

Personal Life of Jinnah: An Exploratory Study

*Naureen Talha**

Abstract

This article is about Jinnah and his life during 1918-1947. It is about Jinnah as a husband, brother, father. He looked after his servants was particular about his personal belongings – properties, cars and bank accounts. Shams-ul-Hassan collection and Quaid-i-Azam papers and some latest well known books on Jinnah have been consulted for this paper.

Introduction

Jinnah was a very lonely and a private person. Though very little has been written about his private life, we do get a glimpse of what kind of person he was; his dress sense, his way of eating and social life are touched very briefly in this paper.

This article covers Jinnah as a husband, father and brother. It also covers his servants, cars maintenance, and care of properties and personal belongings. He wanted his surroundings to be as neat as possible.¹ Rents had to be paid on time² and rules had to be followed when purchasing a property.³ In fact Jinnah always abided by rules and was honest to the core. Not enough is known about his friends. He kept relations with Muslim Leaguers. He even stayed at large Muslim Leaguer's houses like Nawab of Mamdot in Lahore. He stayed at his own palatial houses in Bombay and Delhi.

* Naureen Talha is Associate Professor in the National Institute of Pakistan Studies (NIPS), Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

¹ Shams-ul-Hassan Collection (S.H.C.), Vol.69 (Islamabad: National Archives of Pakistan), pp.134-55.

² S.H.C. Vol.17, pp.70-77, 79-82, 84-88.

³ *Ibid.*, p.170; Saad R. Khair, *Jinnah Reinterpreted the Journey from Indian Nationalism to Muslim Statehood* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995).

Review of literature

Rich parents use to send their sons to England to become barristers – a qualification that was supposed to bring prosperity – Valla bhai Patel saved money to become barrister; Jawaharlal Nehru attained the same objective. Khairi points out that though ‘The fate of India was decided by these barristers’ but none of the above names made a name in law. Pherozechah Mehta, C.R. Das, Ali Imam, Muhammad Shafi, Razi-Hussain, Liaquat Ali Khan were all barristers. Only Jinnah made name at law.⁴ Jinnah unlike Jawahar Lal Nehru did not come from a rich family. Jinnah once reminisced, ‘I did not know a soul and the fogs and winter in London upset me a great deal but I soon settled down and was quite happy.’⁵ Jinnah live frugally. He absorbed new ideas. He was a regular visitor to the British Museum Library and constantly endeavored to add to his knowledge, to attain mastery over English language. He understood British institutions, British politics and British mind. He broadened his horizon. He was fond of politics of Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917). He believed Dadabhai was liberal and not communal.⁶ He was also attracted to the politics of Gokhale and Pherozechah Mehta. These three great men, all of them non-Muslim, left a lasting influence on Jinnah.⁷

Describing Jinnah Beverley Nicholas said: ‘The most important man in Asia is sixty-seven, tall, thin and elegant with a monocle on grey silk cord, and stiff white collar which he wears in the hottest weather.... He can sway the battle this way or that as he chooses. His 100 million Muslims will march to the left, to the right, to the front, to the rear at his bidding and at nobody else’s...’.⁸ Jinnah had accumulated his wealth by assiduous attention to detail in the handling of the property. He was a self-made man.⁹

Shairf-ul-Mujahid¹⁰ throws light on Jinnah as a lonely man. Fatima Jinnah was partly blamed for his death¹¹ and Ms. Naidu for the breakup of his marriage though we do not find strong evidence.¹²

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, p.3.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p.6.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p.9.

⁸ Beverley Nichols, *Verdict on India* (Lahore: Book Traders, n.d.).

⁹ Zawwar Hussain Zaidi, *M.A. Jinnah Ispahani Correspondence 1936-1948* (Karachi: Forward Publications, 1976), p.60.

¹⁰ Sharif al Mujahid, *In Quest of Jinnah: Diary, Notes and Correspondent of Hector Balitho* (Karachi and UK: Oxford University Press, 2007), p.26.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*, pp.xxii.

Jalal discusses Jinnah as the sole spokesman of Indian Muslims at the all India stage. She is not concerned about Jinnah's personal life rather concentrates on his negotiation skills on how power at the centre was to be shared once Britishers leave India.¹³ She gives a historical and political study of post-independence Pakistan. She also discusses issues of military intervention in politics and issue of relevance of Pakistan in the developing world.¹⁴ Jalal has also talked about success of democracy in India and failure in Pakistan and Bangladesh.¹⁵

Singh has talked about Jinnah's early years and his experiences in London. He also penned his struggling days as a lawyer, how hard to mouth was his days till he became member of Bombay High Court and later became a presidency magistrate in 1900. He was twenty four years old, when fame and fortune came his way.¹⁶ In his early marriage years, Jinnah was very protective of Ms. Ruttie Jinnah, and met all her needs without complain.¹⁷ He initially owned West Heath House in London, a big house in Delhi and May Fair Flats at Little Gibbs Road, Bombay and Jinnah House, Bombay.¹⁸ He made investments in early prosperous days.¹⁹ He provided his wife with two guards, cook, head butler, three cars with three drivers, gardeners. He maintained his old servant, 'Visan', to look after his files and papers.²⁰

Hector Bolitho has written that he became very emotional when Ruttie died.²¹ He put away every article she decorated the house with.²² Hector Bolitho also believes that Jinnah became solitary and a loner after

¹³ Ayesha Jalal, *The State of Martial Rule, The Origins of Pakistan's Political Economy of Defense* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990).

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, *Sole Spokesman: Jinnah the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1985).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Ayesha Jalal, *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective* (Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1995).

¹⁷ Jaswant Singh, *Jinnah-India-Partition-Independence* (New Delhi: Rupa and Co., 2009).

¹⁸ Khawaja Razi Haider, *Ruttie Jinnah: The Story Told and Untold* (Karachi: Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi, 2004).

¹⁹ Malik Muhammad Riaz, *Quaid-i-Azam Ki Jaidad Aur Sarmaya Kari* (Urdu) (Karachi: State Bank of Pakistan, 2008), pp.65-70.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, pp.70-1.

²¹ *Ibid.*, pp.71-2.

²² Khawaja Razi Haider, *op.cit.*, pp.148-50, 153.

Ruttie's death.²³ His only child, Dina was born on 15 August 1919.²⁴ He received highest fees paid in India.²⁵

At Karachi he owned Mohatta Palace, a bungalow in civil lines, and four other properties there.²⁶ He invested in shares as well.²⁷

Sarojini Naidu describes Jinnah as:

Tall and stately but to the point of emaciation. Languid and luxurious of habit.... Somewhat formal and fastidious and a little aloof..... Pre-eminently rational and practical'.²⁸

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a solitary man, with a large political following, with few intimate friendships.²⁹

M.A.H. Ispahani remembered Jinnah as a person interested to boost the economic wellbeing of the Muslims of India. He initiated and guided Muslims such as M.A.H. Ispahani, Mirza Ahmed Ispahani, Sir Adamjee, Haji Dawood to set up Federation of Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry at New Delhi. He was instrumental to start *Orient Airways* in 1946.³⁰ He told Muslim League women's National Guard that he was progressive and always took his sister Fatima Jinnah with him.³¹

He was known to dress smartly and with perfection. Hector Bolitho, Sarojini Naidu, Malik Muhammad Riaz, Khawaja Razi Haider, biographer of Ruttie Jinnah, all have pointed out this trait of Jinnah. 'He was a man of striking appearance, immaculately dressed with a monocle in one of his eyes. His voice was mellow and smooth. He spoke like an Englishman'.³² He loved Dina, his only child.³³ Syed Sharif-ud-Din

²³ Hector Bolitho, *Jinnah Creator of Pakistan* (London: Oxford University Press, 1954), p.80.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p.90.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, pp.80-1.

²⁶ Malik Muhammad Riaz, *op.cit.*, pp.201-16.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp.214-18.

