872); (assassinated at Port Blair)⁵, 74, 35.

MAYURBHANJ, erstwhile tributary state in Orissa.

—, Chief of, see Damodar Bhanj.

MECCA or MAKKA, a holy city and focus of pilgrimage in Arabia; the Metropolis of Islam, being the birthplace of Prophet Muḥammad.

—, Captain of the ship, the *Fayz al-Karīm*, of, see Sulaymān Hātīf.

—, *Muḥāfiẓ* of, see Aḥmad Pāshā.

—, *Sharīfs* of, see 'Abd al-Muttalīb bīn Ghālib, Ghālib bīn Masā'id, Masā'id and Muḥammad, Sayyid.

¹ Collocott and J.O. Thorne, *op. cit.*

² V. Nagam Aiyā, *the Travancore State Manual* Vol. I, (Tribandrum, 1906), p 504.

^{3,4} In *Alqāb-nāma* Vols. 69 and 71, Najīb seems to be a clerical error and should be Najaf, as in the subsequent volumes.

⁵ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, p 4.

- MEDINIPORE**, see Midnapore.
- MEERUT**, *tahsīl*, city and district in U.P.
 —, *Ṣadr al-Ṣudūr* of, see Muḥammad ‘Abd Allah Khān.
- MEGH SINGH, THĀKUR**, *Madār al-mahāmm* (Minister) in the *Sarkār* of Jaipur, 69, 337; 73, 265, 76, 191.
- MELVILL, PHILLIP**, Assistant Secretary at Fort William, Bengal (1847), 73, 170.
- MERCER, KARIM (GROEME)**¹, *Ikrām al-daulah*, *Rafī‘ al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, (Resident with Sindhia)², 69, 192, 198.
- METCALFE, SIR CHARLES THEOPHILUS**, *Muntazim al-daulah*, *Mukhtār al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Ṣaulat Jang*, (Resident at Hyderabad from 1 December 1820; Resident at Delhi; Member of the Supreme Council, 24 August 1827; became Governor of Agra, 14 November 1834; Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces, 13 April 1836, Vice-President of the Council of Governor-General from 11 November 1830 to 12 February 1833; Acting Governor-General of India from 20 March 1835 to 4 March 1836)³, 69, 190, 191, 198, 290, 298; 72, 40; 73, 204; 74, 34; 75, 43, 51, 54, 55, 67; 76, 146.
- MIDNAPORE**, town and district in West Bengal.
 —, *Qānūngo* of, see Rāj Nārāyan Rāy.
 —, *Zamīndār* of, see Shiromanī, *Rānī*.
- MIHRĀB KHĀN, BEGLAR BEGĪ, MĪR**, Khān of Kalat, Baluchistan; (ruled from 1816 to 1839 when he was slain)⁴, 72, 304, 73, 5; 74, 28, 72.
 —, son of, see Muḥammad Naṣīr Khān.
- MIHR DIL KHĀN, SARDĀR**, of Afghanistan, 73, 9; 74, 25.
- MINTO, BARON**, Right Honorable (Earl of Minto after 24 February 1813; President of the Board of Control 12 February 1806)⁵; Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal (from 31 July 1807 to 4 October 1813)⁶; 74, 33, 129.
- MĪR ‘ĀLAM** (P. Chief of the World), title of Abul Qāsim Khān.
- MĪR DIL JĀN**, see Sharaf al-dīn ‘Alī Khān.
- MĪR KALLŪ**, see Badr al-dīn ‘Alī Khān.
- MĪR KHĀN, NAWWĀB**, *Amīr al-daulah*, legend of the seal of, “*Khudā Khud Mīr Khān-i-Sāmān ast asbāb-i tawakkul rā*”; friend of Holkar; probably he is Amīr Khān Pindārī, the founder of the Tonk State, 71, 28.
- MĪR KHĀN, JĀM**, (*Jām* of Las Bela, 1840-88)⁷; Governor-General’s letter dated 4 September 1879 to, 76, 242.
- MĪR MAHDĪ, NAWWĀB**, younger brother of Abul Qāsim Khān, *Sayyid*, of Murshidabad, 71, 39; 72, 164; 73, 122; 74, 258; 76, 75.

¹ *Forn. Dept. Original Persian Letter Received of 1806*, no. 756.

² *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, pp 3, 19, 21, 22, 33, 47.

⁴ *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Baluchistan*, (Calcutta, 1908), pp 14, 16.

⁵ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, pp 1, 3.

⁷ *Memoranda on Indian States* (1940), p 13.

- MIR MANGALĪ, *see* Abul Qāsim Khān of Murshidabad.
- MIR MANGŪ, *see* 'Abd al-'Alī Khān of Lucknow.
- MIR MUHAMMAD Khān, *MIR*, (probably *Ra'īs* or Chief of Mirpur in Sind); letter dated 9 April 1839 to, 74, 69.
- MIR MUNNŪ, *see* Tufayl 'Alī Khān, *Mīr*.
- MIR SAYDŪ, *see* Murtazā Khān, *Nawwāb*, *Mīr*.
- MIR SHĀH JĪ, son of Qāsim 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb*, *Sayyid*, and son-in-law of the Nawwāb Wazīr of Avadh, 69, 193.
- MIR SHĀH MIRZĀ Khān, *see* Shāh Mirzā Khān.
- MIRPUR, subdivision in Sukkur District, Sind.
- , *Mīrs* of, *see* 'Alī Murād Khān and *Mīr* Muḥammad Khān.
- MIRZĀ (a contraction of Amīr Zāda, "nobly born" when affixed to a name, it signifies "Prince", when prefixed simple "*Mīr*".); title of, Rāy Dhan of Cutch.
- MIRZĀ AFZAL, *Wakīl* of the King of Delhi, 73, 292; 76, 220.
- MIRZĀ 'ALĪ Khān, *NAWWĀB*, *Yamīn al-daulah*, *Mubāriz al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Safdar Jang*, second son of Nawwāb Shāms al-daulah of Benares, 73, 172; Andrew Stirling's letter dated 12 March 1828 to, 76, 119; letter dated 18 June 1836 to, 75, 62.
- MIRZĀ DĀ'ŪD (DĀWŪD), *SULTĀN*, (son of Shāh Sulaymān of Iran, and son-in-law of Mīrān)¹, 73, 101; 76, 54.
- , daughter of, *see* Shāh Rukh Begam, *Sultān*.
- MIRZĀ JA'FAR, *see* Fakhr al-dīn Aḥmad Khān.
- MIRZĀ JANGALĪ, *see* Shahāmat 'Alī Khān.
- MIRZĀ Khān BAHĀDUR, *see* Khān Bahādur, *Mirzā*.
- MIRZĀ MAKKHŪ, *see* Ghulām Husayn Khān, *Mirzā*.
- MIRZĀ MENDHŪ, *Amīn al-daulah*, *Mu'īn al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Nāṣir Jang*, (fourth son of Shujā' al-daulah; left Lucknow on account of the mal-treatment of Sa'adat 'Alī Khān; settled at Patna and died there)², 69, 275, 348; 71, 40; 72, 182; 73, 147; 74, 236; 76, 97.
- , son of, *see* Muḥammad Muqīm Khān, *Nawwāb*.
- MIRZĀ MUHAMMAD of Iran, 69, 36; 74, 47.
- MIRZĀ MUHAMMAD, *HĀJJĪ*, (probably a prince of Delhi); letter dated 31 May 1837 addressed to, 75, 47.
- MIRZĀ MUKARRAM, (probably of Delhi); letter dated 31 May 1837 addressed to, 75, 48.
- MIRZĀ MUNAWWAR (of Delhi), letter dated 28 January 1837 to; 75, 48.
- MIRZĀ PIYĀRAN, brother of Mahābat Jang of Murshidabad, 69, 231; 74, 275
- , son of, *see* Wāsiq 'Alī Khān.

¹ Majumdar, *op. cit.*, p 209.

² Najm al Ghanī, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p 305.

MIRZAPUR, district in Benares Division, U.P.

—, *Rājas* of Kantit in, see Mahīpāl Singh and Rām Ghulām Singh.

MIRZĀ RĀJA (P. and H. Chief prince, a special title conferred on the Hindu chiefs by the Mughal Emperors), title of, Desālji (II), Khengarji (II), Nārāyan Gajapati Rāj, Pragmalji; Rāy Dhan (II) and Vijayarāmārāja (II).

MIRZĀ RĀO (P. and H. Noble Prince, a special title conferred on the Hindu chiefs by the Mughal Emperors), title of Prāgmalji.

MISBĀH ALLAH KHĀN, relation of Nawwāb 'Umdat al-umarā' of Arcot, resided at Gopamau, 69, 346.

MISRI BEGAM, see Nūr Jahān Begam.

MITRAJIT SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, (son of Bunyād Singh; the title of *Mahārāja* conferred on, by the Imperial Court of Delhi, and subsequently recognised by the E.I. Coy.; head of the Tekari Rāj Family)¹; Chief of Tekari (in Bihar), 69, 98, 233, 327; 71, 39; 72, 26; 74, 462; 76, 89; died on 3 October 1840, 72, 176; 73, 140; 74, 243; 76, 90.

—, sons of, see Hit Nārāyan Singh and Khān Bahādur Khān, Mirzā.

MIYĀN (in India a form of polite address, Sir, master), title of Nārāyan Singh of Ramgarh.

MIYĀN JĀN, Munshī, see Mhāmmad Hasan of Calcutta.

MOCHA, MAKHA, seaport, once capital of Yeman in Arabia on the Red Sea.

—, *Hākims* of the port of, see 'Alī Washqālī, Hasan, Ṣālīh and 'Uṣmān.

—, Representative of the E.I. Coy. at, see Sakhā Rām.

MOHAN LĀL, LĀLĀ, Wakīl of Bishan Singh, Chief of Bundi, 69, 337; 73, 248; 76, 179.

MOHAN SINGH, RĀJA, Rāja of Jharia, 69, 84, 223.

MOHINDERGARH², old name Kanaud, *Nizāmat* and *taḥṣīl* in Patiala State, Punjab; Fayz Talab Khān, Ismā'īl Khān and Najābat 'Alī Khān got ten *mahāls* as *jāgīr* in Narnaul and, by Lord Lake on condition of serving with 400 horse, 69, 18; 72, 5.

MOIRA, EARL OF, see Hastings, Marquis of.

MOKKA, see Mocha.

MOLONY (MALONY), CHARLES (ARTHUR), Acting Secretary, Persian Department, Fort William, Bengal)³, 69, 282; 71, 23, 60; 72, 50, 118; 73, 68, 198.

MONCKTON, JOHN, Ṣāhib Bahādur, (a Bengal Civil Servant), 69, 91, 111, 208, 228, 261, 336, 351; 71, 64; 73, 82, 106, 243; 76, 38, 60, 61.

¹ Ghose, *op. cit.* pt., II, p 429.

² Post & Telegraph Guide, II, 1954.

MORĀBĀ FARNĀVIS, (cousin of Nānā Farnavis; one of the principal persons of the Poona Ministry in 1773-74 A.D.; Prime Minister of Mādhō Rāo Nārāyan on 11 July 1778; was seized by Mahādji Sindhia; remained in confinement¹, was also confined in the fort of Ahmadnagar)², 69, 132; 71, 37, 72, 107; 74 337.

MORNINGTON, EARL OF, *see* Wellesley, Marquis of.

MOTI CHAND, BĀBŪ, son of Gopāl Dās Sāhū, and brother of Manohar Dās and Dwārkā Dās, banker in Benares, 69, 105, 237, 333; 71, 43; 72, 207; 73, 166, 74, 205, 76, 113.

MOTI RĀM, DIWĀN, (only son of Diwān Muḥkam Chand, after whose death became Diwān of Ranjit Singh of Lahore; confirmed in the governorship of the Jullundar Doab; became Governor of Kashmir; retired to Benares and died there in 1839)³, 73, 303; 76, 231.

MU'ALLĀ JĀH SĀNĪ, *Rafī' al-daulah, Bahādur* (A.&P. Exalted in dignity, noble of the state, the brave), (probably the elder legitimate son of Ghāzī al-dīn 'Imād al-mulk; born in 1769; lived at Hyderabad in 1814)⁴, 69, 46.

MU'AZZAM AL-DAULAH (A. The dignitary of the State), title of Muḥammad 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad and Delling, Sir John.

MU'AZZAM AL-MULK, (A. The dignitary of the State), title of Akbar 'Alī Khān of Delhi, Jagan Nāth Rām and Muḥammad Ashraf Khān of Delhi.

MU'AZZAZ KHĀN, SAYYID, *Naṣir al-daulah Bahādur Zafar Jang*, brother of *Mukhtār al-daulah* of Lucknow, 69, 172, 275; 71, 44.

MUBĀRAK 'ALĪ KHĀN, son of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān q. v. of Benares, 69, 108 202; 71, 212; 74, 201.

MUBĀRAK 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB SAYYID, *Mu'taman al-mulk, Mubarak al-daulah, Bahādur, Firūz Jang*, (third son of Mīr Ja'far and Babbū Begam; ascended the *masnad* of Murshidabad as *Nawwāb Nāzim* on 26 March 1770; died on 6 September 1793)⁵, 69, 20, 67, 96, 229, 232, 324; 71, 209, 73, 120; 76, 66, 67.

—, son and successor of, *see* Babar 'Alī Khān.

MUBĀRAK 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB SAYYID, *Shujā' al-mulk, Ihtishām al-daulah, Humāyūn Jāh Bahādur Firūz Jang*, son of Ahmad 'Alī Khān Wālājāh and Najīb al-nisā' Begam, *Nawwāb Nāzim* of Bengal, Murshidabad; (succeeded to the *masnad* on 23 December, 1824; died 3 October 1838)⁶, 69, 96; 71, 2, 14, 30, 215; 72, 166; 73, 124; 74, 255.

—, son of, *see* Sayyid Husayn.

—, sons-in-law of, *see* Akbar 'Alī Khān, Khalil Allah Khān and Ya'sūb al-dīn 'Alī Khān.

—, wife of, *see* Ra'īs al-nisā' Begam.

¹ G. S. Sardesai's, *New History of the Marathas* III, (Bombay, 1948) pp 24, 74-76

² C. P. C. K., no 945.

³ Gupta, *op. cit.*, p 341, n2.

⁴ *For. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 45.

⁵ Walsh, *op. cit.*, pp. 182, 187.

⁶ Majumdar, *op. cit.*, pp 50-51.

MUBĀRAK AL-DAULAH (A. An auspicious personage of the State), title of Husayn 'Alī Khān of Masulipatam, Mubārak 'Alī Khān¹ of Murshidabad; Muḥammad 'Alī Khān of Lucknow, Muḥammad Maḥdī Qulī Khān of Patna and Zayn al-dīn 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad.

MUBĀRAK JANG (P. Auspicious in war), title of Husayn 'Alī Khān of Masulipatam.

MUBĀRAK MAḤAL, see Qudsiya Begam of Delhi.

MUBĀRIZ AL-DAULAH², (A. Hero of the empire), son of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān of Benares, 72, 214; 74, 200.

—, title of 'Ishrat 'Alī Khān and Ives, Edward Otto.

MUBĀRIZ AL-MULK, (A. Hero of the State), title of 'Abbās Qulī Khān, Iḥsān 'Alī Khān, Mirzā 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Husayn Khān, Muḥammad Rizā' Khān and Shāhāmat 'Alī Khān.

MUBĀRIZ JANG (P. Hero in war), title of 'Āsim Khān, Sayyid; Mirzā Khān and Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān.

MUDA (sic), (probably in Malaya), Srī padūkā Sultān, Chief of 74, 416.

MUDABBIR AL-MULK (A. Administrator of the country), title of, Bradshaw, Captain Paris; Daulat Singh, Kunwar, and Sundar Singh, Mahārāja.

MUḤAMMAD, MIRZĀ, of Iran, 69, 288; 72, 320.

MUḤAMMAD, of Muscat, 74, 413.

—, son of, see Khalafān.

MUḤAMMAD, ĀKHŪN MULLĀ, of Afghanistan, 73, 7; 74, 26.

MUḤAMMAD, SAYYID, Sharif of Mecca, 69, 308, 314; 76, 14.

MUḤAMMAD 'ABBĀS KHĀN, NAWWĀB, see 'Abbās Qulī Khān of Delhi.

MUḤAMMAD 'ABD ALLAH KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *I'timād al-daulah*, *Husām al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Hizabr Jang*, of Arcot; letter dated 24 March 1810 to, 69, 126, 248; 71, 35; 72, 89; 74, 370.

MUḤAMMAD 'ABD ALLAH KHĀN, BAHĀDUR, *Ṣadr-i Amīn-i A'lā* (Principal Civil Judge) of Mainpuri; son of Ghulām Muḥammad Khān, *Nawwāb*, 73, 227; letter dated 6 August 1840 to, 75, 30; *Ṣadr al-Ṣudūr* of District Meerut; letter dated 19 July 1843 to, 75, 57; 76, 114.

MUḤAMMAD 'ABD AL-HUSAYN KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Ra'īs al-umarā'*, *Hāfiẓ al-mulk*, *Sirāj al-daulah*, *Sirāj al-mamālik*, *Bahādur*, *Sardār Jang*, (probably of Arcot); 71, 31; 72, 90; 74, 368.

¹ In *Alqābnāma* Vol. 69, pp 20, 67, 96, 232 and 324, the title of *Mubārak al-daulah* is given to Bahar 'Alī Khān, which is obviously an error. For the titles of Mubārak 'Alī Khān, father of Babar 'Alī Khān, see Majumdār, *op. cit.*, pp 17, 45.

² It is the title; the name of the person is not forthcoming.

MUHAMMAD 'ABD AL-SAMAD Khān, *NAWWĀB*, *Jalāl al-daulah*, *Bahādur Mustaqil Janj*, commonly known as 'Abd al-Samad Khān; (chief of Dujana from 1311 to 1325)¹, a *Risāladār* in the service of Daulat Rāo Sindhia; came over with the letter of credence to the British Government; joined Lord Lake with 500 horse; got *jāgīrs* in Haryana in perpetuity on condition of supplying 200 horse; (voluntarily relinquished Haryana territory and in lieu obtained Dujana and Meharana in District Rohtak with *Tappas Bahu* and *Nahar Jul*)²; 69, 18, 181, 184, 279, 349, 71, 110; 72, 3; 73, 279; 74, 293, 493; 76, 207.

—, son of see Muhammad Dunde Khān.

MUHAMMAD ABUL ZAFAR, see Sirāj al-dīn Muhammad, King of Delhi.

MUHAMMAD AFZAL Khān, *SARDĀR*, C. S. I., (of Peshawar)³; letter dated 11 March 1882 from the Junior Under Secretary to; (the title *Nawwāb* conferred on 8 October 1886, that of *Khān Bahādur* on 3 August 1874 and was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on 24 May 1881)⁴, 76, 245.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR 'ALĪ Khān, son of Fayz Talab Khān; (succeeded his father to the chiefship of Pataudi in 1832; died in 1862)⁵; 72, 284; 74, 107; letter dated 7 September 1836 to, 75, 50.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR Khān, MĪR, son of Ja'far ('Alī)⁶ Khān, *Sayyid*, *Ra'īs* of Kotaha, 75, 5.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR Shāh, *Abul Naṣr*, *Mu'īn al-dīn*, *Bādshāh Ghāzī* commonly known as Akbar Shāh II or Akbar II; was the son of (the nominal emperor) Shāh 'Ālam II and Qudsiya Begam; succeeded his father to the throne of Delhi on 19 November 1806 (as titular King of Delhi); brother of Jahāndār Shāh, *Mirzā*; died on 28 September 1837, 69, 181, 186, 193; 231; 71, 12, 80, 265; 72, 291; 73, 215, 238; 74, 92; 76, 199; letter of condolence dated 4 October 1837 on demise of, to Sirāj al-dīn Muhammad; 75, 46.

—, sons of, see Muhammad Salīm and Sirāj al-dīn Muhammad.

MUHAMMAD 'ĀLAM Khān, *SARDĀR*, (probably of Peshawar); letter dated July 1885 to, 76, 237.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ *MIRZĀ*, brother of Girāmī Khān, *Mirzā*, (probably of Afghanistan); legend of the seal of, *Al-mutawakkil 'Ala-Allah al-Ghanī 'Abadahū Muhammad 'Alī*, 69, 7.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ, (*MULLĀ*, *Kalīd-dār*) keeper of the Key of Najaf-i Ashraf letter dated 12 March 1828 from Andrew Stirling to; 73, 91; 76, 44.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ, *PĀSHĀ*, of Egypt; (succeeded to the *Pāshālik* in 1805)⁷ 69, 285, 287; 71, 32, 166; 72, 58; 74, 420.

—, Minister of, see 'Alī Washqalī.

—, son of, see Ibrāhīm 'Alī.

^{1,2} D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 80.

^{3,4} Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 327.

⁵ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 86; Griffin and Massy, *op. cit.*, p 560.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p 156.

⁷ Collocott, *op. cit.*, p 231.

MUHAMMAD 'ALIF KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, (also called *Dādā Miyān*)¹ son of Rāmāst Khān; *Nawwāb* of Kurnool from 1792 to 1815; (a feudatory of Nizām 'Alī Khān of Hyderabad; as a result of his good services in the war against Tipū Sultān, his territory was made independent by Lord Wellesley on condition of furnishing 500 horse; paid a tribute of 1,00,000 Hyderābādī Rupees)²; 69, 114, 245; 71, 269; 72, 95; 74, 361.

—, sons of, see Ghulām Rasūl Khān and Muḥammad Munawwar Khān.

—, *Wakīl* of, see Lachhman Dās, Rāy.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Arfa' al-daulah, Bahādur, Wakīl* of Kīrat Singh of Dholpur, deputed in the Mughal Court at Delhi, 73, 272; 76, 199.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, 75, 28.

—, son of, see Fīrūz Jang.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Amīn al-daulah, Wazīr al-mulk, Bahādur, Saulat Jang*, succeeded Muḥammad Wazīr Khān of Tonk in 1864; deposed on 17 December 1867, 74, 13.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Badr al-daulah, Bahādur*, son of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān of Benares, 69, 108, 238; 71, 17; 72, 212; 74, 201.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Rukn al-daulah, Bahādur al-mulk Bahādur, Ghazanfar Jang*, son of Dil Dīlēr Khān of Farrukhabad, 69, 168 267, 342; 71, 45; 72, 252; 73, 239; 74, 147; 76, 173.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, SAYYID, *Mu'azzam al-daulah, Muẓaffar al-mulk, Bahādur, Husām Jang*, son of Muḥammad Hādī Khān, Sayyid, of Murshidabad, 69, 67, 93, 230, 322; 71, 37; 72, 155; 73, 115; 74, 273; 76, 69.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, son of Muḥammad Khān, Sayyid, (probably of Murshidabad), 69, 90.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, son of Sharaf (Ashraf) 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Lucknow, 69, 171, 275, 347; 73, 188; 76, 134.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, SAYYID, *Mubārak al-daulah, Bahādur, Shahāmat Jang*, brother of (Murtazā Khān) *Mukhtār al-daulah* of Lucknow, 69, 172, 275, 347; 71, 44; 73, 186; 76, 132.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, (elder son of Fayz Allah Khān; succeeded to the chiefship of Rampur after the death of his father in September 1794; imprisoned and assassinated by his younger brother Ghulām Muḥammad Khān)³; 69, 167, 266, 340; 71, 279; 72, 262; 73, 232; 74, 131; 76, 168.

—, son of, see Ahmad 'Alī Khān.

¹ C. P. C. X. nos. 971, 1068.

² *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 12.

³ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 85.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB WĀLĀJĀH*, 'Umdat al-mulk, Amīr al-Hind Āsaf al-daulah Anwar al-dīn Khān Bahādur Zafar Jang Sipah Sālār (Sūbadār of Carnatic since 1749, died on 30 October 1795; son of Anwar al-dīn Khān)¹, 76, 26; brother of 'Abd al-Wahāb Khān (q.v.); Jāgirdār of Chittoor, 71, 104; 72, 88; 74, 372.

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ SHĀH, *Abul Fath Mu'in al-dīn Sultān-i-zamān, Nau shīrwān-i 'Adil*, (his former title was *Nawwāb Naṣīr al-daulah*) (was the son of Sa'adat 'Alī Khān; placed on the throne of Lucknow by the British after the death of Naṣīr al-dīn Haydar Khān on 8 July 1837; died on 17 May 1842)² 72, 42, 246, 74, 156.

—, son and successor of, see Muhammad Amjad 'Alī Shāh.

MUHAMMAD AMIN ALLAH MAULAWI, *Mudarris* (teacher) in Madrasa Calcutta, Calcutta, 71, 272; 72, 135; 73, 97; 74, 297; 76, 51.

MUHAMMAD AMIN KHĀN 'ARAB, (representative of Nizām 'Alī Khān of Hyderabad in 1792-93 A.D.); *Ta'alluqa-dār* of Cuddapah in 1795³, 69, 151, 71; 36, 269; 72, 96; 74, 359.

MUHAMMAD AMIR KHĀN *NAWWĀB*, *Amīr al-daulah Bahādur*, (Pindari chief in the service of Jaswant Rao Holkar; in 1798 received as his share the district of Sironj; to this he added Tonk and Pirawa in 1806, Nimbahera in 1809 and Chhabra in 1816; concluded treaty with the British in 1817; gave up predatory habits; founded the Tonk State)⁴ 69, 145; 71; 33; letter dated 22 January 1818 to; legend of the seal of, *khudā khud Mīr Khān-i-Sāmān ast asbāb-i tawakkul rā*, 71, 265; died in November 1834, 74, 13.

—, son of, see Muhammad Wazir Khān.

MUHAMMAD AMJAD 'ALĪ SHĀH *Abul Zafar, Muṣliḥ al-dīn, Suraiyā Jāh Sultān-i 'Adil Khāqān-i Zamān*, (Sipihir *Shukoh Bahādur Mirzā*)⁵, (son of Muhammad 'Alī Shāh and heir apparent to the throne of Avadh and minister)⁶ (succeeded to the throne of Lucknow as King of Avadh on 17 May 1842 and died on 16 March 1847)⁷, died on 13 February 1847, 72, 246, 247; 74, 155, 156.

MUHAMMAD ASHRAF KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *Muṣharraf al-daulah, Mu'azzam al-mulk Bahādur Firūz Jang*, a noble in the environs of Delhi, 69, 181, 182, 276, 350; 71, 48; 73, 276; 76, 203; left Holkar's service; accompanied Bhawānī Shankar; joined Lord Lake; awarded *Pargana* Shahpur Bharoka (sic) and Rs. 5,000 as annuity for life, 69, 17, 350; 72, 4; 74, 494.

MUHAMMAD ASHRAF ZAMĀN KHĀN, see Muhammad Ashraf Khān.

MUHAMMAD 'AZĪM KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *Sūbadār* of Kashmir, 71, 33; 72, 310; 74, 63; letter dated 29 October 1813 to; 69, 187.

MUHAMMAD BAHĀ AL-DĪN KHĀN, 69, 319.

¹ *Form. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 99; C. P. C. VII, p 3, fn 1.

² Beale, *op. cit.*, p 183. According to Najm al-Ghanī (pt. II, p 16) he died on 6 May 1842.

³ C. P. C. X. nos. 971, 1560, 1784 & C. P. C. XI, no. 1284.

⁴ Vadivelū *op. cit.*, pp 147-148.

⁵ *Form. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 340, p 70.

⁷ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 50. According to Najm al-Ghanī, (pt V, p 40) Muhammad Amjad 'Alī shāh died on 13 February 1847.

MUHAMMAD BAHĀWAL KHĀN (III) NAWWĀB, *Rukn al-daulah*, *Nusrat Jang*, *Hāfiz al-mulk*, *Mukhlis al-daulah Bahādur*, (ascended the masnad of Bahawalpur in 1809) ; *Ṣubadār* of Multan, 69, 187, 280 ; died on 19 October 1852, 72, 312 : 74, 61.

—, son of, see Muhammad Ṣādiq Khān.

MUHAMMAD BAHRĀM SHĀH MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, (probably a member of the Royal family of Delhi) ; letter dated 28 January 1837 to, 75, 47.

MUHAMMAD BAKHTĀWAR KHĀN AFRĪDĪ (probably a noble in the vicinity of Delhi) ; letter dated 22 October 1836 to, 75, 20.

MUHAMMAD BĀQIR KHĀN¹, MĪR, son of Qāsim 'Alī Khān of Benares, 69, 99, 104, 193, 234, 236 ; 71, 40 ; 72, 203 ; 74, 210 ; brother of 'Abd al-'Alī, Khān. 71, 108 ; 74, 211.

MUHAMMAD BĀQIR KHĀN MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, son of Muhammad Kāzīm Khān, *ex-faujdar* of Hooghly, and brother of Muhammad Ja'far Khān 69, 69, 216, 317, 71, 37, 220, 72, 126 ; 73, 83, 74, 309, 76, 38², 39.

MUHAMMAD BĀQIR KHĀN, SAYYID, son of Sayyid Muḥammad Khān, (probably of Patna), 69, 328 ; 73, 146 ; 76, 95.

MUHAMMAD DĀRĀ BAKHT³ MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, eldest son and heir-apparent of Sirāj al-dīn Muḥammad Bahādur Shāh of Delhi, 72, 289, 290 ; 74, 95, James Thomason's letter dated 9 April 1839 to, 75, 14, Lt. Governor's letter dated 19 March 1838 to, 75, 46.

MUHAMMAD DĀ'ŪD (DĀWŪD) MIRZĀ, son of Khalīl Allah Khān, *Nawwāb*, (of Murshidabad), 69, 323.

MUHAMMAD DĀNISHMAND KHĀN *Shams al-daulah*, *Amir al-mulk*, *Bahādur Hizabr Jang*, son of Khiradmand Khān of Farrukhabad, 71, 31 : 72, 249 ; 74, 152.

(MUHAMMAD)⁴ DARĀZ KHĀN AFRĪDĪ, (cousin of Muḥammad Khān (Āfrīdī), *Jāgirdār* in Hodal near Delhi⁵ ; 71, 200 ; 72, 281 ; 74, 110.

MUHAMMAD DILĀWAR SHĀH, (probably a member of the Mughal family of Delhi) ; letter dated 28 January 1837 in reply to, 75, 48.

(MUHAMMAD) DUNDE KHĀN NAWWĀB *Jalāl al-daulah Bahādur*, *Mustaqil Jang*, *Chief of Dujana* ; son of (Muḥammad) 'Abd al-Ṣamad Khān and brother of Ghulām Muḥammad Khān ; got 24 villages in (*Tappas*) Bahu and Nahar Jhul belonging to the *Pargana* of Dadri⁶ in perpetuity ; (succeeded to his father's and brother's *jāgīr* in 1825 ; died in 1850⁷), 69, 18, 350 ; 72, 3 ; 73, 268 ; 74, 493 ; letter dated 23 September 1836 in reply to, 75, 50 ; 76, 195.

—, son of, see Ranmast Khān.

¹ C. P. C. VII, no 485.

² In *Alqābnāma* Vol. 76, p 38, Muhammad Kāzīm Khān is the son of Muhammad Bāqir Khān which seems to be a clerical error.

³ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 340, p I.

⁴ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 135, p 4.

⁵ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 80-81. Griffin & Massey, *op. cit.*, II, p 567.

- MUHAMMAD GHĀZĪ AL-DĪN KHĀN, NAWWĀB**, *Sayyid, Najm al-daulah Qamar al-mulk, Bahādur, Fīrūz Jang*, (his name was Sultān Mirzā)¹; son of (*Qamar al-daulah*)² and Badr al-nisā' Begam; *Nā'ib Nāzim* of Dacca, (succeeded after his father's death on 14 August 1834)³; (known as the *Paglā Nawwāb*—mad prince; died heirless in 1843)⁴, 72, 142; 73, 129; 318; 74, 289, 290; 76, 79, 80.
- MUHAMMAD HĀDĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB** *Sayyid, Amīr al-mulk, Rukn al-daulah Bahādur, Mushīr Jang*, younger son of Muhammad Taqī Khān of Murshidabad, (and grandson of Muhammad Rizā' Khān; held share in Chitpore estate and got share of stipend)⁵ 69, 67, 93, 206, 230, 322; 71, 37, 38; 72, 18⁶; 73, 115; 74, 154, 273, 472⁷; 76, 69.
- , son of, see Muhammad 'Alī Khān.
- , wife of, see Bannī Begam.
- MUHAMMAD HASAN, MUNSHĪ**, *alias MIYĀN JĀN*, (probably of Calcutta); letter dated 28 August 1817 to, 73, 95; 76, 49.
- MUHAMMAD HASAN 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB**, (son of Muhammad Dunde Khān and Chief of Dujana from 1850 to 1867)s; died on 30 July 1867; 76, 196.
- , son of, see Muhammad Sa'adat 'Alī Khān.
- MUHAMMAD HASAN KHĀN**, pensioner; resided at Ludhiana; Lt. Governor's letter dated 26 July 1843 to; 75, 13; 76, 221.
- , son of, see Nūr Muhammad Khān.
- MUHAMMAD HAYDAR, MIRZĀ**, son of Muhammad Kām Bakhsh and grandson of Sulaymān Shukoh of Delhi; letter dated 20 August 1836 to 75, 15, 48.
- MUHAMMAD HUSAYN, MĪR**, (one of the early Indian visitors to Europe; accompanied Mr. Johnson to Hyderabad in 1784; returned to Calcutta on 9 June 1785; in December, same year, was sent to Hyderabad as Agent of the Governor-General; resigned in 1789; died in July 1791)⁸, 69, 172.
- , daughter of, see Mariyam Begam.
- MUHAMMAD HUSAYN 'ALĪ KHĀN, MIRZĀ**, *Bahādur, Nawwāb, 'Umdat al-umarā', Madār al-mahāmm Roshan al-daulah, Munīr al-mulk, Bahādur Qā'im Jang*, (*alias* Mirzā Natthū)¹⁰, son of Ashraf 'Alī Khān; (became Prime Minister of the King of Avadh in November 1832)¹¹, 69, 171, 275, 347¹²; 71, 44¹³, *Tāhīr Jang*, 71, 130¹⁴, 72, 243¹⁵, 73, 188¹⁶, 201, 74, 157, 160¹⁷; 76, 134¹⁸, 144, Mr. Thomason's letter dated 22 July 1840 to, 75, 33, 59.
- MUHAMMAD HUSAYN 'ALĪ KHĀN, MĪR**, of Sind, 72, 306; 74, 69.

^{1,2} *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 135, p 35.

⁴ B. C. Allen, *Eastern Bengal District Gazetteers, Dacca*, (Allahabad, 1912), p 34.

^{5,7} In these volumes of *Alqābnāma*, the title of Muhammad Hādī Khān is *Shēr Jang* which seems to be a clerical error.

⁸ Griffin & Massy, *op. cit.*, pp 567, 569.

⁹ *C. P. C.* VIII, p 27, fn 1; *C. P. C.* IX, no. 1381.

^{10,11} *Najm al-Ghant*, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p 380.

^{12,18} In these volumes of *Alqābnāma*, Muhammad Husayn Khān is given.

MUHAMMAD HUSAYN KHĀN, HĀJJĪ, *Nizām al-daulah*, *Ṣadri A'zam* of Iran, 69, 39, 289, 290; 71, 20; 72, 327; 74, 41.

MUHAMMAD HUSAYN KHĀN, *Amīn al-daulah*, *Wazīr-i duwumī* (second minister) of Iran, 69, 36; 38, 288, 290; 74, 42; legend of the seal of, *Lā illah il-Allah al-mulk al-haq al-mubīn* 'abdu-hu Muḥammad Husayn, 71, 20; 72, 326.

MUHAMMAD HUSAYN KHĀN, NAWWĀB, 'Azīm al-daulah, *Naṣīr al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Shaukat Jang*, son of *Amīr al-mulk*; (succeeded his father to the chiefship of Baoni on 18 October 1838; in 1856 the British granted him permission to proceed to Mecca, but he could not; died in 1859)¹; resided at Kalpi, 72, 222; 73, 212; 74, 189; 76, 154; letter dated 27 January 1840 to, 75, 32, 60.

MUHAMMAD HUSAYN KHĀN, NAWWĀB SAYYID, *Ziyā' al-daulah*, *Mubāriz al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Tahawwur Jang*, of Murshidabad; letter dated 26 July 1827 to, 72, 154; 74, 272.

MUHAMMAD HUSAYN KHĀN, MĪR, brother of Muzaffar Jang (Muḥammad Rizā' Khān) of Murshidabad, 69, 94, 231, 232; 71, 203; 72, 158; 74, 267.
—, wife of, *see* Daulat al-nisā' Begam.

MUHAMMAD HUSAYN KHĀN², *Zamīndār* of Gadwal; 69, 114, 245.

MUHAMMAD HUSAYN ŠAFAWĪ, SULTĀN, son of Muḥammad Shāh Šafawī' Sultān, (probably a prince of Iran, staying at Lucknow), 73, 194; 76, 140.

MUHAMMADĪ BEGAM, daughter of Hidāyat 'Alī Khān *alias* Jhāu Lāl; resided at Patna, 69, 326; 73, 132; 76, 82.

MUHAMMAD IBRĀHĪM, SHAYKH, in the service of Gulāb Singh, Chief of Buriya; letter dated 3 December 1843 to, 75, 10.

MUHAMMAD IBRĀHĪM 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, (succeeded Amir 'Alī Khān, by adoption as minor to the *gaddī* of Malerkotla in 1871; was insane; died on 23 August 1908)³, 74, 81; 76, 194.

MUHAMMAD IBRĀHĪM ('ALĪ) ĀN, NAWWĀB, (Sir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.)⁴, son of Muḥammad 'Alī Khān (succeeded to the chiefship of Tonk on the deposition of his father in 1867; died on 23 June 1930)⁵, 74, 13.

MUHAMMAD IBRĀHĪM KHĀN, SARDĀR, (probably of Afghanistan), after his arrival at Karachi letter dated 12 January 1881 to, 76, 237.

MUHAMMADĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, obtained *Pargana* Karnal in lieu of Muzaffarnagar, 69, 16; 72, 4; 74, 495.

MUHAMMAD IKRĀM, MAULAWĪ, (*Munshī* of the Resident of Hyderabad in 1792-93)⁶, 69, 97, 233, 326; 71, 275; 72, 171; 73, 135; 74, 249; 76, 85.

MUHAMMAD IRTIZĀ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Mustaqīm al-daulah*, *Bahādur Sipah-dār Jang*, nephew of *Najīb al-daulah* (probably Ghulām Qādir Khān of Bareilly)⁷, 69, 182, 279; 71, 48.

¹ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 40, & Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, (1933), p 41.

² C. P. C. IX, nos. 392, 1092.

³ *Memoranda on the Indian States*, (1936), pp 177-78.

^{4,5} *Ibid.*, p 203.

⁶ C. P. C. X, no. 1606.

MUHAMMAD 'ISĀ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR*, son of Muḥammad Muzaffar Khān, *Ra'īs* of Farrukhnagar (Gurgaon); letter dated 15 April 1811 to, 69, 182; 71, 33, 110; 72, 302; 74, 75.

MUHAMMAD 'ISHRAT KHĀN, (probably *Jāgīrdār* in the vicinity of Delhi), letter dated 15 October 1836 to, 75, 20.

MUHAMMAD ISMĀ'IL, ĀGHĀ (Āqā), son of Muḥammad Khālīl Khān, *Hājji* of Iran, 69, 36, 288; 71, 34, 72, 320; 74, 48.

MUHAMMAD ISMĀ'IL KHĀN, (brother of Najābāt 'Alī Khān)¹; left service of General Perron; joined Lord Lake; was awarded Kanaud and other *Jāgīrs* in perpetuity on condition of supplying 400 horse to the British when required; 69, 18; 74, 493; was awarded Bahadurgarh in perpetuity, 72, 5.

MUHAMMAD 'IWAZ KHĀN, (probably of the vicinity of Delhi), Bushby's letter dated 15 October 1836 to, 75, 20.

MUHAMMAD JA'FAR, *MIRZĀ*, see Fakhr al-dīn Aḥmad Khān of Lucknow

MUHAMMAD JA'FAR, *MIR*, brother of 'Abd al-Latīf Khān, *Mir*; (probably of Lucknow), 69, 151, 257; 71, 43; 72, 239; 74, 165.

MUHAMMAD JA'FAR KHĀN, *MIR*, of Murshidabad, (commonly known as Mir Ja'far; the English placed him on the *masnad* as *Nawwāb* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in June 1757; deposed in 1760; reinstated on 24 July 1763; died on 17 January 1765)², 69, 95, 231; 71, 152, 273, 72, 161; 74, 261.

