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WHO'S WHO IN INDIA



H I. M The King Emperor

His Most Excellent Majesty GEORGE the FIFTH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, **King of the United Kingdom** OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, **and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas,** DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, **Emperor of India,** was born at Marlborough House, London, on June 3rd, 1865, and is the only surviving son of the late King-Emperor EDWARD VII and QUEEN ALEXANDRA. He was baptized with the names GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT.

With his elder brother, His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the young Prince entered the Navy as a Cadet in June, 1877, and, after spending two years on board the training ship "Britannia," started for a three years' voyage round the world in H. M. S. "Bacchante." In May, 1883, the Prince was made Midshipman to the "Canada," which was then on the North American and West Indian Station. In 1885 he was promoted to be Lieutenant, and in 1890 was given the separate command of the gunboat "Thrush," on the North American Station. In 1891 the Prince was made Commander. In 1892, owing to the death of his elder brother, he became Heir to the Throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York; in the same year he took command of the "Melampus" during the Naval Manœuvres. In May, 1893, was announced the engagement of the Prince to HER SERENE HIGHNESS **Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes,** only

daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck. The Princess was born on May 26th, 1867. The marriage was celebrated amid great public rejoicing on July 6th, 1893, at the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace. During the next five years the future King-Emperor interested himself in many public philanthropic movements, and was, with the Duchess of York, a familiar figure at all great State functions. In 1898 he hoisted his pennant on board the "Crescent," attached to the Channel Squadron. On January 1st, 1901, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and was also appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On the death of the QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA, on January 22nd, 1901, His Royal Highness succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and, with Her Royal Highness his Consort, left England in the "Ophir" on a tour to the Colonies, and to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On November 9th, 1901, KING EDWARD'S birthday, he was given the title of PRINCE OF WALES AND EARL OF CHESTER.

In celebration of their safe return from their tour Their Royal Highnesses were entertained by the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall on December 5th, 1901, on which occasion the future King delivered an inspiring speech, in which he exhorted England to "wake up." In June, 1902, he was promoted to the rank of General. In February, 1905, he was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of the Castle of Dover, and in March of the same year Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In October, 1905, the Prince and Princess left London for



H I M Th Qu n Empress

their memorable visit to India, and landed at Bomba on November 9th. They left Karachi on March 19th 1906, arriving in England on May 8th, upon which Thanksgiving Service was held in Westminster Abbe and the Royal tourists were again entertained at th Guildhall. During their tour Their Majesties endeare themselves to all classes of their Indian subjects b their gracious condescension and kindly regard for th poor and suffering.

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the Royal visit to India was received with great satisfaction and enthusiasm throughout the country; rich and poor alike have united in making preparations for a reception befitting the Rulers of the greatest Empire in the world, and the forthcoming Durbar, and the ceremonies which will precede it in Bombay and follow it in Calcutta, will be on an unprecedented scale of magnificence. His Majesty will also make a shooting trip to Nepal during his visit to India.

Their Majesties have six children. EDWARD ALBERT, PRINCE OF WALES, was born on 23rd June, 1894, and was invested with the title of Prince of Wales with due ceremony at Carnarvon Castle in 1911; ALBERT FREDERICK was born on 14th December, 1895, and entered the Royal Naval College in 1909; VICTORIA ALEXENDRA ("MARY") was born on 25th April, 1897; HENRY WILLIAM was born on 31st March, 1900; GEORGE EDWARD was born on 20th December, 1902; and JOHN CHARLES was born on 12th July, 1905. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has just finished his career in the Royal Navy and is about to enter the Army.

Her Majesty the QUEEN-MOTHER (ALEXANDRA) has, since the death of her Royal Consort, been living a retired life at Sandringham, and is much loved throughout the Empire for her unbounded charity and her tender regard for the sick and sorrowing.



H E THE RT HON BLE BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST
G C B, G M S I, G C M G, G M I E, G C V O, I S O.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

CONTAINING

LIVES AND PORTRAITS OF RULING CHIEFS
NOBLES, TITLED PERSONAGES, AND
OTHER EMINENT INDIANS



EDITION DE LUXE

1911

LUCKNOW
NEWUL KISHORE PRESS



THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces,
President, Durbar Committee.

DEDICATED

TO THE HON'BLE

SIR JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT

K C S I, C I E

Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
and President of the Coronation Durbar Committee

WITH EVERY TOKEN OF RESPECT

BY

PRAG NARAIN BHARGAVA.

PREFACE.

If one considers how many attempts have been made in times past to bring the vast Continent of India under one rule, and how one and all of those who dreamed of Empire, Alexander, Chandragupta, Tuglak, Aurungzeb, had at length to admit that the task was beyond them, it is possible to perceive in some measure of the significance which attaches to the ceremony which is to be held in the ancient city of Delhi within a few days. When we reflect that our King-Emperor is the ruler, not only of a United Hindustan, but of realms, the existence of which the first great world-conqueror from the West could not have contemplated in his wildest dreams, when we remember, moreover, that leaving ease and comfort, he has travelled over ten thousand miles to come and take his seat upon the throne of the Moghuls, the Pathans, and the ancient Hindu Kings of Indraprastha, surely the hearts of all his Indian subjects, who have the welfare of their country at heart, should be kindled with loyalty and gratitude. The Coronation Durbar of 1903 served in no little measure to bring home to the peoples of India that they were neither forgotten nor disregarded by their Ruler. Now this memorable event is to be repeated, but on a wider and more magnificent scale, for not the representative, but the Sovereign himself, is to be the central figure, who, as a special mark of favour, has singled out India alone of all the great dependencies of the Empire as the scene of a separate installation in the insignia of Royalty.

To mark this auspicious occasion it was decided, in July last, to bring out a book, to be called "WHO'S WHO IN INDIA."

The need for such a work was shown when, about the time of the last Coronation Durbar, there was issued, from the Newul Kishore Press, a work in Urdu of a similar character, entitled "SAHIFA-I-ZARRIN," which received a wide appreciation, both in India and abroad; but some regret was expressed in certain quarters that it was not published in English: this desire, therefore, the Publishers have endeavoured to satisfy by issuing the present volume.

It was first intended that the new work should follow mainly the lines on which the "SAHIFA-I-ZARRIN" was written, but that it should be brought up to date and enlarged. Prospectuses were accordingly issued to most persons in India distinguished in one way or another, and the response was highly gratifying

With regard to the classification of the titled persons, dignitaries and distinguished men whose biographies appear in these pages, many difficulties have arisen. On the whole it has seemed best, with one exception, to classify the biographies under the headings of Provinces. The work has accordingly been divided into eight parts. The first part deals with the States which are under the direct supervision of the Government of India, or are administered by it through an Agent. In the same part are also included officials serving in those States. The second part deals with the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The remaining parts, in like manner, each deal with a particular Province, together with the Native States connected with the several Local Governments. In the arrangement of the biographies in the different parts, also, some difficulty has arisen; owing to the magnitude of the work and the limited time at our disposal, it has been found impossible to arrange the biographies in any particular order. Even Native States could not always be arranged in their order of precedence, chiefly on account of the lack of information; but in many cases information, both from personal and other sources, often arrived so late that the biographies had to be taken out of the printers'

hands for additions and alterations to be made, and so the Publishers could not accord some biographies their proper positions; for this they crave the indulgence of their readers and patrons.

Although every effort has been made to surmount these difficulties, we cannot pretend that the work is entirely free from defects; but, such as it is, it could not have been produced without the generous encouragement and the active assistance which has been accorded us from the beginning by many of the Indian Chiefs and Princes, as well as by the public at large. Most respectful thanks are due to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, and to the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces for the gracious permission to include their photographs in this book.

In the event of a second edition being called for, the Publishers respectfully request the patrons and supporters of this book to assist in the work of correction by pointing out any errors that may have crept into the various biographies, especially in the spelling of proper names.

In conclusion, we feel ourselves bound to acknowledge the valuable assistance afforded by Sir Roper Lethbridge's "Golden Book of India," Sir Lepel Griffin and Colonel Massy's "Punjab Chiefs," the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and other standard works, which have been freely consulted throughout the whole work. We feel confident that "WHO'S WHO IN INDIA" will be found a valuable addition to the biographical literature in this country and will be even better received than its predecessor in Urdu; and if it serves to awake in its readers the same feelings of loyal devotion to the British Crown, and abiding regard for all that is great and noble in our country which prompted us to undertake the work we shall feel that none of our labour has been expended in vain.

PRAG NARAIN BHARGAVA.

LUCKNOW, *December 1st, 1911.*

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" III.—Punjab and North-West Frontier Province: Native States, Title-holders, and Eminent Men.

" IV.—United Provinces of Agra and Oudh: Native States, Title-holders and Eminent Men.

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WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART I

NATIVE STATES



THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART I

NATIVE STATES

HYDERABAD.—His Highness Asaf Jah, Muzaffar-ul-Mumalik, Rustam-i-Dauran, Arastu-i-Zaman, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jang, *Nizam of—a Ruling Chief, premier Prince of the Indian Empire;* was born in 1886; ascended the throne of Hyderabad on the death of his father, His Highness the Nizam Asaf Jah, Nawab Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., 29th August, 1911; was educated at home under the supervision of competent European officers: little is known of his personality, but he is believed to be a man of great energy and resolution and of enlightened views.

His Highness was formally installed on the *gaddi* on September 1st by Colonel Pinhey, the British Resident. In reply to the Resident's speech on that occasion His Highness said:

"It is a great responsibility to which I have succeeded. I "feel I cannot discharge it properly unless I follow very "closely in the footsteps of my great and good father. His "example in the guidance and control of public affairs will ever "be before me as a beacon light. You, on behalf of His Ex- "cellency the Viceroy, have generously acknowledged how "well my beloved father maintained the traditions of my House "as the faithful ally of His Imperial Majesty's Government "of India, and I assure you, and through you His Excellency, "that my best endeavours will always be directed towards the

"strengthening of that tradition which means, in effect, doing "good to my people and country on the one hand, and promoting on the other hand the general welfare of the Indian "Empire, of which my State is an indispensable part. I feel "sure that the Government of India will ever extend to me the "same friendly regard and cordial consideration that they "entertained towards my father."

The Nizams of Hyderabad trace their descent to the first Khalif, Abu Bakr, the successor of the Prophet. The founder of the reigning dynasty was Chin Qalij Khan, better known as the great Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk, son of Ghazi-ud-Din (one of the famous generals of the Emperor Aurangzeb), who helped to establish the Moghal power in the Deccan. In 1718 Asaf Jah was appointed Subedar or Viceroy of the Deccan, with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk. He reigned till 1748; and at the time of his death, at the great age of hundred and four, had become practically independent of Delhi. Of the intrigues and warfare which ensued after the death of the great Nizam-ul-Mulk for the succession (in which his grand-son and four sons, as well as the English, the French, the Marathas, and the Nawabs of Arcot were involved in turn) it is not necessary to speak. In 1751 Salabat Jang, the third son of Asaf Jah, succeeded to the throne, and his reign lasted for ten years. In 1761 Salabat Jang was dethroned by his brother, Nizam Ali, who had him murdered two years later, and reigned till 1803; he was then succeeded by his son, Sikandar Jah, whose reign lasted till 1829. In 1822 the Nizam was released, under the terms of a treaty concluded in that year, from the obligation of paying *chaneb* to the British, who had inherited it from the Peshwa in 1818, after the overthrow of the Marathas. Sikandar Jah died in 1829, and was succeeded by his son, the Nizam Nasir-ud-Daula, who reigned till 1857. Raja Chandri Lal, his Prime Minister, was a man of the highest ability, as also were his two successors—Suraj-ul-Mulk, who held the office from 1843 to 1853, and Nawab Sir Salar Jang, who was one of the greatest statesmen that modern India has produced. In 1853 a fresh

treaty was concluded with the British, by which the Nizam ceded to the British the principality of Berar, the Raichur Doab, and the district of Osmanabad (Naldraj), yielding a gross revenue of fifty lakhs a year. By this treaty the British agreed to maintain for the defence of the dominions of the Nizam an auxiliary force of 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and four field batteries; and it was stipulated that after paying all charges the surplus was to be made over to the Nizam. Nasir-ud-Daula died just before the outbreak of the Mutiny in May, 1857, and was succeeded by his son the Nizam Afzal-ud-Daula. This was a most critical time for the Nizam's Dominions and the English Government, for the tremors of the Mutiny were also felt in Hyderabad; and for a few brief moments it was doubtful what course of action the Nizam would adopt, for there were not wanting evil advisers who strongly urged the Nizam to raise the standard of revolt. But the good sense of the Nizam and the wise counsels of his faithful minister, Sir Salar Jang, at last prevailed, and the Nizam threw in his lot, heart and soul, with the British and remained steadfastly loyal. Had the Nizam wavered, or his troops revolted, the whole of Southern India would have been set in a blaze and the conflagration would very probably have also spread to Bombay. It is, therefore, to the lasting credit of His Highness that he stood by the British in the time of their direst peril and loyally supported their cause, which was, indeed, the cause of orderly government of progress, enlightenment, civilization, and last, not least, of justice and impartial administration. After the Mutiny the British Government was extremely generous in rewarding the fidelity of the Nizam. In 1860 the treaty of 1853 was modified, and Osmanabad and the Raichur Doab, yielding a revenue of twenty-one lakhs a year, were restored to the Nizam, certain tracts on the left bank of the Godaveri were also thrown in, and Berar, yielding a revenue of thirty-two lakhs, was taken in trust by the British for the purposes mentioned in the treaty of 1853, and a debt of fifty lakhs was cancelled. Besides, presents to the value of more than a lakh were offered to His

Highness; and his Prime Minister, the great Salar Jang, was also liberally rewarded. In 1861 His Highness the Nizam Afzal-ud-Daula was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Highness Nizam-ul-Mulk Afzal-ud-Daula died on the 1st of March, 1869, and was succeeded by his son, Lieutenant-General His Highness Nizam-ul-Mulk Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, who was born on the 17th August, 1866, and was, therefore, less than three years old when he succeeded to the *musnad*. During his minority Hyderabad was administered by a Council of Regency, of which Sir Salar Jang was the chief member. Under him the whole system of the State—Financial, Judicial, Survey and Settlement, Educational, Medical, Public Works and Municipal—was reorganized and thoroughly reformed, so that, when in February, 1884 (a year after the great Minister's death) His Highness was invested with full sovereign rights by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, he took charge of a well-organized and prosperous country.

The revenues of his dominions, which cover an area of 82,698 square miles (or including the province of Berar, which is now held on a perpetual lease by the British Government, an area of 10),416 square miles) have trebled since his succession; about 750 miles of railway have been constructed and opened; over 6 per cent. of the cultivated area is under irrigation; the State coal-fields (Singareni) produce about half-a-million tons of coal every year; more than 100,000 children are being educated in the State schools, and the State army, about 30,000 strong, has been well-trained and disciplined. The regular troops consist of three regiments of cavalry, two regiments of Imperial Service cavalry, six battalions of infantry, and three batteries of artillery.

Large areas of the State are held as estates, known as *samasthans* or *jagirs*, which are dispersed over all parts of the State and cover an area exceeding that of Oudh, namely, 24,400 square miles. The annual revenue of the State is now nearly 5,00,00,000 of rupees.

For many years the late Nizam endeavoured to work, through ministers, in accordance with the British system. But minister after minister made the attempt, first to dominate his lord and master, then to assert himself in opposition to him; but each failed in his turn and was overthrown. At last His Highness, determined to take the reins of government into his own hands, and with the happiest results, because he was naturally gifted with talents of a very high order, and was (according to a former British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad) "by far the shrewdest man in his State, thoroughly "alive to the responsibilities of his great position and one whose "word is to be relied on."

As a young prince His late Highness made his first public appearance at Delhi on Proclamation Day (1st January, 1877), when he was present by the Royal invitation of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, being accompanied by Sir Salar Jang, G. C. S. I., and a large suite of Hyderabad nobles. When he was sixteen years of age Sir Salar Jang commenced to initiate him into the details of official business. The Secretary of what is known as the Sarf-i-Khas or Crown Sanads and other Heads of Departments waited upon him regularly to explain and show to him the methods by which the business of administration was carried on.

He made his first official tour of the western division of his dominions escorted by Sir Salar Jang, when by actual experience he learnt a great deal of the machinery of his State. Sir Salar Jang was thus employed in preparing the young Prince to assume the personal control of the State to which he would have been called a year or so later, when His Highness and his State were unhappily deprived of the services of that faithful minister whose sudden death occurred on the 8th February, 1883, soon after the termination of the tour referred to. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India, with a view to the establishment of the necessary arrangements for the administration, thereupon deputed the Hon. Sir Stuart Bayley, a Member of the Supreme Council of

India, and a former Resident of Hyderabad, to consult with the Resident; the result of their deliberation was the appointment of Raja Narindra Prashad and Nawab Mir Saik Ali Khan Bahadur, afterwards Nawab Sir Salar Jang, the joint administrators, a Council of Regency, with His Highness the Nizam as President, being also established. The members of this Council were:—Nawab Bashir-ud-Daula, Nawab Shams-ul-Umra, and Raja Narindra Prashad, Nawab Mir Saik Ali Khan Bahadur being appointed secretary.

During Christmas week, 1883, the Prince paid a visit to the Viceroy at Calcutta, when it was announced to His Highness that he would be invested with full administrative powers on the 5th February, 1884. On this occasion, before leaving Calcutta for Hyderabad, His Highness gave a sum of Rs. 15,000 to local charities.

The intimation that His Highness the Nizam was soon to be invested with the personal control of that administration was received throughout the State with great enthusiasm, and, on his return from Calcutta, he was received with great demonstrations of joy, and preparations were set on foot for the imposing ceremony of his investiture by Lord Ripon.

Apart from the important nature of the ceremony the occasion was recorded as one of great moment to the city of Hyderabad, no Viceroy of India having ever before visited the capital. His Highness was, moreover, the first Ruler of the State to be placed on the *gaddi* by the direct representative of the British Crown. Naturally, the greatest possible interest was evinced in the proceedings, and the fullest ceremonial observances that the Nizam's government and the great nobles could devise were introduced to give *éclat* to the proceedings.

At the installation Durbar, held at Hyderabad on the 5th February, 1884, the Nizam, in reply to a speech by His Excellency Lord Ripon, gave expression to his feelings of loyalty to the British Government and his full intention of taking the deepest interest in the welfare of his State. "I shall endea-

vour," he said, "in all matters that concern the prospects and "prosperity of this State to consult the wishes of your Excel- "lency and of the Government of which your Excellency is the "honourable head. I am sure that in doing so I shall be con- "sulting the best interests of myself and of my subjects." How he adhered to these sentiments History has shown.

From time to time His Highness continued to give tangible tokens of his friendship and loyalty. In 1885 he offered his troops for the Egyptian campaign, and he made a similar offer when an invasion of Afghanistan by Russia was threatened. Two years later the Nizam emphasized his sentiments of allegiance and amity by offering the Viceroy sixty lakhs of rupees (equal to about £450,000 in those days) towards the defence of the North-West Frontier against a possible Russian invasion, remarking, in a most statesman-like letter, that "the time had arrived for showing, in some open manner, that India was united on this question of Frontier defence;" and accentuating his handsome offer by expressing his willingness to take the field personally should a war occur between the two Powers. Such sincere offers could not, of course, be mistaken; and the impression made upon the public mind, both in India and England, and throughout the English-speaking world, was one of admiration and hearty appreciation. Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress was pleased to emphasize, in a letter by the hand of the Viceroy, this feeling of appreciation and gratitude, remarking upon His Highness's munificence, that "it is a convincing proof of your statesman-like capacity, as "well as your generosity, that you shall have been the first "amongst the Princes of India to recognize the principle that "the Native States are as much interested as the rest of the "Indian population in assisting the Government to take what- "ever measures may be necessary to preserve the borders of "the Empire from any danger which may arise from external "complication."

Since Lord Ripon initiated the procedure in 1884, when he went to Hyderabad to invest His Highness formally with

full powers, it has become the custom for Viceroys to pay a visit to the Nizam's capital during their tenure of office. Accordingly, Lord Dufferin, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin, Lord Curzon and Lord Minto have, in turn, visited His Highness's capital. His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the present Viceroy, has taken an early opportunity of continuing this custom. On October 17th of the present year His Excellency arrived in Hyderabad, where he remained as the guest of His Highness till the 19th of the same month.

Royal tourists have also frequently been the guests of the late Nizam, notable among them having been the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the late Prince Albert Victor, the present Czar of Russia, Prince Franz Ferdinand of Austria, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Greece, Prince Damrong of Siam, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the present King and Queen when they were Prince and Princess of Wales. On the occasion of such regal or viceregal visits the whole city was *en fête* and the distinguished guests were entertained most magnificently.



THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

MYSORE.—His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishna Raja Wadiar Bahadur G C S I *Maharaja of—the premier Hindu Ruling Chief*, was born on June 4th 1884 and succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor on the death of his distinguished father the Maharaja Sir Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur G C S I on February 1st 1895

The Mysore family traces its origin to two Khattrya princes of the Yadava race named Vijaya and Krishna who came to Mahishur or Mysore from Dwarka in Kathiawar towards the close of the fourteenth century The two brothers soon found an opportunity of establishing their rule in this part of the country The Chief of the Hadinadu being out of his mind had wandered away and the neighbouring Chief of Karugahalli who was of inferior caste taking advantage of the defenceless condition of the family was pressing the only daughter of the House against her will to form an alliance with him They espoused the cause of the distressed maiden and having secreted themselves with some followers fell upon the Chief and his retinue and slew him The girl offered herself to Vijaya who took her in marriage and assumed the government of Hadinadu and Karugahalli with the title of 'Wadiar' The ninth king in succession from him was Raja Wadiar the greatest and most successful of all the early Wadiars who seized the strong fortress of Seringapatam held by a viceroy of the kings of Vijayanagar He reigned from 1573 to 1617 and during this period he extended the possessions of his family over the whole of the south of the present Mysore District and also captured several places of importance in the north in Jagdeva Raya's territories He was followed by his grandson Chamaraja who by the capture of Channapatna in 1630 absorbed into Mysore all the possessions of Jagdeva Raya Of the immediate successors of Chamaraja Kanthirwa Narsa Raja was distinguished A year after his accession in 1638 he successfully defended Seringapatam against the Bijapur forces and subsequently carried his conquests into many districts in the north, south, and west He was the first to estab-

lish a mint where were coined Kanthiraya (Canteroy) *huns* and *fanams* named after him, and this continued to be the current national money of Mysore until the Mohammadan usurpation. He died without issue and was successively succeeded by Dodda Deva Raja and Chikka Deva Raja (afterwards entitled Jagdeva Raja), during whose reigns several important additions were made to the State, and by the time the latter died (1704) the Mysore State extended from Palni and Anaimalai in the south to Madagasi in the north and from Carnatic Garh in Baramahal in the east to Coorg and Balam in the west.

The ascendency of the Kingdom of Mysore began to decline from the reign of Dodda Krishna Raja (1713-31), when all power fell into the hands of the ministers (Devaraj and Nanjaraj). His adopted son was Hadinente Tingal Chamaraj, who died in 1733, and was succeeded by his adopted son (Chikka Krishna Raja.) The long reign of Krishna Raj from 1734 to 1765 was hardly more than nominal, for during this period the famous Mohammadan Haider Ali, who was given a command by Nanjaraj, soon rose to power and ultimately usurped the throne retaining the Maharaja as a puppet prince. Haider Ali's military powers and those of his even more famous son, Tippu Sultan, immensely increased the territories of Mysore and made the State the greatest in Southern India and its rulers the most formidable potentates in the southern country. Of Maharaja Krishna Raj's two sons who nominally succeeded him one was strangled by the orders of the Sultan and the other died childless. Haider then, in order to retain the shadow of Hindu dynasty, permitted the third wife of Chikka Krishnaraj to adopt a young kinsman, named Chamaraj. Haider's dynasty was, however, very brief and ended with the defeat and death of his son Tippu at Seringapatam in 1799.

After the fall of Tippu Sultan a representative of the ancient Hindu line was replaced on the throne. This prince (Krishnaraj Wadiar), son of Chamaraj, was only five years old, and, until he came of age in 1811, the State was under the administration of Purnaiya, the Brahman minister of Haider

and Tippu. When Krishnaraj took over the management of the State he received an orderly and contented principality with a surplus of two crores of rupees. Within twenty years he had driven his subjects into rebellion and involved himself and his State in heavy debt. The British Government, therefore, assumed the administration in 1831, and placed it in the hands of the Commissioners, retaining the Maharaja as the titular sovereign. In June, 1865, Maharaja Krishnaraj adopted, as a son and successor, the young Prince, the late Maharaja Chama Rajendra Wadiar, who was the third son of Chikka Krishna Araso, a scion of the Battada Koti branch of the royal house. The adoption was sanctioned by the Government of India in April, 1867; and, on the death of the Maharaja Krishnaraj, the late Maharaja was publicly installed as the future ruler of Mysore on the 23rd September, 1868. The young Maharaja's education was taken in hand, abuses which had grown up in the palace establishment were reformed, Maharaja Krishnaraj's debts were paid off, and the whole internal administration perfected in every branch during the minority. On March 25th, 1881, Maharaja Chama Rajendra, having attained the age of eighteen years, was publicly entrusted with the administration of the State. He made over to the British Government, with full jurisdiction, a small tract of land at Bangalore and received, in return, the island of Seringapatam. But the most important incident of the change was the signing of the "instrument of transfer" by which the young Maharaja, for himself and his successors, undertook to perform the conditions imposed upon him. To that agreement the Maharaja steadfastly adhered during his reign, and the instrument is a landmark in the history of British relations with the protected States of India. The Maharaja died at Calcutta on December 28th, 1894, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Maharaja.

During His Highness's minority the administration of the State was conducted by his mother, Her Highness the Maharani Vani Vilasa Sannidhana, C. I., with the help of a Diwan and

three Councillors. His Highness received education under the guidance of Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B. A., B. L., and after the death of his father, under Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, C. I. E., I. C. S. In 1900 the Maharaja was married to Pratap Kumari Bai, the daughter of a Rajput Chief of Kathiawar, the Rana Sahib of Vana. In 1902 the Maharaja, having attained his majority, assumed the direct control of the State, the installation ceremony being performed by the Viceroy (Lord Curzon), who, in the course of his speech on that occasion, paid a high tribute to the Maharani on the manner in which she had carried on the administration of the State during her period of Regency. In alluding to the Maharaja he said "He has made frequent tours among his people, and has studied their wants and needs at first hand, and has thereby acquired a knowledge which will enable him to understand the problems with which he will be confronted" During the period of nine years that has since elapsed His Highness has inaugurated several beneficent reforms, the most noticeable of them being the extension of primary education, the introduction of technical education, and the establishment of co-operative credit societies. His Highness is full of sympathy for every public and charitable institution, and manifests his interest by munificent donations. His Highness's solicitude for the prosperity of his subjects has been shown in the several measures introduced by him for the amelioration of the agricultural classes which form the majority of the population. The Mysore representative assembly which meets every year in *Dasehra* under the presidency of the Dewan has proved itself, as the Maharaja hoped, "a valuable adjunct to the administration and in course of time will take its place among the chief political institutions of the land, remarkable for its spirit of independence and its sobriety." His Highness has also sanctioned the institution of a Legislative Council which will render valuable assistance in the future. The Maharaja was present, with a large retinue, at the Delhi Durbar in 1903; early in 1906 he had the honour of entertaining their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales

(the present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress) at Mysore, and at the end of the year (1906) he paid a visit to Calcutta, where he graced, by his presence, the Industrial Exhibition held in connection with the Indian National Congress. At Agra in 1907, on the occasion of the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan, he was invested by the Viceroy with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

The area of the Mysore State is 29,433 square miles, with a population of over five and-a-half millions, and a revenue of nearly 2½ crores. The State maintains a sanctioned military force of about 2,722, composed of two regiments of Silladar cavalry and three battalions of Barr infantry; one of the cavalry regiments forms the well-known "Mysore Imperial Service Lancers," and with them is kept up an Imperial Transport Corps. The military expenditure of the State is nine and-a-half lakhs. His Highness is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns.

Recreations: Racquets, polo, hunting, motoring, driving, and music.

Address: The Palace, Mysore, and Fern Hill, Ootacamund, Madras Presidency.

BARODA.—HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR, SIR SAYAJI RAO III., G. C. S. I., SEVA KHAS KHEL, SHAMSHER BAHADUR, FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, was born on the 17th March, 1863; ascended the *gaddi* on May 27th, 1875; and assumed full powers in 1881. His Highness stands in the forefront of all the Native Princes ruling in the west of India.

His territory comprises an area of 8,570 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000, mostly Hindus. The annual assets are about Rs. 180,00,000. The military forces of the State consists of 3,562 horse, 4,988 soldiers, and 38 guns. His Highness has the exceptional honour of a salute of twenty-one guns.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar is descended from the famous Maratha Chief Damoji, Gaekwar, who, towards the end of the seventeenth century, gave such proof of unfailing courage and indomitable energy against the Moghal forces in the Billapur war, that the exalted title of "Shamsher Bahadur" was conferred upon him by Sahu Raja of Satara in return for his services. He died in 1721, and his nephew and adopted son Pelagi, Gaekwar, succeeded him. When the war with the Peshwa came to a close the Raja Sahu bestowed on Pelagi, Gaekwar, the honourable title of "Seva Khas Khel" Pelagi was killed in 1731, and Dawagi II. ascended the *gaddi*. For a period of forty years he was engaged in wars and in putting down revolts, and through his courage and enterprise his rule was established throughout Gujrat and the neighbouring districts of Western India. Baroda was then conquered from the Moghal Subedar of Gujrat and declared independent territory. In the great battle of Panipat, in 1761, he had command of a portion of the forces. He waged war against the Rajas of Kathiawar and bound many of them to pay him tribute. He took possession of the ancient cities of Anhalwara, Patan and Ahmedabad, the ancient capital of Gujrat. After him his two sons—Govind Rao and Fateh Singh—one after another sat on the ancestral



THE MAHARAJA (GAEKWAR) OF BARODA

throne Fateh Singh was succeeded by Anand Singh, son of Gobind Rao A treaty was signed with the English Government in 1803, according to the terms of which an English Resident was accredited to the Baroda Court, and it was stipulated that Baroda should maintain a large auxiliary force. When Anand Singh died Sayaji Rao I came to the throne and reigned for a considerable period with success and credit After him, his three sons—Ganpat Rao Khande Rao, and Mulhar Rao—ascended the throne one after another Of these Khande Rao Gaekwar, proved himself a loyal friend of the English Government and rendered valuable assistance during the fierce and stormy days of the Mutiny But Mulhar Rao's reign was unsatisfactory with the result that he was deposed After him the State was placed during the minority of the present Raja under the control of the English Government

His Highness has been carefully and well educated and is a man of most enlightened views He is gifted with the regal qualities of highmindedness justice moderation and self-control, and that guarantee of success the noble virtue of perseverance

On attaining his majority His Highness took up the reins of government with full powers When taking over charge of the management of the State able men like Sir T Madho Rao Khan Bahadur Qazi Shahab-ud-Din, and Diwan Bahadur Lakshman Rao Jagannath, noted for their genius and sense of duty, supported and conducted the affairs of the State His Highness retained these able ministers in their posts and with their assistance began to investigate the resources of his territory.

To start with, His Highness set on foot an inquiry into the system of land revenue in his State and placed this work in the hands of Mr Allet, C I F, formerly tutor to His Highness, and himself exhibited a considerable amount of interest in the movement. And at the same time that he improved the management of land revenue, he freed his subjects from the burden of some of the petty taxes. He readjusted

the octroi and *parmat* duties, granted remission of arrears of revenue, and introduced a new and better system of accounts, which contributed towards the ease and comfort both of the State and the people.

He introduced reforms into the procedure of courts and the granting of reprieves, which facilitated the work of disposing of suits. His Highness has also granted his subjects some hand in administrative affairs In villages the custom of settling disputes with the help of the *Panchayat* has been reintroduced The establishment of local municipalities by His Highness has contributed to proper sanitation, conservancy and hygiene, and has also, in a way laid the foundation of self-government in his territory

He has made a very judicious division of work by splitting up the judicial and executive functions Although His Highness has given effect to English rules of law, yet due regard is paid to the prejudices of his subjects and the customs, habits, and usages that have come down from time immemorial His Highness has promulgated the laws in the vernacular and has not overlooked the rights of his own chiefs. His Highness's successful arrangements have relieved them from the payment of fees and other demands. The Girasias have been won over through kindness and no disputes exist between them and the State.

His Highness has manifested the greatest zeal, and even enthusiasm, for the education of his subjects He has established a college for higher education at Baroda, which prepares students for the different examinations of the Bombay University in arts, science, law, and medicine. But His Highness recognises that the highest education becomes effective for the good of the people only when the people themselves have enough education to realise its value. There were 180 village schools in the year 1888, with 17,465 students receiving elementary training in them, whereas the number of the schools has risen to 1,293 with 83,282 boys in them. Special attractions are provided in classes which show a scarcity of boys. A law has been passed

in the whole territory regarding military training and an attempt has been made to give military training to each individual of the State under a certain age.

His Highness, further, holds that the country cannot rise unless technical education be widespread, and, with this end in view, he has built a school in Baroda, locally known as the Block-Hall (Kola Bhawon), which imparts education in different branches of technical, mechanical, commercial, and agricultural industries, as well as lessons in *rakabdari* (horsemanship) and music. His Highness has sent for an agricultural expert from Europe in order to spread knowledge of agricultural principles, and, for this purpose, parcels of uncultivated land are given to tenants at low rent, and they are also helped with *jagir* grants.

Finally, female education, too, has shared some of His Highness's attention. Accordingly, there are 62 girls' schools in the State in which 6,436 girls are receiving education at the present day.

His Highness has bestowed much care on the embellishment of his capital, and has built some very magnificent and splendid buildings, which have heightened the charm and beauty of the city. Spacious roads have been laid out and proper arrangements for drainage have been made. Tramways run in the city, and arrangements for electric-lighting are being made. A network of light railways over the country has made traffic of goods and passengers easy. He has provided for his subjects easy means of securing simple medical help, and has opened a magnificent Lady Dufferin Hospital in his own capital. For the advancement of trade and the benefit of the public a bank also has been opened on a grand scale.

In 1879 the title of "Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia" (exalted son of the English Crown) was conferred on His Highness by Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress. In 1887 His Highness made a tour through Europe with his consort the Maharani Sahiba, and, when their Highnesses reached England they had the honour of being the guests of Her Imperial Majesty

Queen Victoria. Their Highnesses were courteously entertained, and Her Imperial Majesty presented the G. C. S. I. medal to His Highness with her own gracious hand. She also presented him with her own autograph studded with diamonds. Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba received the Crown of India medal from Her Imperial Majesty the late Queen.

For a full year His Highness was busy throughout his stay in England acquiring that world-experience which is so important a qualification in a ruler. On his return the people of every part of his State commemorated his safe arrival with great rejoicings. His Highness has undertaken four or five journeys to Europe, partly to recruit his health and that of the Maharani Sahiba, but also to enrich and widen his mental outlook on life for the benefit of his subjects.

With the same end in view last year, that is, in the year 1910, His Highness went on a trip to America, Europe, and Japan, and this year went to England again to take part in the King-Emperor's Coronation. His Highness has, however, not thus lost those religious beliefs and that strict observance of customs that were handed down to him from his forefathers. He has merely been made more keenly alive to the defects and decay that time brings into the best of systems. His Highness is, therefore, an enthusiastic worker in the field of reform, and has legally forbidden early marriages, and also given strong support to the re-marriage of widows. He has very generous and enlightened views on the question of interdining between different classes, and furnishes an example of the same by his own and his officers' conduct at dinners and other parties.

His Highness was married, in 1880, to the Princess of Tanjore, who bore His Highness a son, named Fatch Singh, the heir to the throne but this intelligent and promising youth unfortunately died in early manhood, leaving, however, an infant, the present heir to the throne. Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba also died in 1885, and the Maharaja was married to a daughter of the famous Devga family, by whom he

has had three sons—Kunwars Jai Singh Rao, Shevaji Rao, and Dhinyashal Rao—and a daughter. The eldest son is prosecuting his studies in America, while the second son, after passing the First Arts Examination of the Bombay University, followed the B. A. Course in the Baroda College. He is now at Oxford University. The youngest of the Princes is also in England receiving education. The Princess Indra Raji has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and for some time read in the Baroda College. She is the first Princess in the Gaekwar family who has acquired so liberal an education in English, Sanskrit, and other branches of knowledge.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAJOR-GENERAL SIR PRATAP SINGH BAHADUR, INDRA MAHENDRA BAHADUR, SIPAR-I-SALTANAT, G. C. S. I., *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* is the grandson of the late Maharaja Gulab Singh, the founder of the present dynasty, and eldest son of the late Maharaja Ranvir Singh, G. C. S. I.; born in 1850; ascended the *gaddi* on September 12th, 1885.

The territories of the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu comprise all the hill or mountainous country situated to the east of the Indus and west of the Ravi and cover an area of 88 thousand square miles. Jammu, the Kashmir valley, the frontier district of Ladakh and adjacent tracts, together with Gilgit, are all under the administration of the present Maharaja Sahib; whilst over three millions of souls own allegiance to him and acknowledge him as their lord and master.

The House of Jammu, according to a family legend, traces its descent to a scion of the solar dynasty, named Agni Giri, who in the olden days came over from Ajodhya. His descendant, Jambu Lochan, laid the foundation of the Jammu *Raj*. One of his sons, Daya Karn, conquered Kashmir and ruled over it. The sovereignty thus established over Kashmir continued in his line for fifty-two generations. About the middle of the eighteenth century Raja Ranjit Deo, son of Raja Dhrub Dev, ruled over Jammu. He was a man of considerable mark; but after his death, about 1780, his three sons quarrelled among themselves. This led to the intervention of the Sikhs, who plundered Jammu. From Ranjit Deo's death to 1846 Jammu became subject to the Sikh power. Ranjit Deo had three brothers, of whom the youngest was Surat Singh. Maharaja Gulab Singh was the great-grandson of Surat Singh. As a young man Gulab Singh sought service at the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore. He greatly distinguished himself and subdued Jammu and the adjoining hill States. For his eminent services he was rewarded by the Lahore Durbar with the hereditary Chiefship of Jammu After the first Sikh War the British made over to him, by the treaty of March, 1846, all



THE MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR



THE MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

the hill territories 'situated to the eastward of the River Indus "and the westward of the River Ravi' and extending from 32° 17′ to 36° 58′ N., and from 73° 26′ to 80° 30′ E.

Maharaja Gulab Singh was a most remarkable man of strong common sense and resolute will, brave in battle and adroit in diplomacy. He died in August, 1857, and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Ranvir Singh. During the troublous period of the Mutiny Maharaja Ranvir Singh loyally adhered to the British cause and was unswerving in his allegiance. He sent to Delhi, which was the principal scene of the Mutiny, two battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of guns. The Kashmir troops greatly distinguished themselves before Delhi, and the British Government, in order to mark its sense of the valuable services rendered by the Kashmir contingent, offered to Maharaja Ranvir Singh a considerable *ilaqa* or district in the Province of Oudh, which the Maharaja refused on the ground that in coming to the assistance of the British Government during the time of its greatest trial he was simply doing his duty as a true and devoted ally of the British *Raj*, and that he was not actuated by any motives of gain. This loyal and disinterested behaviour was highly appreciated by Lord Lawrence, who, in addition to signal marks of his favour, assured the Maharaja that, in case he did not formally adopt any one on failure of male issue, his wishes in regard to the succession of a collateral relation would be respected. The Maharaja was subsequently exempted from the payment of tribute, and was thus placed on a footing higher than that of most native Princes and Chiefs. He was a very enlightened man, a Sanskrit scholar, a model Hindu, pious and religious, kind and considerate, and a great patron of learning. After his death in September, 1885, he was succeeded by his eldest son, the present ruler of the Kashmir State. He enjoys the hereditary distinction of Maharaja and is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns within his own territories, and of nineteen guns beyond his own borders. During his childhood he was a great pet of his grandfather. He was given

a sound education in Sanskrit, and has acquired a general knowledge of law, science, and medicine, and is also acquainted with English literature. After completing his general education he received practical training in revenue, judicial, and military matters in all their details.

On succeeding to the *gaddi*, in 1885, His Highness the present Maharaja took the administration of the State into his own hands aided by two ministers. But two years after, in 1887, he relinquished all share in the administration, which was then placed (subject to the supervision and control of the Resident) in the hands of a State Council, consisting of the Maharaja's youngest brother and two selected officials from the British service. In 1891 His Highness became President of the Council, while his youngest brother, Raja Sir Amar Singh, K. C. S. I., was appointed Vice-President. In 1905 the Council was abolished, and the Maharaja was invested with full powers of administration.

After his accession to the *gaddi* His Highness set on foot many salutary reforms with a view to improve the administration of the State. These extended to all departments. The Public Works and Financial Departments have been reorganized; a new system of settling the land revenue has been instituted. Obnoxious systems such as *begar*, taxes like the Mohammadan marriage tax, besides cesses and many State monopolies, as the making of bricks, have been done away with. The army has been reorganized and Imperial Service troops enlisted. These with many others, such as the extension of railways and conservation of forests, were either initiated or matured at the beginning of the reign.

But before these reforms could be fully introduced or carried out unexpected trouble broke out in the State. State affairs became complicated, and the result was an estrangement between His Highness and the Government of India, which led to the voluntary resignation by the Maharaja of his plenary powers for five years. The *régime* which followed

the temporary abdication by the Maharaja of his authority has already been described.

Besides the reforms already noticed great improvements have since been made in the revenue and judicial administration of the country. Improved conservancy arrangements and sanitary reforms have also been introduced throughout the State territories. Other works of public utility, initiated or carried out within recent times, have been the survey for a further extension of the railway up to Srinagar, the starting of water-works in the towns of Jammu and Srinagar, the provision of an electrical installation for lighting Srinagar, and the construction of canals to extend irrigation, the opening out of roads with a view to stimulate trade, the opening of first grade colleges, High, Primary and Middle schools, the founding of hospitals, the establishment of agricultural farms, and the preservation of ancient monuments, historical buildings and gardens.

The present Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is noted for his public spirit, munificence, kind disposition and high-bred courtesy, and also for his conspicuous loyalty. On the occasion of the Black Mountain, the Tirah, and the Agror Valley Expeditions he was permitted to send his troops to fight, shoulder to shoulder, with the British forces. On each of these occasions His Highness's soldiers acquitted themselves very creditably; and in the Tirah campaign the Maharaja's battery greatly distinguished itself. His Highness's two brothers—Raja Sir Ram Singh, K. C. B., and Raja Sir Amar Singh, K. C. S. I.,—who are now no more, used to render very useful assistance to him. The elder of these two, namely, Raja Sir Ram Singh, was well known for his soldierly qualities and military instinct, and he looked after the State forces with conspicuous ability and success; whilst the younger, Raja Sir Amar Singh, was a very capable civil administrator. His services as Vice-President of the State Council, and latterly as Chief Minister and Commander-in-Chief, were highly valued and appreciated. Of the three brothers, Sir Amar

Singh alone was blessed with a son and heir—Prince Hari Singh—now eighteen years of age, is receiving his education at the Mayo College, Ajmere

In 1892 His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and four years later the honorary rank of Major-General was conferred upon him by the British Government

The State maintains a Military force of about 8,000 infantry and cavalry and 288 guns

Like his father and grandfather His Highness is an orthodox Hindu, and spends his mornings and evenings in prayers and religious exercises He has a scrupulous regard for the customs of his people and is a strict observer of the practices and duties enjoined by the Hindu religion and the traditions of his House He has recently taken a most leading part in advancing the cause of education among the Rajputs

Swimming wrestling, horsemanship and cricket have been among his chief recreations In the latter game he takes a keen interest, and sometimes plays it even now in his advanced age

In 1910 His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh Bahadar completed the sixtieth year of his life and the twenty-fifth year of his reign, and the happy occasion was celebrated with much rejoicing and festivity by his numerous subjects



THE BEGUM OF BHUPAL

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

BHOPAL.—HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGUM, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., *Begum of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on July 9th, 1858, and succeeded her mother, Nawab Shah Jahan Begum, on June 17th, 1901. The Begum personally directs the affairs of her State, assisted by Nawab Mohammad Nasir-ullah Khan, her eldest son. In 1874 she was married to Ahmad Ali Khan, a member of the Afghan clan, the Mirzai Khel, from which the Bhopal family is descended. She has taken a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of her subjects, especially the women of the State, for whom she has opened many educational and medical institutions. A combined cotton ginning factory, saw mill, grass press, and flour mill is worked by the State; and trade and agriculture are fostered and encouraged by Her Highness. The Begum was created Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on June 24th, 1904, and Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India on January 1st, 1910. In 1911 Her Highness made a tour in Europe, and was received with every mark of esteem and personal regard by the Rulers of the various countries she passed through; her appearance in Paris was an occasion of much interest. As an enlightened and sympathetic ruler Her Highness will ever be always held in affectionate remembrance, both in her own State and throughout the Peninsula. The Begum's second son, Sahibzada Ubaid-ullah Khan, commands the Imperial Service Lancers maintained by the State; she has a third son, Hamid-ullah Khan.

The Begum is eighth in descent from Dost Mohammad Khan, an Afghan from Tirah, of the Mirzai Khel clan. He came to Delhi in Bahadur Shah's reign (1708) in search of employment. He obtained a lease of the Berasia *pargana*, and, rapidly extending his dominions, founded the towns of Islamnagar and Bhopal, making the latter place his headquarters, and building the Fatehgarh fort. He subsequently assumed

his independence and took the title of Nawab. In 1720 he incurred the enmity of the Nizam, but was afterwards reconciled to that Chief. He was a man of strong character, and his memory is cherished by the family. He died in 1740, when his nobles placed Mohammad Khan, a boy of eight, on the *gaddi*. This action was resented by Yar Mohammad Khan, the eldest son of the late Chief, who had been sent to Hyderabad by his father as a hostage, and the young ruler was forced to retire. Yar Mohammad, owing to his illegitimacy, was never installed, and died in 1754 after an uneventful rule. His son, Faiz Mohammad Khan, then eleven years old, succeeded. He became a religious recluse, and the State was administered by a Hindu (Baiji Ram), whose rule was energetic and efficient—he considerably extended the borders of the State. Later on, however, he had to surrender a large portion of the State to the Peshwa Baji Rao. Faiz Mohammad died childless in 1777; his brother, Hayat Mohammad, succeeded. He was also a recluse, and adopted four boys - a Gond, a Gossain, and two Brahmans—bringing them up as Mussalmans. In 1778 Gond Faulad Khan was minister, and was instrumental in assisting Colonel Goddard on his famous march from Bengal to Bombay to support the claims of Raghuba to the Peshwaship. In 1779, on Gond Faulad's death, the widow of Yar Mohammad appointed one of the Brahman *protégés* of Hayat Mohammad as minister. After his death a succession of weak ministers brought the State to the verge of destruction, as they were unable to cope with the Pindari hordes and Maratha chiefs. At last a strong minister, Wazir Mohammad, a cousin of the Nawab, assumed control and rapidly retrieved the fortunes of Bhopal. Jealousy on the part of other officials in the State, however, resulted in Wazir being compelled to leave the country, and Sindhia's officer, Amir Khan, took command of the fort of Bhopal. Sindhia was afterwards forced to give up his hold on Bhopal, and Wazir Mohammad returned. Hayat Mohammad died in 1807, and Wazir assumed power. A long series of intrigues followed, during which the State was



PRINCE MD NASRULLAH KHAN

The Crown Prince of Bhopal



COL PRINCE OBAIDULLAH KHAN



PRINCE HAMID UL LAH KHAN

attacked by Sadik Ali of Nagpur but without success. In 1813 the combined forces of Gwalior and Nagpur attacked Bhopal, which was defended for eight months with consummate courage and skill by Wazir. The British Government then intervened and the siege was raised. Wazir died in 1816 after ruling Bhopal for nine years. He was succeeded by his son, Nazar Mohammad, who entered into engagements with the British, which he faithfully fulfilled He was succeeded by his nephew, Munir Mohammad Khan, Kudsia Begum, widow of Wazir's most determined opponent on the State Council, was appointed Regent, it being arranged that the Chief should marry Sikander Begum, daughter of the late Nawab. Munir was soon compelled to give place to his younger brother (Jehangir Mohammad), who married Sikander Begum Dissensions arose between the Chief and his consort, each being desirous of holding the reins of power. Jehangir plotted to remove Kudsia Begum, who was the instigator of most of the mischief, but his scheme was discovered and he had to fly from Bhopal. The British Government mediated, and Jehangir was restored to power, Kudsia Begum having to retire on a pension. Jehangir died in 1844, and the claims of his daughter, Shah Jahan, were recognized. Sikander Begum was Regent, and proved an able administrator Shah Jahan Begum married Bakshi Baki Mohammad in 1855, his status being defined as Nawab-Consort, the Regent still continuing to govern till Shah Jahan's majority. This lady rendered great services to the British during the Mutiny. This was recognized by the grant of the *pargana* of Berasia, originally part of Bhopal State, which had been confiscated by the Government from Dhar; the title of G. C. S. I. was also conferred on the Regent. Sikander Begum died in 1868, when Shah Jahan Begum was formally installed. Her Consort had died in 1867, and in 1871 the Begum married Maulvi Siddik Hasan, who received the honorary title of Nawab. Shah Jahan, like her mother, was a woman of great administrative ability. In 1880 she agreed to defray the cost of a

railway from Hoshangabad to Bhopal, and in 1881 to abolish all transit dues on salt. In 1890 the Nawab-Consort died, and the State was then ruled by the Begum alone. She was succeeded, in 1901, by the present Ruler.

Bhopal ranks as a first-class State in the Bhopal Agency, Central India, and has an area of 6,902 square miles, with a population of about 700,000 and a revenue of thirty lakhs. The State maintains a regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry, known as the "Victoria Lancers," composed of five troops of Mussalmans and one of Sikhs, and costs two lakhs per annum. There are also State troops, regular and irregular, the total strength of this army being 1,744 men, costing three and-a-half lakhs per annum. The Begum is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns without, and twenty-one guns within, her territories She resides at her capital—Bhopal, Central India.

GWALIOR.—MAJOR-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MUKHTAR-UL-MULK, AZIM-UL-IKTIDAR RAFI-USH-SHAN WALA SHIKOH MUHTASHAIM-I-DAURAN, UMDAT-UL-UMARA, MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ ALIJAH HISAM-US-SALTANAT MAHARAJA SIR MADHO RAO SINDHIA BAHADUR SRINATH MANSUR-I-ZAMAN, FIDWI-I-HAZRAT-I-MALIKA-I-MUAZ-ZAMA-I-RAFI-UD-DARJA-I-INGLISTAN, G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., LL. D. (CANTAB), A.-D.-C., *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief; Honorary and Extra Aide-de-Camp to H. I. M. the King-Emperor, Honorary Colonel, 1st (Duke of York's Own) Lancers, Major-General in the British Army;* was born on October 20th, 1876, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on June 21st, 1886. His Highness was only ten years old when he succeeded, and a Council of Regency conducted the affairs of the State till 1894, when the Maharaja obtained full powers. His Highness takes a deep interest in the administration of his State, having a comprehensive grasp of the work done in each department. During his rule an Irrigation Department has been inaugurated in the State, which has brought many thousands of acres of land under



THE MAHARAJA (SINDHIA) OF GWALIOR

cultivation which were formerly barren. A Customs Department was also organized by His Highness in 1902. The Public Works Department has been vastly improved since the present Chief's accession—the Victoria College and Memorial Hospital at Lashkar, the Madhava College and Maharaja's Palace at Ujjain, the Gwalior Light Railway and the Ujjain Water-works are some of the principal achievements of that Department under the Maharaja's direction during the last twenty years. The Maharaja has always shown a special interest in the spread of education among girls, as well as among boys. Besides the Arts College at Lashkar and Ujjain many special schools have been opened by His Highness. These include a school for training officials, a Sardars' school, a Sardars' daughters' school, a military school, and engineering and other special schools. A Medical Department was inaugurated by the Maharaja's Durbar in 1887, and has since been much improved in organization by the Chief; hospitals and dispensaries have been opened all over the State. A women's ward has been established in connection with the Jayaji Rao Hospital at Lashkar, and a class for midwifery has been inaugurated there by His Highness. The Maharaja takes a deep interest in military affairs, and in 1900 proceeded himself with the expedition to China, where he became Orderly Officer to General Gaselee, who was in charge of the British operations. For this expedition His Highness fitted out the hospital ship *Gwalior* at his own expense, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that the vessel was of immense service to the troops during the campaign. During the severe famine in 1899-1900, which was the worst ever experienced in Malwa, His Highness opened extensive relief works, which cost over thirty-eight lakhs; he also distributed some fourteen lakhs in gratuitous relief. His Highness was created Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1895; received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class in 1900; was created Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in 1902; he was appointed Honorary Colonel in the British

Army in 1898, and has since been promoted to Major-General. Her Highness the Maharani was admitted to the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in 1891.

The Maharaja of Gwalior is the head of the great Maratha House of Sindhia. He is descended from Ranoji Sindhia, son of a Deccani *patel*, who became a member of the household of Peshwa Balaji Rao, and subsequently a successful commander of the Peshwa's cavalry. He died in 1745, being succeeded by his son, Mahadji Sindhia, one of the greatest soldiers and cleverest statesmen India has ever produced. The history of Gwalior State during Mahadji's rule and that of his successor is practically the history of modern India, in shaping which they both took a leading part. Mahadji established his power in Malwa in 1769. In 1772 Madhu Rao Peshwa died, and in the confusion which ensued Mahadji seized every chance of augmenting his own possessions. He had learnt a lesson at the battle of Panipat, where he greatly distinguished himself, and had thoroughly reorganised and disciplined his troops with the aid of French officers, so that, though nominally a servant of the Peshwa, he was virtually ruler of Hindustan. He died in 1764, being succeeded by his grand-nephew, Daulat Rao Sindhia. The battles of Assaye, 1803 (won by Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington) and of Laswari, 1804 (won by General Lord Lake), the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon in 1805, and the Pindari war in 1817 are important landmarks in the career of Daulat Rao. On his death, in 1827, his widow (Baiza Bai) adopted a boy belonging to a distant branch of the family, and he succeeded under the name of Jankuji Rao Sindhia. The Bai was the real ruler for a time, but she was compelled to leave the State in 1833; Jankuji died without issue in 1843. His widow (Tara Bai) adopted a boy of the Sindhia family, who succeeded under the name of Jayaji Rao Sindhia. He displayed great courage during the Mutiny, when, at no little risk to himself, he rendered valuable assistance to the British. Early in June, 1858, he was driven from Gwalior Fort by Tantia Topi and the Rani



THE MAHARAJA (HOLKAR) OF INDORE

of Jhansi, to whom all his troops had deserted. On June 19th, in the same year, Gwalior was taken by Sir Hugh Rose, and Sindhia was reinstated. For his services lands worth three lakhs a year were made over to him, while he was allowed to increase his infantry from three to five thousand men, and his artillery from thirty-two to thirty-six guns. In 1861 he was created G. C. S. I., and in 1877 a personal salute of twenty-one guns was allowed him; he afterwards became a Counsellor of the Empress, G. C. B. and C. I. E. He died in 1866, and was succeeded by the present Chief, his son. Gwalior Fort, which has figured in Indian history since the sixth century, and may have been of importance before then, is one of the most famous in India.

The area of Gwalior State is 25,041 square miles, having a population of about three millions. The normal revenue is 150 lakhs. The State maintains three regiments of Imperial Service cavalry, two battalions of Imperial Service infantry, and a transport corps which served in the Chitral and Tirah campaigns. Other troops include two batteries of horse artillery, three bullock batteries, one elephant battery, and five battalions of infantry—all these troops are under a State commander-in-chief, with a staff. A Police Force of over thirteen thousand men is supported by the State. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns. Lashkar is the real capital of the State—this town lies two miles south of the ancient city of Gwalior and contains the palace of the Maharaja. He has also palaces at Sipri and Ujjain.

INDORE.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHRI TUKOJI RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on November 29th, 1890, and succeeded his father, Maharaja Shivaji Rao, G. C. S. I., who abdicated in his favour on January 31st, 1903. His Highness was at first educated privately under the guardianship of Mr. H. G. Clogstoun, C. I. E., I. C. S., and afterwards under Major R. E. A. Hamilton, and has since entered the Mayo College at

Ajmere. The State is under the political charge of the Resident, assisted by a Minister and a Council of Regency. In April, 1910, His Highness visited Europe with Mr. Clogstoun, and has also made frequent tours in the State with a view to learning the working of the administration. He attended the Coronation of H. M. the present King-Emperor, in London, and returned, with his suite, to India in November, 1911.

The Holkars belong to the Dhangar, or shepherd, caste. Their ancestors are said to have migrated southwards to the Deccan from the region round Muttra, and to have settled at the village of Hol, on the Nita River, 40 miles from Poona, whence they take their family name. Malhar Rao Holkar, the founder of the House of Indore, was born in 1694, being the only son of Khandoji, a peasant. On the death of his father he and his mother went to live in Khandesh with Narayanji, his mother's brother, a man of some property, who maintained a body of horse for his over-lord, Gautama Bai. His soldierly qualities rapidly brought him to the front and attracted the notice of the Peshwa, who, in 1724, took him into his service and gave him command of 500 horse. In 1728 Malhar Rao received a grant of twelve districts in Malwa, afterwards increased to 82. He had previously acquired land south of the Nerbudda, including the town of Maheshwar, which practically remained the capital of the Holkars until 1818, and Indore, acquired in 1733, did not become the real administrative capital until after the Treaty of Mandasor. The Peshwa also honoured Malhar Rao with the title of *Subahdar*. After the battle of Panipat in 1761 Malhar Rao retired to his possession. He died in 1765, his son, Khande Rao, having predeceased him. His grandson, Male Rao, was of weak intellect, and the estates came under the rule of Male Rao's mother (Ahalya Bai). She died in 1795, and her adopted son, Tukoji Rao, succeeded. He died in 1797, and confusion at once ensued. After a long struggle Jeswant Rao Holkar, an illegitimate son of Tukoji, managed to obtain possession of the *gaddi*, and after many vicissitudes defeated the combined

armies of Sindhia and the Peshwa in 1802 and took possession of Poona. This defeat forced the Peshwa to agree to the Treaty of Bassein with the British, and Jeswant Rao had to retire to Malwa. In 1804 he came into collision with the British forces and was defeated by Lord Lake in 1804. He died in 1811, leaving a son (Malhar Rao Holkar) still a minor, and the estates were administered by Tulsi Bai, as Queen-Regent. She was murdered in 1817 by her own officers. The same year saw the outbreak of hostilities between the British and the Peshwa, when the Indore Durbar assumed an attitude hostile to the former. The Indore troops were defeated by the British, and in 1818 the Treaty of Mandasor was signed, which still governs the relations existing between the State and the British Government. Malhar Rao died in 1833 and succeeded by Martand Rao, but, as his adoption had been effected without the consent of the British Government, Hari Rao, his cousin, was formally installed by the Resident in 1834. He died in 1843 and was succeeded by Khande Rao, who only survived four months. He was succeeded by Tukoji Rao Holkar II, grandfather of the present Chief. In 1857 the Indore army mutinied, but the Chief and his family remained loyal and did what they could to restrain their troops, who were shortly afterwards obliged to lay down their arms. Tukoji Rao died in 1886 and was succeeded by the late Maharaja Shivaji Rao, whose administration was marked by many advances in the State. Among reforms he converted the State coinage into British currency, and abolished all transit dues in the State.

The area of Indore State, including the isolated *pargana* of Nandwas (which is in Rajputana) is 9,500 square miles, and the population is, approximately, 900,000. The revenue in 1910 was Rs. 81,11,855. The State maintains an army comprising two regiments of cavalry, two of infantry, one battery of horse artillery, one garrison battery, and an Imperial Service contingent, consisting of a transport train and mounted escort. The Chief is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns within the State, and nineteen guns elsewhere.

REWAH.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR VYANKATESH RAMAN SINGH BAHADUR, G. C. S. I., *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, July 23rd, 1876; succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor on February 4th, 1880.

The Maharaja belongs to a Baghel Rajput family, descended from the famous Solanki clan, which ruled over Gujrat from the tenth to the thirteenth century. The founder was Vyaghra Deo, brother of the ruler of Gujrat, who is said to have made his way into Northern India about the middle of the thirteenth century and seized the fort of Marpha, 18 miles north-east of Kalinjar. His son (Karan Deo) married a Kalachuri princess of Mandha and received in dowry the fort of Bandhogarh, which, until its destruction by Akbar in 1597, was the capital of the Baghel possessions. In 1298 Karam Deo was driven from his country by the Emperor Ala-ud-Din, which caused a considerable migration of Baghels to Bandhogarh. Until the fifteenth century the Baghels were engaged in extending their possessions and were not of sufficient political importance to attract the attention of the Delhi kings. In 1488 the Baghel Raja of Panna assisted Husain Shah of Jaunpur when pursued by Bahlol Lodi. In 1494 Sikandar Lodi advanced against Raja Bheira or Bhira of Panna, who had captured Mubarak Khan, governor of Jaunpur The Raja was defeated and died during his retreat. In 1498-9 Sikandar attacked Bhira's son and successor (Salivahan) for refusing to grant him a daughter in marriage, but he failed in his attempt to take the fort of Bandhogarh.

The next Chief was Ram Chandra (1552-92), the contemporary of Akbar. Ram Chandra had a musician, named Jan Sen, whose songs are still sung and whose name is revered throughout India as that of a singer who has never been equalled. Ram Chandra died in 1592 and was succeeded by Birbhadra, who died in the following year. Birbhadra's sudden death and the accession of a minor, named Vikarmaditya, gave rise to disturbances in Bandhogarh. Akbar intervened and captured and dismantled the fort in 1597, after



THE MAHARAJA OF REWAH

a seige of eight months and a few days Anup Singh (1640-60) was driven from Rewah by Partab Singh Bundela of Orchha In 1658 however he went to Delhi and made his submission, the fort of Bandhu and its dependant territory were restored to him Amrudh Singh (1690-1700) was killed by the Sengar Thakurs of Manganj leaving an infant son Aradhut Singh (1700-55) In his time the fort of Rewah was captured by Hardi Sah the Bundela Raja of Panna but after a time Abdut Singh (who had fled with his mother to Partabgarh in Oudh) returned aided by some Imperial troops from Delhi and drove out the Raja of Panna He was succeeded by Raja Ajit Singh Raja Jai Singh Deo succeeded in 1869 and in 1812 obtained the British guarantee of protection in a treaty of that year and again in a treaty of 1813 Raja Bishnath Singh (son of Jai Singh Deo) was succeeded in 1843 by his son the late Maharaja Raghuraj Singh father of the present Maharaja

Maharaja Raghunath Singh abolished *sati* throughout his dominions in 1847 During the Mutiny of 1857 he rendered excellent service to Government and received in reward the Soheghur and Amarkantak *parganas* and in 1864 was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India He was also granted a *sanad* of adoption and his salute was increased to nineteen guns by the addition of two guns as a personal distinction to His Highness He died in 1880 and was succeeded by the present Maharaja, who was then only four years of age

The Maharaja received his education under Surgeon-Major Goldsmith and Rai Sahib Pandit Puranmal and during his minority the administration of the State was carried on by the Political Agent of Rewah assisted by a Council of ten Sardars, members of His Highness's family

In 1887, to perpetuate the memory of the late Queen Victoria, the Maharaja built the Victoria Hospital In 1895 the Maharaja attained majority, and, on November 15th of the same year he was installed on the *gaddi* with full powers On

June 22nd, 1897, on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress, the Maharaja was created a Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The family flag is safron-coloured. The arms of the Rewah family are—*Or:* tiger statant, in chief a *tilak* proper. *Crest:* a hand dexter ensigned with a flame proper. *Supporters:* tigers. *Motto: Mrigendra prati dwandwa tāmma prayāt* ("Do not fight with tigers.")

The area of the State is about 13,000 square miles; its population is 1,513,431, and revenue about thirty lakhs. The Maharaja maintains a military force of 627 cavalry, 2,290 infantry, and fifty-five guns, and is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

Recreations: Riding and shooting. *Address:* Rewah, Bundelkhand, Central India.

DATIA.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA LOKENDRA GOVIND SINGH BAHADUR JU DEV, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, June 21st, 1886; succeeded to the *gaddi* on August 21st, 1907.

The Maharaja belongs to the great Bundela Rajput family descended from Bir Singh, who took the clan name of Bundela, settled in Bundelkhand in the thirteenth century, and from him are descended the ruling families of Orchha, Datia, Panna, Ajaigarh, Charkhari, Bijawar, Sarila, etc. In the time of the Emperors Akbar and Jehangir Maharaja Bir Singh Deo was the Ruler of Orchha, and his second son, Bhagwan Das, became Ruler of Datia. The State came under British control, with other territories in Bundelkhand, by the Treaty of Bassein concluded with the Peshwa in 1802. Raja Parichhat of Datia, whose first treaty with the British Government is dated 1804, sided with the British throughout the subsequent wars with the Marathas and in the siege of Bharatpur, for which he was rewarded with the *ilaka* of Chaurasi by a new Treaty of 1818. During his rule the Marquis of Hastings visited the State, and, in memory of his visit, the Raja received two guns, known as "Lath Bakhsa." He was succeeded by his adopted son (Raja Bijai Bahadur),



THE MAHARAJA OF DATIA

who, following the footsteps of his ancestors, remained loyal to the British Government during the terrible Mutiny of 1857, and was, in turn, succeeded by his adopted son (the late Maharaja Sir Lokendra Bhawani Singh Bahadur), whose succession was disputed by Arjun Singh (an illegitimate son of Raja Bijai Bahadur), but was enforced by the British troops. The ancient title of the family was "Maharaja Rao Raja." In 1865 the Government recognized the title of Maharaja as hereditary, and on January 1st, 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, in honour of the Proclamaton of Her late Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India the title of "Lokendra" was added. Maharaja Bhawani Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on January 1st, 1898. He died in August, 1907, and was succeeded by his son, the present Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadur.

The Maharaja has made many improvements in the State and has introduced several useful reforms for the benefit of the people. He received congratulations from the Government of India for his excellent arrangements for relief during the famine of 1907-08. He knows Sanskrit Persian, and English, and is a good rider and keen shot.

The area of the State is about 820 square miles; its population is about 154,600, and revenue Rs. 3,80,000. The Maharaja maintains a military force of 945 cavalry, 5,203 infantry, and 124 guns, and is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns.

The motto of the family is *Wir dalap Sharandah* ("Lord of the Brave Army, Giver of Refuge").

Address: Datia, Bundelkhand, Central India.

DEWAS STATES.—The twin treaty States in the Malwa political charge known as the Dewas States are divided into Senior and Junior Branches. Though virtually two distinct chiefships, with separate administrations, acting independently in most matters, they share the same capital town and possess only allotted shares of the same territory. In educational, medical, octroi, and excise matters the States work together.

The Dewas Chiefs are Maratha Ponwars, connected with the Dhar House, Udaji Rao, the first of that line, having been first cousin to the founders of the States The Raja of Dhar Kaluji, had two sons—Tukoji and Jiwaji—who came to Central India with Peshwa Baji Rao I about 1728 In reward for services rendered the Peshwa conferred several *parganas* on them some of which they still hold The descendants of Tukoji form the Senior Branch those of Jiwaji the Junior Branch of the family The two Chiefs reside in different palaces in the town of Dewas and each is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns

Senior Branch —HIS HIGHNESS RAJA TUKOJI RAO PONWAR OF DEWAS (SENIOR BRANCH) was born on January 1st, 1888 and succeeded on October 13th 1899 He was educated at Daly College Indore and Mayo College Ajmere The territory of the Senior Branch has an area of 446 square miles, with a population of about 62 000 The revenue is three and-a-half lakhs

Junior Branch —HIS HIGHNESS RAJA MALHAR RAO BABA SAHIB PONWAR DEWAS (JUNIOR BRANCH) was born on August 10th 1865 and succeeded on May 23rd, 1892 The area of his territory is 440 square miles having a population of about 55 000 The revenue is three and-a-half lakhs

DHAR —HIS HIGHNESS RAJA UDAJI RAO PONWAR *Raja of—a Ruling Chief,* was born on September 30th, 1886, and succeeded his father, by adoption, the late Raja Anand Rao, on July 29th, 1898 He was educated at Daly College, Indore, and married the eldest daughter of the Sar Desai of Sanwantwadi State

The Chiefs of Dhar are Ponwar Marathas, claiming descent from the Paramara clan of Rajputs who ruled over Malwa from the ninth to the thirteenth century. When this clan was driven out by the Mohammadans a section of it took up its abode in the Deccan from this section the present Maratha Ponwars trace their descent. Akbar



THE RAJA OF DHAR

seized Dhar in 1560, in 1690 the Marathas pillaged the town and district and continued to harass the neighbourhood for many years In 1723 Udaji Ponwar an officer of the body-guard of the Satara Raja Sahu established himself in Dhar but was driven out by the Governor of Malwa Girdhar Bahadur He defeated that officer in 1729 as also his successor in the following year and cleared the way for the Maratha Dynasty

Anand Rao Ponwar was confirmed by the Peshwa in 1742 and he then became one of the most powerful chiefs in Central India sharing with Holkar and Sindhia the rule of Malwa He died in 1749 being succeeded by his son Jaswant Rao who was killed at Panipat His son Khande Rao a minor succeeded He died in 1782 his son Anandi Rao II succeeding His Minister practically handed over the State to Sindhia who overran and plundered it and but for the brave defence made by Anand Rao's wife Dhar fort itself would have fallen The general lawlessness which prevailed in Central India and Pindari raids now harassed the State and reduced it to the last extremity when in 1819 a treaty was made with the British Government The districts of Berasia and Badnawar were then restored to Dhar Ram Chandra Rao who had succeeded Anand Rao died in 1833 his successor Jaswant Rao II died in 1857 and was followed by Anand Rao III an adopted son This Chief was a minor and his ministers were more than suspected of complicity in the events of the Mutiny The State was confiscated in 1858 but was restored to Anand Rao in 1860 with the exception of the Berasia *pargana* In 1877 Anand Rao III received the personal title of Maharaja and was created K C S I He died in 1898, being succeeded by the present Raja

The area of Dhar State is 1775 square miles with a population of about 142 000 The revenue is about nine lakhs The Raja maintains a small force of regulars and irregulars He is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns

Address Dhar, Bundelkhand, Central India

ORCHHA.—HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD-I-RAJAH-I-BUNDELKHAND MAHARAJA MAHINDRA SAWAI SIR PRATAP SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on July 3rd, 1854.

The Maharaja succeeded his brother, Maharaja Hamir Singh, on March 15th, 1874. A British officer, Major A. Mayne, was at first deputed to manage the State. But in June, 1874, the administration was placed in the Chief's hands, the British officer being withdrawn in 1876.

In 1886 Maharaja Partap Singh received the hereditary distinction of "Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Bundel-khand;" in 1894 he was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire; in 1900 he was raised to Knight Grand Commander of the same Order; in 1906 he was given the distinction of Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India. In 1903 His Highness attended the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, receiving the Gold Commemorative Medal. He enjoys the honour of a personal salute of seventeen guns, the ordinary salute attaching to the chieftainship being fifteen guns.

During the famine of 1897 extensive works were inaugurated at the instance of the Maharaja, and a sum of over ten lakhs was expended on relief of various kinds, a large amount of land revenue being also remitted. Again, in the 1905 famine His Highness ordered advances to be freely made to cultivators, and great leniency was shown in recovering advances made for seed-grain, etc., the same leniency being also shown in recovering the land revenue. This famine cost His Highness over two and-a-half lakhs. The Chief is greatly interested in the education of girls, and the school which he started in 1875 was the first for females in Bundelkhand. It is due to the persistent efforts of His Highness that so large a proportion of the girls in his State are under instruction. All education in the State is free, pupils being even supplied with books, and their expenses are defrayed when they go up for University examination.



NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR.

THE MAHARAJA OF ORCHHA

The Maharaja of Orchha is the head of the Bundela family of Gharwar Rajputs, which has provided rulers for Panna, Datia, Ajaigarh, Charkhari, Bijawar, Sarila, Jigni, Jaso, Lughasi, and other Bundelkhand Chiefships. Legend has it that the Gharwar Rajputs were rulers at Benares in pre-historical times. When the Mohammadans subverted that throne, Hem Kurn Pancham proceeded westward. His son, Bir Singh, took the clan name of Bundela, by which name the family and country have ever since been known Bir Singh settled at Mau Mahoni in the thirteenth century

The family extended its possessions southward during the next hundred years, and a descendant (Sanpal) took possession of Korar, east of Jhansi, in the fourteenth century. In 1532 Rudra Pratap, then chief of the Bundelas, founded Orchha From his younger son (Udyajit) sprang the families of the Eastern Bundelas (Panna, Ajaigarh, etc), whilst Maktur Sah, the elder son, was the ancestor of the Chiefs of Orchha, Datia, and other Western States. His son, Raja Bir Singh Deo, made himself famous in the reigns of Akbar and Jehangir, and was the founder of many great public works, as, for example, the palace forts of Orchha and Datia, the Chaturbujh temple at Orchha, and the huge cenotaph at Orchha Orchha was the only Bundeli State that did not fall into the hands of the Peshwas, though they succeeded in dismembering it by conquering Jhansi and forming it into a new and powerful State. When Bundelkhand passed into British control Raja Vikramaditya Mahendra was Chief of Orchha, and, by a treaty made in 1812, he became a feudatory of the British power. He died in 1834, and, and after many disputes, was succeeded by his brother, Tej Singh (1834-41). The next Chief (Sujan Singh) died in 1854 and was followed by Hamir Singh (1854-74). He was succeeded by his brother Pratap Singh, the present Chief.

The area of Orchha State is 2,080 square miles, with a population of about 320,000, 95 per cent. of whom are Hindus. The normal revenue of the State is Rs. 7,40,000, besides

Rs. 1,60,000 assigned to the *jagirdars*. The residence of the Maharaja is at Tikamgarh, Bundelkhand, Central India.

JAORA.—CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB FAKHR-UD-DOWLAH MOHAMED IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SAULAT-I-JANG, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on January 17th, 1883, and succeeded his father, Nawab Mohammad Ismail, on March 6th, 1895. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and in 1902 joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, in which he is now Captain. During his minority the management of the State devolved upon Yar Mohammad Khan, uncle of the Chief, but in 1906 the Chief received full powers of administration. He bears the personal titles of *Fakhr-ud-Dowlah* and *Saulat-i-Jang*.

The Nawab belongs to a Pathan (Mohammadan) family, descended from the Swati Afghan, Nawab Ghafur Khan, whose grandfather, Abdul Majid Khan, originally came to India in the hope of making his fortune. His two sons—Abdul Hamid and Abdul Ras—entered the service of Ghulam Kadir Khan, notorious for having blinded the aged Emperor Shah Alam in 1788. On the execution of Ghulam Kadir by Sindhia the sons settled in Rohilkhand. Ghafur Khan was the youngest son of Abdul Hamid. He entered the service of the freebooter (Amir Khan of Tonk) whom he represented at Holkar's Court. After the battle of Mehidpur (1817), when Holkar was forced to make terms with the British and signed the Treaty of Mandasor, it was conceded that Ghafur Khan should retain possession of Jaora and other territories, the Nawab in return engaging to furnish a force of 500 horse and 500 foot, with four guns, for the assistance of the British; this obligation was subsequently commuted for a cash payment. Ghafur Khan was succeeded, in 1825, by his infant son, Ghaus Mohammad Khan, who died in 1865, leaving a son eleven years of age, who was the late Chief.

The area of Jaora State is 568 square miles, and it has a population of about 85,000. The normal revenue is eight-and-a half lakhs. The Nawab maintains a small force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, with sixteen guns: he is entitled to a



THE MAHARAJA OF AJAIGARH

salute of thirteen guns. The capital, and residence of the Nawab, is Jaora town, Malwa, Central India.

AJAIGARH.—HIS HIGHNESS SAWAI MAHARAJA SIR RANJORE SINGH BAHADUR, K C. I. E., *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on September 29th, 1848. In 1855, as there was no direct heir to the *gaddi*, the Government considered that the State should be escheated to the Crown. But while the succession was under consideration the Mutiny broke out. Owing to the conspicuous services rendered to the British during that time of trial by the present Chief's mother and even by himself, though but a lad, the Government recognized Ranjore Singh, who is a brother of the last ruler, and placed him on the *gaddi* on September 9th, 1859 His Highness at once commenced to put the finances of his State into a sound condition. He found the State encumbered with debt, but in a short time he not only paid off all the arrears, but, by instituting new systems, has succeeded in restoring its credit. The Maharaja is a voluminous writer, and has written treatises on the Mutiny The use of *cheetahs* in hunting, the training of youth, etc., some of which have been graciously accepted by various Viceroys. His labours for the relief of his subjects during the famine of 1896 were highly appreciated by Government, and the distinction of Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire was conferred on His Highness in the following year

The Ajaigarh Chiefs are Bundela Rajputs, being descendants of Chhatarsal, founder of Panna State In 1731 Chhatarsal divided his estate into several shares, one of which including Ajaigarh, was given to his third son (Jagat Raj) The son of this Chief (Pahar Singh) was continually engaged in disputes with his nephews, Khuman Singh and Guman Singh. Finally, Guman Singh was allotted the Banda District, including the fort of Ajaigarh. In 1792 Bakht Singh, a nephew of Guman Singh, who had succeeded to the Banda State, was driven out by Ali Bahadur. In 1803 the British succeeded the Marathas

in Bundelkhand, and they granted Bakht Singh a pension until territory could be assigned to him. In 1807 he obtained the Kotra and Pawai *parganas;* and in 1809 a notorious freebooter named Lachman Daowa, who was in possession of Ajaigarh, having been subdued, his ancestral estate was handed over to Bakht Singh, and it has remained with the family ever since.

The area of Ajaigarh State is 771 square miles, with a population of about 78,000. The revenue is nearly Rs. 2,80,000. The State maintains a force of 75 cavalry, 350 infantry, and 44 artillery The Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

BAONI.—His Highness Azam-ul-Umara, Sahib-i-Jah, Mihin Sardar Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan Bahadur, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on October 28th, 1876, and succeeded his uncle, Nawab Mohammad Hasan Khan, on August 2nd, 1894.

Baoni is the only Mohammadan State in Bundelkhand. Its chiefs are descendants of Imad-ul-Mulk Ghazi-ud-Din, grandson of Asaf Jah, Nizam of Hyderabad, and Wazir of the empire for a time Ghazi-ud-Din made terms with the Peshwa, and obtained a *jagir* of fifty-two villages near Kalpi, about 1784 When the British supremacy was established Nawab Nasir-ud-Daula was found in possession of forty-nine villages, three having been sequestrated by Marathi officials Nasir-ud-Daula died in 1815, and was succeeded by Amir-ul-Mulk, who was followed by his son, Nawab Mohammad Hasan Khan. During the Mutiny Mohammad Hasan Khan and his son, Mahdi Hasan Khan, who was actually carrying on the administration were instrumental in saving the lives of several Europeans at great personal risk In 1863 the Chief's titles were increased. Mohammad Hasan Khan abdicated in favour of his son in 1883, who died on a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1893, the present Chief succeeding him.

The area of Baoni State is 122 square miles, with a population of about 20,000 The normal revenue is one lakh of rupees. The Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.



THE MAHARAJA SAWAI OF BIJAWAR

BIJAWAR—HIS HIGHNESS SAWAI MAHARAJA SAWANT SINGH BAHADUR, *Maharaja Sawai of—a Ruling Chief,* was born in 1877, and succeeded his father (by adoption) Sawai Maharaja Bhan Partap Singh, in 1899 His Highness is the second son of the present Maharaja of Orchha, and was adopted in 1898 Objections to his succession were raised by the Thakurs of Lakhangaon and others, who refused to attend the installation ceremony, for which act of contumacy they were detained at Nowgong until they had apologized His Highness married in 1895, the daughter of Kuar Kalyan Singh of Sonrai Jhansi District He has one child (a daughter)

Bijawar, like Charkhari and Ajaigarh States has obtained its Chief from the descendants of Jagat Raj the second son of Maharaja Chhatarsal the founder of Panna State and Bijawar is part of the territory ruled over by the Chief's great ancestor In 1769 Bijawar was given to Bir Deo Singh son of Jagat Raj by his uncle Guman Singh Chief of Ajaigarh Bir Singh gradually extended his borders by force of arms but was killed whilst fighting against Ali Bahadur and Himmat Bahadur in 1793 The latter restored the State to Keshri Singh son of Bir Singh granting him a *sanad* in 1802 On the accession of the British to supreme power Keshri Singh at once professed his allegiance He was however then carrying on a feud with the Chiefs of Chhatarpur and Charkhari and his *sanad* was granted to his son Ratan Singh in 1811 Ratan Singh instituted a State coinage The late Chief rendered distinguished services to the British during the Mutiny and received a *khilat* and an hereditary salute of eleven guns He obtained a *sanad* of adoption in 1862 the hereditary title of Maharaja in 1866 and the prefix of Sawai in 1877

The area of Bijawar State is 973 square miles with a population of about 110,000 96 per cent of whom are Hindus The gross revenue is about Rs 2 20 000

Address Bijawar Central India

CHARKHARI.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ SIPADAR-UL-MULK JUJHAR SINGH BAHADUR, *Maharaj of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on April 14th, 1847, and succeeded Maharaja Mulkhan Singh on June 16th, 1908.

The Chief of Charkhari belongs to the Bundeli Rajput family founded by Bir Singh in the thirteenth century. One of the descendants, the Maharaja Chhatarsal, acquired the sovereignty of Eastern and Northern Bundelkhand. Being hard pressed by the Marathas he adopted the Peshwa as one of his sons, who thus obtained one-third of his dominions, including Sagar, Kalpi, etc. The eldest son inherited Panna, while from the second son, Jagat Raj, descended the Chiefs of Ajaigarh, Charkhari, Bijawar, and Sarila. The son of Jagat Raj was Kirat Singh; and the grandson of the latter, the Maharaja Vikramaditya of Charkhari, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1804. His grandson was the Maharaja Jai Singh, who attended the Proclamation Durbar of 1877 and received the additional hereditary title of "Sipadar-ul-Mulk." His son was the late ruler.

The area of Charkhari State is 788 square miles, with a population of about 123,000. The revenue of the State is about six lakhs. The State maintains a small military force of cavalry and infantry. The Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

Address: Charkhari, Central India.

CHATTARPUR.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA VISHWANATH SINGH BAHADUR, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, August 29th, 1866; succeeded his father (Jagat Raj) on November 4th, 1867; as a minor was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, and subsequently under the tutorship of Sir (then Mr.) Theodore Morison; was married in February, 1884, to the daughter of His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh Bahadur of Orchha.

The State was at first a part of the Panna State, was founded in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Kunwar

Sone Sah Ponwar, retainer of Maharaja Hindupat of Panna. On Hindupat's death in 1776 the Panna State was temporarily thrown into confusion, and Kunwar Sone Sah Ponwar, an officer of the Panna State Army, carved out the State of Chattarpur for himself in 1785, and was confirmed in the possession by the British Government in 1806. On Sone Sah's death his eldest son (Pratap Singh) was recognised as his successor by a *sanad* granted in 1817. Pratap Singh died without leaving any issue, and the State escheated to the British Government, but was continued to his adopted son, Jagat Raj, under a new *sanad* of 1854. From 1854 to 1863 the State was administered by Pratap Singh's second Rani, and was under British superintendence from 1863 to 1867 when Jagat Raj, then twenty-five years of age, was given powers of administration. He, however, died shortly after, leaving an infant child, the present Chief. The State again came under British supervision, and remained so up to 1887, when the young Raja was invested with administrative powers. In 1897 the title of Maharaja was conferred on the Chief as a personal distinction. His Highness has evinced great interest in restoring the ancient monuments in the State. He bears the hereditary titles of "His Highness" and "Raja Bahadur." The insignia of royalty—an umbrella, Chamvar, a flag decorated with the State coat-of-arms—are borne before him. The Chief exercises full powers in all general administrative matters. The regular forces of the State consist of 80 officers and men, and the irregular force consists about 159 men.

The area of the State is 1,118 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1911, is 166,985. The net revenue from all sources is about Rs. 4,15,000, the expenditure Rs. 3,65,000 per annum. The Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

Address: Chattarpur, Central India.

JHABUA.—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA UDAI SINGH BAHADUR, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* was born in 1876, and succeeded Raja Gopal Singh, by adoption, in 1895. He was invested with full powers in 1898.

The Raja of Jhabua is a Rathor Rajput, of the same family as the Maharajas of Jodhpur, Idar, etc. The title of Raja was given to an ancestor (Kesho Das) in 1607 by the Emperor Jehangir, as a reward for punishing the Bhil Chiefs of Jhabua, who had murdered a viceroy of Gujrat. On Kesho Das's death the State was subjected to much internal disturbance, which was greatly increased by the appearance of the Marathas in 1722. The State was under the management of the Holkars for over eighty years, and in 1817 the revenues were merely nominal. When Sir John Malcolm settled Malwa the State was guaranteed to the ruling family. Raja Gopal Singh, though only seventeen years of age at the time of the Mutiny, rendered good service in assisting the fugitives from Bhopawar, for which he was duly rewarded by Government. Till 1870 the States of Indore and Jhabua exercised joint control over the Thandla and Petlawad districts, but this arrangement was altered in 1871, when Petlawad was assigned to Indore and Thandla to Jhabua

The area of Jhabua State is 1,336 square miles; the population is about 80,000. The normal revenue is Rs. 1,10,000. The Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. His residence is in the capital of the State, Jhabua town, Bhopawar, Central India.

NARSINGARH.—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA ARJUN SINGH BAHADUR, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* was born January 10th, 1887, and was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and Mayo College, Ajmere, and later received his military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. In 1885, on Raja Mahtab Singh dying childless, he was appointed successor by the Government of India on January 6th, 1897. During his



THE RAJA OF NARSINGARH

minority the administration of the State was carried on by the Superintendent, Rai Sahib Munshi Roshan Lal, and Rai Sahib Munshi Dinga Sahai, under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bhopal. The Chief was married in May, 1887, to the second daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana. He was invested with full ruling powers by the Government of India on March 11th, 1909. From the time he assumed charge of the State all departments have been in a flourishing condition, because he takes a keen interest in their management and improvement and exercises vigilant supervision and control over his subordinates. At the birth of his son (Maharaj Kunwar Bikram Singh) in September, 1909, he very generously remitted arrears of land revenue amounting to about three lakhs of rupees. He has established a girls' school at Narsingarh; a hospital for women has also been founded in the name of the Heir-Apparent (Bikram Singh). A *ganj*, to be called Arjunganj, is also projected, which will greatly facilitate trade. In connection with this *ganj* a market, to be known as "King Edward Market," will also be built.

The Chief of Narsingarh belongs to an Umat Rajput (Hindu) family, descended from Ajab Singh, who was Minister to the Rawat of Rajgarh. His son (Parasa Ram) succeeded him as Minister in 1660 A. D., and ultimately compelled the Rawat, in 1681, to share his dominions with him, thereby founding the State of Narsingarh, which is at present tributary to Indore. Raja Partab Singh, father of the present Raja, succeeded in 1875, his father having received from the British Government the hereditary title of Raja in 1872.

The area of Narsingarh State is 734 square miles with a population of 109,854. The revenue of the State is about six lakhs of rupees. The Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. *Address:* Narsingarh, Bhopal, Central India.

PANNA.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAHENDRA YADAVENDRA SINGH, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, January 31st, 1894; installed on the *gaddi*, 1902; is receiving a liberal education at the Mayo College, Ajmere, in the Post Diploma Class: is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. As the Chief is a minor the administration of the State is carried on by Kazi Khalil-ud-Din Ahmad, of the United Provinces Provincial Service, assisted by a Council under the direction of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

The rulers are Bundela Surya-Vanshi Rajputs and belong to a branch of the great Gaharwar clan and trace their descent from Manu, Vaivashwat, and Ikshwaku. Nothing very reliable is known about the ancient Chiefs till Kartraj, who, it seems, proceeded to Kashi and ousted the local Chief (Divodas), a Sani Rajput. The twenty successors of Kartraj ruled between 674 to 1048 A. D. The twentieth in descent (Karan Pal) left three sons—Viri, Hem Karan, and Arivswam. From Hem Karan begins the Bundela Dynasty. After the revolt and death of Maharaja Jujhar Singh in 1735, who was twenty-fourth in descent from Hem Karan, the Orchha State territories were incorporated with the Moghul Empire. On this Champat Rai, grandson of Udayaditya, irritated by the extinction of the principal Chiefship, rose in arms against the Moghuls and defied all their attempts to reduce him to order. He succeeded in establishing himself as the recognized Chief of the Bundelas. Chhatra Sal, the fourth and most famous of Champat Rai's sons, was born in 1650. Chhatra Sal gathered together his father's old adherents, and, marching into Bundelkhand and Malwa in 1671, he captured a number of places, including Sironj, which he temporarily made his headquarters. In an incredibly short time he became master of all Bundelkhand, his capture of which, as it was the key to the whole position, enabled him to strengthen his possessions. About a year before his death in 1732 Maharaja Chhatra Sal divided his vast possessions. His eldest son, Hirdey Shah, received the largest portion, including Panna. He ruled from 1732 to 1739.



THE MAHARAJA OF PANNA

He made an attack on Rewa and captured the town, continuing to hold it till 1739, where he also erected the 'Bundela Darwaza' Birsinghpur was also seized by him, and is still held in possession Hirdey Shah was succeeded by his eldest son, Sabha Singh (1737-52) during whose reign the famous diamond mines of Panna were worked for the first time Sabha Singh died leaving three sons—Aman Singh Hindupat and Khet Singh Aman Singh who succeeded his father ruled from 1752 to 1758 and is remembered for his lavish generosity He allotted among other gifts, territory worth one lakh for the *Raj Bhog* of the Chitrkot temples After his death he was succeeded by his brother Hindupat, who ruled between 1758 and 1776 He built the temple of Jugal Kishoreji at Panna Hindupat was succeeded by his son Anirudh Singh, who was a minor, and on his death, four years later the jealousies of two servants (Beni Hazuri and Khemraj) who carried on the administration involved the State in a disastrous civil war which resulted in its dismemberment Taking advantage of it the adventurers succeeded in carving out and founding separate principalities for themselves namely Chhatarpur Maihar and Paldeo Ultimately Dhokal Singh a brother of Anirudh, was able to gain the upper hand and to establish himself on the *gaddi* He ruled from 1785 to 1798 He was succeeded by his son Kishore Singh He was a nominal ruler and during his life-time his son Harbans Rai was appointed Regent Harbans Rai died without issue in 1849 and was succeeded by his brother Nripat Singh (1849-70) Nripat Singh was a capable and firm administrator In 1857 he supported the British Government loyally in spite of much opposition among his own people He was in constant communication with Mr Erskine, Commissioner of Jubbulpur to whom he had promised all the assistance in his power When the rebel Rani of the lapsed State of Jaitpur seized the Damoh District Mr Erskine requested Maharaja Nripat Singh to drive her out He at once sent the State forces under the command of one of his relatives against the Rani, and compelled her to evacuate

the district, which he managed till February, 1858, when it was handed over to the British Government. Major Ellis found asylum in Panna at this time. The Fort of Kalinjar was also held against the rebels by Nripat Singh himself who was joined later on by Lieutenant Remington, who came with a small detachment of native infantry. For his loyalty and good services the Maharaja was rewarded with a *khilat* of the value of Rs 20,000 and Simeriya *pargana* In 1862 and in 1869 a *sanad* of adoption was presented to him After his death, in 1870, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Rudra Pratap Singh (1870-93), who was created a K C S I In 1877 he attended the Delhi Assemblage, and was granted an addition of two guns to his salute as a personal honour, and was also presented with a banner and a medal On his death he was succeeded by his brother Lokpal Singh, who survived him only five years His brief *regime* was darkened by a severe famine, but he exerted himself strenuously to mitigate the sufferings of his poor subjects After his death his son Madho Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* He was deposed for alleged complicity in the murder of his uncle, Rao Raja Khuman Singh, whose eldest son is the present Ruler of the State He is a youth of much promise, and a born sportsman

The area of the Panna State is about 2,500 square miles His Highness maintains a force of 30 cavalry, 150 infantry and twenty guns.

Address: Panna, Central India

RAJGARH —HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BANE SINGH, K C I I , *Raja of—a Ruling Chief,* was born, August 10th, 1856, succeeded to the *gaddi* on August 14th, 1902

The Raja belongs to the family of Ponwar Rajputs of the Rawat branch descended from the Hindu Emperor Vikramaditya Sarangsen, the founder of the family, settled at first in Dhar and subsequently acquired land in the Doab, between Sind and Parbati Rivers, and obtained the title of Rawat. Rawat Krishnaji, eleventh in descent from Sarangsen, died in



RAJA OF RAJGARH

1583, and was followed by Dungar Singhji. Dungar Singhji's eldest son (Udaiji) succeeded and established his capital at Ratanpur. His younger brother Dudaji held the post of *diwan* or minister to his brother, a position which was inherited by his descendants. The two branches were distinguished as the Udawats and Dadawats. Chhatar Singh, who followed Udaiji, died in 1661, his son Mohan Singh succeeding as a minor, and the State being administered by Diwan Ajab Singh, of the Dadawat Branch. He died in 1668, and was succeeded as minister by his son Paras Ram. The new minister was suspected of having designs on the State, which gave rise to endless disputes. In 1688 these differences became acute, and a division was effected by which Paras Ram received the territory that now forms the Narsingarh State. In the disturbances caused by the Maratha and Pindari invaders of the eighteenth century Rajgar and Narsingarh became tributary to Sindhia and Holkar, respectively. At the settlement of Malwa, by Sir John Malcolm in 1818, a treaty was mediated between Sindhia and the Rajgarh Chief (Newal Singh), by which Jalan and several other villages were made over to Sindhia in payment of his claims for tribute against the Rawat, while a written agreement was executed by the Chief, giving to the British Government alone the right to interfere in the affairs of the State. Jalan and the other villages were, however, returned by Sindhia in 1834. Rawat Moti Singh, the father of the present Raja, received the honour of a salute of eleven guns. He died in 1880, and was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh, who was decorated with the title of Raja (hereditary) by Lord Dufferin, at Indore, in 1887. Raja Bakhtawar Singh, having died childless, the present Chief succeeded him.

The Raja was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1903, and received a gold medal on that occasion. He was created K. C. I. E. in 1908. He is an excellent shot, and has within a period of ten years killed twenty-eight tigers.

The State maintains one high school, one middle school, fourteen elementary schools, and two hospitals. The area of the

State is 962 square miles, and its population is 127,293. The Raja is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. *Recreation:* Shooting. *Address:* Rajgarh, Central India.

RATLAM.—CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAJJAN SINGH, K. C. S. I., *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on January 13th, 1880, and succeeded his father, Raja Sir Ranjit Singh, K. C. I. E., on January 29th, 1893. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and in 1903 joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1909, and has been appointed an Honorary Captain in the British Army. The Chief was placed in full charge of his State in 1898. In 1902 he married the daughter of His Highness the Rao of Kutch.

The House of Ratlam was founded by Ratan Singh, a great-grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur (1584-95). The Emperor Shah Jahan granted Ratan Singh a *jagir*, made him Commander of 3,000 men, and gave him the title of "Maharaja." He was killed at the battle of Dharamatpur, near Ujjain, now known as Fatehabad. In the reign of Chhatar Sal, one of Ratan Singh's sons, the territory was split up into three portions, the eldest son (Keshri Singh) succeeding to Ratlam. Dissensions arising afterwards the Emperor intervened and upheld the claim of Man Singh, son of Keshri Singh, to Ratlam. In the eighteenth century the State was overrun by the Marathas, and the then Raja (Padam Singh) became feudatory to Sindhia. Jaswant Rao Holkar afterwards made incursions into the State, and the tribute payable to Sindhia fell into arrears. Bapu Sindhia was sent to collect it and ravaged the State. The ruler (Raja Parbat Singh) attacked and defeated Sindhia; but further hostilities were averted by the intervention of Sir John Malcolm, who arranged that, in consideration of the payment of a tribute of Rs. 46,000 due to Sindhia, that Chief would desist from further molestation of Ratlam State. This tribute is still paid to the British Government under a Treaty made with Sindhia in 1860. The Raja, during the Mutiny, was Bal-



THE MAHARAJA OF RATLAM

want Singh, he rendered conspicuous services to the British, and received a *khilat* and the thanks of the Government The late Chief (Ranjit Singh) succeeded, as a minor, in 1864 During his rule a debt, amounting to ten lakhs, was paid off, and six lakhs, in addition, spent in improvements He abolished all transit dues in the State, except on opium. He was created K C I E He inaugurated the Ratlam Central College in 1872

The area of Ratlam State is 902 square miles, the population is about 84,000 The Raja maintains a small military force of cavalry and infantry, besides irregulars He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns He resides at the capital Ratlam Town Western Malwa Central India

SAILANA—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR JASWANT SINGH K C I E, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*, was born in 1863 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on October 12th 1895 He is the son of Maharaj Bhawani Singh, late *Jagirdar* of Semlia and was adopted by the late Raja Duleh Singh He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, for his efficient administration of relief during the famine of 1900 he received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class in the following year, in 1904 he was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire

The Chief belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and is descended from Jai Singh younger brother of Raja Man Singh, of Ratlam Jai Singh built Sailana and made it his capital in place of Raoti Jai Singh's successors became tributaries to Sindhia but in 1819 the Chief of that period—Raja Lachhman Singh—made a treaty with Daulat Rao Sindhia by which that Chief agreed not to molest Sailana receiving in return a tribute of Rs 23,000 From 1850 the Chief (Dule Singh) being a minor the State was administered by the British Government, but during the disturbances of 1857 it was entrusted to the former Chief's widow, who rendered good service. The present Chief succeeded Raja Dule Singh.