²⁸ Sarojini Naidu, 'Muhammad Ali Jinnah: Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity', in *Jinnah Anthology* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2009), p.156.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p.157.

³⁰ Zawwar Hussain Zaidi, *M.A. Jinnah Ispahani Correspondence 1936-1948*, *op.cit.*, pp.201-16.

³¹ Liaquat Merchant and Sharif al Mujahid (ed.), *Jinnah Anthology* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2009).

³² S. Hashim Raza, 'A Tribute to the Quaid-i-Azam', *Jinnah Anthology*, 1976, p.171; M.A.H. Ispahani *Quaid-i-Azam As I Knew Him* (Karachi: Elite Publishers, 2009), p.35.

³³ Liaquat Merchant and Sharif al Mujahid (ed.), *op.cit.* pp.1, 178.

Pirzada says that his life was an open book. He never lied of what he wanted, never compromised on his principled stand.³⁴ *M.A. Jinnah-Ispahani Correspondence* deals with Jinnah's political and economic achievements.³⁵

The personal life of Jinnah is depicted from Quaid-i-Azam papers and Shams-ul-Hassan collection. Papers relating to photos and autographs are contained in Shams-ul-Hassan Collection³⁶ which also contains papers related to car maintenance, repair, car token, vehicle tax and break down of cars. It also contains payments on account of cars, drivers and servants clothing. It has bills of municipal committee, of marble stone, of typewriter, silver spoons, petrol coupons, change of old tyres and tubes. He liked his cars to be modern and in running condition.³⁷ He did not like incompetent drivers.³⁸ He was caring towards his personnel staff.³⁹

M.A.H. Isphani remarked 'if ... he decided to go somewhere or not to take more than quantity fixed by him of food or other refreshments, no amount of persuasion and no temptation would bring a change in his resolve'.⁴⁰ He disciplined himself without stress and strain. Jinnah was known to be fond of good clothes and neck wear. He tried a silk neck tie ten times till he mastered it.⁴¹ On his education, Ms. Sarojini Naidu wrote that Jinnah was of fine intelligence and did not opt for a university degree.⁴² As pointed out earlier Jinnah had a keen interest to dress up with perfection. Mian Bashir Ahmed explained his desire to dress up was infact a reflection of his perfection in all aspects of his life, political, economic or taste in servants, cars or food.⁴³ He was a good

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p.179.

³⁵ Zawwar Hussain Zaidi, *M.A. Jinnah Ispahani Correspondence 1936-1948*, *op.cit.*

³⁶ S.H.C., Vol. 32, pp.2, 19, 55, 79-0, 85, 98, 100, 108, 110, 116, 121, 151, 183-84, 186, 191-92, 200.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol.38.

³⁸ Saadat Hassan Munto, *Mera Sahib* (Urdu) (New Delhi: Saqi Book Dept., n.d), p.18.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, pp.20-1.

⁴⁰ M.A.H. Isphani, *op.cit.*, p.92.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p.93.

⁴² Nisar Ahmad Pannoun, *Jinnah the Lawyer* (Lahore: Mansoor Book House, 1976), p.3.

⁴³ Mian Bashir Ahmad, 'Quaid-i-Azam Some Glimpses of his Greatness', in *Quaid-i-Azam As Seen by his Contemporaries* (Lahore: Publichsters United Ltd., 1966), p.31.

friend. Socially he was a picture of refinement.⁴⁴

Matters related to bank accounts (deposits, cheques or payment etc.) are in Shams-ul-Hassan collection.⁴⁵ Letters regarding cases,⁴⁶ purchase and details of property or sale deeds are also shown in Shams-ul-Hassan collection.⁴⁷ Jinnah was also fond of carpets, China bowls, cigars, Jinnah caps.⁴⁸ He liked his bungalow decorated with precious stones and regularly polished marble,⁴⁹ liked Mac products,⁵⁰ sent mangoes, strawberry jams to his friends,⁵¹ and many Muslim Leaguers sent fruits and other products to Jinnah.⁵² He regularly paid all outstanding bills.⁵³ Papers related to property (rent, tax, bills) are also contained in Shams-ul-Hassan collection.⁵⁴ He was also concerned with best doors, locks, sliding latch and gate. He repaired electrical installation. He paid income tax regularly.⁵⁵ He had a fine taste in house hold decoration pieces.⁵⁶ He never went for a shady deal. He always followed rules and regulations in every personal matter⁵⁷ as well as in politics. He owned a flat at Mayfair, Bombay⁵⁸ and repaired it regularly.⁵⁹ He also owned a bungalow at little Gibbs Road. He dealt with each and every property and personal matter himself. How he got the time for such matters?

Papers related to social life invitations, acceptance and regrets are a part of Shams-ul-Hassan collection.⁶⁰ He never attended a marriage ceremony.⁶¹ He received many eid greetings.⁶² He was very particular in

⁴⁴ Begum Geti Ara Bashir Ahmad, 'Quaid-i-Azam and Muslim Women', in *As Seen by His Contemporaries* (Lahore: United Ltd., 1966).

⁴⁵ S.H.C., Vol.9, pp.1-89.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, pp.122-23, 126.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. 17.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol.4, p.32.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, pp.127, 129, 168-69.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, pp.173-74.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, pp.22, 112.

⁵² *Ibid.*, pp.150, 158, 176, 179, 193 & 196.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, Vol.4, pp.4, 25, 58, 82, 126 & 129.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p.12.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p.48.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol.4, pp.88, 90, 92.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol.17, pp.77, 79-81.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, pp.72-4.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, pp.17-8, 20-1.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol.9, pp.118, 137, 143.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, Vol.32, pp.5-6.

⁶² *Ibid.*, pp.32, 130-31.

replying to an invitation.⁶³ He was concerned with his servants health⁶⁴ and also with their monthly salary.⁶⁵ He liked good furniture pieces⁶⁶ and stylish buttons as well.⁶⁷ Jinnah never liked to pay more than the original price.⁶⁸ He even asked for refunds of railway tickets.⁶⁹ As a rule, using his photograph as a stamp on the cloth had to be registered; he also suggested that a royalty of 15% on net profits be devoted for the cause of the All India Muslim League. He also suggested that the use of his photograph should be registered as a trade mark.⁷⁰ He also owned a policy with The New India Insurance Co. Ltd.⁷¹ Quaid-i-Azam papers consists of his personal life with his brother, sisters, daughter and other live relations.⁷²

The upkeep of his properties was very important to Jinnah especially before renting them out.⁷³ He was also particular of removal of telephone number at a new place.⁷⁴ He also insured his bungalow.⁷⁵ He paid all outstanding bills.⁷⁶ He followed all rules in demolition of old bungalow.⁷⁷ He had professional service provided to the new bungalow.⁷⁸ He happily and very courteously sent back autographed photographs and was not happy when someone misused his name and autograph.⁷⁹ He sometimes acknowledged gifts such as honey, mangoes and precious stones.⁸⁰ His illness in 1945 worried his followers⁸¹ He paid donations to

⁶³ *Ibid.*, pp.86, 132, 154-55, 187, 208.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol.69.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, pp.106, 113, 115-16, 138, 161.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol.23, pp.116-17.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, pp.111, 118.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, p.120.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol.69, p.137.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol.23, p.84.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, Vol.69, p.154.

⁷² Quaid-i-Azam Papers, File 510, pp.1-8; File 509, pp.1-6; File 750, pp.44-5; File 768, pp.1-23.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, File 69, 70 & 1144, pp.158-64, 169, 709.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, File 86, p.10.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, File 757, p.110. Also see, Saad R. Khaire, *op.cit.*

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, File 71.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, File 73, p.17.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ S.H.C., Vol.32, pp.29-61, 79, 98, 212.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, pp.75, 168-69, 173, 175-76, 193.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, Vol.27, pp.21, 24-5, 27, 29.

