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### **The History Of Hindostan; From The Earliest Account Of Time, To The Death Of Akbar; Translated From The Persian Of Mahummud Casim Ferishta Of Delhi**

Together With A Dissertation Concerning the Religion and Philosophy of  
the Brahmins ; With An Appendix, Containing the History of the Mogul  
Empire, from its Decline in the Reign of Mahummud Shaw, to the present  
Times ; In Two Volumes

**Dow, Alexander**

**London, 1772**

Appendix.

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some days in the chamber of justice; and other days there was no public audience. When the particular business of any department required extraordinary attention, that of others was from necessity postponed. Particular days were set apart for reviewing the accounts of the officers of the revenue, some for reviewing the troops, and some were dedicated to festivity. Though Aurangzeb bore all the weight of an emperor in his private behaviour, he did not neglect the projects of business by many days of thanksgiving; for he often bestowed the without the means, it were presumptuous to hope for any benefit from prayer.

## A P P E N D I X.





## A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE nature of a government is best understood from the power which it communicates to its officers. The Author of the preceding History has thought proper to subjoin to his Work the forms of commissions granted by the emperor to his servants in the provinces. They will serve to justify his observations on the policy of the Imperial house of Timur, who were too jealous of their own authority to commit their power, without reservation, to the hands of their deputies. The Despot derived the stability of his throne from the opinion which the people formed of his paternal care of their happiness and prosperity. Wanton oppression is an act of folly, not of true despotism, which leaves to mankind a few rights, which render them worthy of being commanded.

He must watch over the safety and happiness of that country, taking particular care that the weak shall not be oppressed by the strong, nor in any manner disposed of those tenements which have been long occupied by themselves and their progenitors.

He shall make the judges of the country, and the rights of the subject his study, and shall be accountable for the revenue to committees of the royal council, after a deduction of the necessary expence.





## A P P E N D I X.

### N U M B E R I.

#### Tenor of a NABOB'S FIRMAN.

**T**HE mandate of the emperor, the shadow of God, from the source of his bounty and favour, issues forth like the world enlightening sun; conferring upon the most respected of nobles, the pillar of the empire, the strength of fortune, the pattern of true greatness, Mubariz-ul-dien Chan Bahadur the high office of Lord of the Subadary, commander and governor of the province of Allahabad, giving into his hands the full power of contracting, dissolving, appointing and dismissing, as he shall think proper and necessary in that province. But notwithstanding we have many proofs of his justice, humanity, experience and valour, he must conform to the scope and meaning of the following directions, nor permit the minutest article of them to pass unobserved.

He must watch over the safety and happiness of that country, taking particular care that the weak shall not be oppressed by the strong, nor in any manner dispossessed of those tenements which have been long occupied by themselves and their progenitors.

He shall make the usages of the country, and the rights of the subject his study, and shall be accountable for the revenues to commissaries of the royal exchequer, after a deduction of the necessary





cessary expences of the province, and what shall be received by the agents of Jagueerdars.

He shall punish such as refuse to pay the usual duties and stipulated rents, as an example to others; and he shall, from time to time, and repeatedly, transmit an account of all his transactions to the presence.

Be it known unto all Mutafeddys, Corries, Jagueerdars, Zimindars, Caningoes, Choudries, Mukuddums and Ryots; that this most respected of nobles is created Lord of the Subadary, that they may not on any account dispute his just commands, and that they shall subject themselves to his authority. And should any Jagueerdar, Zimindar, or others, refuse to comply with his just orders or demands, he shall dispossess them of their lands, and send a particular account of their behaviour to court, that we may judge of the same, and, if thought proper, send others from the presence to supply their places. In this proceed according to order, nor deviate from it.

## N U M B E R II.

### A D E W A N ' s C o m m i s s i o n .

**A**S it is some time since the particular accounts of the collections and disbursements of the province of Multân, have been transmitted to the Imperial presence, we have reason to suspect that it is owing to the negligence of the present Dewan. On that account, we have thought proper to appoint the most economical and exact of our servants, the experienced in business Chaja Abdul Astar to the office of Dewan, from the commencement of the ensuing term. He is therefore commanded to proceed in





that business, according to the established rules and customs; to inspect the collections of the Malajât and Sairjât of the royal lands, and to look after the Jagieerdars, and in general all that belongs to the royal revenues, the amount of which he is to send to the public treasury, after the gross expences of the province are discharged according to the usual establishment; the particular account of which, he is at the same time to forward to the presence, as well as the accounts of the former Dewan. He is commanded to treat the Riots with mildness and humanity, that they may employ themselves without disturbance in their buildings, cultivation, and other occupations; that the province may flourish and increase in wealth from year to year, under our happy government. Let all officers of the revenues, Crories, Canongoes, and Jagieerdars of the above-mentioned province, acknowledge the aforesaid as Dewan by our royal appointment, and they are commanded to be accountable to him for all that appertains to the Dewanny, and to conceal nothing from him; to subject themselves to his just commands, in every thing that is agreeable to the laws, and tending to the prosperity and happiness of our realms. In this proceed according to the tenor, nor deviate from it.

