We now pass on to the Farmuli clan. The Farmulis were a powerful clan. According to the author of *Waqiat-i Mushtaqi*, during the reign of Sultan Sikandar Lodi, half of the kingdom of the Lodis was under their domination, while the remaining half was under the possession of other Afghan clans. As such, at the time of Sultan Sikandar Lodi's death the Farmulis were in possession of large *igtas*. Like the Nohanis, the Farmuli also held *igtas* in various parts of the Lodi kingdom. But, whereas the Nohanis mainly dominated in Bihar, the stronghold of the Farmulis was in Oudh. During the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi, the family of Kala Pahar of Oudh was very distinguished and it was the descendents and relations of Mian Kala Pahar who played a prominent role during the period under review. We, therefore, begin with an account of Mian Bayzid Farmuli of Oudh, who played a conspicuous role in the period under discussion.

**SHAIKH BAYZID FARMULI**

Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli, also known as Mian Bayzid Farmuli, was the younger brother of Mustafa Farmuli, the nephew and son-in-law of Masnad-i Ali. Mian Muhammad Kala Pahar who held Oudh and Bahraich.

sarkars during the reign of Bahlol Lodi. Mustafa Farmuli was appointed by Sultan Ibrahim Lodi against the rebel amirs, Nasir Khan Nohani, Daryan Khan Nohani and Maruf Farmuli. After the death of Mustafa Farmuli, his younger brother, Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli took over the command against the rebel amirs. We first notice Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli in Babur's service in the year 1526. According to Babur, soon after his occupation of Agra, Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli along with Firoz Khan Sarang Khani, Mahmud Khan Nohani and Qazi Jia came and waited upon him. Babur says that he showed kindness and favour towards Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli and gave him an assignment of 1 crore 48 lacs and 50 thousand tankas from Oudh.

4. Ibid., p. 527. In Mrs. Beveridge's English translation the amount given to Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli is mentioned as 1 crore 48 lacs 50 thousand tankas, while according to B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 417a, an assignment of only one crore was given to him. The latter seems to be correct for the reason that Mrs. Beveridge's figure exceeds the total jama of Oudh as given by Babur (see B. N. Bev., ii p. 521). Therefore, Bayzid could not have been given 1 crore 48 lacs and 50 thousand tankas from Oudh. According to the Akbarnama, (Eng. tr. H. Bev., vol. i, p. 253) assignment of only 1 crore was given to Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli; see also Tarikh-i Firishta, Eng. tr. Briggs, vol. ii, p. 32; Muntakhab-ut Tawarikh, Eng. tr. Ranking, vol. i, p. 444; Tabaqat-i Akbari, Hindi tr. Rizvi, Mughal Kalin Bharat, Babur, p. 428; Wagiat-i Mushtagi, Hindi tr. Rizvi, Mughal Kalin Bharat, Babur, p. 435.
Soon after his submission to Babur, Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli along with other begs was appointed against Etawa. But before this expedition reach Etawa, it was ordered to join Humayun in his expedition towards the east against Nasir Khan Nohani and Maruf Farmuli. After defeating the eastern rebels, Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli was appointed in Oudh by Humayun.

But in the following year it was reported to Babur that Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli had turned hostile. Therefore, in August 1527, Babur sent Sultan Quli Turk to confirm the news of Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli’s revolt, giving him twenty day’s time to report back.

In December 1527 marching towards Chanderi, when Babur came to know that the loyalty of Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli was doubtful he detached Muhammad Ali Jang Jang from the army, ordering him to take with him the amirs of the neighbourhood of Qanauj and move against the hostile


Afghans. They were ordered to invite Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli for, as Babur writes, he was not certain about Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli's hostility. But Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli did not respond.

When Babur was at Chanderi, it was reported to him that Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli had completely revolted against him, and along with Mian Bibban Jilwani and Maruf Farmuli, had defeated the royal army under the command of Muhammad Ali Jang Jang. The Afghans also took Rapri and Shamsabad. Babur, therefore, immediately left Chanderi and reached at Kanar passage. When the Afghans came to know about the arrival of Babur at Kanar passage, they crossed the Ganges and took position on its eastern bank opposite Qanauj. After a few skirmishes the Afghans fled away. Babur appointed Chin Timur Sultan, along with other begs, against Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli. A few days latter, Chin Timur Sultan sent a message to Babur demanding reinforcement. Babur sent one thousand braves under the command of Qaracha.