Sindh Madrassa College.⁸² He declined his name on prayer carpets as he was against use of his name for trade purposes during 1944.⁸³

Much is known about his politics and negotiations with British and Hindus and less about his personal life. Ajeet Jawed has written about Jinnah in a new perspective but it's a political biography.⁸⁴ He explored Jinnah as a patriot, a secular nationalist and an advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. He struggled for forty years of his life. Ajeet's point of view, like all Indians, is selective, highlighting Hindu-Muslim unity. While Muslim authors in Pakistan highlight his honesty and straight forwardness.

Jinnah Papers reveal good side of Jinnah. Different volumes have been consulted, all are pro-Jinnah.⁸⁵

Jinnah's relations with his wife (Ruttie) and daughter (Dina)

Jinnah was married when only fifteen in 1892.⁸⁶ His first wife's name was 'Emibai' (spelt differently by different authors) daughter of a wealthy businessman of Bombay, who had a wool business. He left for London in January 1893. He received his degree of Bar-at-Law on 29 April 1896.⁸⁷ He returned to India in July 1896. Emibai died of an outbreak of cholera.⁸⁸ Some historians on Jinnah write that Emibai, his first wife, died while he was studying in England.⁸⁹ His mother also expired when he was in London. One author suggests he went back to Karachi at the death of his mother and came back to London.⁹⁰

In Quaid-i-Azam papers there is list of Ruttie's jewellery.⁹¹ Jinnah married Ruttie, a pari girl, against the wishes of her parents and with a great difference in ages. He was charmed by her beauty as well as her intellect. She was Sir Dinshaw's only daughter.⁹² She participated in

⁸² *Ibid.*, Vol.32, pp.44-5.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, pp.58-9.

⁸⁴ Ajeet Jawed, *Secular and Nationalist Jinnah* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2009).

⁸⁵ Zawwar Hussain Zaidi, *Jinnah Papers (1998-2007)*, Quaid-i-Azam Papers Project, National Archives of Pakistan.

⁸⁶ Khawaja Razi Haider, *op.cit.*, p.15.

⁸⁷ Miss Fatima Jinnah (Manuscript), *My Brother*, Islamabad, preserved in the National Archives of Pakistan, p.83.

⁸⁸ Malik Muhammad Riaz, *op.cit.*, p.34.

⁸⁹ Zawwar Hussain Zaidi, *op.cit.*, p.35.

⁹⁰ QAP File 1092, pp.286-89.

⁹¹ Khawaja Razi Haider, *op.cit.*, p.23.

⁹² Stanley Wolpert, *Jinnah of Pakistan* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1984), pp.43-4.

discussions and was a good conversationalist. Her favorite topics were independence of India and social rights. She attended every public meeting held in Bombay during 1916.⁹³ Ruttie died at the age of 29. All the books belonging to Ruttie on English literature were preserved in Jinnah's personal collection. After Jinnah and Fatima Jinnah dead in July 1967, this collection was handed over to library at University of Karachi.⁹⁴

Sir Dinshaw opposed Ruttie's marriage to Jinnah. In 1916, Ruttie was 16 years of age.⁹⁵ Jinnah was handed a court order and he paid full respect to the court orders. He did not meet Ruttie for one and a half years. On 20 February 1918, she turned eighteen, she walked out of her parents house.⁹⁶ Ruttie became a Muslim in front of Maulana Nazir Ahmed Khujandi, Imam of Jamia Masjid of Bombay. During 1920-24 Jinnah rose as a politician and gave less time to her.⁹⁷ But before that there was a time when Ruttie was given a free hand to decorate the house and Jinnah paid the bills 'without a murmur'.⁹⁸ Ruttie was an active person in Jinnah's public life. Ruttie even made a speech of about five minutes.⁹⁹ This was the only public speech made by her. On 14 August 1919, a daughter was born out of love between Ruttie and Jinnah in London. They named her Dina Jinnah.¹⁰⁰ Stanley Wolpert praised her beauty and wit.¹⁰¹ Jinnah was very protective of Ruttie till 1920.¹⁰² Hector Bolitho believes that Jinnah's young wife helped to keep his anger alive.¹⁰³ Jinnah married in 1918 when he was forty two years of age,¹⁰⁴ Ruttie was twenty four years younger than Jinnah. Hector Bolitho said Ruttie moved in with her books, the dresses and jewellery, into bachelor house at mount pleasant road and, as earlier explained, changed and enlivened the house and Jinnah's office at bar. His fixed habits¹⁰⁵

⁹³ Khawaja Razi Haider, *op.cit.*, p.27.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, p.12; Kanji Dawakadas, *The Story of a Great Friendship* (Bombay: Bharat Books International, 1963).

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, p.33.

⁹⁶ Shagufta Yasmeen, *Ruttie Jinnah's Life and Love* (Islamabad: Shuja Sons, 1997), pp.76, 78, 80.

⁹⁷ Khawaja Razi Haider, *op.cit.*, p.58.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, p.39.

¹⁰⁰ Stanley Wolpert, *op.cit.*

¹⁰¹ Hector Bolitho, *op.cit.*; Stanley Wolpert, *ibid.*

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, p.77; Khawaja Razi Haider, *op.cit.*

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, p.73.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, pp.59-63, 86.

¹⁰⁵ Hector Bolitho, *op.cit.*

were also changed and he at once started an active social life.¹⁰⁶ She was behind his political problems hundred per cent.¹⁰⁷ Ruttie Jinnah died at the age of twenty nine due to a dangerous illness. During her funeral¹⁰⁸ Jinnah broke down and sobbed.¹⁰⁹ He looked after Dina with excellence.¹¹⁰ She came to her father's funeral. Jinnah never spoke to her daughter when she married a parsi, Mr. Wadia. He however, continued to have correspondence with her, after her marriage but addressed her formally.¹¹¹ Dina had two children. None of Jinnah's direct descendents opted for Pakistan.¹¹²

During mid and late twenties of the twentieth century Jinnah preferred politics over his wife or what ever the case may be. She was sick and would not take the advice of her doctors and did what she was asked to refrain from.¹¹³ She walked out of her father's house when only eighteen years of age. In the mid twenties i.e 1926, she could not adopt her self to the sedate life style of Jinnah, she walked out of Jinnah's life and started living in Taj hotel, started by her uncle Mr. Jamshed Tata.¹¹⁴ She never let go of her friendship with Kanji Dawarkadas till her death.¹¹⁵ Ruttie returned to parsi fold just before dying.¹¹⁶ Jinnah continued to live as a widower and never sought replacement for Ruttie.

Dina

While Dina was studying in England, Jinnah received regular statements of her expenses. He was willing to meet all her expenses. Dina had her lunches and dinners at some of the best restaurants in London, stayed in good hotels and bought expensive tickets to cinema shows and theatrical performances.¹¹⁷ She had a privilege of being the only child of Jinnah. When Dina got married to a parsi, in 1938, he never spoke of her to any one. Jinnah inquired about his daughter's welfare.¹¹⁸ He sent a bouquet

¹⁰⁶ Khawaja Razi Haider, *op.cit.*, p.86; Stanley Wolpert, *op.cit.*

¹⁰⁷ Hector Bolitho, *op.cit.*

¹⁰⁸ Stanley Wolpert, *op.cit.*, p.130.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p.370.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, p.371.

¹¹² Shagufta Yasmeen, *op.cit.*, p.73.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, p.78.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p.79.

¹¹⁵ Khawaja Razi Haider, *op.cit.*, p.98.

¹¹⁶ Sharif al Mujahid, *op.cit.*, p.50.