## N U M B E R III.

## Tenor of a JAGIEER.

**T**HE illustrious mandate, necessary to be obeyed, issues forth commanding, That the sum of thirty lacks of Dâms, arising from different lands in the Pergunna of Chizer-abâd, possessed by the flower of nobility Mirza Feridon Beg, is from the commencement of the first harvest of the present year, confirmed and settled in Jagieer upon the most favoured of servants at-

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tending the royal presence, Muckirrib Chan Bahadur. Let all Chowdries, Canongoes and tenants who have any concern with, or who occupy the above-mentioned lands acknowledge him as Jagurdâr, and pay unto him or his agents, the usual rents belonging to the Dewanny without delay or refusal; and let the balances that may be due at that term be discharged to the former incumbent. In this matter let there be no obstruction, and let it proceed according to the order.

#### N U M B E R. IV.

A FIRMÂN granting lands to a ZIMINDAR.

ON this auspicious day, the Firmân that communicates joy and happiness is issued forth. We have of our royal grace and favour conferred upon the learned, devout and experienced Shech Sadi and his children, the extent of two thousand bigahs of arable land, in the Pergunna of Byram-poor, in the Sircar of Kinnoge, for his benefit and subsistence, free of collection, to commence from the beginning of the autumnal season of the current year; that he may appropriate the produce of that estate to his own use, and exigences from season to season, and from year to year, and continue to pray for the happiness and permanence of our reign. Let the lords and public officers of that country, assign the above-mentioned quantity of land, in a good soil, well measured, and properly terminated, nor afterwards upon any account whatever, make any encroachments upon him; nor charge him with rents, customs, entrance money, yearly present, measurement, &c. charges and imposts of the Dewanny, nor for the dues of the empire. For it is our pleasure that he shall enjoy our bounty free and unmolested, nor be troubled from





time to time for confirmations of this Firmân. Proceed according to the order, nor depart from it.

## N U M B E R V.

## The Tenor of a CAZI's FIRMAN.

The Order that issues forth like Fate.

AS in the number of our auspicious designs, it is proper that the people of God should be conducted from the dark and narrow paths of error into the direct road of truth and reason, which intention can only be accomplished, when an upright and devout judge vested with his powers, shall be established in every city and country, to unfold the doors of virtue and justice, before the faces of wicked and designing men.

The laudable qualifications being found in the disposition of the learned in the laws, the extensive in knowledge, Eas-ul-dien-Mahommed; we have, on that account, favoured him with the high and respectable office of Cazi of the city of Cabul, commanding him—To give the necessary application to that duty—To observe the established course of the noble law in his enquiries—To pass judgment in all disputes, and arbitrations according to the same noble law, nor permit the smallest differences in the case to pass unobserved—To regulate his proceedings in such a clear and distinct manner, as if to-morrow were the day of examination on which every action must answer for itself.

Be it known to all rulers, and officers, and people, public and private, that the afore said learned in the law, is confirmed Cazi of the above-mentioned city of Cabul; that they shall pay him





all due respect, and revere his decisions totally and particularly, paying all due obedience to his orders, by such officers as he shall appoint for executing the laws: receiving such of his words as are agreeable to the noble law into the ears of their understanding. In this business proceed according to order, and let none oppose it.

## N U M B E R VI.

## Tenor of a CUTWAL'S FIRMAN.

**A**S a particular account of the capacity, experience and bravery of Mahommed Bakar, hath reached our high and sacred presence, We have of our royal favour confirmed and appointed him Cutwâl of the city of Dowlatabâd. He is commanded to make the practice of fidelity and truth his study, that he may be enabled to execute the duties of his office with propriety. He is to take care that the guards and watches of that city be strictly kept, that the inhabitants may be secured and protected in their persons and property, that they may bless our happy reign, and pray for its duration.

He is to use his utmost endeavours that no thieves, gamblers, or other miscreants shall make their appearance, and that no nuisances shall be permitted to remain in the streets, or before the door of any person. That no insidious old women, pimps or jugglers, who lead the wives and daughters of honest men into the ways of evil be tolerated, but have their hands shortened from such iniquitous practices. That he will as much as possible prevent forestalling of grain, provisions, and other things, that the markets may be kept low, nor the people suffer from any combinations amongst the Bunias. What events may arise of a particular





particular nature, he is to send a true and faithful account of them to the presence.

Be it known unto all Mutasiddies, and officers, and all men public and private of the above-mentioned city, that the afore-said Mahommed Bakar, is confirmed and appointed Cutwâl, and that all quarrels and vexatious disputes which may arise in that city, shall be referred to his decision, and that they shall submit to his arbitration according to the established customs of the empire. Let this business be proceeded on according to order, and let none oppose it.

## N U M B E R VII.

Commission or Perwanna for a CARKUN or CHIEF  
of a District.