The area of Sailana State is 450 square miles, the population about 26,000, and the normal revenue one and-a-half-lakhs. The Raja maintains a force of regular cavalry and irregular infantry ; he is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. The capital and residence of the Raja is Sailana, Western Malwa, Central India.

SAMTHAR.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA BIR SINGH DEO BAHADUR, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on November 26th, 1864, and succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Chhatar Singh, on June 17th, 1896. He received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class on January 1st, 1907, and the title of Maharaja, as a personal distinction, in 1898.

The Chief belongs to a Gujar (Hindu) family, and is descended from Naune Sah Rajdhar, a Diwan of the State of Datia, who obtained a *jagir* and command of the Fort of Samthar from Indrajit, whose claim to the Datia *gaddi* he had supported in 1733, when the succession in that State was disputed. Naune Sah's son also obtained territory from the same ruler Naune Sah's great grandson, Ranjit Singh I, declared himself an independent Raja in Samthar at the close of the eighteenth century. His successor, Ranjit Singh II, received protection from the British Government in 1817. He died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son Hindupat; he was followed, in 1864, by Raja Chhatar Singh, the late ruler, whose administration was a marked success ; he improved the condition of the State materially.

The area of Samthar State is 178 square miles; the population about 34,000, and the normal revenue one and-a-half lakhs. The Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns ; he resides at the capital, Samthar (often called Shamshargarh) Bundelkhand, Central India.

SITAMAU.—His Highness Raja Ram Singh, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*, was born in 1879, and succeeded the late Raja Shardul Singh on May 11th 1900. The Raja is the second son of the Thakur of Kachhi-Baroda and was selected by the Government of India to succeed to the *gaddi*. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore. He is a Hindi and Sanskrit poet.

The Raja is a Rathor Rajput belonging to the Jodhpur family and closely related to the Rajas of Ratlam and Sailana. The Sitamau State was founded by Kesho Das grandson of Ratan Singh of Ratlam who in 1695 received a grant of the *parganas* of Jiroda, Nahargarh and Alot. Nahargarh and Alot were seized by the Chiefs of Gwalior and Datia respectively during the Maratha invasion. On the settlement of Central India after the Pindari War Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau was confirmed in his possessions on agreeing to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 33,000 to Sindhia. The same Raja rendered conspicuous service to the British during the Mutiny and received a *khilat* therefor. He was succeeded in 1885 by Bahadur Singh who signalised his rule by abolishing all transit dues in the State with the exception of those on opium and timber. He died in 1899 and was succeeded by the present Chief.

The area of Sitamau State is 350 square miles; the population is about 24,000; the revenue Rs. 1,30,000. The Raja is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. He lives at the capital, Sitamau Town, Western Malwa, Central India. *Publications*: Two books of poetry and one on science. *Recreations*: Cricket and riding.

ALI-RAJPUR.—Rana Pratap Singh, *Rana of—a Ruling Chief*, was born in 1881 and succeeded his cousin Rana Bijai Singh on August 17th 1890. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore.

Nothing is known about the early history of the State. It is said to have been founded by one Udey Deo or Anand Deo. He was a Rathor of the same family as that now ruling in

Jodhpur who after wandering for some years finally took up his abode at Ali and founded a fort there in 1437 Anand Deo had two great grandsons Gugal Deo and Kesar Deo Of these Gugal Deo succeeded to Ali-Rajpur while Kesar obtained the territory which now forms the Jobat State In 1818 the State was virtually in the power of the Makrani adventurer, known as Musahir who was acting as minister to Rana Pratap Singh On the Chief's death the Makrani managed the State in trust for Jaswant Singh son of Pratap Singh He was opposed by Kesri Singh nephew of the late Rana but the British authorities supported Jaswant Singh and allowed the Makrani to remain in his office of manager during the minority of the Chief Jaswant Singh died in 1862 and was succeeded by his son Gang Deo who was deposed in 1871 when his younger brother Rup Deo succeeded him He died childless in 1881, and the British Government selected Bijai Singh from the Sondwa Thakur's family Bijai Singh died in 1890 being succeeded by the present Chief

The area of Ali Rajpur State is 836 square miles with a population of about 51,000 The revenue is about one lakh, and a tribute of Rs 8600 is paid to Dhar State The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns The capital of the State is the town of Ali Rajpur where the Chief resides

BARUNDA—RAJA GAYA PERSHAD *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*, was born in 1865 and succeeded Raja Thakur Pershad Singh on July 9th 1909

The Chief is a Raghubansi Rajput descended from a very old Central India family Thirty four Chiefs of the family are said to have ruled at Rusin in the present Banda District, then four more at Bugarh in the territory still belonging to the family, then four more in Murfa partly in Banda and partly in the present State A descendant (Raja Mohan Singh) obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807 His nephew Sorabjit Singh was recognised as successor by the British Government in 1827 Raghubar Dayal Singh, the

Raja in 1877 was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur and a salute of nine guns which latter distinction has been made hereditary He was succeeded by the late Raja

The area of the State is 218 square miles, with a population of about 16000 The normal revenue is Rs 15000 The capital and residence of the Raja is Baraunda Central India

BARWANI RANA RANJIT SINGH *Rana of—a Ruling Chief* was born on December 26th 1888 and succeeded his father Rana Indrajit Singh on December 14th 1894 He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmere

The Chiefs of Barwani are Sesodia Rajputs connected with the ruling family of Udaipur Tradition traces their descent from the second son of Bapa Rawal founder of that House one of whose descendants migrated in the eleventh or fourteenth century into the Nerbudda Districts and fixed his residence at Wasgarh near Jalaun According to State records there have been in all fifty-one Ranas but little or nothing is known of most of them The thirty-fifth Rana (Paras Ram) was defeated and taken prisoner by the Mohammadans he regained his estates on professing to be a convert to Islam Chandr Singh removed his capital from Wasgarh to Barwani in 1650 since which date the State has borne that name The Marathas obtained possession of the State during the rule of Chandr Singh's son and since then although the Barwani Chiefs have managed to keep their independence their territory has remained very small when compared with their former possessions When Sir John Malcolm was engaged in the settlement of Malwa Rana Mohan Singh II was on the Barwani gadi He died in 1861 being succeeded by Rana Jaswant Singh his son who was succeeded in 1880 by his brother the late Rana

The area of Barwani State is 1178 square miles with a population of about 76000 The revenue is about four and-a-half lakhs The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

The capital and residence of the Rana is Barwani Town, Central India.

KHILCHIPUR.—RAO BAHADUR DURJAN SAL SINGH, *Rao Bahadur of—a Ruling Chief*; was born on August 26th, 1897, and succeeded the late Chief (Bhawani Singh) on January 19th, 1908.

The Chiefs of Khilchipur are Khichi Rajputs of the Chauhan clan, and are descended from Durjan Sal, a Khichi Chief. The State was founded in 1544 by Ugrasen, who was forced, by family dissensions, to migrate from the Khichi capital of Gagraun. He was granted territory including the *parganas* of Zirapur and Machalpur, now part of Indore, and Shujalpur, now in Gwalior. In 1770 the Chief was forced to make terms with Sindhia, and his territories were taken from him. In 1819, at the request of the Gwalior Durbar, the succession was settled by the British Government, and Diwan Sher Singh, a boy of five years, was placed on the *gaddi*. In 1869 his nephew succeeded. He received the hereditary title of Rao Bahadur in 1873.

The area of Khilchipur State is 273 square miles, the population is about 32,000. The normal revenue is Rs. 1,10,000. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns. The residence of the Chief is at Khilchipur Town, Bhopal, Central India.

MAIHAR.—RAJA RAGHBIR SINGH, *Raja of a Ruling Chief*; was born in 1843, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1852 as a minor. He was given full administrative powers in 1865; and in 1869 the title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction. A personal salute of nine guns was conferred in 1877, and was made hereditary in the following year. The heir to the State is Jadbir Singh, son of the Raja.

The Chief belongs to a *Jogi* family of Hindus, and is a descendant of Beni Hazuri, who was in the service of the Raja of Panna, and ultimately obtained from his master the *jagir* of Maihar and the title of *Rais*. Beni Singh was killed in 1788

he has left many monuments of his liberality throughout Bundelkhand in the shape of buildings and tanks His son Rajdhar who succeeded him was conquered by Ali Bahadur of Banda early in the nineteenth century That warrior however restored the State to Durjan Singh a younger son of Beni Singh This Chief was confirmed by the British Government He died in 1826 when the family possessions were divided between his two sons Bishan Singh taking Maihar and Parag Das succeeding to Bijawar Rajhgarh In 1858 the latter State was confiscated owing to the participation of the Chief in the Mutiny

The area of Maihar State is 417 square miles and the population is about 64 000 The normal revenue is Rs 7500 The residence of the Chief and capital of the State is Maihar Town Baghelkhand Central India

NAGOD RAJA JADABINDRA SINGH *Raja of—a Ruling Chief* was born on December 30th 1855 and succeeded his father on February 23rd 1874 He was then nineteen years of age and the State was managed till 1882 by Government

The Chiefs of Nagod are Pharihar Rajputs and with many vicissitudes have ruled Nagod for over 500 years The State was at one time feudatory to Panna but in 1809 Raja Lal Sheoraj Singh obtained *sanad* from the British Government Balbhadra Singh came to the *gadi* in 1818 and was succeeded by Raja Raghabendra Singh the 1st Chief He behaved most loyally during the Mutiny and as a reward obtained a grant of eleven villages forming the *pargana* of Dhanwahi which had belonged to the confiscated State of Bhigheraghogarh The antiquities of Nagod are considerable and of great interest many of the remains dating from the second and first centuries B C

The area of Nagod State is 501 square miles the population is about 70 000 The normal revenue is Rs 1 70 000 The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns He resides at the capital, Nagod Baghelkhand, Central India

RAJPUTANA

UDAIPUR—His Highness Maharaja-Dhiraja Sir Fatih Singh Bahadur, G C S I, *Maharana of*—born, 1849 succeeded December 21st 1884 He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on February 15th 1887 on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen and the Imperial Order of the Crown of India was presented to Her Highness the Maharani on October 12th 1897 Among important events of his rule are the construction of the railway from Chitor to the capital the introduction of a settlement and the disastrous famine of 1899-1900 During which poor-houses and relief works were opened for eleven months over thirty-four million persons were relieved on works or gratuitously and a sum of over twenty-five lakhs was spent by the State When the famine was at its height in May 1900 a severe outbreak of cholera added to the difficulties The population of Kherwara was decimated and five per cent of the inhabitants of the capital died from this disease within a fortnight The Maharana and his Durbar strained every nerve to alleviate the sufferings of the people and met with the success they so richly deserved

The Maharana is the Chief of the Sesodia clan of Rajputs and is called 'the Sun of the Hindus' as being the head of the elder branch of the Surajbansi race and the legitimate heir of the semi-divine Rama, the first in blood of all Hindu princes The Maharana is universally acknowledged as the chief of the "thirty-six royal tribes" and the House of Mewar, which is the name of the country of which Udaipur is the capital, is the only dynasty in India which still rules over the territory its ancestors held for centuries before the Mohammadan invaders from Ghazni first crossed the Indus The title, however, of Rana or Maharana which is proudly borne by every considerable Sesodia prince in Central and Western India in token of kinship with the illustrious Maharana of Udaipur



THE MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR.

is comparatively modern, having been adopted in the twelfth century Goha Bappa, and Samarsi were the great names of the early semi-legendary times of the Mewar Dynasty With Rahup's accession its history becomes clearer and more authentic He conquered Mokal, the Purihar Rana of Mandur, and assumed his title of Rana or Maharana Ninth in descent from Rahup was the Rana Lakunsi, who succeeded in 1275 A D his reign is famous for the terrible sack of Chitor by Ala-ud Din the Pathan Emperor of Delhi Rana Ajai Singh was the sole survivor among the royal princes He was succeeded by his nephew the great Rana Hamir in 1301 Hamir recaptured Chitor, and in a long reign of sixty four years restored the fortunes of his family

During the remainder of the Pathan period Mewar enjoyed great power and prosperity and the Emperor of Delhi was defeated by one of its Ranas Khait Singh at the battle of Bakral Khait Singh's son Lakha Rana had many sons of whom the heroic Chanda was the eldest and Mokalji the youngest After a series of incidents the succession was handed over by Chanda to Mokalji and the Rawat of Salumbar the descendant of Chanda and the Chief of the Chandawat Septs is the first noble of Udaipur to this day After a long reign Mokalji was assassinated and was succeeded by his son Khumbo Rana in 1419 The triumphal pillar which Khumbo set up at Chitor eleven years later still records his glory In 1469 he was assassinated by his son Udai Singh and the parricide's name is omitted in the chronicles of Udaipur His descendant Rana Raimal had three sons famous in the Rajput ballads of whom the eldest Rana Sanga saw the climax of the greatness of Mewar

Under the rule of Rana Vikramaditya son of Sanga Chitor was stormed by Bahadur Shah but it was during the reign of Rana Udai Singh (1541-72) that this famous old fortress was finally stormed by Akbar Rana Udai Singh founded a new capital and called it Udaipur after his own name and from that time (1568) it has been the capital of Mewar The wars

with the forces of the Moghal Empire under the generals of Akbar and Jahangir continued with varying fortunes during the reigns of Udai Singh's successors, Ranas Partab Singh and Umra Singh, but in 1613 the latter made his submission to the Emperor Jahangir. During the reign of Emperor Farukhsiyar there was a coalition of the three greatest Rajput States, Udaipur, Jodhpur, and Jaipur, against the imperial power, but this was not of long duration.

From the year 1736 this State, like most other Rajput States, was frequently engaged in resisting the Marathas or in submitting to their exactions or ravages. Towards the end of the last century, during the rule of Rana Bhim Singh, a disastrous war was waged between the Rajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur, both of whom were the aspirants for the hand of the Princess Krishna Kunwar of Udaipur. The ravages of the Marathas and the Pindaris under Amir Khan almost made a wilderness of the whole country, and in 1817 the British Government intervened, put an end to the predatory system in Central and Western India, and undertook the protection and control of the Rajput Chiefs. Maharana Bhim Singh gladly entered into this arrangement; and from that time the succession in Udaipur has been a peaceful and happy one.

Maharana Sambhu Singh, who died in 1874, was succeeded by his first cousin, Maharana Sujjan Singh, G.C.S.I. The latter died in 1884 and was succeeded by the present Maharana.

The chief feudatories of Mewar are the States of Chani, Jawas, Jura, Madari, Oghna, Panarwa, Para, Patia, Sarwan, and Thana. The area of the State, including these feudatories, is 12,670 square miles, and its population, about one million. The military force numbers 6,015 of all ranks—namely, 2,549 regulars and 3,466 irregulars. His Highness is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns

Arms.—*Gules*, a sun in its splendour *or*. *Crest.*—A sheathed sword erect, proper. *Supporters.*—A Bhil and Rajput warrior attired in saffron robes, proper.

Address: Udaipur, Rajputana.



THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR

JAIPUR.—COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD-I-RAJAH-I-HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJENDRA SRI MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ SIR SAWAI MADHO SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (EDIN.), HONORARY COLONEL OF THE 13TH RAJPUTS (SHEKHAWATI) REGIMENT, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on August 28th, 1862, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on September 18th, 1880.

His Highness is the younger brother of Thakur Isarda and a descendant of the second son of Maharaja Jagat Singh. He was nominated successor by the late Maharaja on his death-bed, and the selection was confirmed by the Government. The Maharaja takes a keen interest in the welfare of the State. He inaugurated two cotton presses at Jaipur in 1885, and one at Mandawar or Huidaun Road in 1893. He is constructing a railway from the capital to Sawai Madhopur in the south-east, a distance of 73 miles. During the acute famine of 1899-1900 the Durbar, under the direction of the Maharaja, spent nineteen lakhs on relief works, one lakh on poor houses, distributed *takavi* freely, and remitted land revenue amounting to twelve lakhs. The forests were also thrown open to free grazing, and the poor were permitted to remove and sell grass and firewood.

His Highness does not confine his attention to the administration and development of his own State, but also takes a deep interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the British Empire. Among his princely liberalities may be mentioned his subscription of Rs. 16,00,000 towards founding a permanent Famine Fund for India, Rs. 1,00,000 towards the Transvaal War Fund, Rs. 4,00,000 added to the Famine Fund in memory of the late Queen-Empress Victoria, Rs. 2,50,000 towards the All-India Victoria Memorial, Rs. 3,00,000 for the promotion of the Imperial Institute, London, and Rs. 75,000 towards King Edward's Hospital Fund. In commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (our present King-Emperor) to Jaipur in 1905 he gave an additional sum of Rs. 3,00,000 to the Famine Fund; on the occasion of the

Delhi Durbar of January, 1903, his senior Maharani, Her Highness Maharani Jadanjei, subscribed Rs. 1,00,000 to the Famine Fund, and added to the same fund another Rs. 1,00,000 in honour of the visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales (the present Queen-Empress). The Maharaja is a very orthodox Hindu in his religion, and, when invited in 1902 to be present at the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the late Edward VII, he travelled to England in a strictly Hindu style with 125 of his officers and attendants, a whole ship being chartered for the voyage, and all eatables and drinking water being taken from India

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachwaha clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kusa, the son of Rama, King of Ajodhya, and the hero of the famous Epic poem, the *Ramayana*. Early in the twelveth century Dulha Rai, the founder of the Jaipur State, received from the Chief of Daosa, his father-in-law (who had no son) the district of Daosa, and the Kachwaha Dynasty in Eastern Rajputana may be said to date from 1128, with the town of Daosa as its first capital. About 1150 one of Dulha Rai's successors wrested Amber from the Susawat Minas and made it his capital. Towards the end of the fourteenth century Udai Karan was Chief of Amber, and about this time the district now called Shekhawati came into possession of the Kachwahas. On the irruption of the Mughals into Hindustan Amber State at once succumbed to their supremacy.

Bahar Mal, who was Chief from about 1548 to 1574, was the first to pay homage to the Mohammadan power. He received from Humayun the command of 5,000 horse, and gave his daughter in marriage to Akbar. Bahar Mal's son, Bhagwan Das, was the friend of Akbar, whose life he is said to have saved at the battle of Karnal. He was also a commander of 5,000 horse, and subsequently governor of the Punjab. In 1585 or 1586 he gave his daughter in marriage to Selim, who afterwards mounted the throne of Delhi, as Jahangir. Man Singh, the adopted son of Bhagwan Das, succeeded about

1590, and died about 1614. He was one of the most conspicuous of the imperial generals.

The next Chief of note was Jai Singh I, commonly known by his imperial title of Mirza Raja. He captured Sivaji, the founder of the Maratha power. Eventually, it is said, Aurangzeb, becoming jealous of Jai Singh, caused his death by poison in 1667 or 1668. Some generations later, in the time of the Emperor Mohammad Shah, Jai Singh II was famous, not only as a warrior, but also as an astronomer. He caused many mathematical works to be translated into Sanskrit, and he erected observatories at Jaipur, Delhi, Benares, Muttra, and Ujjain, by which he was able to correct the astronomical tables of De La Hire and to leave, as a monument of his skill, lists of stars collated by himself, known as the *Zij Muhammad Shahi*, or astronomical tables of Mohammad Shah, then King of Delhi, in whose favour he stood high. Removing his capital from Amber he laid out and built the present city of Jaipur in 1728.

The subsequent history of the family is much occupied with leagues with Udaipur and Jodhpur against the imperial power, with contests with Jodhpur for the honour of marrying a princess of Udaipur, with Rajput rivalries and defections, and with Maratha raids. In order to regain the privilege of marrying princesses of the House of Udaipur—which honour they had forfeited by marrying a daughter to the Moghal Emperor—the Rajas of Jaipur agreed that the issue of the marriage with an Udaipur princess should succeed to the *Raj*, even before an elder brother by another Rani; and this promise, coupled with the rivalry of the Rajas of Udaipur for the same privilege, produced endless troubles and disaster. In the time of Raja Jagat Singh, Amir Khan, the notorious Pindari leader (afterwards Nawab of Tonk) sided first with the Raja of Jaipur against Jodhpur, and then with the Raja of Jodhpur against Jaipur, and devastated each country in turn. At last, in 1818, the British Government intervened, took the Jaipur State

under its protection, and the Raja became one of the great feudatories.

The late Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1835. During the Mutiny he placed the whole of his available military power at the disposal of the Political Agent, and in every way assisted the British Government, and he was rewarded with the grant of the *pargani* of Kot Kasim In 1852 he obtained the privilege of adoption, and in 1863 was created a G C S I For his praiseworthy behaviour and liberality during the famine which visited Rajputana in 1868 he received a personal addition of two guns to his salute at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in January, 1877, his personal salute was raised to twenty-one guns, and he became a Counsellor of the Empress, and in 1878 he was made a G C I E He was an intelligent ruler, and took great interest in opening up roads through his State, and also in education Moreover, he much extended irrigation, and gave his capital the benefits of gas and water-works He died in 1880 and was succeeded by the present Maharaja

The area of Jaipur State is 15,579 square miles, its population is about 2,700,000, and the revenue is about sixty-five lakhs. His Highness maintains a force of 50,000 infantry, 5,000 Nagas (irregular infantry), 700 cavalry, 860 artillery, and 100 camel sowars Besides these forces the *jagirdars* keep up 5,782 horsemen who serve the Durbar The State further maintains an Imperial Service Transport Corps, which accompanied the Chitral Relief Force in 1895, and served throughout the Tirah Campaign in 1897-98

Address: Jaipur, Rajputana

JODHPUR.—HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ SORAMAD RAJAHA-I-HINDUSTAN MAHARAJA SRI SUMER SINGH BAHADUR, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, in 1911.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs, and claims descent from Rama, the deified King of Ajodhya. About 1212 a community of Brahmins held this city and the extensive lands of Pali, and, being greatly harassed by Mers, Bhils, and Minas, invoked the aid of Siahji in dispersing them. This he readily accomplished, and when subsequently invited to settle in the place as its protector, celebrated the next *Holi* festival by putting to death the leading men and added the district to his conquests. The nine immediate successors of Siahji were engaged in perpetual broils with the people among whom they had settled, and in 1381 Rao Chanda X took Mandor from the Parihar Chief, and made his possession secure by marrying the latter's daughter. This place was the Rathor capital for the next seventy-eight years, and formed a convenient base for adventures farther afield. Rao Chanda died in 1409, and his son and successor, Ran Mal, appears to have spent most of his time at Chitor, when he interfered in Marwar politics and was assassinated.

The next Chief was Rao Jodha, who laid the foundation of Jodhpar city in 1459. He had fourteen sons, of whom the eldest, Satal, succeeded him about 1488, but was killed three years later in a battle with the Subahdar of Ajmere. Satal was followed by his brother Suja, who in 1516 met his death in a fight with the Pathans. Rao Ganga (1516-32) sent his clansmen to fight under the standard of Marwar against the Moghal Emperor Babar. In that fatal battle his grandson, Rai Mal, and seven other Rathors of note were slain. Rao Maldeo ruled from 1532 to 1569. Then commenced a strife between his two sons—Udai Singh and Chandra Sen—ending in favour of the latter. He, however, ruled for only a few years and was succeeded (about 1581) by his brother. The next two Chiefs, Sur Singh (1595-1620) and Gaj Singh (1620-38), served

with great distinction in several battles in Gujrat and the Deccan. Jaswant Singh (1638-78) was the first ruler of Marwar to receive the title of Maharaja. At his death he was succeeded by his posthumous son, Ajit Singh, during whose infancy Aurangzeb invaded Marwar, sacked Jodhpur, and commanded the conversion of the Rathor race to Islam.

On Aurangzeb's death, in 1707, Ajit Singh proceeded to Jodhpur and recovered his capital. His son, Abhai Singh, had been persuaded that the only mode of arresting the ruin of Jodhpur, and of hastening his own elevation, was the murder of his father; and in 1724 he induced his brother Bakht Singh to commit this crime. Abhai Singh ruled for about twenty-six years. On his death, in 1750, his son Ram Singh succeeded, but was soon ousted by his uncle Bakht Singh, who, it is said, met his death by means of a poisoned robe given him by his aunt or niece; and his son, Bijay Singh ruled at Jodhpur. After this, Marwar enjoyed several years of peace, until the rapid strides made by the Marathas towards universal conquest compelled the principal Rajput States to form a union for the defence of their political existence. Bijay Singh died about 1793, and was succeeded by his grandson, Bhim Singh, who ruled for ten years.

In 1803 Man Singh was Chief of Jodhpur, and negotiated first with the British and subsequently with Holkar. Troubles then came quickly upon Jodhpur owing to internal disputes regarding the succession of Dhoukal Singh, a supposed posthumous son of Bhim Singh. The freebooter Amir Khan terrified Man Singh into abdication and pretended insanity, and assumed the management of the State for two years. On Amir Khan's withdrawal, in 1817, Chhatar Singh, the only son of Man Singh, assumed the Regency.

A treaty was concluded in January, 1818, by which the State was taken under British protection. Chhatar Singh died shortly after the conclusion of the treaty, whereupon his father, Man Singh, threw off the mask of insanity and resumed the administration. In 1839 the misgovernment of Man Singh and

the consequent disaffection and insurrection in the State reached such a pitch that the British Government was compelled to interfere. A force was sent to Jodhpur, and held military occupation there for five months, when Man Singh executed an agreement to ensure future good government. He died in 1843, leaving no son; and, by the choice of his widows and the nobles of the State, and the confirmation of the Government, Takht Singh, Chief of Ahmadnagar, became Maharaja of Jodhpur.

Takht Singh died in 1873, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Jaswant Singh, who was created a G. C. S. I. in 1875, and subsequently his salute ordinarily seventeen guns was raised first to nineteen, and next to twenty-one guns. He died in 1895, leaving a strong and sound administration to his only son, Sardar Singh, during whose minority the administration of the State was carried on by his uncle, Maharaja Pratap Singh (now the Maharaja of Idar), assisted by a Council. The chief events of His Highness' rule were the employment of a regiment of his Imperial Service Lancers on the North-West Frontier in 1897-98 and in China in 1900-1, the extension of the railway to the Sind border and thence to Hyderabad, the great famine of 1899-1900, the conversion of the local into British currency in 1900, and his visit to Europe in 1901. Maharaja Sardar Singh was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from January, 1902, to August, 1903.

The State maintains two regiments of Imperial Service Lancers, and a local force consisting of about 600 cavalry and 2,400 infantry. The artillery numbers 254 of all ranks, and there are 121 guns of various kinds.

Jodhpur is the largest State in Rajputana, having an area of 34,963 square miles, or more than one-fourth of the total area of the Agency. The family cognizance is the falcon, the sacred *garur* of the solar Rajputs. The population of the State is about two millions.

Address: Jodhpur, Rajputana.

BHARATPUR.—His Highness Maharaja Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur *Maharaja of—, a Ruling Chief,* was born on October 4th 1899 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on August 27th, 1900.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur is a Jat of the Sinsinwar clan and claims descent from Madan Pal a Jadon Rajput and the third son of Dhan Pal who in the eleventh century was ruling at Bayana and who subsequently possessed himself of almost all the State now called Karauli. One of Madan Pal's descendants Bal Chand had two sons Bijai and Sijai and from these are descended the Chiefs of Bharatpur. Fifth in descent from Bal Chand was Brij a contemporary of Aurangzeb who is considered the founder of the State. Churaman the seventh son of Brijh became the acknowledged leader of the Jats of Sinsini and Thun built forts there and possessed himself of Dig Kumber and other places of importance. In 1722 he died and was succeeded by his son Mohkam Singh who ruled for a very short time. His first step was to imprison his cousin Badan Singh whom he feared as a rival but the Jats insisted on his release. Badan Singh invited Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur to attack Thun and the place was captured after a six months siege. Mohkam Singh escaping with his life. Badan Singh was in 1722 proclaimed Raja of Dig on condition of paying tribute to Delhi and this year marks the recognition of Bharatpur as a separate State.

Badan Singh lived till about 1755 but soon after his accession left the administration to his capable and successful son Suraj Mal who raised the Jat power to its zenith. In 1733 he captured the old fort of Bharatpur from Khem Karan, the rival Jat Chief whom he killed, and laid the foundations of the present capital. In 1753 he sacked Delhi and in the following year successfully repelled the combined attack of the imperial forces aided by Holkar and Jaipur, and later on signally defeated Holkar at Kumber. His crowning achievement was the capture, in 1761, of Agra which the Jats held till 1774, together with the sovereignty of Agra and Muttra



THE MAHARAJA OF BHARATPUR

districts, most of the territory now called Alwar, and parts of Gurgaon and Rohtak. He died in 1763, and was succeeded by his son, Jawahar Singh, who extended the Jat possessions to their utmost limit. He was murdered in June, 1768.

After his death the power of the Jats began to decay and their dominions to contract. The process was hastened by family dissensions. The increasing influence of the Marathas and the rise of a powerful rival in the Chief of the new-born Rajput State of Alwar, to whom the Alwar fort was surrendered by the Bharatpur forces in 1775, and who, by the end of the century, succeeded in expelling the Jats from all the northern *parganas* of Alwar. In 1776, when Ranjit Singh succeeded, the fortunes of the Jats were at their lowest ebb, but were partially restored through the intercession of the Rani Kishori, widow of the great Suraj Mal, who, by her personal appeal to Najaf Khan, obtained the restoration of ten districts. These were, however, resumed on Najaf Khan's death in 1782 by his successor, Mirza Shafi, but the latter was murdered at Dig in the following year, and Ranjit Singh recovered possession.

In 1784 Sindhia, acting nominally on behalf of Shah Alam II, again confiscated the Bharatpur territories; but, once more on the petition of the aged Rani, they were restored in 1785, with the addition of Dig. Thenceforward Ranjit Singh attached himself faithfully to the cause of Sindhia, and was rewarded in 1795 with the grant of three more districts. These fourteen *parganas* now form the State of Bharatpur, but they have been re-arranged into ten *tahsils*. In September, 1803, the vakils of Ranjit Singh met Lord Lake with friendly overtures, with the result that an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded on the 29th of that month. A contingent of Bharatpur troops assisted in the capture of Agra, and took part in the battle of Laswari (in Alwar); and for these services Ranjit Singh was rewarded by the grant of five additional districts.

In 1804 war broke out between the British and Jaswant Rao Holkar, to whom Ranjit Singh, in defiance of his engagements,

allied himself. However, Ranjit Singh sued for peace, and a treaty was concluded on April 17th, 1805. Under it the five districts granted to him in 1803 were resumed, and he was made to pay an indemnity of twenty lakhs (seven lakhs of which were subsequently remitted), but was confirmed in the possession of the rest of his territory. Ranjit Singh died in 1805, and his successors were his sons Randhir Singh (1805-23) and Baldeo Singh (1823-25). The latter was succeeded by Balwant Singh, who was installed as Maharaja under the superintendence of a Political Agent till his majority. He was put in charge of the administration in 1835, and died in 1853, leaving an infant, Jaswant Singh. The Agency (abolished in 1835) was re-established and a council formed. In 1862 the Chief received the usual *sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption, and in March, 1871, he obtained full power. Maharaja Jaswant Singh, who was created a G.C S.I. in 1877, and whose personal salute was raised in 1890 from seven to nineteen guns, died in 1893. The principal events of his time were the opening of the railway in 1873-74, the famine of 1877, the agreement, in 1879, for the suppression of the manufacture of salt, the abolition, in 1884, of all transit duties save those on liquor, opium, and other intoxicating drugs, and the raising, in 1889-90, of an infantry and a cavalry regiment, since replaced by a transport corps for the defence of the Empire Jaswant Singh was succeeded by his eldest son, Ram Singh, who was succeeded by his son, the present Maharaja.

The area of the State is 1,982 square miles; its population is about 600,000, and revenue about thirty-one lakhs. His Highness maintains an Imperial Service Infantry to the number of 652, a transport corps, a local irregular force of about 2,200 men, and forty serviceable guns; and is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

Address: Bharatpur, Rajputana.



BIKANIR.—COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAJ RAJESHWAR NARENDRA SIRAMANI SRI SIR GANGA SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief; A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor*, born. October 3rd, 1880, succeeded to the *gaddi*, 1887 He was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmere. During his minority the State was administered by a Council presided over by the Political Agent The principal events of the present rule have been the raising of an Imperial Service Camel Corps (which served in China and more recently in Somaliland), the construction of a railway from the Marwar border in the south to the Punjab border in the north-east, the conversion of the local currency, the discovery of a coal mine of Palana, and the great famine of 1899-1900, in relieving which the young Chief, within a year of receiving full powers, took the most active personal part His Highness was granted the Honorary Commission of Major in the British Army in 1900, and was attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers, served with the British Army in China in Command of the Bikanir Camel Corps (1901), received the medal, was honourably mentioned in despatches, and created Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. He was awarded the gold Kaiser-i-Hind medal for public service in India after the great famine of 1899-1900, attended the Coronation of King Edward VII (1902) in London, was created G.C.I.E. in 1907, and made A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor since 1910.

The State was founded by Bika, a Rathor Rajput, the sixth son of Rao Jodha, Chief of Marwar. He is said to have been born in 1439, and twenty-six years later, accompanied by his uncle Kandhal, his brother Bika, and other followers, started to conquer the country now known as Bikanir. Bika appears to have been first opposed by the Bhatis in the west, but, by marrying the daughter of the Rao of Pagal, he allied himself with the most powerful Bhati family in that region. He next came in contact with the Jats, who were constantly quarrelling with each other—the most influential clan of this tribe is said

to have been that of the Godras, who determined to conciliate the invader. Accordingly, they voluntarily acknowledged the sovereignty of Bika. Bika died in 1504, and his successors gradually extended and consolidated their possessions. In 1541 Maldeo, Chief of Marwar, invaded the country, slew the Rao, captured the fort at the capital, and possessed himself of about half the terrritory The fort was, however, re-taken by Bikanir troops in 1544; and in the same year Kalyan Singh, son and successor of Rao Jet Singh, joined the imperial army near Delhi, marched with it to Ajmere, and was present at the battle near that city in which Maldeo was defeated. In 1570 Kalyan Singh and his son Rai Singh waited on Akbar at Nagaur, where the loyalty and sincerity of both father and son being manifest, the Emperor married Kalyan Singh's daughter.

Rai Singh succeeded his father in 1571 and ruled for forty years; he was the first Raja of Bikanir and was one of Akbar's most distinguished generals. He had a place on the list of Mansabdars higher than any other Hindu except the Chief of Jaipur; and in 1586 he gave his daughter in marriage to Selim (aftewards the Emperor Jahangir), their son Parwez being one of those who unsuccessfully strove for the empire with Shah Jahan. The main fort of Bikanir was built during Rai Singh's rule. The next chief of note was Karan Singh (1631-69), who, in the struggle between the sons of Shah Jahan for the imperial throne, threw in his lot with the fortunate Aurangzeb. Karan Singh's eldest son, Anup Singh (1669-98), also served with distinction in the Deccan, took a prominent part in the capture of Golconda, and was made a Maharaja, a title since held by his successors. Throughout the eighteenth century there was constant fighting between Bikanir and Jodhpur. In 1788 Surat Singh succeeded to the Chiefship, and twenty years later occurred the eighth invasion of Bikanir by Jodhpur, and it was while the army of the latter State, in a half-hearted manner, besieging the fort that Elphinestone passed through Bikanir on his mission to Kabul. Maharaja Surat Singh treated him with great respect and applied for the

protection of the British Government, but this request could not be granted as it was opposed to the policy then prevailing. A treaty was concluded on March 9th, 1818, and British troops entered the State, captured twelve forts and restored them to the Durbar.

Surat Singh died in 1828, and was succeeded by his son Ratan Singh. In 1842 the Maharaja supplied 200 camels for the Afghan expediton; in 1844 he agreed to a reduced scale of duties on goods in transit through his country, and he assisted Government in both the Sikh campaigns. Ratan Singh died in 1857, and was succeeded by his son Sardar Singh. He did good service during the Mutiny by sheltering Europeans and co-operating against the rebels of Hansi and Hissar, and, as a reward, received, in 1861, a grant of the Tibi *pargana*. For few years the State was well administered; but subsequently affairs fell into confusion: a large amount of debt was incurred, and the exactions of the Maharaja, in his anxiety to increase the revenue, gave rise to much discontent. In 1868 the Thakurs again rose to resist the extortion of their Chief—a political officer was deputed, and affairs were for the time amicably arranged.

Sardar Singh died on May 16th, 1872. He had received a *sanad* of adoption in 1868, and his widow and the principal persons of the State selected Dunga Singh as his successor. The choice was confirmed by the Government, and Dunga Singh was invested with full powers in 1873. Dunga Singh died in 1887 without issue having, shortly before his death, adopted his brother, Ganga Singh, the present Chief. The State pays no tribute, and the Chief is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

Bikanir is the second largest State in Rajputana. Its area is 23,311 square miles and the population is about 600,000.

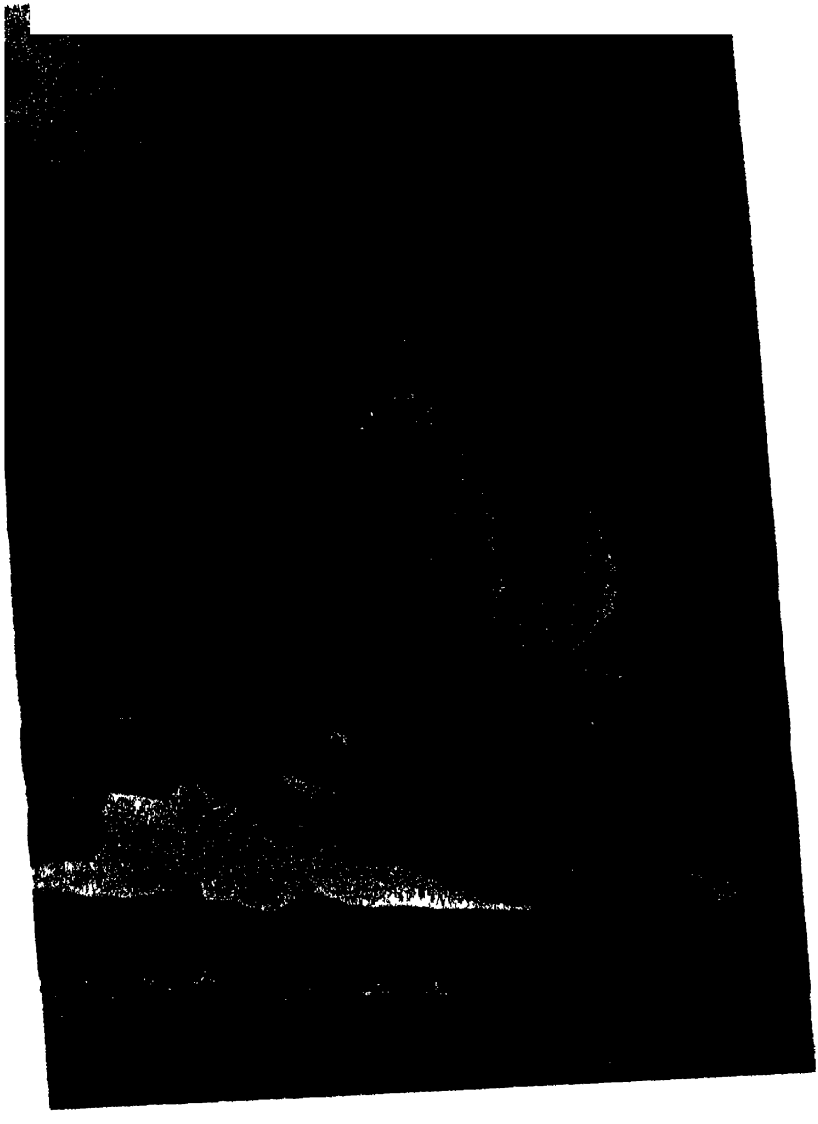
Recreations: Polo, rackets, tennis, and shooting.

Address: Bikanir, Rajputana.

BUNDI.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO RAJA SIR RAGHUBIR SINGH BAHADUR, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on September 21st, 1869; succeeded to the *gaddi* on March 28th, 1889; was invested with full powers in 1890, and made K.C.S.I. in 1897 and G.C.I.E. in 1901.

The Chief is the head of the Hora Sept of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country occupied by this Sept has, for the last five or six centuries, been known as Haraoti. The Chauhans come from Northern India to Sambhar. While the Chauhans were still ruling at Sambhar towards the end of the tenth century Lachhman Raj, the younger son of Wakfati Raj, set out to found a kingdom for himself and proceeded to Nadol. Here his descendants ruled for about 200 years The sixth in descent from Manik Rai II was Rao Hada or Har Raj, from whom the Sept take the name of Hora. About 1342 Rao Dewa or Deoraj, the second Chief after Har Raj, took the town now called Bundi from the Minas, and made them acknowledge him as their lord. He may be considered the founder of the State, and since his time there have been twenty-one Chiefs of Bundi. Constant feuds and battles with Mewar took place in the fifteenth century, but the most dangerous enemy of the Horas was the powerful Mohammadan dynasty of Malwa. An army sent by the Sultan of Mandu besieged and took Bundi about 1457, Rao Bani Lal and many of his nobles falling in its defence. The Rao's youngest son, Sham Singh, was carried off by the invaders, and brought up as a Mussalman under the name of Samarkand. Shortly afterwards the Horas commenced plundering the territories of Mandu, and another army was sent against them under the command of Samarkand, who took Bundi and ruled there for some years, till he was killed by Rao Narain Das.

The next Chief of note was Rao Surjan, with whose accession in 1554 commenced a new era for the Bundi State. During the preceding 200 years the Hora Chiefs had, while possessing a certain amount of independence, been to a considerable extent vassals of the Ranas of Udaipur. In the



THE MAHARAO RAJA OF BUNDI

beginning of the seventeenth century occurred the partition of Haraoti and the formation of Kotah as a separate State. Rao Raja Ratan Singh, Chief of Bundi, had given in *jagir* to his son Madho Singh the town of Kotah and its dependencies. They joined the imperial army at Burhanpur, when Jahangir's son Khurram was threatening rebellion against his father; and for services then rendered Ratan Singh obtained the government of Burhanpur, and Madho Singh received Kotah and its dependencies, to be held by him and his heirs direct from the Crown. After Ratan Singh came Rao Raja Chhatarsal, who was one of the most gallant Chiefs of Bundi. He took part in many battles in the Deccan and was finally killed while leading the vanguard of the army of Dara against Aurangzeb in 1658. The new Emperor naturally transferred all the resentment he harboured against Chhatarsal to his son and successor, Bhao Singh, but after vainly attempting to ruin him decided to use him and gave him the government of Aurangabad.

In 1707, in the battle for Aurangzeb's vacant throne, Budh Singh, Chief of Bundi, took prominent part, and by his conduct and courage contributed largely to the victory which left Shah Alam Bahadur Shah without a rival. For these services Budh Singh was made a Maharao Raja, a title borne by his successors to this day. Shortly afterwards occurred a bitter feud with Jaipur, and Budh Singh was driven out of his country and died in exile His son Umed Singh, after many gallant efforts, succeeded, with the assistance of Malhar Rao Holkar, in recovering his patrimony in 1748. In 1770 Umed Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Ajit Singh. Ajit Singh died shortly after, and was succeeded by his son, Bishan Singh. On February 10th, 1818, a treaty was concluded with Bishan Singh by which the State of Bundi was taken under British protection. Under the Treaty of 1860 with Sindhia the sovereignty of this tract was transferred to the British Government, from whom Bundi now holds it as a perpetual fief. Bishan

Singh died in 1821, and was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh, then ten years of age.

Ram Singh received, in 1862, the usual *sanad*, conferring on him the right of adoption; was created G. C. S. I., and a Counsellor of the Empire in 1877, and C. I. E. in 1878. He died full of years and honours in 1889, having ruled for nearly sixty-eight years, and was succeeded by his son, the present Maharao Raja.

The area of Bundi State is 2,229 square miles; and its population about 170,000. The Chief is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

Address: Bundi, Rajputana.

TONK.—HIS HIGHNESS AMIN-UD-DOULAH WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SAULAT-I-JANG, G.C.I.E., *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on November 8th, 1849; succeeded to the *gaddi* on December 20th, 1867; was invested with full ruling powers in 1870. For about two years the State was administered by a Council of Regency, controlled by a resident British officer, but the Nawab was entrusted with the management in 1870. The important events of the present rule have been the famines of 1868-69 and 1899-1900, the revenue survey and settlement, the construction of the railway in the Chhabra District, and the establishment of regular courts of justice, schools, hospitals, and dispensaries. His Highness was created Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on May 20th, 1890.

The Chief belongs to a Pathan (Mohammadan) family of the Bumer clan, descended from Amir Khan, the famous Pindari leader of the last century. His grandfather, Tala Khan, came from the Bumer country on the confines of Afghanistan, and took service with the Rohillas in Rohilkhand in the time of the Emperor Mohammad Shah. Tala Khan's son was Hayat Khan, who became a land-owner in Moradabad, and was the father of Amir Khan. The latter rose to be, in 1798, the



commander of a large independent army in the service of Jaswant Rao Holkar In 1806 he received the State of Tonk from Holkar In the same year he transferred his military services to the Raja of Jaipur, then at war with the Raja of Jodhpur and after crushing Jodhpur, changed sides and conquered Jaipur In 1809 having plundered both these Rajput States he turned his arms against the Maratha Raja of Nagpur, but was prevented from proceeding to hostilities by the British Government In 1817 the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General determined to put an end to the Pindari ravages and to restore peace to Rajputana and Central India offered Amir Khan the sovereignty of the tracts given him by Holkar under British protection on condition of his disbanding his army This was agreed to many of Amir Khan's troops enlisted in the British service all were liberally treated and Amir Khan himself became Nawab of Tonk to which State the British Government spontaneously added the fort of Rampura and the district of Nimgarh Rampura He died in 1834 and was succeeded by his son Wazir Muhammad Khan who died in 1864 The latter was succeeded by the late Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan who was deposed in 1867 and was succeeded by his son the present Nawab

The area of the State is 2 600 square miles and its population over three lakhs His Highness is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns

Address Tonk Rajputana

KARAULI—His Highness Maharaj-Dhiraj Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur, Yadu Kul Chandra Bhal G C I I *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief*, was born on February 24th 1864 and succeeded to the *gaddi*, August 14th, 1886 Educated at Mayo College Knows English, Urdu, and Sanskrit, has special aptitude for the last, which he speaks very fluently, was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

on January 1st, 1894, and promoted to be Knight Grand Commander of the same Order on June 22nd, 1897; constructed bridges over the rivers on the Hindaun Road, the only road from Karauli to the nearest railway station; built the tanks of Madanpur and Rundh-ka-pura, at a cost of nearly one lakh of rupees, in addition to many other works of utility.

The Maharaja of Karauli is the head of the Jadon clan of Rajputs, who claim descent from Krishna. In the eleventh century Bijai Pal, said to have been eighty-eight in descent from Krishna, established himself in Bayana, now belonging to Bharatpur, and built the fort overlooking that town. His eldest son, Tahan Pal, built the well-known fort of Tahangarh, still in Karauli territory, about 1058, and shortly afterwards possessed himself of almost all the country now comprising the Karauli State, as well as a good deal of land to the east as far as Dholpur. In 1196 Muhammad Gauri captured the whole of the Jadon territory, and Kunwar Pal fled to a village in the Rewah State. One of his descendants, Arjun Pal, determined to recover the territory of his ancestors, and about 1327 started by capturing the fort of Mandrael, and gradually took possession of most of the country formerly held by Tahan Pal. In 1348 he founded the present capital, Karauli town.

In the reign of Akbar (1556-1605) the State became incorporated in the Delhi Empire, and Gopal Das, probably the most famous of the Chiefs of Karauli, appears to have been in considerable favour with the Emperor. He is mentioned as a commander of 2,000 men, and is said to have laid the foundations of the Agra fort at Akbar's request. On the decline of the Moghal power the State was so far subjugated by the Marathas that they exacted from it a tribute of Rs. 25,990, which, after a time, was commuted for the grant of Machilpur and its dependencies. By the treaty of November 9th, 1817, with the East India Company Karauli was relieved of the exactions of the Marathas and taken under British protection. During



THE MAHARAO OF KOTAH

the Mutiny of 1857 Maharaja Madan Pal evinced a loyal spirit and sent a body of troops against the Kotah mutineers, and for these services he was created a G C S I, a debt of Rs 1,20 000 due by him to the British Government was remitted, a dress of honour conferred, and the salute of the Maharajas of Karauli was permanently increased from fifteen to seventeen guns The usual *sanad* guaranteeing the privilege of adoption was granted to the rulers of this State in 1862, and it is remarkable that the last seven Chiefs have all succeeded by adoption

The area of the State is 1 242 square miles and its population is about 160 000 His Highness maintains a military force of 125 cavalry, 25 field artillery, 1,041 infantry and fifty-six guns, and is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns

Recreations Shooting and hunting

Address Karauli, Rajputana

KOTAH —MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS SIR MAHARAO UMED SINGH BAHADUR, G C I E, K C S I, *Maharao of—a Ruling Chief,* born September 15th, 1873 educated at the Mayo College Ajmere succeeded to the *gaddi,* June 11th 1889 created G C I E in 1907 and K C S I in 1900 His Highness is an Honorary Major in the British Army his administration is progressive, and he signalized the Coronation of the late King Edward VII by remitting all arrears of land revenue amounting to fifty lakhs of rupees

The Chiefs of Kotah belong to the Hara Sept of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the early history of their House is till the beginning of the seventeenth century, identical with that of the Bundi family, from which they are an offshoot At the beginning of the seventeenth century Ratan Singh was Rao Raja of Bundi and is said to have given his second son, Madho Singh, the town of Kotah and its dependencies as a *jagir* Subsequently he and this same son joined the imperial army at Burhanpur at the time when Khurram was threatening rebellion against his father Jahangir, and for services

then rendered Ratan Singh obtained the governorship of Burhanpur, while Madho Singh received Kotah and its 360 townships, yielding two lakhs of revenue, to be held by him and his heirs direct, and a grant subsequently confirmed, it is said, by Shah Jahan. Thus, about 1625, Kotah came into existence as a separate State, and its first chief, Madho Singh, assumed the title of Raja. Bim Singh, who ruled early in the eighteenth century, was the first Kotah chief to bear the title of Maharao. During the rule of his successors the State, greatly weakened by internal dissensions, was attacked by Jaipur and the Marathas, and was on the way to ruin when it was saved by the extraordinary abilities of its great minister, Zalim Singh. Maharao Umed Singh gave him the arduous task of ruling the State, and during his ministry of fifty-five years Zalim Singh raised the State of Kotah to great prosperity.

In 1838, owing to the disputes between the Maharao and his minister (a descendant of Zalim Singh) it was arranged that the minister should receive independent charge of a part of the State as feudatory of the empire, and this part became a separate principality, under the name of Jhalawar. The late Maharao Chhatra Sal Singh succeeded his father in 1866, and, on his death in 1889, was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Maharao.

The area of the State is 5,684 square miles; its population is about 560,000, and revenue thirty-one lakhs. His Highness maintains a military force of 910 cavalry, 353 artillery, 6,650 infantry, and 131 serviceable guns; and is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

Address: Kotah, Rajputana.



THE MAHARAJA OF ALWAR

ALWAR —His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Jai Singh Bahadur, K C S I, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* born June 14th, 1882, succeeded to the *gaddi*, on the death of his father, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Mangal Singh Bahadur, G C S I, on June 5th, 1892, was invested with full powers in December, 1903, educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere, married to a sister of the Maharaja of Kishangarh his mother was the daughter of the late Maharaja of Ratlam His Highness visited Europe in 1907

The Chiefs of Alwar belong to the clan of Naraka Rajputs, an offshoot from the Kachwaha Rajputs, of whom the Maharaja of Jaipur is the head They are descended from Raja Bar Singh, the eldest son of Udai Karan, who was Raja of Ambar (Jaipur) in the latter half of the fourteenth century The founder of the present Alwar State was Partap Singh, who was born in 1740, and, on his death in 1791, was succeeded by his adopted son, Bakhtawar Singh On Bakhtawar Singh's death in 1815 the right to succeed to the *gaddi* was contested by his nephew, Bani Singh, and by his illegitimate son, Balwant Singh For ten years the adherents of these two rivals carried on an internecine warfare, which devastated the State At last Banni Singh succeeded in gaining the upper hand, and, after a chequered career, died in August, 1857 Before he died he gave signal proof of his loyalty to the British Government by sending a contingent of twelve hundred troops and four guns to the assistance of the besieged garrison at Agra Banni Singh was succeeded by his son, Sheodan Singh, who was a minor In consequence of the intrigues of his Mohammadan ministers and his own extravagance, his Rajput subjects rose in revolt, which necessitated intervention by the British Government Sheodan Singh was deprived of his powers, and a State Council was established In 1874 Sheodan Singh died without leaving any legitimate heir, lineal or adopted The State, therefore, escheated to the British Government, but it was ultimately decided that a ruler should be selected from the collateral branches of the late Maharaja's

family. The choice fell upon Thakur Mangal Singh, who was recognised by Government as the Chief of Alwar. As he was a minor the administration was carried on by a Council, assisted by the Political Agent. In 1887 the Chief attained his majority, and ruling powers were conferred upon him. In 1885 he was gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army; in 1886 he was created a G. C. S. I., and in 1889 the hereditary distinction of Maharaja was conferred upon him.

During the minority of the present Chief the State was administered by a Council, under the supervision of the Political Agent. Since his accession to the *gaddi* His Highness has shown remarkable aptitude as an administrator. He has greatly extended education throughout his State by founding numerous schools. He recognizes the wisdom of combining secular education with religious and moral training. The town of Alwar has been greatly improved, and other works of public utility have been carried out. The Alexandra Hospital has cost him over six lakhs of rupees. In 1908 Urdu was displaced as the court language and Hindi established in its place. He maintains an excellent library, which has cost him several lakhs of rupees. Among other treasures, it contains an illuminated copy of the *Gulistan*, which is said to be worth about twenty thousand rupees.

His Highness maintains a military force of about 2,200 cavalry, 3,300 infantry, and 350 guns. The Imperial Service Troops maintained by His Highness, and composed of 700 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, are highly efficient. The area of the State is 3,024 square miles; its population about 800,000, and the annual revenue about thirty-five lakhs. The finances are in a flourishing condition, due to the wise administration of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Council of four members.

His Highness is a keen sportsman, a first-class polo player, and a good shot. Among his recreations may be mentioned lawn tennis, rackets, photography, and billiards. He also maintains a cricket team.

Address: Alwar, Rajputana.

BANSWARA.—HIS HIGHNESS RAI-I-RAYAN MAHARAWAL SRI SAMBHU SINGH BAHADUR, *Maharawal of—a Ruling Chief;* born, October 14th, 1868; succeeded to the *gaddi*, April 30th, 1905.

Banswara is said to take its name from a Bhil chieftain named Wasna, whose village was on the site of the present town of Banswara, and who was defeated and slain about 1530 by Jagmal, the first Chief of this State. Others say the word means the country of the bamboos (*bans*).

From about the beginning of the thirteenth to the beginning of the sixteenth century the greater part of the country now styled Banswara was ruled by the chiefs of Dungarpur or Bagar, as the entire tract was, and is even now, frequently called; and it became a separate State about 1530. The Chiefs of Banswara are a junior branch of the Dungarpur family, who were Sesodia Rajputs. Of subsequent chiefs two are worthy of mention—Kushal Singh, who, towards the end of the seventeenth century, is said to have wrested from the Bhils the country in the south-east and called it Kushalgarh after himself, and Prithwi Singh, who plundered the neighbouring State of Sonth and seized the district of Chilkari or Shergarh in the south-west of Banswara. Towards the end of the eighteenth century Banswara became more or less subject to the Marathas and paid tribute to the Raja of Dhar. In 1812 the Maharawal offered to become tributary to the British Government on condition of the expulsion of the Marathas, but no definite relations were formed with him till the end of 1818. By the treaty then concluded he agreed to act in accordance with the advice of the British Government, and to pay to it all arrears of tribute Government might deem adequate provided this did not exceed three-eighths of his revenue. The tribute proper has varied from time to time, but for a good many years it was, in the Selim Shahi coin, Rs. 35,000. Since 1904 it has been fixed at Rs. 17,500 British currency. In addition to tribute

proper the State has paid annually, since 1889, a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of additional political supervision. The late Maharawal Lachhman Singh died in 1905, after a rule of sixty-one years.

The Chief of this State bears the title of "Maharawal," and receives a salute of fifteen guns. The area of the State is 1,946 square miles, and its population is about 170,000.

Address: Banswara, Rajputana.

DHOLPUR.—CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS RAIS-UD-DAULAH SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK SARAMAD RAJHA-I-HIND MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ SRI SAWAI MAHARAJ RANA RAM SINGH LOKINDRA BAHADUR, DILER JANG JAI DEO, K.C.I.E., *Maharaja Rana of—a Ruling Chief:* born, May 26th, 1883, educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere; succeeded, as a minor, on July 20th, 1901; married the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha; was invested with full powers in March, 1905.

Of the earlier history of the territory now forming the Dholpur State very little is known. According to local tradition the Tonwar Rajputs held the country, and the western portion certainly belonged at one time to the Jadon Rajputs of Karauli. When Mohammad Gauri overthrew the Kanauj kingdom in 1194 he and his generals took the forts of Bayana and Gwalior, which commanded all this part of the country, and from that time to the date of Babar's invasion there must have been much fighting along the Chambal. In 1450 Dholpur had its own Raja, who, in 1487, came out to meet Sultan Bahlol Lodi, and, on presenting him with some *mans* of gold, was treated as a well-wisher. In 1500 the Raja's name was apparently Manik Deo, Sikandar Lodi proceeded against him in person, took the fort of Dholpur in the following year, and plundered the country. Within a few months the district was given to Vinack Deo, but in 1504 the command of the fort was transferred to a Mohammadan official.

The victory of the Emperor Babar at Khanna gave all this country to the Moghals, though Dholpur held out for a

short time; but under Akbar the State formed part of the Subba of Agra, and the capital was for many years the residence of imperial governors. In 1658 the battle for empire between the sons of Shah Jahan was fought out at Saneogarh, in which Aurangzeb proved victorious. Again, after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the struggle for supreme power between his sons, Shah Alam and Azam Shah, was also fought close to this territory, when Azam Shah was killed. Shortly afterwards Raja Kalyan Singh Bhadauria, taking advantage of the troubles which beset the new Emperor on every side, obtained possession of Dholpur, and the Bhadaurias remained undisturbed till 1761, when the Jat Raja, Suraj Mal of Bharatpur, after the battle of Panipat, seized upon Agra and overran the country to the Chambal. During the succeeding forty-five years Dholpur changed masters no less than five times. In 1775 it shared the fate of the rest of the Bharatpur possessions, which were seized by Mirza Najaf Khan. On the death of the latter in 1782 it fell into the hands of Sindhia; on the outbreak of the Maratha war, in 1803, it was occupied by the British, by whom, in accordance with the Treaty of Saiji Anjangaon, it was restored to the Gwalior Chief; in 1805, under fresh arrangements with Daulat Rao Sindhia, it was resumed by the British, who finally, in 1806, uniting the districts of Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera with the *taluka* of Sir Muttra into one State, made it over to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh in exchange for his territory of Gohad, which was given up to Sindhia.

The ruling family of Dholpur are Jats of the Bamraulia clan, the latter name being derived from Bamraoli, near Agra, when an ancestor of the family is said to have held lands about 1195. They joined the side of the Rajputs against the Mussalmans, and received a grant of the territory of Gohad about 1505, when the title of Rana was assumed. In 1761, when the Marathas had been defeated at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh seized the fort of Gwalior, but it was re-taken by Sindhia in 1777. In order to form a barrier against the

Marathas, Warren Hastings made a treaty in 1779 with the Rana, and the joint forces of the British and the Rana re-captured Gwalior. In 1781 a treaty with Sindhia stipulated for the integrity of the Gohad territories; but after the treaty of Salbai, in 1782, the Rana was abandoned on the ground that he had been guilty of treachery, and Sindhia soon possessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. The Rana remained in exile until Lord Wellesley's policy of putting down the Marathas again brought him forward, and under the treaty of 1804 he recovered Gohad and certain other districts; but in 1805 they were re-transferred to Sindhia, and in exchange the Rana obtained the territory which he now possesses.

The first Rana of Dholpur was Kirat Singh; his son Bhagwant Singh succeeded in 1836. For valuable services rendered in the Mutiny he received the insignia of K. C. S. I., was made a G. C. S. I. in 1869, and died in 1873. The third Chief was Nihal Singh, grandson of Bhagwant Singh; he was an Honorary Major in the Central India Horse and received the C. B. and Frontier Medal for services in the Tirah Campaign. He died in 1901, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ram Singh, the present Chief.

The Maharaj Rana maintains a military force of 139 cavalry, 1,588 infantry, and thirty-two guns, and is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns. The family colour was azure, but in an encounter towards the end of the last century their Chief captured from the Thakurs of Bansrauli a golden yellow flag with a figure of Hanuman (the monkey god) in the centre of the field, and this has been subsequently adopted as the family cognizance.

The area of Dholpur State is 1,200 square miles; its population is about 280,000, and revenue 9·6 lakhs.

Address: Dholpur, Rajputana.

DUNGARPUR—HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN MAHARAWAL SRI BEJEY SINGH BAHADUR, *Maharawal of—a Ruling Chief;* born, July 17th, 1887; educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere; succeeded to the *gaddi*, February 13th, 1898; was invested with full ruling powers in 1909.

In olden days the territory, now styled Dungarpur and Banswara, comprised the country called the Bagar. It was occupied mostly by Bhils, and to a smaller extent by Chauhan and Paramora Rajputs. Towards the end of the twelfth century Koran Singh was Chief of Mewar, and, as his country was being ravaged by Rana Mokal, a Parihar Rajput of Mandor, in Jodhpur, he first sent his eldest son Mahup against the invader, and, on his failing, sent his second son Rahup, who brought the Parihar back prisoner and was thereupon declared heir-apparent. Displeased at this Mahup left his father and, after staying for a few years at Ahar, took up his abode with the Chauhans of Bagar, whence, by gradually driving back the Bhil chieftains, he became master of most of that country. The Chiefs of Dungarpur are descended from Mahup, and consequently claim to belong to an elder branch of the family now ruling in Mewar.

From the fact of Mahup having resided for some time at Ahar the Dungarpur family are called Ahariyas. Rawal Deda, said to have been sixth in descent from Mahup, seized the town of Galiakote, in the south-east from the Paramoras, and made it his residence, while later on Rawal Bir Singh founded Dungarpur town, naming it after a Bhil chieftain, Dungaria, whom he caused to be assassinated. As mentioned in the article on Banswara State, Rawal Udai Singh of Bagar was killed at the battle of Khanna in 1527, and his territory was shortly afterwards divided between his two sons, and now forms the separate States of Dungarpur and Banswara, the River Mahi being the boundary. When the Moghal Empire was being consolidated the Dungarpur Chief opened communication with the court, and his successors paid tribute and rendered military service. Upon the fall of the empire

Dungarpur became tributary to the Marathas, from whose yoke it was rescued by the British. By a treaty concluded in 1818 the State was taken under British protection; and in return the Maharawal agreed to pay to the British Government all arrears of tribute due to Dhar or any other State, and such further sum annually as the Government might fix, provided it did not exceed three-eighths of the revenue of the State. The tribute was gradually raised to Rs. 35,000 (Selim Shahi), and since 1904 has been Rs. 17,500. His Highness the Maharawal is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns.

The area of the State is 1,450 square miles, and the population about 100,000. *Address:* Dungarpur, Rajputana.

JAISALMER.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ MAHARAWAL SHRI SALIVAHAN BAHADUR, *Maharawal of—a Ruling Chief;* born June 12th, 1887; educated at Mayo College, Ajmere; married the second daughter of His Highness the Maharao Kaishri Singhji Bahadur of Sirohi, 1907; succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, April 12th, 1891; invested with full powers, 1908.

The Maharaja is a Rajput of the Jadu Bhatti clan, claiming descent from the deified hero, Krishna. The tribe takes its name from Bhatti, who was its leader in very remote ages, when settled in the Punjab; whence it appears to have been driven by conquerors from Ghazni, and to have gone to the oasis of the Great Indian Desert, which it has ever since inhabited. Deoraj, born in 1836 A.D., was the first to take the title of Rawal, and he founded the city of Deorawal. One of his descendants, the Rawal Jaisal, founded the city of Jaisalmer, and built a strong fort there, about the year 1156. More than a century later, when Mulraj II was Rawal, Jaisalmer was captured and sacked by the Moslem troops of the Emperor Ala-ud-Din in 1294 after a siege that had lasted eight years; and this was the occasion of one of the great Sakas so famous in Rajput history, when Mulraj and his warriors, having slain all their women and children, cased

themselves in armour, put on the saffron robe, bound the *mor* or nuptial crown on their heads, and then, sword in hand, sallied forth to die amid the slaughtered heaps of the foe.

A similar disaster again befell the city in 1306 not long after it had been repaired by the Rawal Dadu. Finally, in the reign of the Rawal Sabal Singh the brave Bhattis were compelled to become feudatories of the Emperor Shah Jahan. Outlying provinces were subsequently wrested from them by the neighbouring States of Jodhpur and Bikanir, till at length, in 1818, under the rule of the Rawal Mulraj, the State came under the protection and control of the British Power, and has ever since enjoyed the blessings of peace. Mulraj was succeeded by his grandson Gaj Singh. In 1829 a Bikanir army invaded Jaisalmer to revenge some injuries committed by subjects of the latter; but the British Government interfered, and, through the arbitration of the Maharana of Udaipur, the dispute was settled. In 1844, after the British conquest of Sind, the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia, and Ghotaru, which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer, were restored, and in 1846 Gaj Singh died. His widow adopted his nephew Ranjit Singh, who ruled till 1864, when he was succeeded by his younger brother Bairi Sal. On the death of the latter in 1891 his widows adopted Shyam Singh, son of Thakur Kushal Singh, of Lathi, and, the choice being confirmed by the Government, he succeeded to the *gaddi* and took the family name of Salivahan.

The area of the State is 16,062 square miles; its population 73,500, and revenue about one lakh. His Highness maintains a military force of 39 cavalry, 168 infantry, 13 artillery, and seventeen serviceable guns; and is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns.

Address: Jaisalmer, Rajputana.

KISHANGARH.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ-DHIRAJ MAHARAJA MADAN SINGH BAHADUR, G. C. S. I., *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* born on November 1st, 1884; married the second daughter of the present Chief of Udaipur; succeeded to the *gaddi*, 1900; invested with full powers, 1905; created Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, 1900.

The Maharaja belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs, and is descended from Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur. The latter's second son, Kishan Singh, born in 1575, remained in the country of his birth till 1596, when, in consequence of some disagreement with his elder brother, Sur Singh, then Raja of Jodhpur, he took up his abode at Ajmere. Obtaining an introduction to Akbar he received from him the district of Hindaun, now in Jaipur; and subsequently, for services rendered in recovering imperial treasure carried off by the Mers, he obtained a grant of Setholao and certain other districts. In 1611 he founded the town of Kishangarh close to Setholao, which is now in ruins, and from that time the State began to be called by its present name. In Akbar's time Kishan Singh was styled Raja, but according to the State records Jahangir gave him the title of Maharaja. He died in 1615, and has been followed by sixteen successors. The thirteenth chief was Kalyan Singh (1797-1832), and in his time (1818) Kishangarh was brought under British protection. In 1832 Kalyan Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Mokham Singh. The latter was succeeded in 1840 by his adopted son, Prithwi Singh, who carried on the administration with prudence and more than average ability, and received an addition of two guns to his salute for life. He died in 1879, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sardul Singh, who continued the enlightened policy of his father. During his rule many valuable reforms in almost every department were introduced and carried to a successful issue, and in 1892 he was created a G. C. I. E. On his death, in 1900, his only son, Madan Singh, the present Maharaja, succeeded him.

The area of the State is 858 square miles; its population is 9,970, and revenue 4·6 lakhs. His Highness maintains a military force of 220 regulars (84 cavalry and 136 infantry), 1,739 irregulars (836 cavalry and 903 infantry), 35 artillerymen and 65 guns, and is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns.

Address: Kishangarh, Rajputana.

PARTABGARH.—HIS HIGHNESS RAGHUNATH SINGH BAHADUR, *Maharawat of;* born, 1859; succeeded to the *gaddi*, February 18th, 1890, and was installed with full powers in 1891.

The Chief belongs to a junior branch of the famous Sesodia clan of Rajputs, of which the Maharana of Udaipur, "the Sun of the Hindus," is the head. In 1561 A. D., when Udai Singh, the future founder of Udaipur, was Rana, the Rawat Bhikaje, a scion of the royal house of the Sesodias, founded the State of Partabgarh, with its capital at Deolia. With the other states of Rajputana, Partabgarh was reduced, during the subsequent campaigns of the Moghal Emperors, to submission to Delhi; and in the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan the Rawat secured from that monarch the title of Maharawat, which his descendants retain. The present town of Partabgarh was built by the Maharawat Partab Singh, and called after his name, about the beginning of the eighteenth century; it is distant about eight miles to the east from the ancient capital of Deolia. On the establishment of the Maratha power in Malwa the Maharawats became tributary to Holkar, and the Chief of Indore still receives that tribute, which is now paid through the British Government. Partabgarh passed under British control in 1818. In 1844 the Maharawat died, and was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh, who had become Maharawal of Dungarpur by adoption, but who resigned Dungarpur on his succession to Partabgarh. Dalpat Singh died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, the late Maharawat Udai Singh. He was followed by the present Maharawat in 1890.

The State has an area of 886 square miles, and the population is about 53,000 The Maharawat is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns

Address: Partabgarh, Rajputana

SIROHI —HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SIR KESRI SINGH BAHADUR, K C S I, G C I E, *Maharao of—a Ruling Chief,* born June 20th, 1857, succeeded to the *gaddi,* September 16th, 1875

The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu King of Delhi, Prithwi Raj They claim descent from Lachhman Raj, who is said to have ruled at Nadol, in the Jodhpur State, towards the end of the tenth century Rao Sobha founded the old town of Sirohi in 1405, but, as this site was unhealthy his son, Sanis Mal abandoned it and built the present capital in 1425 Throughout the eighteenth century Sirohi suffered much from wars with Jodhpur and the constant depredations of the wild Mina Tribes Rai Udaibhan who succeeded to the Chiefship in 1808 was returning from performing his father's obsequies, when he was seized by Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur and forced to pay a large ransom To liquidate this sum Udaibhan levied collections from his subjects, and so oppressed them that in 1816 he was deposed, and his brother Sheo Singh was selected to succeed him The condition of Sirohi was then critical and the State was nigh being dismembered The Jodhpur Chief sent a force to liberate Udaibhan, but the expedition failed, and in 1817 Sheo Singh sought the protection of the British Government A Political Agent was appointed, and the new *régime* had very beneficial results The Minas and other predatory bands were put down, the Thakurs, in a great measure, reduced to submission, an efficient system of government was introduced These objects having been attained, the Political Agent was withdrawn in 1832 Sheo Singh's position under the treaty was that of regent only, but on Udaibhan's death in 1847 he was



THE MAHARAJA OF JHALAWAR

acknowledged as Chief. He did good service in the Mutiny of 1857. Sheo Singh died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son, Umed Singh.

Umed Singh died in 1875 and was succeeded by his only son, Kesri Singh, the present Chief, who was invested with full powers in the same year. In 1889 he received the title of Maharao as an hereditary distinction, and was created K. C. S. I. in 1895 and G. C. I. E. in 1901. His Highness is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns.

The area of the State is 1,964 square miles, and its population over 150,000.

Address: Serohi, Rajputana.

JHALAWAR.—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RANA SIR BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR, K. C. S. I., *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, September 4th, 1874, succeeded to the *gaddi*, February 6th, 1899, educated at Mayo College, Ajmere.

The chief events of his rule have been the famine of 1899-1900, the adoption of Imperial postal unity, the introduction of British currency and weights in 1901, and his visit to Europe in 1904. He has built the Kemball Public Library, and has greatly extended education in the State; has also established the Rajendra Literary Institute, the Rajendra Amateur Dramatic Co., and an orphanage; he has expanded jail industry and encouraged agriculture and gardening—in short, he has introduced many useful reforms into the State.

The ruling family of Jhalawar belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs, which has given its name to the State. One Rajdhar is said to have founded the petty Chiefship of Halwad, in Kathiawar, about 1488; and the eighth in succession to him had a son, Bhao Singh, who left his own country and proceeded first to Idar, and next to Ajmere, where he married the daughter of the Sesodia Thakur of Sawar, by whom he had a son (Madho Singh) and a daughter. Nothing more is known of Bhao Singh, but Madho Singh proceeded to Kotah in the time of Maharao Bhim Singh, gained the favour of that Chief,

and obtained the estate of Nanta with the post of commander of the troops as well as the fort. Madho Singh was succeeded as *Faujdar* by his son Madan Singh, and the post became hereditary in the family. Himmat Singh followed Madan Singh, and was in turn succeeded in 1758 by his famous nephew, Zalim Singh, whom he had adopted, and who was at the time only eighteen years of age. Three years later Zalim Singh was the means of securing victory for the troops of Kotah over the army of Jaipur at Bhatwara ; but afterwards he fell into disfavour with his master in consequence of some rivalry in love, and, being dismissed from his office, he migrated to Udaipur, where he did good service and received from the Maharana the title of "Raj Rana." Later on, he retraced his steps to Kotah, where he was not only pardoned, but reinstated in his old office, and, when the Maharao was on his death-bed, he sent for Zalim Singh and committed his son and the country to his charge. From this time Zalim Singh was the real ruler of Kotah. Zalim Singh died in 1824, and his son Madho Singh received undisputed charge of the administration. He was succeeded by his son Madan Singh. In 1834 disputes between the Chief of Kotah and his minister were constantly occurring, and there was danger of a popular rising for the expulsion of the latter. It was, therefore, resolved, with the consent of the Maharao of Kotah, to dismember the State and to create the new principality of Jhalawar as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh.

The Jhalawar State thus dates from 1838, and its first Chief, Madan Singh, on assuming charge, received the title of Maharaj Rana; was entitled to a salute of fifteen guns, and was placed on the same footing as the other Chiefs of Rajputana. He died in 1845, and was succeeded by his son, Prithwi Singh, who, during the Mutiny of 1857-58, did good service by conveying to places of safety several Europeans. On his death, in 1875, he was succeeded by his adopted son, Bakht Singh. He, in accordance with the family custom, took the name of Zalim Singh. He failed to administer his State in accordance with the

principles laid down for his guidance, the Government of India was compelled to deprive him of his powers in 1887. In 1892 Zalim Singh promised amendment and was entrusted with the charge of all the departments, except that of land revenue, in September, 1894—this reservation was withdrawn, and he obtained full powers. But he failed to govern the State properly, and was deposed in 1896. He now lives at Benares, and receives an allowance of Rs. 30,000 a year. Zalim Singh had no sons, and there were no direct descendants of his namesake, the great Regent, the Government of India restored to Kotah part of the territories which had been made over in 1838 to form the principality of Jhalawar, and formed the remaining districts into a new State for the descendants of the family to which the first Raj Rana (Zalim Singh) belonged.

In 1897 Kunwar Bhawani Singh, son of Thakur Chattarsal of Fatehpur, and a descendant of Madho Singh, the first Jhala *Faujdar* of Kotah, was selected by Government to be the Chief of the new State. Arrangements were completed by the end of 1898, and the actual transfer of territory took place on January 1st, 1899, from which date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence. Bhawani Singh was installed as ruler under the title of Raj Rana, and was at the same time invested with full powers.

The area of the State is 808 square miles, and its population about 100,000. The Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

Recreations: Tennis, racquet, cricket, and music.

Address: Jhalrapatan, Rajputana.

LAWA.—THAKUR MANGAL SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1873; succeeded to the estate in May, 1892; is a Rao Bahadur and holds the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction.

The Thakurs of Lawa belong to the Naruka Sept of the Kachwaha Rajputs.

The lands forming this State formerly belonged to Jaipur, but in 1772 were granted in *jagir* to Nahar Singh, a member

of the ruling family. Subsequently Lawa and other Jaipur territory in its vicinity fell under the domination of the Marathas, and in 1817 became part of the State of Tonk then founded. For many years there was constant fighting arising from the desire of the Tonk Durbar to reduce the sturdy Thakurs of Lawa to greater submission than they had been accustomed to yield; and in 1865 a force, despatched from Tonk, unsuccessfully laid siege to Lawa—a proclamation was issued to the people by order of the Governor-General of India, announcing the deposition of the Nawab of Tonk and the succession of his son, and that the State of Lawa would become a separate Chiefship, and would so remain for ever under the protection of the British Government.

In 1868 Lawa was placed under the political supervision of the Resident at Jaipur.

The area of the State is only 19 square miles, but its importance lies in its being a separate chiefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any native State. The population of the State is 3,000

Address: Lawa, Rajputana.

SHAHPURA.—RAJA DHIRAJ NAHAR SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1855; succeeded, by adoption as a minor, to the *gaddi*, 1870; was invested with full powers, 1876; and decorated with the title of K. C. I. E. in 1903.

The Shahpura family belongs to the Sesodia clan of Rajputs, being descended from Amar Singh I, Rana of Mewar, about the end of the sixteenth century, through his son Suraj Mal. The Chiefship of Shahpura came into existence about 1629, when Suraj Mal's son, Sujan Singh, received from the Emperor Shah Jahan, as a reward for gallant services, a grant of the *pargana* of Phulia out of the crown lands of Ajmere, on condition of performing service with fifty horsemen. Sujan Singh at once changed the name of this district to Shahpura, after his benefactor, and founded the town of the same name. He was killed in 1658 at Fatehabad, near Ujjain, when fighting

on the side of Dora against Aurangzeb. His grandson, Bharat Singh, was the third Chief, and received from the Emperor Aurangzeb the title of Raja. The next Chief was Umed Singh, who was killed at Ujjain in 1768 when fighting for Rana Ari Singh of Mewar against Mahadji Sindhia. The seventh Chief, Amar Singh (1796-1827) is said to have received from the Maharana of Mewar the title of "Raja Dhiraj," which is accorded to his successors to this day. Raja Dhiraj Nahar Singh, who is ruling at present, is the eleventh Chief.

The area of the State is 405 square miles, and its population about 43,000.

Address: Shahpura, Rajputana

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

KALAT.—His Highness Sir Mir Mohammad Khan, G. C. I. E., *Khan of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1864; succeeded, August 15th, 1893.

The Khan of Kalat claims his descent from Mir Wari, who belonged to an Arab family, which took possession of this State by dint of arms. The Mir Wari clan took up its residence in Kalat in the middle of the fifteenth century. One of his ancestors, Nasir Khan, was granted the title of "Belgarbiji," by Nadir Shah in 1739. Nasir Khan died in 1795, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mahmud Khan. Mahrab Khan, Wali of Kalat, was murdered and succeeded by his son, Nasir Khan, in 1841. In 1854 an agreement was entered into between the Khan of Kalat and the British Government, by which the Walis of Kalat have come under the suzerainty of the British Government. Nasir Khan died in 1856, and his brother, Mir Mohammad Khuda Dad Khan, succeeded him. Sir Mohammad Khuda Dad Khan had an audience with His Excellency Lord Lytton at Jacobabad and had the agreement of 1854 more clearly defined and additions made to it He attended the Delhi Durbar of 1877, and the title of G. C. S. I. was conferred upon him In the Afghan war of 1878-80 he sided with the British Power The present Khan was invested with the title of G C I I in August, 1894

The area of the State is 90,000 square miles, and its population is over 6,00,000 The Khan is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns

Address: Kalat

LASBELA.—Jam Mir Kamal Khan Bahadur, *Ruler of* - born, 1869, succeeded to the *gaddi*, May 16th, 1896.

The Ruler of this State in the seventh century was a Buddhist priest; but the country lay on the route followed by the Arab General, Mohammad Bin Kasim, and Buddhism probably gave place to Islam about this time. The succeeding

period is lost in obscurity, but chiefs of the Gujar, Runjha, Gunga, and Birfat tribes, which are still to be found in Lasbela, are said to have exercised a semi-independent sway previous to the rise of the Aliani family of the Jamot tribe of Kureshi Arabs, to which the present ruling Chief, known as the Jam, belongs. The most prominent of the Jams was Jam Mir Khan II, who proved himself a skilful organiser during his long reign. He allied himself with the chiefs of the Jhalawan country in three rebellions against Mir Khuda Dad Khan of Kalat, but in 1869 he was obliged to fly to British territory. In 1877 he was restored to the *masnad*. On his death, in 1888, a Wazir was appointed by the British Government to assist his successor. The ruling Jam, Mir Kamal Khan, did not receive full powers at his accession, but since 1902 they have been increased. Bela is the capital town.

The area of the State is 6,441 square miles, and its population about 57,000.

KHARAN.—SIR NAUROZ KHAN NAUSHERWANI, K. C. I. E., *Ruler of*—born, 1855; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1866.

Fort Kharan is 76 miles south-west of Kusk and is the chief town of this State. The ruler of the State gets Rs. 6,000 per annum from the British Government. The Nausherwani clan, of which he is the head, is connected with the Keman family.

The area of the State is 15,000 square miles, and its population about 45,000.

Address: Kharan.

SIKKIM

SIKKIM.—His Highness Maharaja Thotub Namgyal, *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1860; succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, in April, 1874.

The Chief belongs to a Tibetan family, which came originally from the neighbourhood of Lhassa and settled in early times at Gantak. About the middle of the sixteenth century the head of the family was Pencho Namgue, who, with the aid of three Tibetan monks, Professors of the *Dufka* or "Red Cap" sect of Buddhists, converted the Lepchas of Sikkim to that creed and established himself as Raja. In 1788, and again in 1792, the Gurkhas of Nepal invaded Sikkim; but on the latter occasion they were driven back by an immense army of Tibetans and Chinese, who in turn invaded Nepal, and dictated terms to the Gurkhas almost at the gates of Khatmandu In the Nepal war the Raja of Sikkim rendered good service, and at its close, in 1816, he was rewarded with a considerable grant of territory ceded by Nepal, as well as by a guarantee of protection by the British power. In February, 1835, the Raja of Sikkim ceded the territory of the sanitarium of Darjeeling to the Government in return for an annual payment. In 1873 the late Raja of Sikkim, accompanied by his brother and Prime Minister, Chanzed Rabu, paid a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Darjeeling.

The area of the State, which consists entirely of Himalayan valleys, is 2,702 square miles, and its population about 30,000. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns.

Address: Tumlong, Sikkim

BHUTAN —HIS HIGHNESS TONGSA PENLOP, K C I E, *Ruler of*—Bhutan has not long been in the possession of its present rulers It formerly belonged to a tribe called by the Bhutias Teplen, who are believed to have been of the same race as the Kacharis and Koch of the adjoining plains, and were subjugated about two centuries ago

The relations of the British with Bhutan commenced in 1772, when the Bhutias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar The ruler of that State invoked British aid and on a force being despatched peace was concluded In 1863 the Hon ble Mr Ashley Eden was sent as an envoy to Bhutan to demand reparation for the outrages committed by Bhutias often headed by Bhutanese officials He was then subjected to the grossest insults and under compulsion signed a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan and making many other concessions On his return the Governor-General at once disavowed the treaty and demanded the immediate restoration of all British subjects kidnapped during the previous five years As this demand was not complied with the Governor-General issued a proclamation, dated November 12th 1864 annexing the Western Duars No resistance was at first offered to the annexation but in January 1865 the Bhutias made an unexpected attack on Dewangri This disaster was soon retrieved by General Tombs and the Bhutan Government was compelled to sue for peace which was concluded on November 11th 1865 In the year following it formally ceded all the eighteen Duars of Eastern Bengal and Assam and agreed to liberate all kidnapped British subjects As the revenue of Bhutan mainly depended on these Duars th British Government in return for these concessions, undertook to pay an allowance beginning at Rs 25 000 a year and raising in three years to a maximum of twice that amount, provided that the Bhutias abstained from fresh breaches of peace Since then relations with Bhutan have been almost uninterruptedly satisfactory On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904 the Bhutias gave strong proof of their

friendly attitude Not only did they consent to surveying operations for a road through their country to Chumbi but their ruler accompanied the British troops to Lhassa and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities For these services he was made K C I E and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital

The area of the State is about 20 000 square miles and its population is estimated at 200 000 chiefly Buddhists

Address Bhutan

NEPAL—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ ADHIRAJ PRITHWI BIR BIKRAM SAH *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief,* was born in 1875 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on May 17th 1881

The early history of Nepal State is legendary and kings from Gaur (Bengal) and Kanchi (Conjeeveram) are recorded as ruling alternately with gods and demons The earliest historic dynasty is one of eight Ahirs from Gujrat followed by three of the same race from Hindustan These were conquered by Kiratas from the east twenty-nine of whom reigned over Nepal The seventh of these was killed while helping the Pandavas in the great war recorded in the *Mahabharata* and in the reign of the fourteenth Asoka visited Nepal and his daughter married a Kshattriya, who founded Deva Patan The last Kirata was conquered by a Somavansi Kshattriya whose fourth descendant subdued the whole of India and being childless adopted a Suryavansi In the time of the eighteenth king Sankaracharya visited Nepal and reformed the Hindu religion there The thirty-first king was a Thakur who was crowned according to the chronicles in 101 B C Then followed a dynasty of eighteen Thakurs succeeded by five kings from Navakot then came twelve other Thakur rulers the last two of whom were brothers They were overcome by Nanya Deva who came from the Carnatic and seized the whole country This brings the history to A D 888 With Nanya Deva came the Newars a tribe of Mongolian origin, whose name in a different form, is

preserved in the present "Nepal." The dynasty then formed held sway until the end of the fifteenth century.

About 1496 the kingdom was divided, Ratnamalla being left as ruler at Khatmandu. He is said to have introduced copper coinage into his territory. Early in the seventeenth century Khatmandu was divided between two sons of the seventh king, and from this period the chronology of the State is firmly established by inscriptions, coins, and chronicles. During the eighteenth century the three Newar kingdoms were frequently at variance, and one of the rulers applied to Prithwi Narayan, the Gurkha king, for assistance. The Gurkha gladly availed himself of the opportunity thus given of establishing a sure footing in Nepal. The Newar chief, however, soon found out his mistake, and came to terms with his two rivals. Nevertheless Prithwi Narayan succeeded in capturing a portion of one of the principalities, and the three Newars applied to the British for help. The force sent in response was inadequate, and Prithwi succeeded in making a complete conquest of the three kingdoms comprising Nepal in 1769. The Gurkhas then established their rule in Nepal; in 1792 they entered into a commercial treaty with the British. About this time the Nepalese, under their Gurkha leaders, invaded Tibet and brought back much booty, but in 1793 the Chinese sent an army which advanced to within twenty miles of the Nepal capital, and a treaty was concluded between the Gurkha king and the Chinese emperor. Between 1803 and 1815 the Nepal troops overran the Cis-Sutlej territories of the Punjab and the Simla Hill States, but in 1816 a treaty was signed between the Nepalese and the British which transferred control of the invaded districts to the latter power.

From 1816 to 1843 the history of Nepal is the record of intrigue and assassination in the royal palaces, and alternate factions held sway during the minority of the Chief, till a strong minister appeared in the person of Jang Bahadur, who proved himself to be a firm, sagacious and just ruler. He visited Europe in 1850, and this visit marks an epoch in the history

of Nepal. It proved the strength of the minister, inasmuch as he dared to leave, within four years of his accession to power, a country whose recent history had been one of intrigue and bloodshed. He was accompanied by two of his brothers, and the result of their visit was to reveal to the Nepalese the extent and resources of the British nation. The immediate result of this enlightenment was seen in 1857, when the ministers and his brothers were able to prevail against those in the State who wished to throw in their lot with the mutineers; the assistance afterwards rendered by Jang Bahadur and his gallant army of 8,000 Nepalese was duly recognised by the British Government. The Gurkhas were suitably rewarded; Jang Bahadur was created G. C. B., and a tract of country on the Oudh frontier was made over to Nepal. Jang Bahadur was also honoured by his own sovereign, who gave him the title of Maharaja Jang Bahadur died at the age of sixty in 1877; he had previously been created G. C. S. I., and enjoyed a personal salute of nineteen guns. He had arranged that the office of minister should pass successively to his brothers, and then to his eldest son, Jagat Jang.

In 1881 the present Chief succeeded as a minor, and considerable rivalry ensued amongst the brothers of the late minister, and intrigue was rife until the advent of Chandra Shamsher, who quickly proved himself capable of overcoming all opposition, and who still guides the destinies of the State as Prime Minister and Marshal. He was born in 1863, joined the Nepal army in 1883, was made senior Commanding General in 1887, and Commander-in-Chief in 1901. In 1905 he was created G.C.S.I., and in the following year he was appointed Honorary Major-General in the British Army and Honorary Colonel of the 4th Gurkha Rifles. He visited England in 1908. Since the time of Sir Jang Bahadur the system of government in Nepal has been clearly defined. Sir Shamsher Jang, the Prime Minister, enjoys practically a monopoly of power; he is addressed as "His Excellency," and has the title of Maharaja; he is a G. C. B. and D. C. L. of Oxford University,



MAHARAJA CHANDRA SHAMSHER JANG
Prime Minister of Nepal.

and has been the recipient of a title from the Emperor of China.

The area of Nepal State is estimated at 54,000 square miles, with a population of about four millions. It is difficult to form a correct estimate of the State revenue, but the ability of the Prime Minister and his sagacious rule have had the result of vastly increasing the resources of Nepal, and it is estimated, officially, that the present annual State revenue cannot be far short of two crores. The State army consists of about 45,000 men, including 2,500 artillery. The Chief is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns. He resides at his capital, Khatmandu, Nepal.

OTHER STATES IN CENTRAL INDIA

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY

SOHAWAL —RAJA BHAGWANT RAJ BAHADUR, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief* succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1899 The Chief is a Baghel Rajput connected with the Rewah family Maharaja Amar Singh of Rewah had two sons one of whom named Latch Singh revolted in the sixteenth century and seizing Sohawal founded an independent chiefship which was originally of considerable extent including Birsinghpur now in Panna Kothi and other tracts in the neighbourhood On the rise of Panna under Chhattarsal Sohawal became tributary but retained its independence Later on however Jagat Raj and Hirde Sah sons of Chhatarsal actually seized much of its territory while the Kothi Chief taking advantage of these disturbances threw off his allegiance and attacked and killed the Sohawal Chief Pirthipal Singh On the establishment of British supremacy in the beginning of the nineteenth century Sohawal was held to be subordinate to Panna But a separate *sanad* was granted to Rais Aman Singh in 1809 on the ground that the State had existed before Chhatarsal's rise to power and had remained independent throughout the supremacy of Ali Bahadur of Banda The present Chief Bhagwant Raj Bahadur received the title of Raja in 1901 as a personal distinction the ordinary title being Rais The area of the State is 213 square miles its population about 38 00) and revenue Rs 46 000 *Address* Sohawal C I

KOTHI —RAJA BAHADUR AVADHENDRA BAHADUR SINGH *Raja of—a Ruling Chief* born 1870 succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1895

The Chief is a Baghel Rajput one Jagat Raj Singh Baghel having driven out the original Bhar Chief and founded the *jagir* When the Bundelas rose to power in the eighteenth century under Chhatarsal the Kothi Chiefs became tributary to

Panna, but maintained their independence throughout the domination of Ali Bahadur. On the establishment of British supremacy Kothi was held to be subordinate to Panna, and was originally described as much in the *sanad* granted to the Panna Chief in 1807. In view, however, of the continued independence of the estate, a fresh *sanad* was granted in 1810 to Rai Lal Duniyapati Singh, making him directly dependent on the British Government. An adoption *sanad* was granted him in 1862. In recognition of his loyalty, public spirit, and benevolence the title of Raja Bahadur was granted in 1878, as an hereditary distinction, to Rao Bahadur Singh. The area of the State is 169 square miles; its population about 20,000, and revenue Rs. 26,000. *Address:* Kothi, C. I

JASO.—DIWAN JAGAT RAJ SINGH, *Jagirdar, Dewan of; a Ruling Chief;* born, 1860; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1888. The *Jagirdar* is a Bundela Rajput descended from Chhatarsal, founder of the Panna State. On the death of Chhatarsal the Jaso and Banhhora *jagirs* were assigned to his fourth son Bharti Chand, who held them under his brother, Jagat Raj, the Chief of Jaitpur. Bharti Chand bequeathed Bandhora to his eldest son, Durjan Singh and Jaso to his second son, Hari Singh. Durjan Singh, was succeeded by his son, Medni Singh, who died childless, and Bandhora was absorbed into Jaso. Early in the nineteenth century the *jagir* fell to Ali Bahadur of Banda, who assigned it to Gopal Singh, a rebel servant of Chet Singh. Gopal Singh, however, espoused the cause of Murat Singh, Chet Singh's infant son. On the establishment of the British supremacy Jaso was held to be subordinate to Ajaigarh State, and was included in the Kotra *pargana*, secured to the Ajaigarh Chief by the *sanad* granted him in 1807. To this an objection was raised; and, on reference to the British Government, it was finally decided that the suzerainty of Ajaigarh had never been more than nominal, and a separate *sanad* was granted to Murat Singh in 1816, confirming him in independent possession of Jaso. Diwan

Jagat Raj Singh, the present Chief, withdrew from active participation in the management in 1599. His son, Girwar Singh, who is a minor, is being educated at the Daly College, Indore; the State being managed by Government. The area of the State is seventy-two square miles; population about 8,000, and revenue Rs. 23,000. *Address:* Jaso, Bundelkhand.

PALDEO.—RAO BAHADUR CHAUBE JAGAT RAI, *Jagirdar of—a Ruling Chief*, belongs to the Chaube Brahman family. The *jagir* was granted in 1812 to Daryao Singh, the head of the Kalinjar Chaube family from whom the present Chief is fifth in descent. The *Jagirdar* received the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, in 1903. The area of the State is 28 square miles; its population about 9,000, and revenue Rs. 39,100. *Address:* Paldeo.

PAHRA.—CHAUBE RADHA CHARAN, *Jagirdar of—a Ruling Chief;* born, August 17th, 1856; educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong; succeeded to the *gaddi*, by adoption, on January 14th, 1868, and received full powers in 1879. The Chief belongs to a Chaube Brahman family, claiming descent from Ram Krishna Chaube, *Killadar* (governor of the fortress) of Kalinjar, from whom descend also the other three branches of "the Kalinjar Chaube," *viz.*, the Chiefs of Paldeo, Taraon, and Bhaisaunda. His son, Salig Ram, received a *sanad* from the British Government, confirming him in the possession of Pahra. His great-grandson is the present *Jagirdar*. The area of the State is about 27 square miles; its population about 4,000, and revenue Rs. 13,000. *Address*: Pahra, C. I.