¹¹⁷ Zawwar Hussain Zaidi, *M.A. Jinnah Ispahani Correspondence 1936-1948*, *op.cit.*, p.63.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*

on her wedding. He put away every thing that reminded of Dina but he never deprived Dina from her inheritance.¹¹⁹ They corresponded as before. He met Dina and her two children in 1946.¹²⁰ Her daughter was five and her son was two.¹²¹ She asked for a few of Ruttie's old poetry books like Byron, Shelley and the Oscar Wild series.¹²² She also wrote to her father on 2 June 1947. From her letter it seems that her earlier letter was replied by her father.¹²³ She always held her father's speeches and negotiations qualities in high esteem.¹²⁴ Dina addressed Jinnah as 'papa darling' in letters written in 1947, 1945 and 1941. This shows what a happy relationship she had with her father. She also wrote to Fatima aunty¹²⁵ and addressed her 'darling aunty'. While taking to Hector Bolitho she praised her father. His weakness was intolerance and arrogance.¹²⁶

Jinnah with his servants

Talking about Jinnah, Azad his admirer and driver before his employment with him, thought that Jinnah liked discipline.¹²⁷ Azad was a Muslim Leaguer,¹²⁸ he saw an advertisement in a paper that Jinnah required a car mechanic who can look after the garage. He wished to see Jinnah closer at his own home. (Jinnah at that time lived at Malabar Hills on road Mount Pleasant road)¹²⁹ and was not serious at finding an employment with him.¹³⁰ According to Azad, Jinnah liked his drivers, guards to be strong and tall, having a well built body.¹³¹ Matlub was Jinnah's secretary, he too was good looking as well as strong and well built. Jinnah employed a cook, three drivers, one garage keeper and a guard. He also had sweepers and gardeners. He paid all of them from his own pocket. He paid Rs. 100 daily to his staff for fruits and poultry.¹³² Jinnah never asked how Rs. 100 were spent. What ever was left, was

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p.99.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, p.100.

¹²² *Ibid.*

¹²³ *Ibid.*, p.101.

¹²⁴ Q.A.P. File 509, pp.1-2.

¹²⁵ *Ibid.*, File 503, p.4.

¹²⁶ Sharif al Mujahid, *op.cit.*, pp.88-9.

¹²⁷ Saadat Hassan Munto, *op.cit.*, pp.8-9.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, p.11.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, pp.13-4.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, p.14.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, p.18.

¹³² *Ibid.*, p.19.

equally distributed among servants.¹³³ He looked after his servants' health.¹³⁴ He paid them when abroad or on a trip.¹³⁵ He gladly gave references to his servants who had served him well over a year.¹³⁶ Those who wanted to leave he paid all outstanding salaries.¹³⁷ He never interfered with Miss Jinnah's private affairs or her dealings with servants. One day she fired both the cooks, one who knew how to cook Indian dishes and one who knew English dishes. So along with Miss Fatima, Jinnah for many days ate at Taj Hotel during 1939.¹³⁸ He had two set backs in his personal life one, the death of his wife Ruttie and second, his daughters wedding to a rich parsi.¹³⁹ He had a habit of walking up and down in his room after dinner.¹⁴⁰ He would ask servants to open a suitcase which had his wife's and Dina Jinnah's clothes when she was a little girl. He would take his monocle off and wipe a tear and said to himself 'it is all right'.¹⁴¹ On 18 June 1946, he asked for a permit to buy clothes for his five servants uniforms.¹⁴² Jinnah said: 'Very often when I go to a mosque my chauffeur stands side by side with me'.¹⁴³ During his illness in Ziarat no servant liked him or Miss Jinnah, recalled nurse Dunham.¹⁴⁴

Helping siblings in need

Jinnah had three sisters Miss Fatima Jinnah, Rehmat Jinnah and Miss Shireen Jinnah. Jinnah would give some money in a closed envelope to be sent to Rehmat bibi since she needed support, as her husband had a meager income.¹⁴⁵ Sometimes Jinnah sent a parcel to Rehmat. Jinnah and Miss Fatima Jinnah rarely visited Rehmat Jinnah. He also helped monetarily his brother Ahmed Ali but he was not allowed to come to his

¹³³ *Ibid.*, p.20.

¹³⁴ S.H.C., Vol.69, p.131.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp.69, 106, 113, 116.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, p.138.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, p.117.

¹³⁸ Saadat Hassan Munto, *op.cit.*, pp.20.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, p.22.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁴¹ S.H.C., Vol.69, p.177.

¹⁴² *Ibid.*, p.23.

¹⁴³ M.C. Chaghla, *Roses in December* (Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1974), pp.80-1.

¹⁴⁴ Hector Bolitho, *op.cit.*

¹⁴⁵ Saadat Hassan Munto, *op.cit.*, pp.8-9.

house as he was an alcoholic.¹⁴⁶ Ahmed Ali sometimes attended Jinnah's speeches.¹⁴⁷

Jinnah as a friend

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah liked to listen to a short main points of person's long agony. His personal room had a sofa and a table which had an ashtray which was filled with cigars. There were two shelves in his personal room, one shelf had Quran in it.¹⁴⁸ 'The Quaid in his social life was the picture of refinement and culture and his manners were extremely elegant', remembered Begum Geti Ara.¹⁴⁹ He had his private papers in this room. No one was allowed in this room. His tone was a bit harsh. Bahadur Yar Jang was Jinnah's closest friend. He was very close to him, with him he would laugh and discuss all political matters. He was a good human being, he offered a bottle of vicks to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan one night who was not well and caught cold.¹⁵⁰ Sarojini Naidu wrote: 'As a speaker Mohammad Ali Jinnah has the triple asset of a magnetic presence, an impressive delivery, and a voice which while lacking volume, has an arresting timbre'.¹⁵¹ Jinnah had fast graying hair in 1939-40 with a white lock. He never liked fools, despite a great following he was a lonely man.¹⁵² No detail was minute enough for him and any clumsy or obscure construction would not escape his notice. Jinnah wanted Pakistan to be a secular democracy.¹⁵³ As a friend, he was vivacious and charming. 'In his own informal circle, Jinnah conducted himself without seriousness', remembered his private secretary during 1940-1944. Jinnah had nerves of steel, he stood like a rock against all evils,¹⁵⁴ remembered M.A.H Ispahani about his last days. He met him last time in July 1948 when he was seriously ill at Ziarat. When M.A.H. Ispahani pressed him not to worry about files and routine government matters and to take complete rest, he replied 'men may come and men may go but Pakistan is truly and firmly established and will go on with Allah's grace, forever'.¹⁵⁵

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p.24.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p.26; M.C. Chaghla, *op.cit.*

¹⁴⁹ Begum Geti Ara Bashir Ahmad, *op.cit.*, p.103.

¹⁵⁰ Mian Bashir Ahmad, *op.cit.*, p.31.

¹⁵¹ Sarojini Naidu, *op.cit.*, p.157.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, p.159.

¹⁵³ Sharif al Mujahid, *op.cit.*, p.162.

¹⁵⁴ M.A.H. Ispahani, *op.cit.*, p.1.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, pp.35-6.