2. Ibid., p. 594; B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 467a; Wazirat-i Mushtaqi, Hindi tr. Rizvi, Mughal Kalin Bharat Babur, p. 441.
4. Ibid., p. 601; B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 472b.
5. Ibid., pp. 601-2; B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 473a; Tarikh-i Alfi, Hindi tr. Rizvi, Mughal Kalin Bharat Babur, p. 645.
Chin Timur Sultan succeeded in driving Shaikh Bayzid Parmuli as far as Oudh.

On March 28, 1528 Chin Timur Sultan received a letter from Shaikh Bayzid Parmuli, who was then encamped opposite Oudh. But Chin Timur Sultan did not pay much attention to it and ordered Qaracha to cross river Ghagra. When Shaikh Bayzid Parmuli came to know of the crossing of the Mughal army, he fled away. Those who first crossed the river were sent in pursuit of Shaikh Bayzid Parmuli, but they could not succeed in getting hold of him. However, they succeeded in capturing some family members and relatives of Shaikh Bayzid Parmuli who were then sent to Babur.  

According to Tarikh-i Ser Sahi, Shaikh Bayzid Parmuli and Mian Bibban Jilwani had invited Sultan Mahmud Lodi to Patna and put him on the throne of Bihar. At this moment, as even Sher Khan had a little following in Bihar he also joined the service of Sultan Mahmud. While marching against Sultan Mahmud Lodi towards east, Babur came to know that Sultan Mahmud Lodi had despatched

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Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli and Mian Bibban Jilwani with a large army towards Sarwar (Gorakhpur).

In May, 1529 when Babur was encamped near Kharid, he came to know that Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli and Mian Bibban Jilwani were planning to cross river Saru.

After concluding a peace treaty with Nusrat Shah of Bengal and with the Nohani Afghans of Bihar in May 1529, Babur marched against Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli. After crossing Saru river, when Babur reached Chaupara Chaturmukh of Sikandarapur, he came to know that Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli had crossed river Saru and fled towards Lucknow. So Babur sent an expedition to pursue him.

A little later, Babur came to know from Shah Muhammad Diwana's son, who had been sent by Baqi from Oudh, that Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli and Mian Bibban Jilwani who had captured the fort of Lucknow had evacuated it on hearing of Babur's march and had fled towards Dalmau.

Hence, Babur appointed Muhammad Zaman Mirza and Sultan Junaid Barlas along with several Hindustani amirs, namely

Mahmud Khan Nohani, Taj Khan Sarang Khani and Qazi Jia, to block the enemy's route at Chunar. Babur also sent another expedition consisting of the Turk and Hindustani amirs, namely Alam Khan Lodi of Kalpi, Malik-dad Karrani and Rao Sarwani towards Dalmau.

On June 1529 when Babur was encamped opposite Adampur pargana, Jalal Tashkindi came from the expeditionary force and brought the news that on hearing of their expedition Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli fled away towards the pargana of Mahuba. After this we do not hear any more about Mian Bayzid Farmuli during the reign of Babur.

MARUF FARMULI

Maruf Farmuli was the son of Mian Gadai Farmuli who was the muqta of Qanauj during Sultan Bahlal's reign. He died in the early years of Sultan Sikandar's reign and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maruf Farmuli. He was one of those Afghans who had rebelled against Sultan

Ibrahim Lodi. He along with Nasir Khan Nohani and some other rebellious Afghans had made Bihar Khan Nohani of Bihar as their Padshah under the title Sultan Muhammad. Babur tells us that at the time of the battle of Panipat, Maruf Parmuli and Nasir Khan Nohani were in occupation of Qanauj and the whole country beyond it, i.e., towards the east. After Babur's occupation of Agra, Maruf Parmuli and Nasir Khan Nohani crossed the Ganges near Qanauj and encamped three to four miles away from the Ganges towards Agra side.