TARAON.—CHAUBE BRIJ GOPAL, *Jagirdar of—a Ruling Chief;* succeeded his brother, Chaube Chhatarbhuj, in 1894. The Chief belongs to a Chaube Brahman family, descended from Ram Krishna Chaube of Kalinjar, who was *Killadar* of the fortress of Kalinjar, under the Maharaja of Panna He and his sons successfully held Kalinjar both against Ali

Bahadur and subsequently against British troops. Ultimately the Chaube family submitted, and were allowed to retain Kalinjar as British feudatories. Ram Krishna Chaube died in 1816; and his four sons received four other territories in lieu of Kalinjar, the four states thus formed being known as Kalinjar Chaubes and comprising Paldeo, Bhaisaunda, Pahra, and Taraon. The last-named was the appanage of Gajadhar, whose son, Gaya Parshad, received a *sanad* from the British Government. Two generations intervened between Gaya Parshad and the present Chief. The area of the State is about 26 square miles, its population about 7,000, and revenue Rs. 10,000. *Address:* Taraon

BHAISAUNDA.—SRI CHHATARSAL PRASAD JU, *Jagirdar of —a Ruling Chief;* born, 1878; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1885; educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, and entrusted with the management of his *jagir* in 1903. The *Jagirdar* is of a Chaube Brahman family, descended from Ram Krishna Chaube, *Killadar* of Kalinjar. His third son, Newal Kishore, the great-grandfather of the present *Jagirdar*, received a *sanad* from the British Government. The area of the State is 32 square miles, its population about 5,000, and revenue Rs. 9,000 *Address:* Bhaisaunda, Bundelkhand.

KAMTA RAJAULA.—RAO RAM PARSHAD, *Jagirdar of— a Ruling Chief;* succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1892 The *Jagirdar* belongs to a Kayasth family, descended from Sardar Ajudhia Parshad, an agent of the State of Charkhari, who became an agent of the Kalinjar Chaubes, and obtained from them the *jagir* of Kamta. His son, Rao Gopal Lal, received a *sanad* from the British Government, and, dying in 1874, was succeeded by Rao Bharat Parshad, the predecessor of the present Chief The area of the State is 13 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 2,500. *Address:* Kamta Rajaula, Bundelkhand.

KORWAI.—NAWAB SARWAR ALI KHAN, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1906.

In 1713 Muhammad Diler Khan, an Afghan adventurer from Tirah, belonging to the Firoz Khel, seized Korwai and some of the surrounding villages. Later, in return for certain services, he obtained a grant of thirty-one *parganas* from the emperor. During the decline of the Moghul Empire the State was equal in extent to Bhopal, if not larger; but during the Maratha period it rapidly declined, although it has always remained independent, the assistance rendered by the Chief to Colonel Goddard in 1778 especially marking it out as an object of Maratha persecution. In 1818 the Nawab was hard pressed and applied to the Political Agent at Bhopal for aid against Sindhia which was granted. In 1820, after the establishment of British supremacy, the State was seized by Akbar Khan, an illegimate son of the previous ruler. Iradat Mohammad Khan, the rightful heir, applied for assistance to the British Government; but it was not considered advisable to disturb arrangements which existed previous to the establishment of British supremacy, and Iradat Khan received a pension on abandoning his claims. Mohammad Yakub Ali Khan succeeded in 1895, and died in 1906. He was succeeded by Sarwar Ali Khan, the present Nawab.

The Chief exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, cases beyond his powers being tried by the Political Agent. The British Indian Codes are used in the courts. The control of the finances is entirely in the hands of the Political Agent. The area of the State is about 111 square miles; its population about 14,000, and revenue Rs. 37,000. *Address*: Korwai.

BASODA.—NAWAB MOHAMMAD HAIDAR ALI KHAN, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1856; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1897. The Nawab of Basoda belongs to the Korwai family founded by Mohammad Diler Khan, an Afghan of the Barakzai Firoz Khel, in the eighteenth century. On his death the State was divided between his two sons, Korwai falling to the elder. The younger, Ahsan-ul-lah Khan, settled at first at Rakha and Bahadurgarh, now Isagarh, in the Gwalior State, but, being hard pressed by the Marathas, moved his capital to Basoda in 1753. In 1817 the State fell into the hands of Scindhia, but was restored in 1822 on the mediation of the British authorities. The Chief, though nominally subordinate to Scindhia, pays him no tribute; and in his relations with that Durbar receives the countenance and support of the Political Agent, who since 1822 has exercised the same general authority in this chiefship as in the guaranteed chiefships subject to his control. The area of the State is 40 square miles; its population is about 5,000, and revenue Rs. 19,000. *Address:* Basoda, C. I.

MAKSUDANGARH.—RAJA RAGHUNATH SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1849; succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, in 1864. The State originally formed part of Raghugarh. In 1776 Raja Balwant Singh of Raghugarh granted the tract to his brother, Budh Singh, whose son, Durjan Sal (1795-1811) considerably extended his possessions, founding a State of which the town of Bahadurgarh (now Isagarh, in Gwalior) was the capital. Early in the nineteenth century his lands were seized by Scindhia, but were in part restored by Scindhia's General—Jean Baptiste Filose—who in 1816 installed Beri Sal Khichi, of the Lalawat branch of the family, as Chief of Maksudangarh. Since then it has existed as a separate State, feudatory to Gwalior, to which, however, it pays no tribute. The Chief bears the hereditary title of Raja. The area of the State is 81 square miles; its population is about 15,000, and revenue Rs. 37,000. *Address*: Maksudangarh, C. I.

MOHAMMADGARH.—NAWAB MOHAMMAD HATIM KULI KHAN, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1866; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1896. The State was originally included in Basoda and Korwai. In 1753 Ahsan-ul-lah Khan, the Nawab of Basoda, divided his State between his two sons—Baka-ul-lah Khan and Mohammad Khan, the latter founding the town and State of Mohammadgarh. The area of the State is 29 square miles: its population is about 3,000, and revenue Rs. 7,000. *Address*: Mohammadgarh, C. I.

PATHARI—NAWAB MOHAMMAD ABDUL KARIM KHAN, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief*, born, 1854; succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a boy of five, in 1859 and received powers in 1872.

The Chiefs who are descended from the Bhopal House are Pathans of the Barakzai family and the Mirzai Khel. Murid Mohammad Khan, father of the original grantee, held a *jagir* in Rahatgarh (now in the Central Provinces), of which he was deprived by Mahadeji Sindhia On the mediation of the British authorities, however, his son, Haidar Mohammad Khan, received the Pathari *jagir* in 1794, as a grant from Daulat Rao Sindhia The present Nawab resides at Sehore with his family, and the State is administered by Government

The area of the State is 22 square miles; its population about 3,000, and revenue Rs 9,000 *Address* Pathari, Bhopal.

DARIA KHERI —The Chief belongs to a Bargujar Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is six square miles, its population about 500, and revenue Rs 7,500.

DHABLA DHIR —The Chief belongs to a Bargujar Rajput family and is styled Thakur The area of the State is twelve square miles, its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 10 000.

DHABLA GHOSI —The Chief belongs to a Bargujar Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is six square miles, its population about 700, and revenue Rs 9,500.

DUGRI — The Chief belongs to a Pindara Musalman family and is styled Mian The area of the State is three square miles, its population about 200, and revenue Rs. 1,500.

HIRAPUR —The Chief belongs to a Korku family and is styled Rao. The area of the State is six square miles, its population about 500, and revenue Rs. 7,000.

JABRIA BHIL.—The Chief belongs to a Pindara Musalman family and is styled Mian. The area of the State is five square miles; its population about 1,000, and revenue Rs. 5,000.

JHELARA —The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family l is styled Rao The revenue of the State is Rs 1,300

KAMALPUR —The Chief belongs to a Bargujar Rajput ily and is styled Thakur The area of the State is eight iare miles its population about 600 and revenue Rs 11,000.

KHAJURI —The Chief b longs to a Pindara Musalman nily and is styled Mian The area of the State is one uare mile its population about 600, and revenue Rs 2 400

KHARSI —The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family id is styled Rao The revenue of the State is Rs 1,700

PATHARIA —The Chief belongs to a Chauhan Rajput mily and is styled Thakur The area of the State is seven juare miles, its population about 500 and revenue Rs 2 000

PIPLIANAGAR —The Chief belongs to a Pindara Musalman imily and is styled Mian The area of the State is one quare mile, its population about 800, and revenue Rs 2,000

RAMGARH —The Chief belongs to a Chauhan Rajput amily and is styled Rao The revenue of the State is Rs 8,600

SADANKHERI —The Chief belongs to a Bargujar Rajput family and is styled Thakur The area of the State is two square miles , its population about 700, and revenue Rs 2,000.

SUTHALIA —The Chief belongs to a Umat Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is two square miles, its population about 5,000, and reveuue Rs 20,000.

TAPPA —The Chief belongs to a Sendhu Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is fifteen square miles, its population about 900, and revenue Rs. 3,400.

JOBAT.—RANA INDARJIT SINGH; *Rana of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1889; educated at the Daly College, Indore; succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor in 1897. The Rana belongs to the Rathor tribe of Rajputs. The territory of Jobat passed to Kesar Deo, great-grandson of Anand Deo, the founder of Ali-Rajpur, in the fifteenth century. On the establishment of British supremacy Rana Sahal Singh was in possession, and was succeeded by Rana Ranjit Singh, who died in 1874. He was followed by Sarup Singh, who died in 1897, and was succeeded by the present Chief. The area of the State is 140 square miles; its population about 10,000, and revenue Rs. 21,000.

Address: Jobat, Bhopawar.

BAKHTGARH.—The Chief belongs to a Ponwar Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 66 square miles; the population about 7,000, and revenue Rs. 60,000.

BHADURPURA.—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala Rajput family and is styled Bhumia. The area of the State is 22 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 6,000.

BARKHERA (Chhota).—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family and is styled Bhumia. The area of the State is 23 square miles; its population about 2,000, and its revenue Rs. 5,000.

BARKHERA (Mota).—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family and is styled Bhumia. The area of the State is 44 square miles; its population about 7,000, and revenue Rs. 27,000.

JHELARA.—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family and is styled Rao. The revenue of the State is Rs. 1,300.

KAMALPUR.—The Chief belongs to a Bargujar Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is eight square miles; its population about 600, and revenue Rs. 11,000.

KHAJURI.—The Chief belongs to a Pindara Musalman family and is styled Mian. The area of the State is one square mile; its population about 600, and revenue Rs. 2,400.

KHARSI.—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family and is styled Rao. The revenue of the State is Rs. 1,700.

PATHARIA.—The Chief belongs to a Chauhan Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is seven square miles; its population about 500, and revenue Rs. 2,000.

PIPLIANAGAR.—The Chief belongs to a Pindara Musalman family and is styled Mian. The area of the State is one square mile; its population about 800, and revenue Rs. 2,000.

RAMGARH.—The Chief belongs to a Chauhan Rajput family and is styled Rao. The revenue of the State is Rs. 8,600.

SADANKHERI.—The Chief belongs to a Bargujar Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is two square miles.; its population about 700, and revenue Rs. 2,000.

SUTHALIA.—The Chief belongs to a Umat Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is two square miles; its population about 5,000, and reveuue Rs. 20,000.

TAPPA.—The Chief belongs to a Sendhu Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is fifteen square miles; its population about 900, and revenue Rs. 3,400.

JOBAT.—RANA INDARJIT SINGH; *Rana of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1889; educated at the Daly College, Indore; succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor in 1897. The Rana belongs to the Rathor tribe of Rajputs. The territory of Jobat passed to Kesar Deo, great-grandson of Anand Deo, the founder of Ali-Rajpur, in the fifteenth century. On the establishment of British supremacy Rana Sahal Singh was in possession, and was succeeded by Rana Ranjit Singh, who died in 1874. He was followed by Sarup Singh, who died in 1897, and was succeeded by the present Chief. The area of the State is 140 square miles; its population about 10,000, and revenue Rs. 21,000.

Address: Jobat, Bhopawar.

BAKHTGARH.—The Chief belongs to a Ponwar Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 66 square miles; the population about 7,000, and revenue Rs. 60,000.

BHADURPURA.—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala Rajput family and is styled Bhumia. The area of the State is 22 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 6,000.

BARKHERA (Chhota).—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family and is styled Bhumia. The area of the State is 23 square miles; its population about 2,000, and its revenue Rs. 5,000.

BARKHERA (Mota).—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family and is styled Bhumia. The area of the State is 44 square miles; its population about 7,000, and revenue Rs. 27,000.

CHIKTIABAR.—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family and is styled Bhumia. The area of the State is two square miles, its population about 300, and revenue Rs. 825.

DHOTRIA (BHAISOLA).—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 16 square miles, its population about 4,000, and revenue Rs. 12,000.

DARHI or (BHAISAKHO).—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala Rajput family and is styled Bhumi. The area of the State is six square miles, its population about 600 and revenue Rs. 3,000.

JAMNIA.—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family and is styled Bhumia. The area of the State is four square miles; its population about 3,000, and revenue Rs. 24,000.

KACHHI-BARODA.—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 44 square miles, its population about 3,000, and revenue Rs. 30,000.

KALI BAORI.—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family and is styled Bhumia. The area of the State is 12 square miles, its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 6,000.

KATHIAWARA.—The Chief belongs to a Jadon Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 69 square miles, its population about 4,000, and revenue Rs. 4,000.

KATHORIA.—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family and is styled Bhumia. The revenue of the State is Rs. 2,000.

KOTHIDEH.—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family and is styled Bhumia. The area of the State is 10 square miles; its population about 400, and revenue Rs. 1,400.

MATHWAR.—The Chief belongs to a Ponwar Rajput family and is styled Rana. The area of the State is 65 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 4,000.

MULTHAN.—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 91 square miles; its population about 8,000, and revenue Rs 60,000.

NIMKHERA (or TIRLA).—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family and is styled Bhumia The area of the State is 91 square miles; its population about 5,000, and revenue Rs 18,000.

RAJGARH.—The Chief belongs to a Bhilala family and is styled Bhumia. The area of the State is 20 square miles; its population about 700, and revenue Rs. 5,000

RATANMAL.—The Chief belongs to a Ponwar Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 32 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs 5,000.

SARILA.—RAJA MAHIPAL SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor in 1898. The Raja belongs to the famous Bundela family of Rajputs that has given ruling families to Orchha, Panna, Datia, Ajaigarh, Charkhari, and most of the other States of Bundelkhand. Jagat Raj, the second son of the great Maharaja Chhatarsal of Panna, became Chief of Jaitpur; and from him descend the Chiefs of Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Charkhari, and Sarila His eldest son, Kirat Singh, was the ancestor of the Ajaigarh and Charkhari families; the second, Bir Singh Deo, of the Bijawar House; and the third, Pahar Singh, retained the Jait Chieftainship. He had two sons, of whom the elder, Gaj Singh, retained Jaitpur, while the younger, Raja Man Singh, became Raja of Sarila. He was succeeded by Tej Singh, who obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807. His son and grandson reigned in succession; and the latter, dying childless, was succeeded by a collateral relative, named Khalak Singh, in 1871. He died in 1882 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Pahar Singh, the predecessor of the present Raja. The area of the State is about 33 square miles; its population about 7,000, and revenue Rs. 59,000

Address: Sarila, Bundelkhand.

DHURWAI.—DIWAN RANJOR SINGH, *Jagirdar of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1833: succeeded to the *gaddi* on January 14th, 1851. The *Jagirdar* is a Bundela Rajput of the Orchha House, being a descendant of Man Singh, the fourth son of Diwan Rai Singh, brother of Maharaja Udot Singh of Orchha, who, on the partition of his father's territories, received Dhurwai. After the establishment of British supremacy Diwan Budh Singh was confirmed in possession of his land by a *sanad* granted in 1823. The area of the State is about 18 square miles; its population about 2,000 and revenue Rs. 8,000.

Address: Dhurwai.

TORI FATEHPUR.—DIWAN ARJUN SINGH, *Rao Bahadur, Diwan of—a Ruling Chief,* born 1870 succeeded to the *gaddi,* as a minor, on February 7th, 1880, and received powers in 1897 The Diwan belongs to the great Bundela Rajput family, from which are descended the ruling Houses of Orchha, Panna, and all the chief Bundelkhand States Rai Singh, great-grandson of Hardul, one of the sons of Maharaja Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, held the territory of Baragaon and divided it among his eight sons, whence the States so founded are commonly known as the *Hasht bhaya* (or 'eight brothers') *jagirs* Of these there are four now existing—Dhurwai, Bijna, Pahari, and Tori Fatehpur Rai Singh's son, Hindupat, became the first Diwan of Tori Fatehpur His great-grandson was Diwan Hara Parshad, who received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1823 His son, Diwan Prithi Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1858 At the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, 1877 the Diwan received the additional title of Rao Bahadur He died in 1880 and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief The area of the State is about 36 square miles its population about 8 000 and revenue Rs 24 000 *Address* Tori Fatehpur

BIHAI.—RAO MAHUM SINGH *Jagirdar of—a Ruling Chief,* born November 16th 1858, succeeded to the *gaddi* on April 9th, 1872 The *Jagirdar* is a Bundela Rajput whose ancestors originally received a grant of seven villages from Hirde Sah, son of Maharaja Chhatarsal of Panna, the grant being continued during the Government of Ali Bahadur of Banda When the British supremacy was established, Diwan Aparbal Singh was found in possession of seven villages, and Diwan Chhatri Singh in possession of Lohargaon (which together now make up the eight villages of the holding), and *sanads* continuing these grants were conferred on them in 1862 The area of the State is 16 square miles, its population about 4,000, and revenue Rs 13,000 *Address* Biha, Bundelkhand

ALIPURA, RAO RAJA CHHATRAPATI SINGH, C. S. I., *Rao Bahadur of—a Ruling Chief;* born, August 29th, 1853; succeeded to the *Raj* on November 3rd, 1871. The Chief belongs to the Parihar clan of the Agnikula group of Rajputs. One Garib Das, in 1708, entered the service of the Panna Chief; and his grandson, Achal Singh, received the territories now forming this holding from Raja Hindupat of Panna in 1757. When Ali Bahadur of Banda acquired possession of Bundelkhand he confirmed Diwan Pratap Singh in the *jagir*, who thereupon called the principal town Alipura after his suzerain. In 1808 Pratap Singh's possession was recognised by the British Government, and a *sanad* was granted to him. Pratap Singh had four sons, the eldest of whom, Rao Pancham, succeeded in 1835. Diwan Hindupat, who was in possession in 1857, was rewarded with a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000 for loyal services during the Mutiny. An adoption *sanad* was granted him in 1871. The present Chief, Chhatrapati Singh, succeeded by adoption in 1871. In 1877 he received the title of Rao Bahadur, in 1887 the C. S. I., and in 1903 the title of Raja. The *Jagirdar* bears the hereditary title of Rao.

The area of the State is 73 square miles; its population about 15,000, and revenue Rs. 30,000. *Address:* Alipura.

BERI.—RAO LOKENDAR SINGH, *Jagirdar of—a Ruling Chief;* succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor in 1904. The Rao is a Bundela Ponwar, claiming descent from the great Agnikula clan of Parawaras. The ancestor of the Beri *jagirdars* was Diwan Nabha Rai of Karaiha, in the Gwalior State, where his son, Diwan Achharaj Singh, migrated to Sandi (Jalaun District) at the end of the eighteenth century. The latter married a daughter of Raja Jagat Raj of Jaitpur, and received a *jagir* worth 12 lakhs, including the villages of Umri, Dadri, and Chili. When Ali Bahadur established his suzerainty over Bundelkhand in the beginning of the nineteenth century Jugal Prasad, a grandson of Achharaj, who was in possession of the estate, received a *sanad* from Ali Bahadur, confirming him in posses-

sion of Umri, Dadri, and Chili. On the establishment of British supremacy Jugal Parshad was, in 1809, confirmed in possession of the village of Umri only. In 1811, however, his claim to the other two villages was admitted; but in exchange for these villages other land of equal value was made over to him, including the village of Beri. The present Rao is a minor, and is being educated at the Daly College, Indore. The estate is under the superintendence of the Government. He has the hereditary title of Rao. The area of the State is 32 square miles; its population about 5,000, and revenue Rs. 21,000. *Address:* Beri, Bundelkhand.

JIGNI.—RAO BHANA PARTAP SINGH, *Rao of—a Ruling Chief;* succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1892. The holders of the *jagir* are Bundela Rajputs, the founder being Rao Padam Singh, a son of the famous Chhatarsal, who acquired in 1730 the *parganas* of Rasin and Badans (now in the Hamirpur District). The *jagir,* originally a large one, was much reduced during the Maratha invasion, Lachhman Singh managing to obtain only a grant of two *parganas* of Rath and Panwari from the invaders. When the British supremacy was established Pirthwi Singh, Lachhman's son, was in possession of fourteen villages, but subsequently they were attached. In 1810 the six villages which constitute the present holding were restored to him under a *sanad.* The area of the State is 22 square miles, its population about 4,000, and revenue Rs. 13,000. *Address:* Jigni, Bundelkhand.

GAURIPAR.—PIRTHWIPAL SINGH, *Rao Bahadur, Jagirdar of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1886; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1904. Belongs to a Brahman family that held the title of "Sawai Rajdhar" from time immemorial. In the beginning of the nineteenth century Rajdhar Raja Ram, the head of the family, was a Sardar of the Banda-Ajaigarh State and governor of its fort of Bhuragarh at Banda. He became a leader of note, and in 1807 was granted the Gaurihar *jagir* by the British Government. His son, Rajdhar Rudra Pratap, rescued

some Europeans during the Mutiny at a great personal loss, and for these services he was rewarded with the title of Rao Bahadur and a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000 in the Cawnpore Durbar of 1859. The area of the State is 73 square miles; its population is about 8,000, and revenue Rs. 27,000. *Address:* Gaurihar, Bundelkhand.

GIRRAULI.—DIWAN BAHADUR CHANDRA BHAN SINGH; *Jagirdar of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1884; succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor on March 16th, 1885. Belongs to the Bundela Rajput family, of the Orchha stock. Man Singh, the younger grandson of Rudra Partab (founder of Orchha) was the founder of the Satgharia branch of this family from which descend the Garrauli Chiefs. Diwan Gopal Singh obtained a *sanad* from the British Government in 1812. He was succeeded by his son, Diwan Parichhat, on whom the additional title of Bahadur was conferred on October 17th, 1844. The area of the State is 37 square miles; its population about 6,000, and revenue Rs. 25,000. *Address:* Garrauli, Bundelkhand.

BIJNA.—DIWAN MUKUND SINGH, *Jagirdar of—a Ruling Chief;* born in January, 1838; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1850. The *Jagirdar* is a Bundela Rajput of the Orchha House. Diwan Sanwant Singh, second son of Diwan Rai Singh, of Baragaon, obtained Bijna about 1690. After the death of Sanwant Singh the holding was sub-divided among his three sons, one share being subsequently re-absorbed into the parent estate. On the establishment of British supremacy a *sanad* was granted to Diwan Sujan Singh in 1823, confirming him in possession of his territory. It is interesting to note that this small state has given four Maharajas to Orchha, Bharti Chand, Vikramajit, Tej Singh, and Sujan Singh having been adopted from this branch of the family. The area of the State is 27 square miles; its poulation about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 10,000. *Address:* Bijna, Bundelkhand.

LUGHASI.—DIWAN CHHATARPATI SINGH, *Diwan of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor in 1902.

The Chief belongs to the great Bundela Rajput family of the Orchha House, from which are descended the ruling families of Panna, Datia, Ajaigarh, and most of the other States of Bundelkhand, all tracing their lineage from the same eponymous hero, Bir Singh, who first adopted the clan name of Bundela. His descendant, Maharaja Chhatarsal, possessed large territories in Bundelkhand, and is famous for having called in the aid of the Marathas against the Moghul Power and having adopted the Peshwa as one of his sons, who thereby acquired a third of his dominions and a footing in Bundelkhand. Chhatarsal's eldest son, Hardi Shah, succeeded him at Panna; he had two sons, the elder of whom became Raja of Panna, while the younger, Salim Singh, became Diwan of Lughasi. His son, Diwan Dhiraj Singh, received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1808. Four generations have intervened between Dhiraj Singh and the present Chief. In 1857 Diwan Sardar Singh of Lughasi was loyal to the Government during the time of the Mutiny, though half the villages of the State were laid waste by the rebels in consequence of his fidelity. As a reward for these services he received the hereditary title of Rao Bahadur at the Cawnpore Durbar (1859), together with a *khilat*, a valuable *jagir*, and a *sanad* authorising the privilege of adoption. The present Chief is being educated at the Daly College, Indore, the State being under the superintendence of the Government. The area of the State is 47 square miles; its population about 7,000, and revenue Rs. 20,000.

Address: Lughasi.

BANKA PAHARI.—BANKA MEHRBAN SINGH, *Diwan of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1890. The first holder of this estate was Diwan Umed Singh, a Bundela Rajput, son of Diwan Rai Singh of Baragaon, near Jhansi. The estate originally consisted of five villages, but four were

lost during the Maratha invasion. The territory was confirmed to Diwan Banka Ishri Singh by a *sanad* granted in 1823. The area of the State is four square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 4,000. *Address*: Banka Pahari, C. I.

NAIGAWAN REBAI.—THAKURAIN LARAI DULAYA; *Jagirdarin of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1839; succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of her late husband Kumar Jagat Singh, on October 28th, 1867. Belongs to a Dawa-Ahir family. Lachman Singh, father of the late Thakur, was originally a Sardar of Jaitpur, but, having possessed himself of the territory of Naigawan Rebai, he received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1807, confirming him in the possession. He died in 1808, and was succeeded by his son, the late Kumar Jagat Singh. The area of the State is seven square miles; its population about 3,000, and revenue Rs. 11,000. *Address:* Naigawan Rebai, C. I.

RAGHUGARH.—RAJA BAHADUR SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1891; succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor in 1902.

The Chief is the recognised head of the Khichi Chauhans, once a powerful branch of the great clan to which the famous Prithwi Raj, the last Hindu Ruler of Delhi, belonged. The Khichi section of the clan is descended from Aje Rao, second son of Manik Rai, of Sambhar. The Khichis appear to have settled first in the Sind-Sagar Doab in the Punjab, migrating south after the defeat of Prithwi Raj by Muizz-ud-Din in 1192. They then settled at Gagraun, now in the Jhallawar State. In 1203 Deo Singh of Gagraun received a grant of land from the Delhi Emperor, which was extended by further grants to his successors, so that by the seventeenth century the Khichi domains comprised most of the country between Guna, Sarangpur, Shujhalpur, and Bhilsa, the tract receiving the name of Khichiwara or "The Land of the Khichis." In 1697 Gagraun was taken from them by Bhim Singh of Kotah, and Bajrangarh became their stronghold, the palace and fort of Raghugarh being built seven years later. The fortunes of the Raghugarh Chiefs began to wane about 1780, when they were harassed by Mahadaji Sindhia, who imprisoned Raja Balwant Singh and his son Jai Singh. The feud thus commenced lasted till 1818, being carried on principally by a Khichi Thakur, Sher Singh, who systematically devastated the Khichi territory, so as to render it valueless to Sindhia. In 1816 Sindhia's General, Jean Baptiste Filose, granted the District of Maksudangarh, till then a part of this State, to Beri Sal, a member of the same family, whose descendants still hold it. On the death of Jai Singh, in 1818, disputes arose as to the Raghugarh succession, which were settled by the intervention of the British authorities, who brought about an agreement between Sindhia and the Raghugarh Chief, by which he received the fort and town of Raghugarh and land in the vicinity, supposed

then to be worth 1·4 lakhs yearly, with the proviso that any revenue derived from these lands, exceeding Rs. 55,000, should be paid over to the Gwalior Durbar, which on its side was to make good any deficiency. The State was never able to make up the stipulated sum, and in 1828 the Gwalior Durbar ceased its payments on the ground that the State could, if under proper management, produce the required minimum. Disputes in the family complicated matters still further, and in 1843, with the consent and mediation of the British Government, it was arranged that the original agreement should be replaced by separate agreements with the principal members of the family. In accordance with this Bijai Singh received fifty-two villages forming the Garha estate, and Chhatarsal Singh thirty-two villages forming the *thakurait* of Dharnaoda, while Ajit Singh continued at Raghugarh, holding it under the agreement of 1818. Ajit Singh was succeeded by Jai Mandal Singh in 1857. Bikramjit Singh, who succeeded in 1900, was deposed in 1902. The present Chief, Bahadur Singh, was adopted by Bikramjit Singh, from a collateral branch. He bears the hereditary title of Raja. The area of the State is 112 square miles; its population about 20,000, and revenue Rs. 52,000. *Address*: Raghugarh.

KHANIADHANA.—RAJA CHITRA SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*, born, 1863; succeeded to the *gaddi* on December 13th, 1869. Kaniadhana was originally a part of Orchha; but in 1724 it was granted by Maharaja Udit Singh of Orchha to his son, Amar Singh, together with the villages of Mohangarh and Ahar. On the dismemberment of the Orchha State by the Marathas a *sanad* was granted to Amar Singh by the Peshwa in 1751, confirming him in his grant. The question of suzerainty was, from this time onward, always a subject of contention between the Chiefs of Orchha and of the Maratha State of Jhansi. On the lapse of the latter State in 1854 the Khaniadhana Chief, Pirthipal Bahadur Ju Deo, claimed absolute independence. It was, however, ruled that he was dependent

on the British Government as successor to all the rights previously exercised by the Peshwa; and a *sanad* was accordingly granted in 1862, confirming him in his possession, a *sanad* of adoption being granted at the same time. The Chiefs of Khaniadhana are Bundela Rajputs of the Orchha House, and bear the title of *Jagirdar*. The present Chief, Chitra Singh, obtained the title of Raja as a personal distinction in 1877. The area of the State is about 68 square miles, its population about 16,000, and revenue Rs. 22,000. *Address:* Khaniadhana, C. I.

PARON.—RAJA MAHENDRA SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1892; succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor in 1899. The Raja belongs to the illustrious family of the Chiefs of the great Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs, from which springs also the family of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur; they claim descent from the second son of the Solar hero, Rama, and from the ancient Hindu emperors of Ajodhia of the Surya Vansa or Solar Dynasty. According to the Rajput chronicles the seventy-second in descent from Rama was the Raja Nala, the hero of the famous Sanskrit poem of *Nala and Damayanti*, who migrated westward (possibly in the third century) and founded the city of Narwar and the kingdom (renowned in classical story) of Nishidha. One of the sons of Sora Singh, Thakur of Narwar, thirty-third in descent from Raja Nala, was Daole Rai, who became the founder of the great State of Dhundar in Rajputana, better known as Jaipur. The Kachhwaha Thakurs of Narwar, however, with an experience, probably unique in Indian history, seemed to have continued in possession of that place from the semi-legendary times of the Raja Nala, through all the vicissitudes of the Hindu, Pathan, and Moghal periods of domination, down to the time of the Marathas. At the commencement of the nineteenth century Thakur Madho Singh, of the line of Nala, was still in possession of Narwar, his family having held it during the lapse of at least fifteen centuries. But at last Madho Singh was driven out by Daulat Rao Sindhia and

revenged himself by continually raiding and plundering in the territory of Gwalior. In 1818 Madho Singh was taken under British protection, and granted the State of Paron as a feudatory of Gwalior on condition of his protecting the Gwalior territory from robbers. In 1857 Madho Singh's successor, Raja Man Singh, at first joined the rebels, but in 1859 he surrendered. Subsequently he rendered valuable service to the Government in connection with the capture of Tantia Topi, and was granted an increase of territory with a pension. In 1883 Raja Man Singh died and was succeeded by Raja Gajandra Singh, the predecessor of the present Chief. Raja Mahendra Singh, being a minor, the State is administered by a *Kamdar* under the direct supervision of the Resident at Gwalior. The area of the State is 60 square miles; its population about 6,000, and revenue Rs. 6,000. *Address:* Paron, C. I.

UMRI.—RAJA PIRTHI SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; born, 1871; succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor on February 20th, 1882. The Chiefs of Umri and Bhadaura are Sesodia Rajputs of the Sagaravat branch, being descended from a younger son of Raja Udai Singh (1537-72) the founder of Udaipur, called Sagarji, who, with Akbar's assistance, managed for a time to seize the rule of Mewar from his brother. Pratap Singh, fifth in descent from Sagarji, contrived in 1636, with the support of the Nawab of Nahargarh, a Rathor Rajput who had turned Mohammadan, to seize Umri, then in the possession of Thakur Pahlad Singh, a Tagara Rajput. Pratap's son Himmat, who was in the service of the Kotah State, had three sons, of whom Jagat Singh received Bhadaura and other villages. Jai Singh received villages now included in Bhadaura and Umri, and Khiaoda Man received certain villages some of which form the Khiaoda estate. In the Maratha period these estates lost much territory. The area of the State is about 60 square miles; its population about 3,000 and revenue Rs. 6,000. *Address:* Umri, C. I.

GARHA.—DHIRAT SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1901. Belongs to a Chauhan Rajput family. The State was originally included in the Raghugarh State; but family feuds necessitated the grant of a separate *jagir* to the various members of the Khichi family, and in 1843 Bijai Singh obtained a *sanad* for fifty-two villages. The area of the State is 44 square miles; its population about 10,000, and revenue Rs 22,000. *Address:* Garha.

BHADAURA.—RAJA RANJIT SINGH; *Raja of—a Ruling Chief*; succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minior in 1901. The Raja is a Sesodia Rajput of the Udaipur House. The Bhadaura family has long held its present possessions, but the Chieftainship was created only in 1820 by a grant of five villages for Daulat Rao Sindhia. The Raja, being a minor, the State is managed by a *Kamdar* under the direct supervision of the Resident. The area of the State is 50 square miles; its population about 3,000, and revenue Rs. 5,000. *Address:* Bhadaura.

DHARNAODA.—The Chief belongs to a Khichi Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 41 square miles; its population about 5,000, and revenue Rs. 9,000.

SIRSI.—The Chief belongs to a Dhandere Rajput family and is styled Diwan. The area of the State is 12 square miles; its population about 6,000, and revenue Rs. 6,000.

KHIAODA.—The Chief belongs to a Sesodia Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 10 square miles; its population about 900, and revenue Rs. 2,000.

KATHAUN.—The Chief belongs to a Jadon Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 5 square miles; its population about 4,000, and revenue Rs. 7,000.

AGRA-BARKHERA.—The Chief belongs to a Ponwar Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 31 square miles; its population about 6,000, and revenue Rs. 1,900.

PIPLODA.—THAKUR KESRI SINGH, *Thakur of—a Ruling Chief*: born, 1872; succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, on November 8th, 1888. The ancestors of the present Chief were Doria Rajputs, who migrated from Kathiawar, one Kaluji seizing the fort of Sabalgarh, seven miles from the present town of Piploda, in 1285. In 1547 Shardul Singh, sixth in descent from Kaluji, greatly extended his possessions and founded the town of Piploda. The estate was reduced to its present dimensions by the inroads of the Marathas, the Thakurs becoming subject to Amir Khan, when independence was guaranteed to Jaora, in 1818, by the Twelfth Article of the Treaty of Mandasor, and the question of the status of Piploda arose. Through the mediation of Sir John Malcolm the Nawab of Jaora agreed in 1821 to allow the Thakur to hold his lands on paying Rs. 28,000 a year as tribute and surrendering half the *sayar* dues of the holding. In 1844 a fresh agreement was made without the cognizance of the Government of India, in which the Thakur's position was once more carefully defined. During the Mutiny Thakur Shiv Singh furnished cavalry and men to the British authorities at Mandaso. The present Chief, Thakur Kesri Singh, succeeded in 1887, having been educated at the Daly College at Indore. The area of the State is 33 square miles; its population about 12,000, and revenue Rs. 95,000. *Address:* Piploda, C. I.

AJRAODA.—The Chief belongs to a Ponwar Maratha family and is styled Thakur. The revenue of the State is Rs. 336.

BAGLI.—THAKUR RANJITSINGHJI BAHADUR, *Thakur of—a Ruling Chief*; educated at the Daly College, Indore; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1897 on the death of his father, Thakur Raghunath Singh. The Chief takes a great interest in public movements. The State was founded by Raja Gokul Das about one hundred and fifty years ago. The area of the State is 108 square miles; its population about 15,000; and revenue Rs. 10,000. *Recreation*: Horse-riding. *Address*: Bagli, C. I.

BARDIA (Barra).—The Chief belongs to a Chauhan Rajput family and is styled Rao. The area of the State is about 7 square miles; its population about 600, and its revenue Rs. 15,000.

BARKHERA DEO DUNGRI.—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 4 square miles; its population about 300, and revenue Rs. 2,800.

BARKHERA PANTH.—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is about 5 square miles; its population about 400, and revenue Rs. 4,800.

BHATKHERI.—The Chief belongs to a Chandrawat Rajput family and is styled Rawat. The area of the State is 35 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 15,000.

BHOJAKHERI. -The Chief belongs to a Sondia Rajput family and is styled Rao. The area of the State is about 6 square miles; its population about 300, and revenue Rs. 2,000.

BICHRAUD I.—The Chief belongs to a Chauhan Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The revenue of the State is Rs. 1,200.

BICHRAUD II.—The Chief belongs to a Chauhan Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The revenue of the State is Rs. 1,500.

BILAUD.—The Chief belongs to a Muhammad Saiyid family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 16 square miles; its population about 300, and revenue Rs. 6,500.

BARKHERA.—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 8 square miles; its population about 900, and revenue Rs. 13,900.

DABRI.—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The revenue of the State is Rs. 180.

DATANA.—The Chief belongs to a Jadon Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The revenue of the State is Rs. 186.

DHULATIA.—The Chief belongs to a Khichi Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The revenue of the State is Rs. 1,221.

JAWASIA.—The Chief belongs to a Goyal Sesodia Rajput family and is styled Rao. The area of the State is 4 square miles; its population about 500, and revenue Rs. 10,000.

KALUKHERA.—The Chief belongs to a Khichi Rajput family and is styled Rao. The area of the State is 6 square miles; its population about 1,000, and revenue Rs. 7,000.

KARAUDIA.—The Chief belongs to a Jadon Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 10 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 8,000.

KHERI RAJAPUR.—The Chief belongs to a Chauhan Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is about 6 square miles; its population about 700, and revenue Rs. 4,180.

KHERWASA.—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area is 5 square miles; its population about 800, and revenue Rs. 11,000.

KHOJANKHERA.—The Chief belongs to a Solanki Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 5 square miles; its population about 600, and revenue Rs. 6,000.

LALGARH.—The Chief belongs to a Chauhan Rajput family and is styled Diwan. The area of the State is 14 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 18,000.

NARWAR.—The Chief belongs to a Jhala Rajput family and is styled Rao. The area of the State is 16 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 19,000.

NAUGAON.—The Chief belongs to a Jadon Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The revenue of the State is Rs. 114.

PANTH PILODA.—The Chief belongs to a Karade Dakhshani Brahman and is styled Pundit. The area of the State is 19 square miles; its population about 4,000, and revenue Rs. 15,000.

PATHARI.—The Chief belongs to a Chauhan Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 15 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 16,000.

PIPLIA.—The Chief belongs to a Khichi Rajput family and is styled Rawat. The area of the State is 8 square miles; its population about 600, and revenue Rs. 42,000.

SADAKHERI (SHEOGARH).—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 2 square miles; its population about 500, and revenue Rs. 42,000.

SANAUDA.—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Chief family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 9 square miles; its population about 200, and revenue Rs. 2,200.

SARWAN.—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 71 square miles; its population about 5,000, and revenue Rs. 42,000.

SHUJAOLA.—The Chief belongs to a Solanki Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 7 square miles; its population about 400, and revenue Rs. 10,000.

SIDRI.—The Chief belongs to a Nima Mahajan Bania family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 1 square mile; its population about 200, and revenue Rs. 3,000.

SIRSI.—The Chief belongs to a Rathor Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 15 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 25,000.

TAL.—The Chief belongs to a Doria Rajput family and is styled Rawat. The area of the State is 10 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 10,000.

UNI.—The Chief belongs to a Dori Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 4 square miles; its population about 500, and revenue Rs. 1,800.

UPARWARA.—The Chief belongs to a Solanki Rajput family and is styled Thakur. The area of the State is 10 square miles; its population about 2,000, and revenue Rs. 20,000.

BARODA (SHEOPUR).—RAJA BIJAI SINGH, *Raja of*—Born, 1862; succeeded to the *gaddi* on 27th September, 1865. The Chief belongs to a Kshattriya Gaur family, who came from Bengal in the twelfth century. An ancestor, Bachh Raj, established himself in Ajmer, whence his descendants were driven two hundred years later. For services rendered to the Moghul Emperors the family acquired territory between the Parbati and Kunti Rivers, and Sheopur, twelve miles north of Baroda-Gwalior became their headquarters. During the Maratha inroads in the eighteenth century the Raja was forced to acknowledge the suzerainty of Sindhia. Daulat Rao Sindhia assigned the Raja's territories to his General (Jean Baptiste Filose), who compelled the Raja to relinquish them. Raja Radhika Das was, however, permitted to retain a portion of his former inheritance, including twenty-three villages, and to take up his residence at Baroda. The area of the *jagir*, which is subordinate to Gwalior, is 150 square miles, with a population of about 9,000. The Raja maintains a military force of 50 cavalry and 400 infantry. *Address:* Baroda, Gwalior, C. I.

KISHEN PERSHAD, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR, MAHARAJA BAHADUR, RAJA-I-RAJAYAN, RAJA, G.C.I.E., *Prime Minister, Hyderabad State;* born in 1864; educated privately and at the Madrassa-i-Alia (School for Nobles), Hyderabad.

Maharaja Kishen Pershad is the chief representative of one of the most distinguished Hindu families in the Deccan. The original home of his remote ancestors was Northern India, and the most illustrious of those ancestors was the celebrated Raja Todar Mal, who was the Minister of Finance to the Emperor Akbar. Rai Mal Chand, the fifth in descent from Raja Todar Mal, went to the Deccan with Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk, the Moghul viceroy, who subsequently established his own independence and became the founder of the dynasty of sovereigns known as the Nizams of Hyderabad. Under Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk Rai Mal Chand held the office of *karrora*, or head of the customs and excise. He was succeeded in that office by his son, Rai Luchchi Ram, who had two sons—Rai Nanak Ram and Rai Narain Das. On Luchchi Ram's death his eldest son, Rai Nanak Ram, succeeded to his father's appointment. Rai Narain Das died about the year 1776, leaving two sons—Chandu Lal and Govind Bakhsh—the first of whom raised the family to that pitch of eminence in the Deccan which it had occupied in Northern India during the time of Raja Todar Mal.

Maharaja Chandu Lal, a most efficient minister, ruled the Nizam's Dominions for thirty-five years, holding the designation of *Peshkar*, which he never wished to change. He was well known for his liberality, and was free from ostentation of any kind. He died on April 15th, 1845. His grandson, Maharaja Narain Pershad Narainder Bahadur, was appointed senior minister on the death of Sir Salar Jang I in 1883.

He died at the age of sixty in 1888, leaving no male issue, consequently his daughter's son, Maharaja Kishen Pershad, son of Raja Har Kishen Bahadur, became his heir.

As a boy Maharaja Kishen Pershad showed a great liking for poetry, so much so that he was constantly practising composition in verse by way of recreation. These boyish effusions gave unmistakeable signs of future excellence, and it is well known in Hyderabad that the Maharaja has already fulfilled the promise of his boyhood. He was honoured with the title of "Shagird-i-Khas-Asaf-Jah," *i.e.*, special pupil of His Highness', which, according to Oriental ideas, is considered to have a very special honour attached to it, and is seldom bestowed by a sovereign on a subject.

In 1892 Maharaja Kishen Pershad was appointed to the hereditary post of *Peshkar*, and was made Military Minister. He also obtained the title of "Rajayan-i-Raja Maharaja Bahadur," which had been enjoyed by his ancestors. He was appointed officiating Prime Minister in 1901 and was confirmed in the post in 1902.

Maharaja Kishen Pershad has inherited all the *jagirs* from his maternal grandfather, and they yield him an annual income of several lakhs of rupees. He has full civil and criminal powers over his own subjects—a privilege enjoyed only by the highest nobles of the State. The insignia of K.C.I.E. was conferred on him by the British Government in 1903 and that of G.C.I.E. in 1910. *Address:* Hyderabad.

COLONEL NAWAB MOHAMMAD ALI BEG, SIR AFSAR-UL-MULK BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.-D.-C., *Commander-in-Chief of the Regular Forces of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad;* born at Mominbad on July 22nd, 1852. He is the son of the late Mirza Vilayat Ali Beg, who served in the 3rd Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent with great distinction. In 1867, a year after his father's death, he joined the same regiment. In 1881 he accompanied his regiment to Afghan-



MAHARAJA SIR KISHEN PERSHAD

istan, and, there being a dearth of British officers at the time, he was placed in command of the third squadron At the close of the war he was awarded the Afghan Medal In 1884 he was appointed Commander of the Golconda Brigade and was given the title of Nawab Afsar Jang by His Highness the Nizam While commander he was assigned the supervision of the Sarh Khas battalions In 1885 he was selected by His Highness the Nizam to attend the *durbar* held at Rawalpindi as one of the representatives of the Hyderabad Government In 1886 he officiated as Secretary to the Council of State and in the same year attended the camp-of-exercise at Delhi at the invitation of Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts He also attended camps-of-exercise at Murudgi in 1889 and at Attock in 1890 and on both the occasions he was placed on the staff of Lord Roberts In 1888 he was appointed to officiate as Chief Secretary to His Highness the Nizam and was given the honorary rank of Major in the British army by the late Queen Victoria at the recommendation of the Resident and Lord Roberts He was also selected to accompany the Durand Mission to Kabul, which, having fallen through he was attached to the Black Mountain Expedition on the staff of General Sir John McQueen, in which he greatly distinguished himself In 1893 he was appointed Commander of the two regiments of Imperial Service Troops which he had raised in Hyderabad, and on the death of Colonel Neville in 1897, he was made Commander of the Regular Troops In 1897 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and was raised by His Highness the Nizam to the rank of 'Daula" In 1900 he took part in the China Expedition and the Ponting Fow Expedition In 1902 on the occasion of the Coronation of the late King Edward VII, he went to England, and, having received the China Medal from His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Coronation Medal from H R H the Prince of Wales (the present King-Emperor), returned to India as Colonel Nawab Afsar-ud-Daula, for which rank he had been recommended

after the Expedition. In 1903 he was honoured with the title of Afsar-ul-Mulk by His Highness the Nizam. In 1905 His Royal Highness, on leaving Hyderabad, made him a Member of the Victorian Order. In 1908 he was exalted to the rank of the Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. *Address:* Hyderabad.

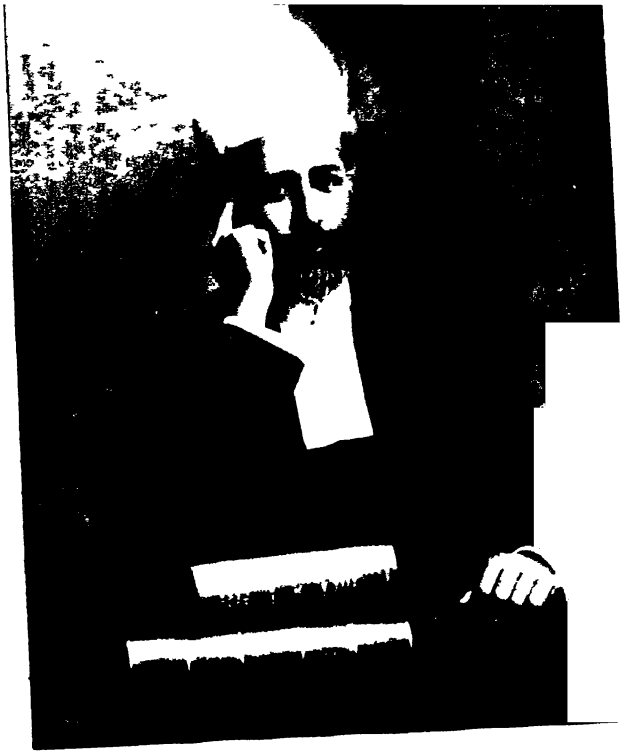
FARIDOONJI JAMSETJI, NAWAB FARAIDOON JANG BAHADUR, C.I.E.; *Political Secretary to the Nizam's Government and Private Secretary to H.E. the Prime Minister of Hyderabad; Life-Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland;* born, September 18th, 1849. He is the eldest son of the late Dr. Jamshedji, who was also in the Nizam's service. He entered the service of the Hyderabad Government; has since served under six administrations, and has nearly forty years' continuous service to his credit.

When the Bombay Survey system was first introduced into His Highness' Dominions Mr. Faridoonji Jamsetji was selected to conduct the work, and he carried it through the districts of Aurangabad, Bir and Parbhani, which embraced 15,000 square miles of territory. The energy and ability with which he prosecuted this work earned him great credit from Sir Salar Jang. In 1883 he was appointed First Taluqdar at Aurangabad, and in the following year, on the retirement of General Glasfurd, he succeeded that officer as Survey Settlement Commissioner. Sir Salar Jang II, on attaining office in 1884 as Prime Minister, appointed Mr. Faridoonji Jamshedji his Private Secretary, and he continued to hold this position under successive Prime Ministers.

During the *régime* of Sir Asman Jah Bahadur Mr. Faridoonji Jamsetji was selected, with Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, to represent His Highness' Government at the Parliamentary enquiry in connection with the Deccan Mining Scandal. The Government of India conferred on him the title of C.I.E. in recognition of his good service to the Hyderabad State in 1903, and subsequently awarded him a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.



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His Highness the Nizam recognised the services of Mr. Faridoonji and gave him the additional appointment of Political Secretary. He is a keen sportsman, a good rider and shot. *Address:* Hyderabad.

HAMEED ULLAH KHAN, M., AL-HAJ AFZAL-UL-ULMA NAWAB SARBULAND JANG BAHADUR; born, 1864; became the "first" student of the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, on its opening day. In 1875 he, while yet a student, had the honour of being presented to the late Sir William Muir, and in 1877 to the Earl of Lytton. He left for England in 1880, and was coached by the famous house of Wren and Gumey, and afterwards joined Christ's College, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn, London, completing his University training at twenty-one, and getting called to the Bar at twenty-two In 1884 was selected by the late Earl of Northbrook, who went to Egypt as Lord High Commissioner, as his *Attaché*. He was deputed by the India Office as one of the two delegates to the Congress of Orientalists held at Vienna (1886), of which he submitted a good report to the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Hameed Ullah Khan came back to India about the end of 1886, and, while practising at Allahabad, was the prime mover in establishing a hostel for the Mohammedan students of the Muir Central College. He practised at the Allahabad Bar for nearly ten years, and also owned and edited a bilingual magazine, the *Allahabad Review* In 1894 he was created Afzal-ul Ulma and Nawab Sarbuland Jang by His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and appointed a High Court Judge at the early age of thirty-one, and then, after acting as secretary of several State departments, he finally became the Chief Justice of Hyderabad Deccan at forty-two. He still continues his work to the entire satisfaction of the Government and the public; he has visited Mecca and Medina and obtained the title of Haji. He was granted an audience in March, 1910, by their present Imperial Majesties in London. He is a Cambridge M. A. and an English Barrister-at-Law, and was elected a

Member of the M. A.-O. College Fund Committee in 1887 and re-elected a Trustee in 1911. *Address*: Hyderabad, Deccan.

ZULKADAR JANG BAHADUR, M. A., *Barrister-at-law*; *Puisne Judge of the Nizam's High Court, Hyderabad*; born, May 20th, 1875. Received his education at Madrassa-i-Aiza, St. George's Grammar School, Hyderabad, and the Scottish High School, Byculla, Bombay; was sent to England to complete his education in 1894 by the Nizam's Government. He joined the Middle Temple, London, and Christ's College, Cambridge, in October, 1894; took his degree in History in 1897, and was called to the Bar in 1899. Returning to India in 1900 he was appointed Third City Magistrate. He gradually rose to be the Chief City Magistrate, Hyderabad, and in 1907, at the early age of thirty-one, was made a Judge of the High Court. His father, Nawab Agha Mirza Beg, Sarwar Jang, was tutor to His Highness the late Nizam, and also acted as His Highness' Chief and *Peshi* Secretary, in which capacity he drafted the constitution of Hyderabad. *Address*. Hyderabad.

BALMUKAND, RAI C., B.A., *Puisne Judge in the Nizam's High Court, Hyderabad*; born, October 7th, 1862; is a Brahma-Kshattriya by caste; educated at Hyderabad College, from which he graduated in 1885, and passed the 1st Grade Pleadership Examination in 1887. He was first appointed *Vazir* to the High Court, and by gradual promotions was exalted to the Bench of the Nizam's High Court in 1908. He founded a Middle School called Mufid-ul-Am School in conjunction with Raja Bansi Lal and Rai Jagat Narayan; has been nominated as a Member of the Coronation Celebration Committee for Hyderabad by the Government to represent the Hindus. *Address*: Hyderabad.



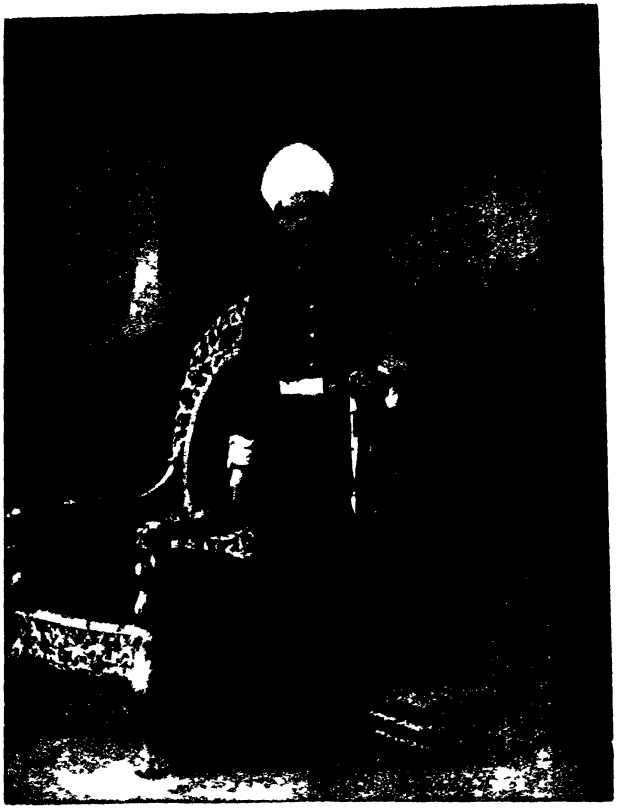
RAJA RAGHUNATH RAO DINKAR (165)



RAI MURLI DHAR (145)



NAWAB FARIDOON JANG C I E. (142



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AHMAD ABDUL AZIZ KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, SHAMS-SUL-ULMA, NAWAB AZIZ JANG; *Retired First Taluqdar, Hyderabad.* He was Member of the Hyderabad Municipal Board for several years, and was elected its President for a term of one year. He was nominated member of the Hyderabad Legislative Council for a term of two years, and acted for some time as editor of the *Aziz-ul-Akhbar.* He is now an Associate Member of the Bengal Asiatic Society. He received the title of Khan Bahadur from the Nizam's Government, and that of Khan Bahadur and Shams-ul-Ulma from the British Government. *Publications:* "Commentaries on the Revenue Act," "Mahbub-ul-Sier," "History of Hyderabad," "Fulahtun Nakl," "Date Palm in India," and "Asaful Lugat" (Persian Dictionary). *Address:* Hyderabad.

RAI MURLI DHAR, *Paishi and Sarfikhas Secretary, Hyderabad.* He is the son of the late Rai Munnu Lal, who was Executive Engineer on the Ganges Canal, but whose services were transferred to His Highness's government in 1872. The latter's loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857 met with such approval from the Indian Government that he was granted some villages in Bulandshahr, United Provinces. Rai Murli Dhar joined the Hyderabad government service in 1875 as an *Attaché*, having passed the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, and was appointed a third Taluqdar during the following year, in 1878 rising to the position of second Taluqdar. In 1882 he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Revenue Board, and in 1883 was made a first Taluqdar. He was then deputed to act upon a Special Imam Commission, but in 1886 he was transferred to Aurangabad as first Taluqdar. His next appointment was to the Subedarship of Aurangabad. He was for some time member of the Revenue Board and, on its abolition, was posted to the Warangal Division as Subedar, where he also exercised the powers of Sessions Judge. In 1909 he was specially deputed to enquire into an old case of Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jang

Bahadur, regarding certain claims against the Government with the Hon'ble Justice Griffin, of the Allahabad High Court. The Government thanked him for his good services. He held the post of Revenue Secretary for a month, and was then appointed to the present post. *Address:* Hyderabad.

SYED MOHAMMAD MOHI-UD-DIN, Khan Saheb; born, 1858; in 1882 was appointed as an assistant to the Police Minister; in 1884 was made Sub-Judge and Joint Magistrate in the District of Bhid; in 1887 appointed a Special Assistant to the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Northern Division of the Hyderabad State, and in 1888 an assistant to the Judicial and Police Secretary; in 1889 was promoted to the office of Judicial Commissioner at Aurangabad, in 1892 he became an officiating Judge of the High Court, and in the following year was made permanent in that appointment; in 1895 he was chosen by the Government to go as a Judicial Commissioner on special duty to Aurangabad, where he is at present. He is the author of several books on various subjects. *Address:* Aurangabad, Deccan.

HAKIM-UD-DAULA NAWAB MUSBH-UD-DIN KHAN HUZUR NAWAZ JANG, M.A. (Cantab); *Barrister-at-Law;* born, 1868; educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; called to the Bar from the Middle Temple, London, in 1889; presented to Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria in 1889; appointed Judge of the Nizam's High Court, 1902; was Member of the Hyderabad Legislative Council for several years; presented to His Majesty Sultan Mahomed V in 1910; is Honorary Secretary of the Nizam's Club, Hyderabad. *Recreations:* Tennis and bridge. *Address:* Hyderabad, Deccan.



NAWAB MUSHIR UD DIN KHAN (146)



A. RAMANNA (159)



SH MAKBUL HUSAIN (165)



R B PITAMBAR DAS (170)

KRISHNA MURTI, SIR P. N., K. C. I. E.; *late Prime Minister of Mysore;* born, 1849; on finishing his University studies he was given an appointment in 1870 in the higher ranks of the State service. At that time Sir Krishna Murti's youth stood in the way of his elevation. In March, 1901, however, when Sir Sheshadri Iyer resigned the appointment on account of ill-health, Sir Krishna Murti was immediately chosen as his successor; by this time he had filled all the higher appointments of the State, and gathered much experience. In January, 1903, he accompanied the Maharaja to Delhi, and was present at the Imperial Assemblage. It was here that the title of K. C. I. E. was conferred on him. Sir Krishna Murti's period of office was marked with many measures of progressive administration. Among his many wise and statesman-like measures may be mentioned the institution of the Gold Fields water-supply, the introduction of the Local Boards system, the passing of the municipal regulation, the organisation of the Judicial Department and Educational Inspectorate, the encouragement afforded to co-operative enterprise, the Mysore City improvement scheme, the revival of the minor tanks improvement system, the encouragement of industrial schools and of technical education, and the introduction of a number of a valuable financial reforms. The liberal attitude of Sir Krishna Murti even in times of financial stringency towards industrial enterprise, paticularly with reference to the expansion of the Cauvery Power works, was particularly noticed at the time.

In social life Sir Krishna Murti commands much influence. At his retirement His Highness, while acknowledging the success of Sir Krishna Murti's administration, not only expressed the hope that the counsels of one of his most distinguished subjects would be available to him even in his retirement, but also expressed his full recognition of the services rendered by Sir Krishna Murti. *Address*: Mysore.

MADHAVA RAO, MR V P, C I I *late Diwan of the State of Mysore*, born 1850 Mr Madhava Rao comes from an ancient and well-known family of Maratha Brahmans long settled in Tanjore, who are supposed to have emigrated from the Satara District to Southern India in the wake of the Maratha conquest of Tanjore He received his education in the Provincial School and College at Kumbakonam and took the B A degree in 1869 He first joined the staff of a newspaper at Trichinopoly but soon severed his connection with the press and entered the service of the Mysore State as a deputy clerk He was subsequently appointed manager of the Palace, Headmaster of the Royal School Public Prosecutor in the Ashtagram Division Munsiff of Kortagere and Head *Serishtadar* of the Judicial Commissioner's Office From the Judicial line he transferred into the Revenue branch and steadily worked his way up until he became a Deputy Commissioner of the first class In 1892 he was appointed by the late Maharaja as Inspector General of Police and in 1898 as Plague Commissoner—while in this capacity he did excellent work and in recognition of which the Government of India conferred on him the distinction of a Companionship of the Indian Empire and the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Maharaja's Council, and in 1902 was sent to Bombay to study the system of Revenue administration in that Presidency On the installation of the present Maharaja he was made a Revenue Commissioner, besides being first Councillor In 1904 he was invited by the Maharaja of Travancore to take up the Diwanship of that State, he accepted that office and introduced many reforms In March, 1906, with the approval of the Government of India, Mr Madhava Rao was appointed Diwan of Mysore The most important measure with which he has been identified since he assumed the Diwanship of Mysore is the institution of a legislative council for the State He was also instrumental in getting an obnoxious tax which was weighing heavily on the *supari* industry remitted. Mr.



DIWAN T. ANANDA RAO



V. P. MADHAVA RAO, C. I. E.

Madhava Rao is a staunch advocate of female education, is a promoter of social reform, and he has the good of the people always at heart. *Address:* Mysore.

ANANDA ROW, MR. T., B. A., C. I. E., *Diwan and ex-officio President of Council, Mysore State;* born, May 15th, 1852; educated partly at Pachiappa's School and at the Presidency College, Madras, but chiefly at Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. Mr. Ananda Row is the son of the late Raja Sir T. Madhava Row, K. C. S. I., formerly Dewan of Travancore, who also filled the important positions of Diwan of Indore State and Diwan of Baroda State. Mr. Ananda Row, after graduating in 1871, was for about a year employed in the office of the Madras Board of Revenue, learning official work and qualifying himself for the post of Deputy Collector. He was then engaged at Indore as tutor to the Princes, sons of the late Maharaja Tukoji Row Holkar; but the climate not proving congenial he entered the Mysore State service in 1873 as an *Attach'* to the Mysore Commission. In 1874 he was appointed Assistant Commissioner, in which capacity he served at Bangalore, Kadur, Mysore, Hunsur and Hassan, and was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first-class in 1877; at Mysore he was in charge of the Palace establishments. In 1886 he was promoted to be Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, and in 1889 was made Chief Secretary to the Diwan of Mysore. His next step was to the position of Director of Agriculture and other statistics in Mysore in 1897, in which capacity he also served as Census Superintendent during the census of 1901. In 1904 he was appointed Revenue Commissioner, and in March, 1906, first Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council, and finally, in March, 1909, he was appointed Diwan of Myore and *ex-officio* President of Council. The title of C.I.E. was conferred on him in June, 1910. *Address:* Mysore.

KRISHNA RAO, MR P S, B A, B L, *Rai Bahadur, Judge, Chief Court, Bangalore,* was born in 1856 After a preliminary course of education in the local Zilla School he joined the Kumbakonum College, from which he graduated in 1875 He practised as a Pleader in the Mofussil courts for some years and then joined the Law College at Madras, with a view to get himself enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court He took his B L degree in 1883, and was enrolled as a Vakil in 1884 He practised for two years, and was then appointed Registrar of the Resident's Court in Bangalore In 1890 he served the Mysore Government first as Assistant Commissioner and then as Sub-Judge In 1891 he reverted to the British service as District Judge of the civil and military station of Bangalore which he held for fifteen years In recognition of his long and meritorious service the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him as a personal distinction. In 1906 the Government of India lent his services to the Mysore Government by whom he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Chief Court *Address* Bangalore

RAMANNA MR V, *Advocate,* born 1863, enrolled as an Advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore in 1886 By his honesty straightforwardness and self-reliance he has achieved for himself a successful career He was elected a delegate to the Indian National Congress of 1906 He is a Member of the Mysore Representative Assembly, and was elected by that body to the Mysore Legislative Council in 1909 He was recently nominated a member of the Economic Conference of the State, newly established by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore *Address* Mysore

IYENGAR, ASUR RANGASWAMI, B A, B L, Rao Bahadur, *Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,* born, April 30th, 1851, was granted the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction in January, 1911 *Address* Bangalore, Mysore

RAMASWAMY IYENGAR, DR S V, M D, L R C P and S. (Edin), L F P. and S (Glasgow), *Personal Assistant to the Senior Surgeon and Government Oculist,* born, October 15th, 1863, educated at the Central College, Bangalore, the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and the Medical College, Madras where he graduated in medicine in 1888 He gained his Edinburgh and Glasgow degrees in 1890 On October 26th, 1892, he joined the services and was appointed Assistant Surgeon at Bangalore In 1893 he was appointed science teacher in Her Highness the Maharani's Girls' School, where he remained a year, reverting to Bangalore as Assistant Surgeon and chief assistant to the Senior Surgeon in charge of the Government City Hospital in August 1894 From October, 1894, to January, 1895, he was in charge of the leper and lunatic asylums and maternity and medical stores as well In May, 1896, he was transferred to Chikmaglur as officiating Civil Surgeon In August, 1896, he returned to Bangalore and was placed in charge of the Central Jail, and in the following year did duty as Assistant Surgeon in the eye infirmary In the same year he was appointed oculist He travelled through India in 1901 collecting statistics on the eyesight of school-children For this service he was awarded the M D (Madras) degree He has written various clinical papers In the year 1906 he was appointed Personal Assistant to the Senior Surgeon and Government Oculist, Bangalore His opthalmic studies were carried on under Drs Argyle Robertson of Edinburgh, Jules, Frost and Morton of London, Fucho of Vienna, Herschberg of Berlin, and Pargenstacher of Wiesbaden *Address* Bangalore, Mysore

IYENGAR, MR A NARASINHA, *Rai Bahadur, Retired Durbar Bakhshi,* born, 1845; the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in February, 1887, in recognition of his good services in connection with the Mysore Girls' School. *Address*: Mysore.

JNAN SARAN CHAKRARVARTI, M.A., F. R. A. S., KAVYANANDA; *Comptroller and ex-officio Financial Secretary to the Government of Mysore; Secretary, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee; Government Director, Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Company, Limited; Managing Director, the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited*; born, June 12th, 1875. Son of the late Rai Biresvar Chakravarti Bahadur. Educated at the Ranchi Zilla and the Hughli Collegiate Schools and the Presidency College, Calcutta. Received Government scholarships throughout his College course, and obtained numerous medals, prizes, certificates, etc., amongst which were the Gwalior Gold Medal, the McCann Silver Medal, the University M. A. Silver Medal, the Tagore Gold Medal, and the Mouat Gold Medal. Within twelve months of his obtaining the M. A. degree he carried off the Prem Chand Roy Chand studentship of Rs. 7,000, the highest prize in the gift of the Calcutta or any other Indian University, and was soon after awarded the Elliott Gold Medal for Scientific Research by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Mr. Chakravarti acted as Professor in Canning College, Lucknow, 1896. Transferred to the Hughli College, where he relieved the learned Dr. W. Booth of his charge of the B. A. and M. A. classes in mathematics in 1897. Joined the Indian Financial Department in 1898, as a member of the enrolled list, in which capacity he held charge of important branches of the Accounts offices of Rangoon, Allahabad, and Calcutta. In 1908 he was sent as Comptroller and Financial Secretary to the Government of Mysore. The title of Kavyananda was conferred on him after a competitive test in Sanskrit verse composition held by the conductors of the Sanskrit Chandrika in 1897. *Publications*: Papers on "The General Cartesian Equation of the Second Degree," "The Wastage of Gold in the Manufacture of Jewellery in Bengal," and "The Theory of Thunderstorms." *Address*: Bangalore, Mysore

CHETTY, K. P. PUTTANNA; *Second Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore*; born, 1854; educated at the Central College, Bangalore; entered Government service in 1875 and served till 1884 in various branches of the Public Works and Railway Administration. In that year he was appointed Traffic Superintendent, Mysore State Railway. In 1886 his services were lent to the Southern Maratha Railway Company. He left railway service in 1886, and was appointed Assistant Commissioner on Police duty at Shimoga. In 1891 he was Superintendent of Police at Bangalore, and was in charge of the Railway Police in addition to his other duties. In 1896 he was appointed a Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer and a Magistrate of the first class; in 1898 Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Kolar; being shortly afterwards transferred, in the same capacity, to Bangalore, where he was an *ex-officio* President of the Municipal Commission. Mr. Chetty was the first Indian gentleman to hold independent responsible office on any Indian railway—as mentioned above, he served as Traffic Superintendent until the line was leased out. Mr. Chetty takes a keen interest in all public matters connected with Bangalore, but his strong point as an administrator has always been his sympathy with the humbler classes, with whom and the general public he is very popular. He is interested in promoting Kanarese literature. He was appointed to the Mysore Council in 1906. *Address:* Mysore.

PALPU, DR. P., L.M.S., PH.D., *Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination*: born, 1863; educated at Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, Medical College, Madras, and King's College, London. He also studied for some time in Paris, Berlin, and other centres of learning on the Continent of Europe. He entered public service in 1890 as Medical Superintendent of the Government Special Vaccine Depôt, Madras, and was soon promoted to be senior Superintendent. He was next year selected by

the Mysore Durbar and he joined the Mysore State service and started and worked the Vaccine Institute at Bangalore so efficiently that not only the Mysore State, but also several districts ofMadras and other parts of India and Burma derived their supply of Vaccine from that Depôt He also worked in St Martha's Hospital, Lunatic and Leper Asylums and in the medical stores In 1894 he was placed in sole sub-charge of these institutions He was subsequently selected for the post of Superintendent of Plague camps in Bangalore City When plague subsided he was deputed to England, where he obtained the D PH of Cambridge In 1900 he returned to duty at Bangalore and served as Health Officer of the city In 1902 he was appointed *ex-officio* Vice-President of the City Municipality In 1905 he was given the provincial appointment of Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Mysore He performed the important duties of his post until August 1907 when he was promoted to his present office Besides this he is also a member and secretary of the Central Sanitary Board Mr Palpu is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health and a Member of the British Medical Association London *Address* Bangalore

MALUR SRINIVASA RAO DR M A, M D, C M, B SC (Edin), *Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of Mysore and Lecturer in Biology and Physiology at the Central College, Bangalore*, born, 1864, educated at Wardlow College, Bellary, Christian College, Madras, and the University of Edinburgh, took his M A degree at Madras in 1886, obtained his B SC (Edin) degree in 1894, M B and C M (Edin) in 1895, and M D (Edin) in 1899 He joined the Mysore Government service in 1896 as assistant, having previously been Professor Surgeon of Physical Science at Doveton Protestant College, Madras, and Headmaster, Kurnool High School In 1897 he was

deputed to undergo a course of training in Bacteriology at Agra and Bombay, and in 1897 was appointed Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of Mysore, which appointment he now holds. In 1899, at the request of the Government of India, he was deputed to work with the Indian Plague Commission. He is a member of the British Medical Association. *Address* Bangalore

CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR, K. S., B A., B L.; *Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Department*; *officiating Judge of the Chief Court*, born, August 2nd, 1869; educated at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Presidency College, Madras, and the Law College, Madras. Obtained the B A degree in 1889 and B L in 1892, heading the list in the latter. Passed the Mysore Civil Service competitive examination and was appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioner the same year. Promoted to be Assistant Commissioner (second class) and appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, 1898; shortly after became first-class Assistant Commissioner with the same appointment, then Deputy Secretary to Government in the same Department, and afterwards acted as Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, and as District and Sessions Judge on two occasions in 1904 and 1905, and also as a Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. *Address:* Bangalore.

DALVAI DEVARAJ URS, *Inspector-General of Police, Mysore;* born, 1857, and adopted by Dalvai Hanjaraj Urs. Entered the State service as *Attaché* to the Mysore Commission in 1878, and appointed Assistant Commissioner, fourth class, 1884; served in various capacities in the Revenue and Police Departments till 1898, when he was appointed Deputy Commissioner; promoted to his present appointment ten years later, in 1908. *Address:* Bangalore.

DESARAJ URS, J. *Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops; brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore;* born, November 12th, 1862; educated at the Mysore Royal School and received military training with the 12th Lancers. Appointed *Attaché* to the Military Department in 1884, but resigned in the following year and joined the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry as Jemadar, in which post he was confirmed in 1887. He was promoted to the post of Subedar the same year, when his services were lent by the British Government to the Mysore State, by whom he was appointed assistant to the Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja. He resigned the British service in 1890. After four years he was placed in command of the Imperial Mysore Lancers, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the Mysore Army the same year. In 1895 he was made Aide-de-Camp to Her Highness the Maharani Vani Vilasa Sahnidhana, C. I., and in 1896 appointed to officiate as Military Secretary and Commandant of the Mysore Troops—he was confirmed in this post in 1897, and appointed to his present post immediately after. He is one of the keenest sportsmen in Southern India, and also a distinguished polo player, one of the best, if not *the* best, in India. He takes great interest in horse-racing, and has a fine stable of racing ponies and horses, and has carried off many cups and trophies all over India. *Address:* Bangalore.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR, K.-I.-H.; *Second Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore;* received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (second class) on 1st January, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bangalore.

KUMARSWAMI NAIK, B. J., B. A., *Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, and President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council;* born, 1863; educated at the Central College, from which he took the degree of B. A. in 1885. He entered the service of the Mysore Government in 1885 as a Revenue

probationer and in the following year received the appointment of *Amildar* He served in this capacity at Malvalli and other centres till 1889 In 1893 he was appointed to be Assistant Commissioner and in 1898 served for a time as Superintendent of Police subsequent to which his services were transferred to the Revenue Department In 1907 he was given the officiating appointment of Deputy Commissioner and was confirmed in that post in the following year *Address* Bangalore

SRINIVASHNGAR MANIRA PRAVINA C *Raja, Retired First Member of Council* born 1850 educated at the London Mission High School Bangalore entered the service of the Mysore Government while he was yet a boy prosecuting his studies for several years he filled to the satisfaction of his superiors certain ministerial appointments—first in the Postal Department then in the Chief Commissioner's Office and lastly in the Judicial Commissioner's Office Having in the meantime by private study qualified for the Bar, he resigned the service in 1871 and enrolled himself as a Pleader of the highest court in the country In 1873 he was offered a Munsiff's appointment which he accepted and his services were highly appreciated In 1879 he was transferred to Chitaldrug where in addition to his own duties as Munsiff he was for some time in charge of the District Treasury and Jail and the Subordinate Judge's Court He rendered valuable service for fully ten years at Mysore as Munsiff then as Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Judge, and lastly as District and Sessions Judge He was a member of the City Improvement Committee, president of an important endowed Sanskrit school, and secretary to the board of trustees of a large aided Anglo-Vernacular school, in all of which capacities he gave entire satisfaction In 1892 he was placed on special duty in connection with a Viceregal visit He was transferred from the Judicial to the General department appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Chitaldrug

District after doing some special work, first as Legislative Secretary to Government and then as an Additional Sessions Judge, in the Chitaldrug District in 1893 In 1895 he was promoted to be Revenue Secretary to Government For six years he held this post and attracted the favourable notice of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent, C I, and other high officials In 1901 he was raised to the Council of Regency as second member, and in 1904 became Senior Member of the Mysore Council His term of councillorship having expired, he retired in 1906 after a long and faithful service of about forty years *Address*: Mysore

MUDALIAR, T ANANDARAYA, *Jagirdar, of Sivasamudrum;* born, August 1st, 1884, the title of Janapakrakarta was made hereditary on October 9th 1834 *Address* Mysore

VISVESVARAYA, M, B A, I C I, M I C I *Chief Engineer of Mysore and Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railways;* born, September 15th, 1861, was awarded Kaiser-i-Hind medal in January, 1906 *Address* Bangalore

BILKERE CHAMORAJ URS, *Bahadur, Commandant, Imperial Service Regiment;* born, May 18th, 1864, was granted the title of Bahadur in June, 1910 *Address:* Bangalore

CHARLU, A SRINIVASA, *Rai Bahadur; Retired Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Companies;* born, about 1843; title was conferred in February, 1887. *Address:* Bangalore.

DESHMUK SHAMA RAO, *Rao Bahadur; Superintendent of Survey and Settlement in Mysore*; born, April 11th, 1853; was granted the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, in January, 1911. *Address*: Bangalore.

NARAYAN RAO, M., *Officiating Chief Excise Commissioner and ex-officio Commissioner of Stamps;* born, November 28th, 1854; educated at the Wesleyan Methodist School and Central College, Bangalore. Mr. Narayan Rao received his first appointment in Government service at the hands of Colonel Hill, late District Judge, Mysore Government Service. This was in 1871, and the appointment was that of clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, from which, in 1876, he had risen to Munshi in the Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office. From 1876 to 1879 he acted as Head Clerk in the Famine Commissioner's Office and was placed on special duty during that period In 1886 he was appointed Revenue Assistant Commissioner attached to the Diwan's office. In this capacity he served till 1891, when he was appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Diwan of Mysore, and in 1894 was placed on special duty in charge of the Statistical Office. A year later he was appointed Deputy Commissioner, *sub-protem,* an appointment which was shortly after made substantive. In this grade he rose to first class in 1905, and served till 1908, when he was appointed to his present office as officiating Excise Commissioner Mr Narayan Rao was invested with the powers of first-class Sub-Divisional Magistrate in 1894 and District Magistrate in 1895 *Address:* Mysore.

WAGHOJI KUVERJI RAJE SHIRKE; *Member of His Highness the Gaekwar's Privy Council;* born, 1871; educated at the Poona High School, Poona Fergusson College and Baroda College; is a first-class Sardar of the Baroda *Raj*; member of the Palya Palak and Dewasthan Committees; member of the District Local Board; exempt from the operations of the Arms Act and from attendance in Civil Courts; he holds estates in Poona, Bombay, and Thana districts; was appointed in 1911 a Deputy Director of Ceremonies of the Masonic District Grand Lodge of Bombay; is the son of Kuverji Raja Shirke and Kamaboi Saheba, daughter of His Highness the late Malhar Rao Gaekwar, Ruler of Baroda.

The Shirkes belong to the family of Tuwars, who ruled in Delhi in the sixth and seventh centuries, but were compelled to retire into the Deccan about the same time. He is fond of Fine Arts of painting, photography, etc., philosophical reading and billiards. He was justly rewarded by His Highness Sayaji Rao Gaekwar for his high accomplishments. He holds a highly respectable position among the aristocracy. *Club:* The Sayaji Vehar Officers' Club, Baroda. *Address:* Dandya Bazaar, Baroda.

SAMPAT RAO GAIKWAD, SRIMANT, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L., F.R.A.S.; *Member of the Budget Committee, Executive Council and Legislative Council, Baroda State; President and Treasurer of the Industrial Home for Helpless Women; President of Sahari Cherni Sabha, Grantha Sampadak, and Prasark Mandali and Balashram; Director of the Bank of Baroda, Limited*; born, May 15th, 1865. Educated at a special school opened by Mr. Elliot for His Highness the Gaekwar's education, afterwards he was admitted to the Baroda High School, where he studied up to the Matriculation; subsequently he went to England and received education at Pembroke College, Oxford. He represented His Highness the Maharaja Saheb at the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria in 1887 and was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness

on March 1st, 1888 On October 9th, 1903, he was appointed President of the marriage committee for the marriage of the late lamented Prince Fateh Singh Rao, and, in appreciation of his services in this connection, he was given an elephant which precedes those of others, Sardars and officers He was appointed President of the Committee formed in 1904-05 to retrench the expenditure of the Khangi Department, and on March 8th, 1905, His Highness was pleased to confer on him the *Huzur* powers in connection with the said department, which he has since held several times He was President of the Reception Committee of the Marathi Schitya Samelada held in 1909 and of the third Maratha Educational Conference, held at Amraoti the same year He also presided at the deliberations of the Arya Samaj Conference in 1910 and 1911 He founded the Shri Sayaji Library at Baroda in 1888 *Address.* Race Course Road, Baroda

MADHAVARAO BAJEE DIODIWALA, *Colonel, Rao Bahadur; Commanding the Infantry Brigade, Baroda State Army*, born, February 2nd, 1857, educated at Indore He received his first commission as a Lieutenant in the first Battery of Artillery in April, 1877 was then attached to a British Cavalry Regiment, the 17th Lancers at Mhow, and was sent to the Army Veterinary School, Poona where he passed the required tests He was soon promoted to the rank of Major, and was given the command of the Battery The Battery was about this time reorganised as a Horse Battery, and it was he who trained the men and the horses with great credit He served in various capacities, officiating at times as General Commanding the Indore Army, was deputed to attend the Viceregal Durbar at Rawalpindi on the occasion of the visit of the Amir of Kabul in 1885 After the death of Maharaja Tukajirao Holkar Colonel Bajee joined the Baroda Army in November, 1886 He has served the State in the capacity of a Remount Agent, Colonel Commanding the Cavalry and Artillery

Brigades, Military Secretary, officiating General Officer Commanding, with the powers of a Senapati—occasionally even those of Diwan. He is now in command of the Infantry Brigade. Colonel Bajee was one of those whom the Government of India selected and attached to the staff of General Sir William Lockhart, in the North-West Frontier Expedition of 1897, and his services in the field were highly appreciated by that officer and were mentioned in despatches. Colonel Bajee has been awarded a medal with two clasps, and the Government of India, in acknowledging his good services, conferred upon him the title of Rao Bahadur in 1898. *Address*: Baroda.

KRISHNARAO VINAYAK SHARANGPANI, Rao Bahadur; born, 1854; was educated in Broach, Gujrat, and received his elementary and secondary education in the Dhulia High School; passed his Matriculation Examination in 1872 from the Nasik High School, passing F. A. from the Deccan College, and B.A. from the Elphinstone College; passed the LL.B. Examination in 1879; was appointed as an Assistant Judge in the Kadi District; permanent District Judge at Amreli; in 1888 was the City Judge Court in Baroda; made permanent Varisht Court Judge in 1906; in 1910 was appointed Naib Dewan as well as a Member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the State; was on the Committee of codifying Hindu law; has lately been working as Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. *Address:* Baroda.

SHAMSUDIN J. SULEMANI, *Khan Bahadur; Fellow of the Bombay University, Member of the Baroda Dhara Sabha; late Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State;* born, Satara, Deccan, 1851; educated in Bombay; graduated in medicine, 1874; entered Medical Deparment, Baroda State, 1876; retired in 1908 after having been Chief Medical Officer in the State for twenty-three



R B. KRISHNARAO, V S 102



R B KAMDIN F D 163



R. S MEHTA L DALPATRAI 163



K S JOOSAB KARAMALLA (163)

years Has been eminently successful in combating plague In recognition of his services during plague the British Government conferred on him the distinction of Khan Bahadur in 1899 and again in 1903 he received a Certificate of Merit from the same Government and for the same reason His services have also proved invaluable when famine conditions have prevailed in the State and during cholera epidemics

Address Goya Gate Station, Baroda City

FRAMJI DINSHAW KAMDIN *Khan Bahadur, Retired Postal Superintendent, Khairа Division, Baroda,* born, 1852, educated at Surat joined the Bombay Postal service in 1875, was specially selected for the Postal Inspectorship between the years 1891 and 1895 Mr Kamdin's service were brought into prominence on his detecting various cases of fraud and theft, he was raised to the 1st Grade Inspectorship in 1894 and in the same year he passed the Superintendentship examination, was employed as Superintendent in charge of the Deccan Cutch, and Kathiawar Divisions between the years 1895 and 1905, was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in recognition of his long services, retired from service in October 1910 *Address* Baroda

LAXMI LAL DOWLAT RAI MEHTA, Rao Saheb born, November, 1856 educated at Baroda, for services rendered as *Durbar* Vakil to the Baroda Residency the title of Rao Saheb was conferred on him by the Government in January 1893 and for meritorious services rendered to the Baroda State for over thirty-seven years a silver medal was presented to him by His Highness the Maharaja in March, 1910 *Club* Sri Sayaji Vehar Club, Baroda *Address* Baroda

JOOSAT KARAMALLY, Khan Saheb, Managing Director, the Baroda Tramway Company Limited born, 1863, at an early age he exhibited a marvellous aptitude for business and was soon instrumental in establishing various concerns in

1908 founded the Baroda Tramway Company, Limited, of which he is the managing director, with the assistance of his brothers he established the "All-India United Insurance Company, Limited," helped to float the "Audit Bank of India, Limited," holds large contracts in Bombay, Poona, Kirkee and Baroda is an ardent educationist, has given largely to public charities constructed a building for use as a public reading-room and library in the Baroda Cantonment in commemoration of the Coronation of His Majesty the late King-Emperor, was granted the title of Khan Saheb in 1909 in recognition of his meritorious services *Address* Baroda

AMAR NATH Rai Saheb, Diwan, Chief Minister to His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, was born in 1866 He was appointed governor of Jammu in 1893, and held that post till 1905, when he was made Foreign Minister to the Kashmir State He was given the title of Rai Saheb in recognition of his services in Jammu, in 1905 He owns upwards of ten thousand acres of land in Gujranwala and the surrounding districts, and enjoys a share of large *jagir* from the Kashmir State which was conferred on his grandfather Diwan Jwala Sahai, and his descendants in perpetuity, in addition to an allowance of four rupees per thousand of the collected revenue Diwan Amar Nath has spent considerable sums in establishing a high school, boarding-house, and dispensary at Eminabad the seat of the family His son, Badri Nath was educated at Trinity College Cambridge, and had been called to the Bar

The family history of the Rai Saheb goes back to Rai Ugarsen of Bikanir, who was *Peshkar* or secretary to the Emperor Babar, whom he once accompanied on a visit to the Punjab, and marrying amongst the Kanungo Khatris of Eminabad, in the Gujranwala District, settled there Bishen Das, great-grandfather of Diwan Amar Nath, was employed as a writer under Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh His son Amir Chand became the

karkun or managing agent of Raja Gulab Singh in the Bewal *ilaka* made over to him by the Maharaja, and he was afterwards designated as the Madar-ul-Maham of Jammu when that territory came to Maharaja Gulab Singh's family. He died at Kidarabad in 1836 when on tour with his master, and was succeeded, as head of affairs, by his Diwan, Jwala Sahai, who for nearly thirty years remained the confidential minister of the Maharaja, rendering distinguished services to the British Government as the Maharaja's accredited agent. His loyal services during the Mutiny received the special acknowledgment of the Viceroy. In 1865 Jwala Sahai was obliged, by a stroke of paralysis, to resign the Diwanship in favour of his son Kirpa Ram, but he continued to serve the State in the capacity of governor of Jammu. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India in 1875 Diwan Kirpa Ram held the office of Diwan till his death in 1876. He was an Oriental scholar of some repute, and was the author of the several Persian books. He was followed, as Diwan, by his son, Anant Ram, who kept the office for ten years. He resigned in 1885 in favour of his cousin, Gobind Sahai, son of Diwan Nihal Chand. The Diwanship was afterwards held by Lachman Das. *Address:* Jammu, Kashmir

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MAKBUL HUSAIN, SHEIKH, B. A., M.R.A.C., *Barrister-at-Law;* born in November, 1896; educated at Canning College, Lucknow, and Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, went to England in 1899, and, having been called to the Bar, returned to India in July, 1903. Entered Government service as Deputy Collector; officiated twice as Assistant Director of Land Records; served in the Criminal Investigation Department from July to November, 1909, when his services were lent to the Kashmir State. *Address:* Kashmir.

RADHA KISHEN KAUL, Rai Bahadur; Judge, High Court, Kashmir. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1st, 1887, in recognition of his distinguished services to the State. *Address:* Srinagar, Kashmir.

RAGHUNATH RAO DINKAR, *Rao Raja, Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Madar-ul-Muham, Political Secretary, Huzur Durbar and Member, Majlis-i-Khas, Gwalior State;* born, 4th August 1858, educated privately, is the son of Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K C S I, of the Rajwade family, who entered the service of the Maharaja Scindia, rising to the post of Minister of the State He was afterwards Superintendent of Dholpur, then a Member of the Baroda Commission The title, which was originally personal, was made hereditary in 1884 The present title-holder has held several appointments in Gwalior State He was for a time Private Secretary to the late Maharaja, and was Additional Accountant-General in 1896 he was appointed Famine Commissioner, and in 1901 as a Member of the Council of Appeal, and Member of the Board of Revenue Gwalior ranks as a first-class Sardar in Bombay The Rao Raja's estates are situated in Gird, Tawargar, Amjhera and Mandsor in Gwalior State and in the districts of Agra Benares Poona Ahmednagar, Satara and Ratnagiri, in British territory Raja Raghunath Rao's eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Ganpat Rao Rajwade is Adjutant-General of the Gwalior Army *Recreations* Music and photography *Club.* Elgin Club Gwalior *Address* Gwalior

SHYAM SUNDAR LALJI, B A, C I E, F A U, *Rao Bahadur, Member, Majlis-i-Khas and President, Board of Commerce and Industry Gwalior,* born 1854, educated at the Hume's High School, Etawah, and Government College, Agra passed his B A Examination in the Calcutta University in the year 1875, appointed Professor of Mathematics and Science at the Government College, Ajmere, where he remained up to 1884, was then nominated Extra-Assistant Commissioner, in 1884 his services were lent by the local Government to the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar, when he worked in the capacity of Private Secretary to His Highness till 1886, when he was transferred to Kishengarh as Member of the State Council, and was appointed Diwan of the State in 1890, received the title

of Rao Bahadur in 1893 successfully managed the Kishengarh State during the minority of Sir Madan Singhji Bahadur, K C I I , received Kaiser-i-Hind medal for services in the administration of famine of 1899-1900 received a Coronation Medal and the title of C I E , as a reward for his services as Diwan in the year 1903 continued as Diwan of Kishengarh till 12th October, 1906, when he retired from the service, in 1906 entered the Gwalior State service as Senior Member of the Board of Commerce and Industry and Member of the Board Court of Wards was appointed a Fellow of the Allahabad University and was re-nominated in 1910 was the President of the Vaishya Conference held at Benares and Vice-President of the Vaishya Conference held at Muttra in 1893 is a Member of the Theosophical Society is now a Member of the Majlis-i-Khas, is President and has the charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry *Address* Gwalior

ZALIM SINGH, *Rai Bahadur*, *Postmaster-General*, *Lashkar Gwalior State*, born, 1859 educated at the Akbarpur School, Fyzabad School and Canning College Lucknow, entered Government service as a clerk in the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General Oudh in 1884 was appointed Inspector in Gonda and Bahraich in 1887 was made Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices in Oudh in 1888 worked as Postmaster of Fyzabad, Saharanpur, Naini Tal and Lucknow officiated as Postmaster of Allahabad and his services were always appreciated by the authorities was granted the title of Rai Bahadur, in recognition of his meritorious services in 1905 joined the Gwalior State as Postmaster-General, has also been appointed a Member of Board of Commence and Industries in the State, is the author of several religious books *Address* Lashkar, Gwalior State

PRAN NATH, *Rai Bahadur, Principal, Victoria College, Lashkar, Gwalior*, born, 1845, educated at the Canning College, Lucknow, has been an educationist all his life, is President of the Text Book Committee, Chairman and Senior Member, Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar Municipalities, and Vice-President, Kanya Dharma Vardhani Sabha etc possesses landed property in Lucknow District *Address:* Lashkar, Gwalior

JAGAT NARAIN BHARGAVA *Rai Saheb, Muntazim mal of the Gwalior and Esagarh Plants* born at Ajmere in June, 1865, educated at the Ajmere Government College, son of Pundit Ramjiwan Bhargava, late Diwan of Shahpur, entered the Shahpur State service as tutor to His Highness the Maharaja, and also acted as Civil and Criminal Court Officer He served in the Ajmere Commission for over ten years when, in recognition of his services in the famine of 1899-1900 he was offered the Superintendentship of the Baoni State in Bundelkhand He retired from the State service on a pension of Rs 100 in May 1907

On his retirement Pundit Jagat Narain Bhargava, entered the service of His Highness the late Maharaja of Datia as Legal Adviser he was shortly afterwards nominated Assistant Political Agent, Bundelkhand, and was appointed Famine Commissioner in the said Agency In December, 1907, His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior took him into his service and appointed him a Member of the Board of Revenue In the following year he was placed in charge of Sar-Subet Malwa in addition to his own duties He was appointed to the present post in 1909 The title of Rai Saheb was conferred on him in January, 1907 *Address:* Morar, Gwalior



K. B. MOHAMMAD ISKAR HASAN KHAN

ISRAR HASAN KHAN, MOHAMMAD, *Khan Bahadur, First-class Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the United Provinces, now on deputation in Bhopal*, born, 1870, educated privately

The Khan Bahadur's father, Kasim Hasan Khan, did loyal and meritorious services in behalf of the British Government by fighting against the rebels and giving shelter to the British refugees in the Mutiny of 1857 and his ancestors were all men holding respectable positions, and occupied honourable posts under the *regime* of the Oudh kings as well as since the commencement of the British rule in India Khan Bahadur Israr Hasan Khan as a Deputy Collector in Government service rendered meritorious services on the occasion of the famine relief administration in the United Provinces which were recognised in the local *Gazette* of that Province Since the transfer of his services to the Bhopal State he has on several occasions of importance received favourable remarks from Her Highness and the Political Officers concerned He is one of Her Highness's ministers in charge of the Judicial Department It has been mainly on account of his honest and energetic discharge of the various duties entrusted to him that his extension has been more than once asked for by Her Highness On one occasion he showed conspicuous valour and fortitude in capturing a notorious dacoit named Abdul Aziz who after having murdered a sentry at the Residency, Bhopal had hidden himself fully armed under the culvert of a bridge The Khan Bahadur entered the culvert quite alone and single-handed succeeded in capturing the dacoit The Khan Bahadur is very fond of shooting and riding, of both which recreations he is a skilful exponent *Address* Bhopal

PARMANAND KUNWAR, Rai Bahadur Chief Justice, Indore was born on April 22nd, 1861, and is the son of Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur, C. I. E., of Moradabad He belongs to a Chaube Brahman family, his uncle Chaube Ghanshyam

Das served as a Tahsildar in Hathras and Koil before the Mutiny During the outbreak, despite his age and infirmities he rendered much aid to the Government He was surprised and killed by the rebels at Kashganj where he was engaged in watching the *ghats* of the Ganges Kunwar Parmanand passed the Law examination in 1886 and was enrolled as Vakil in 1890 In the following year he was appointed Government Pleader at Allahabad which office he held till 1899 when he was appointed a Subordinate Judge of Oudh After holding officiating appointments as Judge of the Lucknow Small Cause Court and District and Sessions Judge at Rae Bareli and Fyzabad and as Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court the Kunwar's services were lent to Indore State where he is now serving During his residence in Lucknow Kunwar Parmanand was a member of the Municipal Board and an Honorary Magistrate His brother is a member of the Statutory Civil Service The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in recognition of the good work done by him in the famine of 1896 97 He owns jointly with other members of the family estates in the Tahs Moradabad and Shahabad districts and in Rampur State *Address* Indore

PITAMBAR DAS I C S Rai Bahadur Revenue Member, Council of Regency Indore State born in October 1862 educated at St John's College, Agra served as Tahsildar in the North-Western Provinces as Manager of the Wards Estates Ajmere-Merwara, and Superintendent of the Commissioner's Office Ajmere from 1885 to 1888, as *Sarishtadar* of the Board of Revenue, the United Provinces till 1893 as a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces His services were lent as Settlement Officer to Indore State in 1905 where he has been a Member of the Council of Regency since 1908 He was, during the famine of 1907-08, Chief Famine Officer for the Indore State, and the administration was appreciated by the Durbar, the Hon ble Agent to the



R B Pandit Pran Nath (108)



R S Jagat Narain Bhatgawa (108)



Seth Nathmalji Golechha (171)



K S Nawab Ali Shah (171)

Governor-General in Central India and the Government of India, in recognition of which the title of Rai Bahadur was bestowed on him. His father, Rai Mathura Das, served the British Government, and was, in 1883, elected Chairman of the Agra Municipal and District Boards, and for his meritorious and loyal services he was granted two villages in the Agra District. *Recreations:* Tennis, cricket, and shooting. *Address:* Indore.

NATHMALJI GOLECHHA, RAJ SREE SETH; *Banker and Treasurer, Gwalior State; Fellow of the Deccan Education Society, Poona; Member of the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce;* born, 1851; educated privately. Belongs to a noble Marwar family which came to Gwalior about one hundred years ago. The Seth takes a keen interest in public matters, especially the education of boys and girls. He was for some time a member of the Gwalior Municipal Corporation, and was chosen President of the 7th Jain Conference. He has subscribed liberally towards various charitable institutions, his donations amounting to about two and-a-half lakhs of rupees. He has been Marwar of the Dholpur State for twenty years, and his services as such were recognized by Certificates of Merit from the Durbar and the Political Agent. *Address:* Sarafa House, Gwalior.

NAWAB ALI SHAH, SYED, Khan Saheb; Superintendent of Police, Indore; born, 1849. Entered the Police Department, Central Provinces, in April, 1871; awarded a sword of honour in a public Durbar held by the Chief Commissioner in 1878, and revolver in another Durbar held in 1895, in recognition of his good services; title conferred on June 22nd, 1897; invited to the Delhi Durbar in 1903; retired from service on April 11th, 1904. Immediately after his retirement the Khan Saheb was appointed to the post of Superintendent of Police, Indore, which he still holds. *Address:* Indore.