——, grandson of, see Sharaf al-dīn 'Alī Khān.

——, sister of see Nafisat al-nisā' Begam.

——, son of, see Ashraf 'Alī Khān.

——, wife of, see Munnī Begam.

MUHAMMAD JA'FAR KHĀN, *MIRZĀ*, son of Muḥammad Kāzīm Khān of Hooghly, 69, 318; 71, 37, 220; 72, 126; 73, 84; 74, 309; 76, 40; brother of Muḥammad Bāqir Khān, 69, 69; 73, 83.

MUHAMMAD JAHĀNGĪR KHĀN, see Jahāngīr Muḥammad Khān of Bhopal.

MUHAMMAD JALĀL AL-DĪN KHĀN, *NAWWĀB, Rafi' al-daulah, Hāfiẓ al-mulk, Bahādur, Mansūr Jang*, son of Ghulām Muḥy al-dīn Khān, *alias* Bhambū khān of Najibabad; (got a pension of Rs. 364 *per mensem* after the death of his father)³, 72, 255; 74, 143; Governor-General's letter dated 30 October 1834 to, 75, 58; Scott's letter dated 18 April 1837 to, 75, 30.

MUHAMMAD JĀNFISHĀN KHĀN, *SAYYID*, of Sardhana, Hamilton's letter dated 22 September 1843 to, 75, 5.

MUHAMMAD KĀM BAKHSH, *MIRZĀ*, (of Delhi), son of Sulaymān Shukoh *Mirzā*, 75, 48.

——, son of, see Muḥammad Haydar.

¹ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 85.

² Beale, *op. cit.*, p 126.

³ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 7-8.

- MUHAMMAD KĀMIL KHĀN¹, MIRZĀ, (son of Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān); was appointed *Wakīl* of Munni Begam of Murshidabad, 69, 92, 229, 320; 73, 112², 76, 66.
- MUHAMMAD KĀZIM, AKHWAND MULLĀ, tutor of the Prince of Iran, 73, 311; 76, 239.
- MUHAMMAD KĀZIM KHĀN, NAWWĀB, Mīr, Bahādur, younger brother of Muḥammad Taqī Khān of Murshidabad, 69, 93, 230³, 324.
- MUHAMMAD KĀZIM KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, Faujdār of Hooghly (1765-67)⁴, 71, 37, 220; 72, 126; 73, 83, 84; 74, 309; 76, 38, 40.
- sons of, see Muḥammad Bāqir Khān, Mirzā and Muḥammad Ja'far Khān, Mirzā.
- MUHAMMAD KHALIL AL-DĪN KHĀN, MAULAWĪ, BAHĀDUR, envoy of the King of Avadh; after his dismissal Simon Fraser's letter dated 3 April 1828 to, 73, 177, 178; 76, 124.
- MUHAMMAD KHALIL KHĀN, HĀJJĪ, Ambassador of the Shāh of Iran, 69, 36, 288; 71, 34, 216; 72, 320; 74, 48.
- , cousin of, see Āqā Hasan.
- , son of, see Muḥammad Ismā'il, Āghā.
- MUHAMMAD KHĀN, MĪR SHĀH, of Sind, 72, 306.
- MUHAMMAD KHĀN, NAWWĀB, see Muḥammadi Khān.
- MUHAMMAD KHĀN, SAYYID, (probably of Patna) 69, 328; 73, 146; 76, 95.
- , son of, see Muḥammad Bāqir Khān, Mīr.
- MUHAMMAD KHĀN, NAWWĀB, SAYYID, *Madār al-mahāmm*, 'Umdat al-umarā', Mu'tamad al-daulah, Mukhtār al-mulk, Bahādur, Zaygham Jang, Sipah Sālār (alias Āghā Mīr, son of Mīr Taqī; was appointed Nā'ib or *Madār al-mahāmm*, Chief Minister by Ghāzī al-dīn Haydar Khān of Lucknow on 12 July 1814; dismissed in 1243 A.H., 1827-28 A.D.)⁵, 69, 178; 71, 45; 72, 40; 73, 201; 74, 444; 76, 144.
- MUHAMMAD KHĀN, SAYYID, Mubārak al-daulah Bahādur, Shahāmat Jang, brother of Mukhtār al-daulah of Avadh, 69, 172.
- MUHAMMAD KHĀN ĀFRIDĪ, brother of (Muḥammad)⁶ Darāz Khān; left Holkar's army; accompanied Bhawānī Shanker Bakshī; joined the service of General Lord Lake; got *pargana* Hodal and Rs. 10,000 *per annum* (in 1805); died after a year; his *jāgīr* lapsed to the East India Company, 69, 17, 181, 276; 71, 200; 72, 3, 281; 74, 110, 494.

¹ C. P. C. X, no. 537.

² The portion of the paper, where the name is written, is damaged.

³ In *Alqāhnāma* Vol. 69, p230 Muḥammad Kāzīm is the *birādar-i-'Ilāqī* (foster brother) of... — Dilāwar Jang.

⁴ C. P. C. VIII no. 21, fn 5.

⁵ *Najm al-Ghanī*, op. cit., IV, pp 144, 229.

⁶ *Fora. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 135, p 4.

- MUHAMMAD KHUDĀDĀD KHĀN, (His Highness Beglar Begī)¹ *Mīr*, (Sir)², brother of Muḥammad Nāṣir Khān, succeeded his brother on 15th August 1857 to the *masnad* of Kalat as *Wālī*, created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1877; (resigned his power in favour of his son, Maḥmūd Khān, *Mīr*, in November 1893)³, 74, 28, 72.
- MUHAMMAD MAHDĪ, HĀJJĪ MIRZĀ, son of Abū Tālib Khān Londonī, of Lucknow, 69, 347; 73, 180; 76, 126.
- MUHAMMAD MAHDĪ, HĀJJĪ MIRZĀ, (probably of Calcutta), 69, 318; 73, 92; 76, 45.
- MUHAMMAD MAHDĪ QULĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Mubārak al-daulah*, *Bahādur*, *Shaukat Jang*, son of Karīm Qulī Khān of Patna, 69, 234, 328; 71, 40; 72, 179; 73, 146; 74, 240; 76, 96.
- MUHAMMAD MAḤMŪD KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Amīr al-daulah*, *Ziyā' al-mulk*, *Zū'l-qadr*, *Bahādur*, *Muzaffar Jang*, eldest son of Ghulām Muḥy al-dīn Khān alias Bhambū Khān of Najibabad; (got life pension of Rs. 364 *per mensem*)⁴, 72, 225; 74, 143; letter dated 30 October 1834 to, 76, 58.
- MUHAMMAD MAKHDŪM BAKHT, MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, son of Muzaffar Bakht, *Mirzā*, (probably of Delhi); Alexandar Shakespeare's letter dated 15 July 1845 to, 75, 28.
- MUHAMMAD MASĪH AL-DĪN KHĀN, MAULAWĪ, *Mīr Munshī* (in the Governor-General's Office at Calcutta), 72, 8²; 73, 94; 74, 381; letter dated March 1839 to; 76, 47.
- MUHAMMAD MĪR KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, son of Nizām al-dīn Kōdiya, *Shāh*, (*Wakīl* of Daulat Rao Sindhia at Delhi)⁵, 69, 131, 184, 253; 71, 47; 72, 280; 74, 111.
- MUHAMMAD MUḤSIN, ĀQĀ, of Iran, 73, 311; 76, 239.
- MUHAMMAD MUḤSIN, MAULAWĪ, *Nā'ib Mīr Munshī* in the *Dār al-inshā'-i Huzūrī* (Governor-General's Secretariat); letter dated 7 June 1827 to, 73, 94; 75, 37; 76, 48.
- MUHAMMAD MUHTASHAM BAKHT, MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, (probably belonged to the royal family of Delhi); letter in reply dated 13 September 1837 to, 75, 49.
- MUHAMMAD MUḤY AL-DĪN, MAULAWĪ, Deputy Magistrate in Jaipur, 76, 192.
- MUHAMMAD MU'IN AL-DĪN KHĀN, *Ra'īs* of Shahjahanpur; letter dated 22 September 1829 to, 73, 240; 76, 173.
- MUHAMMAD MUNAWWAR KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *A'zam Jāh*, '*Umdat al-umarā'*', *Mukhtār al-mulk*, *Roshan al-daulah*, *Bahādur*, *Bahādur Jang*, *Sipah Sālār*, *Sūbadār-i mulk-i Carnatic* (succeeded Muḥammad 'Alī Ḥusayn Khān on 3 February 1820 to the *masnad* of Arcot)⁶, (died 1825)⁷, 71, 105; 72, 93; 74, 365.

¹⁻² Leithbridge, *op. cit.*, p 225.

³ *Memoranda on Native States in India*, 1907, (Calcutta, 1908), pp 162-163.

⁴ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 8.

⁵ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 135, p 4.

⁶ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, pp 8-9.

⁷ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, I, p 528a.

MUHAMMAD MUNAWWAR KHĀN, *NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR*, son and successor of Muhammad Alif Khān, (installed as *Zamīndār* of Kurnool in 1815)¹; died on 4 March 1816, 69, 114, 245; 72, 95; 74, 361.

—, elder brother of, see Ghulām Rasūl Khān.

MUHAMMAD MUQĪM KHĀN, *NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR*, son of Mirzā Mendhū, resided at Patna; letter dated 9 June 1836 to, 73, 147; 76, 96.

MUHAMMAD MURĀD BAKHSH, *MIRZĀ*, (probably of the royal family of Delhi); letter dated 1 May 1837 to, 75, 47.

MUHAMMAD MURĀD BEG, *MĪR, Hākīm* of Kunduz (probably in Afghanistan); letter dated 23 August 1838 to, 72, 304; 73, 4; 74, 28, 29, 72.

MUHAMMAD MUSHARRAF KHĀN, (probably a *jāgīrdār* in the vicinity of Delhi); letter in reply dated 15 October 1836 from Bushby to, 75, 20.

MUHAMMAD MUẒAFFAR KHĀN, *BAHĀDUR*, *Ra'īs* of Farrukhnagar, 69, 182.

—, son of see Muhammad 'Isā Khān.

MUHAMMAD NABĪ KHĀN, *ĀQĀ, BAHĀDUR*, *Safīr* (Ambassador) of the Shāh of Iran, 69, 35, 288; 71, 19; 72, 320; 74, 48.

MUHAMMAD NAJĀBAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, *QĀZĪ*, resident of Thana Bhawan, District Muzaffarnagar; letter in reply dated 2 February 1843 to, 75, 22.

MUHAMMAD NĀMDĀR KHĀN, son of Muhammad Ṣalābat Khān, *Āmil* of Aurangabad²; letter dated 4 February 1835 to, 72, 12; 74, 484; 75, 67.

MUHAMMAD NAQĪ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB MIRZĀ, Asad al-daulah, Rustam al-mulk, Bahādur, Fīl Jang*, of Lucknow, 69, 271; 72, 41.

MUHAMMAD NAṢĪR AL-DĪN BAKHT, *MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR*,—son of Muhammad Zākīr al-dīn, nephew of the King of Delhi; letter dated 11 June 1836 to, 75, 14.

MUHAMMAD NAṢĪR KHĀN (II), *MĪR*, son of Mihrāb Khān *Beglar Begī*, Khān of Kalat from 1839 to 1857, 72, 304; 73, 5; 74, 28, 72.

MUHAMMAD NAṢĪR KHĀN, *MĪR*, son of Murād 'Alī Khān Talpur, *Shāh Ra'īs* of Hyderabad (Sind), 72, 305; letter in reply dated 1832 to; 74, 70.

MUHAMMAD NAṢĪR KHĀN, *MIRZĀ*, (of Lucknow), 73, 190; 76, 136.

—, son of, see Shāh Mīr Khān.

MUHAMMAD NĀṢĪR KHĀN, *SAYYID*, (probably of Benares), 69, 333; 73, 159; 76, 107.

MUHAMMAD NAṢR ALLAH KHĀN, *NAWWĀB BAHĀDUR*, (son of 'Abd Allah Khān; guardian of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān of Rampur)³, 69, 165; 266, 340, 73, 231; 76, 167.

MUHAMMAD NŪR ĀN, see Nūr Muḥammad Khān Tālpur.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 11.

² *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, pp 67-68.

- MUHAMMAD PANĀH 'ATĀ, *PĪR*, son of (Muḥammad) Karīm 'Atā, *Shāh*, *Pīrzāda* of Salon (Lucknow); Bushby's letter dated 6 July 1836 to, 75, 34; letter dated 9 May 1835 to, 75, 59.
- MUHAMMAD PĀRSĀ, first Ambassador of the *Wālī* (ruler) of Bukhara; his letter dated 1 April 1872 to Muẓaffar Muḥammad of Bukhara, 74, 52.
- MUHAMMAD QULĪ MIRZĀ, Prince, son of Muḥammad Walī Mirzā, and grandson of Fath 'Alī *Shāh* of Iran; Governor-General's letter dated 24 October 1839 to, 73, 310; 76, 238.
- MUHAMMAD RAFĪ, *SHAYKH*, (probably of Patna), 69, 98.
- MUHAMMAD RANMAST KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *Zamīndār* of Kurnool (1752-92) 69, 114.
- , son of, see Muḥammad Alif Khān.
- MUHAMMAD RIZĀ', *MIRZĀ*, son of Karbalā'ī Muḥammad, *Hājji*, (of Iran), 69, 307.
- MUHAMMAD RIZĀ' KHĀN, *SAYYID*, *Najm al-daulah*, *Iftikhār al-mulk Sayyid Abul Qāsim Khān*, *Bahādur Husām Jang*, son of Abul Qāsim Khān; (probably of Delhi), 69, 66, 171, 346; 71, 47; 72, 47, 281; 73, 273; 74, 110, 435; 76, 200, 208.
- MUHAMMAD RIZĀ' KHĀN, *NAWWĀB SAYYID*, *Intizām al-daulah*, *Muntazim al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Zafar Jang*, son of Nūr al-dīn Muḥammad Khān *Saulat Jang*, of Murshidabad, 69, 93, 230, 322; 71, 38; 72, 155; 73, 118; 74, 271, 76, 72.
- MUHAMMAD RIZĀ' KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *'Umdat al-daulah*, *Fakhr al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Iftikhār Jang*, (probably of Patna), 69, 328; 73, 145; 76, 94.
- MUHAMMAD RIZĀ' KHĀN, *MĪR*, *Mubāriz al-mulk*, *Mu'in al-daulah*, *Khān-i-Khānān*, *Bahādur*, *Muẓaffar Jang*, of Murshidabad; (Governor of Dacca; dismissed; imprisoned at Murshidabad; in 1765 was appointed *Nā'ib Sūbah*; appointed *Dīwān* to the Company; tried for misappropriation; acquitted; *Mubārak al-daulah* appointed him *Nā'ib Sūbah*; died 1 October 1791)¹, 71, 38.
- , son of, see Muḥammad Taqī Khān.
- MUHAMMAD SA'ĀDAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, son of Muḥammad Hasan 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb*, Chief of Dujana (1867-79), 76, 196.
- MUHAMMAD SA'ĀDATMAND KHĀN, *Badr al-daulah*, *Shujā' al-mulk*, *Bahādur Asad Jang*, son of *Khīradmand Khān*, *Nawwāb*, of Farrukhabad; letter dated 1823 to, 71, 31; 72, 249; 74, 152.
- MUHAMMAD SA'ĀDAT YĀR KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, younger son of Muḥammad Bahāwal Khān (III), succeeded to the *masnad* of Bahawalpur on the death of his father on 19 October 1852; deposed after a few months, 72, 312; 74, 61.
- MUHAMMAD SĀDIQ, *MĪR*, (probably of somewhere in Bengal), 69, 217.
- MUHAMMAD SĀDIQ GULISTĀNA, *MĪR*, of Burdwan, 69, 318, 319; 73, 84; 76, 40.
- , *Wakīl* of, see Abū Tālib, *Mīr*.

¹ C. P. C. VII, p 2, fn 2.

- MUHAMMAD SĀDIQ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *Rukn al-daulah*, *Nusrat Jang*, *Mukhlis al-daulah*, *Hāfiz al-mulk*, *Saif al-daulah*, *Bahādur*, (also known as Sādiq Muhammad Khān)¹, son of Muhammad Bahāwal Khān (II)², (Chief of Bahawalpur : 1809-25)³, 69, 26, 187, 280 ; 71, 34.
- MUHAMMAD SADR AL-DĪN KHĀN, *BAHĀDUR*, *Sadr al-Sudūr* (Chief Judge) of Delhi; Sir Charles Metcalfe's letter dated 2 December 1837 to, 75, 51; Thomason's letter dated 19 May 1841 to, 75, 16.
- MUHAMMAD SĀHIB 'ALĪ, *MAULAWĪ*, *BAHĀDUR*, *Mir Munshī* (Chief Secretary) in the Persian Department under the Governor at Benares; Mr. Maddock's letter dated 18 October 1841 to, 73, 176 ; 76, 122.
- MUHAMMAD SA'ID KHĀN, son of Ghulām Muhammad Khān; (succeeded as Chief of Rampur on 20 August 1840; died 1 April 1855)⁴, 72, 262 ; 73, 228 ; 74, 131 ; 76, 164 ; Robertson's letter dated 22 December 1841 to, as Chief of Rampur, 75, 57.
- MUHAMMAD SA'ID KHĀN, Deputy Collector of Sahaswan, U.P., letter in reply dated 6 August 1840 to, 75, 29.
- MUHAMMAD SALĀBAT KHĀN, (son of Ismā'īl Khān, born 1754; succeeded his father as *Sūbadār* of Ellichpur; commanded 500 horse; in 1803 his troops were increased to 1,900 horse and 2,000 foot; held districts yielding Rs. 8 lakhs p.a.; attached to the English)⁵, 72, 12 ; 74, 484 ; 75, 67.
- , son of, see Muhammad Nāmdār Khān.
- MUHAMMAD SĀLIH KHĀN, 69, 70.
- MUHAMMAD SALĪM, *MIRZĀ*, son of Muhammad Akbar Shāh, King of Delhi 75, 49.
- , wife of, see *Khusrau Zamānī Begam*.
- MUHAMMAD SARBALAND KHĀN, *Sirāj al-daulah*, *Iftikhār al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Sher Jang*, son of Khiradmand Khān of Farrukhabad; letter dated 1823 to, 71, 31 ; 72, 249 ; letter dated 3 August 1835 to, 73, 237 ; 74, 152 ; 76, 171.
- MUHAMMAD SARFARĀZ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *BAHĀDUR*, *Safdar Jang*, *Sūbadār* of Multan, 69, 187 ; 71, 33.
- MUHAMMAD SHAFĪ, *MIRZĀ*, *Sadr-i A'zam* (Prime Minister) of Iran, 69, 36, 39, 288 ; 71, 20 ; 72, 325, 327 ; 74, 41.
- MUHAMMAD SHĀH, Mughal emperor of Delhi, (surnamed *Roshan Akhtar*, son of Jahān Shāh, crowned on 29 September 1719; died 16 April 1748)⁶, *Muḥkam Singh q.v.* subjugated the Deccan for, 71, 152.
- MUHAMMAD SHĀH, King of Iran, (son of 'Abbās Mirzā and grandson of Fath 'Alī Shāh; succeeded his grandfather in 1834)⁷, died 4 September 1848; letter of greetings dated September 1835 to, 72, 329 ; 74, 37 ; 38.

^{1,2} Griffin & Massy, *op. cit.*, II, pp 475-76.

⁴ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, (Allahabad, 1911), p 101.

⁵ *Forn. Dept. Misc.* Vol. 129, pp 67-78.

⁶ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 192.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p 193.

MUHAMMAD SHĀH SAFAWĪ, SULTĀN, prince of Iran; (probably came to India and stayed at Lucknow), 69¹, 47, 62, 271, 344; 71, 41 170; 73, 194; 76, 140.

—, son of, see Muhammad Husayn Safawī.

MUHAMMAD SHARĪF AL-HASANĪ AL-HUSAYNĪ, SAYYID, known as Āfandī; left Turkey and Baghdad; arrived Bengal in August 1821, 73, 42; 76, 9.

MUHAMMAD SULAYMĀN SHUKOH, MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, (son of Shāh 'Ālam II and brother of Akbar II; cancelled matrimonial alliance between his daughter, Malika Begam and Nasir al-dīn Haydar, King of Avadh; was ordered to leave Lucknow; settled at Kasganj; died 24 February 1838)²; letter dated 20 August 1836 to, 75, 15, 48.

—, grandson of, see Muhammad Haydar, Mirzā.

MUHAMMAD TAQĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB SAYYID, *Rafī' al-daulah*, *Mu'in al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Dilāwar Jang*, of Murshidabad, younger son of Muhammad Rīzā' Khān, after his father's death enjoyed pension of Rs. 1,34,400 p.a.)³; (died on 19 November 1820)⁴, 69, 67, 93, 206, 230, 324; 71, 38; 72, 20; 74, 470.

—, sons of, see Muhammad Hādī Khān and Nūr al-dīn Muhammad Khān.

—, *Wakīl* of, see Nūr 'Alī.

MUHAMMAD TAQĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB MIRZĀ, *Asad al-daulah*, *Rustam al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Fīl Jang*, (of Lucknow), 69, 172, 343; 71, 43; 73, 190; 74, 443; 76, 136.

MUHAMMAD 'UMAR KHĀN, *Zamīndār* of Sahaswan, U.P.; 73, 224.

—, son of, see Yūsuf Khān Jangī.

MUHAMMAD 'UṢMĀN KHĀN, SARDĀR, (probably of Afghanistan), 73, 5; 74, 27; Hamilton's letter dated 10 July 1843 to, 75, 4.

MUHAMMAD WĀ'IZ, SHAYKH, brother of Fath Muhammad. (probably of Sind), 69, 251.

MUHAMMAD WĀJID 'ALĪ SHĀH, *Abul Mansūr*, *Nasir al-dīn Sikandar Jāh*, *Bīdshāh-i 'Ādil*, *Qaisar-i Zamān*, *Sultān-i 'Ālam*, the last King of Avadh, (son of Amjad 'Alī Shāh; ascended the throne at Lucknow in 1847; Avadh was annexed to the British Government on 7 February 1856; his poetical title was *Akhtar*; author of three *Dīwāns* and three *Masnawīs* in Urdu; lived at Calcutta, pensioned by Government)⁵; 72, 246; 74, 156.

MUHAMMAD WALĪ MIRZĀ, son of Fath 'Alī Shāh of Iran, 73, 310; 76, 238

—, son of, see Muhammad Qulī Mirzā.

¹ In *Alqābnāma* Vol. 69, only the name Muhammad Shāh is written and not Muhammad Shāh Safawī.

² *Najm al-Ghanī*, *op. cit.*, IV, pp 371-373.

^{3,4} *C. P. C.* VIII, p 134, fn 2.

⁵ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 280.

MUHAMMAD WALĪ BEG, *MIRZĀ*, (probably of Bihar), 72, 23; 74, 466.

MUHAMMAD WALĪ KHĀN, *MIRZĀ*, letter dated 21 September 1813 from John Adam to; 73, 134; 76, 84.

MUHAMMAD WAZĪR KHĀN (also called Wazir Muhammad Khān), *Nawwāb*, *Wazir al-daulah*, *Amir al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Nusrat Jang*, (son of Muhammad Amir Khān; ascended the *masnad* of Tonk in 1834; died in June 1864), 73, 23; 287; 74, 13; 76, 214; Thomason's letter dated 15 October 1840 to, 75, 18.

MUHAMMAD YAHYĀ KHĀN, nephew of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, *Nawwāb*, of Benares; 69, 108.

MUHAMMAD YĀR KHĀN, son of Raḥmat Khān, *Hāfiẓ*, of Bareilly, 75, 29.

—, son of, see Sa'ādat Yār Khān.

MUHAMMAD YĀR KHĀN, fifth son of 'Alī Muhammad Khān of Rampur, 71, 279; 72, 260; 74, 136.

—, son of, see Aḥmad Yār Khān.

MUHAMMAD YĀWAR BAKHT, *MIRZĀ*, *BAHĀDUR*, (probably of Delhi, resided at Lucknow), 76, 140.

—, son of, see Ziyā' al-dīn Bakht, *Mirzā*.

MUHAMMAD YŪSUF 'ALĪ KHĀN, *BAHĀDUR*, son of Muhammad Sa'id Khān; (succeeded to the *masnad* of Rampur in 1855; died 1864)¹; got title of *Farzand-i Dil-pazir* on 7 November 1859, 72, 262; 74, 131.

MUHAMMAD ZAKĪ, *MIRZĀ*, minister of Husayn 'Alī Mirzā, Prince of Iran, 69, 289; 71, 19; 72, 321; 74, 46.

MUHAMMAD ZĀKIR AL-DĪN, *MIRZĀ*, *BAHĀDUR*, of the Mughal family of Delhi, 75, 14.

—, son of, see Muhammad Naṣir al-dīn Bakht, *Mirzā*.

MUHAMMAD ZAMĀN KHĀN², *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, *Zamīndār* of Birbhum, 69, 77.

MUHAMMAD ZAMĀN KHĀN, COLONEL, *BAHĀDUR*, of Kanpur, 69, 69, 217; 71, 40; 73, 206; 76, 147.

—, son of, see Aḥmad Zamān Khān.

MUHAMMAD ZAMĀN KHĀN, third son of Muhammad Husayn Khān, *Hājji*, and *Hākim* of Yezd, 69, 39.

MUHAMMAD ZAMĀN KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, (probably of Afghanistan), 73, 5; 74, 27.

MUHKAM SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA-DHĪRĀJ*, son of Mahārāja Kalyān Singh (Chief of Kishangarh: 1838-40)³, 73, 20; 74, 16; 75, 54.

—, son and successor of, see Prithvī Singh.

¹ *Memoranda on Native States in India* (1907), pp 57, 230.

² *C. P. C. X*, 681, n2.

- MUHKAM SINGH, MAHARAJA, BAHADUR, *Shamsher Jang*, Sipah Sālār-i Hind**, subjugated the Deccan in the reigns of Aurangzeb, Bahādur Shāh (I), A'zam Shāh, 'Azīm al-Shān, Farrukh Siyar, Mu'izz al-dīn and Muḥammad Shāh; was *Rukn-i Saltanat* (pillar of the State), 71, 152.
- MUHSIN 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, Iqbāl al-daulah, Burhān al-mulk, Bahādur Nuṣrat Jang**, third son of Shams al-daulah (Aḥmad 'Alī Khān) of Benares; 73, 172; 76, 119; letter dated 4 May 1836 to, 75, 62.
—, wife of, see Chānd Begam.
- MUHSIN AL-DAULAH, NAWWĀB, BAHADUR**, (personal name not known), K. C. S. I.; (probably of Lucknow); Governor-General's letter dated 29 December 1873 to, 76, 141.
- MUHSIN AL-DAULAH** (A. Benefactor of the State), title of Mansūr 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad.
- MUHTASHAM KHĀN**, son of Maḥabbat Khān of Bareilly; Thornton's letter dated 13 January 1845 to, 75, 29.
- MUHTASHAM AL-MULK** (A. The most powerful of the country), title of Neil Benjamin Edmonstone.
- MUHY AL-DĪN, SULTĀN**, one of the four eldest sons of Tīpū Sultān of Mysore; (held *jāgīr* of 4,300 pagodas)¹, 69, 148, 255; 71, 84; 72, 132; 74, 300.
- MUHY AL-DĪN KHĀN** *alias* BHAMBŪ KHĀN, see Ghulām Muhy al-dīn Khān.
- MU'IN AL-DAULAH** (A. Helper of the State), title of Brown, Major—, Ghulām Sayyid Khān; Khādim Husayn Khān; Muḥammad Rizā' Khān, Ramazān 'Alī Khān and Sa'adat 'Alī Khān of Avadh.
- MU'IN AL-DĪN** (A. Helper of the faith), title of Akbar Shāh (II) of Delhi and Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh of Avadh.
- MU'IN AL-DĪN, MAULAWĪ, Mukhtār** of Ghafūr Khān's wife, Calcutta, *parwāna* dated 4 August 1828 addressed to; 73, 93; 76, 46.
- MU'IN AL-DĪN KHĀN, Qā'im al-daulah, Bahādur, Qutb Jang, Nawwāb** of Surat; 69, 142, 252; 71, 35; 72, 78; 74, 389.
- MU'IN AL-MULK** (A. Helper of the country), title of 'Abbās Qulī Khān, Husayn 'Alī Khān of Aroet, Mirzā Mendhū and Muḥammad Taqī Khān.
- MU'IZZ AL-DĪN, SULTĀN**, son of Tīpū Sultān of Mysore; (transferred to Calcutta as hostage; was assigned *jāgīr* by Tīpū worth 4,300 pagodas)², 69, 148, 255; 71, 84; 72, 132; 74, 300.
- MU'IZZ AL-DĪN** (A. Honour of religion), title of Ghāzī al-dīn Haydar Khān of Lucknow.
—, surname of Jahāndār Shāh (Mughal Prince).
- MU'IZZ AL-MULK** (A. Honour of the country), title of Sir David Ochterlony.
- MUKARRAM AL-DAULAH** (A. Generous noble of the State), title of Akbar 'Alī Khān of Delhi, and Peter Speke.

¹ According to Mohibbul Hasan Khān, (*History of Tīpū Sultān*, Calcutta, 1951, p 343,) his name was Mu'in al-dīn.

² Mohibbul Hasan Khān, *op. cit.*, pp 260 & 343.

MUKARRAM AL-MULK (A. Generous noble of the country), title of Hidāyat 'Alī Khān.

MUKHA, *see* Mocha.

MUKHLIS AL-DAULAH (A. Devoted servant of the State), title of Muḥammad Bahāwal Khān and Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān.

MUKHTĀR AL-DAULAH (A. Supreme authority of the State), title of Murtazā Khān.

MUKHTĀR AL-MAMĀLIK (A. Supreme authority over the kingdom), title of Daulat Rāo Sindhia, Jankojī Rāo Sindhia, Jayājī Rāo Sindhia and Yūsuf 'Alī Khān.

MUKHTĀR AL-MULK (A. Supreme authority of the country), title of Charles Theophilis Metcalfe, Ghulām Muḥammad Ghaus Khān, Muḥammad Khān, Muḥammad Munawwar Khān and Sālār Jang.

MUKUND BALLABH, son of Rāj Ballabh; (probably of Calcutta), 69, 319; 73, 95; 76, 49.

—, wife of, *see* Bahū Rānī.

MUKUND DEO (II), *MAHĀRĀJA*, (successor of Drivya Singh Deo; succeeded to the chiefship of Khurda in 1798; revolted in 1804; died as prisoner in Fort Barabatti in November 1817)¹, 69, 310; 73, 51; 76, 17.

MUKUND LĀL, *BĀBŪ*, son of Manchar Dās; (appointed Treasurer at Benares by Mr. Treves in 1793)², 69, 66, 105, 236, 237, 333; 71, 43; 72, 32, 207; 73, 165; 74, 205, 455; 76, 112.

MŪL CHAND, *BĀBŪ*, *IJĀRAH-DĀR* (a renter of land or revenue), (probably somewhere in Patna), 69, 98, 233, 327; 73, 142.

MULLĀ SHAMS, *MUFTĪ*, *Muftī* of Herat (Afghanistan), 73, 9.

MŪL RĀJ, *MAHĀRĀJA-DHĪRĀJ MAHĀRĀWAL*, *BAHĀDUR*, (succeeded to the chiefship of Jaisalmer in 1760)³; died in November 1819, 69, 26, 134, 240

—, son of, *see* Gaj Singh.

MULTAN, district in Punjab, now in Pakistan.

—, *Nāzim* of, *see* Sāwan Mal.

—, *Ṣubadārs* of, *see* Asad Allah Khān and Muḥammad Sarfarāz Khān.

—, *Wakīl* of Sāwan Mal of, *see* Āsā Nand.

¹ Ghose, *op. cit.*, Part II, p 451; *For. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 109.

² *C. P. C. X*, no 1348.

³ *Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana* (1912), p 62.

MULVAD, or Malad or Maulud (sic).

—, *Jāgīrdār* of, see Fath Muḥammad.

MUMTĀZ AL-DAULAH (A. Distinguished in the State), title of Col. John Collins, Jonathan Duncan and Thomas Brooke.

MUMTĀZ AL-DAULAH BAHĀDUR, (real name not forthcoming) ; Governor-General's letter dated 29 December 1873 to, 76, 141.

MUMTĀZ MAHAL, NAWWĀB, (also known as Pādshāh Begam ; favourite queen of Akbar II)¹ ; mother of Jahāngīr Bakht, *Mirzā*, of Delhi, 69, 186, 281 ; 71, 33 ; 72, 288 ; 74, 96.

MUMTĀZ MAHAL, NAWWĀB, mother of Tajammul Husayn Khān of Farrukhabad, 73, 236 ; 76, 170.

MUMTĀZ AL-MULK (A. Distinguished personage of the country), title of Fayz 'Alī Khān, Fayz Muḥammad Khān and Najābat 'Alī Khān.

MUNAWWAR KHĀN, see Muḥammad Munawwar Khān.

MUNĪ KISHAN DUBE, son of Har Kishan and grandson of Srī Kishan Arjunī Nāthjī Tewārī of Surat ; had *Kothī* (commercial establishment) at Benares, 69, 252 ; 71, 27 ; 72, 77 ; 73, 163 ; 74, 390 ; 76, 110.

MUNĪ MAHASHAY, *Huzūrat Umarā'i* (noble) of the chief of Rangoon, Pegu, 69, 73 ; 71, 35 ; 72, 63 ; 74, 414.

MUNĪR AL-DAULAH (I), NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, (*Nā'ib wazīr* and minister of Shāh 'Ālam II ; was assigned the *Mahāls* of Jahanpur and Bimpur in the suburbs of Patna for his support)² ; 71, 107 ; 72, 180 ; 74, 239.

—, son of, see 'Abbās Qulī Khān.

MUNĪR AL-DAULAH (A. Enlightened mind of the State), title of Munīr Muḥammad Khān and Shujā' Qulī Khān.

MUNĪR AL-DĪN, KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, uncle of Nawwāb Wālājī of Arcot, 69, 127, 248 ; 71, 36 ; 72, 90 ; 74, 369.

MUNĪR MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Munīr al-daulah*, *Bahādur*, (son of Amīr Muḥammad Khān, and nephew of Nazar Muḥammad Khān ; adopted by Qudsiā Begam ; succeeded to the chiefship of Bhopal in 1819 ; abdicated in favour of Jahāngīr Muḥammad Khān in 1827)³, 69, 250, 302 ; 71, 18, 28 ; 72, 5 ; 73, 210 ; 76, 150.

—, *Nā'ib* of, see Karam Muḥammad khān.

MUNĪR AL-MULK (A. Splendid personage of the country), title of ('Alī Zamān) Shujā' Qulī Khān, Muḥammad Husayn 'Alī Khān, Nūr al-dīn Muḥammad Khān and Ya'sūb al-dīn 'Alī Khān.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 77.

² *C. P. C.* VIII, no 957, n3.

³ *Vadivelū, op. cit.*, I, pp 85-86.

MUNNĀ LĀL, LĀLĀ, *Wakīl* of the *Rāja* of Charkhari, 69, 249, 335; 71, 43; 73, 217; 76, 158.

MUNNĪ BEGAM, NAWWĀB, of Murshidabad, (wife of Mīr Ja'far; was appointed Regent of *Mubārak al-daulah* in 1770 by Warren Hastings; was divested of her authority in May 1775; granted a monthly pension of Rs. 12,000; died on 10 January 1813 at the age of 90)¹; 69, 68, 94, 231, 323; 71, 39, 59.

—, adopted son of, see Najābat 'Alī Khān.

—, *Dīwān* of the household of, see Hari Singh, *Rāy*.

—, *Nāzirs* of the *deorhī* of, see Basant 'Alī Khān and I'tibār 'Alī Khān.

—, *Wakīls* of, see Muḥammad Kāmil Khān and Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān.

MUNNĪ SULTĀN, see Manney *Sultān*.

MUNTAZIM AL-DAULAH (A. Administrator of the State), title of Aḥmad Allah Khān of Arcot, (Sir) Charles Theophilis Metcalfe, Mahdī 'Alī Khān, *Hakīm*, and Muḥammad 'Alī Khān.

MUNTAZIM AL-MULK (A. Administrator of the country), title of Muḥammad Rizā' Khān and Maṣṣūr 'Alī Khān.

MUQARRAB AL-KHĀQĀNĪ (A. A royal favourite), title of Karīm Qulī Khān.

MUQARRAB AL-SULTĀN (A. Favourite of the king), title of 'Abbās Qulī Khān.

MURĀD 'ALĪ KHĀN TĀLPUR, (ruler of Hyderabad Sind; died 1834)², 72, 305; 307; 74, 67, 70.

—, sons of, see Muḥammad Naṣir Khān and Nūr Muḥammad Khān Tālpur.

MURĀD AL-DAULAH (A. Will of the State), (posthumous son of *Ikrām al-daulah*, the younger brother of Nawwāb Sirāj al-daulah; brought up by Nawāzish Muḥammad Khān; died 1795)³, 69, 92, 230; 71, 11, 152; 72, 152; 74, 275.

—, son of, see Shamsheer 'Alī Khān.

MURĀR RĀO MAHĀDEO, (probably known as Murār Pandit; appointed as *Faujdar* of Balasore port (by Rājaram Pandit in 1792)⁴, 69, 156.

MURESHWAR RĀO, RĀO, of—, Mr. Maddock's letter dated 22 July 1839 to, 75, 31.

MURĪD-I JAMJĀH (P. Disciple or devotee of the Imperial dignity), title of Khādim Ḥusayn Khān.

MURSAN, erstwhile estate in Uttar Pradesh.

—, Chiefs of, see Bhagwant Singh, *Rāja* and Tikam Singh, *Rāja*.

¹ C. P. C. VII, p 5, fn 11.

² Lambrick, *op. cit.*, Table 3.

³ C. P. C. VIII, no. 353, fn 4.

⁴ C. P. C. X, no. 802.

MURSHIDABAD, town, sub-division and district in West Bengal.