Babur, therefore, appointed Humayun against Maruf Parmuli and Nasir Khan Nohani. The contingents which had been sent to conquer Etawa and Dholpur under the command of Mahdi Khwaja and Muhammad Sultan Mirza, respectively, were also ordered to join Humayun in his


march against Maruf Farmuli and Nasir Khan Nohani. As such, the Afghan amirs, namely Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli, Mahmud Khan Nohani and Firoz Khan Sarang Khani, who had recently submitted to Babur and were deployed in the Etawa expedition, were also ordered to march against Maruf Farmuli and Nasir Khan Nohani.

It may be noted that Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli and Firoz Khan Sarang Khani had earlier fought as commanders of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi against Maruf Farmuli and Nasir Khan Nohani. Humayun left Agra on August 21, 1526. When Humayun set out from Agra, Maruf Farmuli and Nasir Khan Nohani were encamped at Jajmau. On learning of Humayun's expedition, Maruf Farmuli and Nasir Khan Nohani fled away from Jajmau which was then captured by Humayun. Humayun pursued Afghans as far as Jaunpur and Kharid and then returned to Agra to wait upon Babur on January 6th, 1527.

4. Ibid., p. 531.
5. Ibid., p. 533.
6. Ibid., p. 524.
7. Ibid., p. 544.
For about a year we do not hear about the activities of Maruf Farmuli. But in December 1527, when it was reported to Babur that Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli had turned hostile\(^1\), Maruf Farmuli had also joined Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli\(^2\). Thus in February-March, 1528 we notice Maruf Farmuli siding with Mian Bibban Jilwani and Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli against the Mughals. Hereafter, we do not come across any reference to Maruf Farmuli. Perhaps he continued to defy the Mughals along with Mian Bibban Jilwani and Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli. However, he never submitted to Babur.

**MUSA FARMULI**

Musa Farmuli was a son of the above mentioned Maruf Farmuli\(^3\) and a brother of Shah Mahammad Farmuli. It may be noted that Maruf Farmuli was one of those Afghans who were in rebellion against Sultan Ibrahim Lodi and who never submitted even to Babur. We first notice Musa Farmuli in the year 1529. In this year he served Babur in the battle of Ghagra in one of the four divisions formed for action in the battle. He and Sultan Junaid Barlas constituted part of the same division\(^4\).

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2. Ibid.
3. Ibid., p. 669; B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 508a.
4. Ibid., p. 669; B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 508a-b.
On June 20th, 1529 Musa Farmuli was granted by Babur a *parqana* of the value of 30 lacs from Amarhar (Amroha). He was also given a *khilat* and a *tipuchag* and was given leave. After that we do not come across any reference to him.

**SHAH MUHAMMAD FARMULI**

Shah Muhammad Farmuli was the brother of Musa Farmuli and son of Maruf Farmuli. Though Maruf Farmuli never submitted to Babur, Shah Muhammad, like his brother Musa Farmuli, seems to have submitted to Babur sometime before 1528, as we know that in 1528 he was conferred Saran by Babur towards his *wajh-i alufa*. Babur writes that Shah Muhammad rendered him meritorious services and twice he fought against his father and overcome him.

However, in the following year when Sultan Mahmud Lodi captured Bihar and Mian Bibban Jilwani and Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli stirred trouble in the east, Shah Muhammad found himself alone and had to join them. Even though he was obliged to join Mian Bibban Jilwani and Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli, he continued to profess his allegiance to Babur by secretly sending *ardasta* to him.

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2. Ibid., p. 675; B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 512a.
3. Ibid., p. 675; B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 512a.
Consequently, on the approach of the Mughals in the east and on Askari's crossing the Ganges at Haldi passage in 1529 Shah Muhammad came with his retainers (jamiat), joined Askari and attacked the Bengalis. A little afterwards he joined Babur.  

Babur on his part conferred upon him Saran as waja-i alufa, as he had done it during the previous year. Babur says that he also conferred upon him Kandla for the maintenance of tarkashband. Shah Muhammad was also honoured with a khilat and tipuchag horse in May 1529.  