KHANDELA.—RAJA HAMIR SINGHJI, *Chief of*—The Raja is descended from Raja Girdharji, Chief of Shekhawati. Raja Raisalji Darbari, father of Raja Girdharji, was the third son of Raja Adaikarnji, who succeeded to the throne of Amber in 1389 A.D. The Chiefs of Khandela are known by the generic name of Shekhawat. Khandela is the principal town of an estate of the same name in the Torawati *nizamat* of the State of Jaipur, in Rajputana. The town has a local reputation for its lacquered articles and toys, and possesses a fort and three indigenous schools. The Khandela estate is held by two Rajas, who pay a tribute of Rs. 72,550, to the Jaipur Durbar. The population of the estate is 9,000. *Address:* Khandela, Jaipur.

SHAMSHER SINGH; Sardar; Inspector-General of Police, Marwar, Jodhpur; born, 1864; educated at the Wards' Institution, Umballa, and the Hoshiarpur School. Entered the Police Department, Punjab, as Sub-Inspector in 1890; made Inspector in 1906, and Deputy Superintendent of Police afterwards. His services were lent to the Jodhpur State, where he worked as Inspector-General of Police for about four years, and have again been lent to the same State this year. He owns 600 acres of land in the Punjab. *Recreations*: Riding and hunting. *Address*: Mainpur, Rupar, Umballa.

NAURANGA RAI, SETH KHAITAN, Rai Saheb; born, 1855; educated at Pumlia, Manbhum District; commenced service in the Jail Department, and, after going through the minor grades, was promoted in 1896 to the post of Deputy Superintendent of the Buxar Central Jail, which was then given to a native of India for the first time; was rewarded with the title of Rai Saheb in January, 1906, in recognition of his meritorious services; was appointed Superintendent of Jails at Jaipur in November, 1905; and returned from Government service in May, 1907; owns some landed property in the Manbhum District. *Address:* Jaipur, Rajputana.



MEHTA RAI PANNA LAL C I E (173)



THE RAJA OF KHANDELA (172)

MEHTA, PANNALAL JI RAI, C I E, late Dewan of the Udaipur State; born, in August, 1843, educated in Hindi and Urdu languages Belongs to an influential family of Bikanir, where one of his ancestors, Karam Chand is said to have risen to the post of Chief Minister of the State One of the grand children of Karam Chand migrated to Mewar towards the end of the sixteenth century The subsequent history of the family is obscure until 1762 when Agarji and Hansrajji rose to influence under Maharana Asi Singh The Mehta family ranks first among the officials of Udaipur and for several generations past the members of this family have held the office of Prime Minister and their authority in that post was almost unlimited Rai Pannalalji entered the Durbar service when he was fifteen years old and soon rose to distinction by his tact and ability In 1868 Maharana Shambhu Singhji appointed him Deputy Minister in the *Kachcheri Khas*, and in 1869 was appointed officer of the *Mahakmah Khas* In 1874 Rai Pannalal was dismissed and he retired to Ajmere, where he remained for about a year During the time he was out of office the administration of the State was not in a satisfactory condition and Rai Pannalal returning from Ajmere was re-appointed Junior Minister In 1877 the title of Rai was conferred on him as a personal distinction for his meritorious services Since 1878 Rai Pannalal has been the chief minister of the *Mahakmah Khas* which is a kind of board of administration All political officers of the Udaipur Residency have held very high opinions of the Diwan for the various excellent services rendered by him During the prolonged illness of the late Maharana, Rai Pannalal ably managed the affairs of the State His Excellency the Viceroy much appreciated Rai Pannalal's services and the assistance he rendered to the Resident in settling the question of succession, the late Maharana having died intestate The Diwan was created a C I I in January, 1887, and was invested with the insignia of the Order in December, 1887 *Address* Udaipur

MANGAL SINGH, THAKUR, Rao Bahadur, Thakur of Pakaran, premier noble and Member of Council, Jodhpur State; born, 1870 educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere. The Thakur is head of the Champawat sept of the Rathors, and is descended from Champa a brother of Rao Jodha He enjoys the privilege of attesting all grants of land or villages made by the Durbar, and is entitled to a seat immediately behind the Maharaja of Jodhpur on an elephant in State processions He has founded an Anglo-Vernacular school and a dispensary at Pokaran His eldest son, Kunwar Chain Singh, M A LL B is a Judge of the Court of Sardars, Jodhpur State The Thakur's *jagir* estate of Pokaran consists of 100 villages yielding a revenue of about a lakh *Address* Pokaran, Jodhpur

HARNAM DAS Rao Bahadur, Judicial Member of the Council of Regency Jodhpur, born of a respectable Kshatriya family on February 16th 1864 son of Munshi Nihal Chand who served for nearly forty years as Assistant Manager in the Uncovenanted Service Bank Limited Joined Government service as Octroi Superintendent of the Jaunpur Municipality in January, 1884 transferred to the Board's Office as Superintendent to the Court of Wards Department in April, 1886 clerk to the Provincial Legislative Council, U P, January, 1887 to May 1890 Registrar of the Small Cause Court, Ajmere June, 1890, to December, 1892, Deputy Magistrate Kheri December 1892, to May, 1896, during which period he carried out several improvements in the town as Chairman of the Local Municipality, Extra-Assistant Commissioner 2nd Grade, and Judge, Small Cause Court, 1896, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, 1902, services lent to the Marwar Durbar, where he worked as Junior Member, *Mahakma Khas* for a period of three years, (1904-07); his services were again lent to the same State in April, 1911. The title of Rai Saheb was conferred on him in January, 1904, and that of Rai Bahadur in June 1910. *Address:* Jodhpur.



K. T. THAKUR DURYAN SINGH



K. B. DAMODARAM

DAMODAR LAL BHARGAVA, Rao Bahadur, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Ajmere, and chief member of State Council, Karauli; born, May 1st, 1858; educated at the Government High School, Aligarh, and the Colleges at Delhi, Lahore, and Agra. In 1882 he appeared at the B. A. examination of the Calcutta University and passed in English literature, and in 1882-83 he passed the Tahsildar's Examination of the Punjab, and the Law Examination of the High Court of Allahabad. For some time he practised as a lawyer at Aligarh, but he soon gave it up for Government service. He commenced his service in 1884 as officiating Naib-Tahsildar in the Rohtak District. He was confirmed in this appointment in 1886, and in 1887-88 received settlement training in the Hissar District. In 1889 his services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, and he was appointed Tahsildar of Beawar, and in 1891 he was promoted to the post of Deputy Magistrate of Kekri. As Deputy Magistrate of Kekri he rendered excellent services during the famine of 1891-92. In December, 1892, he was appointed Extra-Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Ajmere, and in 1897 he was promoted to the post of Extra-Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade. In 1898 he twice held charge of the current duties of the District Magistrate of Merwara. In recognition of the excellent services rendered by him in Ajmere-Merwara the title of Rao Saheb was conferred on him on January 1st, 1901. From 1899 to 1901 he acted as Honorary Secretary to the Rajputana Provincial Famine Committee. In 1902 his services were lent to the Bharatpur Durbar as member of the State Council. At Bharatpur he prepared the *Gazetteer* of that State and reorganised the Accounts Department, and introduced reforms in various departments. In 1908 he was transferred to Karauli as chief Member of Council. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his excellent services in the Bharatpur State. In Karauli the Rao Bahadur has introduced several useful reforms, and has conducted the administration during

the last three years with economy and efficiency When he joined this State in August 1908, it was heavily involved in debt but he has been able to pay off not less than Rs 4,20,000 towards the liquidation of debts and other liabilities

Address Karauli, Rajputana

DURJAN SINGH THAKUR Rao Bahadur, Judicial Minister, Alwar State born 1866, educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere, was appointed Honorary Captain in the Alwar Imperial Service Cavalry and was subsequently made Staff Officer and placed in charge of the Alwar troops during His Highness's absence at Naini Tal some time after His Highness's death was appointed Member of Council received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1903 and Delhi Durbar Medal and in the year following was given the title of Rao Bahadur *Address* Jaoli Alwar State

BRIJ LAL CHAUDHRI Rao Saheb Accountant-General Alwar State born 1854 educated at Beawar, his services were transferred from the Provincial Division, Ajmere Public Works Department, to the Executive Engineer's Office, Kotah State in 1880 during which period he was also deputed for some time on special duty at Jhalawar in 1889 was called through the Political Agent to the appointment of *Hakim Hisab* was Vice President of the Kotah Municipality for sixteen years, was in charge of the census work in Kotah City in 1901 was granted the title of Rao Saheb in 1902 in recognition of his services and was appointed as the Accountant-General in the Alwar State *Address* Alwar

BHAGVAT SINGH, Sardar Bahadur, Revenue Member State Council, Dholpur, born in March, 1863, educated Lahore, entered Government Service as a clerk in the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway, amalgamated with the North Western Railway, and soon attracted the notice of his offi-

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S SAMPAT RAO GAIKWAD (160)



R B THAKUR MANGAL SINGH (174)



S Shamsher Singh (172)



S. B Bhagat Singh (176)



R S Brij Lal Chaudhri (176)



Mehta, Fateh Lal (178)

by his industrious habits and keenness of intelligence ; got himself transferred to the Thagi and Dacoity Department, where he rendered excellent services and was ultimately made an Inspector and then Extra-Assistant General Superintendent of the Department. In 1902 his services were lent to Dholpur State, where he joined as Judicial and Accounts Officer; he was promoted to the Secretaryship of the *Ijlas Khas*, a responsible post which he filled with remarkable tact and ability and introduced several reforms; the title of Sardar Bahadur was granted to him by the British Government in recognition of his meritorious services; he has been recommended to the British Government for a grant of land in the Punjab as a mark of appreciation of his long, loyal, and good services. He is now Revenue Member and also Judicial Officer, with Sessions powers in Dholpur State. *Address:* Dholpur

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SANVAL DAS, B. A , Rai Bahadur, appointed Deputy Collector in 1884, which position he held up to 1906. He was for ten years Nazul Officer and Officer in charge of the Wasika Office at Lucknow, and for his excellent services in these two departments was granted a special Certificate of Merit on January 1st, 1903. He was made a Rai Bahadur in January, 1905. His services were lent to the Bikanir State from 14th October, 1911; he is at present a Member of Council in that State *Address* Bikanir.

AZIZ-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN, M.R. A S ,Qazi, Khan Bahadur; Member, State Council, Bharatpur; born in April, 1861; entered Government service very early, and, after a few years' apprenticeship in the subordinate service, he was appointed a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces in 1888. He has served in almost every department, and is looked upon as one of the most prominent and distinguished Deputy Collectors. He was specially selected for service with His Majesty the Amir during his tour in India. He is a Fellow of the Allahabad University, a Trustee of the Aligarh College, and a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. He is now Member of the State

Council, Bharatpur, and his services have just been lent to the Coronation Durbar Committee for employment in the Press Camp. *Publication:* "Life of King George V." *Address:* Bharatpur.

FATEH LAL MEHTA, Secretary, Udaipur Sanatan Dharam Sabha; Life Member of the Nagri Prachami Sabha of Benares; born, 1868; educated at the Ajmere College; officiated as Revenue Officer and Officer in charge of other important departments in Udaipur State; takes great interest in the cause of education; was instrumental in having a school established at Udaipur in memory of the distinguished Hindu poet, Babu Harish Chandra, of Benares; has written an excellent guide to Udaipur, which was presented to, and accepted by, the present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress when they visited Udaipur as Prince and Princess of Wales; the guide was also presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, their Excellencies Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin, Lord Curzon, and Lord Minto, the author being personally introduced to these distinguished personages. *Address:* Udaipur.

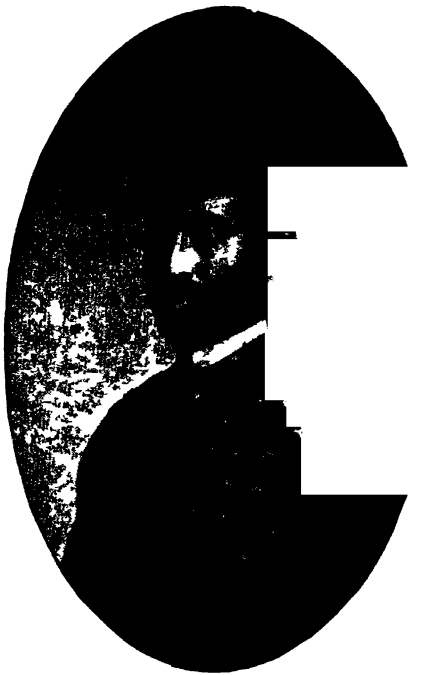
SARFARAZ ALI KHAN, SYED, NAWAB ZIGAMJANG; *Jagirdar*, Hyderabad State; born, 1273 (Hijri); educated privately in Persian, Arabic, and English. One of his ancestors, Syed Murtza Ali Mardan, Khan Bahadur, son of a *Vazir* of the King of Persia, was sent to India at the request of the Emperor of Delhi, and was made *Umra* by Mohammad Farrukh Sair. He was much esteemed by Nawab Asaf Jah, who, when appointed Subedar of Deccan, took him with him. His son, Syed Mohtrim, Khan Bahadur, was married to Zahida Begum, daughter of a *Vazir* of the Emperor of Delhi, and was granted a *jagir* worth sixteen lakhs in the Hyderabad State. His great-grandson, Syed Ghulam Ali, Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., was married to the sister of the Chief of Bhaganapalli, and his son, Sarfaraz Ali Khan, was also married in the same family and was granted a *jagir* worth Rs. 12,000 in dowry. Nawab Zigamjang is a good Persian and Urdu poet, being a pupil of the late Mir Uns, son of the famous poet, Mir Anis. *Publications:* "Rahan-i-Gam" and "Fert-i-Gam." *Address:* Hyderabad, Deccan.



R B Sanwal Das (177)



K. B. AZIZ-UD-DIN AHMAD (177)



Nawab Zaigham Jang (178)



H. E. Sir THOMAS GIBSON-CARMICHAEL, K. C. M. G
Governor of Madras.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART II

MADRAS



THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART II

MADRAS

TRAVANCORE—His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma, Kulasekhara Kiritapati Sultan Manne Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Samsher Jang G C S I G C I E *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief*, was born on September 25th 1857 succeeded his brother Maharaja Rama Varma, in 1885

His Highness takes great personal interest in his State and the welfare of his subjects One of his first administrative reforms was the inauguration, in 1888 of a Legislative Council Since this Council was established fifty-eight regulations have been brought into existence and have served to remodel the laws of the country on principles suited to modern as well as local conditions Another important reform introduced by His Highness was the transfer of the control of sanitation from local to State officials in the five large towns in the State sanitation is now under the control of Town Improvement Committees appointed by the Durbar and the rural areas are under the direct supervision of a Sanitary Commissioner The whole expense of sanitation is met from the State funds, and no additional taxation has been imposed In educational matters too the Maharaja has taken interest this, no doubt, accounts for the fact that no less than fifteen per cent of his subjects are able to read and write an exceptionally high percentage There are over 3 700 educational institutions of

all classes and grades in the State at present; in these over 200,000 pupils are under instruction. The most noticeable feature in the educational statistics of the State in recent years is the great advance in female education; more than twenty-three per cent. of the pupils in the schools are females. In State schools education is entirely free. Another significant feature in the educational policy during the present Chief's rule is the effort made by the State to bring the backward classes and hill tribes under instruction by establishing special schools and the sanction of increased grants, etc.—over 45,000 of these people are being taught. During the last twenty years various works of public utility have been constructed by order of His Highness—among these are the hospital for women and children, lunatic and leper asylums, a girls' college, female normal school, industrial school of arts, and a public library, all at Trivandrum, as well as many district and munsiffs' courts, hospitals, and other public buildings in other parts of the State.

The Chiefs of Travancore belong to a Kshattriya family, whose rule in Southern India probably dates from the abdication of the Malabar Emperor Cheraman Perumal, about 352 A. D. This potentate betook himself to Benares after dividing his territories amongst his vassals, the chief of whom received the southern portion, with the capital name Tiruvankodu, which afterwards became corrupted into "Travancore." A long succession of chiefs ruled Travancore with varied fortunes till, in 1684, Maharaja Eruma Varma Perumal came to the throne and reigned till 1717. His descendants—Vanchi Martanda and Vanchi Bala—largely extended the Travancore dominions. In the wars with Tippu Sultan of Mysore the Travancore Chief was the steadfast ally of Britain. Tippu invaded Travancore in 1789 and in 1790, but only succeeded in ravaging the northern parts of the State before he was driven out with the aid of the British forces. In 1795 the Chief engaged to pay the British an annual subsidy adequate to maintain three battalions of sepoys and sufficient

European artillery in return for protection by sea and land. In 1809 the Raja, Bala Rama Varma, had to cope with an insurrection fomented by his Diwan and the chief Minister of Cochin; this he subdued, but not before the mutineers had made a determined attempt to murder the Resident, Major Macaulay. The next ruler was Lakshmi Rani, who succeeded in 1810. From this date the State commenced a career of peace, progress, and prosperity. The family follows the usual Malabar laws of inheritance, by which the succession is with the offspring of its female members, the eldest male being heir-apparent. The present heir is Raja Rama Varma, who bears the courtesy title of the "Elaya Raja," always borne by the heir to the *gaddi*. The Maharaja was created Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India on May 24th, 1888, and Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on January 1st, 1903

The area of Travancore State is 7,091 square miles, with a population of about three millions. The revenue, which has shown a large annual increase during the last decade, is now about one crore and ten lakhs. The Maharaja maintains a small force of artillery, a body-guard of 61 mounted men, and a Nair Brigade of Infantry, numbering 1,400 men, officered from the Indian Army and well equipped. The Maharaja is entitled to a personal salute of twenty-one guns, the usual salute accorded to the Chiefs of Travancore being nineteen guns. He resides at his palace in the capital, Trivandrum, Travancore, South India.

COCHIN.—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR SRI RAMA VARMA, G. C. S. I., *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on December 27th, 1852; succeeded to the *gaddi* on October 23rd, 1895; he was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on June 22nd, 1897, and Knight Grand Commander of that Order on January 1st, 1903.

The Raja has, ever since his accession, taken great pains to improve the lot of his subjects. The economic position of the people has improved considerably during recent years. Wages of unskilled labourers have risen from two and-a-half annas to four annas per day in towns, and correspondingly in the country; while those of skilled labourers have increased over fifty per cent. during the last decade. The people are living in better houses, are better clothed, and enjoy more of the comforts of civilization. Reason for this may be traced to the educational policy of the Chief; over fourteen per cent. of the people in the State are able to read and write, and five per cent. of these are females. Of the boys and girls receiving instruction in the State, at State or private schools, under State supervision, about nine per cent. of the boys and one per cent. of the girls have passed the primary stage. There are some ten hospitals in the State, supported by the Durbar, and special provision has been made for the treatment of women. Amongst the Raja's many reforms may be mentioned the institution, in 1896, of a department of registration of births, etc. In his adminitsration of the State forests the Raja has been eminently successful—the revenue from that source is now ten times the sum received under that head in 1880. In all the towns of the State sanitation is carried out by boards financed by the State. The Raja has also improved his Public Works Department, which has constructed, or improved within recent years, the Durbar Hall, the Diwan's offices, the Chief Court, and the Ernakalum College.

The Rajas of Cochin belong to a Kshattriya family, claiming descent, together with the Travancore House, from the



THE RAJA OF COCHIN

ancient Chiefs who ruled the country from Gokura, in North Canara, to the southernmost point of India Cheraman Perumal, the last of these rulers, according to tradition, divided his territories among his relatives and chief officers The present Chief traces his descent from this ruler Nothing definite is known of the history of Cochin till the advent of the Portuguese in 1502 except that there was continual strife between its people and the Zamorin of Calicut in these struggles the Portuguese were of great assistance to the Cochin troops The Dutch ousted the Portuguese from Cochin town in 1663 and also obtained concessions of some villages from the Cochin Chief In 1750 the Zamorin of Calicut invaded Cochin but was repulsed with the aid of the Travancore Chief who obtained a portion of Cochin as his reward In 1776 Haidar Ali the Mysore usurper invaded the State and reduced Cochin to the condition of a subject State in 1791 the Raja made a treaty with the British who freed him from the yoke of Tippu Sultan and received a tribute of two and-a half lakhs which was reduced to two lakhs in 1818 at which figure the annual tribute still remains The succession to the *gaddi* follows the usual Malabar custom that is through the female line

The area of Cochin State is 1 361 square miles its population about 900 000 and revenue thirty lakhs The Raja maintains a small force of 300 infantry sixteen cavalry and four guns The Chief is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns but the present Ruler has a personal salute of nineteen guns He resides at Tripuntora Palace Ernakulam Southern India

PUDDUKOTTAI.—HIS HIGHNESS SRI BRABADAMBA DAS RAJA MARTANDA BHAIRAVA TONDIMAN BAHADUR, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on November 27th, 1875, and succeeded his grandfather, His Excellency Raja Ramchandra Tondiman, on April 15th, 1886. During his minority the State was administered by the late Sir Seshayya Sastri, K.C.S.I., who was Diwan-Regent. The Raja was for some years under the private tuition of an English gentleman, and was installed on the *gaddi* on November 27th, 1894.

Since he assumed full control the Raja has been unremitting in his efforts to improve the welfare of his subjects and the resources of the State. He gives his personal attention to all details of administration, and is easily accessible to his people. In 1894-95, when famine was acute in some portions of the State, the Raja visited the affected districts and ordered the suspension of the collection of land revenue and the opening of relief works. Since 1902 the Raja has constituted an assembly of representatives on the lines of the Mysore assembly. It is composed of thirty persons, chosen by the State as representative of the various classes of the community, nominations being made by the heads of departments and by public institutions. A very important and significant reform introduced by the Chief was the inauguration of a department dealing with the compulsory registration and the supervision of assurance companies and kindred enterprises. In this matter the Raja has shown the way to the Government of India, which is now considering legislation on similar lines. Another reform introduced of recent years is the revision of the principles of land assessment and revenue collection, and, in order to facilitate the working of his new scheme, a cadastral survey has been ordered, and is now nearly completed. Pudukottai State takes a high place as regards the literacy of its boys, sixteen per cent. of whom are able to read and write; the percentage of girl literates is not so favourable, but the state of affairs in that respect is rapidly being remedied. The

second grade College recently established in Pudukottai town, the Principal of which is Mr. Radhakrishna Ayyar, well known even in Great Britain as the author of valuable works on Arithmetic, who is also Director of Education, makes provision for the religious instruction of its pupils, and special attention has been ordered to be devoted to physical training. There are in the same town a State girls' school and an industrial school, which have been established by the Raja. The Raja endeavours to spread elementary education amongst his poorer subjects, and all Mohammadans and Panchamas are taught free; all female education, too, is free in the State.

The Raja belongs to a Kallar family whose heads have borne the title of Tondiman Raja from time immemorial. Relations between the British and the State began with the Carnatic wars of the eighteenth century. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752 and 1753 the Tondiman of the time sent provisions to the British, though he was frequently punished by the French for his adherence to their opponents. In 1756 he sent troops to assist the Company's sepoy commandant in settling the Madura and Tinnevelly districts. Subsequently he was of service in the wars with Haidar Ali, and in the operations against the rebellious *poligars* of Sivaganga and Panjalamkurichi, in Madura and Tinevelly districts, respectively, capturing the latter and handing him over to the British. In 1806 he was given the fort and district of Kilanelli, in the south of Tanjore. A *sanad* was conferred on the Chief in 1862, which permits adoption according to Hindu law. The late Tondiman Raja was honoured with the personal title of "His Excellency" in recognition of his efficient rule.

The area of Pudukottai State is 1,100 square miles, with a population of nearly 400,000. The normal revenue is Rs. 11,30,000. The Raja maintains a force of about 130 men; he is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

He resides at his capital, Pudukottai Town, Madras Presidency.

SANDUR—RAJA SRIMANT VENKATRAO RAO SAHIB, HINDU RAO GHORAPADE MAMLUKATMADAR SENAPATI, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief* was born in 1892 and in December of that year succeeded his father Raja Ramachandra Vital Rao, C I E The young Chief was sent to Bellary to be educated as soon as he was of an age for school and the estate is being administered by the Diwan subject to the authority of the Collector of Bellary, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State

Sandur State was seized in 1728 by an ancestor of the present Raja a Maratha named Sidoji Rao He belonged to a family of Ghorapades Sidoji Rao's grandfather had been in the service of the Sultan of Bijapur and his three sons joined in the Maratha revolt against that ruler and prospered in consequence The second of them Sidoji's father earned the hereditary titles of Hindu Rao and Mamlukatmadar, still used by the Sandur Chiefs Sidoji's eldest son the famous Morari Rao of Gooty followed his father as Ruler of Sandur In 1776 Haidar Ali after getting possession of Bellary took Gooty with him and sent him to Mysore where he died soon afterwards Haidar annexed Sandur and began building the fort of Krishnagar, still extant Morari Rao had two sons both of whom died in infancy, and his cousin Siva Rao succeeded He was killed fighting against Tippu Sahib in 1785 His son a boy two years old followed him on the *gaddi* his uncle Venkata Rao, administering the State He drove out Tippu's garrison from Sandur gaining possession of the place. After peace was concluded with Tippu in 1792 the Ghorapades were allowed to retain Sandur none of them, however, ventured to reside there during Tippu's life-time The next Chief was Siva Rao, who succeeded in 1796 He was *jagirdar* of Sandur at the time the East India Company took over Bellary District About this time Peshwa Baji Rao set up a claim to Sandur, and appointed a Chief of the State As the British had, by the Treaty of Bassein, engaged to assist the Peshwa in reducing refractory vassals, Baji Rao claimed their aid against Sandur,

Siva Rao resigned possession in a dignified manner and received in exchange for his estates some territory in Bellary District. Almost immediately afterwards the Peshwa revealed himself in his true colours and provoked the war of 1818 with the British, which proved his downfall. Siva Rao then received back his Sandur estates, and in 1826 a *sanad* was granted him by the Madras Government. He died in 1840, and was followed by his nephew, Venkata Rao, whom he adopted. The latter died in 1861, his successor being his son, Sivashanmukha Rao. This Chief received the hereditary title of Raja in 1876. His brother, Ramachandra Vital Rao, succeeded him, and was the immediate predecessor of the present Raja.

The area of Sandur State is 161 square miles, the State is surrounded by the Bellary District. The population is nearly 12,000; the gross revenue is about Rs. 50,000. The Raja lives at Sandur, Madras.

BANGANAPALLE.—NAWAB SAIYID GHULAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief;* was born in 1874, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on July 9th, 1905. He is a Shiah Mohammadan, and a Saiyid. He was educated privately at Banganapalle and Kurnool.

The earliest extant records of the State mention Mohammad Beg Khan as having been deposed by the Nizam, and his post of Commandant of Banganapalle seems to have been given to his great grandson, Husain Ali Khan, in 1761. A document, bearing the seal of Mohammad Beg Khan, dated 1131 Hijra (A. D. 1718-19) is still preserved at Banganapalle. A letter, dated 1783, in the possession of the Madras Government, written by Tippu Sultan, refers to the grant of Banganapalle to the son of Husain Ali Khan, who is designated as Ghulam Ali Khan. Tippu seems to have been defeated afterwards by Ghulam Ali Khan. The present family trace their

descent from this Chief. In 1800, when the Nizam handed over Kurnool and other districts to the East India Company, he transferred to the Madras Government his control over Banganapalle. At the same time he stipulated that the *jagir* should remain in possession of the hereditary owners. In 1831 the *jagirdar* was driven out of his State, his subjects having become unmanagable, and in 1832 the British Government resumed the *jagir*. In 1848 it was restored to the head of the family, Ghulam Mohammad Ali, grandson of Ghulam Ali Khan. He received a *sanad* in 1849, and another in 1862. Ghulam Mohammad died in 1868, and was succeeded by his son, Fateh Ali Khan, who was given the hereditary title of Nawab in 1876. He died in 1905, being succeeded by the present Nawab.

The area of the State is 218 square miles, excluding hill blocks, of which no statistics are available The population is about 32,000, and the revenue one lakh The Nawab resides at Banganapalle, Madras.

JEYPUR (MADRAS).—MAHARAJA SRI VIKRAMA DEO, *Maharaja of;* was born in 1874, and succeeded the late Maharaja Ramachandra Devu on August 27th, 1889. The title of Raja is hereditary; the present holder was given the personal title of Maharaja on January 1st, 1896.

The Jeypur State occupies the whole of the northern part of Vizagapatam District, and includes the finest forest in that district. The recently-organised Forest Department of the *zemindari* is rapidly opening up the vast resources of this forest land.

The ancestors of the present House of Jeypur were at one time retainers of the Gajapati kings of Orissa. In the fifteenth century its founder, Viniyaka Deo, whom tradition asserts to

have been descended from the Lunar race of Rajputs, married the daughter of the Gajapati King, who bestowed upon him the Jeypur principality. Jeypur subsequently became feudatory to Vizianagram, but in 1794 the Madras Government granted a *sanad* to the Jeypur zamindar for his loyalty during their conflict with Vizianagram. In 1803 the *peshkash* of the State was fixed at Rs. 16,000. In addition, Rs. 13,000 is paid for the *pargana* of Kotapad.

Address: Jeypur, Vizagapatam District, Madras.

BOBBILI.—MAHARAJA SRI RAO SIR VENKATASVETA CHALAPATI RANGA RAO BAHADUR, K. C. I. E., *Maharaja of—Vice-President, Madras Landholders' Association; Member of the Northbrook Society;* was born at Venkatagiri on August 28th, 1862, and succeeded his father, by adoption, Sitaramakrishna Radyappa Ranga Rao Bahadur, in 1890. He was educated privately at Bobbili under Dr. J. Marsh He went on a visit to England in 1893, when he was presented to Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress. The Maharaja represented Madras Presidency at the Coronation of the late King-Emperor, Edward VII. He was a member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1896 to 1904, and a Member of the Executive Council from March, 1910, to January, 1911, when he resigned. In January, 1895, the Raja was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and on May 23rd, 1900, he received the personal title of Maharaja in recognition of his prudent and efficient management of his *zemindari*, of the charitable institutions he has founded, and of his attention to his public duties.

The Bobbili State is in the Vizagapatam District of Madras Presidency, and lies along the foot of the Eastern Ghâts. The country is flat, and is easily cultivated and has prospered exceedingly under the management of the present Maharaja. It forms one of the most ancient *zemindaris* in the Presidency.

In 1652 Sher Mohammad Khan, Nawab of Chicacole, entered the district, bringing with him two rival courtiers, Peddarayudu, the ancestor of the Bobbili family, and the ancestor of the Vizianagram family. The former obtained an estate in reward for his gallantry, and he built a fort naming it Bobbili ("royal tiger") in honour of his patron. This Estate bordered on that of Vizianagram, and there soon sprang up a keen rivalry between the zamindars. In 1756 there was so much disorder that the French, under Bussy, intervened. The Raja of Vizianagram managed to get the ear of Bussy, and persuaded him that the originator of the trouble was his rival. The French General then besieged Bobbili. After a most desperate fight Bussy entered Bobbili, and discovered that the fort had only surrendered because every man therein was either killed or mortally wounded. An old man appeared before Bussy, carrying a young child, who, he said, was the son of the dead Raja. A few days later the Raja of Vizianagram was assassinated in his camp by the followers of the late Bobbili Raja. The child saved from the slaughter, Chinna Ranga Rao, was invested by Bussy with his father's Chiefship During his minority there were frequent feuds with Vizianagram, and the young Raja of Bobbili fled to the Nizam's country. The Vizianagram State was dismembered in 1794, when Chinna Ranga Rao was reinstated in his father's domains; in 1801 a permanent settlement was concluded with his son for a tribute of Rs 90,000. Since then, under a series of able zemindars, things have gone well with the State. Its area is 300 square miles, its income now exceeds five lakhs, and the *peshkash* payable to Government is Rs. 83,600.

Publications: "Diary of a Visit to Europe," "History of Bobbili Zemindari," "Delhi Durbar," and "Advice to Indian Aristocracy."

Recreations: Shooting and riding.

Clubs: Waltair Club, Madras Club, and Madras Racing Club. *Address:* Bobbili, Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency.



THE RAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM

VIZIANAGRAM.—THE HON'BLE RAJA SRI PUSHAVATI VIZIARAMA GAJAPATI RAJ MANYA SULTAN BAHADUR, *Raja of*—Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St George, Madras (December, 1909), was born on September 27th 1883, and succeeded Maharaja Sir Ananda Raz, G C I E, on May 23rd, 1897

The Estate was, till 1904, under the charge of a Collector and Guardian appointed by the Madras Government under the Guardians and Wards Act The Estate of Vizianagram is one of the most important in the Madras Presidency, occupying the greater part of the lowland area of the district of Vizagapatam It comprises the whole of Vizianagram Bimlipatam and Srungavarappukota *tahsils* and portions of Palkonda Gajapatinagaram Chipurupalle, Vizagapatam, Anakapalle Viravilli, Golconda and Sarvasiddhi and thus includes the most thickly-populated and fertile parts of the district It yields an income of about twenty lakhs per annum, and pays *peshkash* and cesses amounting to over five and-a-half lakhs The family claim descent from Madhava Varma, who established a Rajput colony in the Kistna Valley in A D 591 and whose descendants held important posts at the court of Golconda In 1652 one of these Pusapati Madhavarma, entered Vizagapatam where he and his successors down to Viziarama Raz the friend of Bussy, gradually added one tract of country to another till they became the most powerful family in the Northern Circars Pedda Viziarama Raz succeeded his father in 1710 He removed the capital from Potnur to Vizianagram and built a fort there He formed an alliance with the *Faujdar* of Chicacole, but deserted him for the more profitable friendship of the French, under Bussy, who assisted him to seize Bobbili and compass the death of its chief, his victory availed him little for he was assassinated three nights after the storming of Bobbili by some followers of the Chief His successor Ananda Raz, fell out with Bussy, and marched on Vizagapatam, then in the hands of a French garrison, and, capturing the fort, made it over to the British

in 1758 Ananda was succeeded by Viziarama Raz II, during whose rule fifteen large *zamindaris* came under the suzerainty of the Raja In 1793 Viziarama Raz II fell into arrears with his *peshkash* and the Madras Government sequestrated his estate This led the Raja to adopt a hostile attitude, and he attempted, by force of arms, to oppose the sequestration He was attacked by Colonel Prendergast in 1794, and his force was completely routed the Raja himself being killed in the fight His young son succeeded after some protracted negotiations with the Government and in 1802 a permanent settlement was made The next Raja Viziarama Gapati Raz took over the estate in 1852 after it had been for many years in charge of Government This Chief, and his successor, the late Ananda Raz proved themselves worthy of their position Both became members of the Viceroy's Council Viziarama Raz was given the personal title of Maharaja and the G C I E, while his successor also received the same personal title and the G C S I

Address Vizianagram Southern India

VENKATAGIRI —VELUGOTI SRI RAJA GOPALA KRISHNA YOCHENDRULAVARU BAHADUR, K C I E *Maharaja of —Panchhazari Munsabdar, President of the Madras Landholders' Association*, born December 1857 educated privately succeeded 1878 he traces his descent through twenty-eight generations to Bhetala Naidu King of Warrangal, the founder of the House

Many of the Chief's ancestors as Datcha Naidu of the fourth generation were renowned as warriors The Emperor Aurangzeb bestowed on Sarvagna Kumara Yachama Naidu, the twenty-third descendant of Bhetala Naidu, thirteen *taluqs*, including Venkatagiri, and this with subsequent changes, is the present Estate of Venkatagiri, another ancestor was deputed by Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, on two occasions, to arrest refractory Poligars, the State was settled permanently in 1802 The father of the present Maharaja, Kumara Yachama Naidu,





C. S. I., abdicated in favour of his son in 1878. The distinction of Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire was conferred in 1888, and the personal title of Maharaja was conferred in June, 1910. The title of Raja was recognised as hereditary in the same year. The Raja's family is at the head of the whole Velama Caste. The family has built several temples and endowed numerous costly charities; branches have, from time to time, settled elsewhere and become the founders of the present States of Pettapur, Bobbili, Mylavarum in British India, and Jatprole in the Nizam's Dominions. The Venkatagiri State covers over 2,200 square miles in the Nellore District, the annual demand from the State by Government being a little over ten lakhs of rupees.

Publications: A number of works in Telugu, none in English.

Recreations: Shooting, riding, and driving.

Address: Venkatagiri, Nellore District, Madras Presidency.

KALAHASTI.—RAJA DAMARA KUMARA THIMMA NAYANIM BAHADUR VARU, *Raja of*—succeeded the late Raja Kumara Maddu Venkatappa, August 5th, 1905. His grandfather, Raja Damarakumara Maddu Venkatappa Nayudu, received the distinction of C.S.I. in 1876 in recognition of his services to Government.

Kalahasti is one of the largest estates in the Province, and is situated partly in North Arcot, partly in Nellore, and partly in Chingleput districts. The history of the family, which belongs to the Velama caste, is obscure. The original owner of the Estate probably received it from a king of the Vijayanagar Dynasty in the fifteenth century. The Estate at one time spread as far as the site of Fort St. George, and the East India Company acquired the land on which Madras now stands from the proprietor by purchase in 1639. The Estate came under British control in 1792, and a formal grant to the family was made in 1801. The zemindar afterwards received the

hereditary title of Raja. The Estate is the chief source of the firewood used in Madras city.

Its area is 1,464 square miles, and it has a population of over 220,000. The *peshkash* is Rs. 1,70,000, and the land cess amounts to Rs. 35,000. The gross revenue of the Estate is over five lakhs.

Address: Kalahasti, Madras.

PITHAPURAM.—SRI RAJA RAO VENKATAKUMARA MAHIPATI SURIYA RAO, *Raja of*—was born in 1885, and succeeded his father, Raja Gangadhara Rama Rao, in 1890. The late Raja's title was recognised as hereditary by the Government in 1877. During the present Raja's minority the Estate was under the charge of the Court of Wards.

The Pithapuram *zemindari* lies in the Godaveri District of Madras Presidency, and is very fertile. An engineering establishment is maintained by the Raja to supervise the Estate irrigation works, which are numerous. The system of land tenure on the Estate has been recently revised by the Raja, and a field survey is in progress; in due time the revenue system will be assimilated to that of Government land. The origin of the *zemindari* may be traced to the subjugation of the Godaveri District by the Golconda ruler about 1572. Then the *parganas* of Selapaka, Coconada, and Prolunadu (as the country round Pithapuram was then called) were constituted a revenue farm. In 1647 a court favourite, named Rayanam, was given possession of this farm, and was allowed to re-build and occupy the fort of Pithapuram, which henceforth became the family residence. During the struggle for power in the Deccan Pithapuram, like other estates, took advantage of the occasion and withheld its tribute. When Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk, proved victorious in 1724 the recalcitrant Zemindars were ousted, but most of the Estates were restored about 1742. In 1802 the revenue of the Estate was permanently settled.

The Estate has an area of 393 square miles, and a population of nearly 300,000. The total income of the Estate is nearly

eleven lakhs, and the demand for cesses and land revenue four lakhs. The Estate contains the towns of Coconada, Samalkot, Pithapuram, and Coringa, once a flourishing seaport. The Raja resides at Pithapuram, Madras.

RAMNAD.—RAJA RAJESWARA SETHUPATY, *alias* MATHURAMALINGAM SETHUPATY, *Raja of*—was born in 1889, and succeeded to the Estate on December 28th, 1903.

He is titular head of the Maravan clan, and bears the title of "Sethupaty," or "Lord of the Causeway." This "causeway" is the narrow strip of land which formerly connected the mainland with the Island of Pamban, in the Gulf of Manaar. This island contains the temple of Rameshwaram, and tradition has it that when Rama crossed to the island from Ceylon, by way of Adam's Bridge, and founded the temple as a thank-offering for his victory over Ravana, he also appointed the first Sethupaty to protect the pilgrims who should traverse the causeway to visit it. The Chiefs of Ramnad appear to have borne the title as far back as the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and in the early years of the seventeenth century it was formally conferred by one of the Naik kings of Madura on the head of the Maravans, from whom the present owners of the estates are descended. Of the earlier chiefs, Raghunatha Kilvan is best known. He removed his capital from Pogalur to its present site, ten miles farther east of Ramnad, which he fortified. Throughout the Carnatic wars the Ramnad troops frequently appeared on one side or the other. In 1803 the Estate was formed into a *zemindari*, a permanent title-deed being granted to the representative of the family then in possession. The Estate has become of interest of late owing to the projected scheme of the South Indian Railway for carrying the line over the remains of the old causeway to Pamban Island, and for cutting a ship canal through the island and establishing a port thereon. The Raja's title is hereditary. He resides at his palace in Ramnad town, Madura District, Madras.

CALICUT.—SRI RAJA KIZAKI KOVILAGAM MANAVIKRAMA RAJA, *Zamorin of*—was born in 1845, and succeeded to the Estate in October, 1909, on the decease of the late Zamorin, Maharaja Sir Manavikrama Bahadur, K. C. S. I.

The present Zamorin is said to be the 120th in descent from the founder of the family, who obtained his estate from Cheraman Perumal, the last Emperor of Malabar, who divided his dominions among his vassals in 352 A. D. When Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut in 1498 he found a descendant of one of the vassals of Cheraman Perumal ruling there as Zamorin, having dominion over the greater part of Malabar. From that time the Zamorins appear to have been continually at war with the Rajas of Cochin and their allies, the Portuguese. In 1766 the Mysore usurper took possession of Calicut, and the Zamorins were subjects of Haidar Ali, and afterwards of Tippu Sultan, until Calicut was ceded to the British by the treaty made with Tippu in 1792. The Calicut family follow the usual Malabar rule of succession, which is through the female line. The heir to the Estate is always known as the "Eralpad." The Zamorin resides at Calicut, Malabar District, Madras.

KADATTANAD.—PORLATTIRI KRISHNU-VARMA RAJA, *Valiya Raja of*—was born in 1854, and succeeded to the title on July 18th, 1897.

The title is hereditary, the present holder being twenty-eighth in descent. He belongs to a Samanda family, which originally ruled over a district named Vatakumpuram. One of the Valiya Raja's ancestors was driven out of Vatakumpuram by the Zamorin of Calicut, and the family settled in a district on the Malabar coast, extending originally from Mahé to Badagara, where the Raja now resides. This territory is said to have been granted by the Cherakkal Raja of Kolatiri. In 1766 Haidar Ali invaded the country, and the Raja took refuge with the East India Company's officers in Tellicheri. When Tippu Sultan invaded his territories the

Raja fled to the Maharaja of Travancore. In 1792 the British agreed to give the Raja an annual allowance as compensation for the estates of his ancestors. The family follows the Malabar rule in matters of succession, which is through the female line. *Address:* Badagara, Malabar District, Madras.

CHIRAKKAL.—KERALA VARMA RAJA, *Valiya Raja of*—was born in 1849, and succeeded Rajaha Raja on June 23rd, 1888.

The Valiya Raja is the head of one of the branches of the Kolattiri House, the Raja of Kolattiri having been one of those chieftains among whom the last Emperor of Malabar, Cheraman Perumal, divided his dominions when he retired from the world and became a religious recluse in 352 A. D. In 1734 the Chirakkal Raja was acknowledged head of the House by all its members. The Raja, during Tippu Sultan's invasion of Malabar, was Rama Varma, who committed suicide to prevent himself falling into the hands of the usurper. One of the House, who had on that occasion taken refuge in the jungle, upon the arrival of the British to take possession of the country in 1795, was recognised as Raja. Since that time the family history has been uneventful. The Chirakkal family follow the Malabar custom in matters of succession, which is through the female line. The Valiya Raja receives an allowance from Government in compensation for the loss of the Estate which belonged to his ancestors.

Address: Malabar, Madras.

KURUPAM.—THE HON'BLE RAJA VAIRICHARLA VIRABHADRA RAZU BAHADUR, *Raja of—Member of the Imperial Legislative Council; Member of the Legislative Council, Madras; Member of the Committees of the Victoria Institute, Madras, and the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor; Member of the Central Agricultural Committee, Madras; Member of the East Indian Association, London;* was born in 1877.

The Raja is descended from the ancient and well-known Vairicharla family of the Vizagapatam District. As early as 1435 his ancestors established themselves as independent rulers of Kurupam, the title of Raja becoming hereditary; and, when the East India Company was struggling with the French settlers in the Vizagapatam District, Sanyasi Razu, an ancestor of the present Raja, gave to the British much timely assistance. In return for his aid the Company recognized him as a Zemindar and made a permanent settlement for his Estates in 1802; this recognition was confirmed in 1904. The *zemindari* of Kurupam is inalienable and impartible. The present Zemindar succeeded to the Estate in 1891, and attained his majority in 1898. The personal title of Raja was conferred on him in 1906. His administration of the Estate has been wise and progressive. He has also found leisure for public service. In addition to his many duties in connection with the Imperial and Madras Councils and the various committees on which he serves he is constantly working for the public good. He is an earnest supporter of law and order, and has, on many occasions, raised his voice against sedition and violence. He was the prime mover in establishing the Imperial League in the Presidency, and has written various pamphlets on loyalty, which have been the subject of commendatory letters from Lord Minto's Government. The Raja has followed up his tracts by employing itinerant lecturers to promote a spirit of loyalty among the masses. The measure was warmly commended by the Governor of Madras. The Raja has lately instituted a scheme for the encouragement of loyal sentiments amongst the student class, specially in the Tinnevelly District. Prizes are to be awarded



THE RAJA OF KURUPAM

for the best essays on the benefits of British rule and the duty of all loyal subjects of the King-Emperor to actively support Government in stamping out anarchy. This scheme was also commended by the Governor of Madras. Among his many public charities are a dispensary at the headquarters of the *zemindari*, a primary school at Kurupam, and a public market at Vizagapatam.

The Estate of Kurapam is in the Vizagapatam District; its area is 700 square miles, and total revenue about two lakhs of rupees. The Raja pays a *peshkash* of Rs. 37,800 to Government.

Address: Waltair, Madras.

PALGHAT.—PUZHAKKAL EDOM, *alias* HUTHAM EDAHTIL KUNJU ACHCHAN, *Valiya Raja of*—born, 1830; succeeded to the title on December 8th, 1902.

The Palghat Achchan was originally a tributary of the Zamorin of Calicut, but he had become independent before the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1757 he sent a deputation to Haidar Ali, the Mysore usurper, praying for help against a threatened invasion of the Zamorin. Haidar promptly seized the opportunity, and from that time till 1790 the fort of Palghat was in the hands of the Mysore Sultans or the British. It was taken first by the latter in 1768, when Colonel Wood captured it during the course of his raids on Haidar's fortresses. In 1790 it was finally taken by Colonel Stuart, and was afterwards used as a base of the operations which ended in the storming of Seringapatam. The Valiya Raja receives an annual sum in compensation for the estates of his ancestors.

Address: Malabar, Madras.

WALAVANAD—AYIRANAZHI KOVILAGAM UNIKAVU, *alias* VALLABHA RAJA, *Valiya Raja of*—was born in 1846, and succeeded to the hereditary title on May 18th, 1903. He is the recognized head of the Samarta family, who have been holders of the title for two centuries. He receives an annual payment from the Government in compensation for the estates of his ancestors. The family follow the usual Malabar custom in matters of succession, which is through the female line.

Address Walavanad, Malabar, Southern India.

KOTTAYAM—VIRA VARMA RAJA, *Valiya Raja of*—was born in 1860 and succeeded the late Kerala Varma Raja on June 14th, 1888.

He belongs to a family claiming to be of Kshattriya origin, and to have acquired sovereignty in Wynaad in the fifteenth century. Subsequently they appear to have obtained some territory from the Raja of Chirakkal in Malabar either by gift or by conquest. On the invasion of Haidar Ali early in the eighteenth century the Raja and all his family fled to Travancore but returned in 1782. They again took flight on the appearance of Tippu Sultan in 1789 and the Raja died in Travancore. The Estate became British territory when Malabar came under the rule of the Crown, and the Valiya Raja receives an allowance from Government in compensation. The family follow the Malabar custom as regards succession, which is through the female line.

Address Malabar, Madras.

KURUMBRANAD—VIRA VARMA RAJA *Valiya Raja of*—was born in 1831, and succeeded to the title on December 21st 1884.

The title of Raja is hereditary, and has been borne by the heads of the family since the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Valiya Raja receives an allowance from the British Government in compensation for his ancestral Estate, which reverted to the Crown on the settlement of Malabar.

The family follow the Malabar custom as regards succession, that is, through the female line. *Address:* Malabar, Southern India.

PARAPANAD.—VARMA RAJA, *Valiya Raja of*—was born in 1837, and succeeded to the title on November 11th, 1880.

He belongs to a Kshattriya family which ruled in ancient times the country from the Betenad River in the south to the Polonad in the north. When Tippu Sultan invaded Malabar in 1789 the ruling Raja was taken prisoner and carried to Mysore. The members of this family, according to ancient custom, intermarry with the female members of the Travancore House. The title of Raja is hereditary, and the Valiya Raja receives an allowance in compensation for his ancestral estates, which came under British control in 1795. The family follow the Malabar custom of succession, which is through the female line. *Address:* Malabar, Southern India.

BEYPUR.—RAMA VARMA RAJA, *Valiya Raja of*—was born in 1851, and succeeded to the hereditary title on October 25th, 1901. He is the head of a Kshattriya family descended from a follower of the ancestor of the Maharajas of Travancore. His estate came under British rule on the settlement of Malabar in 1795, and the Valiya Raja receives an allowance from Government in compensation for his ancestral property. The family adhere to the usual Malabar system of succession, which is through the female line. *Address:* Beypur, Malabar, Southern India.

CHINTALAPATI-VANTU.—VASIREDDI CHANDAR MOWLESWARA PRASADA NAYUDU BAHADUR, MANNE SULTAN, *Zemindar of*—was born in 1881, and succeeded to the title on November 21st, 1887. The title is hereditary, and was conferred by the Moghal Emperors. The Manne Sultan's Estate comprises twenty-four villages. *Address*: Chintalapati-Vantu Estate, Kistna District, Madras.

KALLIKOTA AND ATTAGADA.—SAHIB MERBAN-I-DOSTAN SRI HARI HARA MARDARAJA DEVU, *Raja of*—was born in 1870. The title of Raja is personal, and was conferred by Government on May 21st, 1891, in recognition of his valuable services to the public. The Raja owns some 504 villages in the Ganjam District divided between two estates. The area of the *zemindari* is over 507 acres, and the Raja pays a *peshkash* of over one lakh of rupees. The Kallikota family was founded by a zemindar of the Gagapati king of Orissa, who obtained the title of Mardaraja Deo for his services in keeping the Marathas out of the country. The Raja has paid special attention to the irrigation of his *zemindari*, and it is described by Government officers as being in an exceptionally flourishing condition. *Address:* Kallikota, Ganjam, Madras.

KOLLENGODE.—THE HON'BLE RAJA VENGANAD VASUDEVA RAJA, *Valia Nambidi of—Member of the Madras Legislative Council; Vice-President, Malabar Jenmi Sabha; Member of the Students' Advisory Committee and the Newington Advisory Board, Madras; Honorary Visitor of the Coimbatore Agricultural College; Member of the Loyal League and the Victoria Technical Institute;* was born in 1873; he represents an ancient and influential family of Chiefs of South Malabar, known as the Venganad Rajas.

The Raja has been for many years well known in the public life of his Presidency; he joined the Legislative Council in 1906, and has taken keen interest in educational and agricultural movements. He attended the Coronation Durbar as a State guest in 1903, on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King-Emperor and Queen-Empress) to Madras the Raja was accorded the honour of a special audience. The Raja's palace at Kollengode is well known for its magnificence, he owns about 1,100 acres of cultivated land, and 150 miles of unsurveyed forest lands, in Malabar. He has erected schools and a hospital on his Estate. The personal title of Raja was conferred on him on January 1st, 1901. *Address:* Kollengode, Malabar.





THE RAJA OF KOLLENGODE (24)

KELAKKA COVILAGOM MANAVEDAN, Raja, B. A., Retired Statutory Civil Servant; was born in 1855; educated at the Madras University; was appointed probationer in the Statutory Civil Service on June 4th, 1880; appointed Collector and Joint Magistrate, February, 1895; appointed District and Sessions Judge, March, 1897; retired from the Service, March 13th, 1911. The personal title of Raja was conferred on June 26th, 1908, in recognition of his public services. Owns a share of about 35,000 acres of land. *Address*, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madras Presidency.

ETAIAPURAM—JAGAVIRA RAMA VENKATASWAMI ATAPPA NAYAKAR, *Raja of—Member of the Landholders' Association; Member of the Central Agricultural Committee; Member of the Committee, Newington Institution; Member of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, all in the Madras Presidency*; born in December, 1878, educated at Newington Institute, Madras.

The founder of the family was Peria Appanayakar, who lived in the ninth century. Since that time the members of the House have always been to the fore in every movement in the interest of good government, law and order in Southern India. It was at the end of the eighteenth century that the forty-first Zemindar, Muthu Jagavirama Kumara Atappa Nayakaram, "played his part so bravely in co-operating with "the British forces to quell the Panjalamkourchy rebellion," and was warmly complimented by Lord Clive. "The activities "of the succeeding Zemindars during the years of the nineteenth "century preceding 1872 were not always beneficial to their "inheritance," and from January, 1872, until August, 1878, the management of the Estate was under the Court of Wards. The father of the present Raja, Jagavira Rama Kumara Atappa Nayakar, accompanied the late King, during part of his tour, as Prince of Wales, in 1875, and was also present at Lord Lytton's historic Darbar at Delhi in January, 1877, on the Proclamation of her late Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of

India. The present Zemindar assumed control of his Estates in 1900, and has been assiduous in promoting the welfare of his tenants by the construction of good roads, tanks, temples, and public buildings, and by his benefactions to schools, hospitals, famine relief funds, and the like. The Estates cover an area of 663 square miles, and is very efficiently administered under the present Raja, who, since he came into the property, has added many villages The annual sum expended by the Raja in maintaining religious and charitable institutions alone in the Estate is no less than Rs 59,000 In March, 1909, an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held at the instigation of the Raja at Koilpatti, on which occasion the Hon'ble Mr. A E. Castle Stuart, after complimenting the Raja on the generally efficient and wise management of his Estate, remarked. "I think I need say no more to show you how well the "prophecy to which I referred is being fulfilled in the person "of the Zemindar The contentment of his people, the absence "not only of anything like bad feeling between him and his "tenantry, but the existence of cordial relations between "them is the best evidence on this point One of the most "conspicuous features of the Etaiapuram family, as I have said "before, is that of loyalty to the British *Raj*, while another "great distinguishing characteristic is its ever charitable tendencies" The personal title of "Raja" was conferred in January, 1911.

Club. Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address.* Etaiapuram, Tinnevelly District, Madras Presidency.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, V, B A, B L, K-I-H, *The Hon'ble Mr —Fourth Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras;* was granted the Kaiser-i-Hind medal (1st Class) on January 1st, 1906, in recognition of his public services. He was appointed Judge of the High Court of Madras on October 9th, 1909. He resigned in January, 1911, when he was appointed to the office he now holds. *Address:* Madras.

RAJA VENUGOPALA BAHADUR, K.-I.-H., received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (1st Class) on May 23rd, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Venkatagiri, Madras Presidency.

SANKARAN NAIR, C. I. E, B. L., *The Hon'ble Mr. Justice—Judge of the High Court of Madras; Fellow of the Madras University; Member of the Corporation of Madras;* was born on July 11th, 1857, and was educated at the Presidency College, Madras. He took his B. L. degree in 1879, and was then appointed Munsiff. He soon resigned this office and commenced practice in the Madras Courts. In 1884 he was appointed by Government as a Member of the Committee of Enquiry into the condition of Malabar. He was nominated to the Madras Legislative Council in 1890. He was President of the Indian Congress in 1897, which sat at Amraoti. He was President of the first Madras Provincial Conference, and was also first President of the Madras Social Reform Association. In 1904 he was President of the Industrial Exhibition in Madras, and shortly afterwards received the distinction of Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. Mr. Sankaran Nair is well known as a facile writer, and his contributions to the *Contemporary Review*, the *Calcutta Review*, and other high-class journals are much admired. He was one of the joint Editors of the *Madras Law Journal*, and also established the *Madras Review*. He is a leader of Hindu Society in Madras, and has been a generous benefactor to many public institutions. *Address:* Madras.

PERUVALANATHANA, R., Mahamahopadhyaya; retired Sanskrit Pandit, Kumbakonam College; born, September 23rd, 1832; son of Krishnamachariar, a famous Pandit educated privately and a pupil of the famous Pandit Ramachandra Maharaja of Pudukotah; entered Government Service, 1871; retired, 1897; is a recognised authority as a Sanskrit scholar in the Madras Presidency; title conferred in January, 1908. *Address:* Kumbakonam, Madras Presidency.

SUNDARA AIYAR, B. A., B. L., *The Hon'ble Mr. P. R.— Puisne Judge, High Court of Madras : Fellow of the Madras University : Member of the Board of Trustees, Pachhiyappa's College, Madras; Member of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, the Board of the Indian Bank, and the South Indian Association;* was born in Malabar in 1853, of humble parentage, and was educated at Ernakulam, Calicut, and the Madras Christian College, from which institution he graduated in 1884. He was then appointed tutor in Philosophy at his College; he lectured in Logic and Ethics during 1885 and 1886, at the same time attending the Law classes. He was enrolled as Vakil in 1886. He had the advantage of being an apprentice of Sir Subramanya Aiyar, and it is due to the interest taken in him by that gentleman that Mr. Sundara Aiyar owes much of his advancement in life. He was one of the founders of the *Madras Law Journal*, which, in collaboration with other legal practitioners, he started in 1893. In 1896 Mr. Sundara Aiyar was appointed Examiner in Law for the B. L. and M. L. degrees at the Madras University. From that date he had a large and ever-increasing practice in the Madras Courts. He has entered but little into politics; but has worked hard as Secretary to the Industrial Exhibitions held under the auspices of the Indian Congress, and was President of the Madras Provincial Conference in 1910. Mr. Sundara Aiyar received just recognition of his high legal attainments when he was appointed Judge of the Madras High Court in 1911. *Address:* Madras.

SHATAKOPA CHARIYAR, L. K., Mahamahopadhyaya; Court Pandit, Cochin; land-owner; born, 1832; title conferred, 1st January, 1898. *Address:* Trippunittura, near Ernakulam.

NEELAMEGHA SASTRIAL, Pandit, Mahamahopadhyaya; Principal, Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi; born, 1862; land-owner; title conferred, June 25th, 1909. *Address:* Tiruvasanallur, Madras Presidency.

SIR VENBAKKAM COMANDUR DESIKACHARYAR, B A, B L, *Knight—Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, Fellow of the Madras University; Member of the Corporation of Madras; Vice-President of the South Indian Association; Member of the Executive Committees of the Agri-Horticultural Association of Madras, the Madras Mahajana Sabha, the Madras Athletic Association, and the Cosmopolitan and Mylapore Clubs, Life Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Fund, Member of the Council of the Victoria Technical Institute*, was born in Madras on December 29th, 1861, and belongs to the well-known Venbakkam family of which the late Sir Bhashyam Iyengar was the acknowledged head. Sir Venbakkam was educated at the Madras Presidency College, where he graduated in Arts in 1882. In 1886 he obtained the degree of B L and commenced practising in the Madras Courts. He achieved a very high reputation as a successful Advocate. He was Lecturer in the Madras Law College from 1896 to 1900. He was for some years a Member of the Madras Legislative Council. On the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King-Emperor and Queen-Empress) to Madras in January 1906, he received the honour of Knighthood at the hands of the Prince. He was appointed to his present post in 1908 and has been eminently successful in his efforts to support the dignity of the Bench at the same time tempering justice with mercy.

Clubs: Cosmopolitan and Mylapore Clubs. *Address*: Madras.

SWAMINATHA AIYAR V., Mahamahopadhyaya Tamil Pandit, Presidency College, Madras; born 1856; title conferred January 1st 1906. *Address*: Madras.

VENKATARATNAM, K., Mahamahopadhyaya retired Telugu Pandit, Rajahmundry College; born, 1842; title conferred, June 28th, 1907. *Address*: Rajahmundry.

SIVASWAMI AIYAR, B. A., B. L., C. I. E.; *The Hon'ble Mr. P. S.—Advocate-General, Madras; Official Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras; Fellow of the Madras University;* was born in Tanjore on February 7th, 1864. He is a Tamil Brahman, and the son of a highly-respected Pleader. He was educated at the S. P. G. College, Tanjore, the Kumbakonam College, and the Madras Presidency College, in which institution he graduated in Arts in 1882. He took his B. L. degree in 1884, and was enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court in the following year. In 1887-88 he was Examiner in Sanskrit in the Madras University; he was Assistant Professor at the Law College, Madras, from 1893 to 1899; he held the appointment of Examiner for the B. L. degree in 1898-99. He was elected by his University as its representative on the Madras Legislative Council in 1904, and was re-elected in 1906. He was appointed to officiate as Advocate-General in 1907, and was confirmed in that office in 1908, in which year he was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. From 1893 to 1907 he was joint Editor of the *Madras Law Journal*. He presided at the District Conference held in Tanjore in 1907. As a Member of the Legislative Council he has rendered invaluable services; he had a great share in shaping the Madras Estates Bill and other important measures. *Address:* Madras.

NARAYANANAN NAMBOORIPAD, K.N., Mahamahopadhyaya; title conferred, June 24th, 1910. *Address:* Kilimangalam, Madras Presidency.

SUBBARAYA SASTRI, Mahamahopadhyaya; title conferred, January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Vizianagram.

PINTO, A., Diwan Bahadur; Retired Deputy Collector; land-owner; born, 1840; title conferred, January 1st, 1892. *Address:* Mangalore.



Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer (30)



Justice C. Sankaran Nair (27)

SUBRAMANIA AIYAR, G , was born in January, 1855, in Tiruvadi, in the Tanjore District , he was the fourth of seven sons of Ganapathy Dikshitar, a Brahmin pleader He was sent for his education first to the local school, and afterwards to St Peter's College, Tanjore, where he passed his F A examination in 1873 After spending a year at the Madras Normal School he was appointed a teacher in the Church of Scotland Mission School, and afterwards became a teacher in Pachiyappa s High School He graduated in 1877 as a private candidate, and was then appointed Headmaster of the Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular School

In collaboration with the late Veeraraghava Chariar and others Mr Subramania Aiyar founded the *Hindu*, which, as editor, he conducted with ability and consciousness for twenty years When he severed his connection with the *Hindu* in 1898 he started a new weekly English journal, called *United India* which he conducted for some time with his usual ability

Mr Aiyar had long cherished the ambition of establishing a Tamil organ for the education of the masses this he realized in 1882, when the *Swadesamitran* was started as a weekly— this subsequently became a daily paper

Mr Aiyar has been connected with the Indian National Congress ever since its inception, and he was accorded the honour of moving the first resolution in the first Congress Since then he has been a regular attendant at nearly every session In 1902 he was invited to preside over the deliberations of the Madras Provincial Conference, held at Coconada , in September, 1907, he was President of the District Conference at Chittoor, and of the District Conference at Tanjore in 1908 In 1898 he was selected as the Madras delegate to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure in London

He has been connected with the civic life of Madras for many years, and has been an active member of the Corporation,

probably no man during the last thirty years has contributed so much as Mr. Aiyar towards the building up of public life in Southern India.

Address: Madras.

NATESAN, G. A., B. A., F. M. U., *Editor and Propietor of the "India Revenue" and head of the publishing firm of Messrs. G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras*; was born on August 25th, 1879. He received his education at the Town High School, Kumbakonam; St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; and the Triplicane Vernacular High School, Madras. He joined the Presidency College, Madras, in 1892, taking his B.A. degree in 1897.

While still at College his literary bent, as well as his ability in organization, showed itself in his successful management of the Presidency College Literary Society as its Secretary for five years—during this period most of the notable men of Southern India, English and Indian alike, were induced to lecture before it.

Mr. Natesan, too, was one of the originators of the Madras University Union, and he introduced an Annual Graduates' Dinner, which was an unqualified success as long as the Union lasted.

In 1898 he was apprenticed to Mr. Glyn Barlow, Editor of the *Madras Times*, for a journalistic career. This apprenticeship brought him into contact with all the leading public men of Madras, while at the same time it infused in him that spirit of integrity and self-confidence that is so necessary to the successful journalist. In 1900 he started a venture of his own —the *Indian Review* —with the object of giving every month a summary of English and Indian views and reviews on Anglo-Indian question, and with this journal he has been identified ever since. A glance at the list of contributors, among whom may be mentioned Sir Wm. Wedderburn, Sir Richard Temple, Professor Max Müller, Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, and Mr. K. R. Iyengar, will amply testify to its excellence

and complete success, while it is gratifying to notice that such well-known men of letters, as Lord Morley and Mr Frederic Harrison, have praised not only its high tone, but its sanity and tolerations

As head of the publishing firm Mr Natesan is eminently keen-witted and original, he has perfect knack for display in advertisement, and his commercial success is due in no small measure to this Among his most popular publications is his well-known series of eminent Indians, including lives of such men as G K Gokhale, S N Bannerjea, R B Ghosh and Sir Syed Ahmed he has also published collected editions of the speeches of Mr R B Ghosh and Mr G K Gokhale, and a series of short critical studies of famous religious reformers of South India, and a host of other books dealing with a variety of problems numerous to mention.

Outside his business Mr Natesan has evinced great interest in Temperance and Social Reform movements, having been Secretary of the former at its last All-India sitting at Madras in 1908 He has taken part, too in the work connected with the Indian National Congress, and has attended all sittings since 1898, he is an active member of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Provincial Congress Committee, he is Secretary to the Ripon Memorial Committee Mr Natesan is, perhaps, the most conspicuous example of an educated Indian's success in the business line in South India He is not a mere printer or a publisher, nor even a mere editor he has created a public taste for healthy political, social, literary, and even scientific literature amongst educated men of all grades.

With a highly active mode of life he combines, beneath a rough and brusque exterior, a sociability of temper aud affability of manner that makes him an excellent companion. No one who has known him will deny that he points out "the right path of virtuous and noble education" in modern Indian business life, with which the future of this country is so largely bound up.

SRIRANGA CHARIYA SWAMI, N, Mahamahopadhyaya, w born in 1843, owns land in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, an Salem districts, title conferred, in recognition of his service to education and literature June 3rd 1899 *Address* Coimbatore, Madras Presidency

RAMASUBRAMANYA SASTRIAR Mahamahopadhyaya bor 1837 owns eighteen acres of land in Kumbakonam tit conferred in recognition of his services to literature an education, November 9th 1901 *Address* Tiruvasanallu Kumbakonam Madras Presidency

KRISHNASWAMI RAO K, C I E Diwan Bahadur w born in 1845 title of Diwan Bahadur conferred on M. 25th 1895 and the Companionship of the Order of the India Empire on November 9th 1901 in recognition of his publ services *Address* Travancore Madras

RAMASWAMI CHETTIYAR P K-I-H Diwan Bahadur Retired Revenue Officer Madras Municipality born 183 title conferred May 23rd, 1896 received the second cla Kaiser-i-Hind medal on October 15th 1900 in recognition his public services *Address* Madras

RAGHUNATHA RAO, R C S I *The Hon ble Diwan Bah dur—Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency t Governor of Fort St George, by nomination (December, 1909 Fellow of the Madras University since 1882*, born in 1831 w appointed Deputy Collector in the Madras Executive Servi in 1859, and retired on pension in 1888 He has acted Diwan of the Kalahasti State, and rendered good servi in several other important capacities The title was co ferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1 1877, and the Companionship of the Order of the Star India accorded him on January 1st, 1909 *Address*. Madr

SRIRANGA CHARIYA SWAMI, N., Mahamahopadhyaya; was born in 1843; owns land in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Salem districts; title conferred, in recognition of his services to education and literature, June 3rd, 1899. *Address:* Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.

RAMASUBRAMANYA SASTRIAR, Mahamahopadhyaya; born, 1837; owns eighteen acres of land in Kumbakonam; title conferred, in recognition of his services to literature and education, November 9th, 1901. *Address:* Tiruvasanallur, Kumbakonam, Madras Presidency.

KRISHNASWAMI RAO, K., C. I. E., Diwan Bahadur; was born in 1845; title of Diwan Bahadur conferred on May 25th, 1895, and the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire on November 9th, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Travancore, Madras.

RAMASWAMI CHETTIYAR, P., K.-I.-H., Diwan Bahadur; Retired Revenue Officer, Madras Municipality; born, 1834; title conferred, May 23rd, 1896; received the second class Kaiser-i-Hind medal on October 15th, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

RAGHUNATHA RAO, R., C. S. I., *The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur—Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George, by nomination (December, 1909); Fellow of the Madras University since 1882;* born in 1831; was appointed Deputy Collector in the Madras Executive Service in 1859; and retired on pension in 1888. He has acted as Diwan of the Kalahasti State, and rendered good service in several other important capacities. The title was conferred, in recognition of his public services, on January 1st, 1877, and the Companionship of the Order of the Star of India accorded him on January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Madras.



R. Peruvalanathana (27)



D. B. Anantha Rao, V. A. (35)



Valia Goda Varma Raja (35)



D. B. Gopala Chari S. (37)

VALIA GODA VARMA, Raja, Mahamahopadhaya, born, 1857, educated privately, is a member of the family of the Chief of Cranganore, a small State feudatory to Cochin, was the tutor of the present Raja of Cochin, who still takes great interest in his welfare, title conferred, in recognition of his services to education and literature, June 24th, 1910 *Publications* "Vyulpathivadakarika," "Pramanna Vada, Gadadhari Vyakhya," "Upaharaprakasika," and other works *Address* Cranganore, Cochin State, Southern India

VENKATASWAMI RAO, Diwan Bahadur retired Prime Minister of Kalahasti State born 1830, title conferred on February 16th 1887, in recognition of his public services *Address* Kalahasti Madras

RAJARATHNA MUDALIAR, P C I E, Diwan Bahadur born 1839 entered the Madras Salt Department, 1860 served in the Office of the Board of Revenue and the Land Records Department, and was appointed Inspector-General of Registration, Madras in 1896 which post he held till his retirement in 1902, was three times appointed Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St George, received the title of Diwan Bahadur in May, 1890, and C I E, in May, 1900, is a landholder *Address* Madras

ANUNTHA ROW V A Diwan Bahadur, born, November 4th, 1854, educated at the Hindu College and the London Mission High School Vizagapatam, till recently Manager of the Vizianagram *Raj*, which post he held from 1895, title of Rao Sahib conferred in 1892 for Municipal services, Diwan Bahadur, January, 1897 Owns land in the Vizagapatam District *Publications*: "Advice to Students" and "Social Reform," in English, "Advice to my Countrymen" and a book of verse in Vernacular *Clubs*. Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, City Club, Vizianagaram *Address* Vizianagaram, Madras Presidency.

CHANDRA SHEKRA SASTRIAL, Mahamahopadhyaya; Principal, Madras Sanskrit College; Member of the Board of Sanskrit Studies of the Madras University; Member of the Kumbakonam Adwarta Sabha; born, 1854; educated privately, and at Ambasundram Public School; was for thirteen years head Sanskrit teacher in the Madura College; appointed to Madras Sanskrit College (founded by the Hon'ble V. Krishnaswamy Aiyar) in 1909; title conferred, in recognition of his services to education and literature, on June 25th, 1909. *Address:* Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras.

VENKATARAMADAS NAIDU, S., Diwan Bahadur, Deputy Collector, 1st Grade; Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras; officiating Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, and Land Records and Agriculture, Madras; officiating Director of Land Records; officiating Registrar of Co-Operative Credit Societies; born, 1863; title conferred in recognition of his public services, June 3rd, 1893. *Address:* Madras.

KRISHNASWAMY AIYAR, P. S., Diwan Bahadur; Retired Deputy Diwan Peshkar, Joint Magistrate and Inam Settlement Officer, Puddukotah States, Madras; born, February 23rd, 1859; the descendant of a Brahmin family who have furnished, for several generations, subordinate officials in the Tanjore District; educated at the Government College, Kumbakonam; entered the service of Puddukotah State in 1878 as Sub-Registrar; rose to the position of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Diwan Peshkar, one of the highest offices in the State. He conducted the enfranchisement of the Inams in the State, and also gained distinction for bringing to justice those concerned in an extensive train dacoity case in 1893; retired from the State service in 1902; title conferred on January 1st, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kodimangalam, Tanjore, Southern India.



CHANDRA SEKHARA SASTRIAR (30)

D B KRISHNASWAMY AIYAR P S (30)



R B. VAIDYANATHER VENKAYYA (43)



R B KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR N (50)

RAGHAVA CHARLU, V., Diwan Bahadur; Retired Registrar, Local and Municipal Secretariat, and Tamil Translator to the Government; born, 1851; title conferred, May 23rd, 1896. *Address:* Saidapet.

SOMASUNDARA SASTRI, C., Diwan Bahadur, Retired Deputy Collector; born, 1849; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, June 22nd, 1897. *Address:* Conjeeveram, Madras Presidency.

VENKATTA RAMAYYA, G., Diwan Bahadur; Retired Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey; born, 1842; title conferred, June 22nd, 1897. *Address:* Guntur.

VENKOBA CHARIYAR, C., Diwan Bahadur, Retired Sub-Judge; born, 1843; title conferred, May 21st, 1898. *Address:* Cuddalore, New Town.

GOPALA CHARI, S., Diwan Bahadur; Retired District and Sessions Judge, Madras; born, August 16th, 1852; educated at the Provincial College, Kumbakonam; enrolled as Vakil, 1878, and was appointed Subordinate Judge, 1885; rose to the rank of District Judge, 1903; was Diwan in Travancore State from August, 1906, to August, 1907; retired, 1908; title conferred, January, 1899; is a land-owner. *Address:* Kumbakonam, Madras Presidency.

VENKATTAREDDI NAYUDU, W., Diwan Bahadur; Honorary Assistant Engineer (Retired); born, 1850; title conferred, June 3rd, 1899. *Address:* Berhampore, Madras Presidency.

GOVINDA RAGHAVA AIYAR, L.A., Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur; Vakil, High Court; Additional Member of the Legislative Council, Madras; born, 1867; title conferred, January 1st, 1906. *Address:* Madras.

SWAMINATHA AIYAR, S, Diwan Bahadur, Assistant Secretary, Board of Land Revenue, born, 1856, title conferred, November 9th, 1901. *Address:* Madras.

VENKATARAMANA POI, A, Diwan Bahadur, Retired District Judge, born, 1845, educated at the Basel Mission School and Government College, Mangalore, joined the Madras Provincial Service, 1873, served as Munsiff and Subordinate Judge, and became District and Sessions Judge in 1904, title conferred in January, 1903, retired in 1907, is a land-owner in Mangalore *Address:* Mangalore, Madras Presidency

NARAYANAMURTI B, Diwan Bahadur, Retired Deputy Diwan to Maharani Gode Gajapathi Rao, of Vizianagram, Vice-President, Vizagapatam District Board President, Vizagapatam Club born 1850, educated at the Anglo-Vernacular School Vizagapatam entered Government Service in 1876, passed through the various grades from Tahsildar to Deputy Collector, to which office he was appointed in 1891, retired, 1905, and took up his present post He held the office of Chairman of the Vizagapatam Municipality from 1901 to 1905 Received title of Rao Bahadur, 1876, and Diwan Bahadur, January, 1906 Is a landholder in Vizagapatam and Godavery Districts *Recreation* Gardening *Club* Vizagapatam Club *Address:* Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency

RAMASWAMI NAYADU, M N, Diwan Bahadur, Retired Deputy Director of Survey, born, 1854, title conferred, June 29th, 1906 *Address.* Triplicane, Madura

RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR, P, Diwan Bahadur, C I E, Diwan of Travancore, born, 1862, title conferred, June 28th, 1907, received the C I E. on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Trivandram, Madras Presidency.

PARTHARASARTHI AIYANGAR, M O, M A, M L, Diwan Bahadur, District Judge, Member of the Madras Law College Council, born, 1857, appointed Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 1896, present appointment, 1906, title conferred, January, 1907 *Address*. Rajahmundry, Godaveri District, Madras Presidency

SESHAGIRI RAO D, B A, B L, Diwan Bahadur High Court Vakil, Coconada, born, 1864 title conferred, June 28th, 1907 *Address:* Coconada, Madras Presidency

RAMACHANDRA AIYAR, A, Diwan Bahadur born 1849 owns about twenty-five acres of land title conferred, in recognition of his public services, May 2nd, 1900 *Address* Panangudi Nannamilam, Madras

RANGACHARIYAR, T M, B A, Diwan Bahadur Retired District Judge, born, 1850, joined the Provincial Civil Service, 1872 served as Munsiff and Subordinate Judge till 1906, when he was promoted to the rank in which he retired in 1909 his title was conferred, January, 1908, is a small land-owner. *Address* Conjeeveram, Madras Presidency

SRINIVASA CHARI, P S, Diwan Bahadur, Retired District Superintendent of Police, born, 1857, educated at the Conjeeveram High School entered the Police Force as Sub-Inspector, 1879, was promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent in 1896, was the first Indian in the Presidency to be appointed District Superintendent, which position he attained in 1901, retired in 1910, title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on June 26th, 1908 *Address:* Conjeeveram, Madras.

KOTHANDARAMA NAYUDU, T, Diwan Bahadur, Diwan, Sandur Estate, besides owning tannery and a distillery is a big land-owner, title conferred, June 25th, 1909 *Address:* Sandur, Madras Presidency.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, A., Diwan Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner, Salt and Revenue Department; born, 1854; title conferred, January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Trichinopoly.

SWAMIKANNU PILLAI, Lewis Dominic, M. A., B. L. (Madras), LL.B. (London), *Diwan Bahadur; Fellow of the Madras University; Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, Madras;* born, 1865; educated at the Presidency College, Madras, and London University; entered the Madras Provincial Service, 1898; served in the Chief Secretariat, Presidency College, and, as Deputy Collector, officiated as Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, 1906; first given the title "Rao Bahadur" and obtained his present title in January, 1909; is owner of landed property in Madras and Coimbatore. *Address:* Madras.

RAMA RAO, T., Diwan Bahadur, Retired Deputy Collector; born, 1849; big land-owner; title conferred, January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Chittoor.

JANAKIRAMAYYA, Diwan Bahadur, Retired District Judge; born, 1854; title conferred, June 25th, 1909. *Address:* Bezwada, Madras Presidency.

VENKATASWAMY NAIDU, M., Diwan Bahadur; born, 1851; title conferred, January 1st, 1910.—*Address:* Egmore (Madras.)

RANGACHARIYAR, T T., Diwan Bahadur; Retired District Judge; born, 1854; title conferred, January 1st, 1910.

SETHU LAKSHMI BAI, Her Highness, Rani; born, 1895; is the Senior Rani of Travancore; the title of Rani was assumed from June, 1901. *Address:* Travancore.

SETHU PARVATI BAIJI, Rani; born, 1896; is the Junior Rani of Travancore; the title of Rani, though ancient, was assumed from June, 1901. *Address:* Travancore.

RAMACHANDRA RAO, R., Diwan Bahadur; Collector, 2nd Grade; Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Madras; born, 1871; entered the Provincial Civil Service, 1890; appointed to present post, 1906; title conferred in June 1910. *Address:* Madras.

NARAYANA RAO, K., Diwan Bahadur; High Court Vakil, Madras; born, 1861; besides house property in Mangalore and Madras owns 100 acres of land in the South Canara District title conferred, June 24th, 1910. *Address:* Madras.

KARUNAKARA MENON, C., B. A., Diwan Bahadur; Proprietor and Editor of the *Indian Patriot*, Madras; born, 1863; educated at the Presidency College, Madras; was formerly Editor of the *Hindu;* founded his present journal in 1905; title conferred in June, 1910. *Club:* Cosmopolitan Club. *Address:* Triplicane, Madras.

DESIKACHARIAR, T., Diwan Bahadur; Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly; born, 1868; title conferred, June 25th, 1909. *Address:* Trichinopoly.

ADINARAYANA AIYA, M., Diwan Bahadur; Retired Deputy Commissioner and Revenue Settlement Officer; born, 1847; entered the Revenue Board Office, Madras, 1867; became Registrar, then Assistant Commissioner, attaining the rank of Deputy Commissioner, in which he retired in March, 1902; title conferred, January, 1911; land-owner in Madras and Chingleput Districts. *Address:* Madras.

NAGAM AIYA, V., Diwan Bahadur; Retired Senior Diwan Peshkar, Travancore State; title conferred on him, in recognition of his public services, January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Madras.

GOVINDA PILLAY, A., B. A., B. L., Diwan Bahadur; Retired Judge, Travancore High Court; Fellow of the Madras University; President of the Keraliya Nair Samaj; born, 1849; educated at the Maharaja of Travancore's Free School and Presidency College, Madras, as Travancore State Student; entered the service of Travancore State in 1869 and served as teacher, Munsiff, District Judge, and High Court Judge, retiring in 1909; was a member of the State Council for five years; was President of a State Committee to enquire into marriage customs, his report on which has been substantially adopted by Government; founded a school at Trivandrum for the depressed classes; title conferred in January, 1911. *Publications:* Translations of the "Bhagvat Gita," "Kural," "King Lear," and "Merchant of Venice" into Malayalam and Dusseu's "Metaphysics" into Sanskrit verse. *Address:* Trivandrum, Travancore State, Southern India.

SUBRAMANYA PILLAI, S. T., Rai Bahadur; Honorary Assistant Engineer (Retired); born, 1834; title conferred, February 16th, 1887. *Address:* Madras.

AIYASWAMI SASTRIYAR, B., Rai Bahadur; Retired Tahsildar; land-owner; title conferred, February 16th, 1887. *Address:* Madras.

SURIYANARAYANA PRASADA RAO, S., Rai Bahadur; Deputy Collector; born, 1861; title conferred, January 1st, 1892. *Address:* Kumbakonam, Madras Presidency.

JANARDHAN SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Senior Hospital Assistant, Nellore; born, 1855; title conferred in recognition of his excellent services, on January 1st, 1892. *Address:* Nellore, Madras Presidency.

MUNDAPPA BANGERA, M., Diwan Bahadur; District Judge; born, 1855; title conferred, June 24th, 1910. *Address:* Guntur, Madras Presidency.

MUTANNA, M., Rai Bahadur; Conservator of Forests, Mysore; besides family property owns 150 acres of land in Coorg; born, 1855; title conferred, June 3rd, 1899. *Address:* Madras.

SUBUROYA MUDALIAR, C., Rai Bahadur; retired Head Store-keeper, Commissariat Department, Port Blair, Andaman Islands; owns twenty-six acres of land in Chingleput District; title conferred, in recognition of his excellent services, in 1904. *Address:* St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.

VENKAYYA VALAIYATHUR, M. A., Rai Bahadur; Epigraphist to the Government of India; Member of the Royal Society of Arts, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the German Oriental Society; Editor of the official journal, *Epigraphia Indica;* born, 1864; educated at the Chittoor High School and Madras Christian College; graduated in 1885, and then engaged in epigraphical research; appointed Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, 1903; appointed Government of India Epigraphist, 1908. Title conferred in 1906 in recognition of his eminent services; is a frequent contributor to various journals and newspapers, his communications being chiefly the records of his researches. *Address:* Simla.

RAGHUNATHA RAO, M., Rai Bahadur; born, 1859; title conferred, January 1st, 1908. *Address:* Simla.

MOPURAPPA, B., Rai Bahadur; Paymaster, M. and S. M. Railway; born, 1863; title conferred, January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Calicut.

SIVAGNANAM PILLAI, T. N., Rai Bahadur; Deputy Collector; born, 1861; owns house property in Tinnevelly; title conferred, January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Madras.

HANUMANTHA GOWD, C., *Rao Bahadur ; Vice-President, Taluk Board, Hospet; Honorary Magistrate; Member, Bellary District Board; Honorary Visitor, Coimbatore Agricultural College; Vice-President, Bellary Sarasa Vinodini Sabha ;* born, October 10th, 1858; educated at the Provincial College, Bellary, and Presidency College, Madras ; is an authority on agricultural matters and takes an active interest in historical research. He has started several agricultural banks, and his services to agriculture include the introduction, into his district, of over 3,000 improved sugar mills, which he has sold on easy terms to ryots ; title conferred, in January, 1903; is a land-owner. *Publications:* "Guide to Hampi" (English), "Kamala," "Sundari," "Ramayana Kathraratnamala," and a number of other works in Canarese, "Dwaita Catechism" (Telugu), and "Gayana Ramayana" (Sanskrit). *Clubs:* Lloyd's Magazine Club and Amateur Dramatic Society, Hospet; *Address:* Emerald Cottage, Hospet, Bellary District, Madras Presidency.

GOPALA RAO, P., B. A., Rao Bahadur, Pleader ; born, 1854 ; educated at the Berhampur Zila School and Presidency College, Madras; belongs to a Naidu family who formerly held extensive lands in the District of Ganjam ; has rendered great service to Government in times of famine ; title conferred in May 1889. *Club*: Union Club, Berhampur. *Address :* Berhampur, Ganjam District, Madras Presidency.

ARUMUKHAM PILLAI, M., Rao Bahadur; Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1st Class, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Tanjore ; born, July 26th, 1859 ; educated privately and at the Government and Mission schools at Karur ; entered Government Service, 1882 ; promoted to present rank in 1908 ; rendered conspicuous services during the famine of 1891-92, for which his title was conferred in 1892 ; owns landed property. *Address:* Tanjore, Madras Presidency.

PURUSHOTTAMA AIYAR, K., Rao Bahadur, Pensioner; born, 1833; title conferred, May 24th, 1889. *Address:* Madras.

RUSTAM SINGH, C., Rao Bahadur; Retired Deputy Collector, Nellore; born, 1852; title conferred in January, 1893, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Nellore, Madras Presidency.

POMPAPAT SASTRI, S., Rao Bahadur; born, 1855; possesses landed property; title conferred in January, 1893, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* South Arcot, Madras Presidency.

PILLAI, M. E., Rao Bahadur; born, 1854; possesses landed property; title conferred in January, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bezwada, Madras Presidency.

BALAKRISHNA AIYAR, N., Rao Bahadur; born, 1854; title conferred in January, 1895, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Keeranur, Puddukottai, Madras Presidency.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, A., Rao Bahadur; Retired Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mylapur; born, 1856; title conferred in January, 1895, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Mylapur, Madras Presidency.

NILAMAGAM PILLAI, T. V., Rao Bahadur; Retired 1st Class Senior Military Hospital Assistant; born, 1854; educated in Madras; comes from a family who have done good service in the British Indian Army; title conferred in January, 1896, for meritorious service in the Burma Campaign. *Club:* St. Francis Xavier's Institute, Bangalore. *Address:* Cauvery Road, Bangalore Cantonment, Southern India.

LUTCHMIAH NAYADU, K., Rao Bahadur; Hospital Assistant; born, 1854; title conferred in January, 1896, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bangalore, Madras Presidency.

SUBBARAYADU, K., Rao Bahadur; born, May, 1846; educated at the Zila School, Rajahmundry; entered Government service as clerk in the Revenue Department in 1870; rose to the rank of Deputy Collector; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, in 1896. *Address:* Kurnool, Madras Presidency.

NAGOJI RAO, K., Rao Bahadur; Retired Inspector of Schools; born, 1852; title conferred in June, 1897, in recognition of his public services.

TIRUVENKATASWAMI MUDALIYAR, T., Rao Bahadur; born, 1856; possesses landed property; title conferred in June, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.

NARAYANA AIYAR, K., Rao Bahadur; Pensioner; born, 1845; title conferred in January, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madura, Madras Presidency.

RAMA RAO, P., Rao Bahadur; born, 1849; possesses landed property; title conferred in January, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madanapalle, Madras Presidency.

ANANTA CHARLU, P. D., Rao Bahadur; born, 1849; title conferred in January, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

CHINNASWAMI PILLAI, P. I. K., Rao Bahadur; born, 1860; title conferred in May, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kunnanur, Palghat, Madras Presidency.

SUBBANA CHETTIYAR, M., Rao Bahadur; born, 1851; owns 675 acres of land in Kurnool, a spinning and weaving mill in Bellary, and a cotton press and ginning factory in Kurnool; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, May 21st, 1898. *Address:* Kurnool, Madras Presidency.

JAGANNADHA CHETTIYAR, P. K., Rao Bahadur; retired Tahsildar; born, 1843; owns four villages in Conjeeveram; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, May 21st, 1898. *Address:* Conjeeveram, Madras Presidency.

VASAVA MENON, O., Rao Bahadur; Retired Inspector of Police; born, 1855; possesses landed property; title conferred in December, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Palghat, Madras Presidency.

MURUGESAM PILLAI, C., Rao Bahadur; Retired Deputy Collector; born, 1842; title conferred in December, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address.* Jaffna, Ceylon.

SUBBA RAO, D., Rao Bahadur; retired Deputy Tahsildar, Kurnool; born, 1835; possesses landed property; title conferred in May, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kurnool, Madras Presidency.

RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR, M. S. P., Rao Bahadur; born, 1858; title conferred in August, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Calicut, Madras Presidency.

NARAYANASWAMI AIYAR, M. S. A., Rao Bahadur; High Court Vakil; born, 1863; title conferred in November, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madura, Madras Presidency.

VURGESE, George Thomas, Rao Bahadur; Deputy Collector; born, 1855; title conferred in June, 1902, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Calicut, Madras Presidency

KRISHNA RAO, P. S., Rao Bahadur; Puisne Judge, Mysore; title conferred in January, 1903, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bangalore, Madras Presidency.

RANGA CHARIYAR, M., Rao Bahadur; Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Madras; born, 1861; title conferred in January, 1903, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

SUBRAMANYA AIYAR, T., Rao Bahadur; Vakil, High Court, Madras; born, 1859; possesses landed property; title conferred in January, 1904, in recognition of his public services. *Address.* Madras.

JEY SINGH, T., Rao Bahadur; Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, born, 1855, title conferred in January, 1904, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

RAMA RAO, P., Rai Bahadur; Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor; owns land in Bellary and Anantapur Districts, born, 1851; title conferred, January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Bellary.

KANNAYYA CHETTIYAR, K. V., Rao Bahadur; born, 1857; title conferred, June 1st, 1888. *Address:* Madras.

APPU SASTRIYAR, S., Rao Bahadur; born, 1855; title conferred in May, 1889, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Manager, Native High School, Kumbakonam.

VENKATA RAMANARASU, B., Rao Bahadur; born, 1852; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, January 1st, 1892. *Address:* Tanjore, Madras Presidency.

VIRESALINGAM, K., Rao Bahadur; Retired Pandit, Presidency College, Rajahmundry; born, 1848; title conferred in January, 1893, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rajahmundry, Madras Presidency.



D. B. Nakayanamuk i B.



D. B. Govin a Pillay, A. 42



R. B. Sullakayalu K. 56)







R. B. Krishnaswami Rao (49)

RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR, M. R., Rao Bahadur, High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly; title conferred in January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Tinnevelly, Madras Presidency.

DHORMALINGA MUDALIYAR, V., Rao Bahadur; born, 1860; title conferred in June, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Tinnevelly, Madras Presidency.

KRISHNASWAMI RAO, B. A., B. L., Rao Bahadur, Subordinate Judge of Mayaveram; born, August 12th, 1867; educated at the Government High School, Saidapet, and Presidency College, Madras; enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, 1889, appointed District Munsiff, 1894; Subordinate Judge, 1907, title conferred, January, 1911. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan and Mylapore Clubs and Madras and Kumbakonam Clubs. *Address:* Kumbakonam, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

SUBBARAYULU REDDIAR, A., Rao Bahadur; Chairman of the Cuddalore Municipal Council; title conferred in Jaunary, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Cuddalore, Madras Presidency.

RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR, V., Rao Bahadur; Deputy Superintendent of Police, Guntur; title conferred in January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Guntur, Madras Presidency.

MANGESH LAL, S., Rao Bahadur; Retired Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Presidency College, Madras; Fellow of the Madras University; Canarese Translator to the Madras Government; born, August 24th, 1853; educated at the Government College, Mangalore; retired in 1909, in January of which year he received the title of Rao Bahadur for his long and meritorious services to education. Has published "Lectures in Logic." *Club:* Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address:* 3/42, Poonamallee High Road, Madras, N. C.

SRINIVASA RAO, K. S., Rao Bahadur; Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Cuddalore, since 1875; Member of the Cuddalore Municipal Council; Member of the Cuddalore High School Committee; Director and Trustee of Hindu Permanent Benefit Fund; Member of the National Indian Association for the Education of Females; born, 1844; has been for over thirty years a prominent citizen of Cuddalore, having been Municipal Chairman for ten years. Title conferred in June, 1908. *Address:* Cuddalore, South Arcot, Madras Presidency.

KRISNASWAMI AIYANGAR, N., B. A., B. L., *The Hon'ble, Rao Bahadur; representative of the Municipal District and Taluk Boards of South Arcot and Trichonopoly; on the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George; President of the Municipal Council; Vice-President of the Taluk Board; Member of the District Board; Manager of the High School; President of the Co-operative Credit Society; Member of the Victoria Hostel Committee; Chairman of the Local Bank, Kumbakonam; Visitor of the Government Agricultural College, Coimbatore;* was born on March 25th, 1863; educated at the Government College, Kumbakonam; and Presidency College, Madras; apprenticed to Sir Bhashyam Aiyangar (afterwards Judge of the Madras High Court), 1887; appointed District Munsiff at Kumbakonam, 1892, which appointment he resigned in 1892, again taking up practice in the Courts; has been connected with all public movements in Kumbakonam. Title was conferred in January, 1910, in recognition of eminent services rendered at the *Mahap Makam* festival of 1909, when over one million people had assembled in Kumbakonam, and sanitary arrangements had to be organized and supervised. Elected to the Legislative Council in December, 1909. *Address:* Kumbakonam, Madras.



R. B. MANGILAL, S. J.



R. B. SETNARAYAN, K. S. I.



R. B. KUSALDOSS, C. I. E.



K. B. SAYED ABDUL MAJID.

GOVINDOSS CHATHURBHOOJADOSS KUSALDOSS, Rao Bahadur; merchant; Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Madras; born, February 20th, 1878; educated at the Hindu Theological High School, Madras; joined the family business of merchants and bankers in 1895; is well known as the leader of the Gujratis of Madras and distinguished for his acts of public charity and benevolence. Among other magnificent donations he has lately subscribed the sum of Rs. 10,000 to the King Edward Memorial Fund. His title was conferred in June, 1907. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, and S. I. A. Association. *Recreation:* Motoring. *Address:* Sowcarpet, Madras, E.

RAMA BHADRA NAIDU, S. V., *The Hon'ble, RaoBahadur; Zemindar af Vadagari and Doddappanaickenoor, Madras; Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George; Chairman of the Periyakulam Municipal Council; Member of the Committee of Visitors, Newington Institution; Member of the Central Agricultural Committee, Madras; President of the Victoria Memorial High School, Periyakulam; President, Madura Theosophical Society; Honorary Visitor to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore;* born, December 23rd, 1873; educated at the Native College, Madura. He traces his descent from Rama Bhadri Naick, Military Governor of Madura under the King of Vijyanagar in the fifteenth century; his father was Venkataswami Naidu, who died in 1881, leaving the present Zemindar a minor. Rama Bhadra Naidu takes great interest in education and agriculture, and has founded an Experimental Farm. His title was conferred in 1908. The heir to the estates is Nagama Rama Bhadra Naidu, son of the present holder. The area of the Estates is about twenty thousand acres. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, and Union and Cosmopolitan Clubs, Madura. *Address:* The Palace, Vadagarai, Periyakulam, Madras Presidency.