Jinnah cared for those who worked for him. He was staying at Sir Cowasjee's country house. K.H. Khursheed recalled 'Jinnah was worried lest I was bored. He asked do you read Shakespeare? I confessed 'not since school'. He went into town and brought back whole set of Shakespeare, Shelly and Keats for me to read'.¹⁵⁶ Jinnah during a dinner with Mahboob Ul Hassan finished his food early and began to play with his knife. Mahboob Ul Hassan said he did not have enough. He smiled and said that people indulge in trouble only because they eat too much. On another occasion when a 'firni' was served, every one noticed that a salt was added in a sweet dish. Jinnah saved the situation for his friend Barkat Ali by saying he intended to feed his guest with maximum salt so that they would remain 'namak halal' or faithful to him.¹⁵⁷ Mazhar Ahmed, a lieutenant in the Pakistan Navy who served Jinnah, narrated an incident, 'While walking casually during a visit to Jakko Hills, Jinnah threw some Peanuts to the Monkeys dwelling there and was surprised to see that there was no mad rush for the Peanuts. When a big Monkey climbed down from a tree all the Monkeys made way for their leader and waited until he finished eating. Jinnah commented 'Even Monkeys have discipline'.¹⁵⁸

Sartorial elegance

Mian Bashir Ahmad believed that Jinnah was a perfectionist in all aspects of his life and clothes were only an outward manifestation.¹⁵⁹ M.A.H. Ispahani a wealthy businessman and very close to Jinnah often commented 'he was immaculately and fashionably attired'.¹⁶⁰ Jinnah cap was well known, he wore a black 'samur' cap.¹⁶¹ He always checked his own personal grooming in front of a mirror and did not respond well to flattery.¹⁶² His own judgment mattered to him.¹⁶³ Jinnah worked hard.¹⁶⁴ M.A.H. Ispahani among other things bought two bow-ties worn with dinner jacket from Sulka's of Paris.¹⁶⁵ Jinnah liked neck wear and was

¹⁵⁶ Sharif al Mujahid, *op.cit.*

¹⁵⁷ Ghazala Khan, M.Phil thesis, 1993, pp.214-15.

¹⁵⁸ Ahmed Hassan Dani (ed.), *World Scholars on Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah* (Islamabad: Quaid-i-Azam University, 1979).

¹⁵⁹ Mian Bashir Ahmad, *op.cit.*, p.31.

¹⁶⁰ M.A.H. Ispahani, *op.cit.*, p.31.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p.103.

¹⁶² *Ibid.*, p.93-4.

¹⁶³ S.H.C., Vol.23, pp.111-18.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁵ M.A.H. Ispahani, *op.cit.*, p.88.

fond of good clothes and buttons.¹⁶⁶ He practiced hand knotted tie for about a dozen times till he mastered it.¹⁶⁷ Jinnah was a man of slender built but he was courageous and strong. It has been noted by many that Jinnah was a man of principles; if he decided to go somewhere he would go there what may come. Similarly in eating habits, he ate only the amount set by him no temptation would persuade him other wise. Dewan Chaman Lal and his wife made a comment to Jinnah that he never wore a tie twice. They both remembered that his shirts were made for him at Charves in Paris and he was very choosy about ties.¹⁶⁸

From 1943 on wards he started to wear Punjabi and North West Frontier Province region *shalwar*. He had some sixty pairs of cufflinks. Every one who met him confirmed that he was always impeccably dressed.¹⁶⁹

Jinnah's miscellaneous matters

This section throws light on invitations and gifts he received, his acknowledgement and the items he sold and bought.

Invitations: He received many invitations to lunch and marriage ceremonies.¹⁷⁰ He declined most of them due to a prior engagement or he was not in town.¹⁷¹

Gifts: He acknowledged gifts such as mangoes, which he received in good condition, and always thanked the sender. Fine Trading Company, sent two Jinnah caps made of Persian fur presented to 'beloved Quaid-i-Azam'.¹⁷² Jinnah thanked the sender and also pointed out 'they were not quite fit and require slight alteration'.¹⁷³ The caps were altered and sent to Jinnah.¹⁷⁴ Jinnah replied and wished Fine Trading Company success and prosperity.¹⁷⁵ China Fort Muslim Educational Progressive Society sent Jinnah precious stones. Jinnah's secretary acknowledged this registered parcel containing 70 precious stones of Ceylon of different

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, p.92.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, p.154.

¹⁶⁸ Sharif al Mujahid, *op.cit.*,

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁰ SHC, Vol. 32, p.8.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, p.11.

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, p.161.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, p.164.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

varieties on Jinnah's 70th birthday.¹⁷⁶ Mohammad Ali Jinnah was presented by Mac works, Mac light, immersion heater, Mac electric iron, Mac sauce pan and Mac stove.¹⁷⁷ It was acknowledged by a letter that wished success and prosperity to Mac works.¹⁷⁸ He thanked Bochittar Singh Bawar Esq., proprietor Bawa Glass Company, Delhi for sending a sample of glass.¹⁷⁹ He was given samples of cloth to choose from so that it is cut and tailored for him.¹⁸⁰ He replied to samples of vermicelli that were sent by Rezastah Company.¹⁸¹ Jinnah also sent gifts like strawberry jam, mangoes.¹⁸² Fakhruddin Y.M. Jeevan Jee at Rawalpindi, by an order from Sir Syed Maratab Ali sent two cases of apples and oranges, only the best quality of fruit was selected to be sent.¹⁸³ A box of *louquats* was also sent to Jinnah by Shah Mohammed Hassan and Zahid Hassan.¹⁸⁴ Mohammed Ali S. Manian, Esq., Memnee building, Bombay sent a parcel of mangoes on 29 April 1948.¹⁸⁵ Ahmed, H. Jafferi sent a parcel of mangoes.¹⁸⁶ This was acknowledged on 10 June 1946. Jar of honey was sent by Ebrahim Yousuf.¹⁸⁷ Four small jars of honey were also sent by Mohammed Ali Zainal Ali Raza, Jinnah acknowledged them too.¹⁸⁸ Chowfla Brothers sent pure Himalayan honey.¹⁸⁹

Items sold & bought: Jinnah sold a golf set for Rs. 250 to a Mr. H.V. Hampton in Bombay.¹⁹⁰ He also bought china bowls, two blue and one white.¹⁹¹ He paid full amount for stationery bill for March 1945.¹⁹² Jinnah ordered lactometer for milk testing.¹⁹³ He liked cigar as is well

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, p.168.

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, p.169.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, p.173.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, p.174.

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, p.211.

¹⁸¹ *Ibid.*, pp.194-95.

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, pp.22, 112.

¹⁸³ *Ibid.*, p.150.

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, p.158.

¹⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, p.172.

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, pp.176, 179.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, p.75.

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p.193.

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol.23, p.205.

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol.4, p.21.

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p.22.

¹⁹² *Ibid.*, p.24.

¹⁹³ *Ibid.*, p.48.

known. He ordered ‘another 100 cigars’.¹⁹⁴ H. Habib Jee and sons informed Jinnah that the articles he ordered were in good hand under ‘special supervision’ and were to be delivered with in three weeks.¹⁹⁵

Health and illness

Secretary to the governor on 28 July 1943 was concerned about Jinnah’s health and hoped that he was making a satisfactory recovery. Jinnah replied to Pir Jamaat Ali Shah on 11 August 1943, inquiring about his health and attack on his life. He put his mind at rest by saying he was fast recovering.¹⁹⁶ Anwar Ali Karaishi (poet) enquired about his health and prayed for his health and early recovery.¹⁹⁷ Mr. Wadia also asked about his brothers illness.¹⁹⁸ Jinnah also enquired about health of his friends like H.H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Punjab.

Parsimony and thriftiness

Electric toaster repairs by messers Bhagwan Singh and Sons was found by Jinnah as more than the actual cost of a new toaster. It was asked to be returned without repairs.¹⁹⁹ It was then sent by Miss Fatima Jinnah to Paramount Electric Co., where it was repaired at Rs.12.²⁰⁰ He even asked for a refund of railway tickets not used.²⁰¹ He asked for a refund of the value of an unused foreign reply paid voucher dated 9 October 1946. He was refunded.²⁰² He stopped payment to Kajiji brothers till ‘he has the particulars of their bill’.²⁰³ Bolitho reveals in his biography, and was confirmed by Jinnah’s secretary, Usman Ahmed Ansari during 1939-40 in London that ‘Jinnah would not ask anyone to join him if he barged in while he was dining’. Even Nawab of Bhopal had to return because he barged in without an appointment.²⁰⁴ Jinnah’s concern for detail was seen as fussiness. When Jinnah moved into Government House in Karachi, he called for the inventory and checked him self. ‘He was the one to note that the croquet set and books from the library were missing – the one

¹⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol.32, p.31.