ALI KHAN PARMULI  

We notice Ali Khan Farmuli for the first time after the battle of Panipat. After his victory at Panipat, when Babur sent Yunus-i Ali along with Humayun and other begs to capture Agra, Yunas-i Ali got separated from Humayun. On the way he met Ali Khan Farmuli's son  

2. In the persian version the term is wajh-i alufa but the Turkish text uses only the word wajh, not wajh-i alufa, see B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 514a and the Turkish text, f. 377a.  
3. Ibid., p. 679; B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 514a. It appears that even Kandla was given to him in the previous year.  
4. Ibid., p. 679, B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 514a.
and family; and after a little fighting he made the sons of Ali Khan Farmuli prisoner and brought them to Agra. Taking advantage of this, Babur sent back one of the captured sons of Ali Khan Farmuli, along with Mirza Mughal, the son of Daulat Qadam Turk, to Ali Khan Farmuli, with a letter of favour and kindness for him. Ali Khan Farmuli was then in Mewat. Ali Khan Farmuli accepted Babur's overlordship and came to Agra with Mirza Mughal and waited upon him. Babur conferred upon him an assignment of the value of 25 lacs.¹

In the following year, Ali Khan Farmuli rendered military service to Babur in jaranghar in the battle of Kanwah against Rana Sanga². After the victory at Kanwah, when Rana Sanga fled away from the battlefield, Babur sent Ali Khan Farmuli along with others to pursue him. But they could not succeed³.

Soon afterwards, Ali Khan Farmuli was sent by Babur along with other begs to recover Lucknur from Mian Bibban who had captured it before the battle of Kanwah⁴. Ali Khan Farmuli also served Babur in his

eastern expedition in 1529. On May 25th, 1529 Ali Khan Farmuli was also appointed by Babur, along with other begs, in pursuit of Mian Bibban and Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli, who had fled towards Lucknow.

**ALI KHAN’S SONS**

We also notice the sons of the above mentioned Ali Khan Farmuli active during the period under study. It is difficult to ascertain whether Ali Khan Farmuli and his sons fought with Ibrahim Lodi against Babur in the battle of Panipat or not. But, soon after the battle of Panipat we find them located somewhere between Delhi and Agra, probably in the region of Mewat. On April 20, 1526, after the battle of Panipat, Babur appointed Humayun along with Yunas Ali and some other nobles to rapidly march and occupy Agra. Babur tells us that on the way between Delhi and Agra Yunas Ali lost his way and got separated from Humayun. During this period Yunus Ali met the sons and the kith and kin of Ali Khan Farmuli. After a little fighting Yunus Ali succeeded in capturing the sons of Ali Khan Farmuli and took them along with him to Agra. Taking advantage of the situation Babur sent one of the sons of Ali Khan back to Ali Khan Farmuli along with encouraging farmans for Ali Khan Farmuli.

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2. Ibid., p. 475.
Babur tells us that Ali Khan Farmuli was at that time in Mewat. In response to Babur's gesture of good will, Ali Khan Farmuli came and waited upon Babur in Agra some time before 11th July\(^1\). Although Ali Khan Farmuli was assigned by Babur \textit{parganas} of value of 25 lacs\(^2\) and later on rendered military service to him, we do not come across any further reference to his sons after July 1526.

\textbf{SHAIKH JAMAL FARMULI}

Shaikh Jamal Farmuli is also noticed only once in our sources in the period under review. The only reference to him traceable in our sources is in the \textit{Baburnama}. This reference is in the context of Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi's struggle with Sultan Ibrahim Lodi and his abortive attempt to overthrow Sultan Ibrahim Lodi in the year 1525. According to this reference Shaikh Jamal Farmuli was with Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi, when the later besieged Delhi and marched to fight with Sultan Ibrahim Lodi. But we are told that Shaikh Jamal Farmuli deserted Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi before the fighting started and went over to the side of Sultan

\begin{enumerate}
  \item \textit{Ibid.}, p. 527.
\end{enumerate}
Ibrahim Lodi along with some other Afghan chiefs. The other Afghan chiefs who defected to Sultan Ibrahim Lodi at this movement were Mahmud Khan, son of Khan-i Jahan, and Saif Khan son of Darya Khan Nohani.

Mian Sulaiman Farmuli of Indri

Mian Sulaiman Farmuli, also mentioned as Sulaiman Shaikhzada, held the pargana of Indri near the west bank of Jumna, to the north of Karnal. In the summer of 1525 when Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi marched from the side of the Panjab along with Dilawar Khan and Haji Khan Lodi, the sons of Daulat Khan Lodi, and Ismail Khan Jilwani towards Delhi to overthrow Sultan Ibrahim Lodi, on the way Sulaiman Shaikhzada Farmuli also waited upon Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi and saw him at Indri.