PARANKUSAM NAYADU, P, Rao Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras, born, 1865; title conferred in June, 1904, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Madras

RAJAGOPALACHARIYAR, N C, Rao Bahadur, Chief Reporter of the *Madras Times*, born, 1860 title conferred in June, 1906, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Madras

NARAYANA RAO, Y, Rao Bahadur Head Cashier, S I Railway, born, 1854 possesses landed property title conferred in June, 1906, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency

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VENKATAPPAYYA, P B A, Rao Bahadur First Grade Pleader, Kistna, born, 1856 possesses landed property title conferred in January, 1907 in recognition of his public services *Address* Kistna, Masulipatam, Madras Presidency

ALWAR CHETTY, V, Rao Bahadur, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, South Arcot, born 1866, title conferred in June, 1907, in recognition of his public services *Address* South Arcot, Madras Presidency

SRINIVASA RAO, G B A, Rao Bahadur, Pleader, President of the Hindu Permanent Fund Madura born, March 13th, 1857, educated at the Madura Zillah School and Central School, Madura, Provincial College, Kumbakonam, and Presidency College, Madras Has served as Chairman, Madura Municipality, and was formerly a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras, is a successful Pleader in the Madura District, and takes a prominent part in all public movements there and elsewhere, title conferred in January, 1908, owns a small landed property in Madura. *Address:* Madura, Madras Presidency





R. S. Rajaram Rao, S. M. 59



K. S. Mohammad Munir (76)



R. S. Krishnama Chariyar (75)

RAMANUJA CHARIYAR, V. K., B. A., Rao Bahadur: Retired Secretary to the Board of Revenue Settlement; born, 1851; joined Government Service, 1876; served in the office of the Land Records and Revenue Settlement till 1906, when he retired; title conferred in January, 1906; owns about 100 acres of land. *Address:* Kumbakonam, Madras Presidency.

AMASWAMY TEWAR, A., Rao Bahadur; title conferred in January, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Tanjore, Madras Presidency.

SUBRAMANYA AIYAR, C. S., Rao Bahadur; born, 1862; possesses landed property; title conferred in June, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bellary, Madras Presidency.

DHORMA RANGA RAZU, J., Rao Bahadur; born, 1867; possesses landed property; title conferred in June, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Pudukkottai, Madras Presidency.

SRINIVASA PILLAI, K. S., Rao Bahadur; born; 1852; possesses landed property; title conferred in June, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Tanjore, Madras Presidency.

THYAGARAYA CHETTIE, Hon'ble P., Rao Bahadur; Additional Member, Legislative Council, Madras; born, 1852; possesses landed property; title conferred in January, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

VENKATRAMIYER, W. L., Rao Bahadur; Government Pleader, Rajahmundry; born, 1861; title conferred in January, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rajahmundry, Madras Presidency.

NAMBERUMAL CHETTIE, T., Rao Bahadur; building contractor; born, 1856; title conferred in November, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

VENKATACHELAM, C., Rao Bahadur; Government Pleader, Rajahmundry; born, 1865; title conferred in January, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rajahmundry Madras Presidency.

GOPALAN NAIR, C., Rao Bahadur; born, 1859; matriculated at the Madras University in 1876 and entered Government service as *taluk* clerk. He rose to be a Deputy Collector in 1895, and is now in the fourth grade and in charge of Calicut Division. He is son of M. R. Paniker, Tahsildar of Malabar District, and is brother of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, C. I. E.; title conferred on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his public services. He has travelled in Europe, visiting London and Paris in 1906. *Publication:* "Wynaad: Its Peoples and Traditions." *Address*: Kalliyanavilas, Chalapuram, Calicut, Madras.

KRISHNAYYA, D., Rao Bahadur; Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Settlement Department, Bapatta; born, 1861; possesses landed property; title conferred in June, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bapatta, Madras Presidency.

NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI, G., Rao Bahadur; merchant; Madras; born, 1881; possesses landed property; title conferred in June, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

SURYA NARAIN MURTI NAYADU, K., Rao Bahadur; born, 1869; possesses landed property; title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Coconada, Madras Presidency.

VENKATA NARASAYYA, T., Rao Bahadur; Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada; born, 1860; title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bezwada, Madras Presidency.

RAMAMIYA CHARIAR, P., Rao Bahadur; Government Pleader, Chingleput ; born, 1869 ; title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Chingleput, Madras Presidency.

VAITHIALINGAM PILLAI, K., Rao Bahadur; Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras; title conferred in January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

THAMMAN SINGH HAZARI, M., Rao Bahadur; Retired Civil Surgeon; born, 1840; title conferred in May, 1896, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Chulai, Madras.

VIJAYARAGHAVULU CHETTI, M., Rao Sahib; born, 1843; title conferred in January, 1903, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Saidapet, Madras Presidency.

VENKATAPATTI NAYUDU, Rao Saheb; pensioned Tahsildar; born, 1837; title conferred in January, 1904, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Conjeeveram, Madras Presidency.

NALLASWAMI NAYADU, T. M., Rao Saheb; Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nellore; born, 1857; title conferred in June, 1904, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Nellore, Madras Presidency.

SWAMIDAS NADOR, J. G., Rao Saheb; Hospital Assistant; born, 1862; title conferred in January, 1906, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Vaniyambadi, Madras Presidency.

RAMA RAO, M., Rao Saheb; Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Travancore; born, 1865; title conferred in June, 1906, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Travancore, Madras Presidency.

MAIKAVASAGAM NADAR, I, Rao Bahadur, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, born 1855, received the title of Rao Bahadur on June 25th, 1909 and the King's Police Medal on November 19th of the same year, in recognition of his long and distinguished police service *Address* Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency

NARASIMHESWARA SARMA B, Rao Bahadur born, 1867, possesses landed property, title conferred in June, 1909 in recognition of his public services *Address* Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency

RAGHAVAYYA T, Rao Bahadur Revenue Officer Madras Corporation born 1872 title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services *Address* Madras

WILLIAM PILLAI L C Rao Bahadur Retired Inspector of Schools Jaffna Ceylon born 1853 title conferred in June, 1910 in recognition of his public services *Address* Jaffna, Ceylon

VENKATARAMA AIYAR L D B A, B C E Rao Bahadur Executive Engineer born March 14th 1869 joined the Madras Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 1894 appointed to present grade 1905 title conferred, June, 1910 *Address* Coimbatore Madras Presidency

NARAYANA KURUP, T K, Rao Bahadur, Public Prosecutor, Tellicherry born, 1863 title conferred in June 1910, in recognition of his public services *Address* Tellicherry, Madras Presidency

BALAKRISHNA AIYAR, Hon'ble I S, Rao Bahadur, Government Pleader, Coimbatore, born, 1862, title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address* Coimbatore, Madras Presidency

VENKATANARAYANA NAYADU, S, Rao Saheb, Deputy Tahsildar, Chicacole, Ganjam, born, 1850, title conferred in January, 1908, in recognition of his public services *Address*· Chicacole, Ganjam Madras Presidency

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NURSIM AIYANGAR, N, Rao Saheb, Manager, Hosur Remount Depôt Office Salem born, 1848, possesses landed property, title conferred in January, 1908, in recognition of his public services *Address* Salem, Madras Presidency

DIRAVIA NADAR D, Rao Saheb Deputy Tahsildar, Idayankulam (Tinnevelly) born 1869, title conferred in June, 1908 in recognition of his public services *Address:* Idayankulam, Tinnevelly Madras Presidency

AUDOOR VENGU RAMALINGA AIYAR, B A, B C E, Rao Saheb, Executive Engineer Public Works Department, Madras, born, September 16th, 1868 joined the P W D as Assistant Engineer 1893 appointed to present grade, 1903 now in charge of the Cauvery Division Tanjore District title conferred in June 1908 owns land in the Tinnevelly District *Address*· Tanjore Madras Presidency

GANAPATI AIYAR, K S Rao Saheb, Government Pleader, Trichinopoly born, 1867 title conferred in January, 1909, in recognition of his public services *Address*· Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency

GOVINDA MENON, K P V, Rao Saheb, First Assistant, Board of Revenue and Land Revenue, born, 1861 title conferred in January, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address*. Madras

VENKATARAMYYA, G, B L, Rao Saheb, merchant, Rajahmundry; born, 1874, possesses landed property, title conferred in January, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rajahmundry, Madras Presidency.

BHIMASENA RAO, G. S, Rao Saheb, born, 1870, is a landholder, title conferred in June, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rayadrug, Madras Presidency

GUANAM PILAI, D, L R C P, Rao Saheb, Retired Civil Assistant Surgeon, born, 1849, title conferred in January, 1910, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Tanjore, Madras Presidency

NARASIMBAM NAYADU, S, Rao Saheb, Retired Tahsildar, title conferred in January, 1910, in recognition of his public services

MASILAMONI MUDALIAR, P., Rao Saheb contractor, born, 1860, possesses landed property, title conferred in January, 1910, in recognition of his public services *Address* Madras

RAGHAPPA, K, Rao Saheb, landholder, born, 1864, title conferred in January, 1910, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Rayadrug, Madras Presidency

KRISHNAN, K Rao Saheb Civil Apothecary, born, 1864, title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Palghat, Madras Presidency

BAVANANDAM PILAI, S, Rao Saheb, Inspector, Madras City Police, born, 1866, title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Madras

SUBRAMANYAM, D, Rao Saheb, Pleader, born, 1857, possesses landed property, title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Coconada, Madras Presidency

SADAGOPA CHARIAR, P. T., Rao Saheb; Editor, *Desabhimani*, Cuddalore; born, 1861; title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Tirupapuliyur, Madras Presidency.

VIJIARAGHAVA CHARIAR, K., Rao Saheb; Trichinopoly, Deputy Collector; born, 1858; title conferred in January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency.

RAJARAM RAO, S. M., Rao Saheb, born, 1868 founded and edits the *Wednesday Review*; title conferred on January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency.

RAJACHAR, S. N. V., Rao Saheb; Deputy Collector; born, 1868; title conferred in January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Tinnivelly, Madras Presidency.

SASTRULU, D., Rao Saheb; proprietor of Uppaladinne; born, 1857; title conferred in January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Orgole, Madras Presidency.

SUBRAMANIA AIYER, K. D., Rao Saheb; Secretary, Salem Municipality; born, 1865; title conferred in January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Salem, Madras Presidency.

MURUGESA MUDALIYAR, V., Rai Saheb; Hospital Storekeeper, Aruvankad (Nilgiris); born, 1866; title conferred in June, 1906, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Aruvankad, Nilgiris, Madras Presidency.

VARADARAJAS MUDALIYAR, C., Rao Saheb; contractor, Secunderabad; born, 1855; title conferred in January, 1907, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Secunderabad, Madras Presidency.

CHANDU NAMBIAR, A., Rai Saheb; Tahsildar, Malabar District; born, 1854; title conferred in January, 1907, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Malabar, Madras Presidency.

KUNDASWAMI MUDALIYAR, T. T., Rai Saheb; Treasurer, Currency Office, Madras; born, 1859; title conferred in June, 1906, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, R A., B. A., B C. E., Executive Engineer; born, November 15th, 1864; entered the Public Works Department, Madras, 1886; appointed to present grade, 1899. *Address:* Berhampur, Ganjam District, Madras Presidency.

SUBRAMAMYA AIYAR, S A., B. A., B C. E., A. M. I C. E., Rai Saheb, Executive Engineer, Madras; born, April 14th, 1865; joined the Public Works Department, Madras, 1885, as Assistant Engineer, appointed to present grade in 1898. *Address:* Madras.

RAJA VENUGOPALA BAHADUR, K.-I.-H.; received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (1st Class) on May 23rd, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Venkatagiri, Madras Presidency.

SEENAM BATT, JOISA, Rao Saheb; Chairman of Hadagalli Union; Member of the District and Taluk Boards, Hadagalli; born, 1862, and educated at Bellary; his ancestors came from Dharwar District, and his grandfather settled in Hadagalli. He has for over twenty-two years been connected with the public life of his district; he was instrumental in inaugurating the Hadagalli Brahman Reading Room and also a Rural Bank there. During times of cholera, famine, or plague he has rendered great service to the sufferers. He has been employed on census work for the last two enumerations. In recognition of his public services he received the title of Rao Saheb on January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Huvina, Hadagalli, Madras Presidency.

ARCOT —UMDAT-UL-UMARA, AMIR-UL-UMARA, SIRAJ-UL-UMARA, MADAR-UL-MULK, AZIM-UD-DAULA, ASAD-DAULI-INGLIZ, NAWAB AZIM JAH, SIR GHULAM MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN BAHADUR, AMIR-I-ARCOT, K C I E *Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, Patron of the Madras Cosmopolitan Club, Life Member of the South Indian Athletic Association President of the Madras Presidency Muslim League*, was born on February 26th, 1882, and was educated at the Newington Court of Wards Institution, Madras, succeeded his father, Sir Mohammad Munawar Ali K C I E in 1903 received the title of Khan Bahadur on June 22nd 1897 was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on January 1st, 1909 elected by the Madras Muslim community to represent them on the Imperial Legislative Council, April 7th, 1910 The Prince of Arcot served on the Madras Legislative Council from 1904 to 1906 He is the premier Mohammadan nobleman of South India and the acknowledged leader of the Muslims in the Madras Presidency

The Prince is descended from Anwar-ud-Din, who was created Nawab of the Carnatic by the Nizam of the Deccan his son was Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan, Wala Jah Nawab of the Carnatic, whose claims were supported by Clive in his exploits against the French under Dupleix His grandson was Nawab Azim-ud-Daula, whose son was Azim Jah, first Prince of Arcot, having been granted the title by letters patent dated August 2nd, 1870, signed by H I M Victoria, the late Queen-Empress The present Prince is the great-grandson of Azim Jah *Club:* Gymkhana Club, Madras *Address:* Amir Mahal, Madras

CANNANORE—ALI RAJA IMBICHI BIBI, *Sultan Bibi of*—was born in 1848, and succeeded to the estate and title on September 5th, 1907.

The Ali Rajas, or Sea Kings, of Cannanore originated about the beginning of the twelfth century with a Nayar minister of the Kolattri Raja, who was converted to Islam. Towards the end of the century the family seem to have obtained the town and fort of Cannanore from the Raja The Ali Raja became his admiral and head of the Cannanore Mappillas and his power gradually increased till, by the end of the eighteenth century, he was practically independent of his suzerain, and was able to put 25,000 men in the field In 1506 Portuguese naval supremacy was established at Cannanore, they were ousted by the Dutch in the middle of the seventeenth century The Dutch sold their fort to the Ali Raja in 1771 In 1783 the fort was taken by the British, as the Bibi of Cannanore had detained some British troops who were on their way to join the forces against Tippu Sultan, but during the following year the Bibi made a treaty with the British and her fort was restored to her Again in 1790, owing to the unsatisfactory conduct of the Chief, the British again took possession of Cannanore Fort, which for a time became the headquarters of the British troops on the west coast In 1796 an agreement was made by which the Ali Raja had to pay an annual assessment to the Government of Rs 15,000, this arrangement is still in force The area of the State is 3,351 acres The titles of the Sultana are hereditary *Address*. Cannanore, Southern India

GHULAM MOHAMMAD GHAUS, *Nawab, Khan Bahadur*; born, 1861, is son of Muazzaz-ud-Daula, and grandson of His Highness Azim Jah, the first of the titular Princes of Arcot. He was granted the personal title of Khan Bahadur in 1876, and the personal title of Nawab on June 3rd, 1899 *Address* Shadi Mahal, Triplicane, Madras

SYED MOHAMMAD BAHADUR, THE HON BLE NAWAB—*Member of the Imperial Legislative Council President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, President of the Mohammadan Educational Association of Southern India*, is the son of the late Hon ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, and his family is closely related to that of Haidar Ali, the soldier of fortune, who made himself ruler of Mysore, for he is a grandson of Shahzadi Shahrukh Begum daughter of Sultan Yasin fourth son of Tippu Sultan Syed Mohammad Saheb was selected by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, then Governor of Madras to fill the office of Sheriff of Madras in 1896 he was the first Muslim to be appointed to that high office In 1897 he received the personal title of Nawab in recognition of his great services to the public In the year 1900 he was appointed Member of the Madras Legislative Council and was re-appointed in 1902 He received an invitation to attend the Durbar at Delhi in 1903 and the same year he was elected to represent the Madras Presidency on the Viceroy's Legislative Council He was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council in 1910 The Nawab has been an active worker throughout his public career He took a leading part in the debates on the Universities Validation the Co-operative Credit Societies, the Official Secrets and the Explosives Bills, and has shown himself to possess a thorough grasp of the affairs of the country He has for many years been active in promoting good feeling between his co-religionists and the members of other communities He has been a Member of Congress since 1894, and was Chairman of the Reception Committee, when the Congress was last held in Madras *Address* Adyar, Madras

MOHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, NAWAB KHAN BAHADUR *Retired Collector*, born, 1850 title conferred on January 1st, 1901 and the personal title of Nawab on June 27th, 1904 in recognition of his public services *Address* Saidapet, Madras

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MOHAMMAD UBEID-UL-LAH Maulvi, Shams-ul-Ulama Kazi born, 1854, title conferred in June 1897 *Address* Madras.

HAFIZ MOHAMMAD LUTF-UL-LAH, Shams-ul-Ulama, Retired Persian and Hindustani Professor Presidency College, Madras, born 1840 title conferred in recognition of his services to literature and education on February 16th 1887 *Address* Madras

GHULAM RASUL Maulvi Haji Shams-ul-Ulama born, 1854 title conferred in January 1898 *Address* Madras

HASAN RAZA Syed Maulvi Shams-ul-Ulama Retired Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mahomedan Schools in the Madras Presidency born 1847 title conferred in May 1898 *Address* Madras

ABDUL WAHAB Maulvi Shams ul-Ulama Arabic College Vellore born 1831 title conferred in January 1907 *Address* Vellore Madras Presidency

MOHAMMAD RAHIMUL-LAH Khan Bahadur son of Prince Zahir-ud-Daula second Prince of Arcot born 1862 title conferred in October 1875 in recognition of his public services *Address* Madras

MOHAMMAD IBAD-UL-LAH, Khan Bahadur son of Prince Zahir-ud-Daula born 1839, title conferred in October 1875, in recognition of his public services *Address* Madras

MOHAMMAD FAZL-UL-LAH, Khan Bahadur son of Prince Zahir-ud-Daula; born 1868 title conferred in October 1875, in recognition of his public services *Address* Madras

AHMAD MUHI-UD-DIN SAHEB, Khan Bahadur, son-in-law of Prince Zahir-ud-Daula born, 1842 title conferred, October 8th, 1875 *Address* Madras

ABDUL ALI, Khan Bahadur son of Muazzaz-ud-Daula, fourth son of the first Prince of Arcot, born, 1863, title conferred in March, 1876, in recognition of his public services *Address* Madras

SUBRAMANIYA AIYAR, K. C. I. E., Sir S., Diwan Bahadur; Retired Judge, Madras High Court; land-owner; born, 1843; educated at an English school. He studied Law privately. Though he passed the Pleadership examination, heading the list of successful candidates, his application for admission as a candidate in the Madura District was rejected. However, in 1864 the High Court of Madras came into existence, and under its rules anyone who took the degree of Bachelor of Law at the Madras University and studied for a year under a practitioner of a High Court could be admitted to plead before it. Mr. Subramaniya Aiyar at once made up his mind to qualify himself, and, though working all day in his office, so successfully did he devote the early hours of the morning to study that he passed the Matriculation Examination in 1865, and obtained the necessary Bachelor's degree in 1868.

He then studied with a Barrister, became reporter to the High Court, and was formally admitted to practice in 1869. He then went to his native district to practice, where success seems to have attended him from the first. The next fourteen years of his life were very busy, for, besides his regular work, he took great interest in municipal affairs. During much of that time he was Vice-President of the Madura Municipality, and he co-operated with the Collector in carrying out many useful and valuable improvements. The Governor of Madras visited Madura in 1884, and was so impressed with the work of Mr. Subramaniya Aiyar that he appointed him a Member of the Legislative Council. In 1885 he went to Madras and took up practice in the High Court. In 1887 he was appointed acting Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, being the first Indian ever appointed to that office in Madras. At the close of his first term of office the Chief Justice wrote him a special letter of appreciation for his work, especially commenting upon his fairness. His services were recognised by Government in 1891, when he became a Diwan Bahadur. In 1892 he was made acting Judge; and in 1895 he became a permanent Judge of the High Court, a post which he held

until his retirement in 1907. During this period he three times officiated as Chief Justice, and was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in January, 1907. On all hands he met with the highest commendation. His services were referred to by the Privy Council in highly flattering terms, and Lord Ampthill remarked in one of his speeches: "The ryot of Southern India will never know how much he owes to Justice Sir Subramaniya Aiyar for having declared that the common Law of Madras gives every ryot an occupancy right, irrespective of the period of his holding."

The University of Madras was not behindhand in recognising the unusual merit of one of her most brilliant sons. He was appointed a member of its Senate in 1886, and held that position until 1907. He was elected a member of the Syndicate several times, and served in that capacity for some eight or nine years. He has also been Vice-Chancellor of the University. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him in Madras in 1908.

He is an influential member of the Theosophical Society; and was for some years its Vice-President, which post he has lately resigned. *Address:* Madras.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL ALI, Khan Bahadur; born, 1856; claims descent from Nawab Mohammad Ali (Wala Jah) of the Carnatic; is a Political stipendary, getting Rs. 511-9-4 monthly from the Carnatic Stipend Fund; title conferred in March, 1876. *Address:* Saidapet, Chingleput District.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL BARI, Khan Bahadur; born, 1858; title conferred in March, 1876, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

TAJAMMUL HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; son-in-law of Prince Intizam-ul-Mulk; born, 1864; title conferred in January, 1887, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

ALI MAZHAR, HAFIZ, Khan Bahadur, born, 1834; title conferred in June, 1888, in recognition of his public services *Address* Madras

MOHAMMAD ISMAIL, Khan Bahadur, born, 1851, title conferred in January, 1890, in recognition of his public services *Address* Madras

MOHAMMAD SHAFI, Khan Bahadur, Commissioner of the Madras Corporation born, 1851 title conferred in January, 1891, in recognition of his public services *Address* Madras

ABDUS SUBHAN, Khan Bahadur Retired Inspector of Police, Madura, born, 1841, possesses landed property in Madras, title conferred in May, 1891 in recognition of his public services. *Address*. Madras

LALJI WALJI, Khan Bahadur, born, 1858 possesses landed property title conferred in May, 1898 in recognition of his public services *Address* Madras

ABDUL MAJID, Khan Bahadur, son of Sir Mohammad Munauwar, Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot, and brother of the present Prince, born, 1882, title conferred in June, 1897, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Amir Mahal, Triplicane

MOHAMMAD ANWAR, Khan Bahadur, son of Sir Mohammad Munauwar, Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot, and brother of the present Prince, born, 1883, title conferred in June, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address* Amir Mahal, Triplicane

MOHAMMAD ABDUL WAHAB, Khan Bahadur, title conferred in December, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* St. Thomé, Madras Presidency.

GHULAM MUHI-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur; son of Sir Mohammad Munauwar, Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot, and brother of the present Prince; born, 1890; title conferred in June, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Amir Mahal, Triplicane.

GHULAM MOHAMMAD, Khan Bahadur; born, 1860; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, January 1st, 1900. *Address:* Sadar Jang House, Royapet, Madras.

GHULAM MOHAMMAD, Khan Bahadur; born, 1850; title conferred in January, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Triplicane.

MOHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Nawab, Kahan Bahadur; Retired Collector; born, 1850; title conferred in January, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Saidapet.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL AZIZ, Khan Bahadur; merchant, and Turkish Consul; born, 1859; possesses landed property; title conferred in November, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Triplicane.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL RAHMAN, Khan Bahadur; born, 1859; possesses landed property; title conferred in November, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ootacamund.

ABDUL LATIF, Khan Bahadur; Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Trichinopoly; born, 1854; title conferred in June, 1902, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Trichinopoly.

ABDUL KARIM, Khan Bahadur; possesses landed property in Bellary; title conferred in January, 1904, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bellary.

MOHAMMAD HABIB-ULLAH, Hon'ble, Khan Bahadur; Additional Member of the Legislative Council, Madras; born, 1867; title conferred in January, 1905, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Vellore.

MOHAMMAD SAFDAR HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; Deputy Collector; born, 1858; possesses landed property; title conferred in January, 1907, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Chingleput.

MOHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur; Collector, 2nd grade, South Arcot; Special Agent for French Settlements and Political Agent, Pondicherry; Fellow of the Madras University; born, 1862; joined Government service, 1882; has served as Tahsildar, Deputy Collector and Presidency Magistrate, Madras; appointed to present post in October, 1910; owns land and house property in North Arcot and Chingleput districts; title conferred in January, 1908. *Address:* Cuddalore.

TAJ-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur; Retired Sub-Judge; born, 1850; possesses landed property in the Trichinopoly District; title conferred in June, 1908, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Trichinopoly.

MOHAMMAD HABIB-ULLAH, Khan Bahadur; born, 1855; possesses landed property in Krishnagiri *taluk*, in Vemampalli village, and in Hosur *taluk*; title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Krishnagiri.

VAPUCHI MARICAYAR USMAN, B.A., B.L., J.P., Khan Bahadur, Mirala, Deputy Collector; Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras; Fellow of Madras University; born, 1868; appointed to present office in July, 1909; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, in June, 1910; owns 547 acres of land and also house property at Negapatam. *Address:* Madras.

HASAN BIN SAJID AHMAD JAFFRI, Khan Bahadur; born, 1857; title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Calicut.

ISMAIL SAIT, Khan Bahadur; merchant; title conferred in January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bangalore.

MOHAMMAD SULTAN, Khan Bahadur; born, 1843; possesses ancestral landed property in Ramallakota *taluk*, title conferred in May, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kurnool.

ABDUL KADIR, Khan Saheb; born, 1846; possesses landed property in Vellore and Gudiyattani; title conferred in June, 1902, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Amber, Vellore.

MOHAMMAD MUNIR, B. A., Khan Saheb, Bin Kumrud Dowlah Unwar Jang Bahadur of the Carnatic family; Deputy Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate; was born in 1867; educated in the Madras Government Madrassa and Presidency College; was for many years Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Madras; title conferred, in recognition of his public services, on December 31st, 1898. *Address:* Nawab House, Pudupet.

ALI-UD-DIN, Khan Saheb; born, 1852; title conferred in June, 1899, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Chettawadigi, Hospet *taluk*, Madras Presidency.

GHULAM HUSAIN, Khan Saheb; pensioner; born, 1840; title conferred in June, 1899, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Vellore.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL, Hafiz, Khan Saheb, Coimbatore, born, 1867, title conferred in November, 1901, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Coimbatore

MOHAMMAD USMAN, Khan Saheb, Civil Surgeon, born, 1860, title conferred in January, 1904, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Negapatam

MOHAMMAD ANWAR-UD-DIN, Khan Saheb, brother of the Prince of Arcot, born, 1864 title conferred in January, 1906, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Madras

BURHAN-UD-DIN Khan Saheb Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests born in 1869, title conferred in January 1907, in recognition of his public services *Address* Chingleput

MOHI-UD-DIN, Khan Saheb, Senior Hospital Assistant, born, 1856, title conferred in June, 1908, in recognition of his public services *Address.* Madras

YUSUF ALI Khan Saheb 'Sirsimth Inspector of Police, born September 15th, 1857 educated at a Military school, his father being Havildar in the Madras Infantry enlisted in the 30th Madras Native Infantry, and saw active service in the Afghan and Burma Campaigns receiving medals for these wars, retired as Subedar and joined the Madras Armed Police, in which service he still remains, was granted a gold medal for bravery on duty and has been recommended to receive the King's Police Medal at the 1911 Durbar, title bestowed on 28th June 1907, in recognition of his excellent services. The title of 'Sirsimth" was given to his ancestors by the Nizams of Hyderabad, and is still retained by the family. *Address:* Russelkonda, Ganjam District

ABDULLAH QASIM Khan Saheb, landholder and merchant born, 1883, possesses landed property, title conferred in June, 1909, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Udipi.

JAFAR HASAN, Khan Saheb; Inspector of Police, Madras; born, 1864; possesses landed property; title conferred in June, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

ABDUL RAZAK, Khan Saheb; contractor; born, 1869; possesses landed property; title conferred in January, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Coimbatore.

GHULAM AHMAD GHULAM HUSAIN, Khan Saheb; landowner in Coimbatore and Tanjore; title conferred in recognition of his public services, January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Coimbatore.

AZUM HUSAIN, Khan Saheb; Private Secretary to the Prince of Arcot, Madras; born, 1850; title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Madras.

JI MIA, Khan Saheb; born, 1851; possesses landed property; title conferred in June, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Tinnevelly.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL KARIM, Khan Saheb; Inspector of Police, Tinnevelly; title conferred in January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Tinnevelly.

JAFAR MOHI-UD-DIN PADSHAH, Khan Saheb; merchant; title conferred in January, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Salem.

ABDUL MAJID, Syed, *alias* Manju Miah Saheb, Khan Bahadur, *Hakim; Secretary of the Mohammadan Club, Cuddapah; Member of the Society of Arts, London; Honorary Magistrate and Member of District and Taluk Boards, Cuddapah;* born, 1854; belongs to a notable family of *hakims;* educated at Cuddapah; since 1881 has been a prominent participator in all local public movements; title conferred, May, 1894. *Club*: Cuddapah Mohammadan Club. *Address:* Cuddapah, Madras Presidency.

VIZIARAMA GAJAPATI RAJ, THE HON'BLE SRI PUSHAVATI MIRZA RAJA MANYA-SULTAN BAHADUR, *Raja of Vizianagram, Member of the Madras Legislative Council;* was born on September 27th, 1883, and succeeded to the estates on May 23rd, 1897

The Raja's uncle, Raja Viziaram Gajapati Raj, who succeeded in 1852, was one of the most enlightened noblemen of his time He received the personal titles of 'His Highness' and "Maharaja in 1864, and was afterwards created a Knight and accorded the honour of receiving a salute of thirteen guns He died in 1882, and was succeeded by Maharaja Ananda Gajapati Raj, who was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1887 and five years later was raised to the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the same Order He was Fellow of the Madras University, a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and for two years served on the Legislative Council of the Governor-General He built the Town Hall, the Carmichael Library and a hospital at Benares, and gave a lakh of rupees to the Muir Central College, Allahabad. He died childless in 1897, and was, according to his wish in the will, succeeded by his cousin, the present Raja, who was then only thirteen years of age He was placed under the guardianship of a member of the Indian Civil Service, and was taught English and Sanskrit He has married the daughter of Thakur Jawahar Singh, the late Bais Taluqdar of Basaidih, in the Sitapur District

The Raja owns in addition to lands in the Madras Presidency yielding an income of twenty-five lakhs, thirty villages in the Benares District thirty-nine in Ghazipur, sixty-eight in Jaunpur twenty-one in Ballia, and twelve in Mirzapur, his United Provinces estates paying a gross revenue of over half-a-lakh, while several of the villages are revenue-free. The Raja's total income exceeds thirty-five lakhs

Address: Vizianagram and Ootacamund, Madras also, Benares and Calcutta.

SUBBA RAO, THE HON'BLE MR., B.A., B.L., *Member of the Imperial Legislative Council; Fellow of the Madras University;* born, January 14th, 1856; educated at the Madras Christian College; took his B.A. degree in 1876, and B.L. degree in 1879; served on the Madras Provincial Council from 1893 to 1909; retired recently after practising for a long time as a Vakil at Rajahmundry. *Recreation:* Gardening. *Address:* Rajahmundry, Godaveri.

SUNDARA RAO, T., B. A., *Rao Bahadur; Deputy Collector and Treasury Officer, Trichinopoly; Member of the Indian Mathematical Association and London Mathematical Association;* born, September 17th, 1853; educated at the Government College, Kumbakonam; son of the late Rao Bahadur T. Gopala Rao, formerly Principal of the Kumbakonam College; entered the Revenue Department in 1874; title conferred in January, 1911. *Publications:* "Geometrical Exercises in Paper-folding" and "Elementary Solid Geometry." *Recreations:* Billiards, cycling, and riding. *Address:* Trichinopoly.

MUNISWAMY PILLAI, P., Rao Saheb; Retired Assistant Surgeon; born, 1842; educated privately and at the Madras Medical College; served for thirty-five years in the Subordinate Medical Department, Madras; owns considerable house property. Title conferred in May, 1898. *Address:* Coimbatore.

JAGANNAYAKULU RAJU, A., Rao Sahib; *Retired Assistant Surgeon; Member of the Theosophical Society; President of the Egmore Hindu Girls' School; Member of the Sangeetha Samajam and Social Reform Association, Madras;* born in May, 1845; educated at the London Mission School, Bangalore, and Anderson School (now Christian College) and Medical College, Madras; son of a well-known medical practitioner. Entered the Medical Department in 1866; served in various capacities for thirty-two years, retiring in 1898 with honorary rank; title conferred in December, 1898. *Publications:* Tamil translation of Falconer's "Manual of Midwifery" and "Telugu Ballads." *Address:* 28-29, Pusala Gangooreddy Street, Egmore.

KRISHNAMA CHARIYAR, S., Rao Sahib, B.C.E.; *Retired Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras;* born, June 30th, 1855; educated at the Provincial College, Kumbakonam, and Civil Engineering College, Madras; was for thirty-three years in the P. W. D. and granted extra service towards pension for his good work in the famine of 1877; owns land in the Tanjore District; title conferred in January, 1900. *Address:* 330, Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras.

MUDALIAR, P., Rao Sahib; *Retired Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests; Municipal Commissioner; Trustee of the Pachiappa Mudaliar Pursewalkum Annadhana Samajam and of Chengalvaroya Naicker's Charities, Madras;* born, 1855; educated in Madras; entered Government service in the Forest Department in 1876; retired in 1911; title conferred in June, 1900. *Address:* "Vijaya Villa," Vepery.

VAIDYANATHA AIYAR, S., Rao Sahib; *Head Master, Commercial School, Calicut; Member of the Board of Examiners in Commerce;* born, 1862; educated at Kumbakonam College; since 1886 has been a prominent leader in commercial education in the Presidency; title conferred in June, 1910. *Address:* Calicut.

KONDALRAYADU NAIDU, N. Rao Sahib; *Retired Deputy Tahsildar, Magistrate and Munsiff; late Manager of the Estate of the Rani Sahiba of Wadhwan;* born, May 3rd, 1846; educated at the Government College, Rajahmundry; entered the Revenue branch of the Madras Provincial Service and served in various capacities till his retirement; title was conferred in June, 1902. *Address:* Rajahmundry.

VENKATACHELAPATY, P., Rao Sahib; *Municipal Councillor, Cocanada; Member of the Godaveri District Association;* born, September 28th, 1865; educated at Cocanada; son of the late Rama Kistiah; merchant and banker at Cocanada, who has given large sums for public purposes in his native town—in particular, he has built a town hall at a cost of Rs. 20,000. Owns six villages jointly with the Maharaja of Bobbili; title conferred in January, 1906. *Club:* Cocanada Literary Association. *Address:* Cocanada, Godaveri District.

MARIAPPA MUDALIAR, C., B.A., Rao Sahib; *Retired District Registrar, Madras;* born, October 20th, 1850; educated at the Pachiappa's College and Presidency College, Madras; entered the Registration Department, 1875; promoted District Registrar, 1st Grade, 1905, and retired in 1908; title was conferred in January, 1907. Owns land and house property in Madras City and in Chingleput District. *Address:* Sambanda Velas, Vepery.

CHINTHAMANI PATRO, Rao Sahib; *Inspector of Police;* born, 1859; educated at Berhampur in Vernacular only; entered the Police Department at Madras in 1897; promoted to Inspectorship in 1893, and posted to Chinthapally, where he still serves as Circle Inspector; title was conferred in January, 1910, for rendering good service in quelling minor disturbances in the Presidency. *Address:* Chinthapally, Vizagapatam District.



R. S. P. MUDALIAR (75)

R. S. V. JAGANNAYAKULU RAJU (75)



R. S. P. VENKATACHELAM (76)



R. S. CHINTAMANI PATRO (70)



R B Sundara Rao (74)



R S Kondaiyyadu Naidu (76)



R S Pandithara (77)



R S Lachmana Nayarkar (77)

PANDITHAR, A., Rao Sahib; *Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London; Member of the Madura Tamil Sangam; Member of the Municipal and Taluk Boards and Hospital Committee, Tanjore; Governor of Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras; Honorary Visitor, Government Agricultural College, Coimbatore and Tanjore; Ayurvedic Medical Practitioner, Tanjore;* born, 1860; educated privately; founded an experimental farm which has been a great success; owns some 360 acres in Tanjore District; title conferred in June, 1909. *Publication:* "Karunamirtha Sagara Thirattu" (music). *Recreation:* Music *Address:* Karunanithi, Medical Hall, Tanjore.

RAJARAM RAM, T., Rao Sahib; *Pleader;* born in November, 1864; educated at the Presidency College, Madras; belongs to a family of Maratha Deshastas who settled in Tanjore; is a keen geologist and discovered the existence of plumbago and diamonds in the Kistna District; is a land-owner in his district; title conferred in June, 1910. *Recreation:* Riding. *Address:* Bezwada, Kistna District.

LUTCHMANA NAYARKAR, Rao Sahib; *Retired Head Clerk, Supply and Transport Corps; is a keen Freemason and Vice-President, Chennai Vunnyakula Kshattriya Mahasunga, Madras;* born, May 17th, 1857; educated at the Free Church Mission School, Chingleput, and the Christian College, Madras; joined the Commissariat Department in 1879, and served with merit for thirty years, retiring in 1909; title conferred in June, 1910. *Address:* 34, Guruvappa Chetti's Street, Chintadripet, Madras.

ASAD ALI KHAN, Khan Bahadur; *merchant; member of the All-India Muslim League and Madras Muslim League; member of the Mohammadan Educational Association of Southern India; Honorary Treasurer of the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ahla-i-Islam, Madras; Member of the Madras Trades Association;* born in August, 1879; educated at the Nizam's College, Hyderabad; married the daughter of Nawab Ali Yaver Jang Bahadur, of Hyderabad; is the second son of the late Nawab Saiyid Fateh Ali, Khan Bahadur, of Banganapallee, and brother of the present Nawab; and can trace his descent to a Vizier of Persia, Saiyid Mohammad Razvi, of the time of Shah Abbas II. He first entered Government service, but soon turned his attention to commerce, founding the firm of M. A. Ali and Brothers at Banganapallee; he afterwards purchased the firm of Framjee P. Bhumgara at Madras, in which business he has been very successful. He is well known for his public spirit and benevolence; title conferred in January, 1911. *Recreations:* Shooting and tennis. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan Club and Gymkhana, Madras. *Address:* Asad Munzil, Naval Hospital Road, Vepery, Madras.

KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, B. N., Police Medal; Deputy Superintendent of Police; entered the Police Force in 1880; appointed 3rd Grade Deputy Superintendent in 1910; received the King's Police Medal, in recognition of his excellent services, November 19th, 1909. *Address*: Trichinopoly.

KURUMANIAL VALLIAMANNIA, C., Khan Bahadur; *Inspector of Police, Manjeri;* born, 1854; educated at Manjeri; enlisted in the Police Force, 1878; has done good service during the Moplah and other risings in the Presidency; owns about 800 acres of land title conferred in January, 1898. *Address:* Ernad, Madras Presidency.



P. Muniswamy Pillai 741



K. B. Mir Asad Ali Khan 78



K. B. Qadir Nawaz Khan 791

QUADIR NAWAZ KHAN, Khan Bahadur; *Retired Collector;* born, 1856; educated at Madura; belongs to the Carnatic family, his great-grandfather, Nawab Mohammad Abrar Khan, being cousin of Mohammad Ali, Nawab of the Carnatic, and Commander-in-Chief of the Nawab's forces; he fought throughout the Carnatic war against the French and Chanda Saheb, with Major Lawrence, Sir Eyre Coote and Robert Clive, being instrumental in saving the life of the latter; Quadir Nawaz Khan entered the Revenue Department in 1876, and rose to his recent high rank in the service through sheer ability and force of character; he improved the administration in every district in which he served; he owns about 100 acres of land in the Madura District; retired in 1911; title was conferred in January, 1891. *Address:* "The Grove," Nellore.

RAUF AHMED, Khan Bahadur; *President, Managing Committee, Government Boys' School, Mylapur; Vice-President, Madras Presidency Muslim League, the Madras Muslim Association, and the Hamidia Urdu Society, Madras; Member of the Madras Unjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ahla-i-Islam, the Madras Gosh Widows' Aid Fund, the South Indian Educational Association, the South Indian Athletic Association, and the All-India Muslim League;* born, 1865; educated in the Harris High School and the Government Madrasa-i-Azum, Madras; is grandson of Nawab Azim Jah, first Prince of Arcot, and is a Carnatic Stipendiary; title conferred in January, 1907. *Publications:* Several poems in Persian and Urdu, also an Arithmetic for schools. *Address:* "Sweet House," Mursahibpet, Triplicane.

MOHAMMAD BEG, Khan Sahib; *Member, Bellary District Board;* born, February 2nd, 1879; educated at Yemminganur, Bellary; comes of a family who settled in the Nizam's Dominions during the Moghul dynasty, several members of which have held posts under the Hyderabad Ruler; has taken great interest in all measures for famine reliefs, etc.; owns about 3,600 acres of land. *Club:* United Club, Yemminganur. *Address:* Yemminganur, Adoni, Bellary District.

PAUPA RAO NAIDU, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Intelligence Department, Simla, entered the Madras Police Department 1888, appointed to the present grade in February 1911 received the King's Police Medal, in recognition of his excellent services November 19th, 1909 *Address* Simla

RAMA RAO K Inspector of Police received the King's Police Medal on November 19th 1909 in recognition of his excellent services *Address* Udipi, Madras Presidency

MANIKAM PILLAI Head Constable received the King's Police Medal in recognition of his meritorious services November 19th 1909 *Address* Tinnevelly

BHIMAYYA G Police Constable received the King's Police Medal on November 19th 1909 in recognition of his meritorious services *Address* Bellary

NARAYANASWAMI NAIDU Police Constable received the King's Police Medal in recognition of his meritorious services, on January 9th 1911 *Address* Madras

DAMODARON NAIR, M S Editor *West Coast Spectator*; born 1882 educated at the Zamorin's College, Calicut, was advised to enter the journalistic profession, has edited, with conspicuous ability, his paper, the *West Coast Spectator*, which commands a unique position on the West Coast, is contributor to some of the leading Indian and European papers and magazines, is an independent member of Congress, and a staunch supporter of the British rule *Address* Calicut

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THE HON'BLE SIR LOUIS WILLIAM DANE, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S.,
Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART III

PUNJAB

THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART III

PUNJAB

BAHAWALPUR —His Highness Rukn-ud-Dawla Nasrat Jang Hafiz-ul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Dawla Nawab Sir Sadik Mohammad Khan Bahadur V, G C S I, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief,* born, 1904, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1907

The Chief is a Mohammadan of the Dandputra family from Sindh and claims descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet Tradition asserts that the children of Abbas emigrated, on the death of the last Khalifa, *viâ* Khorasan and Mekran to Rori-Bhakar in Sindh Amir Channi Khan, thirty-sixth in descent from Abbas, had two sons—Daud Khan and Mahdi Khan From the former sprung the line of Abbasi Dandputras, who founded the Bahawalpur State, while Kalhora, son of Mahdi Khan, was the founder of the Kalhora Dynasty of Sindhian Kings

The title of Nawab was conferred on Sadik Mohammad Khan I by the Emperor Nadir Shah in 1739, who also granted to him a large part of the territory now included in the Bahawalpur State. But the State remained, for many years, a confederation of several petty principalities, each of whose rulers enjoyed administration as well as proprietary rights under the nominal suzerainty of the Nawab. Bahawal Khan II, grandson of Sadik Mohammad Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one rule In 1802, with the permission of Shah Mohammad of Kabul, he

started a mint at Bahawalpur and struck coins bearing the name of the State.

In the time of Bahawal Khan's successor the power of the State gradually declined before the rising influence of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and its territory was considerably diminished. Bahawal Khan II, who succeeded to the Chiefship in 1825, negotiated a treaty with the British Government in 1833, which secured his independence within his own territories. In the year 1838 a fresh treaty was made with the British Government by which he came under its protection and was recognised as an absolute ruler. During the first Afghan war he rendered assistance both in facilitating the passage of troops and in furnishing supplies; and in 1847-8 he co-operated actively with Sir Herbert Edwardes in the expedition against Multan. For these services he was rewarded by the grant of the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhung, together with a life-pension of a lakh. On his death a dispute arose regarding the succession. He was succeeded by his third son, whom he had nominated for the throne in supersession of his eldest son. The new ruler was, however, deposed by his elder brother, and obtained asylum in British territory, with a pension from the Bahawalpur revenues. He broke his promise to abandon his claims, and was confined in the Lahore Fort, where he died in 1862. In 1863 and 1866 insurrections broke out against the Nawab, caused by cruelty and misgovernment. The Nawab successfully crushed the rebellions; but in March, 1866, he died suddenly, not without suspicion of having been poisoned, and was succeeded by his son, Nawab Sadik Mohammad Khan IV, a boy of four.

After several endeavours to arrange for the administration of the country without active interference on the part of the Government it was found necessary, on account of disorganization and disaffection, to place the principality in British hands during his minority. The Nawab attained his majority in 1879, and was invested with full powers, with the advice and assistance of a Council of six members. During the

Afghan campaigns (1878-80) the Nawab placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government, and a contingent of troops was employed in keeping open communications and in guarding the Dera Ghazi Khan frontier. In recognition of these services the Nawab was awarded a Knight Commandership of the Order of the Star of India on the occasion of Lord Ripon's visit to the State in 1880. He died in 1899, and was succeeded by the late Nawab Mohammad Bahawal Khan V, who attained majority in 1901, and was invested with full powers in 1903.

During the short period of his reign the late Nawab proved himself an energetic and capable administrator, and his early death at Aden in February, 1907, while returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, was a great loss to the State. He was succeeded by his infant son, Sadik Mohammad Khan V, the present Nawab, who was then only three years of age. The administration of the State during his minority is being carried on by a Council of Regency, consisting of Maulvi Rahim Bakhsh, C. I. E., as president, and Diwan Asa Nand, General Abdur Rahman Khan, and Malik Talib Mehdi Khan, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, as members. The Nawab ranks second among the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab, and is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns. He maintains one arts college, one high school, seven middle schools, thirty-two primary schools, and six Mohammadan theological schools.

The area of the State is 15,918 square miles; population 720,877, and gross revenue Rs. 22,00,000. The Imperial Service forces of the State consist at present of 169 cavalry and a camel transport corps of 344 men and 1,144 camels. The State has also thirteen serviceable guns.

Address: Bahawalpur, Punjab.

PATIALA.—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umara, Maharaj-Adhiraj Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i Rajagan Sir Bhupendra Singh Mahindar Bahadur G C S I *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief* born October 12th 1891, was educated at the Aitchison College Lahore succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajendra Singh G C S I in November 1900 married the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurnam Singh of Sangrur Commander-in-Chief of the Jhind State forces in 1908

This family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1752 when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh afterwards Raja He was a Sidhu Jat Sikh descended from Rama second son of Phul the common ancestor of the Chiefs of Patiala Jhind and Nabha and the Sardars of Jandgarhia Malandh Jundon and Bhadaur Phul was a descendant of Barsam who was granted the office of revenue collector of the country to the north-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A D Phul was retained in this office by the Emperor Shah Jahan Sardar Ala Singh grandson of Phul was a contemporary of Ahmed Shah the Durani monarch of Afghanistan He joined the Sikh combination against the new Mohammadan power and a decisive battle was fought at Barnala, the chief town in Patiala in 1762 and the Sikhs are said to have left twenty thousand of their number on the field Barnala was plundered and Ala Singh was led captive before Ahmed Shah who granted him his liberty on payment of a large ransom But the Barnala disaster proved the making of Ala Singh, for Ahmed Shah had no desire to push matters to extremities and in order to conciliate the Sikhs presented Ala Singh with a dress of honour and conferred upon him the title of "Raja"

Ahmed Shah subsequently conferred the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan Bahadur" on Ala Singh's grandson (Amar Singh), who succeeded his grandfather Raja Amar Singh made Patiala a most powerful State, but after his death the administration



THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA

fell into disorder, and in 1812 the Government had authoritatively to interfere in the Patiala affairs Raja Saheb Singh, who succeeded Amar Singh, was almost an imbecile, but the State was administered in his life-time, and during the minority of his son by his wife, Rani Aus Koer The title of "Maharaja" was conferred on the Patiala Chief in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. After the first Sikh war the good services of Maharaja Narendra Singh against the Lahore army were acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the confiscated Nabha territory. His Highness Maharaja Narendra Singh was made a K C S I in 1861, and died in 1862 after a reign of seventeen years at the early age of thirty-nine He was succeeded by Maharaja Mohendra Singh, G C S I, who ruled for fourteen years, during the first eight of which, while he was a minor the administration was carried on in his name by a Council of Regency

The most important State measure adopted in Maharaja Mohendra Singh's time was the sanctioning of the Sirhind Canal projects, and the canal was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in 1882 Maharaja Mohendra Singh will long be remembered for his munificent benefactions and for his keen solicitude for the improvement and general well-being of the country. He made a handsome donation of Rs 70000 to the University College, Lahore and in 1873 he placed ten lakhs of rupees at the disposal of Government for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Bengal In 1875 he was honoured by a visit from His Excellency Earl Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, and the opportunity was taken to found the present admirable institution in the State, known as the Mohendra College

His Highness Maharaja Mohendra Singh died suddenly in 1876, and was succeeded by Maharaja Rajendra Singh, who was born in 1872 During his minority, which ceased in 1890, the administration was carried on by a Council composed of three officials, under the Presidentship of the late Sardar Sir Deva Singh, K. C. S I

The Patiala State contributed a contingent of 1,100 of all arms for service beyond the Frontier during the Kabul war of 1879. Their excellent services were recognised by the bestowal upon Sardar Deva Singh of a Knighthood of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Bakhshi Gauda Singh, commanding the troops, was honoured with the Companionship of the same Order. Further, the Maharaja was exempted from the presentation of *nazar* in Durbar in recognition of the loyal service rendered on this occasion by his State. Towards the end of 1887 the Council of Regency, on behalf of the minor Maharaja, most loyally offered to place the whole resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government in the event of an outbreak of war on the North-West Frontier. This generous offer took a practical form later on, in an engagement to maintain for service, side by side, with British troops, a specially trained corps, numbering six hundred cavalry and one thousand infantry, fully equipped and ready to take the field at a moment's notice

The Maharaja's marriage with a daughter of Sardar Kishen Singh of Patiala was celebrated with great pomp in November, 1888, and the festivities were honoured by the presence of their Excellencies the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and a large number of officials and friends of the Maharaja and his family The late Chief was only twenty-eight years of age when he died. He was a loyal Chief gifted with many amiable qualities, but during his reign the finances and administration of the State fell into confusion, from which they are now gradually recovering The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupendra Singh was conducted by a Council of Regency. Kunwar Ranbir Singh, uncle of the present Chief, was, on January 1st, 1903, made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India for his services to the Patiala State; in November of the same year he was appointed a Member of the Provincial Legislative Council, and in January, 1910, was nominated to the Imperial Legislative Council. The Maharaja ranks first in the



THE RAJA OF CHAMBA

precedence list of the Native States in the Punjab, and enjoys a salute of seventeen guns His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in 1905

The area of Patiala State is 5,419 square miles, and its population about 1,600,000 the Maharaja maintains a military force of 2 423 cavalry, 4,147 infantry and 109 guns *Recreations* Shooting polo, and cricket *Address* Patiala, Punjab

CHAMBA —His Highness Raja Sir Bhure Singh K C S I C I E *Raja of—a Ruling Chief,* born 1869 succeeded to the *gaddi*, 1904 The Raja belongs to a Rajput (Hindu) family, descended from Raja Sail who in very early times, came from Marwar to Chamba In 1846 the State came into the possession of the British Government after the first Sikh war and a part of it was made over to Maharaja Gulab Singh of Jammu and Kashmir Subsequently however by an arrangement made with the latter in 1847 Chamba came again entirely under British control and it was assigned to the Raja of that period, Raja Sri Singh, and his heirs In 1873 Gulab Singh abdicated making over the State to his son Sham Singh, then only eight years of age The administration was carried on by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent The Raja attained his majority in 1884, and thereafter managed his own affairs He was married three times, and was connected with the Houses of Jaswal Sirmoor, and Siba In January, 1904 he abdicated in favour of his brother, Raja Sir Bhure Singh K C S I, C I E, the present Ruler, who was formally installed with full powers by the Lieutenant-Governor in May of the same year For many years previously he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State, which, indeed, had since October, 1902, devolved entirely on him owing to the illness of the ex-Raja Sir Bhure Singh, who is an enlightened and capable Ruler, became a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1900, and in 1906 a Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India was conferred on him.

The area of Chamba State is 3 216 square miles, its population is 127 834, and revenue Rs 5,89 727 His Highness maintains a force of 33 cavalry, 386 infantry and four guns and he is entitled to a salute of eleven guns

Address Chamba Punjab

FARIDKOT —His Highness FARZAND-I-SAADAT-I-NISHAN-I-HAZRAT-I-KAISER-I-HIND BARAR BANS RAJA BRIJ INDAR SINGH *Raja Bahadur of—a Ruling Chief,* born 1896 succeeded to the *gaddi* 1906

The Faridkot Rajas have sprung from the same stock as the Kaithal and Phulkian chiefs having a common ancestor in Barar more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul They are now known as Barar Jat Sikhs though they were originally Rajputs of the House of Jaisal founder of the Jaisalmer State in Rajputana Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot House in the middle of the sixteenth century and lived in the present town of Kot-Kapura which is called after him Sardar Hamir Singh grandson of Kapura became independent a century later He built Faridkot and made it his capital kept up an armed force and administered justice to the best of his ability In 1806-7 Dewan Mohkam Chand general of Maharaja Ranjit Singh suddenly attacked the town, but a stout resistance was made and the inner fort was not captured Two years later Ranjit Singh himself advanced against it with his whole army and took possession of the State assigning five villages for the maintenance of Gulab Singh and his brother Faridkot proper was made over to Mohkam Chand upon payment of a heavy *nazrana* But when in 1808-9, the British Government demanded from the Maharaja the surrender of the Sutlej Faridkot was given back to its ancient possessors

In 1845, when the first Sikh war broke out, Sardar Pahar Singh of Faridkot attached himself to the English, making the utmost exertions to collect supplies and carriage and furnishing guides for the army Pahar Singh received, as his reward, the



RAJA BAHADUR OF FARIDKOT

title of Raja together with half the territory confiscated from the Raja of Nabha, and in this obtained possession, once more, of Kot-Kapura, the ancestral seat of his family. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Wazir Singh, who joined the English in the second Sikh war, and greatly distinguished himself during the Mutiny of 1857 by seizing mutineers, guarding the ferries over the Sutlej, and attacking a notorious rebel named Sham Das, whose village he destroyed. His troops served with credit under General Van Cortlandt in Sirsa and elsewhere. For these services Raja Wazir Singh received the additional titles of "Barar Bans Raja Sahib Bahadur," a *khilat* of increased value, and a salute of eleven guns. He was also exempted from the services of ten horsemen, which he previously had to provide; and in 1862 he received a *sanad* conferring the right of adoption. He died in 1875, and was succeeded by Raja Bikram Singh, who rendered good services during the second Afghan war and was rewarded with the title of "Farzand-i-Saadat-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind." Raja Bikram Singh died in 1898, and was succeeded by his son, Balbir Singh, who died in 1906. Raja Balbir Singh had no sons and had adopted his nephew, Brij Indar Singh, the present Chief, as his heir. Raja Brij Indar Singh was installed in March, 1906, and is a minor. He is receiving education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The State is administered by a Council consisting of three members.

The area of the State is 642 square miles; its population is 124,912, and revenue Rs. 3,54,893. His Highness maintains a military force of 352 men and six guns; and is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

Address: Faridkot, Punjab.

JHIND.—HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJAGAN RAJA RANBHIR SINGH BAHADUR, K. C. S. I., *Raja Bahadur of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1878; succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor on the demise of his father, Raja Raghbir Singh, K. C. S. I., on March 7th, 1887.

The Chief belongs to the famous Phulkian family of Sidhu Jats, descended from Phul, the common ancestor of the ruling families of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, and other Punjab States. Raja Rajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul, was the founder of the Jhind Dynasty. His daughter, Bibi Raj Kuar, married Sardar Mahan Singh, Sukarchakia, and became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of Lahore. Gajpat Singh took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against Zain Khan, Afghan Governor of Sirhind, and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil, including the districts of Jhind and Safidon. In 1772 he received the title of "Raja" from the Emperor Shah Alam, and from that time assumed the style of an independent prince. Raja Bhag Singh, who succeeded, on his father's death in 1786, shrewdly held aloof from the combination against the English, and, when Sindhia's power was ultimately broken, Lord Lake rewarded him by confirming his title to the Gohana States, which had previously been farmed to him by the Marathas. He afterwards accompanied Lord Lake in his pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar. Holkar was compelled to leave the Punjab, and Bhag Singh received, as his reward, the *pargana* of Bawana; from his nephew, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, he received territory now included in the Ludhiana District. The Raja died in 1819 and was succeeded by his son, Fateh Singh, who died in 1822. Sangat Singh, who succeeded, was obliged for a period to desert his capital. He died childless in 1834, and the question of the succession was finally settled in 1837, when Sarup Singh, of Bazidpur, a second cousin of the deceased Raja, was recognized as Chief.

Raja Sarup Singh's contingent served under the British troops in the first Sikh war, and every assistance was rendered



THE RAJA OF JHIND

in the matter of carriage and supplies. When the second Sikh war broke out in 1849 the Raja offered to lead his troops in person to join the British Army at Lahore. In the Mutiny he rendered most valuable assistance. He occupied the cantonment of Karnal with 800 men, and held the ferry over the Jumna at Bhagpat, 20 miles north of Delhi, thus enabling the Meerut force to join Sir H. Barnard's column. He was present at the battle of Alipur, and his contingent took a prominent part in the final assault on Delhi. After the fall of that city he sent 200 men with General Van Cortlandt to Hansi, and 110 more with Colonel R. Lawrence to Jhajjar, while 250 remained to garrison Rohtak. These splendid services received a fitting reward in the grant of the Dadri territory, covering nearly 600 square miles, forfeited for disloyalty by the Nawab of Bahadurgarh. This territory now yields a revenue of over two lakhs. He also received thirteen villages, assessed at Rs. 1,38,000, in the Kularan *pargana*, close to Sangrur, where the Raja now has his capital, and a house at Delhi valued at Rs. 6,000. His salute was raised to eleven guns; and, like the other Phulkian chiefs, he received a *sanad* granting him the right of adoption in case of the failure of natural heirs. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India a few months before his death, which occurred in 1864. He was succeeded by his son, Raghbir Singh, who was in every way worthy of his father. Raja Raghbir Singh rendered prompt assistance to the British Government on the occasion of the Kuka rising in 1872. In 1876 Raja Raghbir Singh was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, and in the following year he received the title of "Councillor of the Empress" and two guns were added to his salute as a personal distinction. He gave further proofs of his loyalty when the second Afghan war broke out in 1878 by furnishing a contingent of 700 troops for service in the field. The honorary title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" was conferred on the Raja of Jhind in perpetuity, and the officers of the contingent were suitably rewarded. He died in 1887, leaving a grandson, Ran-

bhir Singh, the present Chief, to succeed him. He was only eight years old at his accession, and a Council of Regency was appointed to carry on the administration until he attained majority. Full powers were given him in November, 1899, in a *durbar* held at Sangrur.

The present Raja ranks third in order of precedence in the Punjab and is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. He was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (the present King-Emperor) at Lahore in 1905. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on January 1st, 1909.

The area of Jhind State is 1,259 square miles; its population is 282,003, and revenue Rs. 13,00,000. His Highness maintains a military force of 220 cavalry, 1,060 infantry, 80 artillery, and sixteen guns.

Address: Jhind, Punjab.

KAHLUR.—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BIJE CHAND, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, January 27th, 1873; married the daughter of the Raja of Mankot; succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, on February 3rd, 1889.

The Chief belongs to a Rajput (Hindu) family, claiming descent from Argok, a Raja whose territory was situated in the Deccan. Harihar Chand, a descendant of Argok in the fourteenth generation, came on a pilgrimage to Jwalamukhi, a sacred place in the Kangra District of the Punjab; he saw Jhandbhari, in the Hoshiarpur District, and, attracted by the place, conquered it and settled down there. One of his sons conquered and took possession of the Chamba State; another carved out a principality for himself in Kanidon; while a third son, Bir Chand, founded the State of Kahlur or Bilaspur. Ajit Chand, twelfth in descent from Bir Chand, conquered Nalagarh, and gave it to his brother, Suchet Chand, from whom the present ruling family of Hindur is descended.



THE RÂJA OF KAHLUR (BILASPUR)

Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion the greater portion of the Kahlur Cis-Sutlej lands had been conquered and annexed to Hindur by the successful arms of Raja Ram Saran, while the further districts had, in the same manner, fallen into the hands of Raja Sansar Chand, Katoch. The Gurkhas expelled these chiefs from their conquests, and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand, as a reward for his good offices in having invited them to conquer and hold the hill country. Raja Maha Chand, being thus an ally of the Gurkhas, refused to co-operate with the British troops under Sir David Ochterlony, and a force was accordingly moved against Bilaspur, the capital of his State. But at its near approach the Raja made overtures of submission, which were favourably received by the British Agent; and he was confirmed in all his hereditary possessions on the left bank of the Sutlej, on the stipulation that he would discontinue his connection with the Gurkhas and acknowledge the supremacy of the new Power. He was granted a *sanad* in 1815, confirming him in his territories, placing him at the same time under the obligation of supplying troops and carriage in case of war, and of making good roads through his State. Raja Maha Chand was succeeded by his son, Kharak Chand, who died childless in 1836. Raja Jagat Chand was chosen and declared to be the heir as nearest of kin to the late Chief in the collateral line. Raja Jagat Chand had a son named Narpat Chand, who, in consequence of his dissolute and intemperate life, fell into a state of imbecility. He died in 1850, leaving one son, Hira Chand, who succeeded his grandfather as Raja and held the Chiefship until his death in 1882. Raja Hira Chand rendered good services during the Mutiny and was rewarded with a salute of seven guns, which was subsequently increased to eleven. His son, Raja Amar Chand, died in 1889, and was succeeded by the present Raja, who was then about sixteen years of age. During his minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with

full powers. The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, it was abolished; but owing to some partisan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time.

In 1901-02, on account of some trouble in the State, the Raja was called upon to appoint a Wazir approved by Government and to submit to certain conditions. These conditions were not accepted by the Raja, who refused to return to his State from Benares, where he had been staying for some time past. He was in consequence deprived of his powers as a Ruling Chief, and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a manager appointed by Government. In 1908, however, the Raja wrote consenting to the conditions laid down by Government and was permitted to return from Benares.

The area of the State is 448 square miles; its population is 90,873, chiefly Hindus, and revenue Rs. 1,90,000. The Raja maintains a military force of 11 cavalry, 86 infantry, and two guns, and is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. *Address:* Kahlur, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

KAPURTHALA.—HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKHUL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJAGAN RAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, K. C. S. I., *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, November 24th, 1872; succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, on September 5th, 1877.

His Highness belongs to a Jat Kalal (Sikh) family, well known under the distinguished name of Ahluwalia, from the village of Ahlu, near Lahore. Sardar Jassa Singh, the founder of the family, was one of the most conspicuous of the leaders who consolidated the Sikh power during the disorders and weakness of the Moghals consequent on the invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Durani. He died without issue, and was succeeded by Sardar Bagh Singh, a descendant of his uncle. The Chiefs of Kapurthala largely extended their territories and power; and the name of Sardar Bagh

Singh's successor, Sardar Fateh Singh, was associated with that of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the first Sikh treaty concluded with the British Government. In 1826 Sardar Fateh Singh sought the protection of the British power against Ranjit Singh; but in the first Sikh war his troops fought against the British at the battle of Aliwal, and on this account his Cis-Sutlej territories were confiscated. In the second Sikh war his son, Sardar Nihal Singh, rendered good services, and was created a Raja in 1849. He died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son (Randhir Singh.)

During the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 the Raja, Sir Randhir Singh, G. C. S. I., of Kapurthala, volunteered the services of himself and all his followers. He strengthened the hold of Government in the Jullundur Doab, and then volunteered to assist in the subjugation of the rebellious province of Oudh. His offer was accepted, and, accompanied by his brother, the brave Sardar Bikrama Singh Bahadur, C. S. I., he marched to Oudh at the head of 2,000 horse and foot and four guns. This force fought no less than six actions with the rebels with conspicuous valour on the part alike of the Chief, his brother, and his followers. They held most important positions, first at Bani, to protect the Lucknow and Cawnpore road, and afterwards at Daryabad, and captured the rebels' guns. The Kapurthala troops remained in Oudh for a whole year; and the Raja, Sir Randhir Singh, received, as a reward for his loyalty and bravery, large estates there, confiscated from the rebellious Rajas of Bhitauli, Baundi, and Ikauna, as well as a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000, and many other honours. In 1864 he received the insignia of Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India. In 1870 he set out to visit England, but unfortunately died at Aden on the way. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Kharak Singh, father of the present Raja—leaving also a younger son, Kunwar Harnam Singh, C. S. I. (*q. v.*), and a daughter, married to Sardar Buta Singh of Sirnanwa. Raja Kharak Singh died in 1877, leaving one son, Jagatjit Singh, the present Chief,

who was then only five years of age. He was invested with the full powers of administration in November, 1890. During his minority the State was administered by an officer of the Punjab Commission, assisted by a Council composed of the principal officials of the State.

His Highness is a great traveller, and, besides having paid many visits to England, has visited nearly every country in Europe, as well as America, China, Japan, and Java. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897 he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and in 1902 was invested with powers of life and death over his subjects. His Highness was present at Lahore in November, 1905, on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (the present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.) His four sons are all being educated in Europe. The eldest, Fika Paranjit Singh, is betrothed to a Rajput lady, the daughter of Kunwar Ghambir Chand, of Jubbal.

During the Afghan war of 1879-80 the Kapurthala State furnished a contingent of seven hundred cavalry, artillery, and infantry for service beyond the British border. The force was employed on the Bauna frontier and did good service under Sardar Nabi Bakhsh, C. I. E. In 1889 Government accepted an offer from the State to maintain a select body of troops for Imperial Service, and this force was employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897-98, in which it gained great credit. The Raja of Kapurthala stands fifth in order of precedence among the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

The area of the State is 630 square miles; its population 314,351, and revenue twenty-five lakhs, including about thirteen lakhs from Oudh Estates. His Highness maintains 600 Imperial Service infantry, 394 local infantry, and eight guns.

Address: Kapurthala, Punjab.

MALER KOTLA.—HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MOHAMMAD AHMAD ALI KHAN BAHADUR, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief;* born, September 10th, 1881; succeeded to the *gaddi* on August 23rd, 1908.

The Nawab belongs to a Sherwani Afghan family, whose ancestor, Sheikh Sadr-ud-Din, came from Kabul in 1467 as an official of the Delhi Emperor, and obtained, in marriage, the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodhi with a territory in the province of Sirhind as her dowry. The title of "Nawab" was conferred in 1657 on Bazid Khan, the fifth in descent from Sadr-ud-Din, by the Emperor Shah Alamgir. In the same year Bazid Khan founded the town of Maler Kotla. His great-grandson, Nawab Jamal Khan, was a vigorous and able ruler and succeeded in making his State practically independent though he remained nominally under the yoke of the Moghal Emperor. In 1732 the Chief of Maler Kotla, Jamal Khan, joined the commander of the Imperial troops stationed in the Jullundur Doab in an unsuccessful attack on Raja Ala Singh, the Sikh Chief of Patiala; and again, in 1761, Jamal Khan afforded valuable aid against his Sikh neighbour to the lieutenant whom Ahmad Shah, the Durani conqueror, had left in charge of Sirhind. The consequence of this was a long-continued feud with the adjacent Sikh States, especially with Patiala.

After the death of Jamal Khan, who was killed in battle, dissensions ensued among his sons, Bhikan Khan ultimately becoming Nawab. Soon after Ahmad Shah had left India for the last time Raja Amar Singh of Patiala determined to take revenge on Bhikan Khan. He attacked him and seized some of his villages, till at last the Maler Kotla Chief found that he was unable to resist so powerful an enemy, and a treaty was negotiated which secured peace for many years between these neighbouring States.

During this peace the forces of Maler Kotla on several occasions assisted the Patiala Rajas when in difficulties; and in 1787 Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala returned these kind-

nesses by aiding Maler Kotla against the powerful Chief of Bhadaur, who had seized some of the Nawab's villages. In 1794 a combination of Sikh Sardars attacked Maler Kotla under Bedi Sahib Singh, a descendant of the great Sikh Guru, Baba Nanak. The Nawab was besieged in Maler Kotla and reduced to extremities, when he was saved from destruction by the intervention of the Raja of Patiala. In General Lake's campaigns against the Marathas the Nawab of Maler Kotla joined the British Army with all his followers, and in 1809 was taken under British protection and guaranteed against the encroachments of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore.

In 1862 Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan obtained the assurance of the British Government that any succession in accordance with Mohammadan law would be respected; and accordingly, when he died without issue in 1871, he was succeeded by Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, the heir of a collateral branch of the family. The Nawab was invited to the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her late Majesty as Empress of India, and was then granted an additional salute of two guns as a distinction personal to himself. In 1884 he withdrew from worldly affairs, and the State was then placed under the management of a superintendent appointed by Government. This arrangement lasted up to 1903, when Sahibzada Ahmad Ali Khan, the Heir-Apparent, took charge of it from the Nawab of Loharu, the last Superintendent. During the latter's tenure of office many improvements were carried out, such as the construction of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway and the organization of the company of Imperial Service Sappers. From the 1st February, 1905, the Sahibzada was made Regent of the State subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. He was invited to Lahore on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in November, 1905. He married the cousin of the Nawab of Rampur in 1903, and has three sons. Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan died of cholera in August, 1908, and the Sahibzada then succeeded him as Nawab. He was

installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on January 5th, 1909.

The area of the State is 167 square miles; its population is 77,506, and revenue Rs. 7,28,562. The Nawab maintains a military force of 600 infantry, 54 cavalry, and two guns; and he is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

Address: Maler Kotla, Punjab.

MANDI.—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BHAWANI SAIN BAHADUR, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, April 17th, 1883; succeeded to the *gaddi*, December 10th, 1902.

His Highness belongs to a Rajput (Hindu) family of the Chandravansi or Lunar race, whose successive rajas ruled from the earliest ages over the combined States of Suket and Mandi until the year 1200 A. D. About that time the Chief of Suket, named Sahu Sain, quarrelled with his younger brother; the latter left Suket to seek his fortunes elsewhere, and his descendant, Ajbar Sain, founded the town of Mandi in 1527, and was the first Raja of his State. The ambition of a later Chief, Suraj Sain, brought disaster upon the State; having attacked Bangahal, he was defeated and was compelled to sue for peace. His successor, Gur Sain, was followed by his son, Sidh Sain, who was a great warrior. His successor, Shamsher Sain, conquered large tracts of country and added them to his State.

In 1779 Ishri Sain succeeded to the *gaddi* when only five years of age. He reigned for forty-seven years, during which time Mandi was successively attacked by the Katoches, the Gurkhas, and the Sikhs. In 1805 Raja Sansar Chand, the Katoch Raja of Kangra, invaded Mandi and took Hatli and Chohar, which he made over to Suket and Kulu, respectively, and Anantpur, which he retained. He carried off Raja Ishri Sain to Kangra and kept him there as a prisoner. But the State continued to be administered in Ishri Sain's name by old officials who paid tribute to the conqueror. During the war between the Gurkhas and the Katoches Raja Ishri Sain, released from captivity, paid

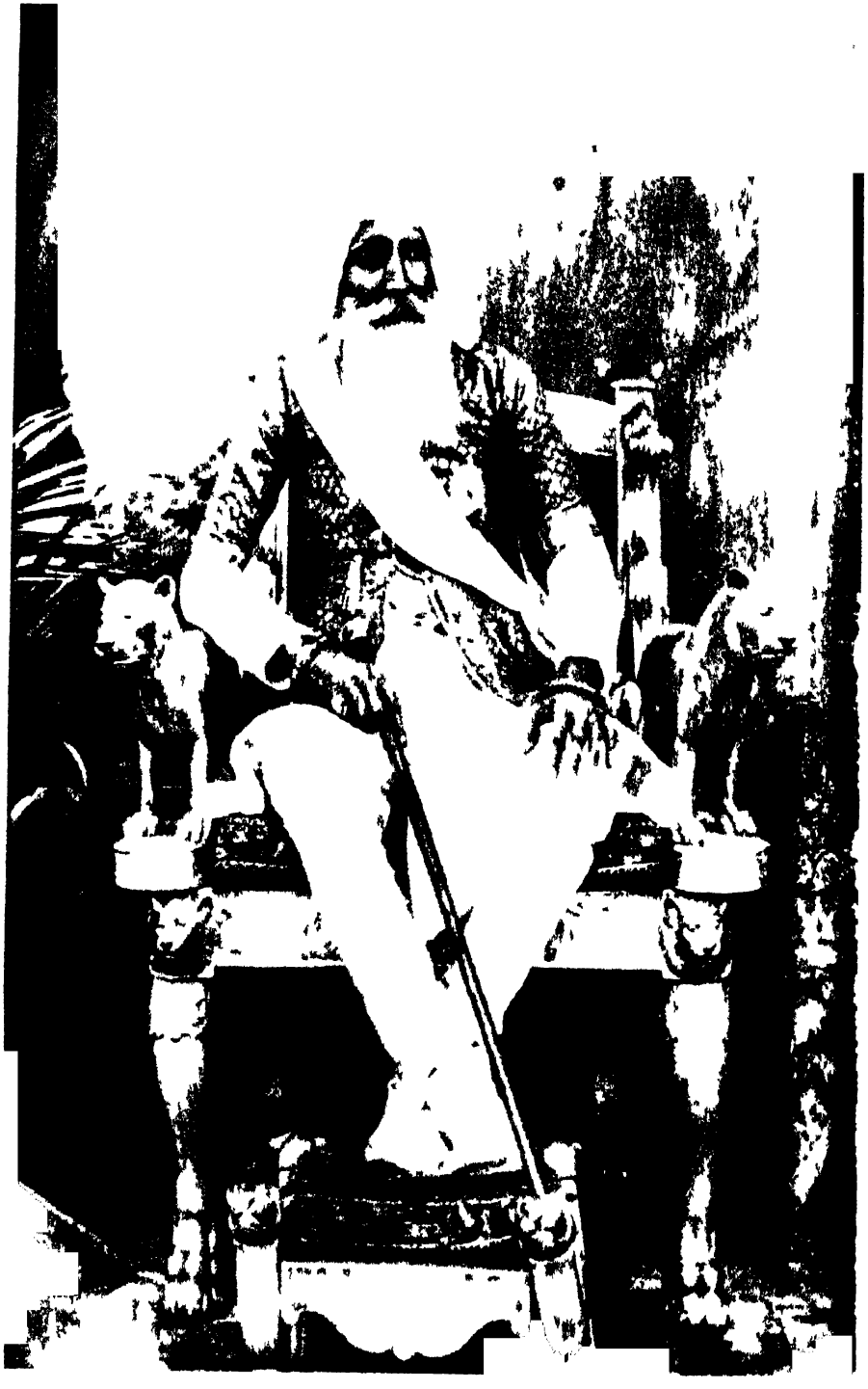
homage to the Gurkha, Amar Singh, who restored him his territories. At this juncture the Sikhs, under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, appeared on the scene, and, driving the Gurkhas back across the Sutlej, made Mandi pay a tribute of Rs. 30,000, which was raised to a lakh in 1815, reduced again to Rs. 50,000, and fixed at Rs. 75,000 in addition to a succession fine of one lakh on the succession of Zalim Singh in 1826.

In 1840 General Ventura occupied Mandi, and Kamlagarh capitulated after a siege of two months. Raja Balbir Singh was sent a prisoner to Amritsar, but was released in 1841 by Maharaja Sher Singh and returned to Mandi. The oppression of the Sikhs drove him into negotiations with the British; and, after the battle of Sobraon, his proffered allegiance was accepted, and the relations between the Raja and the paramount power were defined in a *sanad,* dated October 24th, 1846, by which date the Sikh garrisons had already been expelled by the unaided efforts of the Raja and his subjects. Balbir Singh died in 1851 and was succeeded by his four-year-old son Bije Sain. The administration of the State was conducted by a Council of Regency presided over by Wazir Gusaon till 1852, when, on account of dissensions among the members, the British Government entrusted all real powers to the Wazir.

The Raja took over the administration in 1866. He died in 1902, and his son, Bhawani Sain, the present Raja, was recognised as his successor. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and for the first two years after his installation in 1903 had the assistance of an officer of the Indian Civil Service as Superintendent of the State.

The area of the State is 1,200 square miles; its population is 174,045, and revenue Rs. 4,30,000. The Raja maintains a military force of 172 and two guns, and pays a tribute of Rs. 1,00,000. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

Address: Mandi, Punjab.



NABHA.—COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-ARJUMAND AKIDAT PAIWAND DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA BARAR BANS SARMUR RAJA SIR HIRA SINGH, MALVINDAR BAHADUR, G C S I, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief,* born, 1843, succeeded to the *gaddi*, June 9th, 1871

The Raja belongs to the great Sidhu Jat family, known as the Phulkian family, from its founder Phul, which has given ruling families to Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, Bhadaur, and other Punjab States He is descended from Tiloka, the eldest son of Phul, whose great-grandson (Hamir Singh) founded the town of Nabha in 1755 A D He joined the Sikh chiefs in the great battle of Sirhind, when Zain Khan, the Mohammadan viceroy, was slain, and obtained the *pargana* of Amloh as his share of spoil Thereafter he struck coin in his own name and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler In 1774, however, Gajpat Singh, Raja of Jhind wrested Sangrur from his hands and also took Amloh and Bhādson The two last places were restored to the Raja of Nabha on the intervention of Patiala but Sangrur has ever since remained a part of the Jhind State In 1776 the Phulkian Rajas combined to resist the attack of the Mohammadan governor of Hansi who had been sent by the Delhi government to attack Jhind, and after his defeat Rori fell to Hamir Singh as his share of the conquests In 1783 Hamir Singh was succeeded by his son Jaswant Singh a minor the Rani Desu one of his widows acting as Regent till 1790 She recovered most of the territory which had been seized by Jhind and after the death of Gajpat Singh in 1789 the feud between the two powers was forgotten, while in 1798 a common danger compelled them to unite with the other Sikh chiefs and prepare to resist the invasion of Zaman Shah Durani

While so engaged at Lahore intelligence reached the Phulkian Rajas that the adventurer George Thomas was besieging Jhind, and they hurried back to its relief In the fighting that ensued the Sikhs were utterly defeated and accused the Nabha Chief of lukewarmness in the common cause, and it is certain

that he took no part in the struggle. In 1801, however, Nabha was included in the treaty with General Perron, by which, in return for the expulsion of Thomas from their territories, the Cis-Sutlej chiefs agreed to submit to the Marathas. In 1804 Jaswant Singh entered into friendly relations with Lord Lake; and, when Holkar halted at Nabha in 1805 on his way to Lahore, the Raja held to his engagement with the British and refused him assistance.

War, however, soon after broke out between the Rani of Patiala on the one hand and the Rajas of Nabha and Jhind on the other. Jaswant Singh was defeated and joined the Raja of Jhind in invoking the aid of Ranjit Singh, who, in 1806, crossed the Sutlej and halted at Nabha. Here he did little to reconcile the contending powers, but proceeded to dismember the Mohammadan State of Maler Kotla, assigning to Jaswant Singh portions of the Kot Basia, Talwandi, and Jagraon dependencies of that State, with part of Ghumgrana. In 1807-8 Ranjit Singh again made expeditions into the Cis-Sutlej States, and in 1808 Jaswant Singh received from him the principality of Khanna. But in spite of the grants thus made the policy of Ranjit Singh excited the deep distrust of the chiefs, who, in 1809, threw themselves upon the protection of the British Government. Jaswant Singh's ability had raised the State at this period to a high pitch of prosperity. It was well cultivated, and the total revenue amounted to 1½ lakhs. Raja Jaswant Singh died in 1840, and was succeeded by his son Davendra Singh, who neglected to furnish supplies to the British troops during the first Sikh war in 1845, and was consequently deposed, pensioned, and his son Raja Bharpur Singh installed in his place.

During the Mutiny of 1857 Raja Bharpur Singh rendered most valuable services, and was rewarded with a large increase of territories. He was succeeded by his brother, Raja Bhagwan Singh, who died without issue in 1871. By the *sanad* of May 5th, 1860, it had been provided that if

either of the three great Phulkian Princes (Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha) died without heirs, a successor to his Raj should be chosen by the other two Chiefs from among the descendants of Phul; consequently, on the death of Raja Bhagwan Singh in 1871, the present Raja, Hira Singh (then a Jagirdar of Jhind, but a scion of the family of Tiloka) was selected and placed on the *gaddi*. In 1872, when trouble was raised by the Kukas, he at once despatched a force to quell the disturbance at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Governor-General expressed his entire satisfaction at the conduct of the Nabha troops. Raja Hira Singh also sent a force of two guns, 200 cavalry, and 500 infantry for service on the frontier during the Afghan war of 1879-80, and these troops did excellent service in the Kurram Valley throughout the first phase of the campaign. In recognition of this the Grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred on the Raja in 1879, and in 1893 he was given the title of Raja-i-Rajagan. His salute was raised to thirteen guns as a personal distinction in 1887, and to fifteen guns in 1898. At the Delhi Coronation Durbar in January, 1903, he was created Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th Sikhs.

The area of the State is 966 square miles; its population is 297,949, and revenue Rs. 15,42,906. His Highness maintains a military force of 150 cavalry, 670 infantry, 38 artillery, and ten guns.

Address: Nabha, Punjab.

SIRMOOR.—RAJA AMAR PRAKASH BAHADUR, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1887; educated under private tutors, Indian and European; married the eldest daughter of Maharaja Dev Shamsher Jang Bahadur, ex-Prime Minister of Nepal, 1909; succeeded to the *gaddi,* 1911.

The Raja belongs to the Rajput family of the chiefs of the great Jadu Chatti clan, whose founder was a scion of the House of Jaisalmer—Rawal Agar Sen—who came on a pilgrimage to the headwaters of the sacred Ganges, and, finding that the Raja of Sirmoor had been swept away by a flood, established himself on the vacant *gaddi* in 1095. The eighth Raja conquered Ratesh, now a part of the Keonthal State, about 1150; and his successor subdued Jubbal, Balsan, Kumharsain, Ghond, Kot, and Theog, thus extending his dominions almost to the Sutlej. For many years these territories remained feudatories of the State, but its capital was at Kalsi, in Dehra Dun, and the Rajas' hold over their northern fiefs appears to have been weak until, in the fourteenth century, Bir Prakash fortified Hath-Kothi on the confines of Jubbal, Rawin, and Sahri, the last of which became the capital of the State for a time. Eventually, in 1621, Karm Prakash founded Nahan, the modern capital. During the Mohammadan period the Rajas of Sirmoor fought on the side of the Emperors of Delhi against the Raja of Garhwal and received a grant of Kotaha and Kolagarh in reward for their services.

In 1803, to suppress a revolt in the State, Karm Prakash II rashly invoked the aid of the Gurkhas, who promptly seized their opportunity and invaded Sirmoor, expelled Ratn Prakash, whom the rebels had placed on the throne, and then refused to restore Karm Prakash. Fortunately his queen, a princess of Goler, and a lady of courage and resource, took matters into her own hands and invoked British aid. Her appeal coincided with the declaration of war against Nepal, and a force was sent to expel the Gurkhas from Sirmoor. On the conclusion of the Gurkha war the British Government placed Fatesh Prakash, the son of Karm Prakash,



THE RAJA OF SIRMOOR (NAHAN)

on the throne, annexing all the territories east of the Jumna, with Kotaha and the Kiarda Dun. The Dun was, however, restored to the State in 1833 on payment of Rs. 50,000. During the first Afghan war the Raja aided Government with a loan, and in the first Sikh war a Sirmoor contingent fought at Hari-ka-Pattan.

Under Raja Sir Shamsher Prakash, G. C. S. I. (1856-98) the State progressed rapidly. *Begar* (forced labour) was abolished, roads were made, revenue and forest settlements carried out, and a foundry, dispensaries, post and telegraph offices established. The Raja received a *khilat* for service rendered in 1857, together with a salute of seven guns, which was raised to eleven in 1867, and again to thirteen in 1886, on the last occasion as a personal distinction. During Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty he was appointed a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He was made a Knight Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1876, and a Grand Commander of the same Order in 1887, in recognition of services rendered during the last Afghan war, when he despatched a contingent of two hundred infantry under command of Colonel Whiting for duty in the Kurram Valley. The Sirmoor Sappers and Miners, under his second son, Major Bir Bikram Singh, C. I. E., accompanied the Tirah Expedition in 1897.

Raja Shamsher Prakash died in 1898, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Surendra Bikram Prakash. The Raja was very carefully educated during his father's life-time, and for some years took a prominent part in the administration of the State under his direction and proved himself a worthy successor of his father. He received the K.C.S.I. in 1901. In 1906 he was invested with unrestricted power to pass sentence of death upon his subjects, as a personal mark of distinction.

Raja Shamsher Prakash died in July, 1911, and was succeeded by the present Chief, who was trained in the practical

administration of the State under the eye of his father. In his father's life-time he exercised magisterial powers for about three years and was Vice-President of the District and Municipal Board for about two years. During his father's last illness he carried on the entire administration of the State in his father's name for several months with a tact which augured well for his future. Raja Amar Prakash follows in the footsteps of his father and promises to prove himself a very capable ruler. His Highness is very popular among his officers and subjects. He was invested with full powers on 26th October, 1911.

The area of the State is 1,108 square miles; its population is 135,689, and revenue Rs. 6,00,000. His Highness maintains a military force of 203 Imperial Service Sappers, 235 infantry, 31 cavalry, and four guns; he is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. *Recreations:* Hockey, cricket, lawn tennis, and shooting. *Address:* Sirmoor (Nahan), Punjab.

SUKET.—HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BHIM SAIN, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* born November 26th, 1885; succeeded to the *gaddi*, May 11th, 1908.

The Raja belongs to a Rajput family of the famous Chandravansi or Lunar race. The State of Mandi was united to that of Suket under this dynasty till the year 1200 A. D., when a younger brother of Raja Sahu Sain of Suket left Suket and established himself at Mandi, frequent disputes and wars ensuing between the two branches of the family. Both States fell under the Sikh dominion until in the year 1846, by the treaty with the Lahore Government, Suket came under British control, Raja Agar Sain being confirmed in his ancestral dominions. Raja Agar Sain was an accomplished Sanskrit scholar. He died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son Rudra Sain, who, however, was deposed three years afterwards, when the Chiefship duly passed to his son (Dusht Nikandan Sain), the late Ruler, then about thirteen years of age. He was invested

with full powers in 1884, the affairs of the State having been managed in the interval by experienced Punjab officials. He died in May, 1908, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Bhim Sain, who was installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on October 28th, 1908.

The area of the State is 420 square miles ; its population is 54,676, and revenue Rs. 1,56,538. His Highness maintains a military force of 94 men and two guns ; and he is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. *Address:* Suket, Punjab.

BAGHAL.—RAJA BIKRAM SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1893 ; married the two sisters of the Rana of Jubbal ; succeeded to the *gaddi*, 1904, as a minor.

The Raja belongs to a Puar Rajput (Hindu) family, descended from Ujjab De, who came from Ujjain, and conquered Baghal at an unknown date. The State was overrun by the Gurkhas from Nepal between 1803 and 1815, but after their expulsion in the latter year the Puar Chief (about the twenty-fifth in descent from Ujjab De) was recognized by Government.

Kishan Singh, grand-uncle of the present Chief, was Rana when the Mutiny broke out. He provided a contingent of footmen to assist in watching the roads leading from Jullundur whence an attack upon Simla by the mutineers of the 3rd, 33rd and 35th Bengal Regiments was expected ; and he sent a party to Simla under command of his brother Jai Singh, grandfather of the present Raja. Kishan Singh was rewarded for his loyalty by receiving the title of Raja, and *khilats* were bestowed upon him and his brother Jai Singh. He died on July 23rd, 1877, and was succeeded by his infant son, Raja Moti Singh, but the latter also died on October 12th, 1877, and was succeeded by his cousin (Dhyan Singh). He was connected by marriage with the Houses of Suket, Madhan, and Bilaspur. He died in 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son (Tika Bikram Singh), who is a minor. The administration of the State is being carried on by a manager.

The area of the State is 124 square miles; its population is 25,720, and revenue Rs. 80,000. The Raja maintains a military force of 25 men and one gun. *Address:* Baghal, Punjab.

BAGHAT.—RANA DALIP SINGH, C. I. E., *Rana of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1859; married the daughter of Dhami Rana, and, on her death, again married, in 1888, the two granddaughters of the Rana of Mangal, near Bilaspur; succeeded to the *gaddi* on January 31st, 1862.

The Rana belongs to a Rajput family; his ancestors came from Dorar Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired possession of the State by conquest. During the twelve years of Gurkha rule Rana Mahendra Singh of Bhagat remained in undisturbed possession of his patrimony, as he was the ally of the Bilaspur Raja, on whose invitation the Gurkhas extended their conquests beyond the Jumna. He held by his old friends, when General Ochterlony drove back the Nepalese, and five of his *parganas* were consequently made over to the Maharaja of Patiala. The remaining three (Bisal, Bachauli, and Basal) lapsed to the British Government in 1839 on the death of Mahendra Singh (sonless.) But on the representation of Umed Singh, a first cousin of the deceased Rana, Lord Ellenborough conferred the State upon Bije Singh, brother of the deceased Rana, in 1842. It was again escheated in 1849 on Bije Singh's death. Umed Singh then set up a claim on his own account. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim, and it was recognised in the following year, but Umed Singh was on his death-bed, and he survived the good news only a few hours, after thirteen years of waiting. His son Dalip Singh, then only two years of age, was installed as Rana, and he has held the State ever since. The Rana's administrative powers resemble those exercised by the other Simla chiefs.

The present ruler is well educated, popular and public-spirited, and the State is well administered, the major part of the administration being in the hands of his brother, Mian Amar

Singh, who was for a long time heir-presumptive to the *gaddi*. The Rana received the C. I. E. in 1896. He offered his services for employment with the Tibet Mission in 1904.

The area of the State is 36 square miles; its population is 9,490, and revenue Rs. 40,000. The Rana maintains a military force of 32 men and one gun. *Address:* Baghat, Punjab.

BHAJI.—RANA DURGA SINGH, *Rana of—a Ruling Chief;* born in 1842; succeeded to the *gaddi* on November 18th, 1875. The Rana belongs to a Rajput family, whose founder in early times came from Kangra and acquired the State by conquest. It was overrun by the Gurkhas between 1803 and 1815; and, after their expulsion, was confirmed in the possession of Rana Rudra Pal, the grandfather of the present Rana, by a *sanad* from the British Government, dated September 4th, 1815. Rudra Pal made over the State fourteen years before his death to his son, Ran Bahadur, and became a recluse at Hardwar. Rana Durga Singh, the present Rana, came to power in 1875, on his father's death.

The area of the State is 96 square miles; its population is 13,309, and revenue Rs. 25,000. The Rana maintains a military force of 32 infantry and two guns. *Address:* Bhaji, Punjab.

BIJA.—THAKUR PURAN CHAND, *Thakur of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1896. The Thakur is a minor, and the administration is conducted by a Council. The Thakur of Bija has sovereign powers in the State.

The area of the State is 4 square miles; its population is 1,131, and revenue Rs. 6,000. *Address:* Bija, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

BASHAHR.—RAJA SHAMSHER SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1839; married into the Koch House of Kangra and with the Simla Houses of Koti and Kumharsain; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1850. Belongs to a Rajput (Hindu) family, claiming descent, through 120 generations, from Sri Krishna. Between 1803 and 1815 Bashahr was held in subjection by the conquering Gurkhas. On the overthrow of the Gurkha

power in 1815 the British Government confirmed the Raja of Bashahr by a *sanad* in all his ancient possessions, except Rawin, which was transferred to the Raja of Keonthal, to whom it had originally belonged, and Kotguru, which was kept as a British possession. The State is managed by an official, Rai Sahib Mangat Ram. The Raja has lately adopted, as his heir, Kunwar Surendah Shah, brother of the Raja of Tehri-Garhwal, and the adoption has been approved by Government.

The area of the State is 3,820 square miles ; its population is 80,582, and revenue Rs. 1,18,000. *Address:* Bashahr, Punjab.

DELATH.—THAKUR NARENDRA SINGH, *Chief of*—born, 1854; married a daughter of the late Thakur Saran Chand of Kanethi.

The Thakur belongs to an old family which is held in high respect by the people of the Simla Hill States. He exercises full powers, but sentences of death require confirmation of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States. The State is a tributary of Bashahr, paying Rs. 150 per annum to the Raja in acknowledgment of his supremacy. The Wazir of Bashahr is also entitled to receive an allowance of Rs. 30 from the Thakur of Delath, whose gross income is only Rs. 550 per annum.

The area of the State is 42 square miles; its population is 1,489, and revenue Rs. 550. *Address:* Delath, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

DHADHI.—THAKUR DHARAM SINGH, *Chief of*—born, 1888.

The Thakur is a Hindu Rajput. The administration of the State is conducted by one of his relatives who has full powers, except that sentences of death require confirmation from the Superintendent, Simla Hill States. The State was formerly a dependency of Taroch and then of Bashahr State. It was annexed to Rawin in the time of the Gurkha supremacy but in 1896 was declared feudatory to Jubbal.

The area of the State is 25 square miles; its population is 247, and revenue Rs. 1,400. *Address:* Dhadhi, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

DHAMI.—RANA HIRA SINGH, *Rana of—a Ruling Chief;* born, August 15th, 1878; educated under private tutors; succeeded his father in 1894.

The Rana belongs to a Rajput (Hindu) family, whose founder, on the invasion of India by Shahab-ud-Din Ghori in the fourteenth century, fled from Rajpura, in the Umballa District, and conquered the territory of Dhami. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but became independent after the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815. The *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, who, at the age of twelve, fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. The Rana's loyal services in the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his life-time. His son (Fateh Singh) succeeded to the Chiefship in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half of his annual tribute. On his death, in 1894, he was succeeded by his son Rana Hira Singh, who is well educated and manages his State with much care and diligence. A remission for life of half the amount of his annual tribute was sanctioned in 1902 on account of his general good administration.

The area of the State is 30 square miles; its population is 4,484, and revenue Rs. 25,000. The Rana maintains a military force of 25 infantry and one gun. *Address:* Dhami, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

DARKOTI.—RANA RAM SARAN SINGH, *Rana of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1849; succeeded his father in 1883.

The Rana belongs to an ancient family which came from Marwar twenty-five generations ago. He has the usual administrative powers.

The area of the State is 8 square miles; its population is 518, and revenue Rs. 600. *Address:* Darkoti, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

DUJANA.—NAWAB MOHAMMAD KHURSHED ALI KHAN, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1883; succeeded to the *gaddi*, 1908, on the death of his cousin, Nawab Mumtaz Ali Khan.

The Nawab belongs to an Afghan (Mohammadan) family, whose founder, Abdus Samad Khan, with his sons obtained the grant of large estates from Lord Lake as a reward for services rendered. The tenure was made hereditary, and other territories added, by a *sanad*, dated May 4th, 1806. Nawab Abdus Samad Khan was succeeded by his son Dunde Khan, and he by Nawab Hasan Ali Khan, who was the grandfather of the late Nawab Mumtaz Ali Khan.

The area of the State is 100 square miles; its population is 24,174, and revenue Rs. 77,170. The Nawab maintains a military force of 183 men and two guns. *Address:* Dujana, Rohtak, Punjab.

GHUND.—THAKUR RANJIT SINGH, *Chief of*—born, 1882; succeeded his father, 1907. Up to 1909, when the Thakur was granted administrative powers, the State was governed by the Manager of Kanethi, subject to the control of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.

The area of the State is 28 square miles; its population is 1,927, and revenue Rs. 2,000. The Thakur pays a tribute of Rs. 250 to the Chief of Keonthal. *Address:* Ghund, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

JUBBAL.—RANA BHAGAT CHAND, *Rana of*—born, 1888; educated at the Aitchison College; succeeded to the *gaddi* on April 28th, 1910.