- , *Amīn* and *Tahwīldār* in the *Nizāmat* of, see Ghālib 'Alī Khān.
- , Bankers of, see Abhay Chand, Bahādur Singh, Bishan Chand, Dharam Chand, Dhokal Chand, Govind Chand, Harak Chand, Indra Chand, Jānakī Rāma, Khush-hāl Chand, Kīrat Chand, Kunwar; Kīrat Chand, Mahārāja, Kishan Chand and Udwat Chand.
- , *Darogha* in the court of, see Wājid 'Alī Khān.
- , *Dīwāns* in the *Nizāmat* of, see Hari Singh, Khalīl Allah Khān, Mānik Chand, Muḥammad Rizā' Khān, Paras Nāth, Sundar Singh and Udwant Singh.
- , *Gumāshṭa* of Kishan Chand of, see Kālī Prasād Dās.
- , *Jūgīrdārs* in, see Banwārī Lāl, Mahārāja; Gurū Dās, Hari Nāth Rāy, Kantu Bābū and Lok Nāth Rāy.
- , *Khazānchī* in the *Nizāmat* of, see Baij Nāth Pandit.
- , ladies of, see Amat al-Ḥabīb Begam, Āmina Begam, Amīr al-nisā' Begam, Babbū Begam, Bannī Begam, Bhawānī, Daulat al-nisā' Begam, Dulhan Begam, Gauhar Ārā Begam, Fayz al-nisā' Begam, Fazīlat al-nisā' Begam, Lutf al-nisā' Begam, Mariyam Begam, Munnī Begam, Nafīsat al-nisā' Begam, Najīb al-nisā' Begam, Nūr Jahān Begam *alias* Mīrī Begam, Raḥīm al-nisā' Begam, Ra'īs al-nisā' Begam, Ṣāliḥa Begam, Shāhrukh Begam and 'Umdat al-nisā' Begam.
- , *Nā'ib Dīwāns* in the *Nizāmat* of, see Bholā Nāth, Gangā Dhar and Girdhārī Mal.
- , *Nāzims* of the *Nizāmat* of, see Ahmad 'Alī Khān, 'Alī Wardī Khān, Babar 'Alī Khān, Manṣūr 'Alī Khān, Mubārak 'Alī Khān, Mubārak 'Alī Khān, Sayyid; Muḥammad Ja'far Khān, Sirāj al-daulah and Zayn al-dīn 'Alī Khān.
- , *Nāzimān-i deorhī* in the *Nizāmat* of, see Basant 'Alī Khān, I'tibār 'Alī Khān and Tahsīn 'Alī Khān.
- , principal persons of, see Abul Hasan, Abul Qāsim Khān, Akbar 'Alī Khān, Asad Allah Khān, Ashraf 'Alī Khān, Bahram Jang, Bāqir 'Alī Khān, Bhawānī Dās Chaube, Bishan Lāl Chaube, Chandra Nārāyan Rāy, Mirzā Dā'ūd (Dāwūd), *Sultān*; Dā'ūd (Dāwūd) 'Alī Khān, Devī Singh, Fath 'Alī Khān, Fazl 'Alī Khān, Ghulām Husayn Khān, Hasan 'Alī Khān, Himāyat 'Alī Khān, Ihtirām al-daulah, Ja'far 'Alī Khān, Jai Singh, Rāja, Jalāl al-dīn Haydar, Kāmil Khān, Kewat Kishan, Khādim 'Alī Khān, Khādim Husayn Khān, Mahābat 'Alī Khān, Mahānand, Mīr Mahdī, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Dā'ūd (Dāwūd), Muḥammad Hādī Khān, Muḥammad Husayn Khān, Muḥammad Kāzīm Khān, Muḥammad Taqī Khān, Murād al-daulah, Murtazā Khān *alias* Mīr Saydū, Muṣṭafā Khān, Najābat 'Alī Khān, Nawwāb Jān, Nazar 'Alī Khān, Nūr 'Alī, Nūr al-dīn Muḥammad Khān, Patnī Mal, Piyāran, Mirzā, Rāj Nārāyan Singh, Rām Chandra, Rang Nāth Pandit, Rizā' 'Alī Khān, Roz Afzūn Khān, Ṣādiq 'Alī Khān, Ṣadr al-Haq, Ṣafdar 'Alī Khān, Sayyid Husayn, Shamsheer 'Alī Khān, Sharaf al-dīn 'Alī Khān, Sheo Prasād Pande, Sheo Singh, Tamīz al-dīn 'Alī Khān, Tufayl 'Alī Khān, Wāhid 'Alī Khān, Wājid 'Alī Khān, Wāsiq 'Alī Khān, Ya'sūb al-dīn 'Alī Khān, Yāwar al-daulah, Zafar Jang and Zayn al-'Ābidīn Khān.

MURSHIDABAD, *Qānūngos* in, see Kālī Nārāyan Singh, Mahendra Nārāyan Rāy and Sūraj Nārāyan Singh.

——, *Qāzī al-quṣāt* of, see Sirāj al-dīn ‘Alī Khān.

——, *Wakīls* of, see Girdhārī Lāl, Rāy; Hikmat Ma‘āb Khān, Kamāl al-dīn Husayn Khān, Muḥammad Kāmil Khān, Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān and Prān Chand.

MURTAZĀ KHĀN, SAYYID, *Mukhtār al-daulah*, (*Jalādat Jang*, son of Muḥammad Bāqir Khān; was appointed as Minister of Nawwāb Āṣaf al-daulah at Lucknow on 25 *Zū‘l-qā‘da* 1188; murdered on 27 *Ṣafar* 1190)¹, 69, 172, 272, 275; 71, 44, 278; 72, 243; 73, 186, 187; 74, 160; 76, 132, 133, 200.

——, brothers of, see Mu‘azzaz Khān, Muḥammad Khān and Muḥammad Sa‘īd Khān.

——, son of, see Muṣṭafawī Khān.

MURTAZĀ KHĀN, NAWWĀB MĪR, ‘*Alā’ al-daulah Nāṣir al-mulk, Bahādur, Asad Jang*, alias Mīr Saydū, (son of Nawwāb Mīrān; received pension of Rs. 3,000 p.m. from the *Nizāmat*; died on 14 January 1810)², 69, 95, 231, 324; 71, 38, 39; 72, 158.

——, brother of, see Fath ‘Alī Khān.

——, mother of, see Fazīlat al-nisā’ Begam.

——, sons of, see Jalāl al-dīn Haydar and Muṣṭafā Khān.

MURTAZĀ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, ‘*Azīm al-daulah, Sarfarāz al-mulk, Bahādur, Muẓaffar Jang*, 69, 182, 276; left service of Jaswant Rāo Holkar; accompanied Bhawānī Shankar; joined Lord Lake; was given *pargana* of Palwal (near Delhi) in perpetuity along with Rs. 45,000 *per annum*, 69, 18; 72, 3; 74, 494.

——, son of, see Ghulām Muṣṭafā Khān.

MURTAZĀ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, sixth son of ‘Alī Muḥammad Khān of Rampur; 71, 279; 72, 260; 74, 136.

MURTAZĀ QULĪ, MĪRZĀ, prince of Iran, 69, 37, 289; 71, 19; 72, 320; 74, 47,

MUSCAT, see Maskat.

MUSHARRAF AL-DAULAH (A. Exalted personality of the State), title of Muḥammad Ashraf Khān.

MUSHĪR JANG (Counsellor in war), title of Muḥammad Hādī Khān.

MUSHĪR AL-MULK (A. Counsellor or minister of the empire), title of Ghulām Sayyid Khān of Hyderabad.

MUṢLIḤ AL-DĪN (A. Reformer of the faith), title of Muḥammad Amjad ‘Alī Shāh.

MUṢṬAFĀ KHĀN, SAYYID, ‘*Alā’ al-daulah, Nāṣir al-mulk, Bahādur, Asad Jang*, younger son of Murtazā Khān alias Mīr Saydū of Murshidabad, 69, 93, 231, 324; 71, 38, 39; 72, 158, 160, 74, 262, 268.

——, sons of, see Akbar ‘Alī Khān and Asad Allah Khān.

¹ Najm al-Ghanī, *op. cit.*, Pt. III, pp 10-15, 103.

² C. P. C. VIII, p. 646, fn. 1.

- MUSTAFAWI KHĀN, SAYYID**, *Iqbāl al-daulah Bahādur*, son of Murtaẓā Khān *Mukhtār al-daulah*, of Lucknow; enjoyed pension of Rs 1,000 *per mensem* from the British Government¹, 69, 171, 272, 347; 71, 278; 72, 243; 73, 187; 74, 160; 76, 133.
- MUSTAḤFIẒ AL-DAULAH** (A. Protector of the State), title of Captain Paris Bradshaw.
- MUSTA'IDD JANG** (P. Worthy in war), title of Fayẓ Allāh Khān.
- MUSTAQIL JANG** (P. Firm in battle), title of 'Abd al-Samad Khān and Muḥammad Dunde Khān.
- MUSTAQIM AL-DAULAH** (A. Loyal to the State), title of Muḥammad Irtazā Khān.
- MUSTAQIM JANG** (P. Loyal in battle), title of Akbar 'Alī Khān.
- MUTABAR SINGH THĀPA**, General of Nepal, 73, 154; 76, 103.
- MUTAMAD AL-DAULAH** (A. Trust of the State), title of Muḥammad Khān, *Sayyid*.
- MUTAMAN AL-MULK**, son of Fayẓ al-nisā' Begam; 69, 231.
- MUTAMAN AL-MULK** (A. Security of the country), title of Col. James Achilles Kirkpatrick.
- MUZAFFAR BAKHT, MIKZĀ, BAHĀDUR**, (son of Jahāndār Shāh and Qutluq Sultān Begam, of Delhi, was implicated in Wazir 'Alī Khān's disturbances, resided at Fatehgarh on a personal stipend of Rs. 720)²; 69, 186, 281; 71, 236; 73, 289; letter dated 11 August 1827 to, 76, 218.
- , son of, see Muḥammad Maḥdūm Bakht, *Mirzā*.
- MUZAFFAR AL-DAULAH** (A. Victorious of the State), title of Jagannāth Rām.
- MUZAFFAR HUSAYN KHĀN** (probably of Lucknow), 76, 124.
- MUZAFFAR JANG** (P. Victorious in war), title of 'Abbās Qulī Khān, Dilēr Himmat Khān, Ghulām Muṣṭafā Khān, Muḥammad 'Abbās Khān, Muḥammad Maḥmūd Khān, Muḥammad Rizā' Khān and Murtaẓā Khān.
- MUZAFFAR AL-MAMĀLIK** (A. Victorious in the realms), title of Akbar 'Alī Khān and Farkhunda 'Alī Khān.
- MUZAFFAR MUḤAMMAD**, *Amīr al-Mu'minīn Sayyid Amīr, Bahādur, Sulṭān*, Chief of Bukhara in 1872, 74, 52.
- MUZAFFAR AL-MULK** (A. Victorious in the empire), title of Ahmad 'Alī Khān, Khiradmand Khān, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān and Muḥammad Ashraf Khān.
- MUZAFFARNAGAR**, *taḥṣīl*, trading town and district in U. P.
- , *Jāgīrdārs* of, see Ishāq Khān Mandal, 'Izzat 'Alī Khān and Muḥammadi Khān.

¹ *For n. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 120, p 188.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. 130, p 131.

MUZAFFAR SHĀH *see* Ja'far Shāh.

MYSORE, erstwhile princely state in South India.

——, Ruler of, *see* Tipū Sultān.

——, Chiefs of, *see* Chamā Rājendra Wodeyar and Krishnā Rāja Wodeyar (III).

——, members of the royal family of, *see* 'Abd al-Khāliq, Fath Haydar, Muhy al-dīn and Mu'izz al-dīn.

——, Minister of the Chief of, *see* Purnaiya.

——, principal person of, *see* Anant Rāo.

——, *Wakīls* of the Chiefs of, *see* Ghulām 'Alī Khān and 'Alī Rizā' Khān.

N

NABHA, formerly one of the Phulkian states in the Punjab, now a *tahsīl* in Patiala district, Punjab.

——, Chiefs of, *see* Bhagwān Singh, Bharpūr Singh, Divendra Singh, Hīrā Singh and Jaswant Singh.

NABĪ YĀR JANG (P. Prophet's companion in battle), title of Ahmad Allah Khān of Arcot.

NAB KISHAN (KRISHAN), RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, (Lord Clive's *Dīwān*; amassed immense wealth; for some extensive charities was presented with a gold medal by the Court of Directors; died in 1797)¹, 69, 86.

NADAUN, town and estate in Kangra district, Punjab (now in Himachal Pradesh); residence of the Chiefs of Kangra, 69, 161, 217, 262; 71, 172; 72, 268, 295; 74, 84, 90.

NADIA, Krishnagar, ancient town and district in West Bengal.

——, *Zamīndārs* of, *see* Ishar Chandra and Shambhū Chandra.

NĀDIR JANG (P. Unique in war), title of Shujā' Qulī Khān.

NAFISAT AL-NISĀ' BEGAM *alias* MANJHILĪ BEGAM, (sister of Nawwāb Mīr Ja'far and widow of Nawwāb Ismā'il 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad)², 69, 93.

NĀGAR MAL, RĀJA, jāgīrdār in Delhi, 69, 16.

——, grandsons of, *see* Sher Singh and Umed Singh.

NAGOD, *Sanad* state in Baghelkhand, Central India, in Madhya Pradesh after 1956.

——, Rāja of, *see* Raghavendra Singh.

NĀGO PANDIT or NĀGOJĪ PANDIT, (Deputy of Bachajī Pandit; *wakīl* of Harī Pant Phadke of Poona)³; 69, 159, 260; 71, 15; 72, 110; 74, 333.

¹ *For. Dept. Misc.* Vol 130, p 119.

² *C. P. C. X*, no. 1611.

³ *Id.* 252, 253, 254.

NAGPUR, territories of Marāthā Bhonsla family; lapsed to the British Government (1853); now a flourishing town of Maharashtra.

—, *Bakhshī* in the army of the Bhonslas of, see Bhawānī Pandit.

—, Bhonsla Chiefs of, see Mādhoji Bhonsla, Parsoji Bhonsla, Raghuji Bhonsla (I) and Raghuji Bhonsla (II).

—, members of the Bhonsla family of, see Bākā Bā'ī, Bālā Bā'ī and Vyankoji Bhonsla.

—, Ministers of the Bhonsla Chiefs of, see Diwākar Pandit, Laohhman Pandit and Nārāyan Pandit.

—, persons in the service of the Bhonslas of, see Ambāji Raghunāth and Tapo-nidhī Brahmaohārī.

—, *Wakīls* of the Bhonsla Chiefs of, see Balwant Rāo, Bishambhar Pandit Hari Bhadra Pandit, Mādho Rāo Sadāsheo and Yashwant Rāo Rāmchandra.

NAHAN, Capital of the erstwhile state of Sirmur; 72, 242; 73, 296; 74, 89; 75, 11; 76, 224.

NAHAR, in Pargana Dadri, Muḥammad Dunde Khān and Ghulām Muḥammad Khān succeeded in possession of Bahu and, 72, 3; 74, 493.

NĀHAR SINGH, RĀJA, son of Rām Singh, succeeded to the chiefship of Ballabgarh (in 1829),¹ 72, 276; 74, 115.

NAIGAON, (*jāgīr* in Bundelkhand comprising about 30 square miles and containing 15 villages; *jāgīr* held by Chaubey Jagannāth),² 74, 354.

NAIGAWAN REBAL, (*jāgīr* in Bundelkhand comprising 12 square miles; *jāgīr* held by Laohhman Singh in 1807)³, 74, 354.

NA'IM AL-DAULAH (A. Grace of the State), title of Na'im Khān, Mīr.

NA'IM KHĀN, MĪR Na'im al-daulah, Bahādur, Šābit Jang (of Lucknow), 69, 172.

NAJĀBAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, Asad al-daulah, Mumtāz al-mulk Bahādur Hizabr Jang, left service of General Petron; joined Lord Lake during the Maratha War (1804-5); was awarded ten *Maḥāls* including Kanaud and Narnaul in perpetuity (and also Jhajjar, Badli, Kunti and Bandul)⁴ on condition of fidelity and furnishing 400 horse to the British, 69, 18, 26, 61, 181, 184, 276, 279, 349; 71, 86; 72, 5, 48; 73, 286; 74, 105, 107, 433, 493.

—, brother-in-law of, see Fayz Talab Khān.

—, son of, see Fayz Muḥammad Khān.

NAJĀBAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB SAYYID, son of Hasan 'Alī Khān alias Achhay Miyān, and adopted son of Munnī Begam of Murshidabad, 69, 95, 231, 323, 324; 71, 16; 72, 159; 73, 102; 74, 266; 76, 55.

¹ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 77.

² *Ibid.*, p 50.

³ *Memoranda on Native States of India* (1907), p 123.

⁴ *For. Dept. Misc.* Vol 130, p 76 & D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 282-83.

NAJAF-I ASHRAF, (or Nejaf, or Mesh'ed, town in Iraq, celebrated as the burial-place of 'Alī, a pilgrim resort)¹.

—, *Kalīd-dār* (Key bearer) of, see Muḥammad 'Alī, *Mullā*.

NAJAFGARH, *taḥṣīl* in the suburbs of Delhi.

—, *Jāgīrdār* of, see Bhawānī *Shankar*, *Bakhshī*.

NAJAF KHĀN, NAWWĀB MIRZĀ, (*Amīr al-umarā'*, *Zulfaqār al-daulah Bahādur*, *Ghūlib Jang*; 1737-82; chief minister and Regent of Emperor Shāh 'Ālam II; first appointed *Bakhshī* by Shāh 'Ālam II; died on 6 April 1782)², 69, 185, 230; 71, 85, 188; 72, 274, 275; 74, 101, 116; 75, 16.

—, daughters of, see Fāṭima Sultān Begam, Jahānārā Begam and Zīnat al-nisā' Begam,

—, sister of, see Khadija Sultān Begam.

—, wife of, see Ma'sūma Begam.

NAJIBABAD, *taḥṣīl* and town in Bijnor district, U. P.

—, *Jāgīrdārs* and pension-holders of, see Ghulām Muḥy al-dīn Khān, Muḥammad Irtizā Khān, Muḥammad Jalāl al-dīn Khān and Muḥammad Maḥmūd Khān.

—, Rohilla chiefs of, and Bareilly, see Ghulām Qādir Khān and Zābiṭa Khān.

NAJIB AL-DAULAH (A. Hero of the State), title of Ghulām Muḥy al-dīn Khān, Ghulām Qādir Khān and Zābiṭa Khān.

NAJIB AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, wife of Hidāyat 'Alī Khān *alias* Jhāu Lāl of Patna, 69, 97, 268, 226; 71, 16; 72, 27; 74, 461.

NAJIB AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, NAWWĀB, wife of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, *Mubārak al-daulah*, and mother of Mubārak 'Alī Khān, *Nāzim* of Murshidabad; (died on 23 August 1858)³, 71, 14; 72, 159, 165; 74, 257, 265.

NAJM AL-DAULAH⁴, NAWWĀB, son of *Shujā' al-daulah*, *Nawwāb* of Avadh, 69, 348; 76, 138.

NAJM AL-DAULAH (A. The star of the State), title of Muḥammad Rizā' Khān and Muḥammad Ghāzī al-dīn Khān.

NAJM AL-MULK (A. The star of the country), title of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān and Tamīz al-dīn 'Alī Khān.

NALAGARH or HINDUR, erstwhile state in Punjab Hill States (It is now in Himachal Pradesh).

—, Chief of, see Agar Singh.

(NALGONDA, town and district in Andhra Pradesh).

—, (*Qal'adār* of), see Paras Rām Bhāo.

¹ Collocott, *op. cit.*, p 461.

² C.P.C. VII, p 9, fn 2.

³ Majumdar, *op. cit.*, p 133.

⁴ In the list of sons as given by Najm al-Ghānī, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp 305-306, there appears no such name or title. Instead, Mirzā Najm al-dīn Haydar Khān is given as the thirteenth son of Shujā' al-daulah.

NĀNĀ FARNAVIS, also known as Bālājī Pandit, (the famous Brahmin Minister of the Peshwā; in 1792 he became the real head of affairs at Poona, died on 13 March 1800)¹; 69, 146; 71, 247; 72, 107; 74, 337.

NĀNAK CHAND, (probably in the service of Mahārāja Ranjit Singh of Lahore; posted at Kashmir), 73, 306; 76, 233.

NAND KISHOR SINGH, see Anand Kishor Singh of Bettiah.

NAND KUNWAR, RĀNĪ, wife of Udit Nārāyan Singh of Benares; letter dated 6 May 1835 from William Blunt to, 75, 63, 64.

NĀNHĀ, title of Gangā Dhar Rāo, Govind Raghunāth Rāo and Govind Rāo.

NĀNĪ BĀ'Ī, mother of Hindu Rāo (probably of Delhi); letter dated 15 August 1835 to, 75, 68.

NĀRĀYAN GAJAPATHĪ RĀJ, *Mirzā Rāja, Bahādur, Manney Sulṭān*, (or Nārāyan Bābū)², son of Vijayarāmā Rāj (Rāj)³, *Mahārāja* of Vizianagram (1794-1845)⁴, 69, 125, 247; 71, 14; 72, 82, 89; 74, 382.

NĀRĀYAN PANDIT, see Nārāyan Rāo.

NĀRĀYAN RĀO, SRĪDHAR, commonly known as Nārāyan Pandit; adopted son of Lachhman Pandit; minister of the *Rāja* of Nagpur, 69, 159, 260; 71, 14, 167; 72, 110, 111; 74, 332, 334.

NĀRĀYAN RĀO PAWĀR DĀDĀ ŚĀHIB, (son of Haibat Rāo; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Dewas-junior Branch on 8 August 1864; died 1892)⁵, 74, 354.

NĀRĀYAN SINGH, RĀJA, son of Rāja Bahādur Singh; succeeded to the chiefship of Ballabgarh; (died in July 1812)⁶, 69, 184, 279.

—, son of, see Anurudh Singh.

NĀRĀYAN SINGH, *Divān* of Rāja Parichhat of Datia, 69, 335.

NĀRĀYAN SINGH, MIYĀN, of Ramgarh, (Nārāyan Dās, holder of half of the estate of Ramgarh)⁷, 73, 295; 75, 11; 76, 223.

NARENDRA GĪR, *Mahārāja, Himmat Bahādur*, son and successor of Anūp Gīr *Himmat Bahādur*; (rewarded by the East India Company in 1806 the *jāgīr* of Sikandra in Kanpur, which yielded about Rs. One lakh and a quarter *per annum*; died in January 1840)⁸; *jāgīrdār* of Sikandara, Kanpur, 69, 130, 250; 335; 71, 18; 72, 235; 73, 222; 74, 169; letter dated 31 July 1815 to, 76, 161.

—, *Madār al-mahūmm* of, see Kanchan Gīr.

NARENDRA NĀRĀYAN, MAHĀRĀJA, *Bhūp Bahādur*, (adopted son and successor of Shivendra Nārāyan of Cooch-Bihar; ruled from 23 August 1847 to 6 August 1863)⁹; got title of *Mahārāja Bahādur* in October 1862, 76, 36.

¹ C.P.C. X, 62 n.

²⁻⁴ D. F. Carmichael, *Manual of the District of Vizagapatam* (Madras, 1869), pp 277-79; & *Imp. Gaz. of India*, XXIV, pp 340-41.

⁵ Lothbridge, *op. cit.*, p 117.

⁶ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 77.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p 151.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p 61.

⁹ Chaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp 280-81, 287.

- NARENDRA SINGH**, *Farzand-i Khāsh-i Daulat-i Inglīsia, Manṣūr-i Zamān, Amīr al-umarā'*, *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj Rājeshwar Srī-Mahārāja-i Rājagān, Mahendra Bahādur*, K.C.S.I., titles conferred by the British on 2 June 1858 and 27 December 1861 on; son of Karam Singh; succeeded to the chiefship of Patiala on 24 December 1845, 72, 264; 73, 308, 318; 74, 127, 128; 76, 236.
- NARHAN SINGH, RĀJA**, *Zamīndār* of Jharia, 71, 15; 72, 121; 74, 317.
- NARHAR CHAUDHARĪ** (or **NARHARĪ CHAUDHARĪ**)¹, *Zamīndār* of Kharagpur (in Midnapore)², 69, 77, 224; 71, 15; 72, 128; 74, 306.
- NAR NĀRĀYAN RĀY, RĀJA**, son of Bīr Nārāyan Rāy; *Zamīndār* of *Chakla Hijili* (in Midnapore District), 69, 84, 223.
- NARNAUL**, *tahṣīl* and trading town in former Patiala State.
- , *Jāgīrdār* of, see Najābat 'Alī Khān.
- NAROBĀ NĀYAK PIDRĪ** (sic) of Benares, 69, 105, 236, 331; 71, 17; 72, 201; 73, 159; 74, 213; 76, 107.
- NARPAT SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA**, (son of Kishor Singh, brother and successor of Harbans Singh to the *gaddi* of Panna in 1849; died 1870)³; title of *Mahendra Bahādur* conferred on, on 11 January 1869, 72, 234; 74, 171; 76, 157.
- NAR SINGH, RĀJA**, (made regent of Chandra Kīrti Singh of Manipur 1833-50; attempted to take Manipur himself; died in 1851)⁴, 73, 76; 76, 34.
- NAR SINGH BAM, RĀJA**, of Kohistan, (probably he was one of the *Dīwāns* of the King of Nepal)⁵, 69, 83; 71, 16; 72, 196; 74, 217.
- NARSINGH CHANDRA RĀY, Rāja**, (of Calcutta), 71, 13; title of *Rāja Bahādur* conferred on; phaeton drawn by four horses allowed to; letter dated 19 May 1826 addressed to, 72, 130; 74, 303.
- NAR SINGH RĀY, RĀJA**, see Narsingh Chandra Rāy.
- NARWAR**, (Thākūrāt in Malwa Agency, Central India; after 1956 is part of Madhya Pradesh).
- , Chief of, see Hari Singh.
- NAṢĪR AL-DAULAH**, (A. Helper of the State), title of Chin Qilich Khān David Ochterlony, Mu'azzaz Khān and Naṣīr al-dīn 'Alī Khān.
- NAṢĪR AL-DĪN** (A. Helper of the faith), title of Muḥammad Wājid 'Alī Shāh.
- NAṢĪR AL-DĪN 'ALĪ KHĀN**, *Naṣīr al-daulah Bahādur, Samṣūm Jang*, son of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān; (Judicial Magistrate of Benares)⁶, 69, 109, 238, 333, 71, 17, 72, 212; 73, 170; 76, 117.

^{1,2} . C. P. C. I, nos. 1555-56, 1580.

³ Capt. C.E. Luard, *Eastern States (Bundelkhand) Gazetteer*, VI-A, (Lucknow, 1907), pp 176-77.

⁴ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 352.

⁵ *List of Chiefs and nobles whom letters have been addressed by the Governor-General (N.A.D.)*, folio 17.

⁶ C. P. C. X no. 1597.

NAṢIR AL-DIN HAYDAR KHĀN, *Mirzā*, *Imtiyāz al-daulah*, *Umdat al-mulk Bahādur*, *Asad Jang*, *Nawwāb*, 69, 178; 71, 18, 25, *Abul naṣr*, *Quṭb al-dīn*, *Sulaymān Jāh*, *Sultān-i 'Ādil*, *Naushīrwān-i Zamān*, 74, 156, (as crown prince his title was: *Abul naṣr*, *Imtiyāz al-daulah*, *Sulaymān Jāh*, *Ṣāhib-i 'Ālam Walī 'Ahd Mirzā*; son of *Ghāzī al-dīn Haydar Khān* and *Ṣubḥ-i Daulat*; born 22 *Jumada I* 1218/10 September 1803; ascended the throne of Avadh on 28 *Rabī' I* 1243/20 October 1827; died on 4 *Rabī' II* 1253/8 July 1837; title after death, *Khuld Manzil*)¹.

NAṢIR AL-DIN KHĀN, *MIR*, *Quṭb al-daulah*, *Bahādur*, *Nuṣrat Yār Jang*, (son of *Hāfiz al-dīn* and brother and successor of *Nizām al-dīn*, *Nawwāb* of Surat, 1799; died 23 September 1821)², 69, 144, 252; 71, 14; 72, 79; 74, 387.

—, son of, see *Afzal al-dīn Khān*.

NĀṢIR AL-DIN SHĀH (QĀCHĀR), son and successor of *Muḥammad Shāh*; ruled Iran from 28 September 1848 to 1896, 74, 38.

NĀṢIR JANG (P. Victorious in battle), title of *'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān*, *Imdād Husayn Khān*, *Mirzā Mendhū*, *Paris Bradshaw*, *Ramāzān 'Alī Khān* and *Tamīz al-dīn 'Alī Khān*.

NĀṢIR MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, *Wakīl* of *Munnī Begam* of *Murshidabad*, 69, 92, 95; 71, 59; 72, 157; 74, 269.

—, son of, see *Kāmil Khān*.

NĀṢIR AL-MULK (A. Helper of the empire), title of *Almās 'Alī Khān*, *Asad Allah Khān*, *Major Brown*, *Charles Warre Malet*, *Sir*; *Muḥammad Husayn Khān*, *Rizā 'Alī Khān*, *Sayyid 'Alī Khān* and *William Palmer*.

NĀṢIR AL-MULK' (A. Defender of the empire), title of *Babar 'Alī Khān*, *Murtazā Khān*, *Mustafā Khān* and *Ramāzān 'Alī Khān*.

NAṢR ALLAH BEG KHĀN, uncle of *Asad Allah Khān* of *Delhi*, 75, 20.

NAṢR ALLAH KHĀN, *MIRZĀ*, son of *Sulaymān Khān*, *Mir*; (probably of *Hooghly*); 69, 71, 217; 71, 15.

NAṢR ALLAH KHĀN, *MIR*, nephew of *Mukhtār al-daulah* of *Lucknow*, 69, 346; 73, 185; 76, 131.

NAṢR ALLAH KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, (son of *'Abd Allah Khān*, chief noble of *Fayz Allah Khān's* court; became regent and guardian of *Nawwāb Ahmad 'Alī Khān* of *Rampur* in 1795, died in 1225 A.H./1810-11)³, 71, 278; 72, 261; 73, 230; 74, 134.

NATHARNAGAR, old name of *Trichinopoly*.

—, *Faujdār* of, see *I'tibār 'Alī Khān*.

¹ *Najm al-Ghani*, op. cit., Pt. IV, pp 212-13, 413.

² *Gujarat State Gazetteers, Surat District* (Ahmadabad, 1962) pp 157-185.

³ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, (Allahabad, 1911), p 95; C. P. C. XI, no. 583, p 135, fn 3.

NAUBAT RĀM, son of Basant Rām, *Chaudharī*; resident of Bareilly; Hamilton's letter dated 28 March 1842 to, 75, 39.

NAUGAON, former *thākūrāt* in Malwa Agency, Central India; 74, 354.

NAUNIDH RĀY, *MISR*, or *MISRA NAUDHA*¹ *Madār al-mahāmm* of *Mahārāja Karam Singh* of Patiala; (appointed *Dīwān*; died in October 1818)², 73, 307; 76, 235.

NAUSHĪRWĀN-I 'ĀDIL (P. King Naushīrwān the Just), title of Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh.

NAUSHĪRWĀN-I-ZAMĀN (P. King Naushīrwān of the age), title of Naṣīr al-dīn Haydar Khān.

NAWAL KISHOR, *RĀJA*, son of Tikait Rāy; succeeded his father as *Nā'ib* of Avadh, 71, 239 72, 244; 74, 159.

NAWAL KISHOR SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA*, son of Anand Kishor Singh, *Zamīndār* of Bettiah, Champaran; got title of *Mahārāja Bahādur* from the British Government on 25 November 1843, 72, 174; 73, 141; 76, 92.

NAWAL RĀY, *RĀY*, (probably an employee of the Chief of Jaipur), 69, 135.

NAWĀZISH AHMAD, *SAYYID*, *Amīn* in the Department of Frontiers at Kanohanpur and Khairagarh under the government of the King of Avadh; Thornton's letter dated 9 November 1844 to; 75, 34.

NAWĀZISH KHĀN, *Amīr al-daulah Bahādur*, nephew of Shāhnawāz Khān; (principal officer of the King's household)³, 69, 183, 279, 281; 71, 26; 72 287; 73, 288; 74, 104; 76, 215.

—, son of, see *Amīn al-Rahmān Khān*.

NAWWĀB BEGAM, mother-in-law of Khādīm Husayn Khān *Shaukat Jang* of Farrukhabad, 73, 237; 76, 171.

NAWWĀB BEGAM, title of Bannī Begam, Sarfarāz Mahal and Wilāyatī Begam.

NAWWĀB JĀN of Murshidabad, (son of Mubārak 'Alī Khān and Bannī Begam)⁴ letter in June 1833 addressed to; 76, 74.

NAYN SINGH (NAIN SINGH)⁵, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUK*, held (the fort of) Pari-chhat garh, 69, 16, 183, 279, 349; 71, 25, 171; 72, 273; 73, 284; 74, 102.

—, *Wakīl* of, see Subhān Qulī Khān, *Mirzā*.

NAZAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, (probably of Murshidabad), 69, 96, 232; 71, 16.

^{1,2} *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XX, p 37; Lepel H. Griffin, *op.cit.*, pp 145, 160.

³ *For. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 21.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. 130, p 93.

^{5,6} *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XX, p 2.

NAZAR MUHAMMAD KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *Nazir al-daulah Bahādur*, son of Wazir Muḥammad Khān and grandson of Fayz Muḥammad Khān; succeeded as Chief of Bhopal in 1816; died on 12 November 1819; 69, 142, 250, 252, 302; 71, 18, 28; 73, 210, 76, 150.

—, nephew and son-in-law of, *see* Jahāngir Muḥammad Khān.

—, uncle of, *see* Karam Muḥammad Khān.

—, wife of, *see* Qudsia Begam.

NĀZIM AL-DAULAH *Amir al-mulk, Bahādur, Zafar Jang*, son of Chin Qilich Khān, chief of Baoni; 71, 277; 72, 222; 73, 212; 74, 189; 75, 32; 76, 154.

—, son of *see* Muḥammad Husayn Khān.

NĀZIM AL-DAULAH (A. Administrator of the State), title of Akbar 'Alī Khān, A. Seton, Ihsān 'Alī Khān and (Wazir al-daulah Khān)¹ of Baoni.

NĀZIM AL-MULK (A. Administrator of the country), title of Akbar 'Alī Khān, Archibald Seton, Chin Qilich Khān, Hasan Rizā' Khān, and Sa'adat 'Alī Khān.

NAZIR AL-DAULAH (A. Distinguished personage of the State), title of Jahāngir Muḥammad Khān, Munir Muḥammad Khān and Nazar Muḥammad Khān.

NĀZIR DEO, (appellation given to the hereditary Commander-in-Chief of Cooch-Bihar who belonged to a collateral branch of the royal family), *see* Birendra Nārāyan and Tat Nārāyan.

NEK CHAND, *RĀY*, *Akhbār-nawīs* (newswriter) of Shahjahanabad; 69, 317.

NELLORE, (*ta'alluqa*, historic town, and district in Andhra Pradesh).

—, *Ex-faujdar* of; *see* Quṭb al-dīn Khān, *Mir*.

NEPAL, (independent Kingdom occupying the southern slopes of the Himalayas).

—, *Diwāns* of, *see* Bam Sāh, Jang Bahādur, and Ranudīp Singh.

—, employees of the Gurkhā Rājās of, *see* Bal Nar Singh, Karbir Pande, Kehar Jang Singh, Kishan Pandit and Lachhbīr Sāh.

—, General in the Army of the Gurkhā Rāja of, *see* Mu'tabar Singh Thāpā.

—, Gurkhā Rājās of, *see* Girivān Jodhā Bikram Sāh, Prithvī Bīr Bikram Sāh, Rājendra Bikram Sāh, Ran Bahādur Sāh and Surendra Bikram Sāh.

—, *Mukhtār* of the Gurkhā Rāja of, *see* Bahādur Sāh.

—, *Rāj Gurūs* of, *see* Gaj Rāj Mīr and Raghunāth Pandit.

—, relation of the Gurkhā Rāja of, *see* Jyoti Prakāsh Sāh.

—, *Wakīls* of the Gurkhā Rājās of, *see* Vishva Nāth Upadhyaya, Chandra Shekhar Upadhyaya, Dinā Nāth Upadhyaya, Gaj Rāj Singh Thāpā, Hari Bhagat, Ran Jang Kunwar Rānā, Sūrat Jang Kunwar Rānā.

NIHĀL CHAND, *LĀLĀ*, *Wakīl* of *Mahārāja* Narendra Singh of Patiala, 73, 307; 75, 6; Secretary's letter of 9 February 1846 to, 76, 234.

¹ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 52.

NIHĀL SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, Bahādur, (Major *Ra'īs al-daulah Sipahdār al-mulk, Mahārāja-Dhīrāj Srī Sawā'ī Mahārāj Rānā, Lokendra Bahādur, Dilēr Jang, Jai Deo*)¹, (grandson of Bhagwant Singh; succeeded his grandfather to the *qaddī* of Dholpur on 9 February 1873; died 20 July 1901)²; Agent's letter dated 19 June 1874 to the Governor-General relating to the accession of, 74, 15.

NIHĀL SINGH, SARDĀR, son of Fath Singh Ahlūwāliā, Sikh chief of Kapurthala (1836-52); title of *Rāja Bahādur* conferred on, by *Sanad* dated 5 December 1849, 72, 297; 74, 80; Metcalfe's letter dated 22 February 1837 to, 75, 43.

NIMRANA, (town in (former Alwar State).

—, Chiefs of, see Chatur Singh, Jai Singh and Pirthvi Singh.

NIRANJAN LĀL, RĀY, Intercessor of the *Ra'īs* of Tonk; Bushby's letter dated 31 August 1836 to, 75, 18.

NIRMAL RĀM, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, (probably a responsible officer of the *Nawwāb Wazīr* at Lucknow), 69, 171, 272; 71, 8, 18; 72, 240; 74, 163.

NIẖĀM 'ALĪ KHĀN, MIR, Āṣaf Jāh, Rafī 'al-daulah, Nawwāb Āṣaf Jāh, Bahādur (*Nizām al-daulah*) (son of *Nizām al-mulk Chin Qilich Khān Qamar al-dīn 'Alī Khān*; succeeded to the *masnad* of Hyderabad after deposing his brother *Ṣalābat Jang*; died on 7 August 1803)³, 69, 46, 71, 269.

—, *Dīwān* of, see *Waqār al-daulah*.

—, *Sardār* in the *Sarkār* of, see Asad 'Alī Khān.

NIẖĀM AL-DAULAH (A. Administrator of the empire), title of 'Abd Allah Khān, Akbar 'Alī Khān, Farkhunda 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Ḥusayn Khān, Nizām 'Alī Khān and Tahniyat 'Alī Khān.

NIẖĀM AL-DĪN, MAULAWĪ, of Dacca, 69, 325.

NIẖĀM AL-DĪN AHMAD, SHĀH, of Delhi, 69, 184, 280.

NIẖĀM AL-DĪN KODIYA, SHĀH, formerly *Wakīl* of Daulat Rāo Sindhia at Delhi, 72, 280.

—, son of, see Muḥammad Mīr Khān.

NIẖĀM AL-MULK (A. Administrator of the dominion), title of Akbar 'Alī Khān, Farkhunda 'Alī Khān, Ghulām 'Alī Khān, 'Ināyat Khān Tālpur, Nizām 'Alī Khān and Tahniyat 'Alī Khān.

NOBĀ' ZOBENĪ (sic) (ZIMPEN?), probably an officer in Tibet, 69, 81, 329; 76, 100.

NORTHBROOK, (BARON) LORD, (Viceroy and Governor-General of India; 8 May 1872-12 April 1876)⁴, Under Secretary's order dated 9 April 1873 regarding resumption of correspondence with, 74, 199.

¹ Lethbridge, *op.cit.*, p. 122.

² *Memoranda on Native States in India*, 1907, (Calcutta, 1908), p. 51.

³ *Memoranda on the Indian States*, 1940, (New Delhi, 1940), pp. 154-55.

⁴ In *Alaḥnāma* Vol. 69, pp. 81 and 329, it is read as Poone Zobeni.

N.W.F.P. (North-West Frontier Province, lying north of Baluchistan between the Indus and Afghanistan. The Province proper comprises the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, in Pakistan.

—, *Sardārs* in, *see* Amir Khān Lohānī, Khayr al-dīn, Pir Muḥammad Khān, Sarwar Khān, Shēr Muḥammad Khān and Sultān Muḥammad Khān.

NUGENT, GENERAL SIR GEORGE, (Member of the Supreme Council of the Government of India, and Commander-in-Chief in India, 14 January 1812-2 December 1814; Vice-President of the Council of the Governor-General and Deputy Governor of Fort William; 24 June 1814-28 December 1814)¹; 69, 34, 68, 285; 72, 51, 74, 428; letter dated 12 December 1814 addressed by, to 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib, 71, 102.

NŪR 'ALĪ, *MĪR*, nephew of Hikmat Ma'āb Khān of Murshidabad, and *Wakīl* of Muḥammad Taqī Khān; 69, 92, 229, 320, 323; 72, 153; 74, 274.

NŪR AL-DĪN KHĀN, *see* Anwār al-dīn Khān of Arcot.

NŪR AL-DĪN MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, *NAWWĀB SAYYID*, *Roshan al-daulah*, *Munir al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Saulat Jang*, son of Muḥammad Taqī Khān; *Dilāwar Jang*, of Murshidabad, 69, 67, 93, 230, 304, 322; 71, 15; 72, 20; 73, 118; 74, 470; 76, 72.

—, son of, *see* Muḥammad Rizā' Khān.

—, *Wakīl* of, *see* Zafar 'Alī Khān.

NŪR AL-HASAN KHĀN, (probably of Patna), 69, 98.

NŪR JAHĀN BEGAM *alias* MISRĪ BEGAM, widow of *Bahrām Jang*, *Nawwāb*, of Murshidabad, 73, 100; 76, 54.

NŪR MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, *BAHĀDUR*, intercessor of Tīmūr Shāh of Afghanistan, 69, 188; 71, 26; 72, 314; 74, 58.

NŪR MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, son of Muḥammad Hasan Khān, pensioner, letter dated 9 July 1873 to, 76, 221.

NŪR MUḤAMMAD KHĀN* TĀLPUR, *MĪR*, eldest son of Murād 'Alī Khān Tālpur, rule in Sind 1828, died 5 December 1840, 72, 307; 74, 67.

—, sons of, *see* Husayn 'Alī Khān and Shāhdād Khān.

