

Gwalior. The *Naibsoobah* Gunput (Ganpat) Rao Baba has made his escape. Accounts have just been received from Jowrah that the troops there had also revolted and that some of them had set out for Mundisore. It is thought the Nowab will fly from Jowrah.¹

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Letter from P. G. Timins, Major Commanding Malwa Contingent, to Colonel H. M. Durand, Offg. Agent Governor General for Central India, Mhow, dated Mehidpore, 28th August 1857.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received intelligence that at one time it was the intention of the Shahzada 'Hamoon' (Humayun)² who has set himself up at Mundisore to proceed to Mulhargurh³ and take away the Nawab's gun from that place and proceed *via* Neemuch⁴ to Delhi. However, it is now said that Shahzada has established himself at Mundisore and this appears to be the case, he having issued *Purwanahs* in the surrounding districts, a copy of which I enclose.

¹ Foreign Secret Consultations, 30th Oct. 1857, No. 284. National Archives, New Delhi.

² Prince Firoz.

³ Malhargarh, Pargana Mungaoli, Zila Isagarh (Gwalior State)—This village was situated in 24° 17' N. and 78° 6' E., on the Betwa river, 8 miles south of Mungaoli. (*Gwalior State Gazetteer*, Vol. I, 1908, p. 264).

⁴ Nimach, Pargana Nimach, Zila Mandasor (Gwalior State)—Town and British cantonment situated in the Mandasor zila in 24° 29' N. and 74° 53' E. on the Ajmer-Khandwa branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. In 1857 Nimach was the centre of the disturbances in Malwa. The cantonment was then held by a Battery of Native Horse Artillery, the 1st Bengal Cavalry, 72nd Native Infantry and 7th Infantry, Gwalior Contingent. Signs of unrest appeared early among the men of the Contingent and on the night of June 3rd the troops rose. The Europeans, except one sergeant's wife and her children, escaped in safety to Jawad, which they were, however, obliged to vacate soon after. Ultimately the women and children escaped to Udaipur, where they were sheltered and most hospitably treated by the Maharana. The officers returned to Nimach and occupied the fort, assisted by some Native State troops. The garrison was at one time hard-pressed by the pretender Firoz Shah from Mandasor, an attempt being made to take the fort by escalade on November 21st. It was finally relieved on November 24th after a fierce fight with Firoz Shah's followers at the village of Guraria, which lies between Mandasor and Nimach. On the constitution of the Malwa Agency in 1895 Nimach was selected as the headquarters of the Political Agent. (*Gwalior State Gazetteer*, Vol. I, 1908, Pp. 275-276).

In the present state of affairs and in the absence of a Political Officer at this place I beg to solicit your attention to the expediency of addressing Sheo Churun Kotharay (Shiv Charan Kothhary) in charge of the Rampoora Frontier and the Mama Sahib as well as the Nawab of Jowra (Jaora), the Rajah of Seetamow¹ and other Chiefs.²

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Translation of an Oordoo Perwannah (Urdu Parwana) to Rasool Khan (Rasul Khan) Jamadar, from Firoz Shah.

Be it greeting to you—that this day, the fourth of *Mohurram* (25th August 1857) I, Shahzada Humayoon Shah, have been placed on the *Musnud* at Mundisore and the standard of the Prophet has been planted. The following rates of pay being fixed you are requested to repair to this place without delay.

Rates :—

Per *Jamadar*—30 Rs.

Per *Duffadar*—23 Rs.

Per *Nishanburdar*—20 Rs.

Per *Sepoy*—15 Rs.³

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Translation of a *Purwanah* (Parwana) from Mundisore Shazada (Shahzada) to :

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|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Molwee Jamalooden, Commander-in-Chief. | } <i>Ressaldars</i> of the Meywatees. |
| 2. Abdool Sultan Khan, Buxee (Bakhshi). | |
| 3. Goolam Maheoodeen Bahadoor. | |
| 4. Mahomed Kasim. | |
| 5. Maharab Shah. | } <i>Ressaldars</i> of the <i>Mukranees</i> . |
| 6. Summud Khan. | |
| 7. Chand Khan. | |
| 8. Saile Khan. | |

and to all the *Mukranee*, *Wulayutee Sirdars* and officers of the

¹ The *Sitamau* State, which was one of the mediatised States of the *Central India Agency*, was situated between 23° 48' and 24° 14' north latitude and 75° 17' and 75° 36' east longitude having an area of about 350 square miles. (*Western States Gazetteer* (Malwa), Volume V—Part A, Text, Sitamau State, p. 319).

² Foreign Secret Consultations, 30th Oct. 1857, No. 289. National Archives, New Delhi.

³ *Ibid.*, No. 290. National Archives, New Delhi.