

She fell ill soon after her return and died on 30th October 1868 at 51 years of age, and was buried in the Farhat Afza garden which she had laid out.

Nawāb Shāh Jahān Begam, who had succeeded nominally ^{Shāh Jahān} on 11th April 1845, was now again on 16th November 1868 (1868-1901). invested as ruler of Bhopāl.

Her daughter Sultān Jahān who had been born on 27 *Zikāt* 1274 A.H. (9th July 1858) being declared heir-apparent. On 13 *Safar* 1284 A.H. (16th July 1867) Nawāb Bāki Muhammad Khān died.

Shāh Jahān at once proceeded to follow in her mother's footsteps and continue the reforms in the administration. She had on the death of her husband come out of *pardah* which immensely facilitated her conduct of affairs.

In December 1869 she visited Calcutta and was introduced to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Besides many minor improvements Shāh Jahān had a plane table survey of the State made for revenue purposes, to take the place of the old *jarīb* survey made in her mother's time.

In May 1871 the Begam married Maulvī Sayad Sidiq Husain. The Maulvī had been 17 years in the service of the State, having served as Munshi to Sikandar Begam, who had promoted him to keeper of the State archives, and then head of the educational department. The Maulvī after the marriage was accorded the title of Nawāb Wāla Jāh Amīr-ul-mulk and a personal salute of 17 guns, with the right of receiving and returning the visits of British officials. After her second marriage the Begam again retired behind the *pardah*. In 1872 she was made a G.C.S.I. In A.H. 1291 (1874) her daughter Sultān Jahān married one of her own clan, Sultān Ahmad Ali Khān, descended from Sardār Mīr Kulī Khān, a brother of Khān Muhammad Khān, great-grandfather of the founder of the State. Her Highness attended the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi in 1877, receiving a banner and medal. Shāh Jahān in 1879 obtained sanction to the establishment of an Opium Agency in Bhopāl. In 1880 she agreed to defray the cost of the railway from Hoshangābād to Bhopāl. In 1891 land for the Bhopāl-Ujjain line was ceded and in the same year all transit duties on salt were abolished Government paying in compensation Rs. 10,000 per annum. After her second marriage dissensions arose between Shāh Jāhan and her daughter which were fomented by the Nawāb, until in 1884 a regular *impasse* had been reached and the Government of India was obliged to intervene and deprive the Nawāb of all his honours, titles, and salute. He died of dropsy in 1890. The State was