NŪR MUḤAMMAD SHĀH, *SAYYID*, Agent and Plenipotentiary of the ruler of Afghanistan at Simla, letter dated 10 September 1873 to, 76, 245.

NŪR AL-NABĪ, *MAULAWI*, *SAYYID*, *wakīl* of Ahmad 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb* of Rampur, 69, 165, 266, 339; 71, 25; 72, 258; 73, 227; 74, 138; 76, 164.

NUṢRAT JANG (P. Victorious in war), title of 'Abbās Qulī Khān, 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, Jaswant Rāo Holkar, Karam Khān Tālpur, Malhār Rāo Holkar, Manṣūr 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Bahāwal Khān, Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān, Muḥammad Wazīr Khān, Muḥsin 'Alī Khān and Sayyid 'Alī Khān.

NUṢRAT YĀR JANG (P. Victory's friend in war), title of Naṣir al-dīn Khān.

¹ List of the Heads of Administrations in India, pp. 20, 26, 2.

* Lambrick, *op. cit.*, Table 3.

O

OCHTERLONY, SIR DAVID, *Naṣīr al-daulah, Mu'izz al-mulk, Wafūdār Khān Bahādur, Zafar Jang*, (Major-General), (temporary Resident at Delhi: October 1804 till January 1806; Commandant since June 1806; commanded on Sikh frontier, and Nepal war, 1814-15 and 1816; the Pindari war 1817-18: Resident at Rajputana: 17 March 1818; Resident at Delhi and Jaipur: December 1818; Resident at Malwa and Rajputana in addition, 3 December 1821; resigned April 1825; died 14 July 1825)¹, 69, 192, 198.

ORCHHA or **TIKAMGARH**, oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States; in March 1948 merged in Vindhya Pradesh; after 1956 became district of Madhya Pradesh.

—, Chiefs of, see Vikramājīt, Dharam Pāl, Hamīr Singh, Pratāp Singh, Sujān Singh and Tej Singh.

—, *Wakīl* of the Chief of, see Karāmat 'Alī.

OTALKONDA (?), (was probably an estate in Madras).

—, *Jāgīrdār* of, see Hasan Riṣā' Khān.

OTARI, see Untari.

P

PACHET, see Panchet.

PADAM SINGH, RĀJA, (probably a *jāgīrdār* or a relation of the Chief of Alwar); Trevelyan's letter dated 31 August 1835 in reply to, 73, 252; 76, 182.

PADMANĀBHA DĀS, DĪWĀN RĀY, *Maḥmūd al-daulah, Mamdūh al-mulk, Bahādur, Pratāpvant, Dīwān* (Minister) of the Rāja of Travancore, 69, 121, 125, 247; 71, 245; 72, 84; 74, 380.

PADMANĀBHA DĀSA (servant or desciple of Lord Padmanābha or Viṣṇu—the Lotus navelled), title of Martand Varmā, Rāmā Rāja of Travancore and Rāmā Varmā of Travancore.

PADMANĀBHA SEVANĪ (female servant or desciple of Lord Padmanābha or Viṣṇu—the lotus navelled), title of Parvathī Bā'ī of Travancore.

PADMANĀBHA WALĀBHĪ (Beloved of Lakshmi), title of Lakshmi Bā'ī of Travancore.

PADRĀM SINGH, see Padam Singh.

PADSHĀH-I-ZĪ-JĀH-I-DELHI (P. The glorified king of Delhi), legend on the ticket (probably of the postal stamp) as noticed on 2 October 1841, 75, 46.

PADUKA SULTĀN, SRĪ, title of the kings of Johore, Muda (?), Perak, Siack, Lingga and Rhio.

PAHLĀD (PRAHLĀD) KUNWAR, RĀNĪ, of the city of Gorakhpur, Governor-General's letter dated 30 June 1818 to, 73, 156; 76, 105.

PALAM, Amīr Beg and Mughal Beg awarded *pargana* Haveli in, 72, 4; 74, 495.

PALAMAU, district in Chota Nagpur Division, Bengal (now in Bihar).

—, *Zamīndār* of, see Chūrāman Rāy, Rāja.

PALANU, see Palamau.

PALGHAT, District in Kerala.

—, Rāja of, see Walia Rāja.

PALI PAKAL, or PALI and PAKAL (sic), *parganas* of, (formerly in the suburbs of Delhi; now in Faridabad township, Gurgaon); held in *jāgīr* by Anurudh Singh, Gopāl Singh and Rāj Singh.

PALMER, LT. GENERAL, WILLIAM, *I'tizād al-darūlah*, *Nāṣir al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Shaukat Jang*, (Resident at Lucknow 1782; at Sindhia's Court 1782 till March 1798; at Poona 1798 till 1801; to command 4th N. I. 1804 till death on 20 May 1816)¹; *wakīl* at the Poona Darbār, 69, 191, 198.

PALWAL, *pargana* of, (formerly in the suburbs of Delhi, now in Gurgaon, Haryana).

—, *Jāgīrdārs* of, see Ghulām Muṣṭafā Khān and Murtazā Khān.

PANCHET, (hill in Manbhum District).

—, *Zamīndār* of Thāna, see Girdhar Deo Nārāyan.

PANDIT PRADHĀN BAHĀDUR (Chief minister), title of the Peshwā Bājī Rāo (II).

PANDIT RĀGHO, see Raghu, Pandit.

PANNA, (erstwhile senior *Sanad* state in Bundelkhand; merged in Vindhya, Pradesh on 1 January 1950; became a district of Madhya Pradesh after 1956.

—, Chiefs of, see Anurudh Singh, Dhokal Singh, Harbans Singh, Kishor Singh, Narspat Singh and Rudra Pratāp Singh.

—, *Mukhtār* (agent) of Dhokal Singh of, see Benī Dās.

—, *Mu'tamads* (confidants) of the chiefs of, see Chhatārī Singh and Gopāl Singh, Bakhshī.

PARAS NĀTH², RĀY, *Dīwān* of the Murshidabad Nizāmat, Mr. Prinsep's letter dated 8 January 1840 to, 73, 114; 76, 68.

PARAS NĀTH GHOSH, *Qānūngo* of Bhagalpur, 69, 317.

PARAS RĀM BHĀO, 'Āmil of Balapur; (was in the service of the Peshwā; *Qal'adār* of Nalgonda; was killed in September 1800)³, 69, 128, 145, 253, 260; 71, 57, 190; 72, 101; 74, 350.

—, sons of, see Harī Pandit Bābā, Mādho Rāo Dā'ujī and Rām Chandra Pandit Appā.

—, uncle of, see Vāsdeo Pandit.

¹ Hodson, *op. cit.*, III, p 452.

² According to Majumdār, (*op. cit.*, p 308) the *Dīwān* of the Nizāmat was Rāja Forosh Nāth Bose in the period of Sayyīd Mansūr Āli Khān, *Farīdūn Jāh*. Probably Paras Nāth is a misreading of Pores Nāth.

³ C. P. C. X; Index; James Grant Duff, *A History of the Mahrattas*, III, (London, 1826, p 185.

PĀRBATĪ BĀ'Ī, *see* Pārvathī Bā'ī.

PARICHHAT¹, RĀO RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, (ruled Datia from 1800; died 13 August 1839)², 69, 110, 249, 335; 71, 259; 72, 230; 73, 220; 74, 177; 75, 60; 76, 160.

— —, *Wakīl* of, *see* Shro Prasād.

PARICHHAT, RĀJA, Chief of Jaitpur (probably near Banda in Bundelkhand);, son of Kesrī Singh (was deposed in 1842 due to mismanagement)³, 72, 223; 73, 215; 74, 187; 76, 157.

PARICHHATGARH, (fort of), (town in Meerut District, U.P.).

— —, *Rāja* of, *see* Nayan Singh.

— —, *Wakīl* of the *Rāja* of, *see* Subhān Qulī Khān.

PARSOJĪ BHONSLA *alias* BĀLĀJĪ⁴, son of Raghuji Bhonsla (II) of Nagpur (succeeded his father in March 1816 under the regency of Appā Sāhib, strangled to death by Appā Sāhib on 1 February 1817)⁵ 69, 159; 73, 54, 76, 20.

PARTABGARH or PARTAPGARH, (erstwhile state in Southern Rajputana).

— —, *Mahārāwals* (chiefs) of, *see* Dalpat Singh, Sāwant Singh and Udai Singh.

PĀRVATHĪ BĀ'Ī, (or PĀRVATĪ BĀ'Ī), *Srī Padmanābha Sevani, Vanchī Dharma Dyumanī Rāja Rāje Srī Rānī*, Regent of Rāmā Vainā II of Travancore from 1815 to 1829; sister of Lakshmi Bā'ī, 71, 245; 72, 84; 74, 379.

PĀSHĀ (T. A. Lord, a Bāshā'), title of Turkish rulers of Egypt.

PATAUDI, erstwhile state in the heart of Jhajjar territory.

— —, Chiefs of, *see* Fayz Talab Khān and Muhan mad Akbar 'Alī Khān.

PATIALA, (erstwhile principal Sikh state in the Punjab; in 1948 merged to form the Patiala and East Punjab States Union; in 1956 and after, became a district of the newly organised State of Punjab).

— —, Chiefs of, *see* Ālā Singh, Amar Singh, Karam Singh, Mahendra Singh, Narendra Singh, Rājendra Singh, and Sāhib Singh.

— —, *Mādar al-mahāmm*, (Prime minister) of, *see* Naunidh Rāy, *Mīsr*.

— —, *Wakīls* of the Chiefs of, *see* Fayz Beg, Kākā Mal and Nihāl Chand.

^{1,2} According to Lethbridge, (*op. cit.*, p 112), the name of the chief of Datia is Parichhat Singh.

³ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 41; Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p 7.

⁴ According to *For. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 197, Bālā Sāhib was the only son of Raghuji Bhonsla II.

⁵ Duff, *op. cit.*, III, pp 394-95.

PATNA, (also called Azimabad), capital and division of Bihar.

—, bankers of, see Baij Nāth Sāhū, Bihārī Lāl and Shām Lāl.

—, eminent persons and *Jāgīrdārs* of, see ‘Abbās Qulī Khān, ‘Abd al-Hayy, Mīr; Aḥmad ‘Alī Mīr; Aḥmad ‘Alī Khān, Aḥmad Husayn Khān, ‘Alī Akbar Khān, Babar ‘Alī Khān, Bahādur Beg Khān, Bālak Rām, Basant Rām, Bholā Singh, Bhūp Singh, Daulat Singh, Hashmat Singh, Hidāyat ‘Alī Khān, Ja‘far Shāh, Jalāl al-dīn Haydar ‘Alī Khān, Kalb-i ‘Alī Khān, Col; Kalyān Singh, Karīm Qulī Khān, Khādim Husayn Khān, Khushwaqt Rāy, Kulwant Singh, Mahīpat Singh, Mirzā Mendhū, Makramat ‘Alī Khān, Muḥammad Bāqir Khān, Muḥammad Mahdī Qulī Khān, Muḥammad Muqīm Khān, Muḥammad Rafī‘ Muḥammad Rizā‘ Khān, Muḥammad Walī Beg, Mūl Chand, Nūr al-Ḥasan Khān, Ramazān ‘Alī Khān, Ratan Singh, Muḥammad Khān, Shahāmat ‘Alī Khān, Sripāt Singh, ‘Umdah Rāja and Zayn al-‘Abidīn Khān.

—, ladies residing at, see Aḥmadī Begam, Har Kunwar, Husaynī Begam Ilāhī Begam, Muḥammadī Begam and Najīb al-nisā’ Begam.

—, *Mustājir-i Maḥāl-i Shora* (merchant dealing in salt-petre) at, see Jagan Nāth Prasād.

—, *Nā’ib Wazīr* and minister of Shāh ‘Ālam II at, see Shujā‘ Qulī Khān.

PATNĪ MAL, RĀY, (of the Rāy family of Benares¹, grandson of Rāja Khyatee(?) Rām of Patna; served the Company in Duncan’s time; made money in the settlement of Upper Provinces; also obtained *jāgīr* which was resumed by the Board; much of his gains were spent on buildings in Mathura, Delhi and Agra², 69, 57, 317; 72, 18, 199; 73, 83; 74, 214, 472; 76, 38; letter dated 8 August 1831 conferring the title of Rāja Bahādur on, 73, 159; 76, 39, 116.

PATTLE, THOMAS, *Fakhr al-daulah, Ziyā‘ al-mulk, Bahādur, Samsām Jang*, (appointed Paymaster of the *Nizāmat* Stipends on 3 February 1797; abolished the office on 24 December 1798; appointed Superintendent of *Nizāmat Affairs* at Murshidabad, about 1801; remained in office probably till 1809)³ 69, 190.

PEGU, town and ancient capital in Lower Burma.

—, Noble of the chief of Raigun (Rangoon) in, see Manī Mahāshay.

—, *Rājas* and *Sultāns* (chiefs) of, see under Burma.

PERRON, (PIERRE CUILLIER 1755-1834)⁴, GENERAL, (Sindhia’s French General; succeeded De Boigene in command of Sindhia’s army in 1796; subdued Rajputāna, dismissed all British officers from Sindhia’s service after the capture of Aligarh by Lake on 4 September 1803)⁵; Najābat ‘Alī Khān, (Muḥammad) Ismā‘il Khān and Fayz Talab Khān left service of, to join service under General Lord Lake, 72, 5.

PESHAWAR, district and capital of the North-West Frontier Province; 72, 305; 73, 7; 74, 71, 72

¹ Ghose, *op. cit.*, pt. II, p 584.

² *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 155.

³ *West Bengal District Records, Murshidabad Nizāmat, Letters Received (1793-1856)*, (Calcutta, 1964), pp 31, 45, 51, 53.

^{4,5} Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 334.

PESHWĀ, the, (head manager or prime minister of Shivaji; later attained sovereign authority in the Maratha nation, with his seat at Poona).

PHAGYI-DUA, King of Ava (Burma) (1819-37); 69, 48, 284; 71, 267, 72, 54.

PHULCHERRY, see Pulalcheru.

PILIBHIT, (town and district in Uttar Pradesh, former Rohilla capital)¹.

—, Deputy Collector of see 'Abd al-Rahmān Khān.

PIR MUHAMMAD KHĀN, **SARDĀR**, brother of Sultān Muḥammad Khān and Hākīm (Governor) of Kohat, N. W. F. P., 73, 7; 74, 23.

PIYĀRAN, **MIRZĀ**, brother of 'Alī Wardī Khān; 69, 93; 71, 11; 72, 152.

—, son of, see Wāsiq 'Alī Khān.

POLIGĀRS (Tel. South Indian feudal chiefs) of Bangalore, Gururukonda, Kolar, 69, 244.

POONA, former capital of the Peshwās, now in Maharashtra.

—, 'Ilāqadār in, see Dilēr Khān.

—, Maratha generals of, see Harī Pandit Phadke and Rām Chandra Pandit Appā.

—, Ministers of the *Darbār* of, see Bābā Phadke, Chimnājī and Nānā Farnavis.

—, Newswriter at, see Trimbak Rāo.

—, Officials and principal persons of the *Darbār* of, see Dājī Pandit, Govind Rāo Mahādeo Patwardhan, Harī Udho Bhāo, Keshav Rāo Trimbak, Morābā Farnavis and Vitthal Rāo Vinchūrkar.

—, *Peshwās* of, see Amrit Rāo and Bājī Rāo II.

—, Resident at, see Palmer, Col. William.

—, *Wakīl* of the *Darbār* of, see Nāgo Pandit.

PRADYUMAN SĀH, **RĀJA**, (Chief of Tehri-Garhwal) with Capital at Srinagar; (succeeded in 1786, fought the Nepalese near Dehra Dun and was killed in January 1804)² 69, 166, 264; 71, 257; 72, 257; 74, 139; 75, 58.

PRĀGMALJĪ, **MAHARĀO** (**SHRĪ**), *Mirzā Rāja (Sawā'ī, Bahādur)*³ *Mirzā Rāo*; (succeeded Desālji II to the *gaddi* of Kutch in 1860; ruled till 1875,⁴ in 1870 was honoured with the title of K.C.S.I. (Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India)⁵; 74, 388.

PRAKĀSH SINGH, *Zamīndār* of Chargawan (?), Bihar, 73, 318.

—, mother of, see Bhattan Manī.

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XX, pp 136-44.

² H. G. Watson, *British Garhwal : A Gazetteer*, Vol. XXXVI, (Allahabad, 1910) pp 121-124.

^{3, 5} Lethbridge ; *op. cit.*, pp 274-75.

PRĀN CHAND, BĀBŪ, *Wakīl*¹ of Udwat Chand, *Mahārāja*, of Murshidabad and his wife, 69, 89, 91, 229, 321 ; 72, 149 ; 74, 279 ; *wakīl* of Kīrat Chand, 73, 104 ; 76, 58.

—, son of, see Dharam Chand.

PRĀN KISHAN GANGULI, (probably he was an employee of the East India Company at Calcutta) ; informs that Vijayarāmā Gajapatī of Vizianagram got title of K.C.S.I., 74, 378.

PRASIDDHĀ NĀRĀYAN SINGH, BĀBŪ, (son of Mahipat Nārāyan Singh and brother of Udit Nārāyan Singh) of Benares ; Mr. William Blunt's letter dated 6 May 1835 to, 75, 63, 64.

PRATĀP CHAND, KUNWAR, BAHĀDUR, son of *Mahārāja* Tej Chand of Burdwan ; (died before 1832 during the lifetime of his father)², 69, 78, 224, 319 ; 71, 58 ; 72, 124 ; 73, 87 ; 74, 313 ; 76, 41.

PRATĀP CHAND, RĀJA, according to *Fihrist-i-Darbār* 1851, he was the Chief of Kot Kangra (Nadaun), 74, 125.

PRATĀP PĀL, MAHĀRĀJA, (*Yadukul Chandra Bhal, Bahādur*)³, cousin and successor of Har Bakhsh Pāl Deo ; (succeeded to the chiefship of Karauli in 1839 ; died 1853)⁴, 73, 18.

PRATĀP SINGH, KUNWAR, of Almora, letter dated 23 July 1821 from Henry Thoby Princep to ; 73, 216 ; 76, 78.

PRATĀP SINGH, BĀBŪ, son of Manyār Singh of Benares ; brother of Āsmān Singh ; (held *zamīndārī* of *parganas* Bhuili, Pandri and Thana)⁵, 69, 107, 238, 334 ; 73, 168 ; 76, 115.

PRATĀP SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, *Mahendra, Bahādur*, Chief of Bhadawar (near Agra and Mathura), 69, 138, 338 ; 71, 258 ; 72, 269 ; 73, 258 ; 74, 123 ; 76, 187.

PRATĀP SINGH, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, (son of Sone Sāh of Panna) ; ruled Chhatarpur 1816-54, 73, 208 ; 76, 148 ; letter dated 8 July 1835 addressed to, 75, 61.

PRATĀP SINGH, *Satāmad-i Rājahā-i Hindustān Rāj Rājendra Srī Mahārāja, Dhīrāj Sawā'ī. Bahādur*, (son of Mādho Singh I ; ruled Jaipur 1778-1803), 69, 138.

PRATĀP SINGH, THĀKUR, of Ladana (sic), 76, 192.

PRATĀP SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, (*Sir, Indra Mahendra, Bahādur, Sipar-i Saltanat*, G.C. S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., LL.D.)⁶, son of Ranbīr Singh ; (ascended the *gaddī* of Jammu and Kashmir on 12 September 1885)⁷ ; died in September 1925)⁸ ; 74, 63.

¹ According to *C. P. C.* VIII, (nos 1495 and 1510) and *Alqābnāma* (69, p. 89), Puran Chand was the *gumāshṭa* of Udwant Chand.

² Ghose, *op. cit.*, Pt. II, p. 8.

^{3,4} Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p. 235 ; *Chiefs & Leading Families in Rajputana*, (1912), p. 64.

⁵ *C. P. C.* VIII, no 441.

^{6,7} *Memoranda on the Indian States*, 1921. (Calcutta, 1922), p. 56.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1940, p. 165.

PRATĀP SINGH, *Sarāmad-i Kājahā-i Bundelkhand Mahārāja Mahendra Sawā'ī* (Sir), *Bahādur*, (succeeded to the chiefship of Orchha on 15 March 1874 on the death of his brother, Hamīr Singh)¹; got the title of *Sawā'ī* by a *Sanad* dated 24 May 1882; (probably died in March 1930)², 74, 175; 76, 156.

PRATĀP SINGH, SARDĀR, of Shahabad; (son of Kahan Singh; died in 1878)³; Mr. Hamilton's letter dated 10 August 1843 to, 75, 11.

PRATĀPVANT (S. Glorious), title of Padmanābha Dās.

PRINCEP, HENRY THOBY, (Secretary in the Persian Department; 26 December 1820-24 February 1822; Member of the Supreme Council of the Government of India; 20 March 1835-26 October 1835)⁴, 69, 38, 238, 343; 71, 45, 105; 73, 111, 114, 121, 126, 137, 141, 144, 155, 161; 74, 172; 76, 68, 73, 78, 91, 94, 108.

PRITHENDRA (S. Lord Indira of the earth), title of Daulat Singh, *Kunwar*

PRITHIPAT (S. Lord of the earth), title of Rām Kishan, *Mahārāja* of Rajshahi.

PRITHVI BIR BIKRAM SĀH, *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj*, *Shamsher Jang Bahādur*, (grandson and successor of Surendra Bikram Sāh; ruler of Nepal 1881-11 December 1911)⁵, 74, 215.

PRITHVI SINGH, MAHĀRĀJ RĀNĀ, BAHĀDUR, (son of Madan Singh; ruled Jhalawar 1845-75)⁶, 73, 19; 74, 17.

PRITHVI SINGH, RĀJA, (son of Chandra Bhān)⁷; Chief of the estate of Nimrana (in Alwar), 72, 271; 73, 283; letter dated 14 December 1830 addressed to, 74, 119; 76, 210.

—, uncle of, see Chatur Singh.

PRITHVI SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA-DHĪRĀJ, BAHĀDUR, (adopted by Muḥkam Singh); succeeded to the chiefship of Kishangarh in 1840; died 25 December 1879; letter no. 956, dated 21 September 1866 to the Agent, Rajputana, conferring the title of *Dhīrāj* on, 73, 20; 74, 16.

PUDUKKOTTAI, an erstwhile native state in Madras, (merged in the state of Madras on 29 February 1948)⁸, now in Tamil Nadu.

—, *Rāja* of, see Vijaya Raghunātha Rāya Tondaimān.

(PUGAN MENG), King of Burma (1846-53), 74, 425.

PULALCHERU, or Phulcheru, 73 miles north of Cuddapah⁹.

—, *Zamīndār* of, see Bam Rāj.

¹ *Memoranda on the Indian States*, 1921, (Calcutta, 1922), p 33.

² *Ibid.*, 1940, p 66.

³ Griffin & Massy, *op cit.*, Appendix, p 9.

⁴ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, p 33.

⁵ Vadivelū, *op.cit.*, I, pp 107, 109c.

⁶ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XLV, p 116.

⁷ *Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana*, p 77.

⁸ *White Paper on Indian States* (Delhi, 1950), p 44.

⁹ *C.P.C.* IX, p 91, fn 9.

PURAN CHANCHI (*sic*), *Jāgīrdār* of, see Sumer Nāth Singh.

PŪRAN CHAND, *RĀY*, see Prān Chand.

PŪRAN MAL¹, *SETH*, of Hyderabad, 73, 318; letter dated 3 December 1840 from the Secretary, Thomas Herbert Maddock. to, 76, 26.

PŪRAN SINGH, *RĀO*, *Jāgīrdār* in Rewari, 73, 238; 76, 194.

PURENDRA SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *SWARGĪDEO*, king of Assam (1818-19)², (1832-38)³, 69, 316; 72, 187; 73, 79; 74, 22; 76, 36.

PŪRNAIYA, *Diwān* of Mysore (1799-1810), 69, 147, 255.

—, son of, see Anant Rāo.

PURNEA, town and district of Bihar.

—, *Zamīndārs* in, see Bedanand Singh, Bijay Singh, Dulār Singh and Līlā Nand Singh.

PUSHKAR SHĀH, letter from John Adam to, 72, 12; 74, 484.

QĀ'IM AL-DAULAH (A. Preserver of the State), title of Mu'īn al-dīn Khān.

QĀ'IM JANG (P. Firm or steadfast in war), title of Ḥasan 'Alī Khān and Muḥammad Ḥusayn 'Alī Khān.

QAISAR-I ZAMĀN (P. Caesar of the age), title of Muḥammad Wājid 'Alī Shāh.

QAMAR AL-DAULAH (A. Moon of the State), title of Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Khān.

QĀMAR AL-MULK (A. Moon of the country), title of Muḥammad Ghāzī al-dīn Khān.

QASIM 'ALĪ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*. *Sayyid*, *Bahādur*, *Qiyām Jang*, also entitled 'Alī *Jāh*, (son of *Nawwāb Salār Jang* and nephew of the elder Begam of Lucknow; pensioner of the British Government; resided at Benares)⁴, 69, 104, 174, 193, 275, 333, 347; 71, 40; 72, 28, 202, 73, 139, 168; 74, 210, 460; 76, 114, 139.

—, son of, see 'Abd al-'Alī Khān *alias* Mīr Mangū, 'Abd Allah Khān, Badr al-dīn 'Alī Khān, Ghulām 'Alī Khān, Ghulām Ḥusayn Khān, Mīr Shāh jī and Muḥammad Bāqir Khān.

QASIM BAZAR. see Cossim Bazar.

QASIM KHĀN DEHLAWĪ, *KHWĀJA*, of Delhi, 72, 287; 74, 104.

QĀZĪ AL-QUZĀT (A. Chief or Supreme Judge under the Muslim rule), Office held by Sīrāj al-dīn 'Alī Khān.

QIL'A AUL (or QAL'A AUL), see Aul.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Original Persian Letter Received of 1841*, no. 46.

²⁻³ Gaît, *op. cit.*, pp 226, 303, 364.

⁴ *Forn. Deptt. Misc. Vol. 129*, p 182.

QIL'A BĀSHĪ SUJĀN, ZOBENĪ (*sic*), (probably it is a designation of the fort commander in Bhutan), 71, 16.

QIYĀM JANG (P. Stable in war), title of Qāsim 'Alī Khān.

QUDSIA BEGAM, NAWWĀB, *alias* Mubārak Mahal, wife of Shāh 'Ālam II and mother of Akbar II of Delhi; (died 1816)¹, 69, 186, 281; 71, 80; 72, 288; 74, 96.

QUDSIA BEGAM, daughter of Sayyid 'Alī Khān of Dacca, 69, 227; 71, 80; 72, 141; 74, 290.

QUDSIA BEGAM, *see* Gauhar Begam of Bhopal.

QUNDUZ *see* Kunduz.

QUTB AL-DAULAH (A. Pole Star of the State), title of Naṣīr al-dīn Khān of Surat

QUTB AL-DĪN (A. The axis of religion), title of Naṣīr al-dīn Haydar Khān, King of Avadh.

QUTB AL-DĪN KHĀN², MAULAWĪ, (SAYYID), (probably Qāzī in Burdwan 'Adālat; retired in 1792)³, 69, 71, 217.

QUTB AL-DĪN KHĀN, MĪR, dismissed Faujdār of Nellore, 69, 115, 245.

QUTB JANG (P. Pole star in war), title of Mu'īn al-dīn Khān.

QUTB AL-MULK (A. Pole Star of the country), title of Husayn 'Alī Khān of Masulipātām.

QUTBPUR, Zamīndār of, *see* Hādū Rām.

QUTLUQ SULTĀN BEGAM, NAWWĀB, Mahal-i, Khīṣ (principal consort of) Jahāndār Shāh Mirzā Jawān Bakht; (in 1788 left Delhi and settled at Benares; died on 20 October 1818)⁴; sister of Wajīh al-Sultān Begam, 69, 186, 281, 350; 71, 12; 72, 35, 215; 73, 290; 74, 199, 451; 76, 218.

R

RĀDHĀNĀTH, MAHĀRĀJA⁵, BAHĀDUR, (adopted son of Rāja Baidyanāth; succeeded to the Zamīndārī of Dinajpur in 1780; due to mismanagement the estate had been alienated by 1800; died in 1801)⁶, 69, 78; 71, 249.

—, son of, *see* Baijnāth.

RĀDHĀ PRASĀD SINGH, RĀJA, son of Maheshwar Bakhsh Singh of the Dumraon Rāj family of Bhojpur; (the British Government conferred the title of Rāja on 12 March 1875)⁷; got the title of Mahārāja Bahādur in 1881, 76, 87.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 77.

^{2,3} According to *C.P.C.* X, No 651, the name given is Qutb al-dīn Muḥammad Khān.

⁴ *Forn. Deptt. Misc. Records*, Vol. 131; *C.P.C.* VIII, p 189, fn 2.

⁵ He was called Mahārāja, but he only received the title of Rāja Bahādur from Warren Hastings, *see* Ghose, *op. cit.*, II, p 296.

⁶ *C.P.C.* VIII, p 15, fn 5.

⁷ Ghose, *op. cit.*, II, p 439.

RADHIKĀ DĀS, *MAHĀRĀJA-DHĪRĀJ*, *BAHĀDUR*, Chief of Sheopur (Gwalior), 69, 137, 242, 337 ; 71, 194 ; 72, 268 ; 73, 249 ; 74, 124 ; 76, 180.

RAFFLES, SIR THOMAS STAMFORD, Governor of Bencoolen in 1818¹, 71, 243 ; 72, 61.

RAFĪ' AL-DAULAH (A. Exalted personage of the State), title of Barkhurdār Khān, Muḥammad Jalāl al-dīn Khān, Muḥammad Taqī Khān and Nizām 'Alī Khān.

RAFĪ' JĀYGĀH (P. Holder of the exalted position), title of Lord Gerard Lake.

RAFĪ' AL-MULK (A. Exalted personage of the country), title of Ghāzī al-dīn Haydar Khān and Groome Mercer.

RAGHAVENDRA SINGH, *RĀJA*, Chief of Nagod (1831-74)², 74, 178, 196.

RAGHU, *PANDIT*, of Saugor; Thomas Herbert Maddock's reply dated 10 February 1841 to, 73, 223 ; 76, 152, 161.

RAGHUBAR DAYĀL, *SHĀH*, son of Bihārī Lāl, banker of Fyzabad, 72, 238 ; 73, 182 ; 74, 166 ; 76, 127.

RAGHUBAR SINGH, *RĀJA*, *Zamīndār* in Budhata (sic) (probably in Cuttaok or Chota Nagpur), 69, 154, 193, 258 ; 71, 190, 220, 271 ; 72, 119 ; 74, 319.

RAGHUBIND SINGH, see Raghavendra Singh.

RAGHUBIR PRAKĀSH, *RĀJA*, (son of Fath Prakāsh) ; succeeded to the chiefship of Sirmur in 1850 ; died on 18 January 1857 ; 72, 292 ; 74, 89.

RAGHUBIR SINGH, *RĀJA* (Sir)³ G.C.S.I., (*Farzand-i Dilband Rāsikh al-i-tiqād Daulāt-i Inglīsiā Rāja-i Rājagān, Bahādur*)⁴, (son of Rāja Swarūp Singh ; ruled Jind : 1864-1887)⁵, 74, 85.

RAGHUGARH, erstwhile mediatized chiefship in Gwalior Residency⁶.

—, *Rāja* of, see Duijan Sāl.

RAGHUJĪ BHONSLA (I), (son of Vimbuji ; became the first *Rāja* of Berar and Nagpur in 1740 by a *sana'd* received from the Peshwā ; probably died in 1753)⁷, 71, 249 ; 72, 112 ; 74, 330.

—, daughter of, see Bākā Bā'ī.

RAGHUJĪ BHONSLA (II), *MAHĀRĀJA*, *Senā Sāhib Khel, Bahādur*, (son and successor of Mādhoji Bhonsla in the government of Berar and Nagpur in May 1788)⁸ ; brother of Vyankoji Bhonsla ; died on 22 March 1816 ; 69, 12, 26, 27, 159, 260, 300, 309, 310 ; 71, 190, 219, 249 ; 72, 16, 113 ; 73, 52, 54 ; 74, 329, 475 ; 76, 19, 20.

—, son of, see Parsoji Bhonsla.

—, *Wakīl* of, see Yashwant Rāo Rāmāchandra.

—, wife of, see Bākā Bā'ī.

¹ Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 347.

² *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XVIII, p 301.

³ Griffin & Massy, *op. cit.*, p 483.

⁴ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 215.

⁵ Griffin & Massy, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p 483.

⁶ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XII, p 417.

⁷ Beale, *op-cit.*, pp 218-19.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p 219.

RAGHUJĪ BHONSLA (III), (son of Bannā Bā'ī, daughter of Raghuji Bhonsla II; having previously been adopted by Durgā Bā'ī, wife of the late Bālā Shāhib, the son of Raghuji Bhonsla II; succeeded to the *masnad* of Nagpur in 1818)¹; died in 1853², 71, 249; 72, 112.

RAGHUNANDAN SINGH, *RĀJA, BAHĀDUR*, son of Dusht Daman Singh (of the Sheohar Rāj family; succeeded in 1820; held estate in Muzaffarpur till 1852)³ *Zamīndār* of Sursand⁴, 69, 327; letter dated 7 September 1820 from the Secretary, George Swinton, conferring titles and *Khil'at* on, after death of his father, 71, 192; 72, 172, 178; 73, 139; letter dated 12 October 1859⁵ conferring titles of *Rāja Bahādur* on, 74, 241; 248; 76, 88, 89.

RAGHUNĀTH PANDIT, *RĀJ*, elder brother of Kishan Pandit, *Srī Gurū Rāj* of Nepal. (styled as *Rāj Gurū*; officiated for 13 years while Gaj Rāj Miśr was at Benares during the disturbances created by Ran Bahādur; was *Gurū* to the *Rānīs*; adviser on religious and temporal matters to the principal *sardārs* of Nepal)⁶, 69, 330; 76, 50, 104.

RAGHUNĀTH PANDIT, *MUNSHĪ*, (probably of Murshidabad), 69, 321; 73, 96; 76, 50.

— —, son of, see Baij Nāth Pandit.

RAGHUNĀTH RĀO, see Govind Raghunāth Rāo, *Nānhā*.

RAGHUNĀTH RĀO, son of *Nānhā* Govind Rāo of Jalaun; 69, 315.

RAGHUNĀTH RĀO, *MAHĀRĀJA RĀO*, (son of Sheo Rāo Bhāo; succeeded to the chiefship of Jhansi in 1835; died in 1836⁷); 75, 31.

— —, wife of, see Jānkī Bā'ī.

RAGHUNĀTH RĀO BALLĀL, (of Saugor, son of Ballājī Pant⁸), 71, 62.

— —, wife of, see Rukmā Bā'ī.

RAGHURĀJ SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR*, son of Bishnāth (Vishvanāth) Singh; succeeded to the chiefship of Rewah Mukandpur *vide* letter dated 21 November 1854, (October 1854—February 1880)⁹; (created K.C.S.I. in 1864)¹⁰, 72, 216; 74, 197; 76, 34.

RAHĪM AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, wife of *Nawwāb Zafar Jang* Murshidābādī; Thomas Herbert Maddock's letter in reply dated 15 March 1841 to, 73, 120; 76, 69, 74.

RAHĪM SHĀH. *MULLĀ, Tājir* (merchant) (of Afghanistan), 73, 8; 74, 26.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 340, p 23.

² *Imperial Gazetteer*, Vol. X. p 17.

³ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 499.

⁴ Sursand is probably an error, it should be Sheohar.

⁵ Raghunandan Singh held the estate till 1852, probably the title was conferred on Sheo-nandan Singh, Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 499.

⁶ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, pp 91-92.

⁷ D. L. Drake-Brockman *Jhansi, a Gazetteer* Vol. XXIV, (Allahabad, 1909), p. 203.

⁸ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, 98.

^{9,10} Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p. 464.

- RAHMAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, brother of Iqbāl 'Alī Khān of Kharagpur (W. Bengal), 72, 167; 73, 139; 74, 253, letter dated 18 January 1828 to, 76, 88.
- RAHMAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, (son of 'Atā Allah Khān; relation cousin of Wazīr 'Alī Khān)¹, the *Nawwāb* of Maler-Kotla; (died 1852)²; 69, 350; 73, 269; 76, 195; letter dated 10 November 1843 from Mr. Clerk to, 75, 21, 52.
- RAHMAT ALLAH KHĀN, see Rahmat Khān.
- RAHMAT ALLAH KHĀN, of Benares, 69, 108.
- RAHMAT BAKHSH, MIRZĀ, (probably member of the Mughal family of Delhi), letter dated 31 May 1837 to, 75, 47, 48.
- RAHMAT KHĀN, HĀFIZ, (also known as Rahmat Allah Khān of the Bharaich tribe; selected as the chief of Rohilkhand by 'Alī Muḥammad Khān, but served as Regent to his benefactor's son; was killed in the first Rohilla War on 3 April 1774)³, 69, 340; 73, 229.
- —, sons of, see Irādat Allah Khān, Maḥabbat Khān and Muḥammad Yār Khān.
- RAHMAT KHĀN, NAWWĀB, son of Gulsher Khān; succeeded his father to the chiefship of Kunjpura in 1804; (allied himself to Lord Lake⁴; was rewarded for his services some villages in Karnal; (died 1828)⁵, 69, 16, 181, 276; 71, 195; 72, 278; 74, 97.
- RAHM DIL KHĀN, SARDĀR, of Afghanistan, 73, 7; 74, 26.
- RAIGARH, erstwhile Raj-Gond state in Chhatisgarh States Agency.
- —, Chief of, see Jujhār Singh.
- RAIGOON, see Rangoon.
- RA'IS AL-DAULAH (A. Ruler of the State), title of Bhagwant Singh and Kīrat Singh.
- RA'IS AL-NISĀ' BEGAM NAWWĀB, wife of Mubārak 'Alī Khān, Sayyid, and mother of Maṣūūr 'Alī Khān; (was the *gaddīnāshīn* Begam; died 4 May 1893)⁶, 72, 159, 160, 165; 74, 264, 265.
- RA'IS AL-UMARĀ' (A. Prince among the nobles), title of Muḥammad 'Abd al-Husayn Khān.
- RAJAB 'ALĪ KHĀN, MAULAWĪ SAYYID, Mīr Munshī in the office of the Agent at Lahore; Secretary's letter dated 3 August 1840 to, 73, 305; 76, 232.
- RĀJA JA'FAR, also called Rāja Mudā, governor of Rhio (Malaya); (was allowed by the East India Company to carry on trade within his own territory)⁷, 71, 243; 72, 61.
- RĀJA MIRZĀ, title of Shāh 'Ālam II while he was the Crown Prince, 71, 265.
- RĀJA of RAKHAING, see under Arakan chiefs.

^{1,2} Griffin & Massy, *op. cit.*, Vol. II p 529.

³ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 8-9.]

^{4,5} *Ibid.*, p 145.

⁶ Majumdar, *op. cit.*, p 133.

⁷ Kennedy, *op. cit.*, pp 92, 93.