**T**O all Chowdries, Canongoes, Muckuddums and others of the Pergunna of Noor-poor be it known, That we have appointed the chosen in office, the servant of the faithful, Kinwir Râm to the office of Carkun of the above-mentioned Pergunna. They are therefore to acknowledge him as such, and to make him acquainted with every general and particular transaction in settling or collecting of which, he is to keep an exact and faithful daily register, which must be attested by the Shackdar, Chowdries and Canongoes of the Pergunna, and transmitted regularly every quarter to the royal exchequer. He is to take care that the ancient usages and customs of the Pergunna shall not be violated, nor any new imposts or other innovations be permitted, and to examine the books of the above-mentioned Shackdars, Chowdries and Canongoes from time to time, that they





they are regulary kept. He is to receive his own pay from the Totadâr of the Pergunna. He is to demean himself with moderation, justice and integrity, that he may be beloved and respected. In this business proceed according to order, without variation.

## NUMBER VIII.

## Commission or Purwanna for a CRORIE.

**T**O all Chowdries, Canongoes, Muckuddums and Riôts of the Pergunna of Rehimabâd be it known. Since by the mandate that subjects the world, and is refulgent as the sun, the office of Crorie of the said Pergunna is conferred upon Chaja Mahommed Mauzum, from the commencement of next term, they are commanded to acknowledge him as such, and to be accountable to him for the usual rents and established rights of the Dewanny from term to term, and from year to year, without scruple or refusal, nor in any manner oppose his authority in the just execution of his duty in all that respects the royal revenues; nor conceal any thing general or particular from him, that properly ought to come under his cognizance.

The above-mentioned is ordered to study œconomy in his department, and to apply with diligence to his duty, without permitting the minutest transaction in that district to pass unobserved. To behave with justice and humanity to the Riôts, that they may have no cause of complaint, but be encouraged to apply themselves diligently to their various occupations, and that the annual collections may increase yearly, as well as the happiness of the inhabitants. He is from time to time to lodge his collections in the provincial treasury. In this proceed according to the tenor, without deviation.

NUMBER





## NUMBER IX.

## Commission of a FOTADAR or TREASURER of a District.

**T**O our honoured and faithful Mirza Abrahîm Corie of the Pergunna of Mahommed-abâd be it known: That as the office of Fotadâr of the above mentioned Pergunna hath become vacant, We have been pleased to appoint our trusty and diligent servant Jaffier Beg to that office. You are therefore commanded to give into his custody all the rents and customs of the Dewanny in that district, and he shall lodge it with care in his treasury; and you are to take his receipts, which you are to send monthly to the royal exchequer, nor are you permitted to keep one Dâm of the revenues in your own hands after the stated periods, and you must beware of treating any of his agents ill, which he may send to demand the collections. And should there be any deficiencies in his accounts, you are to be answerable for the same. Know this to be confirmed, nor deviate from the order.





# GLOSSARY TO THE APPENDIX.

<i>Canongoes.</i>	Literally, speakers of the law: Registers of a district.
<i>Carkun.</i>	The chief officer of a district, who lett the lands, audited the accounts, and preserved the ancient usages.
<i>Cazi.</i>	A judge.
<i>Chowdrie.</i>	The constable of a small district.
<i>Cutwal.</i>	A mayor of a town.
<i>Crovie.</i>	The collector of the revenues of a district.
<i>Dám.</i>	An imaginary coin, the fortieth part of a rupee.
<i>Dewan.</i>	The receiver-general of the revenues of a province.
<i>Dewanny.</i>	The imperial revenues of the Dewan's department.
<i>Firmán.</i>	A royal commission or mandate.
<i>Fotadár.</i>	The treasurer of a district.
<i>Jagieer.</i>	An estate generally granted during pleasure; as also the imperial grant itself.
<i>Jagieerdár.</i>	The possessor of the crown rents of a certain tract of land.
<i>Malaját.</i>	The land rent.
<i>Muckudum.</i>	The principal clerk of a small department, or the chief of a village.
<i>Mutafiddy.</i>	A clerk of the cheque, or any writer employed about the revenues.
<i>Nabob, or Nawáb.</i>	The King's lieutenant or viceroy of a province, properly Naib; but changed to the plural number by the natives, who address all great men in that manner.
<i>Pergunna.</i>	
<i>Perwanna.</i>	A district.
<i>Riots.</i>	A commission of an inferior nature to a Firmán.
<i>Sairjál.</i>	Tenants, husbandmen.
<i>Sircár.</i>	All kinds of taxation, besides the land rent.
<i>Sheebdar, or Shackdar.</i>	A district, sometimes comprehending several pergunnas; as also the principal man of any business.
<i>Zemindar.</i>	
<i>Zemindary.</i>	A kind of justice of the peace, or the most venerable man in a town or district of the Mahommedan faith.
	A possessor or farmer of lands.
	The country farmed by a Zemindar, which was sometimes of a great extent, and formed into a kind of county, having its own courts and particular jurisdictions.

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