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, p.35.

¹⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, p.38.

¹⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, p.56.

¹⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, p.107.

²⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, p.59.

²⁰¹ *Ibid.*, Vol.69, p.137.

²⁰² *Ibid.*, Vol.38, p.52.

²⁰³ *Ibid.*, Vol.9, pp.7, 50-1.

²⁰⁴ Sharif al Mujahid, *In Quest of Jinnah: Diary, Notes and Correspondence of Hector Bolitho*, op.cit.

taken away by Governor Maudie's military secretary to Lahore, and the other by Governor of Sindh, Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah who occupied the Governor House for a short while before Jinnah moved in'.²⁰⁵ Fussiness may be called meticulous attention to detail or being methodological to his business management.²⁰⁶ He spent money on palatial houses, on maintenance and on enormous amount of jewellery he gave to Ruttie his wife in eleven years of their married life. He even helped his sister and brother in need. And how does one explain the hefty Cecil Hotel bill for the Muslim League Working Committee members stay during the Shimla conference in June-July 1945. Although he was thrifty, he never pursued money in a cheap way.²⁰⁷ 'He always lived in style, he spent his huge earnings lavishly on life style described as upper class English'.²⁰⁸ His sense of cleanliness and fastidiousness was rigid, his retinue of servants always kept his garden tidy and his house and legal chambers neat and clean. He will not permit untidiness. Messrs H. Habib Joo & Sons at Srinagar, Kashmir, wanted settlement of outstanding amount of silver spoons bought by Jinnah. He replied that the spoons were of bad quality and he had returned them.²⁰⁹

Jinnah's surroundings

Jinnah knew that he was persuasive. He wrote to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on 3 February 1945, informing him that in front of his house at Mount pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a cobbler had taken his seat on the road and carried his business through out the day, all sorts of people gathered there. It was a source of considerable nuisance. He hoped that he will 'look into the matter and arrange that he may be removed from the aforesaid premises'.²¹⁰ The cobbler was picked up as per Jinnah's request.²¹¹ Jinnah wrote to the secretary, Municipal Committee, New Delhi that 'every day all the rubbish and leaves are collected from the foot paths and roads in the locality where my house is situated and they are dumped down in a heap against front part of my compound wall at the entrance'.²¹² Though the reply has not been seen it may be predicted that a positive response was made. Then there was an

²⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, p.17.

²⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, pp.18-20.

²⁰⁹ SHC, Vol.38, p.54.

²¹⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹¹ *Ibid.*, Vol.23, p.126.

²¹² *Ibid.*, Vol.69, p.134.

incident on 12 August 1940. Mr. Dalal's son, with the help of three uniformed men of western India Turf club, went into the compound of Jinnah's house at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, and demanded to park his guest's cars, a few of them had already arrived. Head *mali* (gardener) objected at cars being parked in the compound. The permission from the owner had not been sought.²¹³ Jinnah complained to Mr. Dalal and was also vocal about his surroundings to the governor about his staff who had allowed a *dhobi ghat* situated adjacent to his bungalow in Bombay. The beating of clothes created such noise that daily work suffered. He wrote a letter on 10 October 1944. This letter is available in Shams-ul-Hassan Collection in volume No. 32. He sent letter to governor through his private secretary.

Taste in fittings

He had a taste for excellent carpets. He paid full settlement of the bill for two carpets.²¹⁴ He wanted marble skirting around the verandah and wanted estimates from Messrs Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd.²¹⁵ He wrote to Sobha Singh, New Delhi for the bricks for the roof work of his house as quickly as possible, when he was away from Delhi about the end of the month.²¹⁶ He received design of gate from his chartered architect, which was made of teak wood. Jinnah proposed an iron gate. Sliding latches for doors and repair work was entrusted to the Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd.²¹⁷ The Acme Manufacturing Co. Ltd., sent the desired locks and sliding latch.²¹⁸ This new lock and sliding latch was a complete misfit. 'The old lock and sliding latch was given so that same size is fitted'.²¹⁹ If the private manufacturers met with Jinnah's disapproval, he changed the repair party.

Maintenance

Jinnah always repaired the bungalow he occupied or rented out. He was specific about what he wanted. He knew the said house needs to be repaired and wanted an immediate action on his request as he himself worked very hard and was disciplined. He asked electrical installation

²¹³ *Ibid.*, p.93.

²¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p.155.

²¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol.4, p.3.

²¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p.3.

²¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p.31.

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p.12.

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p.17.

repaired at No. 10, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi by F & C. Osler Ltd.²²⁰ They replied and did not charge testing charges which was Rs.10. He entrusted M.P. Mehta Esq with replacing old hinges with new hinges of front gate. The money was sent by Jinnah to the above company so they expedite the order.²²¹ He was concerned with the up keep of the servants' quarters as well as their washrooms. He scolded messers John Tinson & Co Ltd. at New Delhi for not finishing their work when Jinnah paid the bill in full. One lavatory in servants' quarter was put in order the other was left undone.²²² He ordered to see their representative before 10 a.m any day. Jinnah had an insurance policy of his bungalow at Mount Pleasant Road. The policy number 332600 was paid regularly via a cheque of Rs.139/8.²²³ He had repairs done for his tenant. In a letter, he said: '...you say is the cause of water percolating through one of the flats', and hoped that the task will be finished before monsoons.²²⁴ Payment of the bill was always made but he never paid more than the going rate.²²⁵ He even returned bills to be revised. Writing to Hole and Co. plumbers he added: 'Each time your man comes, the job did not take him more than half an hour or an hour and it was your defective work which caused the chokage and as the job was not done properly, I am returning your bill and I hope that you revise it and send me the reasonable bill so that I may send your cheque'.²²⁶ A trait of his character was to get things done. He was always successful in getting his house as well as his servants quarters repaired. He wrote to A.J. Brooks, Esq., on Queensway, New Delhi, on 13 June 1944, from Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, to white wash the house from outside.²²⁷ On 13 March 1944 he wrote to messers. John Tinson & Co., Ltd., New Delhi, to fix small leakage which had not been complete. In one of his bathroom tile work was defective as some tiles came out. An incompetent man broke more tiles. A more responsible person was asked to be sent to attend these matters other wise, he said, he may have his work done else where.²²⁸ When some one did the work to his satisfaction he was never short of praise. He thanked those who finished the repairs not only on

²²⁰ *Ibid.*, p.18.

²²¹ *Ibid.*, p.82.

²²² *Ibid.*, Vol.27, p.7.

²²³ *Ibid.*, Vol.23, p.45.

²²⁴ *Ibid.*, p.56.

²²⁵ *Ibid.*

²²⁶ *Ibid.*

²²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp.50, 83, 117.

²²⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol.23, p.114.

time but also to clients satisfaction.²²⁹ He liked repairs done to his bungalow at 10, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi as well.²³⁰ Rajaram Luxman and Co. Builders and Contractors estimated the work of colour-washing and white-washing on 2nd and 3rd floors of Mayfair flats at Little Gibbs Road, owned by Jinnah.²³¹ The letter was written on 7 January 1943. Lift in Mayfair flats was out of order. Rajaram Luxman wanted a weeks time to submit his estimates for the work.²³² Jinnah hoped the matter will receive immediate attention.²³³ He wrote a letter to messers John Fleming and Co. Ltd. Fort, Bombay,²³⁴ in this respect, but they also needed time. The Eastern Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd. was then asked to look after the lift at Mayfair flats.²³⁵ Finally Rajaram Laxman and Co. was a was asked to do the repairs at the flats and at Jinnah's bungalow at Mount Pleasant Road 'on time'.²³⁶ Electric lift installation at Jinnah's bungalow at Mount Pleasant Road amounted to Rs. 165 lump sum. This was accepted by Jinnah and Mayfair lift work was 'hoped to be completed without any delay'.²³⁷

His brother Ahmed's letter

Ahmed Ali Jinnah's first letter to Mohammed Ali Jinnah was about not getting his monthly cheque dated 22 May 1936.²³⁸ This shows his good self in helping Ahmed Ali through out his life. The second letter dated 11 July 1947 was full of admiration of his brother, who had carved out the largest Islamic nation.²³⁹ Ahmed Ali was not allowed in Jinnah's house as he was an alcoholic.