- RĀJA RĀJE** (H. The great queen), title of Pārvathī Bā'ī of Travancore.
- RĀJA RĀM PANDIT**, *Śubadār* of Cuttack (1778-93), 69, 157, 158.
- —, sons of, see Rāojī Pandit and Sadās^{heo} Rāo Pandit.
- RĀJ BALLABH, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR**, (son of *Mahārāja Durlabh Rām*; invested with the insignia of *Rāy Rāyān* by the *Nāzim* of Murshidabad; Keeper of the seal of the *Khālīṣa* and holder of *jāgīr* in Murshidabad under *Sirāj al-daulah*; migrated to Calcutta and resided at Bagbazar; declined Clive's offer of presents; honorary member of the Council of the Company)¹, 69, 86.
- —, nephew of, see Jagannāth Prasād.
- —, son of, see Mukand Ballabh.
- RĀJ DHAR, RĀJĀ, Rāja** of Roshanabad (Tipp^{era}), 69, 84, 223; 71, 185; 72, 137; 74, 295.
- RĀJDHAR** (H. Possessor of the Kingdom), title of Rudra Singh of Gaurihar.
- RĀJENDRA BIKRAM SĀH, Mahārāja Dhīrāj, Bahādur Shamsher Jang**, (son of Girīvān Yodha Bīkrām; succeeded as minor on his father's death on 29 December 1816; abdicated in favour of his son Surendra Bikram Sāh in 1847)²; King of Nepal; 69, 13, 82, 83, 330; 71, 256; 72, 198; 73, 157; 74, 215; 76, 106.
- RĀJENDRA CHHATRAPATĪ** (H. A lord entitled to have an umbrella carried over him as a mark of dignity), title of Hidāyat 'Alī Khān.
- RĀJENDRA KISHOR SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA**, (son of Nawal Kishor Singh; succeeded his father to the *Zamīndārī* of Bettiah in 1855, got the title of *Mahārāja Bahādur* on 11 April 1856; ruled till 1883)³; 72, 74, 246; 76, 91.
- RĀJENDRA PRATĀP SĀHĪ, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR**, (great grandson and successor of Chhatradhārī Sāhī)⁴; title of *Mahārāja Bahādur* was renewed by a letter dated 15 November 1858; (held *zamīndārī* of Hatwa till his death in 1871)⁵, 76, 91.
- RĀJENDRA SINGH**, (His Highness *Farzand-i-Khāṣ-i-Daulat-i-Inglīsiya Manṣūr-i-Zamān, Amīr al-umamā'*, *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj Rājeshwar Srī Mahārāja-i-Rājagān, Mahendra Bahādur*)⁶, son of Mahendra Singh, (succeeded to the *gaddī* of Patiala as minor on 14 April 1876; ruled till November 1900)⁷, 76, 236.
- RĀJESHWAR** (H. King of kings), title of Karam Singh, Mahendra Singh, Narendra Singh and Rājendra Singh.
- RĀJ KISHAN PANDIT**, see Kishan Pandit.
- RĀJ NĀRĀYAN RĀY, Qānūngo** of Midnapore, 69, 85, 226; 71, 185; 72, 120; 74, 318.

¹ Ghose, *op. cit.*, II, pp 74-75.

² Vadivelu, *op. cit.*, pp 105-106.

³ Ghose, L. N., *op. cit.*, p 424; Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 67-68.

⁴ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 174.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p 412.

⁷ *Memoranda on Indian States* (1907), p 247.

- RĀJ NĀRĀYAN SINGH**, *Kunwar*, (of Murshidabad) son of Rām Chand; letter in reply dated 3 April 1828 from Simon Fraser to; 73, 100; 76, 53.
- RĀJ RĀJENDRA** (H. Lord of kings), title of Jagat Singh of Jaipur, Jai Singh of Jaipur and Pratāp Singh of Jaipur.
- RĀJ RĀJESHWAR** (H. Lord of monarchs), title of Harī Rāo Holkar, Malhār Rāo Holkar, Mān Singh of Jodhpur and Ratan Singh of Bikaner.
- RĀJ RĀJESHWARĪ** (H. Queen of queens), title of Lakshmi Bā'ī of Travancore.
- RĀJ RĀNĀ** (H. The warrior king), title of Madan Singh of Jhalawar, Mādhe Singh of Kotah and Zālim Singh of Kotah.
- RĀJ RANGNĀTH PANDIT**, *see* Raghunāth Pandit, *Rāj*.
- RĀJ ROOP KUNWAR**, *Mahārānī* of Tekari; letter in reply dated 6 August 1878 to; (wife of Rām Krishnā Singh *Bahādur* and daughter-in-law of *Mahārānī* Indrajit Kunwar who died on 9 January 1878; philanthropist and beneficent towards her tenants)¹, 76, 90.
- RAJSHAHI**, district in former East Bengal, now in Bangladesh.
- , *Mahārānī* of, *see* Bhawānī.
- , *Zamīndārs* of, *see* Bisva Nāth and Rām Kishan.
- RĀJ SINGH, KUNWAR**, *Jāgīrdār* of *pargana* Pali, Ballabgarh, 73, 278; 76, 205.
- , son of, *see* Gopāl Singh.
- RĀJ SINGH, (RĀJA ŚĀHIB)**, Chief of Sitamau (Central India, now Madhya Pradesh); (born in 1783; confirmed in his possessions in 1820 on payment of Rs. 60,000 *per annum* to the Gwalior Darbar; died 1867)²; 74, 354.
- RAKHANG**, *see* Rakhaing.
- RAKHAING**³, native name of Arakan (q.v.).
- RAMANATHAPUR** (or RAMANATHAPURAM), old name for Ramnad (q.v.).
- RĀMĀ RĀJĀ** (H. King possessing the qualities of Lord Rāmā), title of Bālā Rāmā Varmā, (1798-1810); Martand Varmā, (1846-62); Rāmā Varmā I (1758-98); Rāmā Varmā II, (1829-46) and Rāmā Varmā III (1862-80).
- (RĀMĀ VARMĀ I, *Mahārāja Rāmā Rāja, Bahādur*, ruler of Travancore 1758-98).
- RĀMĀ VARMĀ (II)**, *Mahārāj Rāja Rāmā Rāja, Bahādur, Srī Padmanābha Dāsa Vanchīpālā Hoolā (Kula) Sekhara Kīritapātī Manney Sultān*, (son of Lakshmi Bā'ī), nephew of *Mahārāja Rāmā Rāja Bahādur* (Bālā Rāmā Varmā); ruler of Travancore 1829-46, 71, 189.
- RĀMĀ VARMĀ, RĀJA**, Sir, K.C.S.I., Chief of Cochin; (was created Knight Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1871)⁴; was informed of the conferment of the title by a letter dated 23 February 1872⁵; (died March 1932)⁶, 74, 399.

¹ Ghose, *op. cit.*, pt. II, p 429-432.

² Vadivelu, *op. cit.*, I, pp 323, 323a; *Memoranda on Indian States* (1940), p 100.

³ Phayre, *op. cit.*, pp 41-42.

⁴ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 102.

RAMAZĀN 'ALĪ KHĀN, MĪRZĀ, Ashraf al-daulah, Sharaf al-mulk Bahādur
Nāṣir Jang, (probably of Patna), 69, 174.

RAMAZĀN 'ALĪ KHĀN, MĪRZĀ, Mu'īn al-daulah, Nāṣir al-mulk, Bahādur
Gh̃ilīb Jang, Khusrpura (brother of Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān's wife) of Avadh, 69
268, 346 ; 71, 193 ; 73, 184, 76, 129.

RĀM CHAND, (probably of Murshidabad), 73, 100 ; 76, 53.

—, son of, see Rāj Nārāyan Singh.

RĀM CHAND SĀHŪ, BĀBŪ, (son of Gopāl Dās Sāhū)¹; younger brother of
Manohar Dās Sāhū, banker of Benares, 69, 66, 105, 237, 332 ; 71, 186 ; 72, 32,
206 ; 73, 164 ; 74, 206, 455 ; 76, 111.

RĀM CHANDRA NAR SINGH RĀO DESHMUKH, son of Bālā Bā'ī (and Lādūjī
Deshmukh of Gwalior)²; Secretary's letter dated 16 December 1839 to,
73, 246 ; 76, 178.

RĀM CHANDRA PANDIT, RĀO, Śubadār, Andrew Stirling's letter dated 5
March 1828 to, 76, 29 ; Robertson's letter dated 14 May 1840 to, 75, 65 ;
Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock's letter dated 20 March 1847 to, 72, 106.

RĀM CHANDRA PANDIT APPĀ, one of the sons of Paras Rām Bhāo ; was
chief among the southern *jāgīrdārs* ; his principal residence was the
fort of Jamkhandi³ ; (Maratha general of Poona)⁴ ; 69, 145, 253 ; 71,
190 ; 72, 101 ; 73, 68 ; 74, 350.

RĀM CHANDRA PATWARDHAN, son of Appā Sāhib ; 69, 260 ; 71, 57 ; 72,
106 ; 74, 339.

RĀM CHANDRA RĀJ, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, *Zamīndār* of Vengol (sic), 69, 116,
246.

RĀM CHANDRA RĀO, MAHĀRĀJA-DHĪRĀJ k̄hō, Bahādur, son of Sheo
Kāo Harī (Sheo Rāo Bhāo)⁵ ; (was declared chief of Jhansi in 1815 ; died
childless on 20 August 1835)⁶ ; in 1832 the British Government conferred the
title of *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj Bahādur, Fidwī-i Bādshāh Jamjāh-i Inglīstān* on
69, 2, 130, 250, 315 ; 71, 193 ; 72, 217, 232 ; 73, 207 ; 74, 174, 195 ; 76, 148

RĀM CHANDRA RĀO (PANWĀR), ruler of Dhar ; (adopted son of the heroic
Mainā Bā'ī, wife of Anand Rāo II)⁷ ; entered into treaty with the British
Government on 10 January 1819 ; (died 1833)⁸, 71, 279.

RĀM DAYĀL LAKHNAWĪ, RĀJA, (original name Munrā Lāl ; was the son of
Benī Rām Lakhnawī of Muhalla Chakra at Lucknow ; got his step-sister into
the seraglio of the King and was awarded the title of *Rāja* ; became a highly
influential man at the King's court and in the Residency of Lucknow, but
being illiterate and uncultured, he could not maintain his position)⁹ ; Thomas
Herbert Maddock's letter in reply dated 15 April 1841 to, 73, 186, 199 ; 76,
131, 143.

¹ C.P.C. VIII, No. 105, n 2.

² *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, pp 120-21.

³ *Ibid.*, pp 80-81.

⁴ C.P.C. X, No. 45, n 5.

⁵⁻⁶ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 27-28.

⁷⁻⁸ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 176.

⁹ Najm-al Ghani, *op. cit.*, IV, pp 239-40.

- RĀM DHAN BANDUJĀ**, *Wakīl* of Rām Gangā Mānikya of Tippera; letter dated 5 July 1824 to, 73, 128; 76, 79.
- RĀM GANGĀ MĀNIKYA**, Chief of Tippera; (succeeded Durgā Mānikya; died 1826)¹, 69, 84, 223; 71, 185; 72, 137; 73, 128; 74, 295, 296; 76, 80.
- , *Diwān* of, see Govardhan Mitra.
- , *Wakīl* of, see Rām Dhan Bandujā.
- RAMGARH**, Chetra (Chapra), erstwhile *Zamīndārī* in Chota Nagpur.
- , *Zamīndārs* of, see Lachhmināth Singh, Manī Nāth Singh, Shambhū Nāth Singh and Siddhī Nāth Singh.
- RAMGARH**, (former estate comprising 30 villages in the Punjab)².
- , Chief of, see Nārāyan Singh, *Miyān*.
- RĀMGARHIYAS**, (Sikh confederacy, Batala held by) Jassā Singh Rāmgarhiya; 69, 162, 262, 71, 226; 72, 298.
- RAM GAYA**, probably in Saran, Bihar.
- , *Jāgīrdār* of, see Tej Pratāp Sain, *Rāja*.
- RĀM GHULĀM SINGH**, *RĀJA*, nephew of Govind Jīt, and Chief of Kantit, Mirzapur, 69, 106, 237; 71, 50; 72, 216; 74, 198.
- , son of, see Mahīpāl Singh, Lāl.
- RAM KHAND**, see Ramgarhiyas.
- RĀM KUNWAR**, *SARDĀRNI MĀ'I*, Chief of Chiloundi; (held 25½ villages with annual revenue ranging between Rs. 20,540 and Rs. 25,000 as ascertained in 1832 and 1842 respectively)³; Governor-General's letter in reply dated 6 December 1843 to, 75, 12, 13.
- RĀM KISHAN (KRISHAN)**, *RĀJA*, *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj*, *Prithīpat Bahādur* (was the title conferred on, by Shāh 'Ālam II); (adopted son of Rānī Bhawānī); *Zamīndār* of Rajshahi; (died in 1795)⁴, 69, 90, 228; 71, 250; 72, 143; 74, 289.
- , son of, see Bisva Nāth.
- RĀM KISHAN DEO**, *MAHARĀJA*, *Rāja* of Qila Aul (Cuttack), 69, 155, 258, 310; 71, 185; 72, 119; 73, 50; 74, 318; 76, 16.
- RĀM KISHAN TEWĀRĪ**, (agent of Rāja Bishan Singh of Bundi at Benares; appointed in 1793)⁵, 69, 136, 241, 336.
- RAMNAD**, former *Zamīndārī* estate to the south-east of Madura District.
- , *Zamīndār* of, see Mattū Rāmalingam Setupatī.

¹ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1892), p 176.

² D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 151.

³ *Ibid.*, p 155.

⁴ Ghose, *op. cit.*, pt. II, pp 373-74.

⁵ C.P.C. V. No. 1260.

- RAMPUR**, erstwhile native state in Rohilkhand, now a district of Uttar Pradesh.
- , Chiefs of, see Ahmad 'Alī Khān, Ahmad Yār Khān, Fayz Allah Khān, Ghulām Muḥammad Khān, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Sa'id Khān and Muḥammad Yūsuf 'Alī Khān.
- , founder of the Rohilla rule in, see 'Alī Muḥammad Khān.
- , *Madār al-mahāmm* of, see Ghulām Husayn Khān.
- , members of the royal family of, see 'Abd Allah Khān, Allah Yār Khān, Fath 'Alī Khān, Karīm Allah Khān, Muḥammad Yār Khān, Murtaẓā Khān, Sa'd Allah Khān and 'Umdah Begam.
- , official in the *Sarkār* of, see Maujī Lāl, *Munshī*.
- , Regent of the chief of, see Muḥammad Naṣr Allah Khān.
- , *Wakils* of the chiefs of, see Nūr al-Nabī and Ziyā'al-Nabī.
- RĀM SINGH**, *Wakīl* of the Chief of Alwar; letter dated 16 December 1832 from Datia sending *khil'at* for the *Mahārāo* of Alwar, 73, 253; 76, 183.
- RĀM SINGH (II)**, (*Sarāmad-i-Rājahā-i Hindustān Rāj Rājendra Mahārāja-Dhīrāj Sawā'ī Sir, Bahādur, K.C.S.I.*)¹, (posthumous son of Jai Singh III; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Jaipur in infancy in 1835; died in September 1880)²; got the title of K.C.S.I. on 12 March 1864, 73, 30; 74, 7.
- RĀM SINGH**, *RĀJA*, Chief of Ballabgarh; (succeeded his nephew, Ṣāhib Singh in 1825; died in 1829)³, 72, 276; 73, 278; 74, 115; 76, 205.
- RĀM SINGH**, *RĀJA*, of Jaintia, 69, 216; 71, 191; Andrew Stirling's letter dated 9 July 1824 to, 72, 138; 74, 293.
- RĀM SINGH**, *RĀY*, *Wakīl* of the *Rāja* of Jaipur; (visited Benares in 1792)⁴, 69, 135, 40, 328, 337; 72, 134.
- , son of, see Bishan Singh.
- RĀM SINGH**, *MAHĀRĀO RĀJA (Sir)*⁵, *Bahādur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., (K.C.S.I.)*, son of Bishan Singh; (succeeded to the *gaddī* of Bundi on 14 July 1821; died March 1889)⁶, 69, 137, 241; 71, 94; 73, 25; 74, 11, 483; 75, 26.
- RĀM SINGH (II)**, *MAHĀRĀO BAHĀDUR*, Chief of Kotah (1828—66), adopted son of Kishor Singh (II); 73, 19, 51; 74, 17; 76, 181.
- , son of, see Chhatrasāl Singh (II).
- RĀM SINGH**⁷, *Munshī*, *Wakīl* of Seth Pūran Mal of Hyderabad, died on 6 October 1849; 63, 318.
- RAN BAHĀDUR SĀH**, (*Mahārāja-Dhīrāj*), *Bahādur Shams̄her Jang*, (son of Rāja Singh Pratāp; succeeded to the throne of Nepal as infant in 1775 under the regency of his uncle Bahādur Sāh; in 1795 assumed the reins of government; in 1800 he was deposed owing to barbarous outrages; retired to Benares and allowed to return to Nepal in 1803, where he was killed soonafter)⁸, 69, 82, 83.
- , son of, see Girivān Jodhā Bikram Sāh.

¹ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, pp 202-3.

² *Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana*, p 67.

³ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 77.

⁴ C.P.C. X, No. 107, n 6; No. 203.

⁵⁻⁶ Banerjee, *op. cit.*, p 403; *Indian States Memoranda* (1907), p 54.

⁷ Original Receipt of 1841, No. 46.

⁸ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XIX, pp 33-34.

RAN BAHĀDUR SHĀHĪ, *RĀJA*, *Zamīndār* of Agori Barhar (Mirzapur District), letter dated 12 May 1818 to, 71, 191; 72, 168; 74, 252.

RANBĪR CHAND, *MAHĀRĀJA*, *Indra Mahendra Bahādur*, *Sipar-i Saltanat*, (only surviving) son of Gulāb Singh; ascended the *gaddī* of (Jammu and) Kashmir in August 1857; got the titles of G.C.S.I. and C.I.E. at the Coronation of 1877; (died on 12 September 1885)¹; 72, 311; 74, 63; letter dated 18 February 1860 to, 76, 233.

RANBĪR CHAND, *RĀJA*, son of Anurudh Singh and grandson of Sansār Chand; Chief of Kangra, 73, 302; 76, 230.

RANDHĪR SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA Brijendra Sawā'ī*, *Bahādur*, *Bahādur Jang*, Chief of Bharatpur, succeeded his father, Ranjīt Singh, in 1855; died on 8 October 1823, 69, 26, 27, 65, 133, 240; 71, 194; 72, 45; 74, 437.

—, brother and successor of, see Baldeo Singh.

—, *Wakīl* of, see Jānī, Dayā Shankar.

RANDHĪR SINGH AHLŪWĀLIA, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, (succeeded his father Nihāl Singh in September 1852 as chief of Kapurthala); letter No. 1549 of Government of India to Chief Commissioner, dated 2 June 1859 conferring the title of *Farzand-i Dilband Rāsikh al-i'tiqād* on; letter dated 12 March 1861 of Government of India conferring the title of *Rāja-i Rājagān* on; (was rewarded a grant on *istimrārī* tenure of Baundi and Bithauli in Avadh; tribute was reduced and was made a K.C.S.I.²; died on 2 April 1870 on board the mail steamer leaving Aden for Bombay)³, 72, 297, 74, 80.

RANGNĀTH PANDIT, see Raghunāth Pandit, *Rāj*.

RANGNĀTH PANDIT, *MUNSHĪ*, see Raghunāth Pandit of Murshidabad.

RANGOON, Capital of Burma (q.v.), 69, 73, 285; 74, 414.

RANGPUR, town, subdivision and district of the same name, in Bangladesh.

—, *Zamīndār* of Dinajpur and, see Banwārī Lāl, *Mahārāja*.

RANG RĀO, dismissed 'Āmil of Mudurā, 69, 115, 245.

RĀNĪ OF JHANSI, see Lakshmi Bā'ī of Jhansi.

RĀNĪ ŚĀHIBA of Chhatarpur, letter dated 26 June 1857 to; 76, 148.

RAN JANG KUNWAR RĀNA *BAHĀDUR*, Major Captain, *Wakīl* of the King of Nepal at Calcutta; promoted to the rank of Colonel, *vide* letter No. 2P, dated 19 March 1874 from the Resident at Nepal, 76, 106, 107A.

RANJAUR SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA* (*Sawā'ī*), (*Sir*), *Bahādur*, (K.C.I.E.), (great grandson of Bakht Singh; succeeded to the chiefship of Ajaigarh on 9 September 1859; title of *Sawā'ī* was recognised at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage on 1 January 1877)⁴; (died in June 1919)⁵, 74, 182.

¹ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 206.

² *Memoranda on Indian States*, (1907), p 246.

³ Lepel H. Griffin, *op. cit.*, pp 578-79, 588.

⁴ *Memoranda on Indian States*, (1907), pp 114-15.

⁵ *Memoranda on Indian States*, (1940), p 68; Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 14.

RANJIT SINGH, MAHARAWAL, BAHADUR, son of Kesri Singh; adopted by the widow of Gaj Singh, when he was three or four years old; succeeded to the *gaddi* of Jaisalmer in June 1846 under the regency of Kesri Singh; (died 16 June 1864)¹, 73, 22; 74, 14.

RANJIT SINGH, MAHARAJA Brijendra Sawā'i, Bahādur, Bahādur Jang, Jāt, (fourth son of Sūraj Mal Jāt; succeeded to the chiefship of Bharatpur in 1776; died in 1805)², 69, 133, 240; 71, 194.

—, son of, see Randhīr Singh.

RANJIT SINGH, MAHARAJA, BAHADUR, (son of Sardār Mahān Singh Sukarchakia and Rāj Kunwar³; born in 1780; established Lahore independency in 1805; died on 27 June 1839)⁴, 69, 4, 26, 27, 161, 261, 71; 196; 72, 300; 73, 304; 74, 77; 76, 232.

RANJIT SINGH, RĀJA, (succeeded as minor of two years to the chiefship of Ratlam in January 1864 on the death of his father Bhairon Singh; received independent charge in 1880; created K.C.I.E. in 1887; died in January 1893⁵; letter dated 13 February 1860⁶ to, 74, 354.

RANJIT SINGH, RĀJA, BAHADUR, (son of Devī Singh, died in 1827)⁷; Chief of Samthar, 69, 193, 296; 71, 154, 193; 73, 213; 76, 156.

—, *Madār al-mahāmm of*, see Umrāo Singh.

—, son of, see Hindupat.

RANJIT SINGH, BĀBŪ, son of Sarabjit Singh of Benares, 69, 106, 237, 331; 71, 186, 72, 210; 73, 136; 74, 202; 76, 86.

RANMAST KHĀN, see Muḥammad Ranmast Khān of Kurnool.

RANMAST KHĀN, son of Dunde Khān; (probably a *jāgīrdār* in the vicinity of Delhi), 69, 350; 73, 269; 76, 195.

RANUDIP SINGH, His Excellency *Mahārāja (Sir), Bahādur*, (K.C.I.E.), (succeeded his brother *Mahārāja Jang Bahādur* as Prime Minister of Nepal in 1877; was assassinated in 1885)⁸; letter dated 26 May 1883 to, 74, 215.

RĀO (King, prince, chief), title of Amrit Rāo and Pūran Singh.

RĀOJĪ PANDIT, son of Rāja Rām Pandit, *Śūbadār* of Cuttack, 69, 157.

RĀO KISHAN, BĀBŪ, *Wakīl* of Kāshī Rāo Holkar of Indore (of Aheliya Bā'i and Tukoji Holkar)⁹, 69, 130, 252, 315; 71, 193.

¹ *Chiefs and Leading families of Rajputana*, p 62.

² *Ibid.*, p 83; *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, (Calcutta, 1908), pp 324-325.

³ Lepel H. Griffin, *op. cit.*, p 312.

⁴ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 222.

⁵ *Memoranda on Indian States* (1940), p 98.

⁶ This seems to be a clerical error, or the letter might have been addressed to Bhairon, Singh who was the then chief of Ratlam.

⁷ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 331b.

⁸ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 107; Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 388.

⁹ *C.P.C. X*, Nos 865, 1084.

RĀO RĀJA (King, prince, chief), title of Bhawānī Singh, Bijay Bahādur and Parichhat.

RĀO SENĀPAT, *see* Jaswant Rāo.

RASAPAGLA, (suburbs of Calcutta)¹.

—, **NAWWĀB** of, *see* Ghulām 'Alī.

RASHĪD AL-MULK (A. Director or guide of the country), title of Mahdi Husayn Khān of Baoni.

RATAN KUNWAR, MAHĀRĀNĪ, wife of Rāja Ajit (Jait Singh)² of Sambalpur; (in 1808, the Marathas obtained possession of Sambalpur by treachery; the Rānī escaped and stayed in the British territory, and was granted a pension of Rs. 600 a month)³, 69, 155, 259; 71, 191; 72, 115; 74, 325.

RATAN KUNWAR, RĀNĪ, wife of Mahtāb Singh of Thanesar, 73, 299; 76, 227.

RATAN LĀL, RĀO, *Wakīl* of Mahārāja Mān Singh of Jodhpur, 69, 63, 134, 240, 337; 72, 43; 74, 440.

RATAN LĀL, RĀY, formerly Nā'ib of the Rāja of Jaipur, 69, 136; *Kārpardās-i Jainagar* (Jaipur), 69, 241; *Madār al-mahāmm* of the Rāja of Jaipur, 71, 261.

RATAN SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, Rāj Rāje Shuar Shiroman, Srī Mahārāj, son of Sūrat Singh; (succeeded to the *gaddī* of Bikaner on the death of his father in 1828; died 1851)⁴, 71, 148; 73, 26; 74, 10.

—, son of, *see* Sardār Singh.

RATAN SINGH, (Mahārāja Sawā'ī, Bahādur, son and successor of Kesrī Singh)⁵; Chief of Bijawar (1810-32)⁶, 72, 234; 73, 215; 74, 172; 76, 157.

RATAN SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA-DHĪRĀJ, (*Sipahdār al-mulk*), Bahādur, son of Bikramjit Bijay (Vikramājīt)⁷ (son of Ranjit Singh, illegitimate son of Vikramājīt)⁸; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Charkhari in 1829; died 3 May 1860; 72, 233; 73, 218; 74, 173; 76, 158.

RATAN SINGH, RĀO, *Wakīl* of Mahārāja Mān Singh of Jodhpur, 71, 195.

RATAN SINGH, RĀY, son of Bālak Rām, Rāy, of Patna, 72, 171; 73, 131; 74, 249; 76, 81; *Wakīl* of Kalyān Singh, Mahārāja, of Patna, 69, 100, 234; 71, 185.

RATAN SINGH, RĀY, *Wakīl* of the chiefs of Jaipur; died 13 February 1860; 71, 195; 73, 30, 265; 76, 191.

RATIT NĀRĀYAN, *see* Tat Nārāyan.

¹ *Press List of the Public Department Records*, XII, (Calcutta, 1910), p 589.

²⁻³ O'Malley, *Bengal District Gazetteers. Sambalpur*, (Calcutta, 1909), pp 23, 25.

⁴ *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, (Calcutta, 1908), pp 403-4.

⁵⁻⁶ Vadivalū, *op. cit.*, p 252; Capt. C.E. Luard, *Eastern States (Bundelkhand) Gazetteer* (Lucknow, 1907), VI, p 276.

⁷⁻⁸ *Ibid.*, p 329; *Ibid.*, Vol. 6A, p 202-19, according to D'Cruz (p 19) and Luard, Ratan Singh was not his son but his grandson.

- RATLAM**, erstwhile native state in Central India; after the merger became a district of Madhya Pradesh.
- , Chief of, see Ranjīt Singh.
- RAVI VARMA RĀJA**, Chief of Chirakkal, Malabar; (tribute to be paid to the East India Company by, in 1792); 69, 113, 224.
- RĀWAL** (Prince), title of Bairisāl and Sheo Singh.
- RĀY DHAN (II)**, *MAHARĀO Mirzā Rāja (Sawā'ī, Bahādur)*¹, Chief of Kutch; (died 1813)², 69, 144, 252; 71, 189; 72, 79; 74, 388.
- RĀYDHAN SINGH**, *RĀO*, Lohisayawala (sic), 69, 16.
- RĀY RĀYĀN** (P. Prince of princes), title of Bhawānī Singh and Lachhman Singh.
- RĀY SINGH**, *Sardār-i Sikhān* (leader of the Sikhs) (adopted son of Nānūn Singh; took 84 villages in Buriya; formed his estates of Jagadhri and Dayalgah; probably died in 1806)³, 69, 161, 261; 71, 195; 74, 83.
- , son of, see Bhagwān Singh. *Sardār*.
- RĀZĪ KHĀN**. *SAYYID*, *Saif al-daulah*, *Bahādur Salābat Jang*, (probably a dependant of Shāh 'Ālam II)⁴, 69, 173, 279, 350; 71, 192.
- (**REINHARD, WALTER**), called Samrū, (*Shamrū* or *Sombre*; contracted marriage with Zeb al-nisā' Begam; Samrū died in 1778; his tomb is at Agia)⁵ 71, 188.
- REWAH** (or Rewah Mukandpur or Rewa), erstwhile princely state in Baghelkhand; after reorganisation of States in 1956, became district of Madhya Pradesh.
- , chiefs of, see Ajit Singh, Vishva Nāth Singh, Jai Singh Deo and Raghurāj Singh.
- REWARI**, *tahqīl* and old town in Gurgaon District, Punjab, (now in Haryana).
- , *Ra'isa* of, see Maiyā Kunwar.
- , *Zamīndār* of, see Pūran Singh, *Rāo*.
- RHIO**, (or Riu, island in Johore), residence of *Rāja Ja'far*, Governor of Johore, 71, 243; 72, 61; 74, 416.
- RICKETTS, MR.** — —, letter from, informing of the death of *Muhammad Taqī Khān Dilāwar Jang* on 19 November 1820, 71, 38.
- RIF'AT AL-DAULAH** (A. High personage of the State), title of *Ghāzī al-dīn Haydar Khān*.
- RIYĀZ ALLAH KHĀN**, relation of 'Umdat al-umarā' of Arcot, probably in Gopamau; 69, 346.

^{1,2} Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 274.

³ Griffin, *op. cit.*, p 49 fn.

⁴ C.P.C. VII, No. 1626.

RIZĀ' 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Rukn al-daulah*, *Naṣir al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Husām Jang*, son of *Ihtirām al-daulah*, *Nauwāb*, of Murshidabad; brother of *Qhālib Jang*, 69, 95, 231, 323; 71, 11; 72, 160; 74, 263.

—, son of, see Wājid 'Alī Khān.

RIZĀ' QULĪ, *MIRZĀ*, (a noble of the *Shāh* of Iran), 69, 37, 289; 71, 19, 196, 226; 72, 321, 322; 74, 45, 47.

ROBERT(S), COLONEL ROGER ELLIOT¹, *BAHĀDUR*, *Wakīl* in the court of Daulat Rāc Sindhia of Gwalior, 69, 191.

ROBERTSON, (THOMAS CAMPBELL), (Member of the Supreme Council, November 1835 to January 1840; Lt. Governor of the North West Provinces, February 1840 to December 1842; Provisional Governor-General; retired 1843; died 6 July 1863)²; letter in reply dated 26 May 1841 to Prince Jahān Akhtar, 75, 49; letter dated 22 December 1841 to Muḥammad Sa'id Khān of Rampur, 75, 57; letter in reply dated 14 May 1840 to Rām Chandra Pandit, 75, 65.

ROM (RUM), old name of Turkey; Muḥammad Sharīf al-Hasanī al-Husaynī left Baghdad and, arrived in Bengal in August 1821, 73, 42; 76, 9.

ROSHANABAD, former estate in Tippera District.

—, *Diwān* of the *Rāja* of, see Govardhan Mitra.

—, *Rāja* of, see Rāj Dhar.

ROSHAN ĀRĀ BEGAM, *NAWWĀB SULTĀN*, relation of the King of Lucknow (Muḥammad Wājid 'Alī); in 1859 sent congratulations on the arrival of the English at Lucknow; British Government's letter of 1861 acknowledging Christmas greetings of, 76, 142.

ROSHAN AL-DAULAH (A. Luminary of the empire), title of Charles Stuart, Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Muḥammad Husayn 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Munawwar Khān, Nūr al-dīn Muḥammad Khān and Tamīz al-dīn 'Alī Khān.

ROZ AFZŪN KHĀN of Murshidabad, 72, 156.

RUDRA BALDEO SINGH, *Ra'īs* of Sarmathra (1836), 75, 27.

—, *Diwān* of, see Girdhārī Lāl.

RUDRA PRATĀP SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA*, (*Mahendra Sir*)³, *Mahendra Bahādur*, (son and successor of Narpāt Singh; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Panna on 9 June 1870)⁴; got title of *Mahendra* in 1875; invested with insignia of K.C.S.I. in 1876; (died 1893)⁵, 74, 171, 172; 76, 157.

RUDRA SAIN, (son and) successor of Ugra Sain; according to Mr. Bayley succeeded to the chiefship of Suket on 1 May 1876; (was deposed in 1878 for misgovernment; (died 1888)⁶, 76, 227.

¹ For biographical account see Hodson, *op. cit.*, Pt. III, p 669.

² *Buckland*, *op. cit.*, p 362.

³⁻⁴ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 401.

⁵ Luard, *op. cit.*, Vol. VIA, 1907, p 177.

⁶ Griffin and Massy, *op. cit.*, II, pp 552-54.

RUDRA SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, BAHĀDUR, son (and successor) of *Mahārāja* Chhatra Singh (of the Darbhanga Rāj family)¹ of Tirhut; (Lord Auckland)² addressed as *Mahārāja Bahādur* in a *parwāna* dated 12 October 1840, 72, 178; 73, 136; 74, 242; 76, 86.

RUDRA SINGH, (SAWĀ'I) RĀJDHAR, (BAHĀDUR), (son of Rāja Rām; succeeded to the *jāgīr* of Gaurihar in 1846; died on 26 April 1877)³; letter dated 13 February 1860 to; 76, 153.

RŪH AL-DĪN ḤUSAYN KHĀN, (*Nawwāb, Sipahdār Jang*, occupied Purnea in 1763; was confirmed as *nā'ib* of Purnea by Ja'far 'Alī Khān; on Muḥammad Rizā' Khān becoming *Nā'ib Šūbah*, he was pensioned off on Rs. 5,000 a month; died on 6 April 1783)⁴, 69, 70.

—, mother of, 69, 70.

RUKMĀ BĀ'I, wife of Raghunāth Rāo Ballāl of Saugor; (was a life stipendiary of Rs. 94,000 *per annum*, by the British Government; died on 10 August 1837)⁵; sister of Ganpat Rāo Bhaiya, 71, 62; 73, 209; 75, 30.

—, *Madār al-mahāmm* of the household of, see Vināyak Rāo.

—, son of, see Balwant Rāo Raghunāth.

RUKMANGAD RĀO, RĀJA, (commonly known as *Khaṣī Sāhib*; adopted son of Tukojī II; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Dewas (senior) in 1824)⁶; died on 26 July 1860, 74, 354.

RUKN AL-DAULAH (A. Pillar of the empire), title of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān Mandal Naushīrwānī, Almās 'Alī Khān, Daulat Singh, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Bahāwal Khān, Muḥammad Hādī Khān, Muḥammad Sa'dī Khān, Rizā' 'Alī Khān and Scott, Col. William.

RŪP NĀRĀYAN DEO, *Zamīndār* of Chatra (sic) (son of Rāja Jagan Nāth Deo; was granted *Zamīndārī* of *Pargana* Chandwa etc., by a *sanad* issued by the Supreme Council on behalf of the East India Company in May 1776)⁷, 69, 83, 222.

RŪP SINGH*, *BĀBŪ*, nephew of Bābū Jagdeo Singh of Benares, 69, 106, 237, 334; 71, 186; 72, 209; 73, 168; 74, 203; 76, 115.

RUSTAM ĀGHĀ, ruler of *Bandar* of Jidda according to letter received on 20 November 1820, 69, 287.

RUSTAM JANG (P. Rustam in battle), title of Aḥmad Bakhsh Khān, Dalling, Sir John, Himāyat 'Alī Khān and Shams al-dīn Aḥmad Khān.

RUSTAM KHĀN TĀLPUR, NAWWĀB MĪR, BAHĀDUR, (son of Suhrāb Khān Tālpur, Amīr of Sind)⁸; letter dated 2 November 1831 to, 72, 306; 74, 68, 71.

RUSTAM AL-MULK (A. Rustam of the country), title of Muḥammad Taqī Khān.

¹⁻² Ghose, *op. cit.*, II p 441.

³ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, V, p 37.

⁴ C.P.C. VIII, no. 416, fn 3.

⁵ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp. 98-99.

⁶ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 116.

⁷ C.P.C. VIII, no. 371, fn 1.

⁸ *Ibid.* nos. 494, 668, 868, 1165.

S

SA'ĀDAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, *Yamīn al-daulah*, *Nizām al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Mubāriz Jang*, *wazīr al-mamālik-i Hindustān*, (was raised to the *Masnad* of Avadh by Sir John Shore on 21 January 1798; died 10 July 1814, remembered, *Jannat Arāmgāh* after death)¹, 69, 109, 174, 180, 238, 276; 348, 71, 92, 205, 72, 238.

—, brother-in-law of, see Ramazān 'Alī khān.

—, *Diwān* of, see Dayā Krishan.

—, father-in-law of, see *Madār al-daulah*.

—, *Mutawassil* (confidant) of, see Gokāl Chand Chaube.

—, sons of, see Ahmad 'Alī Khān, Ghāzī al-dīn Haydar Khān and Mahdī 'Alī Khān.

—, wife of, see Mahal-i Khāṣ Begam.

SA'ĀDAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, see Muḥammad Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān.

SA'ĀDAT BAKHT, MIRZĀ, (probably a prince of the Royal family of Delhi) letter in reply dated 31 May 1837 to, 75, 48.

SA'ĀDAT YĀR KHĀN, (grandson of Hāfiz Raḥmat Khān of Bareilly)², son of Muḥammad Yār Khān, 70, 29.

—, son of, see 'Abd al-Qādir Khān.

SABENDRA (SHIVENDRA) NĀRĀYAN BHŪP, *MAHĀRĀJA*, son of Harendra Nārāyan Bhūp; succeeded to the chiefship of Cooch-Behar on 29 May 1839; (died on 23 August 1847)³, 72, 184; 74, 231.

SĀBIT JANG (P. Steadfast in war), title of Bāqir 'Alī Khān, Ghulām Hūsayn Khān, Ghulām Mu'īn al-dīn Khān and Na'im Khān.

SACHENDI, former estate in Kanpur.

—, *Zamīndār* of, see Durgā Prasād, Rāja.

SADĀ KUNWAR, RĀNĪ, (mother-in-law of Mahārāja Ranjīt Singh, who made unconditional grant of Wadni district to; was put in possession of the fort of Patoki)⁴, 69, 162, 262.

SA'D ALLAH KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, third son of 'Alī Muḥammad Khān of Rampur, 71, 279; 72, 260; 74, 136.

SADĀ SHEO, RĀJA, Rāja of Sonda, and son-in-law of the Rāja of Coorg, 69, 113, 243; 71, 167; 72, 86; 74, 375.

SADĀ SHEO RĀO MALHĀR, *BHĀO BAKHSĪ*, (minister of Mahādājī Sindhia and *Diwān* of Daulat Rāo Sindhia from 1794 till his death in 1802)⁵, 69, 145.

SADĀ SHEO RĀO (PANDIT), son of Rāja Rām Pandit; (succeeded his father in 1793 as *Sābadār* of Cutrack)⁶, 69, 158.

SADDŪ KHĀN, *Hākīm* of *Khel* Tukhī (in Afghanistan), 73, 8; 74, 25.

¹ Najm al-Ghanī, *op. cit.*, IV, pp 6, 96.

² D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 8-9.

³ Chaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p 281.

⁴ Lepel H. Griffin, *op. cit.*, pp 97-98 and n.

⁵ C.P.C. VII, p 5. fn 15.

⁶ *Ibid.*, X, no 1620.

- ŞADIQ 'ALĪ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, of Murshidabad.
 — —, wife of, see Şāliḥa Begam.
- ŞADIQ MUHAMMAD KHĀN (IV), *NAWWĀB* (Sir), (G. C. S. I.), (son of Fath Muhammad Khān; succeeded to the *masnad* of Bahawalpur on 17 March 1866; attained majority on 28 November 1879¹; died in 1899²; 74, 61.
- ŞADR AL-DĪN, *KHĀJA*, *Nā'ib Mir Munshī* in the Secretariat of Lieutenant Governor, Agra; Mr. Thornton's letter dated 9 May 1845 to, 75, 37.
- ŞADR AL-DĪN, *MUNSHI*, (probably in the East India Company's office at Calcutta), 69, 86.
- ŞADR AL-HAQ KHĀN, (probably of Murshidabad), 69, 93.
 — —, wife of, see Amat al-Ḥabīb Begam.
- ŞADR AL-ISLĀM KHĀN, *BAHĀDUR*, son of Badr al-Islām Khān and nephew of *Nawwāb Wālājāh* of Arcot, 69, 126; 71, 148.
- ŞAFDAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, son of Abul Qāsim Khān *alias* Mir Mangalī of Murshidabad; Secretary's letter dated 19 April 1841 to, 73, 122; 76, 75.
- ŞAFDAR JANG, *Shāhzāda*, (prince), son of Shāh Shujā'; King of Afghanistan, resided at Ludhiana; letter dated 27 January 1846 to, 73, 313; 76, 241.
- ŞAFDAR JANG (P. Gallant Commander in war), title of Asad Allah Khān, Mirzā 'Alī Khān and Muhammad Sarfarāz Khān.
- (SAGAING MENG or PHAGYIDOA), King of Ava (Burma) (1819-37), 74, 425.
- SAGAULI, (village in District Champaran).
 — —, *Zamīndār* of, see Chhatra Shāhī.
- SAHASWAN, town in Budaun District, Uttar Pradesh.
 — —, Deputy Collector of, see Muhammad Sa'id Khān.
 — —, *Zamīndārs* of, see Muhammad 'Umar Khān and Yūsuf Khān Jangī.
- ŞAHIBA MAHAL *NAWWĀB*, (probably was a queen in the Mughal Seraglio; resided at Banares also); 69, 186, 281; 71, 148; 73, 290; 76, 218.
- ŞAHIB AL-DĪN, *Akhund Mullā*, *Shaykh* in Qandahar, Afghanistan, 73, 8; 74, 25.
- ŞAHIB JĀH (P. The possessor of dignity, title of Chin Qilich Khān.
- ŞAHIB KUNWAR, *MĀ'I*, mother of Udai Singh of Kaithal, (wife of Lāl Singh Chief of Kaithal; insurrection caused by; Kaithal lapsed to the British Government in 1843-44)³, 75, 11.
- ŞAHIB SINGH, *Mahārāja Mahendra, Bahādur* (son and successor of Amar Singh; succeeded as minor to the chiefship of Patiala in 1781; died 1813)⁴; 69, 162, 262, 336.
 — —, son and successor of, see Karam Singh.
- SAHSARAM, see Sasaram.