The Rana belongs to a Chandrabansi Rajput family, claiming descent from the ruling family of Sirmoor. The State was originally a tributary of Sirmoor, but after the Gurkha war it was made independent, and in 1815 Rana Puran Chand was granted a *sanad* by Lord Moira. He abdicated in 1832, receiving a maintenance allowance of Rs. 4,400 per annum. The State was afterwards restored to his son Karam



THE RANA OF JUBBAL

Chand in 1840 He was succeeded by Padam Chand, who died in 1898 Gyan Chand then became Rana, but died in 1910 He has been succeeded by his half-brother Bhagat Chand, who was then working as a Magistrate and Councillor of the State

The area of the State is 288 square miles its population is 24 700 and revenue Rs 1 90 000 The Rana maintains a military force of 19 men and two guns The States of Rawin and Dhadhi are subordinate to Jubbal and pay a small annual tribute *Address* Jubbal, Simla Hill States Punjab

KALSIA—SARDAR RANJHIR SINGH *Sardar of—a Ruling Chief*, born October 30th 1902 succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor March 8th 1908

The Sardar belongs to a Jat (Sikh) family originally of Kalsia, in the Lahore District The founder of the family was Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh a prominent member of the Karora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundi He joined in the general invasion by the Manjha Sikhs of the Umballa District in 1760, having previously crossed the Beas and wrested Banbeli in Hoshiarpur from Adina Beg the Mohammadan governor His son Jodh Singh succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy and by his great abilities and personal daring, managed to secure the lands north of Umballa which form the present State of Kalsia consisting of the *ilakas* of Basi Chhachrauli and Chirak besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost Jodh Singh's possessions in the height of his power are said to have yielded him over five lakhs annually

In 1807 Sardar Jodh Singh joined with Maharaja Ranjit Singh in an attack on Narayangarh near Umballa and was rewarded with the estates of Badala Kheri and Shamchapal He accepted the general arrangements made in 1809, under which the Cis-Sutlej chiefs were taken under British protec-

tion. He died at Multan, where he had been left in command of the troops after the siege of 1818. His son and successor, Sobha Singh, was for some years under the guardianship of his relative, Raja Karam Singh, of Patiala. He held the State for fifty years, dying just at the close of the Mutiny. He surrendered certain lands north of the Sutlej in order to be entirely free from obligations towards the Lahore Government. He and his son, Lehna Singh, did good service in 1857. Sardar Lehna Singh died in 1869, and was succeeded by his son, Sardar Bishan Singh, who was a minor at the time of his accession. Sardar Ranjit Singh, son of Sardar Bishan Singh, succeeded his elder brother, Jagjit Singh, who died at the age of seven years in 1886. During the Chief's minority State affairs were managed by a Council, consisting of three officers acting under the supervision of the Commissioner of Delhi. Sardar Ranjit Singh died in July, 1908, and was succeeded by his infant son, Sardar Ravisher Singh. During the latter's minority, as in the case of his father, the State was managed by a Council under the supervision of the Commissioner of Delhi.

The area of the State is 168 square miles; its population is 67,181, and revenue Rs. 1,99,725. His Highness maintains a force of 121 men and two guns. *Address:* Kalsia, Punjab.

KANETHI.—THAKUR AMOG CHAND, *Chief of* —born, 1891.

The Kanethi family has a common origin with that of Kumharsen and Kot Khai. Thakur Amog Chand is a minor, and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and during his minority the administration is carried on by an official deputed by Government, who exercises full powers, except that sentences of death require confirmation by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

The area of the State is 100 square miles; its population is 2,575, and revenue Rs. 4,000. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 900 to the Bashahr State. *Address:* Kanethi, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

KEONTHAL —RAJA BAHADUR BIJE SAIN, *Raja of*—born, 1880 succeeded to the *gaddi*, 1901

The Raja belongs to a very ancient Rajput family which bore the title of Rana from early times till 1857, when the title of Raja was conferred on Raja Sansar Sain for his services in the time of the Mutiny The State was overrun by the Gurkhas early in the last century and the Rana Raghu Nath Sain was compelled to take refuge in Suket, where Sansar Sain the great grandfather of the present Chief was born The Gurkhas were expelled by the British in 1815 and the State was confirmed to the Rana by a *sanad* Rana Sansar Sain behaved loyally during the Mutiny giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla He was succeeded by his son Mahendra Sain who died in 1882 The present Raja grandson of the latter was installed in 1901 The Raja has five petty States subordinate to him *viz* —Koti Theog Madhan Ghund and Ratesh

The area of the State is 116 square miles its population is 22,499 and revenue Rs 1,00,000 The Raja maintains a military force of 36 men and one gun *Address* Keonthal Simla Hill States Punjab

KOTI RANA RAGHBIR CHAND *Rana Sahib Bahadur of* born 1865 His grandfather Thakur Hari Chand received the title of Rana for services rendered during the Mutiny Rana Bishan Chand his father assisted in guarding the station against the approach of the Nasiri Battalion of Gurkhas whose behaviour at Jutog when ordered to proceed to the plains brought them under the suspicion of disloyalty and he afterwards gave shelter to many Europeans who had left Simla He was rewarded by His Excellency Lord Lytton who gave him a robe of honour The Rana enjoys the administrative powers conferred upon all the Simla Hill Chiefs under the *sanads* granted them after the Nepalese war

The area of the State is 50 square miles its population is 7,959, and revenue Rs 50,000 The Rana pays a tribute of

Rs. 500 to Keonthal. The heir to the *gaddi* is Tika Bashish Singh. *Address:* Koti, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

KUMHARSAIN.—RANA HIRA SINGH, *Rana of—a Ruling Chief; born*, 1851; succeeded to the *gaddi*, November 12th, 1874.

The Rana belongs to a Rajput family, whose founder, Kirat Singh, came from Gaya about 1,000 A. D. and acquired possession of the State by conquest. The State was formerly a tributary of the Bashahr: but after the Gurkha war a *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh, with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power. Rana Kahar Singh died without issue in 1839, and, in consideration of his early attachment to British interests during the Gurkha war, the Government confirmed the State to a collateral heir of the family, named Rana Pritam Singh. His successor was Rana Bhawani Singh, who was succeeded in 1874 by the present Rana.

The area of the State is 90 square miles, its population is 11,735, chiefly Hindus. *Address:* Kumharsain, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

KUNIHAR.—THAKUR HARDEO SINGH, *Thakur of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1893; succeeded his father, 1905.

The Thakur belongs to the ancient family of Gargh Raghbansi Thakurs. He enjoys the usual administrative powers.

The area of the State is 80 square miles; its population is 2,168, and revenue Rs. 5,000. *Address:* Kunihar, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

KUTHAR.—RANA JAGJIT SINGH, *Rana of—a Ruling Chief;* born, April 17th, 1887; succeeded to the *gaddi* on June 5th, 1896.

The Rana belongs to a Chandrabansi Rajput family, claiming descent from Surat Chand, who came in early times from Kishtwar, in Jammu, and conquered this territory. The



THE NAWAB OF LOHARU

State was overrun by the Gurkhas between 1803 and 1815, and, after their expulsion by the British, was confirmed to be Rana by a British *sanad*, dated September 3rd, 1815. The late Rana Jai Chand rendered great service to the British Government during the Mutiny, and was, in recognition of his services, granted a certificate by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. He died on April 18th, 1896, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rana Jagjit Singh. The Rana was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He takes great interest in the affairs of the State and is very fond of gardens.

The area of the State is 19 square miles; its population is 4,017, and revenue about Rs 18,000. The Rana maintains a military force of 40 infantry. *Address:* Kuthar, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

LOHARU.—NAWAB SIR AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN BAHADUR, FAKHAR-UD-DAULA, K.C.S.I., *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1860; educated in Persian, Arabic, and English, succeeded to the *gaddi*, October 31st, 1884.

The Nawab belongs to an Afghan (Mohammadan) family, descended from Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, who was employed by the Raja of Alwar in the negotiation with Lord Lake in 1806. In recognition of his services he received Loharu from the Raja and the feudal possession of Ferozepur from the British Government. His son, Shams-ud-Din Khan, succeeded him, but was executed at Delhi for compassing the murder of Mr. Fraser, the Resident, in 1835. In consequence of this Ferozepur was confiscated; but Loharu was subsequently restored to the brothers of the Chief—Amin-ud-Din Khan and Zia-ud-Din Khan—who had no share in his guilt. Shortly after dissensions arose between the brothers. Zia-ud-Din was ordered to leave the State, receiving a maintenance of Rs. 18,000 per annum, which he enjoyed until his death in 1885. He made several attempts to get himself restored to the joint management, but Government on each occasion refused to allow the

claim. The title of Nawab was conferred upon him in 1866 as a personal distinction in recognition of his literary attainments.

The Nawabship of Loharu remains in the family of Amin-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, who died in 1869. He was succeeded by his son, Ala-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, who voluntarily agreed to live in Delhi, leaving the management of his State to his son, the present Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan. He was appointed an additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1895, and was made a K. C. S. I. in 1897. From 1899 to 1901 he was a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He was appointed Superintendent of the Maler Kotla State in 1893, and administered its affairs with much ability till December, 1902, when he handed over charge to Sahibzada Ahmad Ali Khan, the Heir-Apparent, though he continued to act as adviser until February, 1905. During his absence, in Maler Kotla, the management of Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother, who carried it on successfully.

The area of the State is 222 square miles, its population is 15,229, and revenue Rs. 80,150. The Nawab maintains a military force of 91 men and two guns; and he is entitled to a salute of nine guns. *Address:* Loharu, Hissar, Punjab.

MADHAN.—THAKUR RANDHIR CHAND, *Chief of*—born, 1887; succeeded his father, December 31st, 1905.

The Chief has full powers except that the sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

The area of the State is 9 square miles; its population is 3,704, and revenue Rs. 6,000. The Chief pays a tribute of Rs. 250 to Keonthal State. *Address:* Madhan, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

MAILOG.—THAKUR DURGA CHAND, *Chief of*—born, 1897, succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, in 1902.

The founder of the family came from Ajodhia and settled at Patta, which has been the capital during twenty-one generations. The State used to pay tribute to the Moghal



THE THAKUR SAHEB OF MAILOG

Emperors through Bilaspur, and that State was occupied by the Gurkhas between 1805 and 1850. In the latter year, on the expulsion of the Gurkhas, the Thakur received a *sanad* from the British Government confirming him in the possession of the State. Thakur Raghunath Chand succeeded in 1880, and obtained the title of "Rana" in 1898. On his death, in 1902, he was succeeded by his son, Thakur Durga Chand, a minor, and the State is now administered by a Council of four members.

The area of the State is 43 square miles; its population is 8,968, and its revenue is Rs. 20,000, out of which Rs. 1,440 is paid as tribute. *Address:* Mailog, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

MANGAL.—RANA TILOK SINGH, *Rana of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1859; succeeded his father, 1892.

The Rana belongs to the Atri Rajput family which originally came from Marwar. The State was once tributary to Bilaspur, but in 1815, after the expulsion of the Gurkhas, the Rana was declared independent.

The area of the State is 12 square miles; its population is 1,227, and revenue Rs. 900

Address: Mangal, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

NALAGARH.—RAJA ISRI SINGH, *Raja of—a Ruling Chief;* born, 1836; married into the Houses of Goler, Kangra, and Kothar; succeeded to the *gaddi*, December 16th, 1876.

The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput, who came from Garh Chanderi. The State was overrun by the Gurkhas during the reign of Raja Ram Saran, the grandfather of the present Chief, but they were expelled by the British forces in 1815-16, and in that year the Raja received a *sanad* confirming him in the possession of his territory. The State is administered by a Council of three members, which has full powers, except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.

The area of the State is 256 square miles, its population is 52,551, and revenue Rs 1,30,000 The Raja maintains a military force of 77 infantry and two guns

Address Nalagarh, Simla Hill States, Punjab

PATAUDI —NAWAB MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN, *Nawab of —a Ruling Chief*, born, 1887, succeeded to the *gaddi*, 1898

The original ancestor of the Nawab was an Afghan, named Sheikh Pir Mat who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar Faiz Talab eight generations later was a soldier of distinction and became the founder of the existing line of Pataudi Nawabs He was at first on the side of the Marathas in the struggle which agitated Upper India towards the end of the last century and Daulat Rao Sindhia, in recognition of his useful services made over to him the *pargana* of Rohtak But when the Marathas were defeated on the battle-field of Hindan in 1803 Faiz Talab transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam Emperor of Delhi, who presented him in public *durbar* to Lord Lake, by whom he was employed against the Maharaja Holkar on the Chambal Ghats he was present in several actions including Makandra Rampura and Bhanpura and distinguished himself in all as a brave and loyal soldier At Bhanpura Faiz Talab was badly wounded and was taken prisoner by Maharaja Holkar who kept him for seven months, and then sent him back laden with presents in acknowledgment of his bravery

Lord Lake, in 1886, granted him the Pataudi *ilaka* in perpetual *jagir*, with full judicial and revenue powers The State has ever since maintained its independence Faiz Talab afterwards joined in expeditions against Tonk and Jaipur, and he helped to keep the Rajputana border quiet under the orders of General Ochterlony, Charles Metcalfe, William Fraser, and other Residents at Delhi He also took part in the siege of Bharatpur in 1826 He died in 1829, and was succeeded by Nawab Akbar Ali Khan, and the latter was in his turn succeeded by his son, Mohammad Ali

Taki Khan, on March 3rd, 1862, who died in the same year. He was succeeded by the late Nawab Mohammad Mukhtar Husain Khan, his son, then a minor. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by Nawab Mohammad Mumtaz Husain Ali Khan, who, having died in 1898, was succeeded by the present Nawab in the same year.

The area of the State is 52 square miles; its population about 22,000 and revenue Rs. 1,16,677. The Nawab maintains a military force of 53 men and five guns.

Address: Pataudi, Punjab.

RATESH.—THAKUR HIRA SINGH, *Chief of*—born, 1869; succeeded his father, 1891. Within the limits of his State the Thakur is supreme, but any capital sentence passed by him requires the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.

The area of the State is 12 square miles; its population about 500 and revenue Rs. 625. The Chief is feudatory of the Raja of Keonthal. *Address:* Ratesh, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

RAWIN.—THAKUR KIDAR SINGH, *Chief of*—succeeded his brother, Thakur Hari Chand, in 1905.

The State was originally a fief of Tehri, but the eastern portion was overrun by the Bashahris some time previous to the Gurkha invasion. On the conquest of the Gurkhas by the British the State was partitioned between the conquerors, the Raja of Gharwal and the Thakur of Rawin. The portion retained by the British was, in 1830, given to Keonthal in exchange for land taken up for the station of Simla. The present Thakur is a Hindu Rajput, and comes from the same stock as the Jubbal family. He exercises full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

The area of the State is 7 square miles; its population is about 900 and revenue Rs. 3,500. *Address:* Rawin, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

SANGRI —RAI MIAN HIRA SINGH, *Mian of—a Ruling Chief,* born, 1849, succeeded to the *gaddi,* September 30th, 1876

The Mian belongs to a Rajput family, whose founder was a scion of the House of Kulu, who settled in the Sangri territory His descendants were feudatories of the Sikh Government of the Punjab until 1846 On the annexation of the territories on the left bank of the Sutlej in 1847 by the British Government the Mian of Sangri was confirmed in the possession of his estate The late Rai Mian Jagat Singh died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son the present Mian The title of Rai was conferred upon Hira Singh in 1887 as an hereditary distinction He exercises administrative power within the limits of his State subject to the control of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States

The area of the State is 16 square miles its population about 3,000 and revenue Rs 2 000 *Address* Sangri, Simla Hill States Punjab

TAROCH —THAKUR SURAT SINGH *Thakur of—a Ruling Chief,* born 1887 succeeded to the *gaddi,* 1903

The Thakur belongs to an ancient Rajput family descended from Thakur Kishan Singh, to whom Taroch was granted in very early times by the Raja of Sirmoor From him the twenty-first in lineal descent was Thakur Karam Singh, who was in possession when Taroch fell under British control. He died in 1819, and the *Raj* was conferred on Jhobu and his heirs In 1838, however, his nephew, Ranjit Singh, set up his claims and formed a strong party in his own favour Jhobu was ultimately compelled to abdicate in favour of his son, Shiam Singh But the arrangement did not long continue owing to the intrigues set on foot by Jhobu and Ranjit Singh, who now united their interests The claims of Ranjit Singh were finally acknowledged in 1843, and a *sanad* was granted conferring the State on him and his heirs in perpetuity, subject to the usual condition of military service. Kedar Singh, the father of

the present Chief, succeeded his grandfather in 1877. He was then a boy, and his State was placed under the management of a Council. He received his powers in 1883. He married two ladies of the Bashahr family. He died in 1902, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Surat Singh, the present Thakur, who was invested with powers on attaining his majority in 1908.

The area of the State is 67 square miles; its population about 5,000, and revenue Rs. 59,000. *Address:* Taroch, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

THEOG.—THAKUR PADAM CHAND, *Chief of*—born, 1886; succeeded his father, Thakur Shamsher Chand, in 1909.

The Thakur Sahib is a feudatory of the Keonthal Chief, who has no power of interference so long as he is not in arrears with his tribute. The Thakur Sahib exercises free civil and criminal jurisdiction within his State; but capital sentence requires the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.

The area of the State is 144 square miles; its population about 6,000, and revenue Rs. 10,000. The Thakur Sahib pays a tribute of Rs. 500 to the Keonthal Chief. *Address:* Theog, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

CHITRAL.—SHUJA-UL-MULK, *Mehtar of*—about the sixteenth century a prince, whose name or title was Rais, was on the throne of Chitral, and his most powerful subject was Sanjai Ali. Sanjai Ali died in 1570, leaving four sons, two of whom made themselves all-powerful in the country, ousting the Rais Dynasty. From the second son the present Mehtar's House is descended. The ruling Dynasty has thus maintained itself on the throne for more than 300 years. Aman-ul-Mulk, the youngest son of Shah Afzal, about 1880, made himself master of Chitral. In 1885-86 Chitral was visited by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a Political Agency in Gilgit, Aman-ul-Mulk received a subsidy from the British Government. In 1892 Aman-ul-Mulk died suddenly, and his son, Afzal-ul-Mulk, who happened to be on the spot, seized the throne. Afzal-ul-Mulk, being murdered, Sher Afzal proclaimed himself Mehtar, but, believing Nizam-ul-Mulk to have British support, fled before him, and Nizam-ul-Mulk, in turn, ascended the throne. He was recognised by Government, and a Political Agency was established in Chitral. In January, 1895, Nizam-ul-Mulk was murdered, and Amir-ul-Mulk, at whose instigation the murder took place, seized the fort. Amir-ul-Mulk was subsequently placed under restraint in the fort, and Shuja-ul-Mulk, his brother, was recognized provisionally as Mehtar. In subsequent disturbances Sher Afzal was taken prisoner, and Kusra Umra Khan fled to Afghan territory. Sher Afzal, Amir-ul-Mulk, and their leading followers were deported to India, and the selection of Shuja-ul-Mulk, as Mehtar, was confirmed; since then Chitral has enjoyed an unwonted peace. *Address:* Chitral, North-West Frontier Province.

AMB.—MUHAMMAD AKRAM KHAN, SIR, K. C. S. I., *Nawab Bahadur of*—The title is personal, and was conferred on September 25th, 1868. The Nawab Bahadur is Chief of Amb, on the right bank of the Indus, where he and his ancestors have long been independent. He also holds Western Tanaval, in the Hazara District, from the British Government. Belongs to a Pathan family; his father, Jahandad Khan, son of Painde Khan, was a loyal Chief, who rendered good service in the time of the Mutiny. The Nawab Bahadur, Sir Muhammad Akram Khan, showed active and gallant conduct in the field fighting on the side of the British Government, and rendered effective aid during the disturbances in Agror. In recognition of these services he was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and given the title of Nawab in 1868; subsequently he has been promoted to be a Knight Commander of the same Order, and received the higher title of Nawab Bahadur. *Address:* Hazara, Punjab.

DIR.—MUHAMMAD SHARIF KHAN *(Khan of Dir), Nawab.* The Khan received the title of Nawab on June 22nd, 1897. *Address:* Dir, North-West Frontier Province.

TITLE-HOLDERS.

BALBIR SINGH, *Raja; Provincial Durbari;* born, 1851; grandson of Rai or Raja Apurab Singh of Mankot, who left Kashmir on its cession to Maharaja Gulab Singh, and was granted a perpetual pension of Rs. 1,500 in lieu of land annexed to British territory. The family has settled in the *jagir* of the Raja of Kutlehr, with whom they are allied by marriage. The Raja was a Risaldar in the 13th Bengal Lancers, and receives an annual pension of Rs. 360.

Address: Mankotia, Kangra, Punjab.

RAGHUNATH SINGH, *Raja; Jagirdar; Provincial Durbari;* born, 1860. Belongs to the Goler branch of the ancient Kangra Dynasty. Son of the late Raja Jai Singh, who received the title of Raja in 1878, as an hereditary distinction. The Raja is a man of fair educational attainments. The *jagir* is valued at Rs. 4,000, and is exempt from attachment by process of the Civil Courts.

Address: Kangra, Punjab.

MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Raja;* born, 1852. Is descended from the ancient chiefs of the Chib Rajputs, a tribe inhabiting the low ranges of hills between the Rivers Beas and Jhelum. Raja Hasan Muhammad Khan held sovereignty on the territory stretching along the Jhelum below Naushahra. He was succeeded by his son, Inayat-ullah Khan, and the fourth in lineal descent from the latter was Raja Sultan Khan, who did good service in the Mutiny. He was granted a *jagir* in the villages of Pothi, Dak, Bhalwal and Phalarwaha, in the Gujrat District, valued at Rs. 1,692 per annum after the annexation. He died in 1902, and was succeeded by the present Raja, who is now the head of the family. The Raja is a Provincial *Durbari*, and his brother, Ata Mohammad Khan, is Sub-Registrar and an Honorary Magistrate at Sialkot.

Address: Pothi, Gujrat.



LALA LAJPAT RAI (61)



RAJA MUHAMMAD KHAN (46)

JAI SINGH, *Raja; Provincial Durbari;* born, 1829. The Raja is the representative of a branch of the ancient Kangra kings. In 1808 Raja Bhup Singh of Goler seized the *taluka* of Siba from Raja Gobind Singh and his cousin Devi Singh. Ranjit Singh took it from the Goler Chiefs ten years later, and in 1830 restored it to Gobind Singh. The Estate was, however, divided between the cousins. The Tappa Kotla, worth Rs. 5,000, was made over to Mian Devi Singh, and, on his death, the grant was continued in favour of his eldest son Bije Singh, father of the present Raja. The remainder of the Estate equivalent to about Rs. 15,000, was made over to Gobind Singh. Raja Gobind Singh died in 1845, and was succeeded by his son Ram Singh, who rendered loyal service in the crisis of 1857. He had no children, and his request to be allowed to adopt an heir was refused. But when he died in 1874 the *jagir* was granted to Bije Singh of Tappa Kotla, his nearest male relative, and confirmed to Bije Singh's male heirs in perpetuity. The title of Raja was conferred upon Bije Singh, as a personal distinction, in 1878. He died in the following year. The *jagir* was continued to his son Jai Singh, who also received the title of Raja. In 1908 this title was granted as an hereditary distinction, to be used by the head of the family on the formal recognition of his succession. Raja Jai Singh exercises the powers of a second-class Magistrate and second-class Munsif within the limits of his *jagir*, which is spread over forty-two villages in the Siba and Kotla *talukas*. The *jagir* is exempt from attachment by process of the Civil Courts.

Address: Siba, Kangra, Punjab.

GAGAN SINGH, *Raja;* born, 1882; educated at the Chiefs' College, Lahore; succeeded his father, Raja Jaswant Singh, in 1898. The Raja belongs to a Rajput family descended from Jit Pal, who came from Delhi about 700 years ago, and established himself at Pathankot. Subsequently the family removed to the hills; and Nurpur became their capital in the time of Raja Basu, about the year 1640 A. D. In the reign of

Shahjahan Raja Jagat Chand of Nurpur, at the head of a large body of Rajputs, raised in his own country, conducted a difficult enterprise against the Uzbegs of Balkh and Badakshan; and in the early part of the reign of Aurangzeb Raja Mandhata, grandson of Jagat Chand, was deputed to the charge of Bamian and Ghorband, on the western frontier of the Empire. After a lapse of twenty years he was, a second time, appointed to this honourable post, and created a Mansabdar of two thousand horse. At the time of conquests of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore Raja Bir, grandfather of the present Raja, was Raja of Nurpur. He endeavoured to resist Ranjit Singh; but, being compelled to take refuge in Chamba, was given up by the Raja of Chamba, and imprisoned in the fortress of Gobindgarh. Subsequently he was ransomed by his brother-in-law, Sardar Charat Singh, Raja of Chamba, for Rs. 85,000. In 1846, when the British and the Sikh forces were engaged on the banks of the Sutlej, Bir Singh raised the banner of his race, and died before the walls of his fort at Nurpur. He was succeeded by Raja Jaswant Singh, who behaved loyally during the Mutiny. When he died in 1898 his son, the present Raja (Gagan Singh) was a minor, and the Estate was taken over by the Court of Wards for three years. The Raja is a Magistrate and Munsiff of the second class. As head of one of the old Rajput families he was granted the title of Raja as a hereditary distinction in 1908. The *jagir* is exempt from attachment by process of the Civil Courts. *Address:* Nurpur, Kangra, Punjab.

ATAR SINGH, *Raja; Provincial Durbari;* born, 1864; succeeded his uncle, Raja Brij Rai Singh, in 1892. He is the descendant of the ex-Rajas of Bhadu, in Kashmir. His uncle, Brij Rai Singh, elected to reside in British territory on the cession of that country to Maharaja Gulab Singh, receiving perpetual cash pension from Government in lieu of lands ceded for this special purpose by the Maharaja. The pension is now drawn by the present Raja Atar Singh, and shared by him with his

cousins and the widows of the family The title is hereditary
Address : Tilokpu, Kangra Punjab

KARAMDAD KHAN, *Raja, Provincial Durbari, Sub-Registrar;* born, 1885 succeeded his father in March, 1865, as the foremost of the Gakkar Chiefs of the Punjab The Gakkars trace their descent from Kai Gohar of Ispahan in Persia, whose son, Sultan Kaid is said to have conquered Badakshan and a part of Tibet For many hundreds of years the Gakkars were undoubtedly possessed of great power and a wide extent of territory they overran Kashmir in very early times and traces of their occupation are still to be found in the north and west of that country They are usually of the Shia sect of Mohammadans When the Emperor Babar invaded India Hati Khan was the Chief of the Gakkars and in the Emperor's autobiography there is a notice of his contest with that Chief Babar marched against Pharwala then as now the capital of the Gakkars, in 1526 A D and captured it after a gallant resistance, Hati Khan making his escape from one gate of the town as Babar's troops entered by another Sultan Mukarrab Khan was the last independent Gakkar Chief and in his time the power of the Gakkars was very great He defeated the Yusufzai Afghans and the Chief of the Khattaks and captured Gujrat, overrunning the Chib country as far north as Bhimbar He joined Ahmad Shah Durani on his several invasions of India, and was treated by that monarch with the greatest consideration being confirmed in the possession of his large territories, which extended from the Chenab to the Indus Mukarrab Khan was at last defeated by the powerful Sikh Chief, Sardar Gujar Singh, Bhangi, and compelled to retire across the Jhelum, giving up his possessions in the Chaj Doab His power being thus broken the rival Chiefs of his own tribe declared against him, and he was treacherously put to death He left four sons of whom the youngest was Sultan Shadman Khan, grandfather of the present Raja The family were greatly impoverished, weakened, and stripped of most of their possessions by

the attacks first of Sardar Gujar Singh, and subsequently of Anand Singh, Thipuria, grandson of the famous Sardar Milkha Singh of Rawalpindi. In 1826 the family was conceded some proprietary rights in Pharwala, the ancient home of their race. Shadman Khan's eldest son was Hayat-ullah Khan, who became Raja; he rendered excellent service under Captain Abbott in 1848-49, and again during the Mutiny. He was succeeded by the present Raja in 1865. *Address:* Pharwala, Rawalpindi, Punjab.

MOHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN, *Raja*: born, 1875. The Raja belongs to the Chib Rajput tribe. His ancestor, Raja Shadi Khan, was a contemporary and feudatory of the Emperors Babar, Humayun, and Akbar, and he ruled over the districts of Bhimbar and Nowshera, within the present limits of Jammu and Kashmir. Raja Sultan Khan allied himself with Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and furnished him with a large contingent of Dogras for the conquest of Kashmir. But the friendship was not of long duration. The brothers Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh were alarmed at the prospect of an extension of Sultan Khan's territories, and determined to be rid of him. He was invited to visit Jammu, and was there assassinated by Gulab Singh's servants while engaged in prayer on the walls of the newly-built Mandi Palace. The Maharaja professed great anger at the news of this treacherous murder, and permitted Sultan Khan's son, Faiz Talib Khan, to succeed to the Chiefship, then worth nearly nine lakhs of rupees per annum. But he was dispossessed by Raja Gulab Singh on the death of Ranjit Singh, though subsequently re-instated in a portion at the instance of Maharaja Sher Singh. After the giving over of Jammu and Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh, Raja Faiz Talib Khan was allowed a cash pension of Rs. 10,000 per annum, the same being declared perpetual in his family, to be enjoyed undivided by one individual at a time. The perpetual family pension passed to his grandson, Raja Ali Bahadur Khan, who was a Provincial *Darbari* and served as an

Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Rawalpindi Division. His son, Mohammad Akbar Khan, the present Raja, was for some time a Naib-Tahsildar. He is now a member of the Jhelum Municipality, and since his father's death (in 1908) has succeeded to the family pension and seat in the Provincial Durbars and to the hereditary title of Raja.

Address: Saidpur, Jhelum, Punjab.

JAI CHAND, *Raja: Major;* born, 1862; educated at the Chiefs' College, Ajmere; married the daughter of the Raja of Bilaspur (Kahlur); succeeded his father, Raja Pratap Chand, in 1864.

Raja Sansar Chand, great grand uncle of the present Chief, was the most renowned of the Kangra princes. He flourished early in the last century, and was a contemporary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. With the assistance of the Sikhs he regained possession of Fort Kangra from Nawab Jiwan Khan, son of Saif Ali—the Emperor Jahangir having, some generations previously, captured the place from Raja Chandra Bhan. Sansar Chand soon became powerful in the Kangra District and annexed several *parganas* in the Jullundur Doab, including Hoshiarpur and Bajwara, and portions of Mandi, Kutlehr, Chamba, Jasn, and Kahlur. The yield of the whole was not less than nine or ten lakhs of rupees. In 1805 Sansar Chand fell upon the State of Kahlur and seized the *taluka* of Bati, adjoining his own district of Mahal Mori. The Kahlur Raja, not being in a position to retaliate alone, solicited the aid of the Gurkhas, who gladly responded, and overran the Katoch territory. The Katoch Chief invoked the succour of Ranjit Singh, which was readily granted. The Sikhs defeated the Gurkhas in a battle and obliged them to abandon all their conquests on the right bank of the Sutlej. In remuneration for his services Ranjit Singh took Fort Kangra and the sixty-six villages in the valley allotted by ancient usage for its maintenance, guaranteeing to Sansar Chand all his other dominions, unfettered by conditions of service. But

soon after he withdrew from his engagement and began to encroach more and more on the Katoch Chief's possessions until nothing was left but the bare title and a small *jagir* to save him from begging his bread Raja Sansar Chand died in 1824, and was succeeded by his son Anrodh Chand from whom the Sikhs exacted a lakh of rupees as succession money In 1827, from fear of Ranjit Singh Anrodh Chand left his home, and, crossing the Sutlej with all his household sought refuge within British territory He died of paralysis while still in exile His son Ranbir Chand obtained an asylum near Simla from the Rana of Baghal with whom he continued to reside for some years

Ultimately Lord William Bentinck Governor-General interested himself in the case and advised the Raja to go to Lahore and make terms with Ranjit Singh promising him his sympathy and support This the Raja did accepting a *jagir* of the *pargana* of Mahal Mori in his own country yielding annually Rs 50 000 When the war with Lahore was declared Ranbir Chand assisted to his utmost in expelling the Sikhs from his native valley He and his brother Parmodh Chand collected a large following of Rajputs and in 1846 attacked and captured the forts of Lira and Riah which had once belonged to the family Subsequently the Katoches possessed themselves of Pathiar and Karot in Palam and the forts of Sola Singhi and Chaumukhi in Nadaun Ranbir Chand was confirmed by the British Government in possession of his *jagir* of Mahal Mori and he was reimbursed for the charges he had incurred in war He died in 1847 when the Chiefship passed to his brother, Parmodh Chand During the Sikh war (1848-49) Parmodh Chand and other Kangra princes rose in insurrection Parmodh Chand was taken prisoner and deported to Almora where he died three years later leaving no sons Ludar Chand was the representative of the younger branch when the country was taken over by the British He was confirmed in possession of his *jagir* of Rs 35 598 which was to remain in the family and descend

according to the Hindu law of inheritance He died in 1850, and was succeeded by his son Partab Chand In the following year, on the demise of the exiled Chief Parmodh Chand, he was constituted a Raja and acknowledged as head of the Katoch Rajputs

Raja Partab Chand died in 1864 and was succeeded by the present Chief who was then only two years of age In January 1888, he was granted the honorary rank of Major in the 37th Dogras He exercises the powers of a first-class Magistrate and first class Munsif within the limits of his *jagir* and is a member of the District Board He was employed in the Hazara and Chitral expeditions and received medals on both occasions In 1903 he was appointed a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council and received the honour of the *entree* at the levees of His Excellency the Viceroy and was allowed powers of adoption As head of the family he was granted the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction in 1908

Address Lambagraon Kangra Punjab

SANT SINGH, *Raja* born 1882 educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore succeeded his brother Raja Partab Deo Singh, in 1895 The Raja belongs to an ancient Rajput family, founded by Raja Ranjit Deo Raja of Jammu the son of Raja Dharab Deo who was the ancestor of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir Raja Jit Singh the grandson of Raja Ranjit Deo was deposed in 1816 by Maharaj Ranjit Singh and he and his children were driven to seek refuge in British territory Jammu was afterwards bestowed upon Raja Gulab Singh of the junior branch In 1844 Jit Singh's son Raghbir Deo returned to the Punjab and set up a claim to the old estates But the moment was not propitious, for Raja Gulab Singh, who represented the younger branch of the Jammuwals was then all powerful at Lahore, and Raghbir had to rest satisfied with the award of a *jagir* at Akhrota near Dinanagar, in the Gurdaspur District, where his descendants now reside He was succeeded by his son, Indar Deo, who died in 1895 and was succeeded by his

elder son, Tika Partab Deo The latter died prematurely in 1898, and his brother Sant Singh, the present Raja, became the head of the family In 1904 the Government recognized his hereditary title of Raja, and in 1905 he was made an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge in his district *Address:* Akhrota, Pathankot Gurdaspur, Punjab

FATEH SINGH *Raja* born 1883 The Raja's grandfather, Sardar Tej Singh was commander-in-chief of the Sikhs in the first Sikh war On December 16th 1846 the Sardar was appointed President of the Council of Regency, and on August 7th 1847, he was created Raja of Sialkot with its fort and adjacent villages worth Rs 28 000 per annum On November 27th, 1842, Raja Tej Singh received the honorary title of *Ujaldidar Nirmalbudh Mubazir-ul-Mulk Samsam-ud-Daula* Raja Tej Singh *Salar Safdar Jang* Raja of Sialkot Throughout the rebellion of 1848-49 the Raja remained loyal to the Government, and on the annexation of the Punjab his own *jagirs* and those of his cousin Sardar Bhagwan son of Jamadar Kushal Singh, were confirmed for life In 1857 the Raja was of much assistance in raising horsemen and for his loyalty at that time he received a *khilat* of Rs 1 000 In 1861 his scattered *jagirs* were consolidated and the *ilaka* of Batala granted him in exchange for them and his title was also changed to Raja of Batala He was also made a *jagirdari* magistrate, with the powers of a deputy commissioner In 1862 the Government granted two-thirds of his *jagir* in perpetuity

Raja Tej Singh died on December 2nd, 1862, at Lahore and was succeeded by his adopted son, Raja Harbans Singh, on whose death, in 1900 his eldest son, Kirthi Singh, succeeded to the title of Raja, which is hereditary in the family

Raja Kirthi Singh died suddenly in 1906, leaving no son. His younger brother, Raja Fateh Singh, has succeeded to the *jagir* and the family seat in Durbar The *jagir* is under the management of the Court of Wards *Address:* Lahore

BAKHSHISH SINGH, *Raja* Sindhanwalia Sardar born 1889 The Sindhanwalia family Jats of the Sansi tribe is the acknowledged head of all Sikh families between the Beas and the Indus and is descended from the same stock as the late Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore The common ancestor, Budh Singh had two sons —Chanda Singh and Jodh Singh—the latter was the forefather of the late Royal family of Lahore while from the former descended Sardar Shamsher Singh and the Sindhanwalia family On the occasion of the rebellion of Diwan Mul Raj Sardar Shamsher Singh the grandfather of the present Sardar remained faithful to the British Government and in December 1846 he was appointed a Member of the Council of Regency On the final annexation of the Punjab his *jagirs* were continued to him for life a large portion to descend in perpetuity and the title to be hereditary and in 1862 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate and was permitted to adopt Sardar Bakhshish Singh who succeeded his father in 1871 He attained his majority in 1884 and was invested with the powers of a Magistrate in 1889 He was a Member of the Amritsar Local Board and a Provincial *Durbar* His title of Sardar was made hereditary He died in 1907 and was succeeded as representative head of the Sindhanwalias and in all his lands and *jagirs* by his only son Raghbir Singh Sardar Raghbir Singh has been accepted as a private *Durbari* and his right to the title of Sardar has been recognised He owns 40 392 *kanals* of land in the district of Amritsar Lahore and Sialkot in addition to his perpetual *jagir* worth Rs 28 579 *Address* Raja Sansi Amritsar Punjab

RANGBIR SINGH Kunwar K C S I The Honble Sir uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala Member of the Imperial Legislative Council born 1873 married the daughter of Sardar Lehna Singh of Kuamgarh in Patiala in 1889 The Kunwar was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India for his services to the Patiala State on January 1st, 1903 *Address* Patiala

RAM PAL, *Raja*, C. S. I.; born, November 22nd, 1849; married first the sister of Raja Shamsher Singh of Rampur, Bashahr State, second daughter of Mahendra Sain, of Keonthal State, Simla.

The Raja is the head of an ancient family of Rajputs, who formerly ruled, according to the local traditions, for over two hundred generations. He exercises criminal and civil judicial powers within the limits of his *jagir*. He was granted *sanads* in the Delhi Durbar of 1877 and 1903, and was made a C. S. I. in 1904. The title of Raja was conferred on the head of the family, as a hereditary distinction, in 1908. The *jagir* is exempt from attachment by the Civil Courts.

Address: Kutlehr, Kangra, Punjab.

NARENDRA CHAND, *Raja*, C. S. I.; born, 1860; son and successor of Raja Sir Amar Chand, and grandson of Raja Jodhbir Chand, K.C. S. I., and great-grandson of the celebrated Sansar Chand.

Jodhbir Chand laid the foundation of his fortune by giving his two sisters in marriage to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who created him a Raja, and conferred on him the *taluka* of Nadaun, yielding about a lakh of rupees. Jodhbir Chand at first acquired great influence at Lahore, being a personal favourite of Ranjit Singh; but by degrees the friendship cooled, and he was gradually stripped of the *jagir* lands he had acquired when his sisters were in high favour. His allowances had thus dwindled down to Rs. 30,000. When the Sikh war broke out he had to choose on which side to fight; he preserved neutrality, and, as a reward for his consistent behaviour, was confirmed in his *jagir* of Rs. 26,270, which was to be treated as perpetual, and received recognition as head of his branch of the family. In 1852 the grant was, at his own request, made tenable by a single heir, the others being entitled only to maintenance at the hands of the Chief for the time being.

Raja Jodhbir Chand subsequently gave proof of his loyalty on more than one occasion. During the Katoch insurrec-

tion he assisted in holding the Nadaun Tahsil, capturing several of the rebels His son, Pirthi Singh, fought during the Mutiny in Central India, receiving the Order of Merit and receiving a *khilat* of Rs 500 For his good services, generally, the Raja was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1868, and was granted a salute of seven guns, as a personal distinction Other concessions were made to him in the form of rights to *munsifi* escheats within his *jagir*. Raja Amar Chand was at the same time invested with the powers of a Magistrate and of a Civil Judge, as exercised by his father, within the limits of his *jagir*

Raja Amar Chand, who was married to a niece of Raja Jasrat, died in 1890, and was succeeded by Raja Narendra Chand, who stands fourth on the district list of Provincial *Durbaris* and is allied by marriage with the Jubbal (Simla and Mankotia) families Raja Narendra Chand exercises the powers of a Magistrate and Munsif of the first class He was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India in 1907, and in 1908 the title of Raja was conferred on him, as an hereditary distinction to be assumed by his successors in the headship of the family

The *jagir* was brought under regular settlement in 1892, and the revenue then assessed was Rs 34 984 together with an additional Rs 4 421 *talukdari* allowance or a total of about Rs 40 000

Address Nadaun Kangra Punjab

JIWAN SINGH C S I SARDAR, *Jagirdar of Shahzadpur; Honorary Magistrate, Honorary Civil Judge, Member of the District Board and of the Committee of Management of the Aitchison College, Lahore*, born, 1860, educated at the Government Wards' School of Umballa, married in 1884 to a sister of the late Maharaja of Patiala

The Shahzadpur family first rose to importance in the time of Guru Govind Singh, by whom Dip Singh, grandfather of Karam Singh, was installed as first *Mahant* of a newly-estab-

lished *Gurdwara*, known as *Damdama Sahib*, a place of some celebrity in the Patiala State. His successors engaged in a series of struggles with the Mohammadan governors of the Eastern Punjab, and acquired the title of *Shahid* (martyr), by which the family is still known in honour of the legendary exploits of its head. Under Karam Singh a strong footing was obtained in the neighbourhood of Sirsa, and advantage was taken of the general *mêlee* of 1763, to join the invasion of the Cis-Sutlej country by Sikhs from the Manjha. Karam Singh forced his way up from the south through the present Umballa Tahsil, where he acquired several villages, and finally settled down at Shahzadpur, in the present Naraingarh Tahsil. The estates were then divided for a time, Karam Singh retaining possession of the Kesri tract in Umballa, and making over the Shahzadpur villages to his brother Dharam Singh. The latter died childless, and Karam Singh thereon became sole possessor of the numerous scattered blocks of villages still held by his descendants in *jagir*. These were administered by the family as independent territory until 1847, when general orders were passed resuming the sovereign powers of all the separate petty States included in the Umballa District. The status of the family has ever since been that of *jagirdar* only; but, as such, it ranks second among the *jagirs* of the district.

The Sardar is a man of high character, and commands universal respect. He is also a great sportsman, and has a fine racing stable at Shahzadpur. As head of the family he is the second Provincial *Durbari* of the district, and in 1891 was made a C. S. I.; he is entitled to be addressed as *Sardar Sahib Mihrban-i-Dostan*, but is more commonly known by the native title of *Shahid*, which ensures him respect from the Sikhs throughout the Punjab.

The Sardar inherited a *jagir* of Rs 26,000 from his father, and owns, in addition, large landed property in various districts of the Punjab and the United Provinces. *Address:* Shahzadpur, Umballa.

BADAN SINGH, C. S. I., SARDAR, *Honorary Magistrate; Sub-Registrar of Malaudh; Member of the District Board;* born, 1840.

Sardar Badan Singh is the sixth in descent from the celebrated Phul, from whom are descended the present Rulers of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha. Sardar Mansingh conquered the district of Malaudh from the Afghans of Malar Kotla in 1754. On his death, in 1778, the estate was divided among his two sons—the elder, Dalal Singh, taking two-thirds, including Malaudh and Shania, to which he added Khiali and Sahur in 1807. He gave assistance to the British authorities in 1815 during the Gurkha war. He died in 1824, and was succeeded by his two sons—Sardar Fateh Singh and Sardar Mit Singh; the latter, the father of Sardar Dadan Singh, taking Malaudh and Dhapali. Both brothers were present with he British troops at Mudki and Ferozshah and helped in the matter of carriages and other supplies. Sardar Mit Singh, like his other relatives, assisted the Government both at the annexation and the Mutiny in 1857; and his services were suitably acknowledged. He divided his estate between his two sons, giving a share of two-thirds, according to family usage, to the elder, Sardar Badan Singh; and died in 1878 Sardar Badan Singh showed a bold front to the insurgents during the Kuka disturbance, defending his fort, which was attacked with the object of procuring weapons, and killing and capturing about a dozen fanatics. The Sardar has evinced much liberality in contributing to various public funds and to works of utility, his expenditure in this direction during the last few years being about Rs. 80,000. Amongst several examples of his generosity may be mentioned the erection and endowment of a dispensary at Malaudh, his contribution to the Khalsa College at Amritsar, and his donations for the relief of sufferers from famine in his district, and for the victims of the Kangra earthquake. He was created Companion of the Order of the Star of India in 1903. The title of *Sardar* is hereditary. *Address:* Malaudh, Ludhiana.

PARTAB SINGH, C. S. I., AHLUWALIA, The Hon'ble Sardar; Member of the Punjab Legislative Council; Honorary Magistrate, Jullundur District; created Companion of the Order of the Star of India on January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Jullundur, Punjab.

HANS RAJ, LALA: *Honorary Principal, D. A.-V. College; Fellow of the Punjab University; Member of the Text Book Committee; President of the Young Men's Arya Samaj, the Arya Samaj and the D.A.V. College Union; Member of the D. A.-V. College Managing Committee; Member of the Sewak Mandali (Service League);* born, 1864, in the small town of Bajwara. The Lala had the misfortune to lose his father while only ten years of age. He was educated at the Mission School and Government College, Lahore. While a student his earnest desire to seek after the truth led him to join the Arya Samaj, where he worked as one of the editors of the *Regenerator of Arya Varta*, a weekly in English, started by the Samaj. In 1883 Swami Dayanand, the founder of the Arya Samaj, died; and, to perpetuate his memory, the members of the Lahore Samaj decided to start a College, to be named "Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College." Lala Hans Raj, who had stood high on the list in his degree examination, was an earnest promoter of the scheme and intimated his intention of serving the institution without any remuneration. The Executive Committee of the Lahore Samaj thankfully accepted the offer. The school department of the institution was opened on June 1st, 1886, and Lala Hans Raj was appointed its headmaster. The school, in course of time, developed into a college, and Lala Hans Raj became the Principal. He has always loyally carried out the policy of the managers. In the early nineties there was a split in the Arya Samaj, which affected the College. Lala Hans Raj and his co-workers succeeded in preserving the College on a sound footing in spite of severe criticism. Lala Hans Raj is an effective religious preacher. *Address:* Lahore.

LAJPAT RAI, LALA; was born, in 1865, in the little town of Jagraon, in the Ludhiana District of the Punjab. He belongs to a respectable, though poor, family of Vaishyas of the Agarwala sect. His father, Lala Radha Kishen, who is still alive, has always taken a deep interest in educational matters and endeavoured to give his son the best possible education.

The lad eventually entered the Government College at Lahore and was there for two years, taking the degree of Licentiate in Law in 1885 Thus qualified he settled down to practice at the little town of Hissar On June 1st, 1886, the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College was founded mainly through the exertions of three young men at Lahore, *viz*, Lala Lajpat Rai, Lala Hansraj, and the late Pandit Guru Dutt Vidyarthi, and ever since its foundation the College has continued to hold a high position and do excellent educational work in the Punjab

Lala Lajpat Rai, with his energy, abilities and gift of speech, built up an extensive practice, and before long, in 1892, moved to Lahore While at Hissar he was for three years Honorary Secretary to the Municipal Board of that little town and did good work in that capacity. Mofussil life did not, in the Lala's case, cool his ardour for the public good. On the other hand, he appears to have been more active in that than he could have been at this time in Lahore. Besides taking an active part in the establishment of the Dayanand College he took considerable interest in the work of the Arya Samaj movement itself Lala Lajpat Rai first made his *début* into political life in 1888 by a series of open letters addressed to the late Sir Syed Ahmed, in which he vigorously criticised the political views the Syed then held, and contrasted them with those he had preached previous to his being knighted. He subscribed himself in these letters as "the Son of an Old Follower of Yours," which shows the profound influence the former political views of Sir Syed had both on Lajpat Rai and his father. He had been a constant reader and admirer of Sir Syed's writings and speeches, and was a regular reader of

his *Social Reformer* and a contributor to the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*. Almost the first thing he did after his settlement in Lahore was to organise, in connection with the Arya Samaj, an orphan relief movement when famine broke out in 1897. During the famine of 1899-1900 he organised a similar movement. Lajpat Rai, when invited by Government to give evidence before the Famine Commission in 1901, brought certain facts to light and induced Sir Antony MacDonnell and his colleagues, in the interest of Hinduism, to modify largely the Government policy.

In aid of the Indian victims of the Kangra earthquake in April, 1905, he started relief work. He formed a committee in that connection on behalf of the Lahore Arya Samaj, and, as its secretary, collected funds, visited the parts worst affected, and personally supervised the administration of the relief. Lala Lajpat Rai, besides being a Vice-President of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, had been from time to time, for ten or a dozen years, its honorary secretary. His donations to its funds have been still more frequent and more liberal during the past years. Self-abnegation has been the law of life with Lala Lajpat Rai. He inaugurated the well-known scheme of scholarships for political training. When, in 1895, he was deputed to go to England as a delegate from the Punjab, Rs. 3,000 were collected by public subscription to defray the expenses of his trip. Although the actual expenses of the trip by far exceeded that amount he, on his return, promised to repay the said amount by giving half of it in aid of the foreign education fund of his favourite College and by spending the other half in the furtherance of the cause of political education in the Punjab. Lala Lajpat Rai is essentially a judicious man of action, always on the side of order and progress. It is an open secret that it was he who averted the rupture that was imminent during the last Calcutta Congress. He is a Director of the Punjab National Bank, the first of its kind in that Province. He is, besides, on the directorate of several cotton mills and presses. As a public speaker Lala Lajpat Rai holds a high place, while his writings

are couched in a plain and simple but vigorous style. Lala Lajpat Rai is no mere dreamer. He has been all his life an earnest and practical worker, and has behind him a record of solid work of which any Indian might be proud. In a lecture Mrs Besant held him up to her students as a model for imitation "As an instance," Mrs Besant said, "Mr Lajpat Rai for many years has been one of the hardest working and most self-sacrificing of educationalists, he is a sincere patriot and fine speaker He is an example of work, of sacrifice of patriotism, of law-abiding zeal that is most valuable in its effect on the youthful mind He ought to be loved and admired by Indian youths and to check their natural and legitimate pride in him is most unwise *Address* Lahore

SHER AHMAD KHAN C I E Sardar Extra-Assistant Commissioner born, January 1857 at Kabul Sardar Sher Ahmad Khan and the Amir of Afghanistan are descended from a common ancestor Amir Dost Mohammad Khan's father, Sardar Payinda Khan *alias* Sardar Sarfaraz Khan, was his great-grandfather, and Amir Sher Ali Khan, son of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan is his uncle His father, Nur Mohammad Khan was Governor of Kandahar from 1882 to 1892 in the reign of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. He spent the first fifteen years of his life in learning Persian, Arabic, etc. When, in 1874, Amir Sher Ali Khan established a school for military training of the Afghan nobles, which also imparted learning in Arabic mathematics, etc., he learnt Grammar, Algebra, Geometry and Surveying there, and acquired a knowledge of English privately When Lord Roberts proceeded to Afghanistan to avenge the murder of the British envoy at Kabul, his knowledge of English secured him a post on the civil political staff, and was made a military assistant governor. When, in January, 1880, Kabul was again placed in the hands of the Afghan officers, he was appointed to the post of assistant Political Officer. At the close of the war in 1880 he left Kandahar for India, and joined the Durbar

at Lahore, where he was awarded a medal for his services in the war, and another for his marching down from Kabul to Kandahar. He was appointed to the Punjab Provincial Civil Service on the recommendation of the Foreign Office. For two years, from 1884 to 1886, he held the office of Political Native *Attaché* on the Russo-Afghan Frontier. The honour of C. I. E. was afterwards conferred upon him together with a pension of Rs. 1,000 a year for life. *Address:* Attock, Punjab.

GANPAT RAI, DIWAN, C. I. E., *Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Sub-Judge, and Sub-Divisional Magistrate;* born, October 20th, 1855, educated at Dera Ghazi Khan High School and Lahore Collegiate School, belongs to a good Kshattriya family of Dera Ghazi Khan. His ancestors received titles from the rulers of the district before the British occupation, his grandfather receiving the title of Diwan from the Sikh government. Ganpat Rai entered Government service in 1874, and accompanied Captain (afterwards Sir Robert) Sandeman, when he was Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, to the Marri country, as native assistant; he also accompanied that officer on his mission to Kalat to the Afghan Campaign, to Kandahar, when the officer explored the trade route *viâ* Pishin, Thalchotiali and Dera Ghazi Khan, and was under fire at Baghao. For his services during the whole of the Afghan war the Government granted him the personal title of Diwan. In 1883 he again accompanied Sir Robert Sandeman on his Mission to Panjgur, Kej and Gwadar, and to Zhob in 1888; next year he proceeded with his superior officer when the latter opened up the Gomal Pass, and in 1890 on the Sherani Expedition, and again the next year to South-Eastern Baluchistan. He was with Sir Robert when that officer died on the way to Las Bela in 1892. For these faithful services, always strictly confidential, and rendered often under great hardships, he was awarded the distinction of C. I. E., in May, 1892. Although past the age limit, the Diwan still holds office, having had an extension of service granted to him. *Address:* Sibi, Baluchistan.



SIR P. C. CHATTERJI

HARNAM SINGH, K C I E, THE HON'BLE SIR, RAJA: *Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, Honorary Life Secretary to the British Indian Association of the Talukdars of Oudh, Fellow of the Punjab University,* born, November 15th, 1851, educated at Kapurthala, married the daughter of Guru Golak Nath, who had previously baptised him in 1875 The Raja is the younger son of His Highness Raja-i-Rajgan the late Sir Raja Randhir Singh Bahadur, G C S I, of Kapurthala and uncle of the present Raja He managed the Kapurthala estates in Oudh for over eighteen years and served as a member of the Hemp Drugs Commission in 1893-94 He was created a C I I in 1885, and K C I I in 1899 He received the title of Raja as a personal distinction in 1907 He and his family are Christians His sons were educated in England, and the eldest, Kunwar Raghbir Singh is now an Extra-Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab The second son, Kunwar Maharaj Singh is an Assistant Secretary, Imperial Education Department and the third, Kunwar Shamsher Singh, an officer of the Indian Medical Service

Clubs United Service Club Lucknow *Address* Jullundur, Punjab

CHATTERJI SIR PROTUL CHANDRA C I I *Knight, Rai Bahadur, Retired Judge Chief Court Punjab, Fellow of the Punjab University, President of the Punjab Public Library and of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute,* born in Calcutta in the year 1848

Mr Chatterji belongs to an ancient and distinguished Kulin Brahman family He received his early training in the School of the General Assembly Scotland in Calcutta, and took his M A degree in 1869 He became Bachelor of Law in 1870, and, after being enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court removed to Lahore, where he quickly established a large practice He was appointed Judge of the Punjab Chief Court in 1894 Subsequently he became a Fellow of the Punjab University by election, and was appointed Secretary

to the Law Faculty. He was elected Dean of the Law Faculty in 1898. He has been examiner in law and other subjects to the University on several occasions, and materially helped Sir William Rattigan, the Vice-Chancellor, in framing the rules and regulations of the old University for which service he was given the title of Rai Bahadur. He was made a C. I. E. at the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1903, and was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University in 1904, which office he held till May, 1909; in the same year the University conferred on him the Honorary Degree of LL.D. He retired from service in October, 1908, and was knighted on January 1st, 1909. He was President of the Lahore Exhibition (1909-10). He has for some time been known as an earnest social reformer, and takes a leading part in the Punjab Hindu Sabha. He also takes interest in Freemasonry, has passed through all the degrees, and holds the rank of Past Deputy District Grand-master. *Address:* Lahore.

MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN, C. I. E., *Tiwana, Captain the Hon'ble; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council;* born, 1875; educated at home by private tutor, afterwards at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; subsequently received instruction in riding, drill, and fencing, as well as in veterinary work, farming, and horse-breeding—in the last two under Colonel Helon and General Parrot.

Malik Umar Hyat Khan is the son of Khan Bahadur Malik Khan, C. S. I., who died in 1879. The Tiwanas came to the Punjab before the close of the fifteenth century. They settled at Jahangir, on the Indus; embraced the Muslim faith, and later, by the advice of their spiritual guide, moved eastward. Under the leadership of Mir Ali Khan they arrived at the country then called Danda, and founded the village of Ukhli Maula, in the present Shahpur District. About 1860 Mir Ahmad Khan, son of Mir Ali Khan, built the village of Mitha Tiwana, the present seat of the family.

The House of Tiwana has served the Government ever since the commencement of British rule in the Punjab. Almost all the leading members of the clan were present in the Multan campaign of 1848. Malik Fateh Sher Khan, under orders not to leave the fort of Bannu, was killed, and his son, Malik Sher Khan, was at the siege of Multan. Malik Sher Mohammad Khan took twelve forts from the Sikhs. Malik Umar Hyat Khan's father was present throughout all these operations; he utterly routed the Sikh army. Many of the Tiwanas were actively employed on the side of the Government during the Mutiny, Malik Sahib Khan being with Lord Napier till the end. *Jagirs*, lands, and Political pensions were granted to various members of the family on account of their services in 1857-58.

After his estate was handed over to him by the Court of Wards Malik Umar Hyat Khan commenced to interest himself actively in its management and expansion, and has now nearly doubled the area that was bequeathed to him. His promptness in suppressing crime has been continually commended by Government officials, and he has been invested with first-class Magisterial powers. He has acted as Vice-President of the District Board with great credit; has taken great interest in education, founding a free school; has built and equipped hospitals for man and beast, and has maintained Hindu temples and Muslim mosques alike. His success as a breeder of horses is well known, and he possesses, perhaps, the largest private stud in the Punjab. His services in his father's regiment, now the 18th Tiwana Lancers, have been extensive. He was given a commission as Honorary Lieutenant in 1901, and in July, 1911, was raised to the rank of Captain. He saw service in Somaliland with the 53rd Camel Corps, and was gazetted A.-D.-C. to the General Officer Commanding. On return from his meritorious service in Somaliland he was despatched with the Younghusband Expedition to Tibet as Transport Officer; for his good services in that expedition he was presented to His Excellency Lord Kitchener. He was *Attaché* to His Majesty the Amir of

Afghanistan when he visited India in 1906 For his military services he was created C I E

Malik Umar Hyat Khan has twice been nominated a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council, while so serving he opposed the Colonisation Bill, which was passed by the Council but vetoed by the Viceroy, he also supported the amendment of the Land Alienation Act He is president, vice-president, or member of most of the local and provincial organisations of Mohammadans, also of the joint Hindu and Mohammadan associations He takes great interest in his old College, and is on its managing committee He was appointed Deputy Herald to His Majesty the late King-Emperor during the Delhi Durbar The Malik is one of the largest land-owners in the Punjab

Address Karla, Shahpur District Punjab

BAHRAM KHAN THE HON'BLE NAWAB C I E *Chief of the Mazrai tribe of Dera Ghazi Khan President of the Punjab Chiefs Association, Member of the Punjab Legislative Council*, born 1851 married the widow of his brother Sobhdar Khan, succeeded his father Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan K C I E, in 1903 The Nawab has won a prestige in his Tuman and in the neighbouring districts in no degree inferior to that which his father enjoyed His services are sought outside his Tuman and in other districts in the settlement of tribal and inter-tribal disputes the Jacoband authorities regularly invite him to attend their *jirgas* twice a year He keeps himself well in touch with the world's affairs and never spares himself in the work of the Tuman which he has completely in hand He was granted the title of Nawab in 1904, and was made a C I E in 1907 He is a Provincial *Durbari*, and has been given the powers of an Assistant Collector *Address:* Dera Ghazi Khan

RAHIM BAKSH, MAULVI, C I E, President of the Council of Regency, Bahawalpur State Made C I E. on January 1st, 1909 *Address:* Bahawalpur, Punjab.

BUTA SINGH, C. I. E., Rai Bahadur; born, 1856; title was conferred in 1899, and created a C. I. E. in 1909 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rawalpindi.

IFTIKHAR-UD-DIN, Fakir Saiyid, C. I. E; Settlement Collector. Joined the Government service on January 1st, 1886. Held no gazetted appointment up to January, 1901, when he was appointed Extra-Assistant Commissioner at Rawalpindi; Revenue Member of the Council of Tonk State, 1906; on special duty with the Amir of Afghanistan in November, 1906; British Agent at Kabul from March to July, 1907, Settlement Collector in October, 1910. The honour of C. I. E. was conferred on him in January, 1911.

RAGHUNATH SINGH, Mian, *Raja;* born, 1852; married the daughter of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, of Kashmir. The Raja belongs to the Kasib *gol* of the Chandrabansi Rajputs. He holds a *jagir*, consisting of twenty-one villages in the Jaswa Dun, yielding a revenue of Rs. 18,442 per annum. The title of Mian is hereditary, whilst that of Raja was conferred, as a personal distinction, on May 25th, 1895. *Address:* Jaswan, Hoshiarpur.

MEHER-UL-LAH KHAN, Sardar, Nawab, Jumandar. The title of Nawab is personal, and was conferred on January 1st, 1890. *Address:* Baluchistan.

SHAHBAZ KHAN, Sardar, Nawab; title conferred, as a personal distinction, on January 1st, 1890. *Address:* Baluchistan.

MOHAMMAD SAIF-UL-LAH KHAN, Nawab, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. Title of Khan Bahadur conferred on January 1st, 1894, and that of Nawab on June 24th, 1910. *Address:* Muzaffargarh.

MOHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, Nawab, Khan Bahadur; Retired Deputy Commissioner; appointed Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, 1885; British Agent at Kabul, 1891; Deputy Commissioner, 1895; retired from service, 1906. The title of Nawab was conferred on him on January 1st, 1894, and that of Khan Bahadur in 1881 *Address:* Dera Ismail Khan.

DHANJIBHAI FAKIRJI COMMODORI, C.I.I., Khan Bahadur; title of Khan Bahadur conferred in 1893, C.I.I. in 1899, and decorated with the first-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in 1901. *Address:* Rawalpindi

JALLAB KHAN, C.I.E., Sardar, Jamandar of the Gurchani tribe in Dehra Ghazi Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Provincial *Durbari;* born, 1845, succeeded his father, Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan, in 1884. Title conferred in February, 1905. *Address:* Dera Ghazi Khan

ALSUD ALI Khan, C.I.I., Mir, Sardar, Commandant, Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers, educated at Aligarh; created C.I.I. in 1901. *Address:* Maler Kotla

BIR BIKRAM SINGH, C.I.E., Kunwar, Major Commandant of the Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers, born, 1870. Younger son of His Highness the late Raja Shamsher Prakash, G.C.S.I., of Sirmur Created a C.I.I. in May, 1898. *Address:* Sirmur, Nahan, Punjab

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GANGA RAM, LALA, Rai Bahadur, M.I.C.E., C.I.I., Executive Engineer; title was conferred on January 1st, 1895, and created a C.I.E. on June 26th, 1903. *Address:* Lahore.

GHULAM KUTAB-UD-DIN KHAN, Nawab; born, 1889. The Nawab's ancestors came from Kandahar about 1570 A. D. and settled at Kasur, some twenty miles to the south of Lahore. After the fall of the Moghal Empire the Sikhs rose to power, overran and subdued the whole of the Kasur territory; and the two brothers—Nizam-ud-Din Khan and Kutab-ud-Din Khan—entered the service of the conquerors. These young men, however, were energetic and brave, and in 1794, with the aid of their Afghan countrymen, expelled the Sikhs entirely from Kasur and established a chieftainship of their own. In 1802 Nizam-ud-Din Khan was assassinated by his three brothers-in-law whom he had ousted from their *jagirs*. In 1807 Maharaja Ranjit Singh invaded Kasur with a strong army, and after a month's fighting Kutab-ud-Din gave in and agreed to retire to his territory of Mankot

He was succeeded by his son Jamal-ud-Din Khan in 1831. In 1845 Jamal-ud-Din Khan gave some assistance to Sir John Little when that General was threatened by the Sikh army at Ferozpur, and for this service he was granted sovereign powers by the British Government. In 1848 his contingent, under his brother Jalal-ud-Din, was at Multan, and Jamal-ud-Din was granted the title of Nawab.

In 1855 the Nawab was deprived of his powers, and his territory was annexed to the Ferozpur District. In 1864 the Governor-General in Council declared Jalal-ud-Din, brother of the late Nawab, to be the Chief, to the exclusion of the sons of Jamal-ud-Din, with succession to his male issue. On Jalal-ud-Din also was conferred the title of Nawab, to descend to the eldest son in regular succession. In 1870 he was invested with magisterial powers. He died in May, 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Nizam-ud-Din Khan, during whose minority the Estate was managed in the Court of Wards by the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozpur. He received a commission from Her Majesty the late Queen in 1885 as Lieutenant in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. His interest in matters connected with horse-breeding was recognized by the bestowal upon him of a

special diploma at the hands of the Viceroy. He died in 1891, and was succeeded by his infant son, Ghulam Kutab-ud-Din Khan, the present Nawab, who is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He is betrothed to a daughter of Sir Amir-ud-Din Khan, the Nawab of Loharu.

Address: Mamdot, Ferozpur.

MALIK KHUDA BAKHSH KHAN, Nawab; born, 1866. The Nawab's great-grandfather, Malik Bakhsh Khan, served with some distinction in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army and was rewarded by the grant of proprietary rights in the village of Hamoka and lands in the Shahpur tahsil, which are still in the possession of the family. On the outbreak of the Multan rebellion Malik Sultan Mahmud Khan collected a hundred sowars and served under Edwardes throughout the siege. He died in 1871, leaving one son, Malik Khuda Bakhsh, who was brought up under the Court of Wards. He owns a fine estate at Khwajabad in the Shahpur tahsil, besides a large area of valuable land purchased elsewhere. In 1894 he became an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and in 1903 was appointed British Envoy at Kabul, in which capacity he acquitted himself so well that, in June, 1907, on his return to India, the title of Nawab was conferred upon him together with a political pension. His Majesty the Amir also granted him the title of *Izzat Nishan*, which he is allowed to use in India. Nawab Khuda Bakhsh Khan is a Provincial *Durbari*. *Address*: Shahpur.

AZMAT ALI KHAN, Nawab Bahadur; born, 1835. The Nawab is the head of a section of the Mundals described in the British records as Pathans, but considered by Sir Denzil Ibbetson, a high authority, to be of Jat origin. Muhamdi Khan, grandfather of Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, and his two brothers were in the service of the Marathas at the head of 200 horsemen, and were rewarded by a grant of extensive lands in Muzaffarnagar and elsewhere. During the Maratha war Muhamdi Khan aided the British forces, and at its close exchanged his lands in the

Doab for the *pargana* of Karnal. During the disturbances of 1857 Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, the late head of the Mandal family, rendered loyal services, and these were duly acknowledged in a letter from Lord Canning to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, in which he recommended that a quit rent of Rs. 5,000 paid by the Nawab to Government should be remitted and a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000 should be conferred upon him "in as public a manner as possible." These were duly granted—at the same time he received a *sanad* acknowledging the conspicuous loyalty of his conduct and the value of the services performed by him. He died in 1867, and was succeeded by the present Nawab. Nawab Azmat Ali Khan was granted the title of Nawab Bahadur on January 1st, 1891. He holds *jagirs*, both in the Punjab and the United Provinces, also landed and house property, yielding in all about Rs. 80,000 per annum. *Address:* Karnal, Punjab.

MIRZA SURAYA JAH, *alias* KAIWAN SHAH, HAJI HAFIZ; *Honorary Magistrate; Municipal Commissioner; Member of the Managing Committees of the Jumma Masjid, the Fatehpur Masjid, and the Anglo-Arabic High School;* born, 1853; married the daughter of His Highness the late Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan of Tonk.

Mirza Suraya Jah inherited position and fortune from his father, Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh, whose devotion to the British cause in 1857 was of the highest value; is connected with the Royal House of Delhi through Nawab Umdat-uz-Zamani Nisa Begam, daughter of Alamgir II. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh remained in the city during the siege, and was able to furnish important intelligence of the movements of the rebels and to assist and protect British Agents. He did his utmost to save the lives of a party of fifty Christians, who were cruelly massacred within the palace precincts, and materially assisted British military operations by cutting the bridge-of-boats over the Jumna, opposite the city, thus stopping the entry of supplies and rebel reinforcements from the eastern side.

Later on, he brought about the peaceful surrender of the king, and helped Hodson in effecting the capture of the princes Khiza Sultan and Abul Bakar. Hereditary pensions, amounting to Rs. 22,830 per annum, with effect from May 1st, 1857, were granted to him and his family at the close of the rebellion.

Further, in 1861, the Government of India granted to the Mirza solely a perpetual *jagir* of the value of Rs. 5,000 per annum, and in 1866 released to him and his family the revenues of certain villages in the Delhi and Meerut Districts, yielding Rs. 2,226 annually. He was awarded Rs. 1,14,376 as compensation for loss of property incurred during the siege. An addition of Rs. 2,250 was made to his pension in 1877 on the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria of the title of Empress. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh died in 1878, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mirza Suleman Shah, who died in 1890. In the same year Mirza Suraya Jah *alias* Kaiwan Shah was recognized as the chief representative of the Moghals in place of his elder brother. The pension inherited by the Mirza and his family amounts to Rs. 2,090 per mensem, of which Rs. 870 are the Mirza's personal pension. He founded the Shahzada High School on November 9th, 1889. The expenditure on this School, amounting to Rs. 300 per mensem, is met by the Mirza from his own pocket. The Mirza is exempt from personal appearance in the Civil Courts.

Address: Delhi, Punjab.

LEHNA SINGH (of Manasarwal), Rana; born, 1836. The Rana belongs to a very ancient Rajput family that claims to be descended from the legendary hero, Krishna, through Basu Chand, who is said to have taken possession of Garhmuktesar, and to have reigned there about 2,000 years ago. His descendant, Jodh Chand, with three brothers, is said to have visited Jwalamukh on a pilgrimage, and on that occasion to have taken possession of Manasawal and the surrounding territory in the

Hoshiarpur District. Rana Jagar Chand, thirty-third in descent from Basu Chand, made his submission to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and is said to have been confirmed by him in some of his lands. When the British came in 1846 Jagar Chand's son, Lal Chand, received the revenues of eight villages, yielding Rs. 3,800 annually, with continuance of one-half to his lineal male heirs for ever. Lal Chand died in 1855. His grandson, Lehna Singh, is now at the head of the family, having succeeded his brother, Sahib Singh, in 1881. He is a Provincial *Durbari*. His *jagir* holdings, worth Rs. 2,169 per annum, are spread over seven villages in the Tahsil Garhshankar and one in the Tahsil Una. *Address:* Manasawal, Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

GURDIT SINGH, Sardar; Honorary Magistrate; Provincial *Durbari;* born, 1857. The Sardar bolongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardars, descended from Sardar Kirpal Singh, who came originally from the village of Godab, near Bhatinda, and in 1763 A. D. took possession of Shamgarh, where he built a fort. His grandson, Sardar Ram Singh, rendered good services during the Mutiny. He died in 1902, and was succeeded by his son, Gurdit Singh, the present head of the family. *Address:* Shamgarh, Karnal, Punjab.

ARUR SINGH (of Nanshahria), Sardar; Honorary Magistrate; Provincial *Durbari;* Manager of the Golden Temple; born, 1864; educated at the Government High School, Amritsar.

The Sardar belongs to a Shergil Jat family. The founder of the family was Sardar Mirza Singh, who joined the Kanhaya confederacy. His son, Sardar Kahn Singh, and his grandson, Sardar Jarsa Singh, were in the service of the Majhita Chief. Sardar Arur Singh succeeded his grandfather, Sardar Jarsa Singh, in 1867, when he was only four years of age. His property was brought under the Court of Wards and was administered successively by the late Sardar Gulab Singh, Bhagwalia, and Ajit Singh of Agari. He owns *jagir* worth some Rs. 1,500, chiefly in Gurdaspur, 33 miles square of land on the Chenab Canal, and about 800 *ghumaos* in Amritsar. *Address:* Amritsar.

UJAL SINGH, Sardar; born, 1858. The Sardar is at the head of the Dhanaura family in succession to his father Deva Singh. His ancestor, Hazuri Singh, an Upal Khatri of the Karora Singhia Misal, lived at Panjgarh, in Amritsar, and was one of the first of the Manjha people to adopt the Sikh religion. His son Sada Singh came to the south and took military service under Raja Amar Singh of Patiala in 1770, receiving as his reward a quarter share in forty-eight villages in the neighbourhood of Dhanaura. He afterwards conquered seven villages on his own account, and established his headquarters at Dhanaura. He was succeeded by his nephew, Sahib Singh. On the latter's death in 1842 there was a dispute amongst his surviving sons and his grandson regarding the succession; and the estate was divided equally under Government orders passed in 1848. The family behaved loyally in the Sikh wars and again in the Mutiny. Sardars Natha Singh and Amar Singh placed themselves in 1857, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, with a body of horse of their own raising, and in reward one-half of their commutation charge was remitted for ever. Ujal Singh holds the title of Sardar in hereditary right as a conquest *jagirdar*. His name is on the Divisional Durbar list, and he has the privilege of being exempted from personal attendance in Civil Courts. *Address:* Dhanaura, Karnal, Punjab.

LACHMAN SINGH, Sardar; born, 1891. The Sardar belongs to a Jat (Sikh) family. During the Mutiny his father, Sardar Jwala Singh, C. I. E., himself commanded a body of 20 horsemen and 86 footmen locally raised and maintained at his own charge, and held the town of Jagadhri for some weeks. Sardar Jwala Singh was connected by marriage with the ruling family of Patiala, his sister having married Maharaja Narendra Singh, great grand-father of the present Chief. He died in 1893, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Sardar, a minor, whose estates are under the care of the Court of Wards. The Sardar is receiving education in the Aitchison College. *Address:* Buria, Umballa.

TILOK SINGH, Sardar The Sardar is the head of a Jat family of Sikh Sardars descended from Sardar Bhag Singh, who conquered Sikri and some neighbouring territory in 1789 A D The family came under British protection with the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs Bhag Singh's son, Sardar Mahtab Singh, had a son named Sardar Lehna Singh, who behaved loyally during the Mutiny The latter was succeeded by his son, the late Sardar Jwala Singh, who in turn was succeeded by the present Sardar *Address* Sikri, Karnal, Punjab

FAZL ALI KHAN, Sardar, Provincial *Durbari*, Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, born, 1850, succeeded his grandfather, Sardar Mithan Singh, who in 1857 assisted the Government in the expedition against the Bozdars *Address* Dera Ghazi Khan

DRIBAN KHAN, DRIKSHAK, Sardar, Provincial *Durbari*, Honorary Magistrate and Munsif, born, 1862

The Drikshaks claim to be descended from Hot, the founder of one of the main divisions of the Baluch nation Sardar Bijar Khan, the grandfather of the present Chief, sent his cousin, Bakhshan Khan, with one hundred men to join Edwardes on his march to Dera Ghazi Khan, and at the conclusion of the war the leader was presented with a pair of gold bracelets and a *khilat* valued at Rs. 1,000. In 1857 Sardar Bijao Khan and his eldest son, Driban Khan, were killed while fighting with the Maris, and, in recognition of these services, a pension of Rs 1,000 per annum was bestowed upon the former's younger son, Sadar Miran Khan. Sardar Driban Khan succeeded his father Miran Khan in 1894 The Sardar's average income from all sources, including *jagir*, lands, pass and *silladari* allowances, is about Rs. 2,000 per annum. He is a keen horse-breeder, and the reputation of the Dera Ghazi Khan horses is largely due to the Drikshak strain. *Address:* Dera Ghazi Khan.

JAMAL KHAN, Sardar, born, 1894 The Sardar's grandfather, Nawab Jamal Khan rendered useful service on the frontier by exercising his influence with the trans-border tribes, especially the Khetrans in the interests of Government He accompanied Sir Robert Sandeman to Kalat in 1875-76, and in recognition of his loyal behaviour, was invested with the title of Nawab His successor Nawab Mohammad Khan, received the title of Nawab in 1887 on the occasion of Her Majesty the late Queen's Jubilee He was succeeded by his only son Sardar Jamal Khan in 1896 The Sardar is receiving education in the Aitchison College and the estate is managed by his uncle Din Mohammad Khan The average annual income of his estate from all sources including *jagir* Barkhan lands pass and *illahdari* allowances is Rs 65 000 *Address* Dera Ghazi Khan

BALWANT SINGH Sardar *Jagirdar* Provincial *Durbari* born, 1850 The Sardar is a descendant of Dhanvan Singh who was an associate of Sardar Nodh Singh great-grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh—Sardar Balwant Singh is now at the head of the family He was allowed a life grant of Rs 1 200 per annum in the Gujranwala District and later on when his grandfather Sardar Jodh Singh died he enjoyed a further grant of Rs 1 500 with his brother Mehtab Singh He owns two thousand *ghumaos* of land in three tahsils of the Gujranwala District yielding an annual income of about Rs 1 500 Besides this, he has been parted seven squares of land in the Samundri Tahsil of the Chenab Colony and has founded a village called Kila Balwant Singh called after his name in the Hafizabad tahsil He has expended about Rs 10 000 on public buildings and has opened a charitable dispensary at Batala which is almost entirely supported by him He was for many years an Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab but retired on a pension in 1908 *Address* Gujranwala

HARI SINGH, Sardar; born, 1880. The Sardar belongs to a Sikh family descended from Sardar Rai Mahan Singh, who, with his son, Sardar Laja Singh, fell in battle in the service of Sardar Charat Singh, head of the Sikh *misl* or confederacy known as Sukarchakia. Sardar Amar Singh, son of Laja Singh, was taken into the service of Sardar Charat Singh, received a *jagir* and served with distinction under Charat Singh's son, Sardar Dayal Singh, and under his grandson Maharaja Ranjit Singh. After his death his three sons—Fateh Singh, Dayal Singh, and Mohar Singh—rose into favour with the Maharaja; and the last especially distinguished himself in an action with the Afghans at Khiva, in the Gujrat District. Mohar Singh subsequently retired to Benares, and Maharaja Ranjit Singh confiscated his *jagirs*. His brother, Sardar Dayal Singh, fought in the battle of Attock (1813), where he was severely wounded; and he was again wounded in the expedition to Kashmir, for which he received some valuable *jagirs*. He died in 1832; and his son, Sardar Bishan Singh, died two years afterwards, leaving Kishan, a child of two years of age. Sardar Kishan Singh was loyal in the time of the Multan rebellion of 1848-49; and in the time of the Mutiny of 1857 he rendered good service to Government and was rewarded for it. The Sardar died in 1850, leaving three children—Kehar Singh, Isja Singh, and Mohar Singh—all under age. Sardar Kehar Singh, the eldest, was a Naib Tahsildar and died in 1898, and Mohar Singh, the youngest, who was in the Police, died in 1905. Teja Singh, the second son, still survives. He is *Sufedposh* in the Phalia tahsil and holds eleven squares in the Chenab Colony. Kehar Singh's eldest son, Hari Singh, now head of the family, is also a Naib Tahsildar. He owns seven squares of land in the Chenab Colony and is a Divisional *Durbari*. *Address:* Gujrat.

GYAN SINGH, Sardar; *Zaildar* Sub-Registrar, Phali; born, 1858. The founder of the Lamba family was Gurmukh Singh, one of the most famous of the Maharaja's generals. He was of humble origin; his father, Pardhan Singh, being a money-changer in the town of Khewa, Sardar Gurmukh Singh was succeeded by his son, Sardar Atar Singh, who died in 1880. His *jagir* was divided equally between his sons Hari Singh and Gyan Singh. The annual value of the estate at the time was Rs. 7,298; it extended over five villages in Phalia, Gujrat, and one village (Naushahra, in the Shahpur District.) Sardar Hari Singh was one of the leading gentlemen in Gujrat, and a Divisional *Durbari*. He served for a short period as Naib Tahsildar, but resigned for family reasons. He was a member of the District Board and had considerable local influence. He died in 1898 without leaving any sons, and his younger brother, Gyan Singh, succeeded both to his hereditary title of Sardar and his seat in Divisional *Durbars*. *Address:* Gujrat, Punjab.

ARJUN SINGH, Sardar; Revenue Minister, Kapurthala State; Member, Khalsa College Managing Committee; Member, East Indian Association, London; born, 1879; educated at Randhir College, Kapurthala; Government College, Lahore, Lincoln's Inn, London, and Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. The Sardar's grandfather, the Hon'ble Sirdar Bhagat Singh, C. I. E., Prime Minister, Kapurthala State, was grandson (on his mother's side) of Maharaja Nihal Singh, the Ruler of Kapurthala State, and his son, Sardar Gulab Singh, was Chief Secretary in the said State. Sardar Arjun Singh has served the State in various capacities as Aide-de-Camp, His Highness's household comptroller, collector, revenue minister, chairman of municipalities, etc. He owns some 20,000 acres of land in the Kheri District (Oudh) and the Punjab. *Recreations:* Shooting and riding. *Publication:* Pamphlet on "Early Marriage in India." *Address:* Kapurthala.







HARI SINGH (of Akalgarh), Diwan; Retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner; born, 1848; educated at the Government College, Lahore. The Dewan's grandfather, Diwan Sauwan Mal, was Governor of Multan in the year 1829. Diwan Hari Singh entered Government service in March, 1870, and retired after thirty-three years' service in 1903. He is a Viceregal *Durbari* and receives a political pension. *Address:* Akalgarh, Gujranwala

RAJWANT SINGH, Sardar, born, 1885 The Sardar's grandfather, Sardar Man Singh, C. I. E., was one of the most distinguished Indian officers in the British Army. He rendered excellent service during the Mutiny, for which he was rewarded by the grant of *jagirs* in Oudh and in the Punjab to the value of Rs. 600 and Rs 400 per annum, respectively He retired from service in 1877, and took up his abode at Amritsar, where he led an active and honourable life, devoting his whole time and most of his money towards the maintenance of the Sikh faith. He was an Honorary Magistrate, a Provincial *Durbari*, and a member of the Municipal Committee, Amritsar. His income was estimated at Rs 12,000 per annum. He died in 1892, and his private property was divided amongst his sons His eldest surviving son, Jawahar Singh, succeeded him as a Provincial *Durbari* and was a *Zilladar* and Honorary Magistrate in Gujranwala. He died in 1907, and his eldest son, Sardar Rajwant Singh, *Zilladar* of Ruriala, is now regarded as the head of the family, a seat in Provincial Durbars having been granted to him Rajwant Singh's property consists of 200 *ghumaos* of land in Ruriala, which he inherited from his grandfather, 300 *ghumaos* in Dule, acquired by Jawahar Singh, and five squares in the new colony in Khangah Dogran. *Address:* Gujranwala.

KIRPAL SINGH, Sardar; born, 1848. The Sardar began life in Probyn's Horse, went through a course of engineering at Roorkee, and was appointed an overseer in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department. He served the Kapurthala State for seven years as an Assistant Engineer, and was employed on the Patiala-Bhatinda Railway. He has managed to acquire considerable wealth, and has invested in about 18,000 *ghumaos* of land, which bring him some Rs. 50,000 per annum. He is a Divisional *Durbari*, and a *Zilladar* of Mananwala, in the Gujranwala District. *Address:* Gujranwala.

NARAYAN SINGH, Sardar; born, 1867. The Sardar's great-grandfather, Sardar Hari Singh, was one of the commanders of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army. At the time of his death in 1837 Hari Singh possessed larger estates than any other man in the Punjab. He was lord of Gujranwala, Kachi, Nurpur, Mitha, Nivana, Shekhowal, Kalargarh, Hazara, Khanpur, Dhana, Khadak, and other places worth Rs 8,52,000 per annum, but with these *jagirs* he was bound to furnish two regiments of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a camel swivel battery. His wealth in money and jewels was also very great His sons, Jawahir Singh, Gurdit Singh, Punjab Singh, and Arjun Singh, quarrelled over the estate, and the disputes between them was so fierce that the Maharaja confiscated all of Hari Singh's property and estates, with the exception of Rs 19,600 assigned to the brothers. Sardar Arjun Singh got Rs. 6,500 He died in 1848 after the demise of Sardar Gurdit Singh, which occurred in 1882. Sardar Ichar Singh, the father of the present Sardar, became the head of the family. He was a Provincial *Durbari* and *Zilladar* of Gujranwala. In his early days he took service in Bikanir as commander of the State troops. He resigned this post in 1876, having held it for six years, and accepted a Colonel's commision in the Nepal army. He eventually gave up soldiering, and settled at Gujranwala, where he died in 1908. His *jagir* increased in value to about Rs. 2,400; half of it being held in perpetuity. This private property consisted of ten

squares of land in the canal colony, 300 *ghumaos* round Gujranwala city, and several shops and houses in the city itself. He has been succeeded by his only son, Narayan Singh, who has been granted his father's seat in the Provincial Council, and whose hereditary title of Sardar has been recognized. Sardar Narayan Singh is an Honorary Magistrate, and has also succeeded his father as *Zilladar*.

Address: Gujranwala.

JAWAHIR SINGH Sardar; Provincial *Durbari*; Honorary Magistrate; born, 1878. The Sardar belongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardars descended from Desu Singh, who on the Sikh invasion took possession of Mustafabad and other neighbouring villages in 1763. He was killed at the battle of Chandausi in 1775, and was succeeded by his nephew, Mahtab Singh, who obtained possession of the whole estate. His eldest son, Jodh Singh, who followed him, was slain in 1796 at Biana, fighting against the Marathas. One of Mahtab Singh's widows, Musammat Gauran, then managed to secure possession. After a time her claim was disputed by Jodh Singh's younger brother, Ratan Singh, who wrested Dera and Tandwala from her. On the death of Musammat Gauran in 1833 the whole estate was made over to Ratan Singh. Later on, the estate was divided between Ratan Singh's grandson, Tilok Singh, and his great-grandson, Naina Singh. The latter died without issue in 1893, and, on Tilok Singh's death in 1905, his only son, Jawahir Singh, the present Sardar, was recognised as the sole possessor of the *jagir*. The *jagir* consists of eight villages, of which seven are in the Jagadhri tahsil and one in Umballa, the revenue being Rs. 5,336, on which the *jagirdar* pays a service commutation charge of two annas in the rupee. During the Mutiny the Sardars of Mustafabad maintained a small number of horses and footmen for police service at Jagadhri. One year's commutation money was remitted as a reward for their services. *Address:* Mustafabad, Umballa.

MUBARAK KHAN, Khosa, Sardar; born, 1862. Belongs to a branch of the Hots, one of the main divisions of the Baluch nation. Succeeded to Tumandari in 1906, on the death of his cousin, Sardar Bahadur Singh. Sardar Mubarak Khan is an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial *Durbari*. His average income from all sources, including *jagir*, land, pass and *sillahdari* allowances, is about Rs. 24,000. *Address:* Dera Ghazi Khan.

GOPAL SINGH, Sardar; Lambardar of Bhagowala, Ressaidar in the XIth K.E.C. Lancers; born, 1863. Belongs to the family of Bhagowala of the Kahilon Jat caste, claiming descent from the Pawar Rajputs of Ujjain. Succeeded his father, the late Sardar Richpal Singh, in 1908. The family, of which Sardar Gopal Singh is the head, owns 850 acres land in Gurdaspur, a small tea garden at Gajian in Kangra, and 200 acres *muafi* in Bhagowala, Gurdaspur, yielding about Rs. 3,676 per annum. *Address:* Bhagowala, Gurdaspur.

SHEO DEO SINGH, Sardar, Sindhu; born, 1875. The ancestor of this family is said to have been one Husain, a Sindhu Jat, who, about the year 1500 A. D., founded the village of Hassanwala, in the Gujranwala District. The village of Siranwali (the Place of Heads), in the Pasrur *tahsil* of the Sialkot District, is also said to have been founded by him. Siranwali passed out of the hands of the family; and Dargah, who first became a Sikh, had through poverty to leave the Sialkot District for Gurdaspur, where he became a sowar in the troop of Jimal Singh, Fatehgarhia. His son, Lal Singh, succeeded him, but being a man of some ability, he rose to the command of one hundred horsemen. Lal Singh's daughter, Ishwar Kuar, was married to Maharaja Ranjit Singh's son, Prince Kharak Singh, in 1815. Lal Singh died the same year, and young Mangal Singh, his son, profited by the royal connection. Kharak Singh gave him *jagirs*, which amounted in value to Rs. 2,61,250 of which Rs. 62,750 were personal, and the balance for ser-

vice of seven hundred and eighty sowars, thirty *zamburas* and two guns. Maharaja Sher Singh resumed all Mangal Singh's original *jagirs*, except Rs. 37,000, but granted him new ones to the value of Rs. 1,24,500 at Sahiwal and Bankal Chimi. He held these up to 1846, when Raja Lal Singh seized them, leaving the Sardar only Rs. 86,000 of the old *jagirs* and granting Rs. 36,000 new, subject to the service of one hundred and twenty sowars. Sardar Mangal Singh died in 1864, his son Richpal Singh succeeding. He was the first non-official Indian to be appointed President of the District Board of Sialkot, and was Honorary Magistrate for over eighteen years. He died in 1907, and was succeeded by the present Sardar. *Address:* Siranwali, Punjab

RANDHIR SINGH, Sardar: born, 1894. The Sardar belongs to a Jat family of Sikh Sardars, being the representative of Sardar Diwan Singh, who was adopted by Sardar Hari Singh, the great leader of the Bhangi *misl* or confederacy, and inherited half the possessions of that powerful Chief about the year 1760. Diwan Singh was succeeded by Dhanna Singh, on whose death the Estate descended to Jodh Singh. Maharaja Ranjit Singh made war on him, and annexed a considerable part of his territory, ultimately the Sardar was compelled to submit and present a *nazarana*, on which the Maharaja left him in feudal possession of a large *jagir*. Sardar Todh Singh's only child was Rani Khem Kuar, married to Prince Kharak Singh, afterwards known as the Maharaja Kharak Singh; and, on Jodh Singh's death, the management of the Rani's *jagir* devolved on her cousin, Sardar Amar Singh, son of Sardar Charat Singh and nephew of Sardar Jodh Singh. Sardar Amar Singh's grandson (son of Sardar Chanda Singh) was Sardar Bhagwan Singh, who, having died in 1885, was succeeded by Sardar Raghbir Singh. He was educated at the Aitchison College and died in 1898. His only son, Randhir Singh, is the present head of the family and is being educated at the Aitchison College. *Address:* Kalawala, Sialkot.

HAKIM SINGH, Sardar, Sindhu; *Jagirdar;* Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge; born, 1859; son of the late Rai Bahadur Sardar Baghel Singh, who rendered excellent services to the British Goverment during the Mutiny. Sardar Hakim Singh was given a direct commission in the 18th Bengal Cavalry, and served with that regiment throughout the last Afghan campaign. He was afterwards a Subadar in one of the Police Battalions in Burma, from which he retired on a pension. He is recognized as the head of Wadala Sindhu since his father's death and bears the hereditary title of Sardar. *Address:* Wadala, Sialkot.

MEHAR SINGH, Sardar; Provincial *Durbari;* Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar; born, 1857. The Sardar is the head of a Kohli Kshattriya family, whose ancestor, Sardar Tehil Singh, came long ago from Bhatneo and settled at Salargarh in Chhachi, in the Rawalpindi District, and made considerable conquests. A descendant of Sardar Tehil Singh, named Sardar Jiwan Singh, entered the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore; served with credit at Bannu, Tonk, Mitha Tiwana, and elsewhere; and for eight years was stationed at Dera Ismail Khan. During the rebellion of 1848 Sardar Jiwan Singh, with his son, Sardar Gurdit Singh, rendered excellent service to the Government; they joined Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes, and served under him to the end of the war. Sardar Jiwan Singh died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son, Sardar Gurdit Singh, who again rendered admirable service to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Sardar. *Address:* Wazirabad, Gujranwala,.

GULZAR SINGH, Sardar; Honorary Magistrate, Provincial *Durbari;* born, 1857; educated privately, adopted by his uncle, Sardar Atar Singh.

The Sardar's remote ancestor, Sardar Fateh Singh, was a Commander in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army. He was a brave and skilful soldier, and it was, in a great measure, owing to his advice that Ranjit Singh did not espouse the cause of Rai Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government in 1805. It was owing to Fateh Singh's good offices, too, that peace was brought about between Holkar and the English. He died in 1807, leaving no son.

With the permission of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Sardar Fateh Singh's widow, Mai Sewan, adopted Sardar Dal Singh, Naherna, the late Sardar's *potrela* (godson) and a great favourite. Dal Singh was a bold and able man and had a *jagir* of about Rs. 68,000; but when Fateh Singh's *jagirs*, with the exception of Rs. 20,000, settled on Mai Sewan and the children of Fateh Singh's daughter were made over to him, his estates were worth about Rs. 3,50,000. He died in 1823, and was succeeded in his *jagir* by his eldest son, Atar Singh.

In 1834 Maharaja Ranjit Singh confiscated all Atar Singh's *jagirs*, with the exception of the family Estate of Kala, worth Rs. 3,500, and Hamidpur, Rs 750. The Maharaja's successor, Kharak Singh, restored Rs. 12,750, free of service, and Maharaja Sher Singh gave him *jagirs* valued at Rs. 1,02,000, but this was subject to the service of two hundred horse and included a grant of Rs. 2,000 to his son, Lal Singh Atar Singh was made chief justice of Lahore and received command of the Pindiwala irregular cavalry. In 1846 his *jagir* was again confiscated owing to his having disobeyed an order to proceed to Kashmir to suppress the rebellion there, but it was afterwards restored to him and made up to Rs. 1,11,800.

On the annexation all the personal *jagirs* of Sardar Atar Singh, amounting to Rs. 47,780, were confirmed to him for life; one quarter to descend to his son Lal Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity.

Sardar Atar Singh died in December, 1851, and three-fourth of his *jagirs* was resumed. The share of his son Lal Singh was in February, 1862, raised to Rs. 15,000, which is continued in perpetuity. He had been married four times but had no children. He adopted his nephew, Gulzar Singh, to whom, on the special recommendation of Sir Charles Aitchison, the Government of India continued the *jagir* of Rs. 15,000 in perpetuity. *Address:* Kala, Amritsar.

HARNAM SINGH (of Mukerian), Sardar; Provincial *Durbari;* Honorary Magistrate; President of the Municipal Committee and Sub-Registrar of Mukerian; born, 1870; succeeded his grandfather, Sardar Bhur Singh, in 1892. Sardar Bhur Singh was in the employ of Maharaja Sher Singh of Lahore, who gave him *jagirs* together with the title of Sardar. On the Maharaja's death all his *jagirs* were resumed, but he was speedily reinstated by Raja Lal Singh and appointed governor of Amritsar. He gave assistance to the British on the occasion of General Pollock's advance to Kabul. He was placed in charge of the Maharani Jindan, mother of Dalip Singh, at Fort Shekhupura, where it was deemed expedient to detain her. This trust was reposed in him by Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Frederic Currie The Maharani, having been deported to Benares, his services were utilised in preserving order along the Lahore and Multan roads He was honoured with the title of Sardar Bahadur by the Government of India in 1888. He died in 1892. His three sons predeceased him, and he was succeeded by his grandson, Harnam Singh, who inherited his title of Sardar and was allowed to occupy his seat in Provincial Durbars. *Address.* Mukerian, Dasuya, Hoshiarpur.

AUTAR SINGH, Sardar; Extra-Assistant Commissioner; born, 1884; succeeded his father, Sardar Bahadur Jagat Singh, C. I. E., in 1903. His grandfather, Colonel Jiwan Singh, remained thoroughly loyal during the second Sikh war and gave more than one proof of his fidelity. On the annexation he was confirmed in the position of commandant with the rank of Colonel, and a personal allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem was granted as a return for his loyal services. Shortly after he had taken up the new command at Amritsar he was murdered while attempting to quell a disturbance in the bazaar. The Governor-General of India, in a letter written on receiving the news of the murder, spoke of his death as "a public loss to the State he had served so well." In the same letter the Viceroy sanctioned the continuance of the Rs. 300 *jagirs* to the male heirs of Colonel Jiwan Singh in perpetuity, and in addition sanctioned the allotment of Rs. 2,000 per annum in cash pensions to several members of the family. His son, Sardar Jagat Singh, was given a commission as Subadar in the 29th Punjab Infantry. He was appointed Subadar-Major during the Mutiny, a position he held until his retirement in 1882. He served with the 29th in the Bhutan and Jawaki Expeditions, and went through both phases of the Afghan campaign. He won the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry at the storming of the Paiwar Kotal on December 2nd, 1878, and was granted the title of C. I. E. He was a Provincial *Durbari*, and held the title of Sardar Bahadur. In 1893, in recognition of his services as President of the District Board in Sialkot, Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, he was made a C. I. E. He died in 1903, and was succeeded as head of the family by his eldest surviving son, Sardar Autar Singh. *Address:* Kalaswala, Kangra.