1. Baburnama, Eng. tr. Bev., vol. ii, p. 457. It may be noted that in Mrs. Beveridge's translation of the Baburnama, it is not mentioned whether Shaikh Jamal Farmuli after deserting Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi joined Sultan Ibrahim Lodi or not. It only says that Shaikh Jamal Farmuli deserted Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi, but in the Turkish text of Baburnama, (Luzac & Co., London 1971, f. 257) as well as, in the Persian manuscript (B.N. MS. Or. 3714, f. 356b) it is clearly mentioned that Shaikh Jamal Farmuli after deserting Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi joined Sultan Ibrahim Lodi.


3. Ibid., p. 456.
At this juncture, as we are told by Babur, the number of the following of Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi swelled to 30 to 40 thousand.

After the defeat of Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi when he fled back towards the north and reached near Indri, we are told that Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi took three to four lac (tankas?) from Mian Sulaiman Shaikhzade Farmuli. After that we do not come across any reference to Mian Sulaiman Farmuli.

A RESUME

Out of the above mentioned Farmuli chiefs who were active during the period under review, three of them namely, Marut Farmuli and his sons Musa Farmuli and Shah Muhammad belonged to one family. The said Marut Farmuli seems to have been powerful Farmuli chief, for during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi he had defied the authority of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi and, in alliance with the Nohanis, had rebelled against Sultan Ibrahim Lodi.

However, there is no reference in our sources to the role of his sons, Musa Farmuli and Shah Muhammad, during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi. It is, therefore, difficult to say whether they were loyal to Sultan Ibrahim Lodi or supported their father in his rebellion against Sultan Ibrahim Lodi.

The other prominent Farnuli chief, Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli, was, however, loyal to Sultan Ibrahim Lodi. Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli belonged to the influential family of the Farmulis which had ruled Oudh from the time of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. But Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli was at daggers drawn with Maruf Farmuli, as he had fought as a commander of Ibrahim Lodi against Maruf Farmuli.

As far as Ali Khan Farmuli and his sons are concerned nothing is known about their position and role during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi. But the loyalty of Shaikh Jamal Farmuli and Sulaiman Shaikhzada of Indri seems to have been wavering between Sultan Ibrahim Lodi and Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi. We are told that Shaikh Jamal Farmuli accompanied Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi in his morath to overthrow Sultan Ibrahim Lodi in the year 1525. However, just before the battle at Hodal he deserted Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi and joined Sultan Ibrahim Lodi. Sulaiman Shaikhzada, on the one hand, seems to have held the pargana of Indri, apparently on behalf of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi, yet in the event of Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi’s march against Sultan Ibrahim Lodi he waited upon Sultan Alauddin Alam Khan Lodi and later on even financed him. In short, what is significant to note is the fact that like other

Afghan clans the Farmulis were also divided among themselves and owed allegiance to various Afghan chiefs contending for power against Sultan Ibrahim Lodi.

We now pass on to Babur's relations with the Farmuli Afghan chiefs. Babur first came in contact with the Farmulis when Ali Khan Farmuli's sons were captured by Yunus-i Ali on his way to Agra after the battle of Panipat, subsequently resulting in the submission of Ali Khan Farmuli who came and waited upon Babur in Agra soon after the occupation of Agra, as described earlier. Ali Khan Farmuli remained loyal to Babur constantly and rendered military service on various occasions as we shall illustrate below. The next Farmuli chief to submit to Babur was Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli, who waited upon Babur in Agra along with several other Afghan chiefs, namely Firoz Khan Sarang Khani, Mahmud Khan Nohani and Qazi Jia in the middle of the year 1526. Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli, however, rebelled against Babur about a year later and continued to defy the authority of the Mughals along with Mian Bibban Jilwani and Maruf Farmuli throughout Babur's reign and even under Humayun.

Among other leading Farmuli chiefs, Maruf Farmuli never submitted to Babur and put up a joint front against the Mughals along with Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli with whom he was at war during Sultan Ibrahim Lodi's
reign. But the sons of Maruf Farmuli, namely Shah Muhammad and Musa Farmuli, submitted to Babur and the former even fought for Babur against his father.