¹ *Gazetteer of the Bahawalpur State*, (Lahore, 1908), XXXVI A, pp 84, 87.

² *Memoranda on the Indian States* (1940), p 225.

³ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 132-134.

⁴ Lenel H. Griffin, *op. cit.*, p 11.

SA'ID BIN AHMAD, *SULTĀN*, *Imām al-Muslimīn*, (son of Ahmad; succeeded his father as *Imām* of Muscat in 1775; proved incapable ruler; power was usurped by Sultān bin Ahmad in 1785)¹; 69, 34, 72, 825; 71, 123, 165; 72, 65, 66, 74, 411.

SA'ID BIN SULTĀN, *SAYYID*, Sultān of Muscat (second son of *Sayyid* Sultān; succeeded Badr bin Saif in 1807, died 1856)²; letter in reply dated 19 December 1844 to, 72, 66; 74, 411.

SA'ID AL-MULK (A. Auspicious for the county), title of Hasan 'Alī Khān.

SA'ID AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, (junior wife of *Khurram Bakht* of Delhi; settled at Banares)³; 72, 215, 73, 175; 74, 199; Mr. Thomason's letter in reply dated 13 February 1844 to, 75, 35, 62.

—, daughter's daughter of, see Karīm al-nisā' Begam.

SAIDPUR BHITRI, *taḥṣīl* and town in Ghazipur District, Banares Division.

—, *Jāgirdār* of, see Sheo Nārāyan Singh, *Bābū*.

—, *Wakīl* of the *Jāgirdār* of, see Dilēr 'Alī.

SAIF AL-DAULAH (A. Sword of the empire), title of Rāzī Khān and Ṣādiq Muḥammad Khān.

SAIF AL-MULK (A. Sword of the State), title of Archibald Seton,

SAILANA, (erstwhile native state in Malwa Agency, Central India, now in Madhya Pradesh).

—, Chief of, see Dule Singh.

—, Regent Queen of, 74, 354.

SAJJAN SINGH, *MAHĀRĀNA*, (first cousin and successor of *Shambhū* Singh; ruled Udaipur from 1874 to 1884), 74, 5.

SAKHĀ RĀM, deputed by the East India Company at Mocha, 69, 141.

ṢALĀBAT JANG (P. Firm in war), title of Rāzī Khān.

SALĀM ALLAH KHĀN, (probably in the service of the *Sarkār* of Avadh), 69, 173, 272, 345.

SĀLAM SINGH, *DIWĀN*, son of Hirde Sāh, got Lugasi as his share, 69, 193.

—, son of, see Dhīrāj Singh.

SĀLĀR JANG (P. Commander in war), title of Aṣghar 'Alī Khān.

SĀLĀR JANG, *Mukhtār al-mulk*, *Shujā' al-dawlah*, *Bahādur*, (Minister and coregent at Hyderabad : 1853-83)⁴, letter dated 26 July 1861 to; 76, 27.

SĀLĀR JANG, (probably of Lucknow); 69, 174, 175.

SĀLIG RĀM, banker of Delhi; Thomas Herbert Maddock's letter in reply dated 20 January 1849 to, 72, 287; 74, 104.

ṢĀLIḤ, succeeded as *Wālī* of the port of Mocha on the death of Hasan bin 'Uṣmān, according to Arthur Malony's communication dated 17 December 1816 based on the information supplied by *Shaykh Ghulām Hasan Khān*, 69, 282; 72, 50; 74, 429.

¹ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. XI, p 269.

² *Ibid.*, pp 40, 43.

³ D' Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 11.

⁴ Imperial Gazetteer of India, XIII, pp 242-43.

ŞĀLIHA BEGAM, wife of Şādiq 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad, 69, 94, 231.

SALON, (*taḥṣīl* in Rae Bareli District, U.P.).

——, *Pirzāda* of, see Karīm 'Aṭā Shāh and Muḥammad Panāh 'Aṭā.

SAMBALPUR, (District in Orissa, transferred from Central Provinces in 1905).

——, *Dīwān* of, see Akbar Khān.

——, *Rāja* of, see Jīt Singh.

——, *Rānī* of, see Ratan Kunwar.

SAMRŪ BEGAM, see Zeb al-nisā' Begam.

ŞAMSĀM AL-DAULAH, (son of Akbar 'Alī Khān, the Nizām of Hyderabad, and second son of Chanderī Begam; born in 1793; got an annual allowance of Rs. 27,000)¹; Hyderabad Resident's telegram dated 2 June 1876 informing of the death of, 76, 27.

ŞAMSĀM AL-DAULAH (A. Brave noble of the empire,), title of Aḥmad Qulī Khān, Ghulām 'Alī Khān, 'Ināyat Khān Tālpuṛ and Lord Lake.

ŞAMSĀM JANG (P. Sword in battle), title of Dāwūd 'Alī Khān, Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Naṣīr al-dīn 'Alī Khān and Thomas Pattle.

SAMTHAR, (Former Treaty State in Bundelkhand, Central India).

——, Chiefs of, see Chhatar Singh, Hindupat and Ranjīt Singh.

——, Junior *Rānī* of, 72, 228; 74, 180.

——, *Madār al-mahāmm* of, see Umrāo Singh.

SANAA, former capital of the *Imāms* of Yemen (q.v.).

ŞANĀ' ALLAH KHĀN, *MĪR*, (probably a noble of Delhi), 69, 349; 73, 271; 76, 198.

SANDOH (SANDOWAY)², (port, town and district in the south of Arakan in Burma), 72, 54; 74, 425.

SANGAT SINGH, *RĀJA*, son of Fath Singh; (succeeded his father to the chiefship of Jind in 1822; died in 1834)³, 71, 87, 172; 73, 301; 74, 85.

SANGHĪ (S. Companion or member of an organisation), title of Indrāj and Jothā Rām.

SANGHRAULI, see Sagauli.

SANGRI, (Simla Hill State)⁴, Ajīt Singh (of Kulu took refuge in)⁵, 73, 303.

SANSĀR CHAND, *RĀJA*, (probably successor of *Rāja* Ghamand Chand, Chief of Kangra in 1774; Nadaun once favourite residence of)⁶. 69, 26, 161, 217, 262; 71, 171, 172; died on 16 December 1823, 72, 268, 295; 73, 302; 74, 84, 125.

——, son of, see Anurudh Chand.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, pp 38-39.

² Collocott, *op. cit.*, p 624.

³ Griffin & Massy, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p 485.

^{4,5} *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XVI, pp 16-17, XXII, p 55.

⁶ *Kangra District Gazetteer*, I, (Lahore, 1918), pp 30-32; *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XVIII, P272.

SANSĀR SAIN, *RĀNĀ*, (son of Raghunāth Sain; succeeded his father to the chiefship of Keonthal after 1814; the title of *Rāja* was conferred on, for his services in the Mutiny)¹; died 25 November 1862, 73, 298; 76, 227.

—, son of, *see* Mahendra Sain.

—, SANSĀR SINGH, *see* Sansār Sain.

SANT LĀL, son of Har Sukh Rāy, treasurer at Shahjahanabad (Delhi), 69, 66 182, 279, 349; 71, 71; 72, 44, 270, 271; 74, 120, 438; 76, 197.

SĀNWAL DĀS, *BĀBŪ*, (probably of Calcutta), 69, 316; 73, 96; 76, 50.

SĀRĀBHOJĪ, *MAHĀRAJĀ, BAHĀDUR*, chief of Tanjore (1799-1832)², 69, 125, 247, 314; 72, 83; 73, 58; 74, 381; 76, 23.

—, son of, *see* Sivajī.

SARABJĪT SINGH, *BĀBŪ*, (*Wakīl* of *Rāja* Mahīp Nārāyan Singh of Benares)³, 69, 106, 331.

—, son of, *see* Ranjīt Singh.

SARAI KELLA, former feudatory state in Chota Nagpur.

—, *Rāja* of, *see* Abhayrām Singh.

SARĀMAD-I RĀJAHĀ-I HINDUSTĀN (S. and P. Head of the chiefs of Hindustan), title of Jagat Singh, Jai Singh and Pratāp Singh.

SARAN, District in Patna Division.

—, *Zamīndārs* of Champaran and, *see* Abdhut Singh, Sṛī Kishan Singh and Tilakdhārī Singh.

SARANGARH, formerly one of the *Garhājāt* states, subordinate to Sambalpur, was finally ceded to the British by the Maratha Treaty of 1826; after independence merged in C.P. and Berar; now a portion of Madhya Pradesh.

—, *Zamīndār* of, *see* Bishan Nāth.

SARASWATĪ, *MAHĀRĀNĪ*, wife of Rādhā Nāth of Dinajpur, and mother of Baij Nāth, 69, 78, 222; 71, 168; 72, 127; 74, 307.

SARDĀR JANG (P. Commander in war), title of Muḥammad 'Abd al-Husayn Khān.

SARDĀRNĪ SIKKHAN of Buriya, 73, 300; 76, 228.

SARDĀR SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJĀ, BAHĀDUR*, son and successor of Ratan Singh; letter of condolence on the demise of his father, and that of greetings on his succession to the *gaddī* of Bikaner written on 3 September 1851; died on 16 May 1872, 73, 26; 74, 10.

—, son of, *see* Dungar Singh.

SARDĀR SINGH, (*MAHĀRĀJĀ-DHĪRĀJ*), *Mahārānā, Bahādur*, (adopted son and successor of Jawān Singh; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Udaipur in August 1838)⁴; died on 15 July 1842, 73, 31; 74, 5.

—, successor of, *see* Swarūp Singh.

¹ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 241, Griffin and Massy, *op. cit.*, II. pp 541-42.

² *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XXII, pp 228-29.

³ C.P.C. X, p 415.

SARDĀR SINGH, *DĪWĀN*, *Jāgīrdār* of Lugasi; letter dated 13 February 1860 addressed to; died in April 1860; (got personal title of *Rāo Bahādur*, *jāgīr* of Rs. 2,000 and a *khil'at* worth Rs. 10,000)¹, 76, 153.

—, son and successor of, see *Hirā Singh*.

SARDHANA, former estate in Meerut district, U.P.

—, Estate-holder of, see *Zeb al-nisā' Begam Samrū*.

SARDHA RĀM, son of *Munshī* Lajjā Rām of Jaipur, 69, 135.

SARDŪL SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA (DHĪRĀJ, BAHĀDUR)*, (son and successor of *Mahārāja* Prithvī Singh; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Kishangarh on 25 December 1879²; died on 18 August 1900)³; his accession was accepted by a letter dated 28 January 1880, 74, 16.

SARFARĀZ AL-DAULAH (A. Grandee of the empire), title of Dā'ūd (Dāwūd) 'Alī Khān and Hasan Rīzā' Khān.

SARFARĀZ MAHAL *alias* NAWWĀB BEGAM, wife of Imdād Husayn Khān Nāṣir Jang of Farrukhabad, 69, 168; 267, 342; 71, 170; 72, 252; 73, 236; 74, 149; 76, 171.

—, son of, see *Khādim Husayn Khān*.

SARFARĀZ AL-MULK (A. Grandee of the country), title of Ghulām Muṣṭafā Khān and Murtaẓā Khān.

SARI⁴, (in Darbhanga).

—, *Rānī* of, see *Singār (Shringār) Manjri*.

SARJĪ RĀO GHATKE, (father-in-law and minister of Daulat Rāo Sindhia)⁵; 69, 145, 253.

—, daughter of, see *Baijā Bā'ī*.

—, son of, see *Hindu Rāo*.

SARMATHRA, (near Dholpur and Bharatpur).

—, *Dīwān* of the *Ra'īs* of, see *Girdhārī Lāl*.

—, *Ra'īs* of, see *Rudra Baldeo Singh*.

SARNĪT SINGH, *RĀJA*, of Bundela (sic), (Chief of Bhadawara; died in 1840)⁶; 69, 112, 249; 72, 224; 74, 185; Mr. Bushby's letter in reply dated 8 October 1836 to, 75, 23, 55.

—, son of, see *Mahendra Singh*.

—, wife of, see *Basantī, Rānī*.

SARNOMOYĪ, *MAHĀRĀNĪ*, (wife of *Kishan Nāth Rāy* of the Cossim Bazar Rāj family; was a prudent administrator; had extensive estates; the title of *Mahārānī* was conferred on, on 10 August 1871)⁷; recipient of the Medal and the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in June 1878, 74, 286.

¹ *Memoranda on the Indian States* (1940), p 78.

² Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, 259.

³ *Memoranda on the Native States in India* (1907), p 62.

⁴ *Post and Telegraph Guide*, II, (1954).

⁵ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XII, p 423; *Forn. Deptt Misc.* Vol-129, pp 113, 133.

⁶ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 2.

⁷ Ghose, *op. cit.*, pt. II, pp 337-45.

- SARŪP SINGH, *see* Swarūp Singh.
- SARWAR KHĀN of Lohan (in Afghanistan), 73, 4; 74, 30.
- SASARAM (or SAHASRAM), town in Shahabad District.
 —, *Rāja* of, *see* Basant Rām.
 —, *Zamīndār* of, *see* Kabīr al-dīn Aḥmad Shīh.
- SAUGANDHA, RĀNĪ, of *pargana* Mahwal(?) in Assam, 69, 219; 72, 186.
- SAUGOR, town, *talūq* and district in Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, now in Madhya Pradesh.
 —, Chiefs of, *see* Raghu Pandit and Rukmā Bā'ī.
 —, Minister at, *see* Vinyāk Rāo.
 —, *Muḥāfiẓ-i Daftar* (Keeper of Records) of, *see* Tej Rāy.
 —, *Ta'alluqa-dār* of *Pargana* Jaisinagar in, *see* Ganpat Rāo Bhaiyā, Rāo.
- SAULAT JANG (P. *Valour* in war) title of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Col. (John) Collins, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān and Nūr al-dīn Muḥammad Khān.
- SAWĀ'Ī, (H. Literally having the excess of a fourth; i.e. better than others by 25 per cent, a Hindu title), title of Bājī Rāo *Peshwā*, Bakht Singh, Baldeo Singh, Balwant Singh, Benī Singh, Bhagwant Singh, Bhānū Pratāp Singh, Harī Rāo Holkar, Jagat Singh, Jai Singh, Kirat Singh, Mādho Singh, Malhār Rāo Holkar, Pratap Singh, Rām Singh and Randhīr Singh.
- SĀWAN MAL, DĪWĀN, *Nāẓim* of *Sūba* Multan; George Russell Clerk's letter in reply dated 19 August 1843 to, 75, 41.
 —, *Wakīl* of, *see* Āsā Nand.
- SĀWANT SINGH, (MAHĀRĀWAT)¹ *Rāja Bahādur*, (son of Sālim Singh; succeeded to the chiefship of Partabgarh and Deolia in 1775)²; died 5 January 1844, 73, 16; 74, 20.
- SAYĀJĪ RĀO GAIKWĀR (II), *Mahārāja, Bahādur, Senā Khāṣ Khail, Shamsheer Bahādur*, son and successor of Anand Rāo Gaikwār; ascended the *gaddī* of Baroda in October 1819; died on 28 December 1847, 69, 141, 252; 71, 164, 268; 72, 76; 74, 392.
- SAYDŪ ŠĀHIB, *see* Murtaẓā Khān.
- SAYYID 'ALĪ, MĪR, Acting *Mīr Munshī* (probably in the Bengal Secretariat in 1838), 73, 93, 94; 76, 47.
- SAYYID 'ALĪ ĀQĀ, of Yemen, 74, 423.
- SAYYID 'ALĪ AL-MANŠŪR, *see* 'Alī al-Manšūr.
- SAYYID 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Intizām al-daulah, Naṣīr al-mulk Bahādur Nuṣrat Jang, Nawwāb* of Dacca (1785-1822 A.D.), 69, 87, 277, 325; 72, 14; 74, 479.
- SAYYID HUSAYN, NAWWĀB, son of Mubārak 'Alī Khān, *Nawwāb Sayyid*, of Murshidabad, 73, 17; 76, 71.
 —, daughter of, *see* Mariyam Begam.
- SAYYID JĀN, KHĀN ŠĀHIB, BAHĀDUR, *Mīr Munshī*, (probably in Delhi), 73, 280.
- SAYYID MUHAMMAD, MALLAWĪ, *Munshī* in the Government of Agra; passport granted on 10 December 1834 to, 73, 94; 76, 48.

^{1,2} *Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana*, pp 37-38.

- SAYYID MUHAMMAD, *see* Muhammad, Sharīf of Mecca.
- SAYYID MUHAMMAD KHĀN, *Bahādur Sher Jang*, (of Purnea; got allowance of Rs. 1,000 p.m. from Mubārak al-daulah¹; *Wakīl* of Jahāndār Shāh)², 69, 80.
- , Sons of, *see* Hasan 'Alī Khān and Muhammad 'Alī Khān.
- SAYYID MUHAMMAD KHĀN, *see* Muhammad Khān of Avadh.
- SAYYID MUHAMMAD TABATABĀ'Ī. *MIR*, *Wakīl* of *Mīr Ghulām 'Alī Khān* of Sind, 69, 307; 73, 43; 76, 10.
- SCOTT, (probably Mr. D.), *Jalāl al-daulah, Mafākhīr al-mulk, Bahādur, Dīṭāwar Jang*, (Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the East India Company in 1795-96)³, 69, 191, 198.
- SCOTT, COLONEL (probably William), *'Alījāh Rukn al-daulah, Bahādur Dīlēr Jang*, (Resident at Lucknow 1799-1804; Resident at Delhi 25 February 1804)⁴, 69, 192, 198.
- SCOTT,—, addressed letter dated 31 October 1835 to Amīn al-dīn Aḥmad Khān; 75, 20.
- SENĀ KHĀṢ KHAIL, (H and P. Chief of the army, commander of the army of the State), title of Anand Rāo Gaikwār and Sayājī Rāo Gaikwār.
- SENĀPATĪ RĀO, *see* Jaswant Rāo.
- SENĀ ṢĀHIB ṢŪBAH BAHĀDUR (H and P. Commander of the army of the province), title of Raghuji Bhonsla II and Raghuji Bhonsla III.
- SETON, ARCHIBALD, *Nāẓim al-daulah, Saif al-mulk Bahādur, Shahāmāt Jang*, (Member of the Supreme Council of the Government of India: 23 December 1812 to 28 December 1814)⁵, 69, 192, 198.
- SHAGUN CHAND, RĀY, son of Har Sukh Rāy, treasurer at Delhi, 69, 66, 182, 279; 71, 155, 171; 72, 44, 270; 73, 271; 74, 120, 438, 76, 197.
- SHAHABAD, town in Karnal District, Punjab, now in Haryana.
- , *Sardār* of, *see* Pratāp Singh.
- SHAHABAD, district in Patna Division, Bihar.
- , *Zamīndār* in, *see* Kunwar Singh, *Bābū*.
- SHĀH 'ĀLAM (II), (original name was 'Alī Gauhar; son of 'Ālamgīr II and Zīnat Maḥal; ascended the throne of Delhi on 25 December 1759 with the title of; died on 19 November 1806)⁶, 69, 190; 75, 62.
- , heir apparent of, *see* Jahāndār Shāh.
- SHAHĀMĀT 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *'Aẓd al-daulah Mubārīz al-mulk, Bahādur Zafar Jang*, alias Mirzā Jangālī (third son of Nawwāb Shujā' al-daulah of Avadh; settled at Patna)⁷; died on 9 November 1835, 69, 68, 174, 276, 348; 71, 40, 153; 72, 24, 182; 73, 147; 74, 235, 465; 76, 97.

¹ C.P.C. IX, nos 1201, 1554.

² *Ibid.*, VII, no 818.

³ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, p 56.

⁴ Hodson, *op. cit.*, IV, p 42.

⁵ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, p 33.

⁶ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 244.

⁷ Najm al Ghani, *op. cit.*, pt. II, p 305.

SHAHĀMAT JANG (P. Dauntless in war), title of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān Archibald Seton, Charles Stuart, Ghāzī al-dīn Haydar Khān and Muḥammad 'Alī Khān.

SHĀHDĀD KHĀN, *MIR*, elder son of Nūr Muḥammad Khān Tālpur of Sind, 72, 307, 309; 74, 67.

SHAHGARH, (former estate in Bundelkhand; confiscated by the British in 1857 for rebellion of Rājā Bakht Balī)¹.

— —, Chiefs of, see Arjun Singh and Bakht Balī.

SHAHJAHANABAD, old name of Delhi q.v.

SHĀH JAHĀN BEGAM, daughter of Jahāngīr Muḥammad Khān and Sikandar Begam; (ascended the *masnad* of Bhopal in 1868; died in 1901)², 72, 221; 73, 213; 74, 191, 192; 76, 150.

SHAHJAHANPUR, district in Bareilly Division, Uttar Pradesh.

— —, *Mālguzār* (tenure-holder) of, see 'Abd al-'Azīz Khān.

— —, *Ra'īs* (chief) of, see Muḥammad Mu'īn al-dīn Khān.

SHĀH KĀMRĀN, see Kāmran Shāh.

SHĀH MAHMŪD, see Mahmūd Shāh, King of Afghanistan.

SHĀH MİR KHĀN, *MIRZĀ*, *Fakhr al-daulah*, *Iftikhār al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Shamsher Jang*, of Lucknow, son of Muḥammad Naṣīr Khān. 69, 343; 73, 190, 191; 76, 136, 137.

SHĀH MIRZĀ KHĀN, *HAKIM*, *MIR*, *Munajjim Bāshī* (the chief court astrologer) of Delhi, 69, 181; 71, 155; 72, 270; 74, 120.

SHĀH MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, see Muḥammad Khān, *Mīr* of Sind.

SHĀH NAWĀZ KHĀN, nephew of Nawāzish Khān of Delhi, 69, 183, 279, 281; 71, 26; 72, 287; 74, 104.

SHAHNUR BANKAPUR (Savanur), '*Ilāqadār* of, see Dilār Khān *alī* Abul Khayr Khān.

SHAHPUR BHAROKA (sic), (probably pargana in the territorial jurisdiction of Delhi).

— —, *Jāgīrdār* of, see Muḥammad Ashraf Khān.

SHĀH RUKH BEGAM, *SULTĀN*, daughter of Mirzā Dā'ūd (Dāwūd), *Sultān*, of Murshidabad, 73, 101; 76, 54.

SHĀHRUKH MIRZĀ, (probably of Delhi), 69, 336.

SHĀH SHUJĀ' or **SHUJĀ' AL-MULK**. King of Afghanistan, (the youngest son of Timūr Shāh; sent to Kashmir by his brother Mahmūd Shāh and imprisoned in 1812, was released in 1814 by Ranjīt Singh and was detained at Lahore as a prisoner; was placed on the throne by the British Government on 8 May 1839; was murdered by his nephew on 2 May 1842)³, 69, 189, 291; 71, 34, 155, 156; 72, 319; 74, 51.

— —, brother of, see Zamān Shāh.

— —, Prime Minister of, see Sher Muḥammad Khān.

— —, relations of, see 'Atā Muḥammad Khān and 'Abd al-Rahmān.

— —, sons of, see Fath Jang and Safdar Jang.

¹ Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p 8.

² *Memoranda on the Indian States* (1940), pp 52-53.

³ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 249.

SHĀH ZAMĀN (P. The king of the world), title of Ghāzī al-dīn Haydar, Khān

SHAJĀ'AT JANG (P. Brave in battle),

title of Mahdī 'Alī khān and ya'sūb al-dīn 'Alī Khān.

SHAKESPEARE, ALEXANDER, *Sāhib Bahādur*, Assistant Secretary; addressed letter dated 15 July 1845 to Muhammad Ma^khdūm B. kht, 75, 28.

SHAMARPĀ LĀMĀ, (brother of Teshū Lāmā; escaped from Lhasa; took refuge in Nepal; committed suicide in 1792-93)¹, 69, 81, 221; 72, 192.

SHAMBHŪ CHAND (CHANDRA). MAHĀRĀJA, uncle of Ishwar Chandra of Nadia, Krishnagar; (brother of Rāja Sheo Chand of Nadia)², 69, 84, 223; 71, 152; 72, 125; 74, 311.

SHAMBHŪ NĀTH SINGH, brother of Lachhmī (Lachhman) Nāth Singh, *Zamīndār* in Rangarh, 72, 168; 73, 136; 76, 84A, 86.

SHAMBHŪ SINGH, MAHĀRĀJĀ, (adopted from Bagar by Swarūp Singh; ruled Udaipur from 1861 to 1874)³, 74, 35.

SHAMBHŪ SINGH, *Madār al-mahāmm* of the *Sarkār* of Bundi, 71, 194.

SHAMS AL-DAULAH (A. Sun of the empire), title of Ahmad 'Alī Khān of Benares, Ahmad 'Alī Khān of Dacca, Dilāwar Khān and Muhammad Dānishmand Khān.

SHAMS AL-DĪN AHMAD KHĀN, NAWWĀB, *Fakhr al-daulah Dilāwar al-mulk, Bahādur, Rustam Jang*, son of Ahmad Bak^hsh Khān; (succeeded to the chiefship of Loharu in 1827; was executed in 1835)⁴ due to his complicity in the murder of William Fraser, Resident at Delhi, 72, 285; 73, 276; 74, 106.

SHAMS AL-DĪN KHĀN, Governor of Anardurra in Afghanistan, 73, 9.

SHAMSHER 'ALĪ KHĀN, BAHĀDUR or (SHAMSHER 'ALĪ)⁵, son of Murād al-daulah of Murshidabad; (Mr. Harrington apportioned the allowance of Rs. 100 in 1792 to)⁶, 69, 92, 230; 71, 11, 152; 72, 152; 74, 275.

SHAMSHER BAHĀDUR, NAWWĀB, (son of 'Alī Bahādur, was placed on the *masnad* of Barda probably in 1803; was the brother of Zulfāqar 'Alī)⁷, died 1 September 1823, 69, 4, 112, 250, 335; 71, 154, 198; 72, 237; 74, 167.

—, wife of, see Husaynī Begam.

SHAMSHER BAHĀDUR (P. A mighty and brave swordman), title of Anand Rāo Gaikwār and Sayājī Rāo Gaikwār.

SHAMSHER JANG (P. The sword of war), title of Ahmad 'Alī Khān Mandal Naushīrwānī, Akbar 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad, Bālā Rāmā Varmā, Girivān Yudhā Bikram Sāh, Mantand Varmā(II), Muḥkam Singh, Prithvī Bīr Bikram Sāh, Rājendra Bikram Sāh, Rāmā Varmā, Ran Bahādur Sāh, Shāh Mīr Khān, Shao Singh of Calcutta, Sheo Singh of Sirohi and Surendra Bikram Sāh.

¹ C.P.C. X, nos 745, 851, 1471, a.n. 4.

² *Ibid.*, X, no 1883, fn 7.

³ *Imperial Gazetteer (Provincial Series) Rajputana*, (Calcutta, 1908), p 115.

⁴ Griffin & Massy, *op. cit.*, vol. II, p 564.

^{5,6} C.P.C. X, no 426.

⁷ According to D'Cruz (*op. cit.*) p 60, Nawwāb Shams^her Alī died on 31 August 1823.

SHAMSHER PRAKĀSH, *RĀJA (SIR) BAHĀDUR*, K.C.S I., (son of Raghubir Prakāsh; succeeded to the *gaddi* of Sirmur (Nahan) on 4 Ju'y 1857¹; died in October 1898)²; 74, 89.

SHAMS AL-MULK (A. The sun of the State), title of Jalāl al-dīn Muḥammad Khān of Dacca.

SHAMS AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, (daughter of *Intizām al-daulah Khān-i Khānān*)³ wife of *Nawwāb Āṣaf al-daulah* Yahyā Khān of Avadh; (grand-daughter of *Wazīr Qamar al-dīn Khān*; she retired to Allahabad in consequence of the harsh treatment of Sa'adat 'Alī Khān; exchanged her *jāgīr* for a monthly allowance under the Company's guarantee)⁴; 69, 180, 276; 71, 154; 72, 189.

SHAMS AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, wife of *Nawwāb Amjad 'Alī Khān* of Dacca; Assistant Secretary's letter dated 16 November 1840 addressed to, 73, 219; 76, 79.

SHAMS AL-UMARĀ' AMĪR-I KABĪR, uncle of the *Nizām (Āṭẓal al-daulah)*; letter dated 26 July 1861 addressed to; died on 5 April 1877, 76, 27.

SHARAF AL-DAULAH (A. The honour of the empire), title of Ashraf 'Alī Khān and Muḥammad Ashraf Zamān.

SHARAF AL-DĪN 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB SAYYI *alias* NAWWĀB DIL JĀN, son of Ashraf 'Alī Khān and grandson of Mīr Muḥammad Ja'far Khān of Murshidabad, 69, 60, 95, 231, 324; 71, 152; 72, 161; 73, 122; 74, 261; 76, 75.

SHARAF 'ALĪ KHĀN, see Ashraf 'Alī Khān of Lucknow.

SHARFOJĪ, see Sārābhojī.

SHARĪF KHĀN, HAKĪM, an old *jūgīrdār* of Delhi, 69, 16.

SHARĪF AL-MULK (A. The noble of the State), title of Ashraf 'Alī Khān.

SHASTI(?), (Farbhani, *pargana* in Osmanabad).

—, *sarpatel* of, see Antājī Nāyak.

SHAUKAT JANG (P. The brunt of the battlefield), title of Ayāz 'Alī Khān, Khādīn Husayn Khān, Muḥammad Husayn Khān, Muḥammad Mahdī Qulī Khān and William Palmer, Lt. Col.

SHĒ (SHEO) NĀTH, *Burha Guhain*⁵ of Assam, 69, 24, 80, 210, 219, 316; 71, 255, 72, 185; 73, 80; 74, 229; 76, 37.

SHENSI, province of the North-West China.

—, *Sipah Sālār* (Commander-in-chief) of Kansu and, 74, 398.

SHEO CHANDRA RĀY, Rājī Bahādur, (son of *Rājā Sukmoy Rāy Bahādur* of Pathuriaghata, Calcutta)⁶, title of *Rājā* and *Bahādur* conferred on, by the British Government, and also the permission to keep a phaeton driven by four horses was accorded to, 72, 130, 73, 91; 74, 303; 76, 45.

¹ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 507.

² *Memoranda on the Indian States* (1940), p 256.

³ Najm al-Ghanī, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p 4.

⁴ *For. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 129, p 181.

⁵ Designation of the minister of the chief of Assam, see Gait, *op. cit.*, pp 195-96.

⁶ Ghose, *op. cit.*, pt. II, pp 158, 580.

SHEODĀN SINGH, MAHĀRĀO, *Rāja, Bahādur*, son and successor of Benī Singh; (succeeded to the *gadāi* of Alwar in August 1857; died in October 1874)¹, 74, 9; 76, 183.

SHEO DIN, PANDIT, Private Secretary to the *Mahārāja* of Jaipur, 76, 192.

SHEO LĀL DUBE, RĀJA, (a wealthy banker, advanced loans to Kalb-i 'Alī Beg, the former *Zamīndār* of Jaunpur, on whose inability in repayment of loans, paid the deficit and succeeded in having Jaunpur settled in his own name; became '*āmī* of Jaunpur)², 69, 102, 235, 332; 71, 153; 72, 200, 73, 161; 74, 212; 76, 109.

SHEO NĀRĀYAN MIŚR, *Madār al-mahāmm* (minister) of *Mahārāja* Jagat Singh of Jaipur, 69, 338.

SHEO NĀRĀYAN SINGH, BĀBŪ, son of Bābū Ausān Singh; succeeded to the *jāgīr* of Saidpur and Bhitri (in Benares). (on the death of his father in 1800 A.D.)³, 69, 66, 107, 238, 334; 71, 153; 72, 31; 74, 202; 75, 36.

—, son of, see Har Nārāyan Singh.

—, *Wakīl* of, see Dilēr 'Alī, *Mīr*.

SHEO NĀTH SINGH, RĀJA, son of Bakhtāwar Singh *Shekhāwat* of Khetri (Rajputana), 72, 279; 73, 113.

SHEO PRASĀD, RĀY, *Wakīl* of Rāja Paūchhat of Datia at Banda, 69, 249 335; 71, 154; 72, 230; 73, 220; 74, 177; 76, 159.

SHEO PRASĀD PĀNDE of Murshidabad, 69, 91.

SHEO PRASANNA SINGH, BĀBŪ, son of 'Ajā'ib Singh of Benares, 69, 107 237.

SHEOPUR, estate and town in erstwhile Gwalior State, now in Madhya Pradesh

—, *Mahārāja* of, see Radhikā Dās.

SHEO RĀJ SINGH, RĀJA, C.S.I., Chief of Kashipur, 76, 163.

SHEO RĀY, *Wakīl* of Govind Rāo, Nānha, and Bālā Rāo Govind of Jalaun; 69, 315; 71, 154; 72, 219; 73, 211; 74, 193; 76, 153.

SHEO RĀO HARI, *Sardār* of Jhansi, 69, 130, 250, 315.

—, son of, see Rān Chandra Rāo.

SHEO SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA, *Bahādur, Shams̄her Jang*, (probably a responsible officer in the *Nizāmat* of Murshidabad), 69, 60, 135, 216, 318; 71, 153; 72, 14, 134; 73, 93; 74, 298, 481; 76, 47.

SHEO SINGH, (MAHĀ) RĀO, BAHĀDUR, (brother of Udaibhān Singh in 1816 was selected as Chief of Sirohi by the State nobles; died in 1862)⁴ 73, 14; 74, 22.

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series (Rajputana)*, pp 428-29.

² *C.P.C. X*, no. 1858, fn 3.

³ *Forn. Deptt. Misc. Vol. 130*, p 140; *C.P.C. VII*, no. 282, fn 1.

⁴ *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series (Rajputana)*, pp 219-20.

SHEO SINGH, *RĀWAL*, (minister of the Jaipur Court, and Member of the Council of Regency in August 1840)¹; letter dated 20 August 1838 to, 73, 30; 74, 7.

SHER 'ALĪ KHĀN, *SARDĀR*, (probably a noble of Afghanistan), Secretary's letter of 12 January 1881 after his arrival at the port of Karachi, 76, 237.

SHER DIL KHĀN, *SHĀHZĀDA*, *BAHĀDUR*, son of 'Uḡmān Shāh of the dynasty of the Kings of Kabul, 73, 241, 314; 76, 174, 242.

—, *Wazīr and Madār al-mahāmm* of, see Dilāwar Khān.

SHER HATĪ, town in Gaya District, Bihar, *Zamīndār* of; 69, 258; 71, 188; 72, 168; 74, 252.

SHER I-HIND (P. The lion of India), title of Khādīm Husayn Khān.

SHER JANG (P. The lion in battle), title of Muḥammad Hādī Khān, Muḥammad Sarbaland Khān and Sayyid Muḥammad Khān.

SHER JANG KHĀN, (brother of Bahādur Jang Khān of Bahadurgarh, had a pensionary allowance of Rs. 14,000 *per annum* from his brother)², 75, 51.

SHER MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, *SARDĀR*, *Hākīm* of Hashtnagar, 73, 7; 74, 26 *Hākīm-i Ghoriyān*, 73, 10.

SHER MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, *Ashraf al-wuzarā'*, *Bahādur*, Prime minister of Shujā'al-mulk of Afghanistan, 69, 187, 188; 291; 71, 155; 72, 316; 74, 55.

—, son of, see 'Aṭā Muḥammad Khān.

SHER SINGH, *KUNWAR*, (second³ son of Mahārāja Ranjīt Singh of Lahore succeeded to the *gaddī* of Lahore in January 1841; was murdered in September 1843)⁴, 72, 300; 74, 77; John Russell Colvin's letter dated 15 November 1839 to, 75, 6.

SHER SINGH, grandson of Rāja Nāgar Mal, 69, 16.

SHIGUFTA BAKHT, Prince *Mirzā*, *Bahādur*, (second son of Mirzā Jahāndār Shāh and Qutluq Sultān Begam; called Mirzā Hājji, had three sons; resided at Benares)⁵, 69, 185, 280; 71, 85; 72, 213.

—, son of, see Ziyā' al-dīn Muḥammad Maḥmūd Bakht, *Mirzā*.

—, wife of, see Fakhr al-nisā' Begam.

SHIHĀB AL-DĪN; 69, 305

—son of, see Karīm al-dīn Khān.

SHIH AMBĀH (sic), *Hākīm* of Arzung (sic) and Labah (sic), 69, 286; 71, 244; 72; 73; 74, 397.

SHIH CHEN CHŪN⁶, Governor of Arzung (sic) and Labah (sic) in China, 69, 286; 71, 244; 72, 73; 74, 397.

¹ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 340, p 9.

² D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 86.

^{3,4} According to Beale, (*op. cit.* p 258) Sher Singh was the second son of Kharag Singh, which is probably a mistake.

⁵ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, pp 77 and 131.

⁶ Latourette, *op. cit.*, p 644.

SHIH TARUN (sic), Governor of Arzung (sic) and Labah (sic), 69, 286; 71, 244
72, 73; 74, 397.

SHIROMANĪ, RĀNĪ, (wife of Ajit Singh; became sole possessor of the
Zamīndārī in Midnapore in 1167 B.S. (1760-61 A.D.); died in 1219 B.S.,
October 1812-13)¹; 69, 77, 224; 71, 167; 72, 121; 74, 317.

SHITĀB KHĀN, *Risāladār*, accompanied Col. Corron (sic); got some villages as
jūgīr near Delhi, 69, 15.

SHIVAJĪ, see Sivajī.

SHIVAJĪ BHONSALA (IV), *RĀJA*, *Chhatrapati Mahārāja*, (adopted son of
Rāja Rām, succeeded to the *gaddī* of Kolhapur in 1870, was made K.C.S.I.,
died in December 1883)²; letter dated September 1876 to, 74, 388.

SHIVAJĪ JĀDO RĀO, *MAHĀRĀJA*, (Jādo Śāhib Ingliā, Sipri made over to,
by Sindhiā, in 1804); Chief of Sipri and Kolaras (Gwalior), 69, 144, 281
333; 71, 221; 73, 213; 73, 176.

SHIVAJĪ VITTHAL, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, brother of Khānde Rāo (probably
of Poona), 69, 145.

SHOBHAY SINGH, *Kārpardāz* in the *Sarkār* of Jaipur; 76, 192.

SHORE, SIR JOHN, (BART), Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal
from 28 October 1796 to 12 March 1798, 74, 32.

SHRĪMANT (S. His Grace) title of the Peshwās of Poona and Rukmā Bā'ī.

SHUJĀ' AL-DAULAH (A. The brave of the dominion), (title of Jalāl al-dīn
Haydar, son of Manṣūr 'Alī Khān, *Ṣafdar Jang*; succeeded his father as
Governor of Avadh in October 1753; died on 29 January 1775)³, 69, 180;
275, 348.

— —, mother of, 69, 180.

— —, sons of, see 'Ināyat 'Alī Khān, Mirzā Mendhū and Najm al-daulah.

SHUJĀ' AL-DAULAH, title of Sālār Jang of Hyderabad.

SHUJĀ' AL-MULK (A. The brave of the empire), title of Mubārak 'Alī Khān.
Muḥammad Sa'ādatmand Khān, Shāh Shujā' and Zayn al-dīn 'Alī Khān.