GANDA SINGH, Sardar *Zaildar* Provincial *Durbari;* member of the District Board born 1839 The Sardar is the present head of the Dhiru Majra Sardars who came of a Jat family He has taken great interest in educational matters and has built a school in his village He owns about 1,200 bighas land *Address* Dhiru Majra Ludhiana

HARNAM SINGH (of Bhari) Sardar born, 1844 The Sardar's great-grandfather Sardar Ratan Singh, was a man of culture He was a good Persian scholar and at the request of Captain Murray Agent to the Governor-General wrote a history, called the Panth Parkash of the various celebrated families then living in the Punjab He moreover rendered assistance in carriage and supplies during the Afghan war, and again when the troops were assembling for a campaign on the Sutlej his son Gurmukh Singh accompanied the army with four armed retainers For these services and others rendered in 1857 half the Government payments were remitted Gurmukh Singh founded a school in his village and for that he duly received a *khilat* and a *sanad.*

The present Sardar is the son of Bishan Singh The whole family *jagir* is worth Rs 7 611 per annum, and of this Harnam Singh's share amounts to about Rs 1 600 He owns a village in Nabha and is on the list of Provincial *Durbaris* *Address* Bhari Ludhiana

RAM NARAIN SINGH Sodhi (of Anandpur) Sardar, Provincial *Durbari*, Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, born 1871, educated at the M B High School, Hoshiarpur married the daughter of the late Bawa Sir Khem Singh, Bedi, K C I E, of Rawalpindi.

The Anandpur Sodhis are Budh Khatri Sikhs, and claim descent from Guru Ram Das, who built the famous golden temple known as the Durbar Saheb at Amritsar Sodhi Diwan Singh was at the head of the family when the Jullundur Doab was annexed, and was awarded a cash allowance of Rs 8,400

per annum. He died in 1850. His grandsons—Har Narain and Ram Narain—were minors, and their estates were placed under the management of their uncle, Narendra Singh. Sodhi Har Narain Singh, the elder son, died in 1889. Ram Narain Singh owns about 1,176 acres of land in Lyallpur District and Kasur Sub-Division and drew a cash allowance of Rs. 2,400 per annum as head of the family. *Address:* Anandpur, Hoshiarpur.

MOHAMMAD HAMDAM, Sardar; born, 1859. The Sardar's grandfather, Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, was Amir of Afghanistan. He was driven out by Amir Dost Mohammad Khan in 1810. He took refuge in Hindustan, and made several attempts to reconquer his kingdom, but was unsuccessful. However, in 1839 he re-established his dominion with the aid of British troops. He was assassinated immediately after the disaster to the Kabul Garrison in 1842; and his family, no longer able to make head against Dost Mohammad Khan, returned to Ludhiana, which has been their headquarters ever since.

Shahzada Shahpur, son of Shah Shuja, was in receipt of Rs. 4,800 per annum from Government until his death in 1884, when Shahzada Nadir, his youngest brother, became head of the family. Shahzada Nadir was President of the Municipal Committee, an Honorary Magistrate, Sub-Registrar of Ludhiana, a Provincial *Durbari*, and enjoyed a pension of Rs. 3,600 per annum. His offers of service during the Mutiny were duly acknowledged by Government. In 1877 he and his brother, Shahzada Shahpur, received a grant of 4,000 acres of land in the Montgomery District, and in 1888 he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire. He died in 1895, and Rs. 1,200 per annum of his pension were continued to his eldest son, Sardar Mohammad Hamdam, who is a Tahsildar in the Gujrat District, and a Divisional *Durbari*. *Address:* Ludhiana.

AMAR SINGH, Sardar; born, 1856. The Sardar's father, Deva Singh, entered the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1816, at a very early age. He went to Kashmir with his father, Fateh Singh, and, when the latter retired across the Sutlej, he received the command of two hundred and fifty of his sowars and the charge of the *ilaka* of Durpana. Subsequently under the Durbar he was posted at Dera Ismail Khan in command of the Surajmukhi regiment, and when the outbreak at Multan took place he proceeded with his regiment to join Edwardes and Van Cortlandt, with whom he served throughout the campaign. He was present at the battle of Kaveri on June 18th, 1848, the battle of Sadosam on July 1st, and during the first siege of Multan. When the Katarmukhi regiment was disaffected and ready to join the rebels, Dewa Singh was transferred to it that he might repress its disposition to mutiny and improve its discipline. After the fall of Multan he marched with his regiment to Isa Khel, had there several skirmishes with the Waziris, in which he showed both courage and energy.

When the Punjab Military Police was formed in 1853 Deva Singh was selected to raise and command the 7th Police Battalion at Amritsar. After the native corps had been disarmed at Amritsar on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857, this battalion was the only armed force at that important station, to watch the two disarmed regiments of Hindustanis, to preserve order in the city, to guard the treasury, and to uphold the Civil authority, and that this work was so well and successfully performed must be, in a great measure, attributed to the energy, ability, and unswerving loyalty of Deva Singh. He also rendered great assistance in raising levies for service at Delhi. For his services Deva Singh was granted the Star of the Order of British India with the title of Sirdar Bahadur and a personal allowance of Rs. 1,200 a year.

On the re-organisation of the Punjab Police and the disbandment of the old force on January 1st, 1861, Deva Singh retired after a long and honourable military career. He

received a special pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum, and a grant of six hundred acres of waste land, the proprietary rights of which his family hold in perpetuity. He died in 1872. His son, Amar Singh, received a good education and was at one time Secretary to the Local Board of Zira. He is a Provincial *Durbari;* the *Zaildar* of his *ilaka*, and Sub-Registrar of the Zira tahsil sub-division. *Address:* Mansurwal, Ferozepur.

UDHAM SINGH, Sardar; born, 1862. The Sardar's great grandfather, Sardar Kakhan Singh, was a *Jagirdar*, and Magistrate, and enjoyed a life pension of Rs. 3,840, in addition to his *jagir* revenue of Rs. 11,980. His eldest son, Chatar Singh, died in 1857, leaving three sons and two daughters. Kakhan Singh died in 1872, when the chieftainship of the family passed to his grandson, Sardar Ranjodh Singh, eldest son of the late Chatar Singh. Sardar Ranjodh Singh died in 1891, and his eldest son, Udham Singh, the present head of the family, succeeded to the *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 and was granted his father's seat in Provincial Durbar. *Address:* Bahrwal, Lahore.

MASSU KHAN, Sardar; Provincial *Durbari*; Honorary Magistrate and Munsif; son of the late Sardar Mazar Khan, who, in 1867, with his tribe of three hundred men, assisted the Government in repelling the Harrand attack; for this service he was given the *jagir* of *mauza* Mohammadpur, amounting to Rs. 800 per annum. The Sardar succeeded to the *jagir* and property on his father's demise in 1900. *Address:* Dera Ghazi Khan.

MOHAMMAD NAWAZ KHAN, Sardar; born, 1901; succeeded his father Sardar Mohammad Ali, as a minor, in 1903. The estate is under the management of the Court of Wards. The Sardar holds a *jagir* of Rs. 6,184, and is, besides, one of the largest landed proprietors in the Attock District. *Address:* Kot, Attock.

UMRAO SINGH, Sardar; born, 1869; educated at the Government School, Amritsar, and the Aitchison College, Lahore; married the daughter of Captain Gulab Singh in 1883. The Sardar's father, Raja Surat Singh, C. S. I., rendered excellent service to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857, and for those services the Supreme Government granted him a pension of Rs. 4,800 per annum and a valuable *jagir* at Dumri, in the Gorakhpur District, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. In 1875 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate. In 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, the title of Raja was conferred upon him. In the same year he received the Companionship of the Star of India. The Raja died in 1881 at Majitha, leaving two sons—Umrao Singh and Sundar Singh—the former of whom succeeded him as the head of the family and holds his father's seat in Provincial Durbars. The Sardar and his wife have visited Europe twice, and had the honour of being presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales (the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress) on the occasion of the Royal visit to Lahore in November, 1905. The annual income of the Sardar's estate is about Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 40,000 is from the Oudh property in the Gorakhpur District. *Address:* Amritsar.

ACHHAR SINGH, Sardar; *Zaildar* of Alawalpur; born, 1875. The Sardar belongs to a Bais Jat family, descended from Chaudhri Gulab Rai, who was the Chaudhri of the Maloha *ilaka*, in the Nabha State. His son, Sardar Himmat Singh, first distinguished himself in the service of the Phulkian Chiefs, from whom he received grants of land. In 1808 he was appointed Agent of the Nabha State, to attend on Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore, and in 1812 entered the latter's service, in which he soon rose to the greatest eminence, obtaining from time to time extensive *jagirs*, including that of the Alawalpur *ilaka*. Sardar Himmat was present at the conquest of Multan. His elder son, Sardar Albel Singh, obtained a large *jagir* on the reduction of Nalkhera. He was wounded in the Tirah cam-

paign, and died in 1822, in the life-time of his father. Sardar Himmat Singh died in 1826, and the Maharaja resumed most of his *jagirs*, except the Alawalpur and Dhogri *ilakas*, which he divided equally between Sardar Achal Singh (son of the deceased Sardar Albel Singh) and Sardar Kishan Singh, the younger son of Himmat Singh. The son of Sardar Kishan Singh, Basawa Singh, died without issue. Sardar Achal Singh joined Sardar Ranjodh Singh of Majithia against the British in the first Sikh war, but subsequently rendered good service. He died in 1857, and was succeeded by his two sons—Sardar Ajit Singh and Sardar Pratap Singh of Alawalpur—who were forward in their offer of help during the Mutiny. They furnished five sowars and ten footmen and offered their personal services, which, however, were not required. Sardar Partap Singh was succeeded by his son, the present Sardar, in 1894. *Address:* Alawalpur, Jullundur District.

BALWANT SINGH, Sardar; *Zaildar* and Honorary Magistrate; born, 1883; educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore; married into the family of Sardar Atar Singh, of Patiala. The Sardar belongs to a Bhangu Jat Sikh family of Moron. The founder of the family was Sahaj Singh; of Makhowal, in Amritsar, who in 1759 visited the Jullundur Doab and annexed fourteen villages, yielding about Rs 20,000, between Phagwara and the Sutlej. His grandson, Dayal Singh, was allowed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to continue in possession of twelve of these villages. Dayal Singh's son, Fateh Singh, rose to the rank of Colonel in the artillery. In 1858, when the conquest *jagir* holdings were being revised, a considerable *jagir* was conferred upon the head of the family in perpetuity which is now enjoyed by the present Sardar. *Address:* Moron, Phillour, Jullundur.

AMAR SINGH (of Naugaja), Sardar, *Jagirdar*, Divisional *Durbari*; born, 1858, son of the late Sardar Mahtab Singh, who was a commandant in the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Is the head of the family, and, as such, bears the hereditary title of Sardar. *Address*: Jullundur.

GURDIT SINGH, Sardar, born, 1891. The family of Sardar Gurdit Singh is of the Saini Khatri caste, and has for seven generations been resident at Rawalpindi. His great-great-grandfather, Ram Bhaj, was a trader. His great-grandfather, Nihal Singh, in 1830 married the only daughter of Sardar Gurmukh Singh, Chachi, and succeeded to his *jagir* at Chakori worth Rs. 2,000. In 1846, after the Sutlej campaign, Nihal Singh received the title of Sardar, and was appointed on the part of the Durbar, to attend on the Agent to the Governor-General at Lahore as a kind of aide-de-camp with a contingent of eight *sowars*. His services in this post were valuable and without in any way compromising the interests of his own government he rendered prompt and friendly assistance to the English authorities. When the rebellion of 1848 broke out Sardar Nihal Singh remained loyal though surrounded by strong temptations. From his close connection with the English Resident he could have supplied the rebels with information most important to them, but on no occasion did he violate the confidence placed in him. His conduct irritated the rebels, who burnt his house and plundered his property at Rawalpindi, and treated with severity those members of his family who fell into their hands. On the annexation of the Punjab the *jagir* of Rs. 5,978, which he had received from Raja Lal Singh in 1846, and the old Chakori *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 were conformed. During the critical days of 1857 Sardar Nihal Singh rendered excellent service to the British Government, and for his services he received in October, 1858, a present of Rs. 10,000 and an additional *jagir* of Rs. 6,000 to descend to his lineal male heirs in perpetuity on condition of active loyalty.

In 1862 Sardar Nihal Singh was made a *Jagirdar*, Magistrate, and in the same year Rs. 10,000 of his *jagir* was, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, released in perpetuity. In June, 1866, he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. He died in 1873.

Sardar Amrik Singh, the eldest son of Sardar Nihal Singh, succeeded his father as a Provincial *Durbari*. In 1857 he raised a body of mounted police and took them to Oudh, where they did excellent service. He died childless in 1895, and his nephew, Sardar Tek Singh, succeeded to the *jagir* as the head of the family. Sardar Tek Singh died in 1903, and his eldest son, Gurdit Singh, now represents the family. His *jagir* is worth over Rs. 12,000. *Address:* Rawalpindi

GURDIT SINGH, Sardar; born, 1873. The Sardar belongs to a Man Jat family. His father, Sardar Kirpal Singh, was a Divisional *Durbari*. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sardar Sundar Singh, who, having died in 1906, was succeeded by the present Sardar. The title is hereditary. *Address:* Sarhali, Jullundur.

DAVENDRA SINGH, Sardar; born, 1865. The Sardar belongs to a branch of the great Singhpuria family, which from 1809 to 1847 ranked as independent protected Chiefs; in the latter year they lost their status, being reduced to the position of ordinary perpetuity *jagirdars*, under the general Proclamation issued on the close of the first Sikh war. Sardar Davendra Singh is the head of the Ghanauli branch, and is a Divisional *Durbari*. *Address:* Ghanauli, Umballa.

RAM SINGH, K.-I.-H., Sardar, Bhai, Sardar Bahadur; Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore. Entered the Government service in 1883; title of Sardar Saheb was conferred on January 1st, 1907, and that of Sardar Bahadur in June, 1909, and received a second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal on January 1st, 1903. *Address:* Lahore.

HARI SINGH, Sardar, Divisional *Durbari*, Member of the Punjab Chiefs' Association and of the Jhelum District Board; born, 1864, married the grand-daughter of the late Sardar Bishan Singh of Chotala The Sardar's father, Sardar Hara Singh, was a Wazir in the Poonch State, who received the hereditary title of Sardar in 1865 He died in 1869, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sardar Kartar Singh Kartar Singh entered the service of the Poonch State and was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur In 1879, on the occasion of the Afghan war, Sardar Kartar Singh and Hari Singh offered their services to Government and were given a *sanad* in token of appreciation Sardar Kartar Singh died in 1900 His only surviving son Kishan Deo Singh is being educated at the Aitchison College Lahore

Sardar Hari Singh the present head of the family is a man of great liberality and has expended large sums on charitable objects such as relief during famine and plague the promotion of education and the case of the sick He has built schools mosques temples *dharamsalas* tanks and drinking fountains Special mention may be made of a hospital built and endowed at Wahali at a cost of nearly Rs 6 000 as a memorial of Her Majesty the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee For this act of generosity the Sardar received a *sanad* from the Viceroy and a gold watch from the Lieutenant-Governor. *Address* Wahali Jhelum

MOHAMMAD CHERAGH KHAN Sardar born 1854 The Sardar's grandfather Langar Khan was in the employ of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and was granted a *jagir* worth Rs 3 000, which is still in possession of the family On annexation his personal *jagirs* were released in perpetuity and a pension of Rs 1,200 granted him, which was resumed at his death, on March 17th, 1853 The present Sardar succeeded his father, Mubarak Khan, in 1890 He is the present head of the family, and has a seat in Divisional Durbars *Address* Shahpur Punjab



S. Ram Narain Sen



S. Rachieh Singh (99)



Nadir Nowrojee Khajookiya (107)



Md. Abdullah Mullick (109)

RAGHBIR SINGH, Sardar; member, Punjab Chiefs' Association; born, 1871. The Sardar is a descendant of Sardar Jai Singh, who joined the Nishanwala *misl* or confederacy which opposed Zain Khan, the governor of Sirhind, who was slain in battle. Sardar Jai Singh obtained considerable territories in Ladhran, Ludhiana, and in Kharar, Umballa, about 1759 A. D. On the invasion of Ahmad Shah Durani he fled to the hills and lost some of his Umballa possessions, which before his return had fallen into the hands of the Maharaja of Patiala. He was succeeded by his only son, Sardar Charat Singh, who had three wives, by each of whom he had children, who succeeded to his estate in accordance with the rule of *Chanda Nanda*, which is the custom of this family. Sardar Budh Singh, the grandfather of the present Sardar, rendered excellent service to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857. His son, Sardar Mahtab Singh, died in 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raghbir Singh, who inherited the title of Sardar Sardar Raghbir Singh is a Provincial *Durbari*. He served the Nabha State for fourteen years and was promoted to the post of Judicial Minister, which he resigned only last year. He now owns nearly one-twelfth share (Rs. 2,282) of the whole *jagir* held by the Ladhran Sardars both in the Ludhiana and Amritsar Districts, besides which the office of *Adalat-i-Sadr* in the Nabha States brings him in Rs. 200 per mensem. *Address:* Ladhran, Ludhiana.

BALWANT SINGH, Sardar; born, 1852. The Sardar's father, Atar Singh, served under the district officers of Ludhiana and Ferozepur in 1857, in command of a body of fifty horsemen, whom he raised and equipped at his own charge. He was educated at Benares, and there acquired a taste for learning. His library at Bhadaur was well stocked with valuable manuscripts in Sanskrit, Gurmukhi, and Persian; and he took a deep interest in matters connected with the education and improvement of the people. He was, moreover, an accomplished author, having written many poems

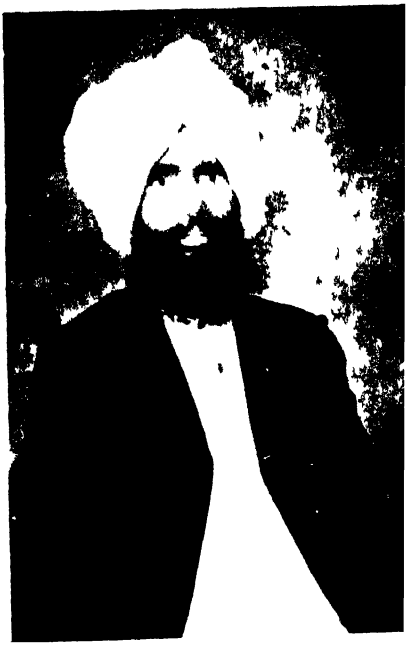
and short works in Persian and Gurmukhi. He was nominated a member of the Senate of the Punjab University in 1870; and he was granted the title of *Malaz-ul-ulma Val Fuzala* in acknowledgment of his eminent and liberal patronage of learning. In 1880 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1888 he was admitted to Knighthood in the same distinguished Order. In 1887, on the occasion of Her Majesty the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee, the newly-instituted title of *Mahamahopadhaya* was conferred on him in recognition of his loyal conduct and eminent services in the promotion of Oriental learning. He died in 1896, leaving two sons—Bhagwant Singh and Balwant Singh—the power of whom is now recognized as the head of the family. Sardar Balwant Singh is a Provincial *Durbari*. *Address:* Ludhiana.

BASAWA SINGH, Sardar; born, 1849. Dasaundha Singh, from whom the Sardar is descended, was a Dhilon Jat of Jabbal, in the Amritsar District. He crossed the Beas in 1759, and seized some villages north of the Jullundur tahsil. The family retained possessions under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, supplying in return a contingent of twenty-six horsemen, whose services were valued at Rs. 2,420 annually by the British Government on annexation; and the revenue of three villages was resumed in lieu thereof under the usual system. Sardar Basawa Singh succeeded his father, Sardar Sudh Singh, in 1851; is a *Zaildar* drawing Rs. 190 per annum, as well as a *sufedposhi* allowance of Rs. 100. He is connected, by marriage, with the Garhwal family of Raipur, in Ludhiana, and is a Divisional *Durbari*. The title of Sardar is hereditary. *Address:* Jullundur.

KUSHAL SINGH, Randhawa ; born, 1849. The founder of the family was Saheb Singh, who became a Sikh about the year 1770. He joined Sardar Jai Singh Kanhaiya and took possession of about thirty villages in the neighbourhood of Kathu-Naugal, Dharmkot, and Chakowal. His two sons—Jit Singh and Budh Singh,—succeeded to his estate, but the elder of them was killed soon afterwards fighting against the Ramgharies. Nand Singh, the grandson of Jit Singh, died in 1894. His brother, Kushal Singh, is Chief Lambardar of Kathu-Naugal, and is also a *Sufedposh*. He served for a time in the 18th Bengal Lancers. The family owns about 500 acres of land at Kathu-Naugal. *Address:* Kathu-Naugal, Amritsar.

MEGH SINGH, Rai ; born, 1882 ; married the daughter of Kunwar Bhagwan Chand of Nala Gadh ; educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. His great-grandfather, Raja Thakur Singh, exercised sovereign powers within his *jagir* of Rupi. On his death, in 1852 (leaving only an illegitimate son, Gyan Singh) there was some question whether the whole *jagir* should not be resumed. It was, however, decided to give Gyan Singh the title of Rai, instead of Raja, and half the *jagir*, with no political powers; but three years later, on a reconsideration of his claims, the resumed half was restored. Rai Gyan Singh died in 1870, and the succession to the *jagir* devolved on his son, Rai Dalip Singh. The latter died in 1892, and left a son, Megh Singh, who was then only ten years old. The estate was taken under the Court of Wards until Rai Megh came of age in 1903. He is a Provincial *Durbari*, and exercises the powers of a Magistrate and Munsif of the second class. *Address:* Kulu, Kangra.

KRISHNA KISHORE, Dewan Honorary Magistrate, born, 1874, educated at the Government College, Lahore The Dewan's great-grandfather, Dewan Ratan Chand, was a great favourite of Maharaja Ranjit Singh He was, in 1829, appointed to the Postal Department on Rs 200 a month, with certain assignments from the revenue of Peshawar and Hazara He remained in this department during the reign of Ranjit Singh and his successors and under the Durbar was in the enjoyment of cash allowance to the amount of Rs 2,610 and *jagirs* in Dimanar, Khanawal Yuhianagar Tiwan Bhindan, Hazara, and Peshawar worth Rs 13,600 After the Sutlej campaign Ratan Chand was appointed Postmaster-General in the Punjab, and did excellent service throughout the rebellion of 1848-49 On the annexation of the Punjab certain of his *jagirs*, amounting to Rs 6,800 were released to him for life free of all service and a garden worth Rs 200 near the Sahalmi gate of Lahore was released to his male heirs in perpetuity Ratan Chand was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the city of Lahore in 1862 and a member of the Municipal Committee. The most striking of his public works constructed by him is the fine *sarai* and tank near the Sahalmi gate He also had a large share in the formation of the public gardens round the city, and, whenever money was required for any work of public utility, Ratan Chand shewed himself liberal in the extreme He was created a Dewan by the Supreme Government in January, 1865 He died in 1872 His eldest son, Dewan Bhagwan Das, received a *jagir* grant under a *sanad*, dated January 7th, 1874, valued at Rs 2,585 He was an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore, a member of the District Board and Municipal Committee, and a Provincial *Durbari* His public services were on several occasions recognised by Government, and the hereditary title of Dewan was conferred on him in 1892, he took a keen interest in all matters connected with the welfare of the city He erected several buildings, including a *Thakurdwara*, on the edge of a fine tank made by his father. He died in 1806 and was succeeded by his son, Dewan





Diwan Krishna Kishore (102)



Nathu Mal Seth (107)



Dina Nath Das (107)

Raj Kumar, who, having died in April, 1909, was succeeded by his eldest son, Dewan Krishna Kishore. The Dewan owns one thousand acres of land in the Gujranwala District and a large house property in the city of Lahore. *Address:* Lahore.

SUJAN SINGH, Bedi (of Una); Viceregal *Durbari;* Honorary Magistrate; Sub-Registrar; President, Local Board and Municipal Committees; Member, Punjab Chiefs' Association; born, 1845; educated privately. The Bedi Saheb claims descent from Guru Nanak. His grandfather, Baba Saheb Singh, was the *guru* of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who held him in high esteem. Bedi Sujan Singh owns a *jagir* valued at Rs. 2,484 in tahsil Una. His *muafi* lands and garden yield an additional income of about Rs. 500 per annum. *Address:* Una, Hoshiarpur.

MOHAMMAD SHAFI, The Hon'ble Mian Khan Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law; Member of the Legislative Council, United Provinces; Fellow of the Punjab University; Chairman of the Islamia College Committee; Fellow and Member of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Association; one of the Secretaries of the Victoria May Girls' High School Committee; General Secretary of the Zemindars' Association, Lahore; Vice-President of the Young Men's Mohammadan Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Punjab; Member of the General Council and Executive Committee of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore; born, March 10th, 1869; educated at the Government and Foreman Christian Colleges, Lahore. Proceeded to England in 1889 to study for the Bar and entered the Middle Temple. While in England he had the honour of being presented at a *levée* held by the late Queen-Empress; was Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, a Member of the Paddington Parliament and the National Indian Association; took an active part in the General Election of 1892, and addressed many meetings in the Unionists' interest; distinguished himself at the Middle Temple by winning a scholar-

ship in International and Constitutional Law, and was finally called to the Bar in 1892. Returning to India he started practice at Hoshiarpur where he founded the local Anjuman-i-Islamia, acting himself as Secretary. In 1895 he moved to Lahore, and, by dint of hard work and conscientious discharge of his professional duties, has secured a prominent position at the Bar. Takes a great interest in the cause of education, and has made handsome donations to various educational institutions in Lahore as well as devoting himself to the interests of the agricultural communities. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on January 1st, 1908. *Publications:* Commentaries on "The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887," the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887," and "Law of Compensation for Improvements in British India." *Address:* Lahore.

JWALA SINGH, K.-I.-H., Sardar; manager of the Golden Temple of Amritsar; born, October, 1832; entered the Sher Dil Force in 1850; trained the newly-levied troops for the British Government in 1857. He was sent by request to Maharaja Randhir Singh of Kapurthala by General Nicholson to train His Highness's soldiers. Was awarded a silver medal at Lucknow for his services in the Mutiny. The Maharaja of Kapurthala awarded him 3,000 *bighas* of land and one village, now known as Colonelganj; served in the Afghanistan war of 1879, and was appointed Colonel of the Imperial Service Infantry. After retiring from service he was appointed manager of the Golden Temple, Amritsar, with the consent of the Government; awarded the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in 1900. Holds some villages in Amritsar and land in Jhang. *Address:* Amritsar.

MAHTAB-UD-DIN, K.-I.-H., Munshi; Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Punjab. Received second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in 1900 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Hissar.

SHAH DIN, The Hon'ble Mian Mohammad, B A , K B., Khan Saheb, Barrister-at-law , Judge, Chief Court, Punjab ; Fellow of the Punjab University, Trustee of the M A -O College, President of the Young Men's Mohammadan Association, Lahore; Member of the Committee of the Punjab Public Library; Member of the Committee of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Institute , Fellow and Honorary Secretary of the Punjab Association, Member of the Committee of Management of St John's Ambulance Association , born, 1868 He comes of a distinguished and ancient family, known as the Mian family of Baghbanpura, in the district of Lahore He was educated at the Mission High School and the Lahore Government College In 1887 he left for England to study for the Bar, and joined the Middle Temple After going through the usual course of legal instruction he was called to the Bar in June, 1890 He distinguished himself in the Middle Temple by obtaining a scholarship and several prizes offered by the Council of Legal Education Returning to Lahore he was enrolled as an Advocate of the Chief Court, Punjab, in 1891, and, as such, enjoyed a lucrative practice He was appointed officiating Judge, Chief Court, on October 10th, 1908, which post he still holds *Address* Lahore

BADRI PRASAD, K -I -H , Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Multan Received the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in recognition of his public services *Address.* Multan

MOHAMMAD NAWAZ SHAH, K -I -H , received second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal on May 23rd, 1900 *Address:* Garhshankar, Punjab.

UMED ALI, K -I -H , *Zaildar* of Kairam, received, second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal on May 23rd, 1900 *Address:* Kairam, Jullundur.

TALIB MAHDI KHAN, K.-I.-H., Malik; British Agent at the Court of Kabul, Afghanistan; appointed Extra-Assistant Commissioner on April 25th, 1904; promoted to the present grade on July 18th, 1908; received second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal on May 23rd, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kabul.

HIRA SINGH, Chaudhri, Lambardar of Panjaur, Hoshiarpur, received second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in recognition of his public services on January 1st, 1901. Owns landed property in Hoshiarpur. *Address:* Panjaur, Hoshiarpur.

CHATTERJI, The Rev. K. C., D. D., K.-I.-H., Missionary, American Presbyterian Mission; Registrar of Births and Deaths, Hoshiarpur, received the second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal on November 9th, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Hoshiarpur.

SULTAN AHMAD KHAN, K.-I.-H., Extra-Assistant Commissioner, member of the Council of the Bahawalpur State, entered Government service as Naib-Tahsildar in 1880; appointed Tahsildar in 1896, and Extra-Assistant Commissioner in 1901, was presented with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal on November 9th, 1901 *Address:* Bahawalpur

MOHAMMAD ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Colonel, Retired Foreign Minister, Patiala State, received second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal on January 1st, 1904

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KIDAR NATH, M. A., K.-I.-H., District Judge, Hoshiarpur, entered the Government service in 1885, appointed first-class Magistrate and Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in May, 1910; received second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal on January 2nd, 1905, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Hoshiarpur.

NADIR, NOWROJEE KHIJOORINA, proprietor of Nowrojee and Sons; member, Municipal Board; born, April 15th, 1881; educated at Bombay, received Kaiser-i-Hind medal on January 11th, 1906, in recognition of the good services rendered by him at the time of the earthquake of 1905. *Address:* Dharamsala, Kangra.

NATHU MAL, K.-I.-H.; born, 1848, son of the late Lala Kashmiri Mal, Mut-i-mad Ala to Dewan Kirpa Ram, governor of Kashmir State Rendered energetic service in the dreadful plague of 1905-07 at Rawalpindi, and acted as Municipal Commissioner for several seasons. Built a *dharamsala* near Rawalpindi railway station at a cost of Rs 10,000. Owns some house property in Rawalpindi. Received Kaiser-i-Hind medal in recognition of his public services on June 28th, 1907. *Address:* Kunjah, Gujrat.

RAZA ALI KHAN, Sardar, Kazilbash; received second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal on June 26th, 1908. *Address:* Lahore.

DINA NATH DAI PRITHIA, M. D., C. M., K.-I.-H. (second class), Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Rohtak; Member of the Royal Society of Arts and the Royal Society of Public Health; born, June 6th, 1861; educated at Batala High School, King's College, London, and Edinburgh University; entered Government service in 1886; served in Hissar, Delhi, Karnal, and Hoshiarpur; K.-I.-H. medal awarded in 1909. *Publication:* pamphlet on bubonic plague. *Recreations:* Tennis, golf, and chess. *Address:* Rohtak.

MAHAN CHAND, Thakur. The title is personal, and was conferred on September 16th, 1899. *Address:* Gurdaspur.

HAR KISHEN SINGH, Thakur; title conferred on September 16th, 1899. *Address:* Gurdaspur.

JOTI PRASAD, K.-I.-H. ; President, Municipal Committee, Jagadhri; received second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in recognition of his public services on January 1st, 1908. *Address:* Jagadhri, Umballa.

ABDUL GHANI, K.-I.-H., Pleader; received second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal in recognition of his public services on June 25th, 1909. *Address:* Karnal.

MITRA, Mrs., K.-I.-H.; late Lady Superintendent, District Board School, Jullundur. Decorated with second-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal on January 2nd, 1911. *Address.* Jullundur.

NAZIR AHMAD, LL.D. (Edin.), Sheikh, Hafiz, Shams-ul-Ulma; Retired Member of the Board of Revenue, Hyderabad. Educated at St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Appointed Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cawnpore, in 1856. Was in Delhi during the Mutiny, and rescued an English lady who was lying among the wounded; he tended her till she recovered and sent her safe to the British camp before the final conquest of Delhi. In recognition of these services he was reappointed Deputy Inspector of Schools and posted to Allahabad, where he helped Mr. Reid, Director of Public Instruction, in translating the "Indian Penal Code" into Urdu. He was afterwards appointed Tahsildar of Cawnpore, and then became a Deputy Collector. He was invited by Sir Salar Jang to Hyderabad, where he was made governor of a division, and, later on, member of the Board of Revenue. The title of Shams-ul-Ulma was conferred on June 22nd, 1897. *Publication:* Translation of the "Quran." *Address:* Delhi.

ABDUL HAKIM, Shams-ul-Ulma; Professor, Oriental College, Lahore; Fellow of the Punjab University; title conferred, January 1st, 1903. *Address:* Lahore.

AHMAD SHAH, Mir, Kazi, Rizwani, Shams-ul-Ulma; first Oriental teacher in the Central Training School, Lahore; born, April 11th, 1860; educated in Arabic, Persian, and Pushto. Belongs to the well-known Kazi family of Akbarpur; was presented with a robe of honour and a medal in 1901; and the title of Shams-ul-Ulma was also conferred on him the same year. *Address:* Lahore.

ABDULLAH, Mufti, Shams-ul-Ulma; Professor, Oriental College, Lahore; Fellow of the Punjab University since 1894; Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam, Lahore; Life Secretary of the Islamia Public Library; born, 1875; educated at Tonk and Aligarh; served as Persian and Arabic teacher in Delhi from 1876 to 1882 and in Calcutta in 1882-83; title conferred, January 1st, 1903. *Publications:* "Akd-ul-Durar" and many other religious books. *Address:* Lahore.

ALTAF HUSAIN, Khwaja, Hali, Shams-ul-Ulma; writer and poet; title conferred, June 27th, 1904. *Address:* Karnal.

MOHAMMAD HUSAIN, Shams-ul-Ulma; Professor of Persian, Forman Christian College, Lahore; Fellow of the Punjab University; title conferred in 1910. *Address:* Lahore.

SHEO DATT, Pundit, Shastri, Mahamahopadhyaya; Professor of the Sanskrit Oriental College, Lahore; Fellow of the Punjab University; title conferred in June, 1897. *Address:* Lahore.

RAZI-UD-DIN KHAN, Shafa-ul-Mulk; Honorary Magistrate, Delhi. The title, as a personal distinction, was conferred on June 25th, 1909. *Address:* Delhi.

BANKE RAI, Nawal Goswami Mahamahopadhyaya, Fellow of the Punjab University Member of the Royal Asiatic Society President of the Prem Sabha, Delhi, son of the late Pundit Kishweshwar Nath one of the most renowned Sanskrit scholars of his time Pundit Bankeis, like his father a great Sanskrit scholar He was given the title of *Bhakti Bhashara* (Ornament of Devotion) by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir The Maharaja of Durbhanga conferred on him the title of *Indraprasthi Bhushana* (Ornament of Delhi) and presented him with a gold medal for his eminent attainments in Sanskrit The Government of India made him Mahamahopadhyaya in 1907 The Pundit is the head Sanskrit teacher in the Government High School Delhi and a Provincial *Durbari* *Address* Delhi

THAKUR DUTT Mahamahopadhyaya title conferred on June 26th 1910 *Address* Multan

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MEHRAN BAKHSH, Captain Sardar Bahadur Vice-President Municipal Board Derananak born 1831 He entered the army in 1849 served in the Mutiny of 1857 and was present at the Relief of Lucknow, appointed Jamadar in 1858 Subedar in 1863 and Subedar-Major in 1874 The title and a first-class gold medal were given in 1883 retired 1885, promoted to the rank of Captain 1910 Holds some land in the Chenab Canal Colony *Address* Derananak, Gurdaspur

HARNAM SINGH Sardar Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Honorary Extra-Assistant Commissioner of Kharar born, 1857 son of Sardar Ganda Singh who rendered good service during the Mutiny Owns landed and house property Title conferred in 1890 *Address* Kharar, Umballa



Lt [illegible] Shib Dayal [illegible]



Pundit Banki Rai 110



S B Jwala Singh (111)



K B Mauta Bakhsh 116

JWALA SINGH, Sardar Bahadur: born, 1839. One of his ancestors was Chuhar Singh of Chang, near Kasur, who was a near relative of Sardar Rai Singh Bhangi, the conqueror of Jagadhri and Dayalgarh, and a prominent member of the Shahid Misal. He received the Jharauli *ilaka* as his share of the spoils after the sack of Sirhind in 1763; retaining ten villages for himself, he gave the others to his lieutenants, and returned to Amritsar, where he held charge of the Shahid Bunga for many years. He acquired much land on either side of the Ravi, and was considered one of the most powerful Sardars of his day. His younger son, Mohar Singh, was placed in charge of the Jharauli villages, while Karam Singh, the elder, subsequently succeeded to the family estates north of the Sutlej. These were appropriated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh on Karam Singh's dying, without issue, in 1808. In the meantime Mohar Singh was faring almost as badly at Jharauli; for Sardar Bhanga Singh, of Thanesar, took advantage of his minority to wrest most of his patrimony from him, leaving him only Jharauli, Fatehgarh, Atari and Ajrana, which yielded about Rs. 10,000 revenue. Mohar Singh gladly acquiesced in the arrangements which brought his property under the protection of the British Government in 1809. Since then his family has enjoyed a comparatively peaceful existence. Just before his death, in 1845, Sardar Mohar Singh made a will, giving three out of ten shares of his estate to each of his three sons, and one-tenth, in addition to the second, Jit Singh, whom he desired to appoint as his successor to the Chiefship. Sardar Jit Singh died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son, Jwala Singh, who is now at the head of the family.

The family has, on all occasions, proved loyal to the British Government. Sardar Jwala Singh holds the village of Fatehgarh Atari in his sole possession as head of the House. The title of Sardar, which has descended to him, is hereditary in the family, and he holds a seat in Provincial Durbars. In 1892 he was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur in recognition of his services as an Honorary Magistrate. His *jagir* income is

about Rs. 1,200, and he derives about Rs. 4,800 per annum from his private landed property. *Address:* Jharauli, Karnal.

LACHHMI SAHAY, Sardar Bahadur; born, 1834; belongs to a Sarassuth Brahman family; son of Rai Gian Chandra, a retired Tahsildar who was a commanding officer during the Sikh rule and was styled Sardar. When Mutiny broke out he was appointed Superintendent of the Octroi Department, Amritsar; then Tahsildar, and afterwards Extra-Assistant Judicial Commissioner. He retired after thirty-four years' service in 1894. He takes keen interest in the education of boys and girls. Is a *Durbari* of the Local and Imperial Governments. Owns landed property in the districts of Amritsar, Jhelum, and Lyallpur. *Address:* Amritsar.

NIHAL SINGH, Sardar Bahadur; Retired Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur; born, October 1st, 1839; second son of Sardar Jawahar Singh; educated at the American Mission School, now known as the Forman Christian College, Lahore, entered the Public Works Department in 1856, but soon after resigned to join the Rawalpindi School as Headmaster and Professor of Oriental languages; was engaged in research work till 1860. In 1863 he became a Mir Munshi to the Commander-in-Chief of India. In 1864 he entered the Punjab Police Force, and worked as Inspector of Railway Police till 1884. In 1885 he was appointed Assistant District Superintendent. He retired from service in 1896. Title confered on May 25th, 1895. *Address:* Amritsar.

PRATAP SINGH, Sardar Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Mianpur; born, 1846. Son of Sardar Dewan Singh, who rendered valuable services to the British Government in the battle of Ferozepur (1845-46 and in 1857.) Title conferred on June 26th, 1897. *Address:* Mianpur, Umballa.

GURNAM SINGH, Sardar Bahadur; Bakhshi of the Jhind State; title conferred, June 26th, 1897. *Address:* Jhind.



S. B. LAKHMI SAHAI

NIHAL SINGH, General, Sardar Bahadur, title conferred on June 26th, 1897 *Address:* Kangra

SHER SINGH, Captain, Sardar Bahadur, title conferred, September 23rd, 1901 *Address* Gujranwala

YAR MOHAMMAD KHAN, Sardar Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-President of the Municipal Board, Gujrat title conferred on November 9th 1900 *Address* Gujrat

AMIR BAKHSH, Khan Bahadur Sardar Bahadur Retired Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon born 1851 educated in the United Provinces made Khan Sahib on January 1st, 1895 and Khan Bahadur on Jauuary 1st 1896 and Sardar Bahadur on October 25th 1902 *Address* Umballa

PARTAB SINGH Risaldar Sardar Bahadur Retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner Honorary Magistrate Lyallpur title conferred on January 1st 1903 *Address* Lyallpur

NAND SINGH Sardar Bahadur Commandant Rajendra Imperial Service Lancers title conferred on January 1st 1903 *Address* Patiala

SUNDAR SINGH Sardar Bahadur Commandant First Rajendra Sikhs Imperial Service Infantry title conferred on January 1st 1903 *Address* Patiala

GOPAL SINGH Rai Bahadur Sardar Bahadur, title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on January 1st 1894 and that of Sardar Bahadur on January 1st, 1903 *Address* Gujranwala

PRITAM SINGH, Sardar Bahadur Bakshi of the Patiala Forces, title conferred on January 1st, 1904 *Address* Patiala

ACHCHAR SINGH, Sardar Bahadur; title conferred on January 1st, 1906. *Address:* Amritsar.

MUHAMMAD ABDUL KARIM KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Provincial *Durbari*; Honorary Magistrate of Isakhel, district Mianwali; born, 1862; educated privately; succeeded his cousin, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim Khan, in 1908, and is now regarded as the head of the Isakhel family. He owns much landed property in the district of Mianwali; title was conferred on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Isakhel, Mianwali.

SHAMSHER SINGH, Sardar Bahadur; Chief Minister, Jhind State; title confered on June 29th, 1906. *Address:* Jhind.

SARDAR SINGH, The Hon'ble, Sardar Bahadur; Member of the Punjab Legislative Council; Fellow of the Punjab University; title conferred on January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Patiala.

ARU SINGH, Sardar Bahadur, manager, Golden Temple, and Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar; title conferred on June 24th, 1910. *Address:* Amritsar.

NARAYAN SINGH, Sardar Bahadur; Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Sirmur; title conferred on June 29th, 1910. *Address:* Sirmur, Nahan, Punjab.

DAL SINGH, Sardar Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Malaudh; title conferred on January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Malaudh, Ludhiana.

MOHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Retired Assistant Surgeon, Lahore; born, 1830; educated in the Medical College, Calcutta; title conferred on January 1st, 1886. *Publication:* "Tashrih Insani," with pictures. *Address:* Lahore.

MOHAMMAD HAMID ALI, Khan Bahadur; title was conferred on February 16th, 1887, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Saharanpur, United Provinces.

MOHAMMAD SAZAWAR KHAN, Khan Bahadur, title, in recognition of his valuable services in the Postal Department in the Punjab, was conferred in 1888. *Address:* Lahore.

HAKIM KHAN, Malik, Khan Bahadur, Nun of Shahpur; title, as a personal distinction, was conferred on June 1st, 1888. *Address:* Shahpur

KARIM-UD-DIN AHMAD, Khan Bahadur, title conferred on May 20th, 1890, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Meerut.

ATA MOHAMMAD, Khan Bahadur, Uncovenanted Medical Officer, Superintendent, District Jails, got his first Civil appointment on August 1st, 1878 title conferred on May 24th, 1889, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Gujrat.

GHULAM FARID KHAN, Khan Bahadur, of Batala, Retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner, title conferred on May 30th, 1891, in recognition of his public services *Address* Gurdaspur.

AMIR SHAH, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Assistant Surgeon of Muin-ud-Dinpura, Gujrat District, title conferred on May 25th, 1892, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Gujrat and Lahore

ALLAH BAKHSH, Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Retired Assistant to the Political Officer on duty with Sardar Ayub Khan; title conferred on January 3rd, 1893, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Lahore.

KALE KHAN, Major, Khan Bahadur; late governor of Gilgit ; title conferred on January 3rd, 1893, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sialkot.

MAULA BAKHSH, Khan Bahadur; *Attaché*, Foreign Department, Government of India ; born, May 6th, 1863, at Batala, in Gurdaspur ; married the second daughter of the late Haji Mirza Abbas Khan, C.M.G., C.I.E., British Agent for Khurasan and Seistan at Meshed ; educated at the Government School, Batala. Joined the Indian Political Department as Persian Interpreter ; deputed to Persia to serve under General C. S. MacLean, C. B., C. I. E., in Khurasan in 1887; on special duty as *Attaché* on the Anglo-Persian Commission in Hashtardan on the Perso-Afghan Frontier, 1888 ; *Attaché* to the Agent to the Governor-General of India and His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Khurasan and Seistan, 1890 ; Vice-Consul for Khurasan and Seistan, 1896 ; Assistant District Superintendent, Nushki (Baluchistan), 1900 ; Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, the same year; *Attaché* to the Government of India (Foreign Department), 1905 ; was on special duty as interpreter to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan during his Majesty's tour in India ; made Khan Bahadur on June 3rd, 1893. Received a grant of about 300 acres of land in the Chenab Colony on March 14th, 1899, in recognition of his political services in Persia and was given proprietary rights for that land on June 26th, 1906, in recognition of his services on the Seistan Mission. Owns house and landed property. Is the author of several literary works. *Address:* Woodlands, Simla.

INAM ALI, B. A., Khan Bahadur; Divisional Judge in the Punjab; entered Government service on October 31st, 1887; appointed as Divisional Judge on probation on February 2nd, 1888; confirmed in his appointment, April 18th, 1891, and promoted to the present rank, October 1st, 1909; title was conferred on November 9th, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Lahore.

AHMAD SHAH KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Retired Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner; title conferred on January 1st, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jullundur.

MOHAMMAD SAIF-UL-LAH KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Extra-Assistant Commissioner; title was conferred in 1894. He holds first-class Magisterial power as Honorary Magistrate of Khairgarh, in the Muzaffargarh District. *Address:* Muzaffargarh.

WALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Bakhshi of the Forces of the Nabha State; title conferred on May 26th, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Nabha.

AURANGZEB KHAN, Chaudhri, Khan Bahadur, of Chakwal; Retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner; title conferred on May 25th, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jhelum.

ABDUL HAMID, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred on May 26th, 1894, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Delhi.

GAUHAR KHAN, Khan Bahadur, Bugti; title conferred on June 22nd, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Quetta Agency.

NASIR ALI KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; born, 1848; title was conferred on June 22nd, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Delhi.

IBRAHIM ALI, Khan Bahadur; title conferred on January 1st, 1893, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Muzaffargarh.

YUSUF SHAH, The Hon'ble Khwaja, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred on January 2nd, 1899, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Amritsar.

HASSAN BAKHSH, Gurdezi, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Multan; title conferred on June 3rd, 1889, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Multan.

MOHAMMAD KHAN, Malik, Tiwana, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; title conferred on June 3rd, 1899, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Shahpur.

WALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, Khan Bahadur; Resident Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces; born, 1844; educated at the Government School, Jhajjar; entered the Police Department, United Provinces, as Head Constable and served in the Central Provinces as Sub-Inspecter, Inspector, and afterwards as Assistant Superintendent of Police. Has officiated as Superintendent. Owns 101 acres of land. Title conferred on June 3rd, 1899. *Address:* Rohtak.

ABDUL GHAFUR KHAN, Khan Bahadur, Khan of Zaida; Divisional Judge; entered Government service on February 14th, 1889; confirmed in his appointment on December 31st, 1891; promoted to the present rank on October 1st, 1909; title conferred on June 26th, 1902, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Peshawar.

ABID HUSAIN KHAN, Khan Bahadur; eldest son of Khan Bahadur Saiyid Hadi Husain Khan; retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner; Honorary Magistrate; Honorary Assistant Collecter, Bhiwani; born, September 22nd, 1850; title conferred on January 1st, 1905. *Address:* Delhi.



K B Md Azim Khan 121



K B Hasan Bakhsh Makhdum



K B Ghulam Md Hasan 119

GHULAM MOHAMMAD HASAN, B. A., Khan Saheb, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; Municipal Commissioner; Fellow of the Allahabad University; Secretary of the Anglo-Arabic High School; born, 1866; educated at St. Stephen's College, Delhi; son of the late Nawab Maulvi Mohammad Enayat-ul-Rahman, Commissioner, Hyderabad (Deccan); takes much interest in educational matters. Has founded a school for the education of Mohammadan girls in Delhi. Received the title of Khan Saheb in recognition of his good services, in time of famine, on January 1st, 1898, and that of Khan Bahadur on January 1st, 1904. *Address:* Delhi.

HASAN BAKHSH, Makhdum, Qureshi, Asdi-ul-Hashmi, Khan Bahadur; Sajjada Nashin of the sacred shrines of Hazrat Bahewal Haq and Shah Rukin-i-Alam; Honorary Magistrate; Municipal Commissioner in Multan; born, June 18th, 1859; educated under private tutors; son of Makhdum Sheikh Shah Mohammad Qureshi, who rendered excellent services to the British Government in the second Sikh war and siege of Multan in 1849, and in the Mutiny in 1857. Received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1905; and is exempt from personal appearance in Civil Courts. Holds some 600 acres of land round Multan; has been invited to the Imperial Coronation Durbar to be held at Delhi in 1911. *Recreations:* Driving and motoring. *Address:* Makhdum House, Multan.

ABDU'L MAJID KHAN, Colonel, Khan Bahadur; Foreign Minister, Patiala State; title was conferred on January 1st, 1906, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Patiala.

ASGHAR ALI, Colonel, Khan Bahadur; Military Secretary to His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala; title was conferred on June 29th, 1906, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Kapurthala.

GULSHER KHAN, Khan Bahadur, Resaldar, Jhelum Canal Colony Circle; title was conferred on January 1st, 1907, in recognition of his public services *Address*· Attock

ABDUL RAHMAN, Sardar, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Irrigation Department, Punjab, born, 1854, appointed to the Public Works Department, July 4th, 1876, promoted to present rank, July 20th, 1905, title was conferred on June 28th, 1907, in recognition of his public services *Address* Lahore.

ADAMJI MULJI, Seth, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate title conferred on June 28th, 1907, in recognition of his public services *Address* Rawalpindi

RIAZ HUSAIN, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Extra-Assistant Commissioner promoted to the present post on May 11th 1896 title was conferred on June 28th 1907 in recognition of his public services *Address* Multan

GHULAM SADIK, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Irrigation Department, Punjab, title was conferred on June 28th, 1907, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Amritsar.

ALLAH YAR KHAN, Mehr, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Extra-Assistant Commissioner, appointed to the present post on March 31st, 1905, title was conferred on January 1st, 1908, in recognition of his public services *Address* Dehra Ghazi Khan

NASIR-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur; Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, title was conferred on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his public services *Address:* Lahore.

MUHAMMAD AZIM KHAN, Khan Saheb, Khan Bahadur; Retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner; Honorary Magistrate; Member of the Municipal Committee and the District Board; born, 1846; educated at Hazro; entered the Government Service in 1866; acted as Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent, Settlement Operations in Bannu and Ludhiana; was appointed to the post of Tahsildar in 1880 and subsequently became Extra-Assistant Commissioner. He was presented a *khilat* in a *durbar* held by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in 1884, and was given a *sanad* and a *khilat* in another held in 1899. The Khan Bahadur owns some landed property in the district of Attock. The title of Khan Saheb was conferred on him on January 2nd, 1889, and that of Khan Bahadur on June 29th, 1906. *Address:* Hazro, Attock.

BAHADUR ALI, Khan Bahadur; Colonel in the Patiala State; title was conferred on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Patiala.

GHULAM RABBANI, Kazi, Khan Bahadur; Extra-Assistant Commissioner; appointed Mir Munshi on October 16th, 1909; promoted to the present grade on July 1st, 1910; title was conferred on June 25th, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Gujranwala.

DRIHAN KHAN, Sardar, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Drishak Tummandar; title was conferred on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Dehra Ghazi Khan.

MUHAMMAD ALI, Khan Bahadur; Retired Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner; title was conferred on June 25th, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Hoshiarpur.

MUMARA KHAN, Risaldar, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Domeli; title was conferred on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jhelum.

JAMAL-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur, of Baghbanpura; Honorary Magistrate; title was conferred on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Lahore.

ATA MOHAMMAD KHAN, Malik, Khan Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate; Assistant Surgeon and Superintendent of Jails; born, November 25th, 1855. Originally his ancestors lived in Kashmir. They came down to the Punjab for purposes of trade in saffron and other Kashmir products. His father, Sheikh Abdullah, entered Government service, and was appointed jailer at Gujrat. Sheikh Ata Mohammad, after passing the Entrance examination, joined the Medical College, Lahore. He qualified for an Assistant Surgeonship in 1878. He offered his services to the Government at the time of the Afghan war, and they were accepted. He was detailed as an Assistant Medical Officer with the Patiala and Jhind forces. On his return he was placed on the Punjab Medical Commission. He was awarded the Afghan war medal. He was then placed in charge of the Amritsar Civil Hospital, where cholera and malarial fever were working havoc. He did very good service during those days, and they were recognized in the Government reports; for some time he acted as the Assistant Medical Officer, Central Jail, Lahore, and then as Superintendent of Hospitals in the Gujrat District. He was then posted as Vice-Consul at the Hodeidah quarantine station. Title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in May, 1889. *Address:* Mianwali.

UMAR-UD-DIN, M. A., Khan Bahadur; Fellow of the Punjab University; Inspector of Schools; entered Government service, November 15th, 1886; promoted to the present grade, October 18th, 1910; title conferred, January 2nd, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jullundur.

NASARWANJI JEHANGIR JAMASJI, Khan Bahadur; title was conferred on January 2nd, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rawalpindi.









THAKUR DAS, L. M. S., Rai Bahadur; Retired Civil Surgeon; member, District Board; born, June 18th, 1850; educated at the Government School and Medical College, Lahore; entered Government service, 1873; retired, 1910; title conferred, May 24th, 1881. Has published pamphlets on date, palm, cholera, and plague. *Address:* Pind Dadan Khan, Jhelum.

GOPAL DAS, Rai Bahadur; Retired District Judge; title was conferred on May 24th, 1884, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Lahore.

GAGAR MAL, Rai Bahadur, banker; title was conferred on February 16th, 1887, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen as a personal distinction. *Address:* Amritsar.

GOKUL CHAND, Rai Bahadur; Retired Uncovenanted Medical Officer; born, 1847; educated at Gujrat and Lahore; entered the Government service as Assistant Surgeon in 1870; promoted by the Secretary of State to the rank of Uncovenanted Medical Officer (Civil Surgeon), 1884; retired in 1906; has erected a public crematorium at Gujrat, also a rest-house for poor travellers; and started a charitable dispensary at Solon; title conferred in 1891. *Publications:* Pamphlets on fever, convulsions, and teething in children, in English, Urdu, and Hindi, for the instruction of peasants. *Address:* The Retreat, Solon, and Nisbet Road, Lahore.

PREM NATH, Rai Bahadur; Retired Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Lahore; born, August 1st, 1847; educated at the Mission High School, Lahore; appointed officiating Accountant, Public Works Department, in February, 1867, and in July confirmed in this appointment; subsequently appointed Assistant Examiner in 1873, and afterwards promoted to the post of Examiner, 1883. In 1894 he was appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab; retired, August 11th, 1902; title was conferred on January 1st, 1891. *Address:* Lahore.

RAGHUNATH SINGH, Chaudhri, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate, Mitraon; title conferred on January 1st, 1892. *Address:* Delhi.

BELI RAM, Rai Bahadur; Retired Assistant Surgeon, Lahore; born, August 14th, 1856; educated at the Medical College, Lahore; title conferred on January 3rd, 1893. *Publications:* "Diseases of the Heart and Lungs," "Human Anatomy," "Dissection Guide," and Manual of "Practical Hygiene, Vaccination and Sanitation." *Address:* Gurdaspur.

AMRIK SINGH, Rai Bahadur, Hasanwalia; title was conferred on January 3rd, 1893. *Address:* Lahore and Gujranwala.

PIYARE LAL, Rai Bahadur; Retired Inspector of Schools; Fellow of the Punjab University; born, March 8th, 1838; educated at the Government College, Delhi, and Agra College; was the first Indian Inspector of Schools in the Punjab; served in the Education Department for thirty-five years; title conferred in January, 1893. *Publications:* Translations of Wheeler's "History of the Imperial Assemblage," and Collier's "History of the British Empire," also several original educational works in Urdu. *Address:* Dareeba, Delhi.

BUTA MAL, Sahgal, Rai Bahadur; Retired Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner; title was conferred on January 1st, 1894. *Address:* Lahore.

PARMANAND, Bakhshi, Rai Bahadur, of Sangri; Extra-Assistant Commissioner; appointed, May 23rd, 1904; promoted to present grade, October 8th, 1908; title was conferred on January 1st, 1895, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rawalpindi.

SAGAR CHAND, Rai Bahadur; Retired Inspector of Schools; title was conferred on January 1st, 1896, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Delhi.



R B SRI K SHI N DAS (1?5)

KISHAN LAL, Rai Bahadur, of Mustafabad; title was conferred on January 1st, 1895, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Umballa.

HARI CHAND, The Hon'ble, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Extra-Assistant Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Multan; nominated Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; born, 1854; educated in Lahore. The family came to the Punjab in the reign of Ranjit Singh. The Hon'ble Mr. Hari Chand practised as a Pleader in Multan from 1878 till 1893, then gave up his practice to serve the public; he was for twenty-five years Vice-President of the Multan Municipal Committee; president or director of many local institutions, including the Hindu Sabha; he received the title of Rai Saheb in 1892, and Rai Bahadur in 1896; nominated to the Council, 1910. *Club:* Punjab Club, Lahore. *Address:* Multan.

KANHAIYA LAL, Rai Bahadur; Executive Engineer; title was conferred on January 1st, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Delhi.

MANU LAL, Rai Bahadur; Retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner; title was conferred on January 1st, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Lahore.

SRI KISHEN DAS, Rai Bahadur; banker; Honorary Magistrate; Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Delhi; Director-General, Cloth Mills Company; Director, People's Bank; Local Director, Electric Tramways Company; Chairman, Bharat National Bank, Ld.; Managing Agent, Krishna Mills, Delhi; born, 1865; educated at Delhi. The Rai Bahadur is a public-spirited man, and has contributed a good deal of money towards various charitable institutions. He has founded several mills and banks. He owns much landed property in the United Provinces and the Punjab. Title was conferred in 1901 in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Delhi.

JANKI PRASAD, Shunglu, Rai Bahadur, Retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner, appointed Tahsildar, July 15th, 1904; promoted to the present grade, September 15th, 1907, title was conferred on January 2nd, 1899 *Address* Lahore.

BHAWANI DAS, Rai Bahadur, born, April 1st, 1859, educated at the Delhi and the Lahore Colleges, entered Government service as Extra-Assistant Commissioner in 1883, acted as Assistant Settlement Officer, 1888-93, during which period he officiated twice as Settlement Officer, as District Judge, Rawalpindi, and Settlement Officer, Jhelum, appointed District Judge, 1902 His services were lent to Kashmir State, where he worked as Revenue Member for five years and then reverted to the Punjab Provincial Service *Address* Girote, Khusal Shahpur

LAL CHAND M A, Rai Bahadur, Advocate of the Chief Court Punjab Ordinary Fellow, Punjab University, title was conferred on June 27th 1904, in recognition of his public services *Address* Lahore

SOHAN LAL, Bakhshi, Rai Bahadur Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab, born in April, 1857, educated at the Government College, Lahore practised as a Pleader in Dharamsala from 1881 to 1900, worked as Secretary to the Municipal Committee, Dharamsala, and District Board, Kangra, and resumed practice of law at Lahore in November, 1900, rendered valuable services in the earthquake of 1905 and in the famines of 1897 and 1907-8 The title, as a personal distinction, was conferred in January, 1906 *Address* Nurpur, Kangra District

MANGU MAL, Rai Bahadur, Postmaster, entered Government service, March 15th, 1873, promoted to the present grade on October 16th, 1907, title was conferred on June 29th, 1906. *Address:* Lahore.

MUI RAJ, M A, Rai Bahadur, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Member of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service, entered Government service, November 14th, 1883, promoted to the present grade, September 3rd, 1907, title was conferred on January 1st, 1907 *Address* Ludhiana

SHEO PRASAD, Rai Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, title was conferred on January 1st, 1907, in recognition of his public services *Address* Delhi

GOPAL DAS, Bhandari, Rai Bahadur, Pleader, title was conferred on June 28th, 1907, in recognition of his public services *Address* Amritsar

CHUNI LAL, M A, Rai Bahadur Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, entered Government service, January 22nd, 1886, promoted to the present grade, May 7th, 1910, title was conferred on June 26th, 1908 *Address* Gurdaspur.

JIVA NAND PADHA, Rai Bahadur Retired Chief Secretary to His Highness of Mandi born 1852 educated privately He was appointed, in 1866 Private Secretary to His Highness the Raja of Tehri Garhwal who also gave him a military command About 1876 His Highness the Raja of Mandi appointed him Collector and Financial Minister He remained in Mandi State for seven years, during which he thoroughly recognized the departments under his control His next appointment was to the Jodhpur State Council and in recognition of his services, he was awarded a pension of Rs 200 per mensem by the Maharaja He subsequently returned to the Mandi State, where he worked as Chief Secretary till his retirement The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him, in recognition of his services in the Jodhpur and the Mandi States, on June 26th, 1908 *Address:* Baijnath, Palampur, Kangra.

BASHESHAR DAS, Rai Bahadur; title was conferred on June 28th, 1907, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Delhi.

GANGA RAM, Rai Bahadur, Retired Revenue Assistant; born in November, 1847; served for about thirty-seven years in various capacities in the Punjab; retired from Government service in 1906, when he was made an Honorary Magistrate in Gujranwala, title was conferred in February, 1909 *Address*: Gujranwala

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SADHU SINGH, Rai Bahadur, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan title was conferred on June 26th, 1908 *Address*: Amritsar

HARI KISHEN KAUL, M. A., Pundit, Rai Bahadur, Statutory Civil Servant, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, till recently Superintendent of Census Operations, Punjab, born, 1869, educated at Lahore, amongst other posts has served as Settlement Officer at Muzaffargarh and Mianwali, his elder brother is Superintendent of the Lahore Medical School, the younger being Senior Minister in Alwar State The Rai Bahadur belongs to one of the oldest Brahman families of Kashmir. His grandfather, Pundit Lal Kaul, married a daughter of the governor of Kashmir during the Kabul rule, and Pundit Lal Kaul was sent to Afghanistan as hostage for his father-in-law's good behaviour, according to the custom of the time He there became a trusted Minister of the Amir. He afterwards entered the service of Ranjit Singh. The father of Rai Bahadur Hari Kishen Kaul was appointed to the Provincial Service by Sir John Lawrence, and rose to be Extra-Assistant Commissioner, then Political Assistant; his services were lent to Kashmir, where he became Financial Minister and Revenue Member of Council; he was created C. I. E. and given the personal title of Raja. *Address*. Lahore.



K. P. HAKSAR, KT. [illegible]





R. B. SUNDAR LAL [illegible]



R. B. JANKI PRASAD [illegible]

SHADI LAL, B.C.L., The Hon'ble, Rai Bahadur; Barrister-at-Law ; Advocate, Chief Court, Punjab ; Fellow of the Punjab University ; title was conferred on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Gurgaon, Punjab.

SUNDAR LAL, Rai Bahadur ; born, 1863 ; joined Government service in 1886 as an Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service ; was later on promoted as Superintendent of Post Offices, in which capacity he served in almost all the divisions of the Punjab, and was subsequently selected to succeed his father on his retirement as Superintendent of Post Offices and Tonga Mail Service, Simla Division. The title was conferred in 1909 in recognition of his valuable services. He won the high opinion of his officers, and is the recipient of presents from Lord Minto and Lord Kitchener.

BAIJ NATH, Rai Bahadur ; Executive Engineer ; entered the Public Works Department, August 19th, 1907 ; title was conferred on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Lahore.

BARKAT RAM, Rai Bahadur ; Vakil, Punjab Chief Court ; Honorary Registrar, Gujranwala ; Member, District Board ; visitor of the local Jail ; born on November 12th, 1863 ; large land-owner in Gujranwala; title conferred on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address :* Gujranwala.

GAURI SHANKAR, Rai Bahadur ; Extra-Assistant Commissioner; entered Government service, May 23rd, 1904; promoted to the present grade, October 1st, 1907; title was conferred on January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Delhi.

RAM SARAN DAS, Rai Bahadur; title of Rai Saheb was conferred on January 1st, 1909, and that of Rai Bahadur on January 1st, 1910. *Address :* Lahore.

LAL SINGH, Rai Bahadur; Superintendent (Upper Subordinate Service), Survey of India; entered the Survey Department, August 1st, 1909; promoted to the present grade, August 1st, 1909; title of Rai Saheb was conferred on January 2nd, 1905, and that of Rai Bahadur, January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Gujranwala.

MILKHI RAM, Rai Bahadur; Store-keeper, North-Western Railway; Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Lahore; title of Rai Saheb was conferred on November 9th, 1901, and that of Rai Bahadur on June 25th, 1909; entered the Public Works Department in January, 1886, and appointed to the present rank, April 1st, 1909. *Address:* Lahore.

SANSAR CHAND, B. A., Rai Bahadur; Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner and District Judge; appointed Extra-Assistant Commissioner, April 18th, 1898; promoted to the present grade, May 20th, 1910; title, in recognition of his public services, was conferred on January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Hoshiarpur.

JANKI PRASAD, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Superintendent of Viceregal Estates; born, 1862; educated at St. Stephen's College, Delhi; joined the P. W. D. Military Works Services branch in 1882, and was afterwards transferred to the Imperial Division, in charge of the Viceregal Estates; title of Rai Sahib was conferred in 1903, and the present title in January, 1910. *Address:* Simla.

MOHAN LAL, Rai Bahadur; Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Committee; title of Rai Saheb was conferred on June 26th, 1902, and that of Rai Bahadur on January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Lahore.

JAWAHAR LAL, Rai Bahadur; Municipal Commissioner; title was conferred on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Delhi.



R. B Padha Jiva Nand (127)



D B Jawahar Mal (131)



R B Bhawani Das (126)

ARJUN DAS, Rai Bahadur; Extra-Assistant Commissioner; title of Rai Saheb was conferred on December 31st, 1898, and that of Rai Bahadur on January 2nd, 1911. Promoted to the present grade on April 7th, 1910. *Address:* Jullundur.

BISHAN DAS, Rai Bahadur; Personal Assistant to the Manager, North-Western Railway; entered Public Works Department service in August, 1881; obtained the present rank on July 1st, 1910. Title of Rai Saheb was conferred on June 3rd, 1899, and that of Rai Bahadur on January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Jullundur.

JAWAHAR MAL, Diwan Bahadur; Honorary Magistraate; Municipal Commissioner and Member of the District Board, Bhera; born, 1848; educated at the Bhera High School; was Manager, Court of Wards, Katra State, 1885 to 1895; is a Viceregal *Durbari*. The family trace their descent from Parmanand, to whose influence tradition ascribes the abolition of the *Jazia* in Peshawar. In 1857, on the call of Sir John Lawrence, this family came forward with such assistance as their circumstances permitted, and in 1860 their services were acknowledged by the Supreme Government. They own much land in Bhera tahsil; title conferred in 1898. *Address:* Bhera, Shahpur District.

NARENDRA NATH, M. A., Diwan Bahadur; Deputy Commissioner; Fellow of the Punjab University; Statutory Civil Servant and Member of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service. Appointed Probationer under the Statutory Civil Service Rules, February 3rd, 1888; Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, February, 1890; Deputy Commissioner, July, 1897; appointed to the present grade, September 28th, 1906. Title was conferred on June 26th, 1908. *Publication:* Translation of Mill's "Liberty" into Urdu. *Address:* Lahore.

BARU, Rai Saheb; Kotwal of Bir; title was conferred on January 1st, 1895. *Address:* Kangra.

DAULAT RAI, Diwan Bahadur; title was conferred on June 29th, 1906, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Rawalpindi.

BHAGWAN DASS, Diwan Bahadur; of the Kapurthala State; Honorary Fellow of the Punjab University, 1891; title was conferred on June 25th, 1909. *Address:* Lahore.

JORA MAL, Rai Saheb; title conferred on January 1st, 1892, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Delhi.

KARM CHAND, Rai Saheb; Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner; title was conferred on January 1st, 1897. *Address:* Gurdaspur.

SOBHA RAM, Rai Saheb; Retired Civil Surgeon; title was conferred on January 1st, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jhang.

SUKH DAYAL, Rai Saheb; Advocate to the Chief Court of the Punjab; title was conferred on January 1st, 1897, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Gujranwala and Lahore.

NONITH RAM, Rai Saheb; Retired Hospital Assistant; born, 1848; joined the Medical College at the early age of sixteen years, passing out creditably in 1869; served at different places under the Medical Department; in recognition of his services the Government made a grant of land to him; and for his good work during a cholera epidemic he was invested with the title of Rai Saheb. He retired from Government service in 1896. *Address:* Dera Ghazi Khan.

ASSANAND, Rai Saheb; Retired Sub-Engineer; born, 1851; educated in Lahore; title conferred, in recognition of his good services in the Military Works Department, on January 1st, 1898. *Address:* Kamalia, Montgomery.

SAHIB DITTA MAL, Rai Saheb; Retired Assistant Surgeon; title was conferred on January 1st, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Shahpur.

SALIG RAM, Rai Saheb; Sub-Engineer of Rahon; title was conferred on January 1st, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Jullundur.

AMAR NATH, Diwan, Rai Saheb; of Eminabad; title was conferred on May 21st, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Gujranwala.

UMAR SINGH BHAI, Rai Saheb; title was conferred on May 21st, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ludhiana.

RAGHUNANDAN LAL, Rai Saheb; Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department; title was conferred on December 31st, 1898, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Bulandshahr.

MURLI DHAR, K.-I.-H., Rai Saheb; Pleader and Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Umballa; son of Bhikam Sen; commenced his practice, December 18th, 1896; appointed Notary Public in the Punjab; obtained Kaiser-i-Hind (second-class) medal; title conferred on December 31st, 1898. *Address:* Umballa.

GIRDHARI LAL, Rai Saheb; Public Prosecutor; title was conferred on January 1st, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Delhi.

KIDAR NATH, Rai Saheb; Commissariat Store-keeper; title was conferred on January 1st, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Lahore.

NARAYAN DAS, Ahluwalia, M.A., Rai Saheb; Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner; joined his appointment, November 1st, 1884; attained his present rank, October 1st, 1909; title was conferred on January 1st, 1900, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Rawalpindi.

MADHUSUDAN BAKHTA, Rai Saheb; Retired Sub-Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department; title was conferred on November 9th, 1901. *Address:* Naddia, Punjab.

RAM DIT, Rai Saheb; title was conferred on November 9th, 1901, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Ludhiana.

GANESH DAS, Rai Saheb; Sub-Engineer, Military Works Services; title was conferred on November 9th, 1901. *Address:* Amritsar.

GURAN DITTA MAL, Rai Saheb; Assistant Chemical Examiner; title was conferred on November 9th 1901. *Address:* Lahore.

ARJUN DAS MEHTA, Rai Saheb; Retired Assistant District Superintendent of Police; title was conferred on June 26th, 1902, in recognition of his public services. *Address* Jhelum.

RALA RAM, Rai Saheb; Honorary Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab; title conferred on January 1st, 1903. *Address*: Lahore.

HARI CHAND, Rai Saheb; Engineer-in-Charge, Matheran Light Steam Tramway, Bombay Presidency; born, November 16th, 1860; educated at the Thomason College, Roorkee; joined Government service as Overseer in 1884, and has since worked on various railways; his services were lent to the Bombay Presidency in 1903; title conferred in January, 1892. *Address*. Janki, Sialkot.



R. S. Lala Nonith Ram (132)



R. S. Kunj Behari Thapar (135)



R. S. Mala Singh (135)



R. S. Sona Mal (136)

KUNJ BEHARI THAPAR, Rai Saheb; Secretary, Lahore Public Library, Fellow of the Punjab University; born, October 20th, 1865; educated at Gujrat, Multan, Sirsa and Ludhiana high schools and Lahore Government College; was for many years Assistant Editor of the Lahore *Tribune* and Proprietor of the *Punjab Patriot* and the *Akhbar Haftawar;* was Secretary to the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir Exhibition in 1909; owns land in Chuniam Colony, granted by Government; title conferred in January, 1903. *Publications:* Translations into Urdu of several volumes of the "Rulers of India" series *Club:* Punjab Association Club. *Address:* Nisbet Road, Lahore.

BUTA RAM, Rai Saheb; title was conferred on November 9th, 1901. *Address:* Hoshiarpur.

VIDYA NATH SINGH, Rai Saheb; Assistant Surgeon, 1st Grade; entered Government service, September 18th, 1891; title was conferred on January 1st, 1904. *Address:* Lahore.

DEVI DAS, Rai Saheb; Retired Superintendent, Paper Currency Office; title was conferred on January 1st, 1904. *Address:* Lahore.

TEJ RAM, Rai Saheb; Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department; title was conferred on January 2nd, 1905. Services lent to Alwar State. *Address:* Alwar, Rajputana.

MANGAT RAM, Lala, Rai Saheb; Manager, of the Bashahr State; title was conferred on January 1st, 1905. *Address:* Kangra.

MALA SINGH, Rai Saheb; Inspector of Police; born, 1856; educated at Hoshiarpur and Rae-Bareli; has served for thirty years in the Punjab Police; title was conferred in June, 1906. *Address:* Deoli, Una, Hoshiarpur District.

SONA MAL, Rai Saheb; Retired Senior Hospital Assistant; born, February 1st, 1852; educated at Lahore Medical College; has had thirty-four years' service in the Medical Department, of which twenty-two years were in Burma; title conferred in January, 1906. *Address:* Pasrur, District Sialkot.

KANHAYA LAL, Rai Saheb; merchant, of Paprola, Kangra District; title was conferred on January 1st, 1906. *Address:* Kangra.

NARAYAN SINGH, Rai Saheb; Inspector of Police, Ludhiana; title was conferred on June 29th, 1906. *Address*: Montgomery.

GANGA SAHAI, M. A., Rai Saheb; Extra-Assistant Commissioner, now in Alwar State; title was conferred on January 1st, 1907. *Address*: Rawalpindi.

THAKUR DAS, Rai Saheb; Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department; title was conferred on January 1st, 1907. *Address*: Delhi.

GANESH DAS, B. A., Rai Saheb; Sub-Engineer, Military Works Services; born, September, 1864; educated at the Government High School, Amritsar, the Government College, Lahore, and Thomason College, Roorkee; has carried out important water-supply schemes in Sibi, Chaman and Loralai, Baluchistan; promoter of the Amritsar Flour Mills and Punjab Co-operative Bank; title conferred, January 20th, 1907. *Address:* Chauk Baba Atal, Amritsar.

TILOK CHAND, Rai Saheb; Extra-Assistant Commissioner; title was conferred on June 28th, 1907. *Address:* Muzaffargarh.

GANGA RAM, Rai Saheb; Deputy Superintendent of Police title was conferred on January 1st, 1908. *Address:* Karnal



R B Hari Chand (—)



K S Ganesh Das (136)



R. S. Amar Singh (137)



R S Daryai Mul (137)

HOTU SINGH, Rai Saheb; Extra-Assistant Commissioner; title was conferred on January 1st, 1908. *Address:* Dera Ghazi Khan.

ATAR CHAND, Rai Saheb; Senior Assistant Surgeon; title was conferred on June 26th, 1908. *Address:* Shahpur.

AMAR SINGH, Rai Saheb; Financial Manager, Keonthal State; Member, Punjab Chiefs' Association; born, June 23rd, 1853; educated in Bengal and the Punjab; appointed Tahsildar in 1886; services lent to Bilaspur State, 1903; since 1909 in present post; owns a village in Palampur and land in the Jhelum Canal Colony; established a vernacular school and free dispensary in his *jagir;* title conferred in June, 1908. The family is connected with that of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. *Address:* Keonthal State, Simla District.

WAZIR CHAND, Trikha, Rai Saheb; Chief Accountant and Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway; born, October 26th, 1852; educated at Jhang, Lahore, Gujranwala, and Amritsar. Appointed clerk in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, 1871; joined the office of the Executive Engineer, Shujabad Division, in the Indus Valley State Railway, 1873; appointed Accountant, 1876; Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1905; and Chief Accountant in 1910; owns landed property; title was conferred on June 26th, 1908. *Address:* Lahore.

DARYAI MUL, Rai Saheb; Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; born, 1854; educated at Hafizabad and Lahore; owns landed property; title was conferred on January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Hafizabad, Gujranwala.

NARAYAN DAS, Rai Saheb; Public Prosecutor; title was conferred on January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Lahore.

HARBAKHSH SINGH, Rai Bahadur, late Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Rupar, title was conferred on January 1st, 1909 *Address:* Umballa

HIRA SINGH, Rai Saheb, Extra-Assistant Settlement Officer, Karnal, title was conferred on January 1st 1909 *Address:* Rawalpindi.

MORARI LAL, Rai Saheb, Sub-Engineer North-Western Railway, title was conferred on January 1st, 1909 *Address* Rawalpindi

KIRPA RAM, Rai Saheb title was conferred on June 25th, 1909 *Address:* Umballa

NAGSHU MAL, I M S, Rai Saheb, Retired Civil Surgeon (Patiala State), from November 27th 1853 educated at St Stephen's College, Delhi and the Medical College, Lahore, entered Government service in 1878 volunteered for the Afghan campaign of 1879 in recognition of good services got a medal In 1883 his services were lent to the Patiala State, where he worked as Assistant Civil Surgeon and Civil Surgeon and retired on March 1st, 1907, title conferred on June 25th, 1909 *Address* Delhi

HIRA LAL BANSAL, Rai Saheb Sub-Divisional Officer, North-Western Railway born, 1864 educated at Delhi and Roorkee, went round the world in 1902 visiting England, France, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, America, Japan, and China, title conferred on January 1st, 1910 *Recreation* Tennis *Address* Delhi

HARNAM DAS, Rai Saheb, Retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner, title was conferred on January 1st, 1910. *Address* Lahore



S. Hira Lal Ganguli



[illegible]



R. S. Kirta Ram 14



K. S. Attul Halim 144

RUCHI RAM SAHNI, M A, Rai Saheb, Professor of Science, Government College, Lahore, Fellow of the Punjab University takes great interest in the improvement of scientific education, and has inaugurated a workshop in which his students manufacture scientific instruments and educational appliances The exhibit from this workshop gained high encomiums at the Industrial Exhibition held in Lahore in 1909-10 Lala Ruchi Ram is a recognized leader in educational and social movements in Lahore He entered Government service in 1895 and now stands second in the list of members of the Punjab Educational Service His title was conferred on January 1st 1910 in recognition of his great services to the public and especially for his work in connection with the Exhibition above referred to of which he was Assistant Secretary *Address* Lahore

SHIO NARAYAN Rai Saheb Pleader Lahore title was conferred on June 25th 1909 *Address* Jullundur

GOPAL DAS Rai Saheb Assistant Surgeon, title was conferred on January 1st 1910 *Address* Gujrat

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DEVI CHAND Rai Saheb Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor Vice-President Municipal Committee, member, District Board and President Temperance Committee Jullundur born July 1st 1861 educated at the Jullundur Mission School enrolled as a Pleader at Bombay 1886 appointed Government Pleader 1902 has done good service in times of famine and maintains charitable institutions owns land and house property in Jullundur City title was conferred in January 1910 *Address* Chand Biwas Civil Lines Jullundur City

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BALMUKUND Rai Saheb Honorary Magistrate, title was conferred on January 1st 1910 *Address* Lahore

MAGHAR RAM, Rai Saheb Vice-President of the District Board, Gurdaspur, title was conferred on June 24th, 1910 *Address* Gurdaspur

LACHMAN DAS, Rai Saheb Senior Assistant Surgeon and Officiating Civil Surgeon, title was conferred on June 24th, 1910 *Address* Gurdaspur

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SUNDAR DAS SURI, Rai Saheb, Inspector of Schools, title was conferred on June 24th, 1910 *Address* Gurdaspur.

GYAN CHAND, Rai Saheb, Vice-President, District Board, Sialkot, title conferred on June 24th, 1910 *Address:* Sialkot

KALI RAM, Rai Saheb Senior Jailor, Lahore Central Jail, title was conferred on June 26th 1910 *Address* Lahore

RAM GOPAL, Rai Saheb, Municipal Commissioner title was conferred on June 26th, 1910 *Address*. Sirsa.

PRIYA NATH DUTT, Rai Saheb Assistant Registrar of the Punjab University, Lahore, title was conferred on him on June 24th, 1910 *Address* Lahore

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DEVI DAYAL, Rai Saheb, Inspector of Police, title was conferred on June 24th, 1910 *Address* Lahore

NANAK CHAND Rai Saheb, Land Acquisition Officer Upper Swat River Canal, Public Works Department Irrigation Branch, and in the North-West Frontier Province, title was conferred on June 24th, 1910 *Address* Lahore

KIRPA RAM, Rai Saheb Divisional Treasurer, born, 1864, educated at Pind Dadan Khan Owns three thousand *bighas* of land in the Shahpur and the Jhelum Districts, title was conferred on January 1st, 1911 *Recreation* Tennis and chess. *Address*. Rawalpindi

BALKISHAN KAUL, Rai Saheb, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Medical College, Lahore, title was conferred on January 2nd 1911. *Address:* Lahore.

MUSTAFA HUSAIN, Khan Saheb, of Delhi; title was conferred on January 1st, 1892. *Address:* Delhi.

DIWAN MOHAMMAD, Khan Saheb, of Kharar; title was conferred on January 3rd, 1893. *Address:* Umballa.

KADIR BAKHSH, Bhatti, Khan Saheb; served for some time in the Military Department; proceeded to Kabul with Lieutenant-Colonel Ata-ullah Khan and served there for six years (1885-1891.) During his stay at Kabul he served as News Agent in the Court of Amir Habibullah Khan, and his services as such were much appreciated. On his return to India in 1891 he was granted a special pension for his distinguished and meritorious services. He worked as Honorary Magistrate, Munsif and Sub-Registrar, Sirsa, for ten years (from 1894 to 1904), title was conferred on January 1st, 1894. *Address* Kharar, Umballa.

ALLAH BAKHSH KHAN, Khan Saheb, Saddozai; Honorary Magistrate; title was conferred on January 1st, 1895. *Address:* Dehra Ghazi Khan.

KARAM HUSAIN, Khan Saheb; title was conferred on January 1st, 1896. *Address:* Muzaffargarh.

MIRAN BAKHSH, Khan Saheb (of Batala), now of Lahore, title was conferred on January 20th, 1896. *Address:* Lahore.

MOHAMMAD HUSAIN, M.A., Khan Saheb, Khan Bahadur; Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner; title of Khan Saheb was conferred on January 1st, 1897, and that of Khan Bahadur on January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Rohtak.

MAHTAB SHAH, Khan Saheb; Lecturer on Anatomy in the Lahore Veterinary College; title was conferred on January 1st, 1897. *Address:* Jhang.

GHULAM MOHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN, Khan Saheb, Khan Bahadur; title of Khan Saheb was conferred on January 1st, 1898, and that of Khan Bahadur on January 1st, 1904. *Address:* Delhi.

FATEH MOHAMMAD, Khan Saheb; Honorary Magistrate; title was conferred on May 21st, 1898. *Address:* Dera Ghazi Khan.

GHULAM RASUL, Sardar, Khan Saheb, of Jatoi; title was conferred on January 1st, 1900. *Address:* Muzaffargarh.

MAHBUB ALAM, Khan Saheb; title was conferred on January 1st, 1900. *Address:* Gujranwala.

IKBAL-UD-DIN, Khan Saheb; Retired Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India Department; title was conferred on January 1st, 1900. *Address:* Rawalpindi.

BAHRAM KHAN, Khan Saheb; Retired Inspector of Police, Punjab; title was conferred on November 9th, 1901. *Address:* Ludhiana.

GHULAM JILANI, L. M. S., Khan Saheb, Shams-ul-Atibba; Medical Practitioner; born, May 15th, 1873. Belongs to an old family of physicians; son of Hakim Sultan Mahmud Anwari, a well-known physician of his day. Received instructions in the *Unani* system of medicine at home, and in the English system at the Medical College, Lahore. Entered Government service; served on the Punjab Frontier for some time, then was selected by the Government for service in Persia, where he did good work as a medical officer. In recognition of his good services in Persia the Government of India made him Khan Saheb in 1904, and the Persian Government conferred on him the title of Shams-ul-Atibba and the splendid Order of the "Lion and the Sun." Retired from service in 1907. *Publication:* "Makhzan-i-Hikmat." *Address:* Lahore.



K. S. Capt. Mihan Bakhsh (141)



K. S. Dr. Ghulam Jilani (142)



K. S. Mohammad Munir (143)



K. S. Habib-ur-Rahman (144)

SARDAR SHAH, Gilani, Khan Saheb; of the Lahore Veterinary College; title was conferred on June 26th, 1902. *Address:* Jhang.

AHMAD DIN, Khan Saheb; title was conferred on January 1st, 1904. *Address:* Gujranwala.

MOHAMMAD SULEMAN SHAH, Khan Saheb; Veterinary Assistant, Dera Ghazi Khan; title was conferred on January 2nd, 1905. *Address:* Faridabad, Delhi.

GHULAM MOHI-UD-DIN, Khan Saheb, of Baghbanpura; title was conferred on January 1st, 1906. *Address:* Lahore.

UMAR BAKHSH, Khan Saheb; merchant, of Barwarna, Kangra District; title was conferred on January 1st, 1906. *Address:* Hoshiarpur.

GHULAM MURTAZA KHAN, Khan Saheb; Native *Attaché* with Sardar Mohammad Ayub Khan; title was conferred on January 1st, 1906. *Address:* Lahore.

FAZL DAD KHAN, Khan Saheb; title was conferred on January 1st, 1906. *Address:* Rawalpindi.

KHUDADAD, Khan Saheb; Inspector of Works, North-Western Railway; title was conferred on January 1st, 1906. *Address:* Rawalpindi.

MOHAMMAD MUNIR, Khan Saheb; Retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner; Honorary Magistrate; Honorary Munsif; Honorary Assistant Collector; Honorary Income-tax Collector; born, 1849; educated at Kaganpura and Karnal; entered Government service, 1869; retired, 1909; title conferred, June 29th, 1906. *Address:* Karnal.

ABDUL HAKIM, Khan Saheb; Inspector of Police, C. I. D., Punjab; born in June, 1869; educated at the Mission School in Peshawar; entered Military Police, 1889; did good service on the Frontier; served in the Chitral Relief Force, 1895; and Tirah, 1897; was on duty with His Imperial Majesty when out in this country as Prince of Wales, and received a medal; title conferred, June 29th, 1906. *Address:* Lahore.

ZAFFAR-UD-DIN, Khan Saheb; Deputy Superintendent of Police; title was conferred on January 1st, 1907. *Address:* Lahore.

CHANNAN DIN, Khan Saheb; Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway; born, November 27th, 1857; educated at the Mission School, Lahore; title conferred in June, 1907. *Address:* Lahore.

MUZAFFAR AHMAD, Khan Saheb; Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch; title was conferred on January 1st, 1908. *Address:* Rohtak.

JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN, Khan Saheb; Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police; born, February 22nd, 1853; educated at the Government High School, Hoshiarpur; the family trace their descent from Mohammad Ashraf Khan, who held office under Akbar; the Khan Saheb has held office in Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province, and in the Afghan Territory; is a land-owner; title conferred in January, 1908. *Address:* Hariana, Hoshiarpur District.

RAHMAT-ULLAH KHAN, Khan Saheb; Inspector of Police; title was conferred on June 26th, 1908. *Address:* Lahore.

NUR BURHAN, Khan Saheb; title was conferred on June 26th, 1908. *Address:* Lahore.



K. S. Mr. Hayat Khan (145)



K. S. Ali Muhammad (147)



Sardar Sukha Singh (150)



Sardar Khewan Singh (150)

MAHDI SHAH, The Hon'ble Khan Saheb, Honorary Magistrate, title was conferred on June 26th, 1908 *Address* Lyallpur

MOHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN, L M S, Khan Saheb, Sadr-ul-Hukama, medical practitioner, educated at the Lahore Medical College, entered Government service, worked as a Medical Officer in the Punjab for several years, was then selected for the Political Department and posted in Persia, where he did good political and medical work and was chosen as family doctor to His Excellency the Governor-General of Khorasan and His Excellency Karguzar Commander-in-Chief Received the title of Sadr-ul-Hukama and the decoration of the Order of the 'Zion and Sun" from the Persian Government, also of the "Nishan-i-Imtiazi-Mukhsas" from a Religious Association of Persia Made Khan Saheb on June 26th, 1908. *Address* Mongoti, Gujrat

FAZI ALI, Chaudhri Khan Saheb Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar title was conferred on January 1st 1909. *Address* Gujrat

KABIR KHAN, Khan Saheb Honorary Magistrate, title was conferred on January 1st 1909 *Address*. Lyallpur

SAJAWAL KHAN Khan Saheb Honorary Magistrate title was conferred on January 1st, 1909 *Address* Lyallpur

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MOHAMMAD HASSAN, Khan Saheb, Honorary Magistrate, title was conferred on January 1st, 1909 *Address* Ludhiana

FAILH ALI Khan Saheb, pensioned Subedar, 1st Sappers and Miners title was conferred on January 1st, 1909 *Address* Jhelum.

KASIM SHAH, Khan Saheb; temporary Subordinate, North-Western Railway, Engineering Department; title was conferred on January 1st, 1909. *Address:* Rawalpindi.

MOHAMMAD BAKHSH, Khan Saheb, Khan Bahadur; railway contractor and land-owner; title of Khan Saheb was conferred on January 1st, 1909, and that of Khan Bahadur on January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Lahore.

ABDUL AHAD, Khan Saheb; Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department; title was conferred on June 25th, 1909. *Address:* Simla.

ABDUL HAQ, Khan Saheb; Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Multan; title was conferred on June 25th, 1909. *Address:* Lahore.

KHAIR-UD-DIN, Khan Saheb; Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, Lahore; title was conferred on June 25th, 1909. *Address:* Gujranwala.

SULTAN MUBARIZ KHAN, Khan Saheb; member, Attock District Board; born, 1866; owns land in Lawa, Jhelum, and the Chenab Canal Colonies; title conferred for his public services, in June, 1909. *Address:* Attock.

MOHAMMAD KASIM, Khan Saheb; Superintendent of Post Offices, Lahore Division; title was conferred on January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Lahore.

SULTAN AHMAD KHAN, B. A., Khan Bahadur; Extra-Assistant Commissioner; born, 1869; educated in Government School, Gujrat, and Government College, Lahore. Entered Government service, May 23rd, 1904; promoted to the present grade, September 18th, 1908; title was conferred on January 1st, 1910; and that of Khan Bahadur on June 24th, 1910; has also received first-class Kaiser-i-Hind medal. *Address:* Lyallpur.

ALI MOHAMMAD, Khan Saheb; Honorary Assistant Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, Pahanpur; born, 1859; educated at Gurdaspur, Amritsar, and Roorkee; entered the Public Works Department in 1882, and has served in Burma, Rajputana, and in the Irrigation Branch; attained present rank, 1906; title conferred in January, 1910. *Address:* Pahanpur, Punjab.

BAHADUR SHAH, Khan Saheb; Senior Hospital Assistant; title was conferred on January 1st, 1910. *Address:* Lahore.

ZULFIKAR KHAN, Khan Saheb; Honorary Magistrate of Gohana; title was conferred on June 24th, 1910. *Address:* Rohtak.

ULFAT HUSAIN, Khan Saheb; Inspector of Police; born, June 1st, 1857; educated at Badauli, Muzaffarpur. His uncle, Saiyid Mohammad, Tehsildar, rendered meritorious services to the British during the Mutiny of 1857, and, in recognition of these, he was granted a village, valued at Rs. 60,000. The Khan Saheb entered the Police Department in February, 1857, and, after a long service of over thirty-five years, has risen to the rank of Inspector, 1st Grade. In February, 1910, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor granted him a special *sanad* and a *khilat* of Rs. 200 for his good services in the Police Department, and title of Khan Saheb on June 24th, 1910. *Address:* Badauli, Karana, Muzaffarnagar.

MOHAMMAD SHER BAZ KHAN, Khan Saheb; Honorary Magistrate, Kasu, District Lahore; title was conferred on June 24th, 1910. *Address:* Rohtak.

NIZAM-UD-DIN, Khan Saheb; late Extra-Assistant Commissioner; title was conferred on June 24th, 1910. *Address:* Rohtak.

FAZL KARIM, Khan Saheb; Extra-Assistant Commissioner; title was conferred on June 24th, 1910. *Address:* Rohtak.

WALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, Khan Saheb; title was conferred on January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Ludhiana.

GHAZANFAR ALI, Khan Saheb; Extra-Assistant Commissioner; title was conferred on January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Jhelum.

AMIR ALI, B. A., Khan Saheb; Judge, Court of Small Causes, Lahore; Life Member, Punjab Public Library and Punjab Association; Fellow of the Punjab University; born, 1866; educated at the Lahore Government College; has served as Professor, Government College, Lahore; Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Sub-Judge, District Judge, and officiated as District Magistrate; appointed to present post, 1909; title conferred in January, 1911. *Publications:* "Geography of the Punjab," "General Principles of Taxation," translation of Fawcett's "Political Economy" into Urdu, and other treatises and pamphlets on morals and religion. *Address:* Lahore.

IKRAM-UL-LAH KHAN, Khan Saheb; title was conferred on January 2nd, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Gujranwala.

PESTONJI DADABHOY, Khan Saheb; Barrister-at-Law; title was conferred on January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Lahore.

HABIB-UR-RAHMAN KHAN, Khan Saheb; Sub-Editor, *Fauji Akhbar;* born, 1867; educated at the Anglo-Arabic High School, Delhi. Son of the late Maulvi Haji Abdur Rahim, Khan Saheb, the Imam of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, who founded the Juma mosque and established the school in Jhajjar in the district of Rohtak. Served for twenty-two years in the Indian Army and afterwards took to journalism. Title was conferred on January 2nd, 1911. *Address:* Kalan Mahal, Delhi.







BULAKA SINGH, Sardar, of Kila Dharm Singh; title was conferred on January 2nd, 1888. *Address:* Lahore.

FATEH SINGH, Sardar, of Guda; title was conferred on January 1st, 1891. *Address:* Karnal.

TARA SINGH, Sardar; Tahsildar, Jullundur; title was conferred on May 21st, 1898. *Address:* Hoshiarpur.

SEWA SINGH, Sardar Saheb; title was conferred on May 23rd, 1900. *Address:* Amritsar.

BISHAN SINGH, Sardar; Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab (retired); title was conferred on June 26th, 1904. *Address:* Amritsar.

JIWAN SINGH, Sardar; retired Tahsildar; title was conferred on January 1st, 1906. *Address:* Amritsar.

HAKIM SINGH, Sardar; Dorali Khurd Village, Jullundur District; title was conferred on January 1st, 1906. *Address:* Jullundur.

BALWANT SINGH, Sardar; Public Works Department; title was conferred on January 1st, 1907. *Address:* Gurdaspur.

NARAYAN SINGH, Sardar; *Zaildar* of Singhpura; title was conferred on January 1st, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Gurdaspur.

THAKUR SINGH, Sardar; *Zaildar* of Kasel; title was conferred on February 3rd, 1908, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Amritsar.

TEJA SINGH, Sardar; Inspector of Police; title was conferred on June 25th, 1909, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Lahore.

KARM SINGH, Sardar; Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department; title was conferred on January 1st, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Lahore.

SEWA SINGH, Sardar; Medical Officer, Nabha State; title was conferred on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Lahore.

KHEWAN SINGH, Sardar; Retired Supervisor, Public Works Department; born, November 3rd, 1848; educated at the Roorkee College; son of the late Sardar Danna Singh, who rendered valuable services during the Mutiny. Owns some landed property. Received the title on June 24th, 1910. *Address:* Bhawat, Jullundur.

SANT SINGH, Sardar; Pleader and Member of the Municipal Committee, Dehra Ghazi Khan; title conferred on January 2nd, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Dehra Ghazi Khan.

SUNDER SINGH, Sardar; Sub-Engineer in the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department; title conferred on January 2nd, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Sialkot.

SUKHA SINGH, Sardar; Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab Criminal Investigation Department; born, 1864; joined the Police force, 1882; appointed to present grade, 1911; title conferred in January, 1911. *Address:* Lahore.

FAUJDAR SINGH, Sardar; Barrister-at-Law, Amritsar; title was conferred on January 2nd, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Amritsar.