Jinnah likes and dislikes

As Jinnah grew older, he liked young men for work. His secretaries and ADCs were all young. He liked stimulus of young people but seldom spoke to them.²⁴⁰ Jinnah liked good house boats when in Srinagar,

²²⁹ *Ibid.*

²³⁰ *Ibid.*, p.121.

²³¹ *Ibid.*, p.122.

²³² *Ibid.*, p.20.

²³³ *Ibid.*, p.23.

²³⁴ *Ibid.*, p.26.

²³⁵ *Ibid.*, p.28.

²³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp.26, 28.

²³⁷ *Ibid.*, p.42.

²³⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol.4, p.7.

²³⁹ Q.A.P. File 750, pp.44-7.

²⁴⁰ Sharif al Mujahid, *In Quest of Jinnah: Diary, Notes and Correspondent of Hector Bolitho*, op.cit.

Kashmir.²⁴¹ He was also fond of really good pieces of furniture.²⁴² He also liked to smoke good quality cigarettes. On 13 May 1943 he ordered 500 cigarettes.²⁴³ He paid on time, not the amount asked by the dealer but what Jinnah thought was a fair price.²⁴⁴ All the letters were dictated to his secretary who answered on his behalf.²⁴⁵ He even asked in writing to commodity controller permit to buy charcoal and 15 mounds of soft coke and 15 mounds of steam coal for house hold purposes.²⁴⁶ Jinnah's secretary wrote to secretary legislative department, Government of India, New Delhi, for a temporary ration card for Jinnah.²⁴⁷ Jinnah wanted all the matters done before his arrival to a city.²⁴⁸ He was also fond of parker fountain pens for himself and his sister Fatima Jinnah.²⁴⁹ He wrote to controller of supplies on 4 May 1945 for good house boats, and fountain pen which were not available for some time.²⁵⁰ He did not give permission to use his name on prayer carpet for trade purposes.²⁵¹ He never liked touching or being touched. Jinnah was popular politically and received birthday messages from every one, people belonging to the Muslim League.²⁵² He never liked misuse of his photograph.²⁵³

He liked spacious, huge high walled houses and the garden had to be tidy. Shairf-ul-Mujahid says, 'He was selective in choice of flowers and instinctively abhorred a huge garden over-crowded with many plants'.²⁵⁴ Jinnah loved beautiful things and surrounded himself with them. Even his legal chambers were well furnished, grand and spotless. He liked good quality carpets and Mughal paintings.²⁵⁵

Jinnah never read books for pleasure. He read few American magazines. His main interest was newspapers from all over the world.

²⁴¹ Q.A.P. File 510, 1954, pp.1-8.

²⁴² *Ibid.*, File 1148, pp.1-4.

²⁴³ S.H.C., Vol.32, pp.52-4, 97.

²⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pp.116-17.

²⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol.23, pp.44, 103.

²⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p.44.

²⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol.69, p.140.

²⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol.23, p.130.

²⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol.69, p.159.

²⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p.153.

²⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p.167.

²⁵² *Ibid.*, Vol.7, pp.32, 96.

²⁵³ Q.A.P. File 1296, p.1.

²⁵⁴ Sharif al Mujahid, *In Quest of Jinnah: Diary, Notes and Correspondent of Hector Bolitho*, op.cit. p.6.

²⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p.17.

For many years he kept files of newspaper cuttings.²⁵⁶ Hector Bolitho wrote in his diary and notes about the negative attitude of Miss Jinnah (who looked after Jinnah and his household) towards her brother.²⁵⁷

Jinnah's birthday celebrations and autograph

Jinnah thanked Jinnah celebration committee²⁵⁸ for most of telegrams, 'kind' references and good wishes.²⁵⁹ Many people wanted to see Jinnah on Eid.²⁶⁰ Similarly he received good wishes on Eid.²⁶¹ He received several requests for autograph on photographs and others items.²⁶² There were many desirous of a photograph with Jinnah and Miss Fatima Jinnah.²⁶³ Many painters made a life sketch of Jinnah.²⁶⁴

Bank account

Jinnah had bank accounts in all the leading banks at that time, including foreign accounts. He would not leave large sums of money in current account. He would keep his money always in fixed deposit or in savings bank.²⁶⁵ His secretary did all the mailing but the letters to bank managers and agents of banks were dictated by him late at night or when ever during the day he had time. He had two accounts No. 1 and No. 2 with Imperial Bank of India, New Delhi, and he also had an account with the National Bank of India, Ltd., Lahore. He wrote to National Bank from Mamdot Villa, Lahore on 26 April 1944.²⁶⁶ He sent a cheque worth Rs. 3,00,000 and asked the amount to be transferred to National Bank of India, Ltd. Bombay, in a current account which he was opening that day.²⁶⁷ His secretary, M.H. Saiyid, often corresponded with the manager of Imperial Bank of India, to ask for a slip for the amount put in this bank.²⁶⁸ Receiving his 'slips' for the month of March 1944 which showed the position of his current account with the bank, he said: 'but I

²⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, p.44.

²⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁵⁸ S.H.C., Vol.32, pp.58-9.

²⁵⁹ Q.A.P. File 522, pp.4, 51.

²⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, File 1100, p.4.

²⁶¹ *Ibid.*, pp.3-10, 12-16.

²⁶² *Ibid.*, File 1296, p.1.

²⁶³ S.H.C., Vol.32, pp.29-0, 61-4, 79, 98-200.

²⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, pp.32, 212.

²⁶⁵ Q.A.P. File 75.

²⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, p.19.

²⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, pp.98-9, 116-18.

²⁶⁸ S.H.C., Vol.9, p.42.

have not received one for February'.²⁶⁹ He wrote from Srinagar, Kashmir, to Imperial Bank of India, New Delhi, pointing at a discrepancy.²⁷⁰ He always wanted a slip when he transferred some money through a cheque, or made a payment.²⁷¹ His fixed deposit receipt No. 32/307 for Rs.1,50,000 was due on 18 April 1943.²⁷² His account number 1 or 2 always had problems with slips during 1943.²⁷³ He was always very fond of keeping records.²⁷⁴ He never forget his dividend or a refund.²⁷⁵ He renewed his account with Central Bank of India.²⁷⁶ It is shown through Shams-ul-Hassan Collection that Jinnah had bank account with all the leading banks, like Imperial Bank of India, National Bank of India, Central Bank of India.²⁷⁷ He was accustomed to deal with Imperial Bank.²⁷⁸ He also opened account in Karachi at the Bank of India Ltd., Karachi. He wrote to Imperial Bank on 13 April 1946.²⁷⁹ He wrote to Habib Bank on 15 August 1946. He also had account with Lloyds Bank Limited, London, S.W.I. The bank wrote to him on 15 August 1942.

Purchase of shares and property

As mentioned earlier, Jinnah was never involved in a shady deal. Whether it was buying property such as bungalow or flats his deals were an open book. He charged a fee of Rs. 1500 per day in 1936.²⁸⁰ So between 1930s-1940s he can be found buying and selling property. He took advice from brokers such as Fulchand Gulab Chand, Sanghvi, Devkaran Nanjee, Thar etc. He also took advice from Mir Laik Ali, M.A.H. Ispahani, Mirza Ahmed Ispahani. He only sold his shares when they reached a peak.²⁸¹ On 10 and 27 April 1940 he sent two letters and a telegram regarding the deals in shares. He bought 200 shares in Sidpur papers at a cost of Rs.49,650 and Rs.55,466 in Hyderabad Construction Company. In March 1947 he purchased 300 shares in Osman Shahi

²⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, p.43.