SHUJĀ' QULĪ KHĀN, *Nawwāb Munīr al-daulah* (II), *Munīr al-mulk*; *Khān-i*
Zamān Khān, *Bahādur*, *Nādir Jang*, (eldest son of *Munīr al-daulah* I); *Nā'ib*
Wazīr and minister of Shāh 'Ālam II at Patna; 69, 100; 72, 179; 74, 240.

SHYĀM LĀL, *Mahājan* of Azimabad (Patna), 69, 98, 233.

SHYĀM LĀL, RĀY, (probably of Delhi), 69, 184.

SHYĀM SINGH SHEKHĀWAT, *THĀKUR*, of khetri, 69, 181; 71, 155; 72,
280; 74, 112.

¹ Ghose, *op. cit.*, pt. II, p 326.

² Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 262.

³ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 259.

- SIALBA, (or Sialba Mairi¹ or Sayalbahmajree)², somewhere in Ambala District.
 —, *Sardārs* of, see Basāwa Singh and Deva Singh.
- SIDDHĪ MAL, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, (probably of Delhi), 69, 349 ; 73, 288
 76, 215.
- SIDDHĪ NĀTH SINGH, RĀJA, Zamīndār of Ramgarh, 69, 154, 258 ; 71, 169
 72, 168 ; 73, 136 ; 74, 252 ; 76, 86.
- SIDDIQ KHĀN, MĪR, noble of the king of Herat (Afghanistan), 72, 10.
- SIKANDAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, (son of Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān;
 succeeded to the chiefship of Malerkotla in 1857 ; died 1871)³, Secretary's
 letter dated 8 August 1865 to, 74, 81 ; 76, 194.
- SIKANDAR BEGAM, (daughter of Nazar Muḥammad Khān) sister of Faujdār
 Muḥammad Khān ; wife of Jahāngīr Muḥammad Khān ; (sat on the *masnad*
 of Bhopal in 1844 ; was proclaimed ruler of Bhopal in 1859 ; received in 1860,
 the *pargana* of Berasia and the G.C.S.I. in 1861, for her loyal services during
 the Mutiny)⁴, died on 30 October 1868, 72, 221 ; 73, 209 ; 74, 191 ; 76, 149.
 —, daughter and successor of, see Shāh Jahān Begam.
- SIKANDAR JĀH (P. Alexander in munificence), title of Akbar 'Alī Khān
 of Hyderabad and Muḥammad Wājid 'Alī Shāh of Avadh.
- SIKANDAR SHUKOH, MĪRZĀ, (fourth son of Shāh 'Ālam II and Qudsia
 Begam ; enjoyed pension of Rs. 1,000 *per mensem* at Lucknow⁵ ; was execu-
 ted for the murder of his wife in July 1838)⁶, 69, 274 ; 71, 109.
 —, son of, see 'Abbās Shukoh.
- SIKANDRA, formerly an estate near Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
 —, *Jāgirdārs* of, see Anūp Gīr Himmat Bahādur and Narendra Gīr Himmat
 Bahādur.
 —, *Madār al-mahāmm* of, see Kanchan Gīr.
- SIKHYONG NAMGYE, (SRID-SKYONG-R NAM-R GYAL, *Mahārāja Bahādur*,
 (son of Cho-Phoe Namgye ; became Rāja of Sikkim in 1861 ; died in April
 1874)⁷ letter dated November 1861 to, 74, 233.
- SIKKIM, Indian state in the Eastern Himalayas.
 —, Rulers of, see Cho-Phoe Namgye, Sikhyong Namgye and Tho-tub Namgye.
- SIKKIMPATĪ RĀJA, see under Sikkim.
- SIKRI, (near Delhi), Fayz Dīn Khān Mandal got 12½ villages and, 74, 495.

¹ *Post and Telegraph Guide*, Pt. II, 1954.

² D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 158.

³ Griffin and Massy, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p 529.

⁴ *Memoranda on the Indian States* (1940), p 52.

⁵ *Horn. Deput. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 77.

⁶ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 260.

⁷ H. H. Risley, *Gazetteer of Sikkim*, (Calcutta, 1894), pp 21—24.

SIND, province in lower Indus Valley, now in Pakistan.

——. *Mirs* of, see 'Alī Murād Khān, Ghulām 'Alī Khān, Ghulām Muḥammad Khān, Karam Khān Tālpur, Muḥammad Husayn 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Khān, Muḥammad Nāṣir Khān, Murād 'Alī Khān, Nūr Muḥammad Khān Tālpur, Rustam Khān Tālpur, Shāhdād Khān, Šūbadār Khān, Sultān 'Alī and Yār Muḥammad Khān.

SINGĀR (SHRINGĀR) MANJRI, RĀNI, of Sari, 73, 155 ; 76, 104.

SINGROWLI (sic), *Zamīndār* of, see Udwant Singh.

SIPAHDĀR AL-MULK (A. Commander of the army of the empire), title of Bhagwant Singh and Kīrat Singh.

SIPAHDĀR JANG, (P. Commander of army in battle), title of Muḥammad Irtazā Khān.

SIPAH SĀLĀR (P. Commander of an army), title of Muḥammad Khān.

SIPAH SARDĀR (P. Chief of an army), title of Khādīm Husayn Khān.

SIPRI AND KOLARAS, (former estates under Gwalior).

——, Chief of, see Shivajī Jādo Rāo.

SIRĀJ AL-DAULAH, NAWWĀB. (formerly named Mirzā Mahnūd; was the eldest son of Zayn al-dīn Aḥmad; styled *Haybat Jang*; succeeded his grandfather 'Alī Wardī Khān as Nawwāb of Bengal on 10 April 1756; attacked the English fortifications; was defeated by Clive in the battle of Plassey in 1757; was captured and assassinated on 4 July 1757 by Mirān)¹, 69, 230 ; 71, 152.

——, *Birādar-i 'ilāqī* (foster-brother) of, see Mahābat 'Alī Khān.

——, nephew of, see Murād al-daulah.

——, wives of, see Dulhan Begam and Luṭf al-nisā' Begam.

SIRĀJ AL-DAULAH (A. The sun of the dominion), title of Ghulām Muḥammad Ghaus Khān, Muḥammad 'Abd al-Husayn Khān and Muḥammad Sarbaland Khān.

SIRĀJ AL-DĪN 'ALĪ KHĀN, MAULAWĪ, *Qāzī al-quzāt* of Calcutta, 69, 228, 318 ; 71, 168 ; 72, 135 ; 73, 98 ; 74, 297.

——, wife of, see Karam al-nisā' Begam.

SIRĀJ AL-DĪN MUḤAMMAD, *Abul Zafar Bahādur Shāh* II) the last Mughal Emperor of India; (*Abul Muẓaffar* and *Bahādur Shāh* were the titles of; son of Muḥammad Akbar Shāh II and Lāl Bā'ī; ascended the *masnad* of Delhi on 28 September 1837; being an excellent Persian scholar and *Urdu* poet, his pen-name was Zafar; was deposed and sent to Rangoon as prisoner; died in 1862)², 72, 290 ; 74, 93 ; Governor-General's letter dated 4 October 1837 expressing condolence (on the demise of Akbar II) and congratulating on his succession, 75, 46.

SIRĀJ AL-MAMĀLIK (A. The sun of the empire), title of Muḥammad 'Abd al-Husayn Khān.

¹ Majumdar, *op. cit.*, pp 28-31 ; Beale, *op. cit.*, p 262.

² Beale, *op. cit.*, p 64.

SIRĀJ AL-UMARĀ' (A. The sun among nobles), title of A'zam Jāh of Arcot.

SIRMUR, Hill state in Punjab, now a district in Himachal Pradesh.

— —, Chiefs of, see *Fath Prakāsh*, *Jagat Prakāsh*, *Raghubir Prakāsh* and *Shamsher Prakāsh*.

SIROHI, state in Rajasthan, now a district.

— —, Chiefs of, see *Kesri Singh*, *Sheo Singh* and *Umed Singh*.

SITAL (*SHITLĀ*) BAHŪ, wife of Bābū Dwārkā Dās of Benares, 69, 103, 331; 71, 169; 73, 167; 76, 114.

SITAL DĀS, *MAHANT*, (probably in the service of Kotah *Darbār*), 69, 136.

SITAMAU, erstwhile state in Malwa Agency, Central India, now in Madhya Pradesh.

— —, *Rāja* of, see *Rāj Singh*.

SITĀRĀMĀ RĀJ (*RĀZ*), *RĀJA*, *Rāja* of Vizianagram, 69, 125.

SITĀ RĀM RĀO, *BAHĀDUR*, *Dīwān* of Mahārāja Anand Rāo Gaikwār of Baroda, 69, 141, 252; 71, 167; 72, 76; 74, 393.

SITĀ RĀM *SHĀSTRĪ* (of Jhansi); Secretary's letter dated 28 April 1841 to 73, 207; 76, 148.

SIVAJI, *MAHĀRĀJA*, elder son of Mahārāja Sārābhojī; last *Rāja* of Tanjore (1832-55)¹, 72, 83; 74, 381.

SOBHĀ SINGH, *SARDĀR*, (son of Jodh Singh; succeeded to the chiefship of Kalsia in 1817; ruled till 1858.)², 75, 12, 44.

SONDA, (North Kanara),

— —, Chief of, see *Sādā Sheo*.

SONE SĀH (*PANWĀR*), *KUNWAR*, (founded Chhatarpur state in 1785; died 1816), 69, 111, 249; 71, 171; 75, 55.

SON KUNWAR, *RĀNĪ*, wife of Mahip Nārāyan Singh of Benares, William Blunt's letter dated 6 May 1835 in reply to, 75, 63, 64.

SOPON CHANBU, *Markāb* of Jāsā Lāmā of Tibet, 69, 81, 220; 71, 169, 74, 221

SPEKE, PETER, *Mukarram al-daulah*, *Bahādur*, *Asad Jang*, (Member of the Supreme Council from 17 September 1789 to 2 October 1801; on his death on 30 November 1811, was Acting President of the Board of Trade and President of the Marine Board)³, 69, 191, 198; Acting Governor-General in 1792 and 1797; 74, 32, 33.

SPENCER, (JOHN), Governor of Bengal (from 3 December 1764 to May 1765)⁴, 74, 32.

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, xxiii, p 229.

² Aitchison, *op. cit.*, Vol. 1, 1929, p 11.

³ Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 398.

⁴ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, p 18.

- SRIDHAR LACHHMAN PANDIT, *see* Laohhman Pandit.
- SRIDHAR NĀRĀYAN RĀO, *see* Nārāyan Rāo.
- SRI KĀNTĀ (RĀY)¹, *RĀJA*, *Zamīndār* of Jessore (1764-1802)², 69, 83, 222 ; 71, 168 ; 72, 131 ; 74, 302.
- SRI KISHAN ARJUNJI NĀTHJI, *Mahājan* (banker) of Surat ; had *Kothīs* (banking houses) at Benares and Calcutta, 69, 252, 332 ; 71, 268 ; 73, 163 76, 110.
- — , grandson of, *see* Muni Kishan Dube.
- — , son of, *see* Har Kishan.
- — , wife of, 73, 163 ; 74, 391.
- SRI KISHAN SINGH, *RĀJA*, *BAHĀDUR*, *Zamīndār* in the *Sarkār* of Saran and Champaran, 69, 97, 233 ; 71, 60, 275 ; 72, 173.
- SRINAGAR, town in erstwhile native state of Tehri-Garhwal.
- — , Chiefs of, *see* Pradyuman Sāh and Sudarshan Sāh.
- SRI NĀRĀYAN SINGH, *MUNSHĪ*, *Wakīl* of Raghunāth Singh of Tirhut.
- SRINĀTH BAHĀDUR (H. & P. Lord of fortune, the brave), title of Daulat Rāo Sindhia, Jankojī Rāo Sindhia and Jayājī Rāo Sindhia.
- SRINIVASACHĀRĪ, ex-*Āmil* of Tirupati, 69, 115, 245.
- SRI PADUKĀ SULTĀN, title of the *Sultāns* of Johore, Lingga, Muda, and Rhio.
- SRIPAT SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA*, after the death of Mahīpat Singh succeeded to the *Rāj* of Patna ; letter dated 12 January 1881 in reply to his letter of X-mas greetings written to, 76, 98.
- SRI RĀO GHATKE, (probably of Ujjain), father-in-law of Daulat Rāo Sindhia of Gwalior, 71, 167 ; 72, 103 ; 74, 346.
- STIRLING, ANDREW, Persian Secretary to Government and Deputy Secretary in the Political Department, 69, 216 ; Assistant to Resident at Delhi, 69, 227, 228, 250, 320 ; 335 ; 71, 92, 112, 191, 198 ; 72, 264 ; 73, 4768, 91, 114, 172, 178, 200 ; 74, 167 ; 76, 83, 110, 119 ; letter dated 31 October 1823 from, to Zulfāqār ‘Alī of Banda, 72, 237.
- STUART, CHARLES, *Roshan al-daulah*, *Madār al-mulk Bahādur*, (Member of the Supreme Council of the Government of India, assumed office on 28 February 1785 and was re-appointed on 12 September 1786 ; resigned 31 January 1793)³, 69, 191, 198.
- ŠUBADĀRS of KASHMIR, *see* ‘Aṭā Muḥammad Khān and Muḥammad ‘Azīm Khān.
- ŠUBADĀR KHĀN, *MĪR*, of Sind, 72, 305 ; 74, 71.

^{1,2} C.P.C. X, 1883, n 5.

³ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, p 32.

SUBHĀN 'ALĪ KHĀN, (one of the well-wishers and advisers of *Mu'tamad al-daulah* of Lucknow)¹, 73, 177, 178; 75, 40.

SUBHĀN QULĪ KHĀN, *MIRZĀ*, *Wakīl* of Rājā Nayn Singh of Parichhatgarh; 69, 183, 349; 71, 171; 72, 273; 73, 283, 307; 74, 102; 76, 210.

— —, son of, *see* Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān.

SUCHET SINGH, *KUNWAR*, of Kot Kangra; Secretary's letter dated 1 September 1868 to, 76, 72A, 250.

SUDARSHAN SĀH, *RĀJĀ*, Chief of Tehri-Garhwal (1815-55)²; letter dated May 1839 to, 75, 57.

SUHRĀB JANG (P. Suhrāb in battle), title of 'Alī Naqī Khān, Fayz Allah Beg Khān, Faḡl 'Alī Khān and Ghulām Sayyid Khān.

SUJĀN SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJĀ Mahendra* (*Sawā'ī*), *Bahādur*, (adopted) succeeded to the *gaddī* of Orchha on 31 May 1843; (died, 1854); 72, 231; 73 215; 76, 156.

SUKET, erstwhile Himalayan state in Punjab, now in Himachal Pradesh.

— —, Chiefs of, *see* Rudra Sain and Ugra Sain.

SUKH LĀL, *LĀLĀ*, *Sar-ba-rāh kār* (Superintendent) of the *Rājā* of Benares; 69, 102.

SUKH LĀL, *RĀY*, *Munshī* (clerk) of Mr. Cherry, 69, 69.

SUKH LĀL, SĀHŪ, (of Benares), 69, 105.

— —, son of *see* Manohar Dās.

SULAYMĀN ĀQĀ, ambassador of Baghdad, 69, 308; 73, 48; 76, 14.

SULAYMĀN HĀTIF, *SHAYKH*, captain of the ship, the *Fayz al-Karīm*, 69, 314.

SULAYMĀN JĀH (P. Solomon in splendour), title of Naṣīr al-dīn Ḥaydar Khān.

SULAYMĀN KHĀN, *MĪR*, *BAHĀDUR*, (probably of Hooghly); 69, 71, 217; 71, 15.

— —, son of, *see* Naṣr Allah Khān.

SULAYMĀN PĀSHĀ, *Pāshā* of Baghdad, 69, 72, 285.

SULAYMĀN SHĀH, *RĀJĀ*, Secretary's letter dated 13 January 1873 to, 76, 19.

SULAYMĀN SHUKOH, *see* Muḥammad Sulaymān Shukoh.

SULTĀN bin Aḥmad, *Imām* of Muscat, 74, 411.

— —, son of, *see* Sa'īd, bin Sultān.

SULTĀN-I 'ĀDIL (P. The just King), title of Muḥammad Amjad 'Alī Shāh and Naṣīr al-dīn Ḥaydar Khān.

¹ Najm al Ghani, *op. cit.*, Pt. IV, p 154.

² *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, XXIII, pp 270, 273.

- SULTĀN-I 'ĀLAM** (P. King of the world), title of Muḥammad Wājid 'Alī Shāh.
- SULTĀN 'ALĪ, MIR**, of Sind, 69, 143, 251; 71, 152; 72, 308; 74, 66.
- SULTĀN 'ĀLIYA BEGAM, NAWWĀB**, wife of Nuṣrat Jang (probably of Farrukhabad); Governor-General's letter dated 15 October 1840 to, 75, 28.
- SULTĀN HUSAYN** of Johore, 74, 417.
- SULTĀN KHĀN** of Khel Hatak, 73, 8; 74, 25.
- SULTĀN MANSŪR**,¹ King of Trengganu, 71, 237; 72, 69; 74, 405.
- SULTĀN MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, SARDĀR**, brother of Pīr Muḥammad Khān and Ra'īs of Peshwar, 72, 305, 73, 5, 7, 10; 74, 26, 71.
- SULTĀN-I ZAMĀN** (P. King of the age), title of Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh.
- SUMER NĀTH SINGH, RĀJA, Jāgūndār** of Puran Chanchi, 69, 113, 243.
- SUNDAR NĀRĀYAN, RĀJA, Zamīndār** of Kasijora (Kasigori, in Midnapore), 69, 78, 224; 71, 168; 72, 129; 74, 304.
- SUNDAR SINGH, Mudabbir al-mulk, Brijendra Mahārāja, Bahādur, (Dīwān** of Nawwāb Mubārak al-daulah of Murshidabad from 1783 to 1787; was dismissed at the instance of Lord Cornwallis)², 69, 64, 89, 91, 228, 321.
- , son of, see Kewal Kishan.
- SURAIYĀ JĀH** (P. Pleiades in glory), title of Muḥammad Amjad 'Alī Shāh.
- SŪRAJ NĀRĀYAN RĀY, Qānūngo** of Bengal (Rokanpur *pargana* in Maldah)³, 69, 85, 226, 317, 321; 71, 168; 73, 105; 76, 59.
- SŪRAJ NĀRĀYAN SINGH**, see Sūraj Nārāyan Rāy.
- SURAT**, district in Gujarat.
- , bankers of, see Harī Kishan Tewārī Dube, Munī Kishan Dube and Sri Kishan Arjunjī Nāthjī.
- , *Dīwān* of Anand Rāo Gaikwār of Baroda at, see Sītā Rām Rāo.
- , *Sūbadārs* of, see Afzal al-dīn Khān, Fath Muḥammad, Mu'īn al-dīn Khān and Naṣīr al-dīn Khān.
- ŠURAT JANG KUNWAR RĀNĀ**, Colonel, letter dated 6 December 1862 of Mahārāja of Nepal informing appointment of, as *Wakīl* in place of Gaj Rāj Thāpā, 76, 106.
- ŠURAT SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA**, (son of Mahārāja Gaj Singh; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Bikaner in 1788; died 1828)⁴, 69, 26, 137, 241; 71, 148.
- SURENDRA BIKRAM SĀH, MAHĀRĀJA-DHĪRĀJ, Bahādur, Shamsher Jang**, succeeded his father Rājendra Bīkram Sāh as ruler of Nepal on 13 May 1847; died in May 1881, 72, 198; 74, 215.

¹ C.P.C. X, no 20.

² *Ibid.*, VII, no 2, fn 4.

³ *Ibid.*, VII, no 748.

⁴ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, I, p 128.

SURGUJA, erstwhile feudatory state in Central Provinces, now in Madhya Pradesh.

— — —, *Zamīndārs* of, see Amar Singh Deo and Balbhadra Sāhi.

SURSAND¹, (former estate in Muzaffarpur, Bihar).

— — —, *Chiefs* of, see Dusht Daman Singh and Raghunandan Singh.

SWARGI DEO (H. The god of heaven), title of the *Rājās* of Assam.

SWARŪP SINGH, MAHARĀNĀ, BAHĀDUR, (adopted son of Sardār Singh succeeded to the *gaddī* of Udaipur on 15 July 1842; died on 16 November 1861), 73, 31; 74, 35.

SWARŪP SINGH, RĀJA, Farzand-i Dil-band, Rāsikh al-*istiqād*, Bahādur, (son of Karam Singh, formally installed as chief of Jind by letter of Governor-General in April 1837; died on 26 January 1864)², 72, 293; 73, 301, 318; 74, 85; 76, 229; letter dated 27 March 1837 addressed to, 75, 44.

SWINTON, GEORGE, (Persian Secretary from 22 February 1817 to 25 December 1820; Secretary in the Secret and Political Department from 26 December 1820 to 6 December 1827); temporary Member of the Supreme Council 13 March 1828), 69, 26, 270, 298, 346; 71, 190, 192, 242, 248, 73, 87, 204; 76, 41, 57, 146; addressed letter dated 26 August 1820 to Bedanand Singh condoling Dulār Singh's death, 72, 49.

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TAPAZZUL HUSAYN KHĀN Bahādur, (deputed to Calcutta as *Wakil* of *Nawwāb Wazīr* in 1788; returned to Lucknow in 1797 and was appointed *Nā'ib* to the *Nawwāb Wazīr*; died on 1 March 1801)³, 69, 173, 174; 73, 184, 198; 74, 145; 76, 129, 143.

— — —, brother of, see Karam Allah Khān.

— — —, son of, see Tajammul Husayn Khān.

TAHAUWUR JANG (P. Intrepid in war), title of Kalyān Singh, Karam Quli Khān and Muhammad Husayn Khān.

TAHIR JANG (P. Unsullied in war), title of Muhammad Husayn Khān.

TAHNIYAT 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB MĪR, Afzal al-daulah, Nizām al-mulk, Nizām al-daulah Bahādur Fath Jang, (eldest son of Farkhunda 'Alī Khān); succeeded as Nizām of Hyderabad on 19 May 1857; (died 26 February 1869); 72, 98; 74, 355.

TAHSIN 'ALĪ KHĀN, BAHĀDUR, (*Khawāja-Sarā* or eunuch of *Asaf al-daulah* of Lucknow; died August 1813)⁴, 69, 64, 171, 272, 346; 71, 204, 238.

— — —, grandson of, see Kedār Nāth, Rōy.

¹ Ghose, *op. cit.*, pt. II, p 579; *Post and Telegraph Guide*, II, 1954.

² Lepel H. Griffin, *op. cit.*, pp 380, 409.

³ *C.P.C.* VIII, no 304, fn 3; *For. Deptt. Original Persian Letter Received of 1801*, no 90.

⁴ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 269.

- TĀ'Ī BĀ'Ī**, grand-daughter (daughter's daughter) of Govind Rāo *Nānha*, of Jalaun; Mr. Thomason's letter dated 18 September 1841 to, 75, 32; Secretary's letter dated 2 February 1843 to, 76, 154.
- TAIYIBA BEGAM**, wife of *Sharaf Ali Khān* of Lucknow, 69, 170, 275; 71, 130, 72, 241; 74, 167.
- TĀJ AL-DĪN HUSAYN KHĀN** of Kanpur; Secretary's letter dated 19 November 1840 to, 73, 205; 76, 147; Thomas Herbert Maddock's letter dated 30 November 1840 to, 73, 177; 76, 123.
- TAJAMMUL HUSAYN KHAN**, (son of Tafazzul Husayn *Khān* of Lucknow, 69, 62, 173, 272, 345; 71, 215, 239; 73, 126; 76, 123.
- TAJAMMUL HUSAYN KHĀN**, (*Nawwāb Naṣir al-daulah, Mu'azzam al-mulk Bahādur, Zafar Jang, Sipah Sardār, Zafar Iqtidār*)², son of *Khādim Husayn Khān* and Mumtāz Mahāl succeeded as *Nawwāb* of Farrukhabad on 9 July 1823, 71, 278; 72, 254; 73, 235; 74, 145; 76, 170; letter dated 21 July 1845 to, 75, 27; letter dated 6 March 1845 from Mr. Thomason to, 75, 58.
- TĀJDĀR BAHŪ SĀHIBA**, relation of the king of Lucknow; in 1859 sent greetings to the Governor-General on his visit to Lucknow; in 1861 Governor-General addressed a letter in reply to the X-mas greetings of, 76, 142.
- TĀJ MAHAL BEGUM**, (wife of *Shāh 'Ālam II* and mother of *Jahāndār Shāh*) resided at Benares, 69, 186, 281, 350; 71, 33, 80, 148, 240; 72, 288; 73, 290; 74, 96; 76, 218.
- TAKHT SINGH**, (*Rāj Rājeshwar Mahārāja-Dhīrāj, Bahādur, Rāja* of Ahmad nagar; Jodhpur State Court officials and nobles elected him as successor of *Rāja Mān Singh*; ascended the *gaddī* of Jodhpur in September 1844)³, died 12 February 1873, 73, 28, 261; 74, 8.
- TĀLPUR**, name of a Baluch tribe and family title of the *Mīrs* of Sind, 69, 19; 74, 28, 65.
- TAMĪZ AL-DĪN 'ALĪ KHĀN**, *Sayyid, Roshan al-daulah, Najm al-mulk, Bahādur, Naṣir Jang*, of Murshidabad, died 9 September 1840, 73, 121; 76, 73; 74.
- , son of, see Ja'far 'Alī (*Khān*).
- TANDA**, ancient capital in Malda District.
- , *Rāja* of, see Udit Singh.
- TANJORE**, *ta'alluqa* and sub-division in Tanjore District.
- , Chiefs of see Amar Singh, Sārābhōjī and Sivajī.
- , Princess of, see Vijaya Mohanna Moktamba Bā'ī.
- TĀO KUANG** Emperor of China, (son of Chia Ch'ing; ruled 1820-50)⁴, 71, 243; 72, 74.

¹ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 26.

² *Ibid.*, p 90.

³ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, pp 2 18-19.

⁴ Latourette *op. cit.*, p 327.

TAPONIDHĪ BRAHMACHĀRĪ of Benares, 69, 67, 155, 235, 310, 331 ; 71, 238 ; 72, 32 ; 73, 161 ; 74, 455 ; 76, 108.

TAQĪ 'ALĪ KHĀN, *Qāzī* of Benares, 73, 162 ; 76, 109.

TĀRĀ BĀ'Ī of Gwalior, wife of Jankojī Rāo Sindhia ; adopted Jayājī Rāo Sindhia ; 72, 104 ; 74, 341, 345 ; Mr. Thomason's letter dated 24 February 1844 to, 75, 66.

TARAI, (a region in Bihar).

—, *Rājās* of, see Har Datt Kumār Sain, Kīrtī Bam, Nar Singh Bam and Tej Pratāp Sain.

TASGAON, (town in Satara District, with mansion of the Patwardhan family)¹.

—, nobility of the Patwardhan family of, see Govind Rāo Mahādeo Patwardhan, Keshav Rāo, Keshav Rāo (Trimbak) Patwardhan, Mādho Rāo Dāuji, Paras Rām Bhāo, Rām Chandra Pandit Appā and Trimbak Rāo.

TASHĪ LĀMĀ, see Teshū Lāmā.

TAT NĀRĀYAN NĀZIR DEO, son of Birendra Nārāyan *Nāzīr Deo* (of Cooch-Bihar ; died 23 November 1824), 69, 218, 71, 186, 237 ; 72, 184 ; 74, 232.

TEHRI, old name of Orchha.

TEJ CHANDRA, MAHĀRĀJA-DHĪRĀJ, BAHĀDUR, (son of Tilok Chandra Rāy ; succeeded to the estates of Burdwan in 1771 ; died in 1832)², 69, 78, 224, 319 ; 71, 237, 72, 124 ; 73, 88 ; 74, 313 ; 76, 42.

—, mother of (Bishnu Kumārī)³, 69, 78.

TEJ PRATĀP SAIN, son of Har Datt Kumār Sain, the nephew of Kīrtī Bam of Tarai ; *Muqarrarūdār*⁴ (holder of a fixed tenure in perpetuity) of Ram Gaya Jamhuri and holder of half of the *Tappa* of Chigwan⁵ in the Tarai ; *Sarkār* Champaran, District, Saran, 69, 83 ; 71, 16, 238 ; 72, 197 ; 73, 157 ; 74, 216 ; 76, 106.

TEJ RĀY, *Muh̄fiz-i-daftar* (Keeper of records) in Saugor, 73, 209 ; 76, 152.

TEJ SINGH, MAHĀRĀJA Mahendra, Bahādur, (son of Mahārāja Vikramājīt of Orchha ; succeeded his father on his death in 1834 ; died on 30 March 1842)⁶, 72, 231 ; 73, 215 ; 74, 175 ; 76, 156 ; letter dated 9 December 1835 addressed to, 75, 60.

TEJ SINGH, SARDĀR, BAHĀDUR, (probably of Lahore) ; Sir Frederick Currie's letter dated 7 April 1847 addressed to, 74, 78.

TEJWANT, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR, (title given by the Nizām to Bhārā Ma' on 27 June 1789)⁷, 69, 151 ; 71, 237.

¹ Chaudhury. *op. cit.*, p. 276.

² Ghose, *op. cit.*, Pt. II, pp 7-8.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

⁴ Platts, *op. cit.*, p 1055.

⁵ *C.P.C.* X, no. 1078.

⁶ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 35.

⁷ *The Chronology of Modern Hyderabad* (Hyderabad, 1954), p 83.

- TEKARI**, former estate and town in Gaya District.
- , banker of, *see* Baij Nāth.
- , Chiefs of, *see* Hit Nārāyan Singh and Mitrajit Singh.
- , *Mahārānī* of, *see* Rāj Roop Kunwar.
- , prince of, *see* Khān Bahādur Khān, *Mirzā*.
- TESHŪ LĀMĀ**, (chief Buddhist priest of Mongolia and spiritual guide of the Emperor of China; real name Lobzang-Paldan-Yeshes *alias* Teshū Lāmā; was the 60th Panchen Lāmā)¹; Head Priest of Tibet, 69, 81, 82, 221; 71, 169, 223, 238, 256; son of Jiyab, 72, 193, 194; 74, 219.
- , brother of, *see* (Shamarapā Lāmā).
- , *Nā'ib* of, *see* Chanchu cusho.
- , Personal Assistant of, *see* Jahān Rāo Keshav.
- THĀKURĀNĪ BAHŪ**, (probably of Bareilly); Mr. Scott's letter dated 3 June 1837 in reply to, 75, 40.
- THĀKUR PRASĀD DUBE** of Lucknow, 73, 177; 76, 123.
- THANA PACHET**, *see* Panchet.
- THANA BHAWAN**, (town in Muzaffarnagar District, Uttar Pradesh).
- , *Qāzī* of, *see* Muḥammad Najābat 'Alī Khān.
- THANESAR**, town in Karnal District, Punjab, now in Haryana.
- , *Sardārs* of, *see* Bhangā Singh and Mahtāb Singh.
- , *Rānīs* of, *see* Chānd Kunwar and Ratan Kunwar.
- THARRAWADDY**, (King of Burma 1837-46)², 69, 48, 284; 71, 267; 72, 54, 74; 425.
- THOMASON, JAMES**, (1804-1853), (Secretary to Government, 1830-32 : — Secretary to the Agra Government, 1837-41, Member of the Board of Revenue, 1841; Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, 1842-43; Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces, December 1843 to September 1853; died at Bareilly on 29 September 1853)³, letter in reply dated 15 July 1843 to Rāj Rānā Madan Singh, 73, 250; 76, 181; letter in reply dated 28 December 1840 to 'Atā Muḥammad Khān, 75, 3; letter in reply dated 7 September 1841 to the *Rānī* of Kharak Chand of Bilaspur, 75, 11; letter in reply dated 3 April 1840 to Fīrūz Jang, 75, 28; letter in reply dated 1 September 1841 to Tā'ī Bā'ī; 75, 32; letter in reply dated 17 February 1845 to Mahārāja Dilip Singh, 75, 42; letter in reply dated 31 October 1845 to 'Abd al-Raḥmān Khān, 75, 50; letter in reply dated 29 April 1840 to Rāj Rānā Madan Singh by order of, 75, 56; letter in reply dated 6 March 1845 to Tajammul Husayn Khān, 75, 58; letter in reply dated 13 February 1844 to Sa'īd al-nisā' Begam, 75, 62; letter dated 14 March 1844 regarding dismissal of (?), 75, 64; letter in reply dated 24 February 1844 to Tārā Bā'ī, 75, 66.

¹ C.P.C. X, 497; a.n. 3.

² Imperial Gazetteer of India, IX, p 125.

³ Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 423.

THORNTON, (Probably **EDWARD PARRY**) (1811-93); (came to India, 1830 to the N.W.P.; transferred to the Punjab, 1849)¹; letter in reply dated 3 February 1844 to Rānī Mahtāb Kunwar of Kaithal, 75, 10; letter in reply dated 31 October 1845 to 'Abd al-Rahmān **Khān**, 75, 19; letter in reply dated 1844 to 'Abd al-Qādir **Khān**, 75, 29; letter dated 9 November 1844 to Nawāzish **Khān**, 75, 34; letter dated 16 May 1844 to Munshī Darshan Lāl, letter in reply dated 13 February 1844 to Sa'id al-nisā' Begam, 75, 35; letter in reply dated 17 April 1845 to Khwāja Ghulām Ghaug, 75, 36; letter in reply dated 15 November 1845 to Muzaffar Husayn **Khān**, 75, 40.

THUNG THANG CHAN CHUN², *Wazir* and Commander of the Emperor of China; 72, 73.

THU-TUB NAMGYEL, MAHĀRĀJA, ruler of Sikkim; (born in 1851 and came to the throne in 1875)³, 74, 233.

TIBET or **THIBET** or **BHUTANT**, a high stretch of upland plain in SC Asia.

——, brother of the Teshū Lāmā of, see **Shamarpā Lāmā**.

——, Deputy priest in, see **Chanchū Cusho**.

——, eminent person of, see **Jāsā Lāmā**.

——, father of the Teshū Lāmā of, see **Jiyab**.

——, head of the Buddhist hierarchy, see **Dalā'i Lāmā**, the.

——, Head Priest of, see **Teshū Lāmā**.

——, *Markāb* of Jāsā Lāmā of, see **Sopen Chanbu**.

——, *Peshkār* of Teshū Lāmā of, see **Jahān Rāo Keshav**.

——, *Rāja* of, see **Deriyā** (sic) **Lāmā**.

TIBET-I KHURD, see **Ladakh**.

TIJARA, ancient town in former Alwar state.

TIKAIT RĀY, MAHĀRĀJA, BAĤĀDUR, (was appointed *nā'ib* of Āṣaf al-daulah on the death of Haydar Beg **Khān** in June 1792; due to his philanthropic deeds was known as Rāja Karan; being slow in meeting Āṣaf al-daulah's demands for money he fell from his favour and was dismissed in 1796)⁴; (Āṣaf al-daulah conferred the title of *Mahārāja-Dhīrāj Narendra Rāja, Bahādur* on)⁵, 69, 179, 347; 71, 205; 72, 244; 73, 198; 74, 159; 76, 143; *Nā'ib* of Hasan Rizā' **Khān**, 71, 239.

——, grandson of, see **Bhawānī Dīn**.

——, son of, see **Nawal Kishor**.

TIKAMGARH, (formerly Tehri) capital of the erstwhile princely state of Orchha; 69, 335.

¹ Buckland *op. cit.*, pp 423-24.

² C.P.C. X, no. 848.

³ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, p 204.

⁴ P. Bāsū, *op. cit.*, pp 17-20.

⁵ *Najm al Ghani*, *op. cit.*, III, p 295.

- TIKAM SINGH, RĀJA, BAHĀDUK**, son of Bhagwant Singh of Mursan (U.P.); (succeeded in 1823 on the death of his father; was loyal in the Mutiny, and was created C.S.I.)¹, 72, 272; 73, 283; 74, 117; 76, 210.
- TIKRI**, (was probably an estate in District Meerut); Fayz Dīn Khān Mandal ^{peas} Lord Lake and got 12½ villages and, in *jāgīr*, 69, 17; 72, 4; 74, 495.
- TILAKDHARĪ SINGH**, son of Abdhut Singh, (held estate in Champaran and formed the Sheohar *Kāj* probably in 1791)², 69, 327; 73, 141; 76, 91.
- TIMŪR SHĀH DURRĀNĪ** (or SADOZĀ'Ī), (eldest son of Aḥmad Shāh Abdālī; succeeded his father to the throne of Kabul and Kandahar in 1772 A.D.; died 17 May 1793)³, 69, 189; 291; 71, 188, 240; 73, 316; 74, 49.
- , Minister of, see 'Abd al-Latīf Khān Jāmī.
- , *Muṣāhib* (companion) of, see Fayz Allah, *Qāzī*.
- , *Mutawassil* (confidant) of, see Nūr Muḥammad Khān.
- TIMŪR SHĀH, MIRZĀ**, son of Shāh Shujā' al-Mulk, ex-King of Kabul, Governor-General's letter dated 21 October 1839 to, 74, 50.
- TINNEVELLY**, *ta'alluqa* and sub-division in Tinnevelly District.
- , *Āmil* (Collector of revenue) of, see Tiramlap Mudlī.
- TIPPERA**, (or HILL TIPPERA OR TRIPURA), also called Roshanabad.
- , Chiefs of, see Durgā Mānikya, Kāshī Chandra, Krishnā Kishor Mānikya Rāj Dhar and Rām Gangā Mānikya.
- , *Dīwān* (Minister) of the chief of, see Govardhan Mitra.
- , *Wakīl* of the chief of, see Rām Dhan Bandujā.
- TĪPŪ SULTĀN**, (son of Haydar 'Alī Khān of Mysore; succeeded his father in December 1782 as ruler of Mysore and he was killed on 4 May 1799⁴; 69, 148; 74, 300.
- , sons of, see 'Abd al-Khāliq, Fath Haydar, Muḥy al-dīn and Mu'izz al-dīn.
- TIRAMLAP MUDLĪ** (sic), dismissed *Āmil* of Tinnevelly, 69, 115, 245.
- TIRHUT**, former district of Bengal; now divided into Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in Bihar.
- , Nobles of, see Ja'far Shāh and Muḥammad Walī Khān.
- , *Wakīl* of, see Sī Nārāyan Singh.
- , *Zamīndārs* of, see Chhatar Singh, Mādho Singh, Maheshwar Singh and Rudra Singh.

¹ Imperial Gazetteer of India, XVIII, p 44.

² O'Malley, *op. cit.*, p 152.

³ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 269.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p 273.

TIROHA, (in Bundelkhand)¹.

—, *Jāgīrdārs* of, see Amrit Rāo and Vināyak Rāo.

TIRUPATI, formerly a town in North Arcot District, Madras, now in Andhra Pradesh.

—, ex-*Āmil* of, see Srinivasachari.

TONK, erstwhile Indian state in Rajputana and Central India.

—, Chiefs of, see Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Amīr Khān, Muḥammad Ibrāhīm Khān and Muḥammad Wazīr Khān.

—, eminent person of see Ashraf Beg Khān.

—, Intercessor of the *Nawwāb* of, see Niranjan Lāl, *Rāy*.

TORRENS, HENRY (WHITELOCK), (1806-52), (arrived in India in November 1828; in 1835 joined the Secretariat; accompanied Lord Auckland in N.W.P. in October 1837, as Deputy Secretary under Sir William Macnaghten; in December 1846 was appointed Agent to the Governor-General at Murshidabad; died on 16 August 1852)²; Acting Secretary, addressed letter in reply dated 18 May 1840 to Najīb al-nisā' Begam, 72, 165; letter in reply dated 30 September 1840 to Āghā Karbalā'ī Muḥammad Khān, 73, 92; 76, 45; letter in reply dated 3 August 1840 to Ghulām 'Alī, 73, 99; 76, 53; *Parwāna* dated 7 September 1840 to Bhawānī Kishor Achārjī; 73, 129; letter dated 19 August 1840 to 'Āshiq 'Alī Khān, 73, 178; letter dated 7 October 1840 to Sardār 'Aṭar Singh, 73, 303; letter dated 15 November 1839 to Sardār Lahnā Singh, 75, 7.

TRAVANCORE, erstwhile Princely state in South India.

—, Chiefs of, see Bālā Rāmā Varmā, Martanda Varmā (II), Rāmā Varmā I, and Rāmā Varmā II.