Regarding Shaikh Jamali Farmuli and Sulaiman Shaikhzada Farmuli nothing is known vis-a-vis their relations with Babur. However, the Farmuli Shaikhzadas of Bihar seem to have submitted to Babur, for he tells us that they sent him arzhdashts expressing their allegiance to him in the month of April, 1529.

Thus, we notice that the role of the Farmulis under Babur was not much different from their role under Sultan Ibrahim Lodi. They were divided as far as their allegiance even to Babur was concerned. But what is significant is that Babur's occupation of Hindustan brought about the change in the coalitions of the Farmuli Afghans. For example, Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli and Maruf Farmuli who, during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi were fighting against each other, were now fighting together against Babur. As in the case of many other Afghan families, among the Farmulis, too, the sons and father were pitted against each other in Babur's conflict with the Farmulis, as is evident in the case of the role of Maruf Farmuli and his sons.

Those of the Farmuli chiefs who submitted to Babur were bestowed revenue assignments by Babur, as is illustrated by the following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Chief</th>
<th>Value of assignment in tankas</th>
<th>Name of the pargana/territory against which the assignment was made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli</td>
<td>1 48 50 -</td>
<td>Oudh (B.N.ii/527)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Khan Farmuli</td>
<td>- 25 -</td>
<td>Name of the pargana not mentioned (B.N.ii/527)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musa Farmuli</td>
<td>- 30 -</td>
<td>pargana from Amarhar (Amroha?) B.N.ii/685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah Muhammad Farmuli</td>
<td>1 10 18 373</td>
<td>Saran (Persian text, B.M. MS. 3714, f. 514a; Turkish text, f. 377a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>- 43 30 300</td>
<td>Kandla (B.M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 514a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 56 98 673</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It may, however, be noted that after the revolt of Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli against Babur, he was deprived of his revenue assignment, for we know that after the expulsion of Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli from Oudh, Baqi Beg was entrusted with the charge of Oudh. Therefore, even if we deduct the value of assignment made by Babur to Bayzid Farmuli the total value of assignment made by him to Farmulis, as it stood in 1529, would come to 3 crore, 98 thousand and 673 hundred tankas.
The Farmulis also rendered valuable military services to Babur. Even Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli before his revolt in 1527 was commissioned by Babur in the expedition against Qutub Khan of Etawa and then against Nasir Khan Nohani and Maruf Farmuli under the command of Humayun in the year 1526. The following table gives an account of the military services rendered by the Farmulis to Babur.

Table No.II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Particulars of the expedition</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>582, 678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli</td>
<td>In the Etawa expedition against Qutub Khan and later on under the command of Humayun against Maruf Farmuli and Nasir Khan Nohani</td>
<td>B.N.Bev.,ii/530,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musa Farmuli s/o Maruf Farmuli</td>
<td>In one of the divisions in the battle of Ghagra.</td>
<td>B.N.Bev.,ii/669.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah Muhammad s/o Maruf Farmuli</td>
<td>Twice against his father and also in the battle of Ghagra under Askari.</td>
<td>B.N.Bev.,ii/675</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We notice from the above table that Ali Khan Farmuli constantly rendered military services to Babur even since his submission in the year 1526 till 1529 and never wavered in his allegiance to Babur. About Shah Muhammad, the son of Maruf Farmuli, as Babur says, he twice fought for Babur even against his father. Although under the pressure of Sultan Mahmud Lodi and Mian Bibban and Shaikh Bayzid Farmuli he on one occasion had apparently joined the service of the above said Afghans, yet he had been writing to Babur secretly expressing his loyalty to him. Two of the Farmuli chiefs, namely Shah Muhammad and Musa Farmuli, the sons of Maruf Farmuli, were even favoured by Babur with the grant of gifts. Shah Muhammad was honoured with a khilet and tipuchaq horse in May 1529 and Musa Farmuli was honoured with special head to foot, and saddled horse in June 1529. In short, Babur succeeded in preventing an organized front of the Farmulis; and, on the other hand, successfully utilized their military services in the consolidation of his power in Hindustan.

2. Ibid., p. 679; B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 514a.
3. Ibid., p. 685, B. M. MS. Or. 3714, f. 518a-b.