²⁷¹ *Ibid.*, pp.45-6.

²⁷² *Ibid.*, p.48.

²⁷³ *Ibid.*, p.15.

²⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p.40.

²⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, pp.6, 35-6, 38-9.

²⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, p.32.

²⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, p.9.

²⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, p.3.

²⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, pp.17-8, 54-5, 57, 60-3, 65, 67, 70.

²⁸⁰ Q.A.P., File 746.

²⁸¹ Isphani to Jinnah 7 December 1943, Isphani Collection, Karachi.

Mills; 50 in Sir Silk Ltd; 200 in Azam Jahi Mills and another 500 in Air India.²⁸² He received about Rs.40,000 as dividend for the year 1936.²⁸³ Jinnah wanted to buy property in Lahore in 1945.²⁸⁴ Khan Bhadur Maulvi Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, advocate high court was helping Jinnah with buying a bungalow.²⁸⁵ Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din was regularly in contact with Jinnah.²⁸⁶ His bungalow at Lahore fetched a monthly income of Rs.700 during April 1944 till May 1945.²⁸⁷ While purchasing a bungalow he wanted full details e.g the area of land, whether owner wants to sell, terms on which it is held by tenants, the municipal taxes, the pay of the gardener etc. He never rushed into buying a bungalow; he checked what was the minimum price the owner was willing to make then only was prepared to make an offer.²⁸⁸ Full particulars of the bungalow were given to Jinnah.²⁸⁹ Jinnah bought bungalow No.53, Lahore Cantt. in 1946. Every thing was in order except sale deed.²⁹⁰ He also bought a bungalow in New Delhi on 16 August the year is not clear in the document.²⁹¹ On 5 February 1943 Jinnah wrote to the advertiser in the *Times of India* to send him 'the particulars of the property advertised by you'. On 20 January 1944 Jinnah wrote to Mr. Ghulamally Fazul bhoy Esq.²⁹² regarding Poona property.²⁹³ From Ziarat (Kalat) he wrote on 11 July 1943 of the bungalow in which Mr. Tyebji used to live.²⁹⁴ B.F. Pairday wrote to Jinnah on 1 August 1943 of a property at Andheri.²⁹⁵ Mr. Sheshar Nath gave full details of the bungalow at a hill station.²⁹⁶ Jinnah replied to Joseph Allams, Esq., on 7 February 1945 from Bombay asking about full details of the plot in question.²⁹⁷ He had various property dealers who gave full information about a plot.²⁹⁸ He asked about the

²⁸² S.H.C., see share & dividends.

²⁸³ Q.A.P. File 757.

²⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, pp.71-2, 74, 77, 79, 81-2, 89.

²⁸⁵ S.H.C., Vol.9, pp.85, 87.

²⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol.17, p.122.

²⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p.123.

²⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, p.124.

²⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, p.125.

²⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p.126.

²⁹² *Ibid.*, p.127.

²⁹³ *Ibid.*, p.129.

²⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, p.130, 135.

²⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, p.17.

²⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, p.133.

²⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, p.134.

²⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, p.136

details of property from Begum Tofail *sahiba*.²⁹⁹ He even asked advertisers of news papers like *The Hindustan Times* and *The Times of India* to send him full details of the property. He wrote to Sant Ram, Esq., in Lahore to give full particulars of property and price of bungalows he indicated.³⁰⁰ From 1942-46 he was keen on buying houses and flats at Bombay, Delhi, Lahore and Karachi. He wanted full details of each plot and bungalow he was informed about.³⁰¹ He indicated his desire to buy a bungalow at Mussoorie or Dehra Dun on 30 January 1946.³⁰² These letters were written by Mr. Faiz Mohamad. Jinnah was the owner of tea estate in Dehra Dun which was put on sale in early 1943 for ten lac rupees.³⁰³ By 1940, he had four large residential properties, his house at 10, Aurangzeb Road, Delhi, 7 Mayfair flats whose rental income was Rs.2,295.³⁰⁴ His palatial residence at Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay, it had an area of 15,467 square yards. This house started in 1938 and was completed at a cost of about two lac rupees by Gregson, Batley and King architects of Bombay.³⁰⁵ He sold his Mayfair flats in Bombay in 1943. He bought properties in Lahore and Karachi. He bought one house in Lahore and two houses in Karachi. He even owned several residential plots in Gulberg, Lahore. Agricultural and non-agricultural land in Malir and Bhuleji near Karachi. 'Even in hectic days of 1946, we find him negotiating the purchase of a retreat in Katrain situated in Kulu valley'. He was interested in Sandow Castle a large property near Bombay with 19 acres of land and with a view of sea at an advertised price of Rs. five lacs.³⁰⁶

Jinnah entered into a protracted battle with defence authorities with his Lahore bungalow which had been requisitioned by them. They occupied it even after the war of 1948 'because of acute shortage of accommodation'.³⁰⁷ Jinnah called it forced possession.³⁰⁸ He exchanged letters with Brigadier commander Lahore head quarter. He finally got the

²⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, p.143.

³⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, p.144.

³⁰¹ *Ibid.*, p.155.

³⁰² *Ibid.*, p.158.

³⁰³ *Statesman*, 24 March 1943.

³⁰⁴ Q.A.P. File 77.

³⁰⁵ Zawar Hussain Zaidi, *M.A. Jinnah Isphanai Correspondence 1936-1948* (Karachi: Forward Publications, 1976), p.61.

³⁰⁶ Q.A.P. File 87.

³⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, File 757.

³⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

house released.³⁰⁹ Jinnah took personal interest in disposing off or acquiring property.

Cars

Car taxes registration had to be on time.³¹⁰ Petrol ration was applied and paid in time. Cars registration certificate at Bombay was sought and handed over. Motor policy was paid.³¹¹

Jinnah's will

Before Jinnah died on 11 September 1948, he had made his will. Fatima Jinnah was given shares in stocks and securities which were in her possession at that time. Apart from that she was given a house at Malabar Hills in Bombay. She was to be given Rs.2000 per month from the rent of remaining property. Daughter Dina was to be given Rs.1000 per month from the interest of 200,000 deposited in bank account. His sisters Rehmat, Shirin, Maryam and brother Ahmed Ali, were to get Rs.100 per month through out their lives.

An amount of Rs. 25000 was mentioned for Anjuman-i-Islam School Bombay. Rs.50,000 for Bombay University and Rs.25000 for the Arabic School Dehli. After selling the remaining property, the amount was to be divided among the Aligarh University U.P, Islamia College Peshawar and the Sindh Madressa Karachi, equally.

After the death of Liaquat Ali Khan, Fatima Jinnah and Shirin Bai, Liaquat Merchant became the member of administration of the will. Later on court added two more names Syed Hashim Raza and Hayat Mohammad Junejo. Last three names were the administrators of his will from 1980-1990. Name of Justice Hayat Mohammad Junejo was suspended due to his immigration to Canada. Till 1994 the administrator of the will paid eleven million each to Sindh Madressa and Islamia College Peshawar. The same amount could not be transferred to Aligarh University, U.P. due to political reasons. By 1998 the administrator of the will clarified that the amount has been deposited in special saving certificate scheme and income generated was utilized to pay monthly to Dina and her off-springs.³¹²

³⁰⁹ Q.A.P. File 87, also see File 77.

³¹⁰ S.H.C., Vol.38, pp.38, 66, 77, 101, 106, 113, 116.

³¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp.103, 106, 124-25.

³¹² Malik Muhammad Riaz, *op.cit.*