—, *Dīwāns* of, see Kesava Dās and Padmanābha Dās.

—, *Rānīs* of, see (Gaurī) Lakshmi Bā'ī and Parvathī Bā'ī.

TRENGGANU, (large but sparsely populated state on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula forming one of the states in the Federation of Malaya)³.

—, *Sultān* of, see Sultān Mansūr.

TREVELYAN, (SIR CHARLES EDWARD, Baronet-1807-36), (came to India and joined E. I. Coy's civil service in 1826; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1836-48; Governor of Madras from March 1859 to June 1860; Finance Member of the Supreme Council from January 1863 to 1865; died 19 June 1886)⁴; letter dated 13 April 1836(?) to Mahārāja Muḥkam Singh by order of, 73, 20; addressed letter in reply dated 31 August 1835, 73, 252; 76, 182.

TRIMAL RĀO, see Trimbak Rāo.

¹ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 58.

² Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 426.

³ Collocott, *op. cit.*, p 683.

Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 428.

TRIMBAK RĀO, (newswriter and officer in the service of the *Peshwā*)¹, 71, 57; 72, 106; 74, 338.

— — —, son of, see *Keshav Rāo* (Trimbak) Patwardhan.

TRIPURA, see Tippera.

TUANKU HOOSSEIN (HUSAYN), son of *Sultān Maḥomed* (Muḥammad) *Shāh*², *Sultān* of Johore (installed as *Sultān* in 1819)³, 72, 61.

TUANKU LONG, see *Husayn, Sultān* of Johore.

TUFAYL 'ALĪ KHĀN, MĪR, alias **MĪR MUNNŪ**, (probably of Murshidabad) letter dated July 1819 to, 73, 112; 76, 66.

TUKOJĪ RĀO HOLKAR, *Rāo, Bahādur*, (nephew of *Malhār Rāo Holkar I*; was elected and placed on the *masnad* of Indore by *Ahliya Bā'ī* in 1767; died on 15 August 1797, leaving two legitimate sons, *Kāshī Rāo* and *Malhār Rāo*)⁴, 73, 70.

— — —, son and successor of, see *Kāshī Rāo Holkar*.

TUKOJĪ RĀO HOLKAR (II), *Mahārāja-(Dhīrāj), Bahādur*, succeeded (by adoption) *Khānde Rāo Holkar* on his death on 17 February 1844; (second son of *Bhāo Holkar*; in 1857 though the Indore army mutinied, the *Mahārāja* remained loyal; received the rank of K. C. S. I.; died in 1886⁵; congratulatory letter dated November 1844 to, 72, 99; letter dated April 1876 to, 76, 32.

TULSIPUR, (was probably an estate in Munghar, Tarsiganj, Gonda)⁶.

— — —, *Zamīndār* of, see *Dān Bahādur Singh*.

TURKĪ, SAYYID, son of *Sa'īd bin Sultān bin Sultān Asad Allah* of Muscat, letter dated 23 February 1872 to, 74, 412-

U

UDAIPUR, (also called Mewar, an ancient and erstwhile state in Rajputana, after 1947 a district of Rajasthan).

— — —, *Mahārānās* of, see *Bhīm Singh, II. Fath Singh, Jawān Singh, Sajjan Singh Sardār Singh, Shambhū Singh* and *Swarūp Singh*.

— — —, *Mukhtār-i Kār* of, see *Bhīm Singh, Rāwat*.

— — —, *Gosā'in* (spiritual adviser) of the chief of, see *Damodar Gosā'in*.

UDAI RĀJ, CHAUDHARĪ, *Zamīndār* of Bishangarh, etc. in Etawah, 69, 133, 239, 340; 71, 169, 278; 72, 248; 73, 233; 74, 153.

¹ C.P.C. X, no. 532.; *Ibid.*, VII, nos. 112, 115.

^{2,3} *Narrative of the Political Relations of the Government of India with Native States* (1861), pp 930-31.

⁴ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 270.

⁵ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, pp 194-95.

⁶ *Post and Telegraph Directory*, Pt. II, p 711.

UDAI SINGH, *Bhā'i*, son of *Sāhib Kunwar*, (succeeded *Bhā'i*, *Lāl Singh* to the chiefship of *Kaithal* in 1819; was paralytic; died on 15 March 1843; *Kaithal* escheated to the British)¹, 72, 293; 74, 85; 75, 11.

—, wife of, *see Mahtāb Kunwar*.

UDAI SINGH, *MAHĀRĀWAL, BAHĀDUR*, Chief of *Dungarpur*, (son of *Dalpat Singh*; succeeded to the chiefship of *Dungarpur* on 28 September 1846; died 1898)²; 74, 21.

UDAI SINGH, *MAHĀRĀWAT*, son of *Dalpat Singh*; ascended the *gaddi* of *Partabgarh* on 22 June 1864 (died 1890)³, 74, 20.

UDIT NĀRĀYAN SINGH, *RĀJA, BAHĀDUR*, son of *Mahip Nārāyan Singh*; (maternal grandson of *Balwant Singh, Rāja* of *Benares*; succeeded to the chiefship of *Benares* on the death of his father on 12 September 1795; died in 1836)⁴, 69, 64, 108, 334; 71, 276; 72, 211; 73, 176; 74, 201; 453; 76, 122.

—, son and successor of, *see Ishwari Prasād Nārāyan Singh*.

—, wife of, *see Nand Kunwar, Rānī*.

UDIT PRAKĀSH SINGH, *RĀJA, BAHĀDUR*, *Rāja* of *Buxar*; *Thomas Herbert Maddock's* letter dated 3 January 1841 in reply to letter of greetings from 73, 151, 170; 75, 36, 64; 76, 100, 117.

UDIT SINGH, *RĀJA LĀL*, (of *Tanda, Malda, W. Bengal*)⁵, 69, 317.

UDNY, (GEORGE), (Member of the Supreme Council, 2 October 1801-13 October 1805; Vice-President of the Council and Deputy Governor of *Fort William*, 14 October 1805—4 August 1809)⁶.

UDWANT SINGH, *RĀJA, BAHĀDUR*, son of *Rāja Bahādur Singh*, (of the *Nashipur Rājbari* Family of *Murshidabad*; in 1812 he was authorised to assume the title of *Rāja*; had immense wealth and large commercial dealings; for some time was the *Dīwān* of *Nawwāb 'Āli Jāh*; in September 1822, set out on pilgrimage and fell ill)⁷; was the nephew of *Devī Singh*, 69, 91, 228, 320; 71, 6, 272; 72, 147; 73, 107; 74, 282; 76, 62.

UDWANT SINGH, *RĀJA, Zamīndār* of *Singrowli* (sic); (was a powerful and wealthy *zamīndār*)⁸, 69, 154, 258; 71, 274; 72, 168; 74, 252.

UDWAT CHAND, *MAHĀRĀJA*, (or *Udwant Chand* or *Udot Chand*; eldest son of *Rāja Swarūp Chand* of the *Jagat Seth* family of *Murshidabad*; the title of *Mahārāja* was conferred by *Shāh 'Ālam II* in 1766)⁹, 69, 91, 229; 71, 59; 250, 273; 72, 149, 150; 73, 108, 109, 135; 74, 278, 279; 76, 62.

—, son of, *see Kīrat Chand, Mahārāja*.

—, *Wakīl* of, *see Prān Chand*.

—, wife of, 69, 91, 321, 322; 71, 273; 72, 150; 74, 278; 76, 64.

¹ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 132.

² Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 129; *Memoranda on Native States in India* 1907, (Calcutta, 1908), pp 74-75.

³ *Ibid.*, p 410.

⁴ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 12.

⁵ C.P.C. X, no. 735.

⁶ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, pp 20, 32.

Majumdar, op. cit., pp 147-48, 152.

⁷ *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 135, p 157.

⁸ C.P.C. VIII, p 6, fn 4; Ghose, *op. cit.*, part II, p 346.

UGRA SAIN, *RĀJA*, (son of Bikram Sain), Chief of Suket; (took the Sikh side in 1839; was regarded highly honourable by the Lahore Government, but in 1846 turned against the Sikhs and joined with the Rāja of Mandi; was awarded sovereignty by the British; died in May 1875)¹, 74, 90; letter dated 1846 addressed to, 76, 227.

UGRA SINGH, *RĀJA*, (son of Rāja Rām Saran Singh; brother and successor of Bijay Singh; was appointed ruler of Nalagarh in 1860; died December 1876)²; Governor-General's letter dated May 1875 to, 76, 226.

UJJAIN (district under former Gwalior state, Central India; now a district in Madhya Pradesh)³, see Gwalior.

'UMDAH BEGAM, wife of Nawwāb Dil Dilēr Khān of Farrukhabad, 69, 168, 267, 341; 73, 235; 75, 28; 76, 170.

'UMDAH BEGAM, wife of Nawwāb Aḥmad Yār Khān of Rampur; letter dated 28 December 1816 to, 69, 165, 168; 71, 109; 72, 259; 74, 137.

'UMDAH RĀJA, nephew of Mahārāja Kalyān Singh of Patna, 69, 338; letter dated 16 July 1824 addressed to, 76, 98.

'UMDAH-I RĀJAHĀ (Chosen among the kings), title of Yacham Nayar.

'UMDAH-I RĀJAHĀ-I RĀJA DĀMARLA KUMĀR (Chosen among the kings and the princes), title of Venkata Nair.

'UMDAT AL-ARĀKĪN FARZAND-I 'AZĪZA, (A. & P. The chosen from among the nobles, the beloved daughter), title of Zeb al-nisā' Begam of Sardhana.

'UMDAT AL-DAULAH (A. Pillar of the State), title of Muḥammad Rizā' Khān.

'UMDAT AL-MULK' (A. Pillar of the empire), title of Anwār al-dīn Khān Naṣir al-dīn Ḥaydar Khān, Nūr al-dīn Khān and Vitthal Rāo Vinchurkar.

'UMDAT AL-NISĀ' BAHŪ BEGAM, widow of Nawwāb Sirāj al-daulah of Murshidabad, 69, 94.

'UMDAT AL-UMARĀ' (A. Chosen from among the nobles), title of Anwār al-dīn Khān, Daulat Rāo Sindhia, Fazl 'Alī Khān, Ghulām Muḥammad Ghauṣ Khān, Jankojī Rāo Sindhia, Jayājī Rāo Sindhia, Muḥammad Ḥusayn 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Khān, Sayyid, and Muḥammad Munawwar Khān.

'UMDAT AL-UMARĀ', (eldest son of Muḥammad 'Alī Khān of Arcot; succeeded his father in October 1795, and died on 15 July 1801)⁴, 76, 26.

UMED SINGH, grandson of Rāja Nāgar Mal, *Jāgirdār* in Delhi, 69, 16.

¹ Griffin and Massy, *op. cit.*, II, pp 551-52.

² *Ibid.*, pp 537-39.

³ *Imperial Gazetteer*, XXIV, pp 112-15.

⁴ *C.P.C.* X, p 118, n 1.

- UMED SINGH, *MAHĀRĀJA KUNWAR*, (*Mahārāwal*, successor of Bijay Singh to the *gaddī* of Banswara in 1816; died in 1819)¹, 69, 144, 253; 71, 224, 279.
- UMED SINGH (I), *MAHĀRĀO, BAHĀDUR*, (succeeded to the *gaddī* of Kotah in 1771; supplied men and material to Col. Monson against Holkar; first Rajput chief to conclude a treaty in 1817 with the British; died in November 1819)², 69, 137, 241, 338; 71, 65.
- —, son of, see Kishor Singh (II).
- UMED SINGH, *MUNSHI*, visited Bahawalpur, Mr. Hamilton's letter dated 18 December 1843 to, 75, 37.
- UMED SINGH, *RĀO, BAHĀDUR*, (son of Sheo Singh; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Sirohi in 1862)³; according to the entry in the register dated 12 January 1863; (died in September 1875)⁴, 74, 22.
- —, successor of, see Kesri Singh.
- UMRĀO BEGAM, wife of Nawwāb Dilēr Himmat Khān *Muzaffar Jang* of Farrukhabad, 69, 168, 267, 342; 71, 12, 170, 205.
- —, daughters of, 72, 250; 74, 151.
- UMRĀO SINGH, *LĀLĀ, Madār al-mahām* (Prime Minister) of Rāja Ranjit Singh of Samthar, 69, 296; 73, 213; 76, 155.
- UNTARI (sic), (probably in Chota Nagpur, Bengal), (now in Bihar).
- —, *Jāgirdār* of, see Bhawānī Singh, *Bhāiyā*.
- ‘UṢMĀN, Governor of the Port of Mocha, 74, 429; 76, 13.
- —, son of, see Hasan, *Sultān*.
- ‘UṢMĀN SHĀH, Prince, of the royal family of Afghanistan, 73, 314; 76, 242.
- —, son of, see Sher Dil Khān.
- UTARI, see Untari.
- UTTAM CHAND, *RĀJA*, son of Rāja Dal Chand, (probably of Benares), 69, 104.
- —, son of, see Gopī Chand, *Rāja*.

V

- VANCHI DHARAMA DYUMĀNĪ*, title of Parvathī Bā'ī.
- VANCHI PĀLĀ*, title of Martand Varmā II and Rāmā Varmā.
- VANGI A'ZAM* (sic), title of the King of Ava, 69, 308; 73, 45; 76, 12.
- VANSITTART, H., Governor of Bengal (27 July 1760 to November 1764)⁵, 74, 32.
- VARANASI, see Benares.

¹ *Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana*, p 34.

² *Ibid.*, p 48.

^{3,4} *Ibid.*, pp 56—57.

⁵ *List of the Heads of Administrations in India*, p 18.

- VĀSŪDEO PANDIT, uncle of Paras Rām Bhāo, was 'Āmil of Balapur (Akola, Berar), 69, 128.
- VELUGOTĪ KUMĀRĀ (?), title of Yachamā Naidu.
- VENGOL (sic), Zamīndār of, see Rām Chandra Rāj.
- VENKATAGIRI, former zamīndārī town in Nellore District.
- , Zamīndār of, see Yachamā Naidu.
- VENKATA NAIR, KUMĀR, 'Umdah-i Rājahā-i Rāja, Dāmarla, Bahādur, Rāja of Kalahasti, 69, 116, 246 ; 71, 9, ; 72, 81; 73, 60; 76, 25.
- VENKATA RĀMRĀJ, BAHĀDUR, Zamīndār of Chittumal (sic), Cuddapah ; 69, 114, 244.
- VENKATA RĀO, dismissed 'Āmil of Wandiwash, 69, 115, 245.
- VERELST, H., Governor of Bengal, (29 January 1767-December 1769)¹, 74, 32.
- VIJAYA MOHANNĀ MOKTAMBĀ BĀ'Ī, Ammānī Rīje Šāhiba, Princess of Tanjore; in June 1878 was awarded the medal of *Tāj-i-Hind* at a ceremony for conferment of medals held at Simla ; (the Imperial Order of the Crown of India was conferred on, for good services to the British Government)², 74, 381.
- VIJAYANAGAR, see Vizianagram.
- VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA RĀYA TONDAIMĀN, RĀJA, BAHĀDUR Rāja of Pudukkottai (1807-25)³ 69, 116, 119, 246; 71, 10, 72, 81; 74, 382.
- VIJAYARĀMĀ GAJAPATHĪ RĀJ (RĀZ), MAHĀRĀJA Mirzā Sir, Manney Sultān Bahādur, Rāja of Vizianagram (1845); got the title of the Knight Commander; (probably died in 1878)⁴, 74, 378; was addressed as *Mahārāja* of Vizianagram in accordance with the proposal of 28 June 1865, 74, 378; 76, 25.
- VIJAYARĀMĀ RĀJ (RĀZ) (II), Mirzā Rāja Manney Sultān, Bahādur, Rāja of Vizianagram (1758-94)⁵, 69, 125; 71, 14; 74, 382.
- , son of, see Nārāyan Gajapathī Rāj.
- VIKRAMĀJĪT, MAHĀRĀJA, Mahendra, Bahādur, Chief of Orchha (1776-1817)⁶; (transferred capital to Tikamgarh)⁷, 69, 112, 249; 335; 71, 204, 259, 72, 231; 73, 215; 74, 175; 76, 156.
- , son of, see Dharam Pāl.
- VINĀYAK RĀO, Madār al-mahāmm (Minister) of Rukmā Bā'ī of Saugor (Rs. 47,000 was granted as pension to)⁸, 74, 62.
- VINĀYAK RĀO, RĀO, see Bināyak Rāo.

¹ List of the Heads of Administrations in India, p 18.

² Ghose, *op. cit.*, pt II, p 566, the name given in the book is Vijya Meheml Mukta Boyl Amonani.

³ *Imperial Gazetteer*, XX, p 233.

⁴ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 574; *Imperial Gazetteer* XXIV, p 341.

⁵ *Imperial Gazetteer* XXIV, pp 340-44.

⁶ *Ibid.*, XIX, p 244.

⁷ *Ibid.*, XXIII, p 359.

⁸ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 98-99.

VĪRA KERĀLĀ VARMĀ, *RĀJA*, of Cochin; Governor-General's letter dated 17 October 1818 to, 71, 9; 72, 72; 74, 399.

VĪRA RĀJENDRA WODEYAR, son and successor of Linga Rājendra Wodeyar; (succeeded to the *gaddī* of Coorg on the death of his father on 7 December 1821¹; Coorg was annexed by the British in 1834)², 69, 113, 244; 71, 10, 201; 72, 87; 74, 374.

VĪRA RĀJA, *see* Vīra Rājendra Wodeyar.

VĪRA THARAL, *see* Vīra Kerāla Varmā.

VĪRA VARMĀ, *Rāja* of Kuram branad; 69, 113, 244.

VIRIYA LĀMĀ (?), chief of Tibet, 72, 191.

VISH(VA) NĀTH UPADHYAYA, brother of Dīnā Nāth Upadhyaya, *wakīl* of the *Rāja* of Nepal, 69, 82.

VISHVA (BISH) NĀTH SINGH (DEO), *MAHĀRĀJA BAHĀDUR*, (son and successor of Jai Singh Deo; succeeded his father to the *gaddī* of Rewah and Mukandpur in 1834)³; died on 13 October 1854, 73, 74; 74, 197.

VISHVA NĀTH SINGH, *RĀJA*, BAHĀDUR, son of Jagat Rāj; (succeeded to the *gaddī* of Chhatarpur on 14 November 1866)⁴; died on 21 October 1920)⁵, 74, 186.

VITTHAL RĀO VINCHUKĀR (VINCHURKĀR), '*Umdat al-mulk*, one of the trusted officers of the Peshwā Pandit Pradhān; John Monckton's letter dated 16 November 1813 to, 69, 146, 315; Charles Arthur Malony's letter dated January 1817 to, 73, 69; 76, 31.

VIZIANAGRAM, former estate in Vizagapatam District.

—, *Mahārōjas* of, *see* Nārāyan Gajapathī Rāj, Sītārāmā Rāj, Vijayarāmā Gajapathī Rāj and Vijayarāmā Rāj (II).

VYANKOJĪ BHONSLA, *RĀJA*, BAHĀDUR, (*alias* Manyā Bāpū), younger brother of Raghuji Bhonsla⁶, (who conferred on him the districts of Chanda and Chhattisgarh in *jāgīr*; died in 1811 A.D.)⁷, 69, 159, 260, 309.

—, son of, *see* Mādhoji Bhonsla.

W

WAFĀDĀR KHĀN, Minister of Amān al-mulk, *Mihtar* of Chitral; Secretary's letter dated 19 June 1885 to, 76, 234.

WAFĀDĀR KHĀN BAHĀDUR (P. The loyal and the brave official), title of (Sir) David Ochterlony.

¹⁻² *Forn. Deptt. Misc.* Vol. 130, p 36; W. Logan, *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements & other papers of Importance*, (Madras, 1891), p 389.

³ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 464.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p 99.

⁵ *Memoranda on the Indian States*, 1921, (Calcutta, 1922), p 30.

⁶⁻⁷ *C. P. C.* IX, p 327, n 2; & Wills, *op. cit.*, p. 222.

- WĀHID** 'ALĪ KHĀN, *MĪR*, son of Kamāl al-dīn Husayn Khān; *Wakīl* of Mubārak al-daulah of the *Nizāmat* of Murshidabad, 69, 320; 71, 11; 72, 157; 73, 112; 74, 268; 76, 67.
- WĀJID** 'ALĪ KHĀN, *SAYYID*, 'Azīz al-mulk, *Madār al-daulah*, *Bahādur*, *Husām Jang*, son of Rizā' 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad, 69, 95, 231, 323; 71, 11; 72, 160; 73, 116; 74, 261; 76, 70.
- WĀJID** 'ALĪ KHĀN, *ṢĀHIB BAHĀDUR*, *Darogha* in the court of Murshidabad, 73, 105; 76, 59.
- WĀJĪH SULTĀN BEGAM**, sister of Qutluq Sultān Begam; belonging to the royal house of Delhi, (but residing at Benares), 69, 238, 281; 71, 12, 187.
- , daughter of, see Zeb Jahān Begam.
- WAKIL AL-DAULAH** (A. Viceregent or representative of the empire), title of Chirāgh 'Alī Khān of Iran.
- WAKIL-I JAHANGIRNAGAR**, see Kamal Lochan.
- WAKIL AL-SALTANAT** (A. Viceregent or chief minister of a State), title of *Madār al-daulah Mukhtār al-mulk* of Lucknow.
- WĀLĀJĀH** (P. High in rank), title of Ahmad 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad, Amīr al-Hind A'zam Jāh, Anwār al-dīn Khān, 'Azīm al-daulah, Ghulām Muḥammad Ghauṣ Khān, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān and Nūr al-dīn 'Alī Khān.
- WALĪ ALLAH KHĀN**, of Gopamanu, son-in-law of the elder brother of Nawwāb Wālājāh 69, 126, 248; servant of Ashraf Khān, 71, 10.
- WALIA RĀJA** of Palghat, 69, 113, 244.
- WĀLIDAH BEGAM**¹, see Fayz al-nisā' Begam.
- WALĪ MUḤAMMAD KHĀN**, *SAH DĀR*, (probably of Afghanistan or North-West Frontier Province), 76, 237.
- WANDĪ BHUDA ZIMPE**, the, (the Bhuda Zimpe of Wandipore, which was the old name of Angdaphorang)²; *Qal'adār* of Bhutan, 69, 80.
- WANDIWASH**, (*ta'alluqa* in North Arcot District).
- , 'Āmil cf, see Venkata Rāo.
- WAQĀR AL-DAULAH** (A. Authority of the State), title of the Minister of Nawwāb Nizām al-daulah of Hyderabad, 69, 152; 71, 10.
- WĀṢIQ** 'ALĪ KHĀN, son of Mirzā Piyāran and nephew of *Mahābat Jang* of Murshidabad, 69, 93, 230, 319; 71, 11; 72, 152; 73, 93; 74, 275; 76, 46.
- WAZĪR** 'ALĪ, *MIRZĀ*, *Mukhtār* (agent) of Rājendra Kishor Singh, *Zamīndār* of Bettiah, Champaran; was removed from service, 74, 246.

¹ Majumdār, *op. cit.*, p 133.

² C. P. C. X, Index.

WAZĪR 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB, (said to be the adopted son of Nawwāb Āṣaf al-daulah; ascended the *masnad* of Avadh in October 1797; was opposed by the royal family and nobles; was dismissed by notification dated 3 *Sha'bān* 1212 A.H. /21 January 1798; migrated to Benares; was hostile and inimical to the British; killed Cherry; escaped and took refuge under the protection of Rāja Jagat Singh of Jaipur; was delivered to the British who imprisoned him at Calcutta; died in June 1817 at the age of 36 years)¹, 73, 83; 76, 92.

—, mother of, 69, 180.

—, son of, see Jalāl al-dīn Haydar 'Alī Khān.

—, wives of, see Husaynī Begam and Bāhī Begam.

WAZĪR AL-DAULAH (A. Minister of the empire), title of Muḥammad Wazīr Khān of Tonk.

WAZĪR AL-MAMĀLIK (A. Minister of the dominion), title of the Nawwāb Wazīr of Avadh till 1819.

WAZĪR AL-MAMLAKAT (A. Minister of the kingdom), title of Chirāgh 'Alī Khān.

WAZĪR MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, NAWWĀB, (the great grandson of Dost Muḥammad Khān; in 1808 was the powerful Minister of Ghauṣ Muḥammad, and became the *de facto* ruler of Bhopal; died in 1816)²; son of Fayz Muḥammad Khān, 69, 142, 250, 252.

—, son and successor of, see Nazar Muḥammad Khān.

WAZĪR MUḤAMMAD KHĀN, NAWWĀB, (son of Amīr Khān; succeeded to the chiefship of Tonk in 1834; died in 1864)³, 74, 354.

WAZĪR AL-MULK (A. Minister of the dominion), title of Muḥammad 'Alī Khān of Tonk.

WAZĪR SINGH, RĀJA, Chief of Faridkot; (son of Pahār Singh; succeeded to the *gaddī* of Faridkot in 1849; died April, 1874)⁴; for services during Mutiny got the titles of *Barār Bans Rāja Ṣāhib Bahādur*; 74, 88; 76, 225.

WELLESLEY, HONOURABLE HENRY, Ṣāhib Bahādur, Lieutenant Governor of *Mulk-i Jadīd*; (probably he was appointed President of Board of Commissioners at Bareilly and at Farrukhabad)⁵, 69, 192.

WELLESLEY, (RICHARD COLLEY), MARQUESS, (eldest son of the first Earl of Mornington; became Earl of Mornington in 1781; made Baron Wellesley in 1797; Governor-General: 18 May 1798 to 30 July 1805)⁶, 74, 33.

¹ Najm al-Ghānī, *op. cit.*, III, pp 360-61, 373-74, 380, 385.

² Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, I, p 85.

³ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 542; *Memoranda on the Indian States* (1840), p 279.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p 133; Vadivelū, I, *op. cit.*, p 343.

⁵ *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, VII, p 5.

⁶ Buckland, *op. cit.*, p 445.

WELSH, COL. (JAMES)¹, (came to Madras in the E. I. Coy.'s European Army, 1791; took part in the siege of Pondicherry, 1793; led assault at Arambooly, 1809; held several military commands in Madras)², 69, 22.

WHEELER, EDWARD, (1733-84), (Member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta from 1777 in succession to Col. Monson; at onetime opposed to Warren Hastings; died October 1784)³, 74, 32.

WILĀYATĪ BEGAM, *alias* NAWWĀB BEGAM, wife of Imdād Husayn Khān Nāṣir Jang of Farrukhabad, 71, 12; 72, 252.

Y

YACHAMĀ NAIDU⁴, *Velugotī Kumārā, Bāhādur*, Chief of Venkatagiri; *Pānj-hazārī manṣab* was bestowed on, by the British *vide* letter No. 825 dated 19 August 1867 addressed to the Secretary, Government of Madras, 76, 25.

YACHAM NAYAR⁵, '*Umdah-i Rājahā, Rāj Kumār Bahādur, Polīgār* of Venkatagiri, 69, 125, 247.

YADUKUL CHANDRA BHĀL (S. & H. Moon on the forehead of the Yadava clan), title of Har Bakḥsh Pāl Deo of Karauli.

YAHYĀ KHĀN, NAWWĀB ĀṢAF AL-DAULAH, *Wazīr al-mamālik-i Hindustān, Hizabr Jang, Bāhādur*, (son of Shujā' al-daulah and Amat al-Zahra Begam; born in 1748 A. D.; became the *Nawwāb Wazīr* of Avadh on 1 February 1775; was called Mirzā Amānī as a prince; made Lucknow the seat of his Government, which formerly was at Fyzabad; died on 20 September 1797)⁶, 69, 180; 71, 92.

—, mother of, see Amat al-Zahra.

—, Nā'ib of, see Hasan Rizā' Khān.

—, Treasurer in the *Sarkār* of, see Bachhrāj.

—, wife of, see Shams al-nisā' Begam.

YAMĪN AL-DAULAH (A. Strength of the dominion), title of Khādim Husayn Khān, Mirzā 'Alī Khān and Sa'adat 'Alī Khān.

YAMĪN AL-MULK (A. Strength of the empire), title of Ihsān 'Alī Khān.

YA'QŪB 'ALĪ KHĀN, son of Subhān Qulī Khān of Parichhatgarh, 69, 349.

YA'QŪB KHĀN TORĀ, SAYYID, Envoy and *Wakīl* of the ruler of Yaqand; Secretary's letter dated 14 September 1873 addressed to, 76, 245.

YĀQŪT KHĀN, see 'Abd al-Karīm Yāqūt Khān.

^{1,2} Buckland, *op. cit.*, p. 446.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 449.

⁴ Vadivelū, *op. cit.*, I. p. 491.

⁵ C. P. C X, no. 347.

- YĀR MUHAMMAD KHĀN, *Āṣaf al-daulah*, minister of Kāmran Shāh of Afghanistan, 73, 11.
- YĀR MUHAMMAD KHĀN, *MĪR*, (probably of Sind), 72, 306.
- YARQAND, or YARKAND or YARKEND, chief town of the same name, in China.
- , Envoy and Wakīl of the ruler of, see Ya'qūb Khān Torā.
- YA'SŪB AL-DĪN 'ALĪ KHĀN, *SAYYID*, *Ikram al-daulah*, *Munir al-mulk*, *Bahādur*, *Shajā'at Jang*, second son-in-law of Nawwāb Mubārak al-daulah of Murshidabad, 69, 96, 232; 71, 2, 16, 253, 273; 72, 162; 74, 160.
- YASHWANT RĀO RĀMĀCHANDRA¹, *Wakīl* of Raghuji Bhonsla of Nagpur (at Hyderabad and at Holkar's court)², 76, 18.
- YĀWAR AL-DAULAH, *Nawwāb*, of Hyderabad, 69, 150, 151, 313.
- YĀWAR AL-DAULAH *Bahādur* (of Murshidabad); 71, 2.
- YEMEN, (al-Yaman, South West Arabia; Kingdom or *Imāmate* at the South end of the Red Sea, between Asir and the Aden Protectorate)³.
- , *Imāms* of, see Ahmad Manṣūr, Ahmad al-Sayyid and 'Alī al-Sayyid.
- YEZD, Province and town in Central Iran.
- , *Hākīm* of, see Muḥammad Zamān Khān.
- YŪSUF 'ALĪ KHĀN, see Muḥammad Yūsuf 'Alī Khān.
- YŪSUF KHĀN JANGI, son of Muḥammad 'Umar Khān of Sahaswan (Budaun), 73, 224; Secretary's letter dated 26 December 1826 to, 73, 224; 76, 162.

Z

- ZĀBIṬA JANG (P. Regulator of battle), title of Zafar al-daulah of Hyderabad.
- ZĀBIṬA KHĀN, *NAWWĀB*, (a Ronilla chief, son of *Najīb al-daulah*, *Amir al-umara'*; since October 1770 protected the royal family at Delhi till the return of Shāh 'Ālam II from Allahabad in December 1771; was convicted of having been deficient in respecting the royal authority⁴; escaped to Shujā' al-daulah of Avadh; in March 1776, Shāh 'Ālam II assisted by the Marathas waged war on, and sacked his stronghold of Shakartal; in 1776 Najaf Khān defeated him and his Sikh allies near Ghausgarh; in 1779 was pardoned and restored to his possessions in Saharanpur; died on 21 January 1785)⁵, 69, 17; 71, 93; 73, 225, 76, 162.
- , son of, see Ghulām Muḥy al-dīn Khān alias Bhambū Khān.
- ZAFAR 'ALĪ KHĀN, *HAKIM*, *Wakīl* of Nūr al-dīn Muḥammad Khān of Murshidabad, 69, 229, 304; 71, 120.
- ZAFAR AL-DAULAH, *NAWWĀB*, *Bahādur*, *Zābiṭa Jang*, (probably a noble of the Nizām of Hyderabad)⁶, 69, 152; 71, 120.

^{1,2} Wills, *op. cit.*, p 241; In C.P.C. X, No. 696, in the letter his name is given as Rām Chandra Dādūji.

³ Collocott, *op. cit.*, p 752.

⁴ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 286.

⁵ C. P. C. VII, p 16, fn 4.

⁶ C. P. C. VIII, no 1450.

ZAFAR IQTIDĀR (P. The powerful authority leading to victory), title of Khādim Husayn Khān.

ZAFAR JANG, NAWWĀB, of Murshidabad; 73, 120; 76, 69, 74.

ZAFAR JANG (P. Victorious in war), title of Aḥmad Qulī Khān, Chin Qilich Khān, Davīd Ochterlony, Hasan Rizā' Khān, Mu'azzaz Khān, Muḥammad Rizā' Khān, Nāẓim al daulah and Shahāmat 'Alī Khān.

ZĀHID AL-DĪN, MIRZĀ, brother of King Akbar II of Delhi; letter dated 15 November 1837 addressed to, 75, 47.

ZĀHĪR AL-DAULAH (A. Supporter of the dominion), title of Muḥammad 'Alī Khān whose full titles were: His Highness *A'zam Jāh*, *'Umdat al-umarā'*, *Sirāj al-umarā'*, *Madār al-mulk*, *'Umdat al-mulk*, *'Azīm al-daulah*, *Asad al-daulah al-Inglīs* *Zahīr al-daulah*, Muḥammad Bādī Allah Khān Bahādur, *Zulfaqār Jang*, *Fīrat Jang*, *Sipah Sālār*; Prince of Arcot 1874-79)¹, 74, 366.

ZĀHĪR AL-MULK (A. Protector of the dominion), title of Colonel John Collins

ZĀIGHAM (ZAYGHAM) JANG (P. Lion in battle), title of Muḥammad Khān.

ZAKĀ' ALLAH KHĀN, HAKĪM, (probably of Delhi), 69, 15.

ZĀKIR AL-DĪN, MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR, brother of King Akbar II of Delhi, 75, 48; letter dated 3 August 1836 to 75, 47.

ZĀLIM SINGH (I), RĀJ RĀNĀ, *Nā'ib* and regent of Mahārāja Umed Singh (I), of Kotah; (was active, vigilant and enterprising, introduced constitutional form of administration; gave new vigour to the army by introducing European methods; revised the revenue settlement; stabilized the position of Kotah by signing the treaty with the E. I. Company in 1818; died 20 July 1824)², 69, 136, 241; 71, 120; 72, 5; 73, 251; 76, 181.

— —, son of, see Mādhō Singh.

ZĀLIM SINGH (II), title of Bakht Singh, *Kunwar*; ascended the *gaddī* of Jhalawar on 24 June 1876; (enjoyed the distinction of *Mahārāj-Rānā*, due to maladministration was deposed in 1896)³, 74, 17.

ZAMĀN SHĀH, King of Kabul and Kandahar; (son of Timūr Shāh and grandson of Aḥmad Shāh Abdālī; ascended the throne in 1793 A.D.; advanced to Lahore in 1796; retreated; was blinded by his younger brother, Mahmūd Shāh about 1800 and confined in the Bala Hisar; was proclaimed king of Afghanistan by the Afghans in January 1842, while Shāh Shujā' was recognised as the king by the British)⁴, 69, 189, 291; 71, 188; 72, 319; 73, 310; 74, 49.

ZANZIBAR, (East Africa, former *sultānate* under British protection).

— —, *Sultān* of, see Barghāsh bin Sa'id.

ZAYN AL-'ĀBIDĪN KHĀN, SAYYID, alias DARBHANGI KHĀN, (probably a *Zamīndār* in Patna), 69, 89, 233, 327; 71, 188; 72, 170; 73, 133; 74, 250; 76, 83, 84.

¹ Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p 347; *Vadivelū, op. cit.*, I, p 528a.

² *Vadivelū, op. cit.*, p 124.

³ *Ibid.*, p 295.

⁴ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 287.

- ZAYN AL-DĪN 'ALĪ KHĀN, NAWWĀB SAYYID**, *Shujā' al-mulk, Muḥarak al-daulah, 'Alī Jāh Bahādur, Fīrūz Jang*, eldest son of Babar 'Alī Khān; elder brother of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān; nephew of Abul Qāsim Khān *alias* Mir Mangali; (succeeded as *Nāẓim* of Bengal on 5 June 1810; died on 6 August 1821)¹, 69, 96, 232, 324; 71, 30, 273, 274; 72, 21, 22, 164; 74, 258, 467, 468.
- ZEB JAHĀN BEGAM**, *alias* ZEB AL-NISĀ' BEGAM, known as Barī Begam; daughter of Wajīh Sultān Begam; neice of Qutluq Sultān Begam; senior widow of Prince Khurram Bakht; (of the Delhi Royal family; residing at Benares; died on 24 January 1843)², 71, 187; 72, 215; 73, 175; 74, 199; 75, 35, 49, 62; 76, 122.
- ZEB AL-NISĀ' BEGAM**, *alias* BEGAM SAMRŪ, '*Umdat al-arākin Farzand-i, 'Azīza*, was the celebrated princess of Sarilhara; (also called Samrū Begam; was beautiful, intrepid and brave; in 1791 married Walter Reinhardt and embraced Roman Catholic religion; her second husband was Levasseult, who committed suicide to find that the honour of, at stake; died on 27 January 1836 at the age of eighty eight)³, 69, 185, 280, 350; 71, 188; 72, 276; 74, 116; 75, 54.
- ZEB AL-NISĀ' BEGAM**, *see* Zeb Jahān Begam.
- ZIMPĒ**, the, (designation of an officer in the Government of Bhutan), *Qal'adār* of the fort of Trashichodzong (in Bhutan), 69, 80, 219; 71, 16; 76, 100.
- ZINAT AL-NISĀ' BEGAM**, daughter of Mirzā Najaf Khān and sister of Fāṭima Sultān Begam, 69, 185, 280; 71, 85, 188; 72, 275; 74, 116.
- ZINAT AL-NISĀ' BEGAM**, daughter of Nawwāb Malika Zamānī, Sir Henry Miers Elliot's letter dated 24 February 1848 addressed to, 76, 135.
- ZIYĀ' AL-DAULAH** (A. Light of the empire), title of Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Karīm Qulī Khān and Muḥammad Husayn Khān.
- ZIYĀ' AL-DĪN AḤMAD KHĀN, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR**, (fourth son of Aḥmad Bakhtsh Khān of Loharu; was ordered to leave the state and was given a maintenance of Rs. 18,000 *per annum*; died 1885)⁴, 73, 280, 286; 76, 206.
- ZIYĀ' AL-DĪN BAKHT, MIRZĀ**, son of Mirzā Muḥammad Yāwar Bakht; (probably of Delhi); Secretary's letter in reply dated 10 February 1841 addressed to 73, 194; 76, 140.
- ZIYĀ' AL-DĪN MUḤAMMAD MAḤMŪD BAKHT, MIRZĀ, BAHĀDUR**, son of Shigufta Bakht (belonged to the royal family of Delhi and resided at Benares)⁵; Secretary's letter dated 22 May 1839 addressed to, 75, 16.
- ZIYĀ' ALLAH KHĀN** of Gopamau (Hardoi), son-in-law of the elder brother of Nawwāb Wālājāh of Arcot, 69, 126, 248; 71, 10.

¹ Majumdār, *op. cit.*, pp 47-49.

² D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, p 11.

³ Beale, *op. cit.*, p 251.

⁴ Griffin, *op. cit.*, II, p 564.

⁵ *Ann. Deptt. Misc.*, Vol. 130, p 131.

ZIYĀ' AL-MULK (A. Light of the dominion), title of Fazl 'Alī Khān, Himāyat 'Alī Khān, James Edward Colebrooke, Karīm Qulī Khān, Muḥammad Maḥmūd Khān and Thomas Pattle.

ZIYĀ' AL-NABĪ, MAULAWĪ, SAYYID, (probably *wakīl* in the service of the chief of Rampur), 69, 165, 266, 339.

ZUBDAT AL-UMARĀ' (A. The best among nobles), title of Jaswant Rāo Holkar and Malnār Rāo Holkar.

ZULFAQĀR 'ALĪ, NAWWĀB, BAHĀDUR, (second son of 'Alī Bahādur; in 1802 was placed on the *masnad* of Banda in consequence of his elder brother, Shamsher Bahādur, being absent in Poona; again succeeded on the death of his brother on 31 August 1823, remained on the *masnad* of Banda till 1850)¹, 69, 112, 250, 335; 71, 198, 72, 237; 73, 223; 74, 167; 76, 161.

ZULFAQĀR JANG (P. The double-edged sword of battle), title of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān and Anwār al-dīn Khān.

¹ D'Cruz, *op. cit.*, pp 59-60.

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