HARNAM DAS, Diwan; Honorary Magistrate, Lahore; title was conferred on June 24th, 1910, in recognition of his public services. *Address:* Lahore.





H. H. AMIAL KHAN



R. B. RAM RATAN (15...

MOHAMMAD AJMAL KHAN, Hafiz, Hakim, Hazik-ul-Mulk; was born in 1284 (Hijri), and is the son of the late Hakim Mohammad Khan, whose fame, as a medical man, spread all over India and who is still remembered as a marvel in his profession. Mohammad Ajmal Khan is descended from Hakim Mohammad Sharif Khan, Ashraf-ul-Hukma, who accompanied Babar to India from Kashgar, where the members of his family were greatly esteemed for their piety. One of the Hakim's ancestors, Alvi Khan, was famous during the last days of the Moghul Empire. Many of the family received grants, titles, and other marks of distinction at the hands of the Moghul Emperors. The Hakim has established a laboratory where medicines can be accurately prepared according to the Unani and Ayurvedic systems; he is also making every effort to raise the status of the Tibbi School, which his brother founded, to the status of a Medical College, where the course of instruction will follow the system laid down in treatises on Unani and Ayurvedic medicine. In view of this endeavour the Hakim visited Europe in 1911, and made a careful study of hospital conditions and the preparation of drugs. He is the founder of the "All-India Tibbi Conference." He was granted the title of Hazik-ul-Mulk in 1908 in recognition of his eminence as a medical practitioner. *Address:* Delhi.

SIKANDAR KHAN, Risaldar, Khan Saheb, of Mitha Tiwana; title was conferred on February 16th, 1887. *Address:* Shahpur.

AHMAD KHAN, Sardar, Khan Saheb, Bahadur; title of Khan Saheb was conferred on February 16th, 1886, and that of Bahadur on August 4th, 1886. *Address:* Mianwali.

INAYAT KHAN, Rai, of Raikot; title was conferred on January 2nd, 1911, in recognition of his public services. *Address*: Ludhiana.

DAYAL SINGH, MAN, Sardar, Sardar Bahadur Deputy Collector, Punjab; President of the Council of Regency, Faridkote State (Punjab) The designation *Man*, as its very name shows, owes its origin to Man Dhatta II, a descendant of Maharaja Man Dhatta I, of the pre-historic age, who is described by the chronologers as the primogenitor of the branch, older than the one to which Maharaja Ramchandra, the hero of the epic "Ramayana belonged Thus the present *Mans* may well claim their remote descent from the Suraj Bansi line or Solar race of Kshattriyas The Sardar Bahadur is a first grade Deputy Collector in the Punjab with a meritorious record of thirty years' service for which he was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur, and a seat among the Provincial *Durbars* It was in recognition of his family respectability and personal high qualities that the Punjab Government selected him for the responsible post of President of the Council of Regency of Faridkote, a Sikh State in the Punjab in June 1909, in which capacity he has since been working He has introduced several reforms in the State, and has been ably discharging his duties The Sardar Bahadur is a public-spirited man His ancestors have done excellent services and held high posts

Address Faridkote

BHAGWAN DAS Rai Saheb born 1850 educated at Hoshiarpur received his diploma as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon from the Punjab University in 1871, appointed House Surgeon, Mayo Hospital, Lahore, worked as Medical Officer at Bhakkar in Dera Ismail Khan was transferred to Batala, in Gurdaspur District officiated as Civil Surgeon of Gurdaspur, was sent to Pind Dadan Khan as Medical Officer has worked in many other stations, and was finally appointed Civil Surgeon, retired from Government service in 1907, entered the service of His Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla in August, 1908, where he is now working as Medical Adviser and Civil Surgeon of the State The title of Rai Saheb was conferred in May, 1896, in recogniton of his good services *Publications* A pamphlet on plague sick nursing, in Urdu and Punjabi

Address · Maler Kotla



DIWAN ITTA RAM (151)



SARDAR DAYAL SINGH MAN (152)



MD. FAZL I MATIN (153)

MOHAMMAD FAZI-I-MATIN, Khan Bahadur, born, 1869; appointed an A.-D.-C. to His Highness Maharaja the late Sir Rajindra Singh, of Patiala, and a District Magistrate. When, in 1900, Mr Tomkins was deputed by the Government in the Phulkian States to stamp out the dacoits he was selected by the Durbar to act as Sessions Judge, in 1901 was promoted to the *Nazamat* of Nanaul, where he introduced several reforms in 1905 was entrusted by the Durbar with the organisation of the Registration Department, was one of the Special Tribunal appointed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to try the political sedition cases, was appointed a permanent Sessions Judge, officiated as Chief Court Judge, in 1908 the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in recognition of his good services. The family is well known for its loyalty to Government and the State. *Address* Patiala.

GANGA RAM Rai Saheb. Retired Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, born January 26th, 1859, educated at the District School, Amritsar, and Civil Engineering College, Lahore. He passed the first examination in Civil Engineering in 1877 standing first in order of merit and obtaining a scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem. He passed the final examination with great credit in 1882, and won the Maclagan gold medal. He was appointed to the Punjab Public Works Department in January 1884. In September, 1889, he was selected by the Burma Government and transferred to that Province. He, at his own request, reverted to India in June, 1897, and was posted to Central India and Rajputana Administrations, whence he was transferred to the Central Provinces. He retired from Government service in 1909. He is now practising as a Consulting Engineer in the Punjab. *Address*. Amritsar.

RAM RATTAN, Rai Bahadur ; Tour Superintendent of the Principal Medical Officer, Army Department, Government of India ; born, August 27th, 1866 ; was educated at Gujrat and Lahore ; his ancestors and members of his family rendered valuable services to the British Government, which were rewarded by the grant of lands, *sanads*, courtesy titles, and medals ; he was sent on duty to the North-West Frontier on several occasions, and also acted as an interpreter between the envoys of Kabul and Lord Dufferin and Lord Elgin (Viceroys and Governors-General of India) and Lord Roberts (Commander-in-Chief in India). The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government in 1909. *Address:* " Sandringham Cottage, " Simla.

LILA RAM, Diwan; Retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner; was for forty years a subordinate Government servant in the Punjab ; for many years visitor of the Central Jail, Multan ; retired in 1897. His ancestors held responsible posts under the Bhawalpur Durbar for many generations, and the hereditary title of Diwan was conferred on him by Government in January, 1910. *Address*: Multan.

NIHAL SINGH, " Saint," journalist; was born in the Punjab of respectable Sikh parents; as a boy at school he took a passionate delight in literature, economics, and the philosophy of history and poetry. His college career was, however, cut short by his desire to travel and see life for himself at first hand. He accordingly left his home secretly at the first opportunity and started to visit different parts of India. His whereabouts for a long time were unknown to his parents, until his father saw an article in a local paper, which he recognized as his son's. Mr. Nihal Singh at this period earned, by journalistic work, just enough to cover his expenses; the rest of his time he spent in study and observation; he met and gleaned information from politicians, State officials, merchants, manufacturers, engineers, authors, and missionaries.

Having acquired a thorough acquaintance with his own country and its resources, he started for Japan. Almost immediately on his arrival in Tokio he came into touch with such men as the late Prince Ito, Count Okuma, Baron Kanda, and many others of great prominence and influence. The ease with which he has made the acquaintance of people, usually difficult of approach, and gained their friendship, has been one of the distinguishing marks of his career.

On leaving Japan Mr. Nihal Singh in August, 1904, went to America. In Canada he took up the cause of the Indian immigrants, and, by addressing various clubs in important cities, and writing newspaper and magazine articles, he did much to improve their position. In the United States Mr. Nihal Singh was for a time the managing editor of the *Bohemian Magazine*, and his articles in other magazines were very popular.

In January, 1910, Mr. Nihal Singh left New York for England; he remained in London for four months, and there he met such men as Sir James Dunlop Smith, the late Sir Herbert Risley, and Sir Theodore Morrison, as well as some of the leading politicians, statesmen, and journalists. Here, as elsewhere, his journalistic success was great from the beginning. Among other magazines to which he contributed were the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Contemporary Review*, the *Fortnightly Review*, and the *Westminster Gazette*.

He has written several books: his first ventures were all in Punjabi. Among his English works are "Essays on India," "Messages of Uplift for India" and "Glimpses of the Orient To-day." Mr. Nihal Singh married an American lady, also a journalist, who is devoted to her husband, and accompanies him on all his tours, acting as hi secretary and assistant.

On all questions, political and otherwise, Mr. Nihal Singh holds himself absolutely neutral, and seeks to have friendly relations with all classes and conditions of men. His mission in

life has been to implant in Western nations a knowledge of the real conditions of Indian life. At the same time he is anxious, with the help of his world-wide experience, to help his countrymen. He is a strict teetotaller, and takes a deep interest in the higher education of women.

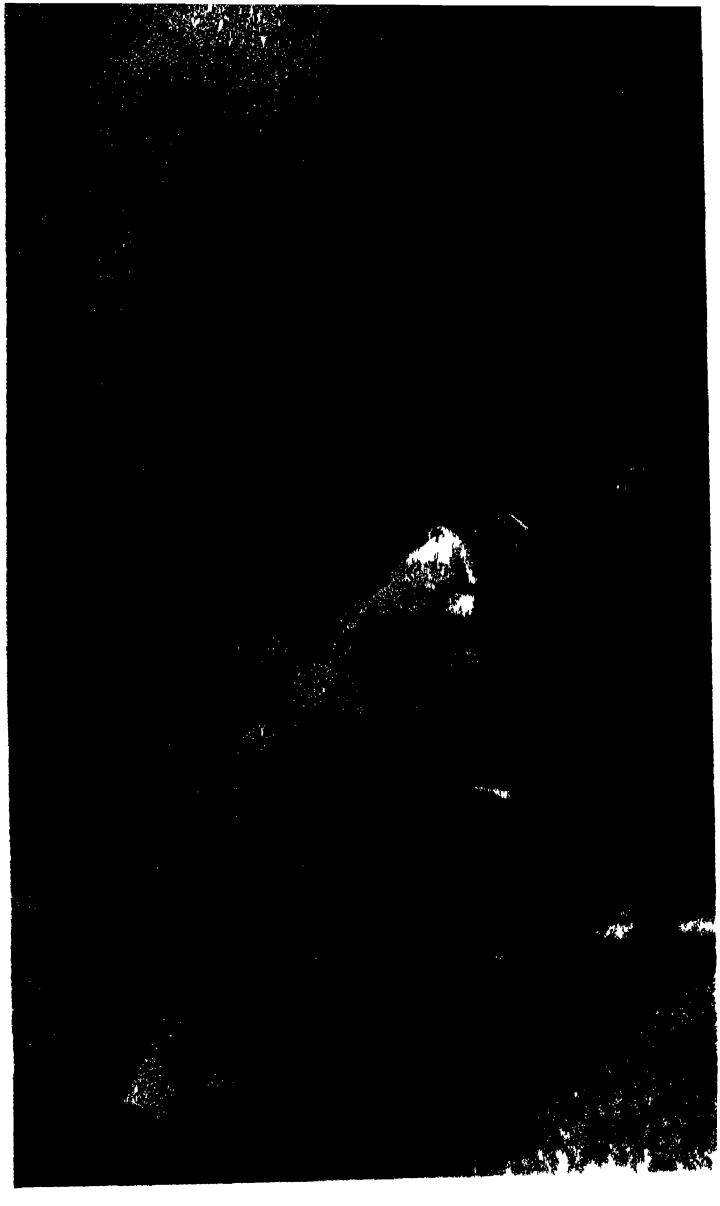
PATEL, D BURJORJEE, C I I , born, September 29th, 1858, has long been an eminent merchant, once a distinguished citizen of Quetta, and has enjoyed the full confidence of the Government and the Quetta public On the outbreak of the Afghan war in 1878 Mr Patel accompanied the British forces to Quetta and thence proceeded to Afghanistan as a merchant His mercantile venture was a success, and he was induced to continue it when he returned to Baluchistan From 1880 to 1887 he carried out several important contracts in connection with the Military Works and the Public Works Department, and executed extensive works during the construction of the Sind-Pishin Railway In 1888 he devoted his attention to the coal-mining industry, and gradually introduced into Baluchistan cotton presses, ice and oil factories and manufactured patent fuel from coal-dust St John's Mills at Quetta and Patel Mills and Presses at Jacobabad and Sibi are all works of Mr Patel Mr Patel is a great philanthropist, and a man with broad sympathies for the needy and the helpless He was a liberal subscriber to the Volunteer Drill Hall, the Sandeman Memorial Hall and Victoria Jubilee Soldiers Home It was through his exertions that the Pasteur Institute Fund came into existence, to which he himself made a handsome donation Mr Patel's latest proposal for the creation of a Parsee Colony out of India is too well known to need any special mention In 1889 the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him, in 1893 he was appointed an officer in the Volunteer Forces of Bengal in 1900 he received the Kaiser-i-Hind medal and in 1904 was decorated with the insignia of the Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire *Address* Quetta, Baluchistan

MOHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, NAWAB SIR, WAZIRZADA, K.C.I.E., Sardar Bahadur, A.-D.-C.; Honorary Colonel; served in the 7th (now 5th) Bengal Cavalry throughout the Indian Mutiny, was appointed to command the Jezailchis in 1881; acted as Political Officer of the Khyber Pass during 1896; raised and trained the Khyber Rifles, and was appointed to command that force in 1897; was Political Officer with the 5th Brigade, Tirah Expeditionary Force, in 1897 and 1898. He retired on a double pension with the titles of Nawab and Sardar Bahadur, after forty-one years' service, in 1898. The Nawab represented the North-West Frontier Province at the Coronation of the late King-Emperor as the Guest of the Nation. He was made a C.I.E. in 1887; appointed *Aide-de-Camp* to the King in 1902, and was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in June, 1908. *Address:* Peshawar.

MOHAMMAD ABDULLAH KHAN, NAWAB SIR, HAFIZ, ALIZAI, K. C. I. E.; Honorary Commandant of the 15th Lancers; is an hereditary Nawab, the title having been recognized by the Government of India on July 30th, 1875. Nawab Abdullah Khan was specially selected to succeed to the title in August, 1881. He was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on January 1st, 1909, in recognition of his eminent services to Government. *Address:* Dera Ismail Khan.

ABDUL QAIYUM, SAHIBZADA, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur; received the title of Khan Bahadur on May 21st, 1898, and the distinction of Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on August 14th, 1908, in recognition of his eminent services to Government. *Address:* Tirah.

YASIN KHAN, C. I. E., Subedar-Major, Honorary Captain, and *Aide-de-Camp* to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General; received the distinction of Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on July 24th, 1901, in recognition of his excellent military services. *Address:* Peshawar.



THE HON'BLE MR. LESLIE ALEX. SELIM PORTER, M. A., LL. D., C.
[illegible] Province (Ind. ecc. tem).

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART IV

UNITED PROVINCES

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

PART IV

UNITED PROVINCES

RAMPUR.—COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZIND-I-DILPAZIR-I-DAULAT-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD HAMID ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID JANG, G. C. I. E., A.-D.-C. to H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR, *Nawab of—a Ruling Chief;* was born on August 31st, 1875, and succeeded his father, Nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan, on February 25th, 1889. The State was administered during the Chief's minority by a Council of Regency, consisting of the former Executive Council with Nawab Safdar Ali Khan as President. The latter resigned in 1891, his place being taken by Major H. A. Vincent. The young Chief's training was entrusted to Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Colvin and Mr. H. O. Budden (late of the Indian Educational Service).

In 1893 His Highness went on a tour round the world, and, when in England, was received by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. The Council of Regency was dissolved on His Highness's return, and a Council of Administration was formed, with the Nawab as President; this, in turn, was abolished in May, 1896, and from that date His Highness has ruled in person. He appointed a Minister, and at once turned his attention to improving his State. In 1902 the Nawab formed a Legislative Committee, consisting of the ruling family, officials and leading residents of the State.

The Minister presides over the Committee, and the regulations framed are published for criticism. The chief measures so far dealt with have been concerned with the municipal government of Rampur and Registration The old wasteful method of irrigation by damming small streams has now been superseded by a system of small canals Masonry dams have been thrown across large rivers, and the irrigation of the most parts of the State is now conducted on economical and up-to-date lines During recent years great attention has been paid by His Highness to education The number of schools has greatly increased, and a large proportion of the scholars are girls The celebrated Arabic College maintained by the State, has 400 students an Industrial School has also been established by the Nawab The interest His Highness takes in education generally is evidenced by his munificent donations to the Aligarh College, the Daly College at Indore, and similar institutions Since the present Chief came to power the town of Rampur has undergone a complete transformation, and numerous public buildings and palaces now adorn the capital of the State His Highness was present at the last Imperial Durbar at Delhi and in 1905 had the honour of personally paying his respects to the present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress The Chief fully maintains the traditional loyalty of his House to the British *Raj* and is always ready to further the objects of the Government

The State of Rampur is the only surviving remnant of the great Rohilla power, and owes its origin to an Afghan named Sardar Daud Khan, who came to seek his fortune in India and succeeded in annexing the country now known as Rohilkhand His adopted son, Ali Mohammad Khan, a Saiyid by descent, succeeded him He was the founder of the Rampur House He rendered great services to the Emperor, and in reward obtained the title of Nawab By 1740 the greater part of Rohilkhand was in the hands of Ali Mohammad He died in 1749 His sons—Abdulla and Faizullah—happened to be away in Afghanistan, and a younger son, Sadullah Khan, was

declared successor. On his return, Faizullah Khan assumed power. Shortly afterwards dissension among the Sardars led to the weakening of the Rohilla power Some of the governors established themselves as petty chiefs, at the same time acknowledging Faizullah as their lord. In 1774 the great Rohilla war took place, in which the disruption of Rohilkhand was completed At length a Treaty was entered into with the Marathas, by which Nawab Faizullah Khan retained the State of Rampur This Treaty was confirmed by a British guarantee in 1778, and in 1783 a fresh engagement was entered into, commuting the former promise of military assistance into a payment of fifteen lakhs

In 1794 Nawab Faizullah was succeeded by his son, Mohammad Ali, who was soon deposed and subsequently murdered His younger brother, Ghulam Mohammad, succeeded. The Nawab Wazir of Oudh, who had been on friendly terms with the late Chief, sought the assistance of the British, with the object of taking vengeance on the assassins of his friend. The combined armies of the Nawab Wazir and the British marched on Rampur, and met with gallant opposition. Eventually, the troops were overcome and Ghulam Mohammad Khan went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, Ahmad Ali Khan, the infant son of Mohammad Ali, being proclaimed Nawab. He was assigned territory which comprises the present State of Rampur. The remainder of the country formerly ruled by Nawab Faizullah was annexed to Oudh. In 1801, when Rohilkhand came under British rule, Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan became their feudatory. He was succeeded in 1840 by his cousin, Mohammad Saiyid Khan This Chief introduced far-reaching reforms; he organized the different State departments, and under his administration the revenues were greatly increased He died in 1855, when his eldest son, Usuf Ali Khan, came to the *gaddi*. An opportunity soon arose for this Chief to prove his loyalty to the British *Raj*. Situated almost midway between Lucknow and Delhi, Rampur was in the very centre of the Mutiny operations. The Nawab, from the beginning, exerted himself to

the utmost in affording aid to the British, in protecting Europeans and saving many lives. He was successful in maintaining order throughout a large portion of the affected districts. His services were rewarded by the grant of a large tract of land in Bareilly District and a *khilat*, and was created K.C.S.I. He was, in 1864, appointed an additional Member of Lord Elgin's Council. He was succeeded, at his death in 1865, by his son, Kalb Ali Khan This Chief was an administrator of great ability and a scholar of renown He was a member of Lord Lytton's Council and was created G.C.S.I., receiving the insignia from the hands of the Prince of Wales, afterwards King-Emperor Edward VII. He died in 1887, and his son, Mushtak Ali Khan, who succeeded, suffered so much from ill-health that a Council of Regency had to be appointed to carry on the Administration He died in 1889, being followed by the present Nawab

His Highness sustained a heavy loss in the death of his eldest son, Sahebzada Hasan Ali Khan, the Heir-Apparent on October 29th, 1911.

The area of Rampur State is 892 square miles, with a population of about 534,000, and an annual revenue of forty-two lakhs. The Nawab is entitled to a salute of thirteen guns. He maintains a military force of 596 cavalry (including 313 Imperial Service Lancers), three battalions of infantry, and twenty-eight guns.

Address : Rampur.



THE MAHARAJA OF BENARES

BENARES.—His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief*, was born on November 26th, 1855 and succeeded his uncle who had adopted him, on June 13th, 1899. The Maharaja is well educated, and is a well-known Sanskrit scholar. In religious matters he is an orthodox Brahman at the same time he holds liberal views and is most tolerant. He has thus endeared himself to all classes of his subjects. His benefactions have been numerous and he has helped alike the various religious communities represented in his Domains. His donations of half-a-lakh each to the Lucknow Medical College and the Bhumihar College at Muzaffarpur, his foundation and endowment of the Female Hospital at Benares and the erection and endowment of a house at Kasauli for the accommodation of indigent Indians who may have to undergo treatment at the Pasteur Institute are a few of his many benevolent acts. The Maharaja has recently furnished fresh proof of his liberality by further gifts in aid of the Central Hindu College at Benares which already owes to his munificence many large buildings, spacious grounds and boarding-houses. He has presented Rs. 30,000 to the Benares Sanskrit Bhawan Saraswati Library in addition to a large number of valuable books and manuscripts. His poor house at Ramnagar is a model institution of its kind. The services of His Highness to Government and the public were recognised in 1892 by the bestowal upon him of the distinction of Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, he was promoted to Knight Grand Commander of the same Order on January 1st 1898. He was recognised by Government as a Ruling Chief on November 9th, 1910 and was installed with full ruling powers on April 1st 1911. He has received the personal titles of "His Highness" and "Maharaja Bahadur".

His Highness belongs to a Bhumihar family of Brahmans. The founder of the Benares *Raj* was Mansa Ram, who, in the days of Mohammad Shah, rose high in favour with Rustam Ali, governor of Benares, under the Nawab Wazir of Oudh.

In 1738 Mansa Ram obtained the revenue engagements of the *Sarkars* of Jaunpur, Chunar, and Benares for his son, Balwant Singh, who although he was only styled Zemindar of Kaswar, became powerful enough to offer resistance on several occasions to Safdar Jang and his successor, Shuja-u l-Daula Balwant Singh supported the British at the battle of Buxar, and was thenceforward made independent of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh He was succeeded in 1770 by his son Chet Singh, who obtained a *sanad* in 1775 from the East India Company The quarrels of this Chief with Warren Hastings and his ultimate deposition are matters of history In 1781 Mahip Narayan the nephew of the deposed Raja was installed by the Company By an arrangement made in 1794 the territories known as the Family Domains for which Balwant Singh had received a *sanad* from the Emperor were separated from those which had been entrusted to his government The direct control of the latter was taken over by the Company on condition of an annual payment to the Raja of one lakh of rupees the Raja was also confirmed in the administration of justice in the Family Domains subject to the approval of the Collector of Benares and the orders of the Governor-General in Council Raja Udit Narayan Singh succeeded in 1795 He died in 1835 his nephew and adopted son, Ishwari Prasad, succeeding to the *gaddi* His Chief rendered excellent services to the British during the Mutiny by helping to maintain order in Benares and the neighbourhood His loyalty was recognised by Government, which granted him the personal title of Maharaja Bahadur he was subsequently created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India He received a *sanad* permitting him and his successors to adopt heirs according to Hindu law and custom, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja

The Domains attached to the Benares *Raj* are 887 square miles in extent, and have a population of about 500,000 The rental of these lands is over ten lakhs per annum The Maharaja also possesses large estates in the districts of

Benares, Ghazipur, Ballia, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Shahabad (Bengal), with a rent roll of seven lakhs. A salute of thirteen guns is attached to the title. The heir to the *gaddi* is the Maharaja's son—Kunwar Aditya Narayan Singh—who was born in 1874.

Address: Ramnagar Fort, Benares; and Chakia, Mirzapur.

TEHRI.—His Highness the Hon'ble Maharaja Kirti Shah *Maharaja of—a Ruling Chief, Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh* was born on January 19th, 1874, and educated at Bareilly and the Mayo College at Ajmere, he married the daughter of General Rana Padam Jang son of Maharaja Jang Bahadur Prime Minister of Nepal installed March 16th 1892

The Ruling Chief of Tehri claims descent from an ancient line of princes which has held sway in Garhwal for many centuries Tradition has it that the founder of the race was Kanak Pal who came from Gujrat In 1777 Jhit Sah then head of the family obtained possession of Kumaun He placed his son Parduman Sah on the throne of Kumaun leaving Garhwal to his eldest son Lukarat Sah The brothers quarrelled and the elder was defeated Parduman Sah then retained the two countries for several years In 1786 the supporters of the Chand family the former rulers of Kumaun proved too strong for him and he retired to his ancient capital, Srinagar In 1790 the Nepalese took possession of Kumaun and attacked Garhwal but the Raja was allowed to remain in possession of Garhwal on payment of an annual tribute of Rs 25 000 This arrangement remained in force until 1803 when the Nepalese again invaded Garhwal and the Raja fled to Landaura Saharanpur District He there collected a considerable force but was defeated and killed near Dehra His eldest son Sudarshan Sah escaped to British territory and after the annexation of Garhwal in 1815 was given the country west of the Maknanda River in 1824 the *pargana* of Rawain which had been expressly reserved to the Government, was handed over to the Raja Sudarshan Sah took up his residence in the town of Tehri which became the capital of the new State He died in 1859 leaving no legitimate heir and his territory, under the terms of the Treaty, lapsed to the British Government It was, however bestowed on his illegitimate son Bhawani Sah, in consideration of the services rendered by his father in 1857 Raja Bhawani Singh died in



THE MAHARAJA OF TEHRI GARHWAL

1872, and was succeeded by his son, Partab Sah, who lived till 1887. His successor is the present Raja, during whose minority the affairs of the State were managed by a Council of Regency presided over by his mother, Rani Guleri. His Highness has opened several schools and dispensaries in his State, raised a company of Imperial Service Troops; introduced electric power into the State, has constructed extensive water-works, and has generally managed his State with skill and consideration for the poor and afflicted.

The heir to the State is Tika Sahib Narendra Sah, eldest son of the Raja, who was born in 1898.

The State has an area of 4,180 square miles; and the Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. *Recreations:* Polo, cricket, and tennis.

Address: Tehri, Garhwal.

BALRAMPUR.—THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR BHAGWATI PRASAD SINGH, K.C.I.E., *Maharaja of—President of the British Indian Association of Oudh; Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Honorary Fellow of the Allahabad University;* born, July 19th, 1879; was adopted in October, 1883, by the late Maharani Indra Kunwar, senior widow of the late Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of Balrampur; was educated privately at home, under English and Indian tutors; married, 1893; again (on failure of male issue) in 1909; the second Maharani, however, died in May, 1911. The Maharaja succeeded to the estate on the death of Maharani Indra Kunwar on June 12th, 1893, and assumed active management of his extensive property, on July 19th, 1900 (on attaining majority). In November, 1900, he received the personal distinction of Maharaja; he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in June, 1906. The title of "Maharaja" was made hereditary in the family in January, 1909; has no male issue.

Since he ascended to the *gaddi* of *Raj* Balrampur Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh has been trying to emulate the noble example of his illustrious sire. In June, 1905, the Maharaja gave the munificent sum of three lakhs of rupees towards the enlargement and reconstitution of the Canning College, Lucknow. In the same year he presented the good sum of three lakhs of rupees towards the Medical College, Lucknow, founded to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (the present King-Emperor) to the United Provinces. Other noteworthy donations have been Rs. 1,00,000 for charity to the poor at the time of his installation on the *gaddi;* Rs. 1,00,000 towards the All-India Victoria Memorial Fund; Rs. 50,000 towards the Provincial Victoria Memorial Fund; over Rs. 90,000 to the Balrampur Hospital (Lucknow), to various dispensaries, and for plague expenses; Rs. 30,000 towards the MacDonnell Boarding House, Allahabad; Rs. 20,000 to the Allahabad Exhibition Fund; besides,



THE MAHARAJA OF BALRAMPUR

liberal contributions towards numerous charities and objects of public utility. During the famine of 1907-08 the Maharaja organized relief measures on his "vast estates" in the Gonda and other districts at his own expense—feeding over 28,000 persons in the early and middle months of 1908; and undertaking seventy unaided works and maintaining two poor houses. The whole cost of these relief operations exceeded five lakhs of rupees and elicited the warm commendation of Government.

The Maharaja is an Honorary Magistrate; his interest in the civic life of his district has led to his election as Chairman of the Balrampur Municipal Board.

As the premier nobleman, and the leader of the loyal Barons of Oudh, Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh occupies the most representative and influential position in the Province; and his estates, containing half-a-million of people, comprise more than a thousand villages, situated in the districts of Gonda, Bahraich, and Lucknow, and cover an area of about 1,300 square miles, equal to that of the Cooch Behar State. The Maharaja maintains more than a hundred elephants.

The Chiefs of Balrampur are sprung from the Janwar Rajput family, who claim descent from the celebrated Pandava hero, Arjun. Bariar Sah, the founder of the Oudh family, was the youngest son of a Sombansi Chief, Raja Mansukh Deo of Pawagarh, in Gujerat, the forty-first descendant in a direct line from Arjun. Bariar Sah in 1374, when Sultan Firoz Shah made pilgrimage to Bahraich, cleared that district of the numerous gangs of marauders who then infested it, and was rewarded by a grant of the whole tract of land. In 1414 he took up his residence at Ikauna, Bahraich, and thus became the founder of the famous House which has given lords to so many estates in Bahraich and Gonda. About 1566 Madho Singh, brother of Ganesh Singh, the seventh in descent, reduced a refractory tribe of Barhis living between the Rapti and Kuana Rivers, in the Gonda District, and founded a separate *Raj* and family. His son, Balram Sah, laid the foundation of the present town of

Balrampur. In 1836 Raja Jai Narain Singh died without any offspring, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Raja Digbijai Singh, then a boy of eighteen, who rendered conspicuous service to the Government during the Mutiny. Not only did he remain unswervingly loyal, when the whole district of Gonda was ablaze with rebellion, but he rescued and gave shelter to a party of thirty Europeans, including the Commissioner of Bahraich, Mr. Wingfield. At the close of the Mutiny he joined the British force in person in the trans-Ghagra campaign, rendering most valuable assistance in procuring supplies and accurate information.

For his eminent services and fervent loyalty in these extremely trying times Raja Digbijai Singh received signal marks of the favour and appreciation of the British Government. Besides a handsome *khilat* and liberal revenue remissions for his lifetime, he was granted the whole of the confiscated *pargana* of Tulsipur, in addition to large portions of the Ikauna, Charda, and Bhinga estates in Bahraich; ten per cent. of the Government revenue on his ancestral property was remitted, and the revenue assessed thereon at the first regular settlement of 1871-72 has been fixed in perpetuity. He also received the personal title of "Maharaja Bahadur;" while at a Durbar, held in Agra on November 20th, 1866, he was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. At the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on New Year's Day, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria, as "Empress of India," he was granted the exceptional honour of a salute of nine guns. During the latter years of his life he was actively engaged in works of public utility and benevolence and in looking after the welfare of his tenantry. A fall from an elephant, during a tiger-shooting expedition, hastened his death, which occurred in May, 1882, at Allahabad, when he was succeeded by his senior Maharani, Indra Kunwar, who adopted, as her son (in accordance with her husband's will) the present Maharaja, who is a relation of the late lamented Chief.



THE RAJA OF JAHANGIRABAD

Publication: An account of Balrampur and Khedda, 1904-05 in (Urdu).

Recreations: Cricket, lawn tennis, billiards, chess, motoring, and tiger-shooting.

Address: The Palace, Balrampur (Gonda); also Khurshed Bagh, Lucknow; and Ivy Park, Naini Tal.

JAHANGIRABAD.—RAJA SIR TASADDUK RASUL KHAN, K.C.S.I.; *Raja of—Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces (1909); Honorary Magistrate for the Tahsil of Nawabganj;* born, September 15th, 1851; succeeded, April 7th, 1881.

The Raja is a Kidwai Sheikh, being descended from one Kazi Kidwat, who is said to have come from Arabia in the days of Shahab-ud-Din Ghori and to have established himself at Jugaur, in Lucknow. His descendants grew and multiplied and several of them have been distinguished for their learning and administrative ability. At the present day the Taluqdars of Jahangirabad, Mailaraiganj, Gadia, Jasmara, Sahabpur, and Partabganj belong to this race, and hold a large amount of land in the Lucknow and Bara Banki districts. The village of Jahangirabad has long been owned by a branch of this family, having been founded in the days of Jahangir by Husain Khan of Bhapara, who rendered good service to the Emperor and was rewarded with the title of Raja. In more recent times Raja Razzak Bakhsh obtained a high position under the Oudh government and largely increased his possessions. These he left to his son-in-law, Farzand Ali Khan, who held a small post in Lucknow as Daroga in charge of the Sikandar Bagh; he obtained the title of Raja, and after annexation accompanied the ex-King of Oudh to Calcutta. He died in 1881 without leaving any male issue, and his daughter, Zeb-un-Nissa, was recognised as Rani. She was married to her cousin, Tasadduk Rasul Khan, the son of Mardan Ali Khan Raja Farzand Ali Khan was descended from another branch of the Kidwais. His descendant was Haidar Ali, the father

of Farzand Ali Khan and Mardan Ali Khan. The latter had two sons, Tasadduk Rasul Khan and Nawab Ali Khan, who also married his cousin, the second daughter of Raja Farzand Ali Khan, and is the father of Naushad Ali Khan, Talukdar of Mailaraiganj.

Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan is one of the most influential noblemen in Oudh. In 1898 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India, in recognition of public services rendered during the famine of 1896 and on other occasions. He was created Knight Commander of the same Order on June 22nd, 1897. He is a liberal supporter of the Aligarh College. In 1893 Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan was awarded the personal title of Raja, and this was made hereditary in June, 1897.

Address Jahangirabad, Tahsil Nawabganj, Bara Banki.

MAHMUDABAD—THE HON'BLE SIR MOHAMMAD ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, K C I E, *Raja of—an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council* (1909); *Fellow of the Allahabad University, Honorary Magistrate and Munsif;* born, June 5th, 1879, succeeded, May 30th, 1903.

The Raja's family, though always known by the name of Khanzada, is said to be descended from one Kazi Nasr-ul-lah, a Suddiki Sheikh of Baghdad, who came to India in the days of Shahab-ud-Din Ghori and settled at Amroha. For three generations his descendants held the office of Kazi at Delhi, and then about 1345 A D Kazi Nasrat-ul-lah was sent to Oudh by Mohammad Bin Tughlak to subdue the Bhars, who were then ruling in Sandagarh, the old name of Belahra, in Bara Banki. In reward for his services he received a large grant of land in the neighbourhood of Fatehpur. Kazi Nasrat-ul-lah was succeeded by his son, Sheikh Nizam, and afterwards by his grandson, Ghulam Mustafa. The latter had two sons—Daud Khan and Shah Mohammad—the younger being the ancestor of the Taluqdars of Bhatwamau. Daud Khan is said to have flourished in the days of Akbar and to have attained high rank in the army,



THE RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD

receiving in succession the titles of Khan Bahadur and Nawab for his services in the war against the Afghans under the Hindu leader, Hemu—the history of the members of his family occur in the *Tuzak Jahangiri*, *Imadus Saadat Muntakhib-ul-Akhbar Muasir-ul-Umara*, and other histories of Oudh. He is said to have met his death at the siege of Kalinjar in 1569. His son, Nawab Mahmud Khan, founded the town of Mahmudabad, and is said to have been *Faujdar* of Jaunpur. He was followed by Bayazid Khan, who, according to traditions, obtained the same appointment and was honoured with many titular distinctions, such as Umdat-ul-Maali Amir-ul-Mumalik, Ghazanfar-ud-Daula, and Muzaffar Jang, and a sword of honour, which still exists in the family, and is also said to have received in *jagir* the lands of Sadrpur, in the Sitapur District, and Dewa, in Bara Banki. Bayazid Khan left three sons, who divided the property between them. The eldest, Inayat Khan, obtained as his share Belahra; the second, Fateh Khan, received Sudarwan; while Mahmudabad fell to the lot of Hidayat Khan, the youngest. Inayat Khan was followed by Mohammad Kaim Khan, the eldest of five brothers, and then by Marhamat Khan, who was *Naib Nazim* in the Oudh service. His son, Mohammad Imam Khan, obtained the estate at his death, and divided it into equal portions between his two sons—Mohammad Ikram Khan and Mazhar Ali Khan of Mahmudabad. Mohammad Ikram Khan left two sons, named Sarfaraz Ali Khan and Musahib Ali Khan Both of these died childless, and the widow of the latter managed the estate during her life-time. Before her death she adopted Nawab Ali Khan, the youngest son of Amir Ali Khan of Belahra, who had succeeded his father, Mazhar Ali Khan. Nawab Ali Khan obtained possession of the estate in 1838. He was a man of great distinction, being a scholar and a poet as well as an excellent administrator; he kept his lands in the finest possible state of tillage, and largely increased his possessions at the expense of his weaker neighbours. In 1850 he received the title of Raja, and two years later, those of Mukim-ud-

Daula Bahadur and Kiam Jang. He took a somewhat prominent part in the Mutiny, but submitted shortly before his death in 1858. He was succeeded by his only son, Raja Sher Mohammad Amir Hasan Khan, who was then nine years of age. He was educated at the Sitapur school, at Benares, and at Lucknow. The property was under the charge of the Court of Wards till 1867. In 1871 he was granted the titles of Amir-ud-Daula, Said-ul-Mulk, and Mumtaz Jang as a mark of recognition of his public services, and in the same year he was elected Vice-President of the British Indian Association, of which he subsequently became President. In 1883 he received the personal title of Khan Bahadur, and this was made hereditary in the following year. In 1893 he was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. He was an Honorary Magistrate, Munsif, and Assistant Commissioner. Raja Sir Mohammad Amir Hasan Khan died in 1903, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, the present holder of the title. The Raja takes great interest in education, being a strong supporter of the Colvin Talukdars' School at Lucknow, and has given Rs. 35,000 for the study of science at the Aligarh College, as well as Rs. 50,000 for the Lucknow Medical College. He is also a leading member of the Committee which is organising the projected Mohammadan University at Aligarh, to which he contributed a lakh. He has founded excellent schools on his estate and elsewhere, the latest of which, at his seat at Mahmudabad, was opened by Sir John Hewett in November, 1910. He was appointed a Fellow of the Allahabad University in 1906. He has served on the Legislative Council of the United Provinces since 1904. Now he is a Member of the Viceroy's Council since 1907.

Address: Mahmudabad; Galloway House, Naini Tal; and Kaisar Bagh, Lucknow.



H. KA A OL PHNGA

BHINGA.—RAJARSHI RAJA UDAI PRATAP SINGH, C. S. I., *Raja of—Fellow of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; Honorary Magistrate, 1882; selected to give evidence before the Education Commission of 1882; Member of the Committee on the Local Self-Government Bill (1883); Representative of the N.-W-P. and Oudh on the Public Service Commission (1886); Member of the Provincial Police Commission (1890); Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (1892); Founder of the Bhinga Raj Anathalaya, Benares (1898), and of the Hewett Kshattriya High School, Benares (1908)*; born, September 3rd, 1850; succeeded his father, the late Raja Krishna Datta Singh, in 1862; and took charge of his estate on attaining his majority in 1869; educated at the Court of Wards Institute, Lucknow; married the youngest daughter of the late Raja Raghunath Shah Dewa, of Aghori Barhar, in the district of Mirzapur, United Provinces.

Bhinga belongs to the Bishen clan of Kshattriyas, who trace their origin from the devotee, Mayur Bhatta. In Oudh there are thirteen chiefs of this clan, with the Raja of Majhowli, in Gorakhpur, as their avowed head. It is more than 300 years since Pratap Mal, the second son of Raja Urip Mal of Majhowli, at the instance of the then ruling power, came and settled in Oudh and founded the Gonda *Raj*. Man Singh, who was in the third generation from the founder of the family, had the title of Maharaja conferred on him by the Emperor Akbar, and he was also granted the privilege of creating twenty-two Rajas by placing the *tilak* on the forehead. The episode is thus described by the late Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra in the *Calcutta Review* in an article entitled "The Northern Bishens of Oudh." Matters, however, changed when Akbar came to his throne. His generals were successful everywhere. One of them took the fort of Gonda by a bold assault, and carried away Man Singh prisoner to the presence of the Emperor. Akbar was surprised at the puny appearance of Man Singh and asked him, "How such a pigmy as he could

commit so much mischief?" This was more than the haughty Rajput blood of Man Singh could stand, and he retorted by asking, "How does the tiny little thunderbolt cause so much injury?" The reply pleased the Emperor, and he set the prisoner at liberty He also restored to him his *raj*, conferred on him the title of Maharaja with liberty to confer titular honours on others by offering the *tilak*, allowed him the use of the kettledrum when on the march Thus was the foundation laid of a *raj* which held the foremost place in Northern Oudh for full 300 years He was the first to give up the Majhowli title of *Mal* and assume that of *Singh*, which his descendants have ever since borne Soon after assuming the title Man Singh founded his capital at Gonda

Ram Singh, the third in descent from Man Singh, had two sons, the elder, Dat Singh, and the younger, Bhawani Singh Both were renowned warriors, and have left their mark on the history of their age The latter conquered the Raja of Bhinga and possessed himself of his kingdom Dat Singh succeeded his father in 1105 (*Fasli*), and under his rule began the growth of Gonda town and of the fame of its chieftains He was a bold and enterprising commander, who collected round him a vast following of Rajputs, and with their aid he carried his arms victoriously beyond the limits of Oudh He won no less than twenty-two pitched battles against other Rajas He conquered the Raja of Bansi and sacked his palace, tearing away the frame of the main gate, which he afterwards erected at the entrance of his own palace at Gonda, where it may still be seen He is the subject of most of the *Pawanias*, which are sung throughout the district, at village gatherings, and the story of his victory over Allawal Khan at Balpurghat is the theme of a song which will gather Thakurs together and rouse their hearts even in these quiet days The last of the Gonda line was the late Raja Devi Bakhsh Singh, who is thus referred to in the *Gazetteer* of Oudh —

"It is impossible to think badly of a race, who, from among the dozen chiefs of a single district, could produce in one

season of national convulsion to such eminent instances of loyalty and devotion to opposite sides, as the present Maharaja of Balrampur and the late Raja Devi Bakhsh Singh of Gonda. The one risked his property and life to save a handful of English friends and remained their firm protector, when it seemed certain that their cause was lost; the other did not join the standard of national revolt till he had escorted the treasure and officials of a Government he hated to a place of safety, who was the last in the field while fighting was possible, and who, though offered honourable reception and the whole of his immense estate by his conquerors, elected to sacrifice position and wealth and die a starving exile in Nepal rather than desert his defeated mistress. Their fortunes were different, but their chivalrous honour the same." The younger brother, Bhawani Singh, brought under his sway all the tracts lying between the River Rapti and the forest, as well as a considerable portion of the Terai, and made himself Chief of Bhinga. The present Raja is seventh in descent from Bhawani Singh, and the title is hereditary.

The Raja is one of the few Taluqdars who have been granted the privilege of private interviews with the Viceroys of India and the Royal Princes of England when visiting Lucknow. In 1887 the Government of India presented him with a cannon. He is exempted from the operations of the Arms Act and from personal attendance in Civil Courts. Though so successful in his career Raja Udai Pratab Singh retired from public life in 1895, and has ever since been leading the life of a recluse at Benares.

The Raja was the prime mover in establishing what is now the "Kshattriya Upkarni Mahasabha," for which he has recently made an endowment of Rs. 35,000 and a similar endowment for its organ, the *Kshattriya Mitra*. He also founded the "Bhinga Raj Kshattriya Scholarships," which now amount to Rs. 80,000 in invested funds, and the "Edward Scholarships," amounting to Rs. 30,000, tenable at his school at Benares. A sum of Rs. 11,100 has also been given for sending a Kshattriya

graduate to Oxford or Cambridge University But the crowning act of his liberality towards the Kshattriya community has been his munificent endowment in 1908 of ten and-a-half lakhs of rupees for the Hewett Kshattriya High School at Benares, together with the further expenditure of three lakhs in land and buildings The foundation-stone of this institution was laid by His Honor Sir John Prescott Hewett Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, who, in the course of his address was pleased to remark "Though the public and the Government are the poorer for his withdrawal from worldly affairs, in the conduct of which in his younger days he distinguished himself, we can rejoice that in his retirement his interest in the well-being of the community to which he belongs remains as great as ever, and that he has, out of his bounty, given so largely towards its amelioration The name of Raja Udai Pratab Singh of Bhinga will remain a household word among the Kshattriyas for whom he has done so much as well as among those members of other communities who admire an upright life full of good and benevolent deeds In appreciation of his services the Mahasabha conferred on him the title of "Rajarshi," which has been officially recognised by Government as a mode of address

Another notable benefaction of his is the foundation, in 1898, of an *Anathalaya* or asylum at Benares for the maintenance, irrespective of caste and creed, of persons afflicted with, or rendered helpless by, age or bodily infirmity A lakh of rupees was given for its permanent endowment and Rs 23,000 for the building Among his other charities may be mentioned —Rs 37,000 for a charitable dispensary, Rs 16,000 for a school, Rs 10,000 for municipal and other works, Rs 7,000 for famine relief, and Rs 5,000 for the Couper Bazaar The above were all for the benefit of the people of Bhinga, but the Raja's generosity has not been confined to his own community or to the people and tenants on his own estate, Rs 12,000 was given for the Lyall Hall at Bahraich, Rs 20,000 for the Colvin Institute at Lucknow, Rs 10,000 for



THE NAWAB OF PATHAN



H[illegible]AWAS OF PUNA.

the Indian Relief Fund, Rs. 5,000 for the Medical College, Lucknow, and Rs. 1,800 for the Nagri Pracharini Sabha at Benares.

Publications: "A History of the Bhinga *Raj* Family" (1883), "Democracy not Suited to India" (1888), and "The Decay of the Landed Aristocracy in India" (1892), (XIX Century), "Memorandum on the Education of the Sons of Landlords" (1882), "Minute on the Law of Sedition in India" (1892), "The *Russud* Question" (1893), (XIX Century) and "Views and Observations" (collected articles), 1907.

Address: Bhinga Estate, Bahraich, Oudh; but resides at Durgakund, Benares City.

PAHASU.—MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA, THE HON'BLE SIR MOHAMMAD FAIYAZ ALI KHAN, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.; *Nawab of—Member of the Legislative Council, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff, Pahasu; Chairman of the Board of Trustees, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh; Trustee, Agra College; Trustee of the Lady Dufferin Fund; Senior Member of the Jaipur State Council.*

The Nawab was born in 1851, and is a member of the Lalkhani family of Mussalman Rajputs, which has long occupied a prominent position in the districts of Bulandshahr and Aligarh. They were originally Bargujars, and are said to have first settled in Bulandshahr about 1185, on the invitation of Pirthi Raj, King of Delhi. Their leader was Partab Singh, who received a marriage portion with the daughter of the Dor Raja of Koil of 150 villages. He had two sons, one of them being the ancestor of the Lalkhanis, the other of the Hindu Bargujars of Bulandshahr. Eleventh in descent from Partab Singh came Lal Singh, who obtained the title of Lal Khan from Akhbar. His son, Salivahan, received a grant of sixty-four villages from Shah Jahan. Some generations later, in 1774, Nahar Ali Khan was given the *taluka* of Pitampur by Shah Alam; this territory was subsequently taken from Nahar Ali and given to his nephew, Dunde Khan. In 1803 the Lalkhanis

offered resistance to the British, and Dunde Khan's son was deprived of his estates, which were given to his cousin, Mardan Ali Khan, who had furnished a military force for the reduction of his relatives He was also rewarded with a pension, which continued till his death in 1835 His fourth son, Murad Ali Khan, inherited the Pahasu estates, to which the eldest son of Murad Ali—Faiz Ali Khan—eventually succeeded He rendered good service to the British during the Mutiny and was awarded a *khilat* and a grant of land assessed at Rs 4,000 together with the personal title of Khan Bahadur In 1870 he was given the personal title of "Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula" which distinction was made hereditary in 1881 In 1876 he was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India and in the following year he became a Member of the Viceroy's Council He was a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and an active supporter of the Aligarh College He died in 1894, his son the present Nawab, succeeding him

Like his father the Nawab holds a high position in Jaipur State, in which he owns considerable property He owns eighteen villages in Bulandshahr ten in Jaipur State, and three in Aligarh Besides being a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council the Nawab is now on the U P Legislative Council for the second time, he had the invidious distinction of being the "Guest of the Nation" at the Coronation of the late King-Emperor, was created Companion of the Order of the Star of India on January 1st, 1903, and Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on June 28th, 1907 His heir is Kunwar Mohammad Ikram Ali Khan, who was born in 1877

Address: Pahasu, Khurja, Bulandshahr, U P, and The Palace, Jaipur, Rajputana

SAIYID HUSAIN BILGRAMI, C. S. I., *Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur;* was born at Gaya on October 18th, 1844, and educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta; was Professor of Arabic in the Canning College, Lucknow, from 1866 to 1873; like his distinguished brother, Shams-ul-Ulma Saiyid Ali Bilgrami, he entered the service of the Hyderabad Durbar, and was first Private Secretary to H.E. Sir Salar Jang, then Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizam, which post he vacated in 1887 to take up the office of Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State and remained in it till 1902. He was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, from which he was selected, in 1907, by the Secretary of State as a member of the India Council. He resigned that office in December, 1909. He was accorded the distinction of C.I.E. on January 1st, 1908. The title of Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur was conferred on him by His Highness the Nizam in recognition of his services to literature and education. Saiyid Husain Bilgrami's ancestors came from Vasit, in Mesopotamia. His grandfather was a representative of the King of Oudh, at the Court of the Viceroy, and after the annexation of Oudh his father and uncle both rose to high and responsible positions in British service. His uncle, the Hon'ble Saiyid Azam-ud-Din Husain, served on the staff of Lord William Bentinck, and took part in the defence of Arrah House in the Mutiny. He was Political Agent in Sind, and afterwards a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Saiyid Husain Bilgrami's father, Saiyid Zyn-ud-Din, Khan Bahadur, served with credit in the executive service of Bengal.

Publications: "Life of Sir Salar Jang," "Lectures and Addresses," and "Historical and Descriptive Sketch of the Nizam's Dominions" (2 vols.)

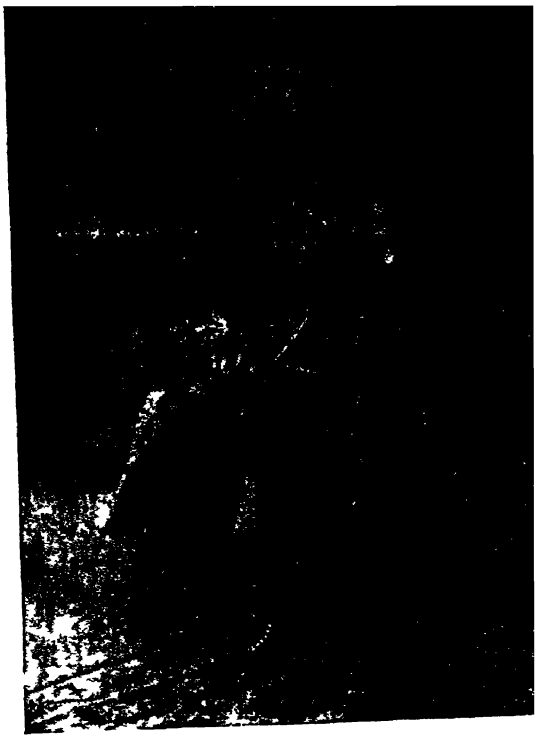
Club: United Service Club, Secunderabad.

Address: Bilgrami House, Hyderabad, Deccan.

MADHO LAL, C.S.I., *Raja;* was born at Benares in 1840. He belongs to a distinguished family of Barnagre Sepahi Nagar Brahmans, who originally settled in Gujrat. Early in the eighteenth century some leading members of the family migrated to Delhi with Raja Bahadurji. Raja Madho Lal's ancestors subsequently proceeded to Lucknow and other places in Oudh where they were employed as *tahsildars* under the Nawabs. His great-grandfather, Mehta Bhawani Lal, established himself in Benares over a hundred years ago. His three sons—Lakhmi Lal, Govind Lal, and Girdhar Lal—also served the local Government, and rose to high positions. Raja Madho Lal was thoroughly educated at home in Arabic and Persian, at that time the Court languages in Oudh, and afterwards went to Queen's College, Benares. He then devoted himself to the study of Law, and passed his Pleadership examination in 1860. For a few years he practised at Benares, then at Agra. As a special mark of favour he was offered a second grade munsifship, which he accepted; his marked abilities at once became evident to the authorities, and he was promoted to the rank of Subordinate Judge after having acted as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Allahabad, a post which carried great honour at the time. After a service of twenty-five years Raja Madho Lal found that the pressure of work in connection with his estates necessitated his retirement from Government service. He did not live long in retirement; the Tenancy Bill was then before Government, and he was pressed by his friends to put himself forward as a candidate for the Provincial Legislative Council. He was elected to that body in 1900. He was re-elected for the next two terms, and in 1906 was elected a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, from which he retired in 1909. He amply justified the public choice in both of these Councils, and won the esteem of European and Indian members alike. In times of distress Raja Madho Lal was ever to the fore in taking measures for the relief of the sufferers, and has on more than one occasion received the thanks of Government for his



RAJA MADHO LAL C S I (24)



THE RAJA OF PARTABGARH 26)

assistance during plague and famine. He built and endowed a ward at the Prince of Wales' Hospital in memory of his brother, he founded the Sadho Lal Scholarship at the Government Sanskrit College at Benares at a cost of Rs 40,000, he subscribed Rs 25,000 towards the Sanskrit Library of his native town and has been a generous subscriber to the projected Hindu University In 1905 he devoted himself to bringing to a successful issue the session of the Congress, which was held that year at Benares, the friendly relations existing between him and the local Government contributed not a little towards this excellent result As Chairman of the Reception Committee his conduct of affairs throughout was characterised by tact and moderation To him is mainly attributed the real birth of the *Swadeshi* movement, which originated with this Congress His was also the guiding spirit of the successful industrial exhibition held in connection with the same Congress In recognition of his support and encouragement of Sanskrit study he was chosen by his co-religionists as the custodian of the same Vedas and other sacred books, an honour hitherto reserved for princes of royal blood In recognition of his valuable services to the public the distinction of Companionship of the Order of the Star of India was bestowed upon Raja Madho Lal on January 1st, 1909, on June 24th, 1910, the further honour of the personal title of Raja was conferred on him He has a fine country house in Bhulanpur, six miles from Benares, and a palatial building in the heart of the city *Club* Benares European Club

Address Benares

PARTABGARH.—THE HON'BLE PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH, C. I. E., *Raja of—Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Honorary Magistrate (1st Class), Allahabad and Partabgarh; President, Partabgarh Municipal Board, and Vice-President, Partabgarh District Board;* born, January 12th, 1866; educated privately and at the Partabgarh Town School; succeeded, December 18th, 1889.

The Raja is a Sombansi Rajput, being closely related to the Nurpur branch of the Partabgarh family. Abhiman Singh, the founder of the Taraul Estate, left three sons—Bhairon Bakhsh, Umand Singh, and Audhan Singh. The eldest allowed himself to be ousted by Gulab Singh, the younger son of his uncle, Surnam Singh, and had to be content with a single village given him for his maintenance. Gulab Singh largely increased the estate, and attempted to render his position more secure by the murder of Sarabjit Singh, the eldest son of Audhan Singh. The murdered man had two brothers- Ajit Singh and Bishnath Singh—who, in 1856, filed a suit against Gulab Singh for the property; but before it could be decided the Mutiny supervened. Gulab Singh took an active part in the rebellion, while Ajit Singh rendered good service in assisting the fugitives, and subsequently attached himself to the Jaunpur forces. The Estate of Taraul was confiscated and bestowed on Ajit Singh, together with large properties in Kheri, Hardoi, and Unao. In 1866 he bought from the Government the old fort of Partabgarh and restored the palaces of the old Rajas. In 1877 he received the personal title of Raja. Raja Ajit Singh died in 1889 without male issue, and the property passed to his adopted son, Partab Bahadur Singh. The present Raja has founded two dispensaries and two schools. He has married five times, four Ranis surviving. One of them, known as "Bari Rani," the daughter of Babu Surjpal Singh, Taluqdar of Antu, is a poetess and an accomplished scholar. At the present Raja's request Government assented to the name of the estate being changed from Taraul to Kila Partabgarh. The Raja has



RAJA RAMPAL SINGH OF KURRI SIDAULI

added land worth fifteen lakhs to the estate, which he has managed with conspicuous ability. He has established a number of co-operative credit societies for the benefit of his tenants and the surrounding population.

Address: Fort Partabgarh, Oudh.

KURRI SIDAULI.—THE HON'BLE RAJA RAMPAL SINGH, C. I. E., *Raja of—Member of the Legislative Council, U. P.*; *Fellow of the Allahabad University; Honorary Magistrate*; *Secretary of the Hewett Kshattriya High School, Benares*; *Member of the Executive Committee, British Indian Association, Oudh*; *Vice-Chairman, Rae-Bareli District Board*; *Director, Allahabad Bank, Limited*; born, August 7th, 1867; educated at the Rae Bareli High School and M. A.-O. College, Aligarh; succeeded, June 9th, 1875.

Raja Rampal Singh is the head of the Naihasta family of Tilokchandi Bais, being descended from Karan Rai, younger grandson of Har Har Deo. Karan Rai had two sons—Har Singh and Bir Singh—who settled in the village of Naihasta, in the present Unao District. Here they came into conflict with the Raja of Murarmau, and in a fight which ensued Bir Singh lost his life. The Naihastas then invoked the aid of the Rao of Daundia Khera, and with his assistance the Raja of Murarmau was defeated and slain. Pitan Bihar has since remained in the possession of the descendants of Bhairon Das, son of Bir Singh. The present Raja is the grandson of Raja Hindpal Singh, who rendered great services to the British during the Mutiny. He has worked hard and conscientiously to improve the conditions of the life of his tenantry; has inaugurated co-operative credit societies; started relief works in times of famine; founded and endowed hospitals and dispensaries; has been a generous contributor to the Hindu University, Benares, the Allahabad Hindu boarding-house, and other public institutions; started the Kshattriya Educational Society at Rae Bareli, which is doing excellent work in educating poor members of the community;

is a social reformer, and was President of the twenty-fourth All-India Social Conference. The title of C.I.E. was conferred in 1894 in recognition of his valuable services.

Address: Sidauli, Tahsil Maharajganj, Rae Bareli, U. P.

AMETHI.—BHAGWAN BAKHSH SINGH, *Raja, of*—born, January 29th, 1869; succeeded, August 24th, 1891.

The Raja is the head of the Bandhalgoti clan of Rajputs, which for many centuries has occupied the *pargana* of Amethi, in Sultanpur. They claim to belong to Surajbansi stock and to have descended from Sudha Rai of Narwargarh, the old home of the Jaipur family; but other accounts assign them a local origin. Sudha Rai built the fort of Raipur, and his descendant was Bandhu, from whom the clan derives its name. His son, Manohar Singh, had six sons who took different estates in Amethi, the youngest, Raj Singh, receiving Udiawan and afterwards absorbing the shares of his two brothers, who held Gangoli and Marawar. In the fourth generation came Sri Ram Deo, whose brothers obtained Barna, Tikar, and Tikri. This was in the reign of Sher Shah. The senior branch appears to have retained the position of Raja over the whole *pargana*, but little is recorded of the family till 1743, when Gur Datt Singh defied Safdar Jang; and, after being besieged in his fort of Raipur, he was compelled to take refuge in the jungle, the estate being taken under direct management by Safdar Jang. His son, Drigpal Singh, recovered the property which was known as Udiawan till the annexation. He died in 1798, leaving two sons, of whom Har Chand Singh retained the bulk of his father's estates, while the younger, Jai Chand Singh, obtained Kannu Kasrawan. In 1804 the former was allowed to occupy the whole *pargana*, but in 1810 the grant was resumed by Saadat Ali Khan, and the Raja was left with forty-eight rent-free villages. Raja Har Chand Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Dalpat Sah, who in 1813 regained possession of the original estate; he died two years later, and was succeeded by Bisheshwar Singh, who



RAJA DALEL PRASAD SINGH



RAJA LAL SHAM BIKH

died childless in 1842 The property then passed to his cousin, Raja Madho Singh of Gangoli, who successfully resisted Raja Man Singh, Nazim of Sultanpur, and acquired the lease of the entire *pargana* At the annexation the *taluka* was broken up owing to Madho Singh turning a rebel, and his fort was taken by Lord Clyde, but he afterwards submitted and was allowed to occupy the whole of his ancestral estate He died in August, 1891, shortly after the death of his only son, and was succeeded by his adopted heir, Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, son of Sheodarshan Singh, a relative of the late Raja

The title of Raja appears to have been assumed first by Gur Datt Singh about 1743 His successors were styled Raja, and the title was recognised as hereditary in December, 1877 The Raja was awarded the gold Kaiser-i-Hind medal on June 27th, 1902

Address Amethi, Sultanpur, U P

TAJPUR —FRANCIS XAVIER SHIAM RIKH, K-I-H, *The Hon ble Raja of—Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Honorary Magistrate*, was born on June 18th, 1856 In 1889 he was admitted a member of the Catholic Church He belongs to the Taga caste, and is descended from Balram Singh, who acquired the *pargana* of Azampur His son, Ram Kishen, bought land in Tajpur, and transferred his residence to that place The estates have been much added to by successive generations Partab Singh, who was styled Chaudhuri of Tajpur, rendered signal services to the British during the Mutiny He paid a considerable instalment of revenue at the outbreak of hostilities, and supplied a force for the protection of Bijnor He, with others, safely conducted the Collector of Bijnor and his family to Roorkee He refused to acknowledge the rebel Nawab of Najibabad after the departure of the British officers, and, when the rebels dispossessed the Chaudhuri of Sherkot, he led a force against that place and ejected them

He held Bijnor on behalf of the Government. As a reward he was given the title of Raja, and he also received a *khilat*. Raja Partab Singh was succeeded by his son, Jagat Singh, who received the title of Raja Bahadur in 1873. He was succeeded by the present Raja, who was created Raja in 1888, which title was made hereditary ten years later. He is a man of great public spirit, and is much interested in agriculture. He was for a time a Statutory Civil Servant. In May, 1909, he received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (second class) in recognition of his public services. His heir is Rajkumar Vishranath Singh, his eldest son.

Address: Tajpur, Bijnor District, U. P.

MURSAN.—DATT PRASAD SINGH, *Raja Bahadur of*—was born on January 27th, 1876, and succeeded to the hereditary title on June 22nd, 1902. The Raja belongs to a family of Jats founded by Makhan, who came from Rajputana about the end of the sixteenth century to the neighbourhood of Mursan and succeeded in obtaining possession of considerable landed property there. His great grandson, Nand Ram, obtained from Aurangzeb the revenue management of Jawar and Tochigarh and the title of Faujdar. His son, Khushal Singh, attracted the attention of Wazir Saadat Khan, who gave him the farming of the *talukas* known as Mursan, Dayalpur, and Gopi. He died in 1749, and was succeeded by his son, Puhup Singh, who increased his estates largely, but was expelled from Mursan by Suraj Mal of Bharatpur. He recovered Mursan in 1761; it was taken from him the second time in 1776 by Najaf Khan, and again recovered by him in 1785. He was the first of the family to assume the title of Raja. He died in 1798. His son, Bhagwant Singh, was in 1808 granted a lease for his life-time of the whole of the estates of his father at a fixed revenue of Rs. 80,000, exclusive of the Sonk and Madaini *talukas*, which were given to him as *jagir* as a reward for his services during Lord Lake's campaign. Raja Bhagwant Singh and the other Jat *talukdars*, chief of

whom was Daya Ram of Hathras, incurred the displeasure of Government by their lawlessness, and in 1817 the fort of Hathras was besieged and taken. Bhagwant Singh submitted, and consented to dismantle the fortifications of Mursan and his possessions were left to him intact. He died in 1823, his son, Tikam Singh, succeeding. Tikam Singh displayed conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny, with the result that his property at Mursan was plundered by the rebels on their retreat from Delhi. He was rewarded with a *khilat* of Rs. 2,000, the hereditary title of Raja Bahadur, a grant of several large villages, and a remission of revenue to the amount of Rs. 6,550 for two generations. Shortly before his death in 1878 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. His grandson, Ghansham Singh, succeeded; he was an Honorary Magistrate. Towards the end of his life he retired to Muttra and lived the life of a recluse. He died in 1902, and was succeeded by the present Raja.

The Mursan Estate comprises 113 villages in the Aligarh District and 21 in the Muttra District, paying a combined revenue of about Rs. 98,000. The heir to the title is Kunwar Baldeo Singh, brother of the present Raja, who was born in 1881.

Address: Mursan, Tahsil Hathras, Aligarh, U. P.

TILOI.—BISHUNATH SARAN SINGH, *Raja Bahadur of*—born, March 29th, 1899; succeeded to the hereditary title on June 5th, 1901. The estate comprises ninety-nine villages in Rae Bareli, twenty-eight in Mustafabad, forty-six in Patti Saifabad, and numerous shares in other villages, and is now under the management of the Court of Wards. The title of Raja was recognised by Government as hereditary in 1887; that of Raja Bahadur was conferred in 1882.

The Raja of Tiloi is the head of the great Kanhpuria clan of Rajputs, who for many centuries have occupied the eastern half of the Rae Bareli District, as well as the adjoining portions of Sultanpur and Partabgarh. The reputed founder of the clan was Kanh, said to be the son of a Brahman, named Suchh,

and a daughter of Raja Manipur. He built the village of Kanhpur, between Salon and Partabgarh, and had two sons—named Saha and Rahas—who overthrew the aboriginal Bhars of those parts and laid the foundation of a large estate. Rahas established himself at Tiloi, and for six generations his descendants maintained their estates undivided. Then came Prasad Singh, whose three sons—Janga Singh, Man Singh, and Madan Singh—partitioned the property, the first taking Tiloi, the second Ateha, and the third Simrauta. Tiloi remained intact till the death of Jagdis Rai, whose two sons—Mitarjit and Indarjit—divided their possessions, the latter taking Goura Jamun, in Sultanpur. Kandhe Rai of Tiloi, the son of Mitarjit, extended his estates, and left two sons—Udaibhan of Tiloi and Gulab Sah, the founder of the Shahmau and Tikari families Raja Surat Singh succeeded Udaibhan between 1670 and 1680. This chieftain, though blind, was a man of great energy, and established his position at the head of the entire clan, exercising control over fourteen *parganas*. His dominions extended from those of the Bais on the west, to the Sombansi country of Partabgarh on the east He was followed by Raja Gopal Singh, who had two sons—Mohan Singh and Nawal Singh. Owing to the favour shown to the younger brother, Mohan Singh murdered his father and seized the estate. Mohan Singh died in 1743, and was succeeded by Prem Singh, who married one of the Gaharwars of Bijaipur. At his death in 1784 the estate passed to his son, Raja Balbhaddar Singh, one of the most noted of all the Tiloi Rajas. On two occasions he served in the Imperial army against the Jats of Bharatpur and the Marathas. His estate appears to have included the original fourteen *parganas*, and his claim to hold them was admitted by Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir. The Raja died childless in 1784, and his elder widow adopted Chhatardhari Singh, of Shahmau; but this arrangement was not approved by the clan, and the younger Rani selected Shankar Singh, of Asni, as successor. For fifteen years the two claimants fought with varying

success, and eventually both received the title of Raja, though it was not till some time afterwards that Shankar Singh recovered Tiloi. His successor, Raja Buniad Singh, held but a fraction of the ancestral dominions. He adopted his nephew, Raja Jagpal Singh. The latter at first joined in the rebellion of 1857, but early in the following year tendered his submission and afterwards rendered great assistance to the British Government. For this he was attacked by the Bais under Beni Madho Bakhsh, and was besieged for several months in his fort of Tiloi. His services were rewarded with a large grant of land in Partabgarh and elsewhere. In 1860 he was made an Honorary Magistrate, and in 1875 he died, leaving a young son, Raja Surpal Singh. The latter died in 1901 without issue, and his widow, Rani Jaggannath Kunwar, adopted Bishnath Saran Singh, the present holder of the title.

Address.—Tiloi, Rae Bareli District, U. P.

MAHENDRA MAN SINGH, *Raja, of Bhadawar*; born, October 30th, 1896; succeeded to the hereditary title on March 31st, 1902.

The estate of Bhadawar comprises twenty-eight villages in the Agra District and two in Mainpuri, the latter being revenue-free. The title of Raja, always borne by the chieftains of Bhadawar, has been acknowledged by the British Government ever since their advent. The Raja is the head of the Bhadauria clan of Rajputs. Their early history is obscure, one tradition assigning their advent to Bhadawar from Ajmer in the seventh century, while another states that the first Bhadaurias were Chauhans of Chandwar to the north of the Jumna, whence they were driven in 1264. They gave much trouble in the days of the Lodi Sultans and in the reign of Akbar, when they were led by one Rajju. The next Raja was killed by Akbar's order, but his successor, Mukatman, entered the Imperial service and rose to be a *mansabdar*. He was succeeded by Raja Bikramajit, who died in the eleventh year of Jahangir

and was followed by his son, Bhoj Singh. In the reign of Shah Jahan mention is made of Raja Kishen Singh, a distinguished soldier, who died in 1643. He was succeeded by his uncle's grandson, Badan Singh, who was created a Raja and a *mansabdar*. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Maha Singh, also a *mansabdar*; he served in 1658 at Kabul, and afterwards entered the service of Aurangzeb, fighting against the rebel Bundels, and again in 1668 in the Yusufzai expedition. Maha Singh died in 1664, and was succeeded by his son, Udit Singh, who had seen service in the Deccan and in 1682 appointed governor of Chitor. Raja Udit Singh was succeeded by the eldest of his five sons, Kalyan Singh, after whom came Raja Gopal Singh, who was confirmed in the possession of Bhadawar by Bahadur Shah, and was appointed Governor of Bari in Dholpur and Narwar in Gwalior; he was a *mansabdar* of 800. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Anrudh Singh, who was raised by Mohammad Shah to the exalted rank of a *mansabdar* of 6,000, and was governor of Lohawar, in Gwalior. He was succeeded by his brother, Raja Himmat Jai Singh. The latter adopted Bakht Lal Singh, the great-grandson of Sujan Singh, a younger brother of Raja Kalyan Singh. Bakht Lal Singh succeeded in 1755, and retained independent control of Bhadawar under the patronage of Sindhia; he was soon afterwards deprived of his estates by the Jats, and when he returned in 1770 his possessions were greatly reduced. In 1784 he was directed by Sindhia to attack his old friend, the Rana of Gohad, and a refusal led to the confiscation of his estates. In 1785, however, thirty villages in Bah were restored to Rani Sukhwat, the widow of Himmat Jai Singh, and these have ever since remained in the possession of the family. Bakht Lal Singh lived to see the British conquest, and loyally espoused the cause of the new Government. In 1803 he rendered good service in the campaign against Sindhia and was rewarded with the grant of Ater revenue-free. In the following year he fought against Holkar on behalf of the Government, driving out Tantia Bisram and other marauders from Bah. In 1805

the *pargana* was again invaded by a force of 20,000 men, but the Raja managed to hold his own till the advent of reinforcements from Agra. With the arrival of Lord Cornwallis, as Governor-General, a change of policy ensued. After being restored to Sindhia, who in 1808 resumed the grant of that *pargana*. Bakht Lal Singh adopted Partab Singh, who was descended from a younger son of Sujan Singh. At his death the property passed to his son, Raja Sarnat Singh, who had no children. He adopted Mahendra Singh, who, during the Mutiny, behaved with conspicuous loyalty, holding Bah on behalf of the Government throughout the disturbances, and closing all the ferries on the Chambal to the mutineers. In July, 1881, he was awarded the personal title of Maharaja, and in 1891 was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. The Raja lost his only son, Sumrat Singh, in 1896, and a successor was adopted in the person of his nephew, Mahendra Man Singh, the present holder of the title.

Address: Naugawan, Agra.

UDIT NARAYAN SINGH, *Raja, of Tirwa*; born, 1855; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1857. The estate comprises 126 villages in Farrukhabad, and others in Mainpuri, Cawnpore, and Etawah districts. The title has been recognized by Government since 1800.

The Raja is a Baghel Rajput, and belongs to a branch of the clan which is said to have come from Madhogarh, in Rewah, in the days of Jai Chand, of Kanauj. The founder of the family was Bhairon Partab, whose descendants occupied a large portion of the Kanauj *pargana* and held it for many centuries. One of these Baghels, Harhar Deo or Harhar Das, left the old family home and settled at Tusabari, near Tirwa, about 1700. His son, Dharam Das, moved to Tera Khati and founded Dharampur, but the family did not acquire any prominence till the time of his grandson, Partab Singh. About 1770 one Nand Ram Agnihotri, a Kanaujia Brahman, was governor of Kanauj on behalf of the Marathas, and, during

his five years' occupation, he ejected many of the old Rajput landholders, his agent being Partab Singh. When the Marathas were expelled, and Nand Ram was forced to fly, he obtained refuge by granting thirty-five villages to Partab Singh. The latter subsequently gained the favour of the Oudh governor, Almas Ali Khan, and acquired the title of Rao. Partab Singh had six sons, of whom the eldest was Sumer Singh, who fought in the army of Shuja-ud-Daula at Buxar; he afterwards received from the Emperor Shah Alam the title of Raja, and was created *mansabdar*. His property was known as the Tirwa *taluka* and consisted of eighty-seven villages. Sumer Singh died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Raja Damar Singh. A younger brother, Laik Singh, obtained as his share the *taluka* of Thathia. He also obtained the title of Raja, and held seventy-seven villages, which he left to his son, Chhattarsal. The latter resisted the British Government in 1805, and the fort of Thathia was taken by storm; the property was confiscated in 1805, but eventually two villages were restored to his adopted son, Sheoraj Singh. During the Mutiny Pohkar Singh, the grandson of Sheoraj, rebelled and the estate was once more forfeited. Raja Damar Singh was succeeded by his son, Raja Anrudh Singh, who died in 1803. His eldest son, Raja Jaswant Singh, died in 1815, and the title and estate passed to his brother, Raja Pitam Singh. He was succeeded in 1835 by his son, Raja Jagat Singh, who died without issue in 1857. He had adopted Udit Narayan Singh, a descendant of Dhaukal Singh, a younger brother of Raja Anrudh Singh. The Raja was only two years old at the time of the Mutiny, and the estate was managed on his behalf by his mother, who assumed an independent attitude during the disturbances and refused to pay revenue to the rebel leaders. The estate was managed by the Court of Wards after the restoration of order, and was released when the Raja attained his majority.

Address: Tirwa, Farrukhabad, U. P.

NAROTAM SINGH, *Raja, of Eka*; was born in 1835, and succeeded his father, Raja Hira Singh, in 1876.

The Raja is a Rajput of the Chauhan clan and represents a younger branch of the House of Partabner, in Etawah. During the Mutiny his loyal services were conspicuous, and he received the thanks of the Government and a certificate in recognition of his good work in saving the Jalesar treasury from being looted by rebels and in administering Etah District during the disturbances. The heir to the estate is Lal Raj Kumar, son of the present Raja, who was born in 1870. Nothing is known of the early history of this family, but it is certain that the Chauhans have been established in the *pargana* of Mustafabad in Mainpuri for many generations, and to the same stock belong the zemindars of Uresar, Sakhni, Milauli, and elsewhere. The estate of Eka has been greatly reduced in area during the last century, many of the villages having been alienated. In 1892 the Court of Wards took over the administration of the estate, and in November, 1910, the debts having been paid off, the Raja again assumed the management. The title of Raja has been recognized for generations by Government. The estate comprises a village in Mainpuri, and one in Agra, as well as shares in others, and pays a revenue of Rs. 15,491.

Address: Eka, Mustafabad, Mainpuri, U. P.

SHEOMANGAL SINGH, *Raja, of Mainpuri*, born, July 31st, 1873; educated privately; succeeded, 1906. The Raja is a Chauhan Rajput, head of a famous House which claims to represent the senior line of descent from Pirthi Raj, the last Hindu King of Delhi. The head of the House in 1857, Tej Singh, sided with the mutineers, and lost his property in consequence. The estate was handed over in 1858 to his cousin, Bhawani Singh, who was also granted the personal title of Raja; he had remained loyal during the Mutiny and saved the lives of many Englishmen and much Government treasure; the title was continued to his son, Ram Partab Singh; and, when the present Raja succeeded, the same privilege was accorded him. The

estate consists of sixty-three villages and parts of eighteen others, paying altogether a revenue of Rs. 52,727, also a *malikana* allowance of Rs. 22,156 from the revenue of 136 villages. *Club*: Station Club, Mainpuri.

Address: Mainpuri Fort, U. P.

HUKM TEJ PARTAB SINGH, *Raja, of Partabner*; born, December 25th, 1893; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1897. The estate comprises twenty-one villages and two *pattis* in Etawah; and six villages and five *pattis* in Mainpuri. The title of Raja is of great antiquity, and was always informally recognised by the British Government.

The present owner of the Partabner Estate claims to be the head of the great Chauhan clan of Rajputs, which for many centuries have been predominant in the districts of Mainpuri and Etawah. All the Chauhan chieftains claim descent from Pirthi Raj, the last Chauhan ruler of Delhi, who died in 1193. The first ancestor of whom anything is known was Sangat Deo, who is said to have had twenty-one sons, and also to have founded the town of Sakit. One of these sons was Sumer Singh, who appears to have established himself in Etawah, where his descendants remained for eight generations, when Partab Singh built the fort of Partabner. Five generations later Gaj Singh, who died in 1683, divided his property among his four sons, the eldest of whom was Gopal Singh. The latter lost the greater part of his possessions, and henceforward the estate of Partabner was reduced to small proportions. Raja Dariao Singh, the fifth in descent from Gopal Singh, held the estate at the cession of the district, and was recognised as Raja by the British Government. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Chet Singh, during whose time the estate was further reduced, so that he left but eleven villages to his son, Raja Lokendra Singh.

The latter was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Zahar Singh, who remained loyal during the Mutiny and was rewarded with a portion of the confiscated estate, formerly

held by the Raja of Chakarnagar, who was descended from a brother of Sumer Singh Raja Lokendra Singh died in 1886, and was succeeded by his son, Mohkam Singh During his time the estate became very heavily embarrassed Mohkam Singh died in 1897, and the estate passed to his son, Hukm Tej Partab Singh, during whose minority the property is being managed by his mother

Address Partabner Etawah

KEHRI SINGH *Raja, of Bhareh,* born 1846 succeeded to the hereditary title in 1900 The estate comprises thirteen villages and four *pattis* in Etawah The assumption of the old title of Raja has been recognised by the British Government since the cession of the district in 1801 The Raja is a Rajput of the Sengar clan a tribe which, like the Gautams claims descent from Sringi Rishi who married the daughter of the King of Kanauj The establishment of the Sengars in the Doab is attributed to one Bisukh Deo the traditional date of whose birth was 1165 He is said to have married the daughter of Jai Chand of Kanauj and after the fall of that kingdom to have occupied the eastern *parganas* of Etawah In the third generation came Singrin Deo The Bharch family continued to hold a considerable estate in the *pargana* of Auraiya until its annexation later on Raja Mukat Singh got back the property He was succeeded by his son Partab Singh but the estate was managed by the late Raja's brother Zalim Singh Raja Partab Singh died in 1855 and the estate was managed by the Court of Wards on behalf of his son Raja Mahendra Singh The latter died without issue in September 1871 leaving a widow the Rani Baisni on whose behalf the administration was again carried on by the Court of Wards Kunwar Rup Singh, the second son of Raja Mukat Singh who had taken a somewhat prominent part among the rebel leaders in the Mutiny, then sued for the estate and in 1884 succeeded to the property and title He was succeeded in 1900 by his son, Kehri Singh the present holder of the title *Address.* Bharch, Etawah

RAGHUBIR SINGH BAHADUR, *Raja, of Ruru, Etawah District*; born, October 5th, 1878; traces his descent from Brahma, claiming to be 124th in the direct line; belongs to the Sengar clan of Rajputs, who settled in Etawah six centuries ago. The head of the estate in 1857 was Raja Fateh Singh, who joined the mutineers, but died before he could be brought to trial; his property was confiscated, but a portion was restored to his son, Raja Raghunath Singh, the present Raja succeeding thereto in 1887. *Address*: Ruru, *pargana* Beduna, District Etawah.

PARBAL PARTAB SINGH, *Raja, of Malhajini*, was born in August, 1867, and succeeded to the title ten days after his birth. He was educated at the Etawah High School and the Wards' Institute at Benares. During his minority the estate was managed by the Court of Wards. The Raja took over the estate in 1888, and in the following year the title, which had long been held by the head of the House, was formally confirmed by Government. The Raja has built numerous *dharamsalas* and other buildings for charitable purposes, and has established schools on his estate. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff. The heir to the title is Lal Narain Partab Singh, son of the Raja, born in 1899. The Raja belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs. The head of this clan, during the eighteenth century, was the Raja of Sarsair, but the estate was broken up, when Raja Maha Singh was killed in a fight with the Raja of Panna. Maha Singh's son, Raja Dip Singh, fled to Sidhpura, and his son, Mahipat Singh, purchased some villages in 1813, and assumed the title of Raja. His son, Raja Bijai Singh, succeeded him, and died in 1867, being succeeded by the present Raja. The Malhajini Estate comprises eight villages in Etawah, one in Cawnpore and two in the Rae Bareli District, and pays about Rs. 7,000 revenue. *Address*: Malhajini, Etawah.



RAJA SURAJ PAL SINGH OF AWA 41



RAJA RAGHUBIR SINGH



RAJA RUP SAH (59)



RAJA RAM PARTAB SINGH (9)

SURAJ PAL SINGH (of Awa), *Raja;* born, October 28th, 1896; succeeded his father, Raja Balwant Singh, C.I.E., as a minor on June 21st, 1909.

The Raja belongs to the family of Jadon Rajputs, connected with the family of the Raja of Karouli, in Rajputana. One of their ancestors, Sohan Pal, having migrated from Biana in the fourteenth century, settled at Nari, *pargana* Chatta, Muttra District. It was not until 1701 that one of his descendants, Chatterbhuj Singh, moved to Jalesar (in Etah District), where his son, Bijai Singh, acquired considerable property and obtained some military command as well His son, Bakht Singh, rose to a prominent position and extended his possessions by taking revenue engagements in a number of neighbouring villages. He enlisted a troop in his service and eventually obtained a *sanad* from the Marathas, authorising him to build a fort at Awa. He was succeeded by his son, Hira Singh, who erected the existing castle and fort at Awa. In 1803 he rendered some services to Lord Lake, who granted him a *sanad*, whereby he was confirmed in the estates he held, and was allowed the possession of the fort and cannon, with the revenue settled on a permanent basis He died in 1831, and was succeeded by his son, Pitambar Singh, who acquired the title of Raja from the Maharana of Udaipur (The Hindupat of India), and this title received its recognition from Lord Auckland, Governor-General, in 1838. On the death of Raja Pitambar Singh the title devolved on his adopted son, Raja Pirthi Raj Singh, who rendered good service during the Mutiny, and, in recognition of which, he was rewarded with a considerable grant of confiscated land Raja Pirthi Raj Singh died in 1876, leaving a son, Raja Chattar Pal Singh, a minor. The Estate was taken under the Court of Wards, and so remained until his death in 1884. The estate was then released in favour of Raja Baldeo Singh, who died childless in 1892. The *Raj* then passed to his younger brother, Raja Balwant Singh, who

is distinguished for his able management of the estate, and was honoured by the Government in 1898 with the title of Companion of the Indian Empire for his excellent public services in the time of the severe famine in 1897 and other occasions. He was a Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces for two years. He was one of those invited to represent the Local Government at the Coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII at London. He did much to extend and improve his estates The Kshattriya Sabha, the Rajput Boarding House, and Balwant High School of Agra are existing marks of his benevolence and public services. He died on June 21st, 1909, leaving two sons, Raja Suraj Pal Singh (the present Raja, who is still a minor) and Rao Krishna Pal Singh, and a widow The estate is under the management of the Court of Wards. The Raja and his younger brother are receiving their education at Mayo College, Ajmere.

Recreations Football, lawn tennis, polo, hockey, shooting, and hunting.

Address Awa, Etah

SANWAL SINGH, *Raja of Rajaur*, born, 1874, succeeded to the hereditary title in 1901 The estate comprises forty villages and two *pattis* in Etah The title of Raja has been borne by the head of the House for many centuries, and has always been recognised by the British Government.

The Raja of Rajaur claims to be the head of the Chauhan clan of Rajputs, and to be descended from Pirthi Raj of Delhi. The clan seems first to have been established in the Etah District by Sakit Deo, the reputed founder of the town of Sakit. Among his descendants were two brothers—Jahani Sahai and Udai Brahm, the former retained Sakit. The successors of Jahani Sahai held Sakit, Bilram, Malgaon, and Rajaur. They were constantly at war with the Sultans of Delhi, and in 1488 Bahlol Lodi attacked Sakit, took the town, and afterwards defeated the Chauhans at Malgaon.

In the reign of his successor the Chauhans were again crushed at Bilram, and Raja Medni Sahai and some of his brothers were killed. His son, Bhopal Sahai, fled to Sakit; but in the next generation Sawant Sen was overcome by Ibrahim Lodi and killed. His son, Anant Sen, fled to Bhadawar and took refuge with the Bhadauria Raja; but in the days of Babar, Chakar Sen, the son of Anant Sen, was restored to his old estates of Sakit and Rajaur. The property continued in the hands of the family for several generations, and Raja Hari Singh rose high in the favour of Aurangzeb and his successors. During the days of his son, Raj Singh, the Bangash Nawab of Farrukhabad took Sakit from the Chauhans, whose possessions were thus reduced to the estate of Rajaur. Daulat Singh, the great-grandson of Raj Singh, obtained the estate and title and was succeeded by his son, Drigpal Singh, whose son, Raja Khushal Singh, died in 1901, and was succeeded by the elder of his two sons, who now holds the title.

Address: Rajaur, Etah.

KALI CHARAN MISRA, *Raja*; was born on September 20th, 1889, and succeeded to the hereditary title on October 7th, 1895. The estate was taken over by the Court of Wards, pending the Raja's minority; he was first sent to the Colvin Talukdars' School, Lucknow, and is now studying at the Bareilly College. The Raja, though still a youth, is much interested in the sugar industry, and a factory has been erected on the estate in which up-to-date machinery and methods are used. A portion of the equipment of this factory was shown at work in the Allahabad Exhibition and received much favourable notice. The Raja is a Kanaujia Brahman, descended from Baij Nath Misra, a wealthy banker of Bareilly, who distinguished himself by his loyal conduct during the Mutiny, affording refuge to several European fugitives, helping others by gifts of money, and giving valuable information to the authorities. He suffered much from the persecution of the rebel Nawab of

Bareilly and others, but remained faithful He was rewarded with a gift of land and the title of Rao in 1858, and in 1861 was given a *jagir* free of revenue in perpetuity in lieu of lands previously granted; and the hereditary title of Raja was also conferred on him He died in 1867 and was succeeded by his grandson, Kalka Prasad, who died in 1884. His son, Raja Sham Charan Misra, held the title and estate till his death in 1895, and left an infant son, the present Raja The estate comprises twenty-four villages in Bareilly and one village in Pilibhit District, with some shares in other property *Address* Bareilly

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KISHEN KUMAR, *Raja*, of *Sahespur*, *Honorary Magistrate*, *Moradabad District*: born, December 25th 1848 educated privately Raja Kishen Kumar comes of an old Kshattriya Rajput family and said to have come from the Punjab and settled in Moradabad in the reign of Mohammad Shah, by whom the title of Rai was conferred on the head of the family at that period On the cession of Rohilkhand Rai Atma Ram, the great grandfather of the present Raja, was *Chakladar* of Bijnor and subsequently entered Government service His grandson, the late Rai Pardaman Kishen, rendered good service during the Mutiny, when he assisted the British troops who had taken refuge in Naini Tal by sending them money and information, for which he was rewarded with a grant of estates Raja Kishen Kumar has also inherited an estate from his maternal grandfather The Raja has shown great skill and tact in the management and improvement of his estates which are now in a flourishing condition He is a good Hindi scholar and possesses a fine library His poetical works show him to be a poet of no mean order He is a liberal patron of education, has subscribed to various institutions, among them the Agra College and the M.-A.O. College, Aligarh, he has also been promoting missionary educational work, and has founded several scholarships for poor students. He has built and endowed a hospital at

Bareilly and others, but remained faithful. He was rewarded with a gift of land and the title of Rao in 1858, and in 1861 was given a *jagir* free of revenue in perpetuity in lieu of lands previously granted; and the hereditary title of Raja was also conferred on him. He died in 1867 and was succeeded by his grandson, Kalka Prasad, who died in 1884. His son, Raja Sham Charan Misra, held the title and estate till his death in 1895 and left an infant son, the present Raja. The estate comprises twenty four villages in Bareilly and one village in Pilibhit District with some shares in other property. *Address*:- Bareilly.

KISHEN KUMAR *Raja* of *Sahaspur*, *Honorary Magistrate*, *Moradabad District*: born, December 25th 1848, educated privately. Raja Kishen Kumar comes of an old Kshattriya Rajput family and said to have come from the Punjab and settled in Moradabad in the reign of Muhammad Shah by whom the title of Rai was conferred on the head of the family at that period. On the cession of Rohilkhand Rai Atma Ram the great grandfather of the present Raja, was *Chakladar* of Bijnor and subsequently entered Government service. His grandson, the late Rai Pardeman Kishen rendered good service during the Mutiny, when he assisted the British troops who had taken refuge in Naini Tal by sending them money and information, for which he was rewarded with a grant of estates. Raja Kishen Kumar has also inherited an estate from his maternal grandfather. The Raja has shown great skill and tact in the management and improvement of his estates which are now in a flourishing condition. He is a good Hindi scholar and possesses a fine Library. His poetical works show him to be a poet of no mean order. He is a liberal patron of education, has subscribed to various institutions, among them the Agra College and the M.-A.O. College, Aligarh: he has also been promoting missionary educational work and has founded several scholarships for poor students. He has built and endowed a hospital at

Sahespur, and an asylum for lepers at Moradabad. Raja Kishen Kumar is eighth on the list of *Durbaris* in the Rohilkhand Division, and is an Honorary Magistrate. His title of Raja was conferred in 1882, which has been made hereditary. The Raja has two sons living—Kunwar Raj Kumar and Kunwar Lal Kumar. *Publications*: "Dewan Vikar," "Ikhtirai Jahid," and other poems. *Address*: Sahespur, P. O. Bilari, Moradabad District.

FATEH SINGH, *Raja*, of *Pawayan;* born, 1858; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1889. He was appointed in 1884 an Honorary Magistrate for the Police Circles of Pawayan, Bandam, Dhakia, Khutar, and Sehramau North. He is a scholar of repute, having written several works in Hindi. The estate is comprised of one hundred and eighty-six villages and twenty-one *pattis* in Shahjahanpur. The title of Raja was first assumed by Udai Singh about 1750. It was recognised by the British Government in 1802. The Raja belongs to the Gaur clan of Rajputs, and is connected with the old Sitapur families of Chandra, Maholi, and Katesar. The estate of Pawayan was originally held by the Kshattriyas, their head being the Rao of Nahil. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Rao Gopal Singh of Nahil was killed in a fight with the Pathans of Shahjahanpur, and his widow, who was a Gaur lady of Chandra, fled with her two infant sons to her old home. Thereupon the Gaurs, under Bhupat Singh and Himmat Singh, led a force into Shahjahanpur, and re-established the Kshattriyas in Nahil. Subsequently further disputes arose with the Pathans, and the assistance of the Gaurs was again invited. The leader of the expedition was Udai Singh, the son of Bhupat Singh, who, having defeated the Musalmans at Deokali, settled in the Kshattriya country and built the town of Pawayan. Udai Singh soon established his supremacy over the entire *pargana*, and in this he and his successors were supported by the Rohillas. His position was strengthened by the favour of the paramount power, which was further displayed after good

service rendered against the Marathas in Etawah. Udai Singh was succeeded by Jaswant Singh, and the latter by Bhagwan Singh, both of whom were maintained in possession of their estates by the Nawabs of Oudh. At the time of the cession Raja Raghunath Singh was in possession of the Pawayan *pargana*. He died in 1825, and his property passed to his widow, who held the estate till 1850. Before her death she had adopted Jagannath Singh, the descendant of Bagh Rao, a younger brother of Udai Singh. The Raja won considerable distinction in the Mutiny by killing the notorious Fyzabad Maulvi, who attempted to gain possession of Pawayan after being expelled from Shahjahanpur; in reward for this exploit and other services he received a *khilat* of Rs. 50,000 and other marks of honour. During the time of Raja Jagannath Singh the estate became heavily encumbered, with the result that the Wazirnagar property in Sitapur was sold and the rest of his possessions were placed under the Court of Wards from 1880 to 1887. In 1889 Raja Jagannath Singh died and was succeeded by his adopted son, Fatch Singh, the present holder of the title. The property again became encumbered, and in 1898 was, for a second time, entrusted to the Court of Wards at the Raja's own request, remaining under their management till October, 1906.

Address.—Pawayan, Shahjahanpur.

KISHENPAL SINGH, *Raja, of Asothar*, born 1900, succeeded to the hereditary title in 1906. The estate comprises twelve villages and shares in villages in Fatehpur, and three in Banda.

The Raja belongs to the Khichar family of Rajputs which is said to a be branch of the Chauhans. It was founded by one Deogaj Singh, who came from Khishidara, better known as Raghugarh, in Central India, in 1543. He married the daughter of the Gautam chieftain of Aijihi, and subsequently possessed himself of his estates. Little is known of the family for the next one hundred and fifty years and the Khichars

were of little importance till the time of Araru Singh, the son of Parasram Singh, who was the first to hold the title of Raja He came into conflict with the imperial authorities by resisting and killing the governor of Kora in 1734 A large force was sent against him, but in the meantime he died and was succeeded by his son Bhagwant Rai The latter offered active resistance to the Imperial troops, and managed to buy off the Nawab of Farrukhabad, who had been deputed to blockade the refractory chieftain For some years he maintained a position of independence, but was eventually defeated and slain by Saadat Khan in 1745 Bhagwant Rai was succeeded by his son, Raja Rup Singh, who submitted to the Oudh authorities and held his estates for thirty-five years He died in 1780 when the succession fell to Bariar Singh The latter was not strong enough to resist Asaf-ud-daula, who resumed sixteen of the nineteen *parganas* while the remaining three shortly afterwards were assigned by the Nazim, Almas Ali Khan, to Raja Sital Prasad, then in charge of Kora Bariar Singh retired to Chirka, in the Banda District, living on a small pension allowed him by the Oudh Government He was succeeded by his adopted son Duniapat Singh, but his pension was resumed by Nawab Bakar Ali Khan The Raja thereupon crossed the river with a large body of followers and ravaged the *pargana* of Ekdala and Ghazipur a step which at once procured the restoration of the pension At the cession this was again resumed, and Duniapat adopted the same tactics, crossing the river and taking up a position near Jarauli, in *pargana* Ghazipur He was attacked by Mr Ahmuty, the Collector of Allahabad, and in a fight that ensued the latter was wounded The Raja fled across the Jumna, but in 1804, he surrendered to Mr Cuthbert, who had succeeded to the charge of Allahabad The pension was again restored by a *sanad* from the British Government and was fixed in perpetuity at a sum now equivalent to Rs 7,306 Raja Duniapat Singh lived till 1850 and was succeeded by Lachhman Prasad Singh who died in 1891. He left two sons, Raja Narpat

Singh, and Kunwar Chandra Bhukan Singh. In 1904, Raja Narpat Singh was made an Honorary Magistrate for the Police circles of Ghazipur, Asothar and Thariaon. He died in October, 1906, and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.

Address: Asothar, Fatehpur.

SHEO RAM SINGH, *Raja*, of Argal; born, 1839; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1861. The estate comprises the two villages of Argal and Sheopuri, Fatehpur. The title of Raja has been borne by the head of the family for many centuries, and was acknowledged by the British Government at the cession of the District.

The Raja is the head of the Gautam clan of Rajputs which is said to derive its name from Gatama, the reputed ancestor of the Sakya tribe, from which sprang the great Buddha. According to the family chronicles the sixth in descent from Gautama was Sringi Rishi, who married a daughter of Ajai Pal, the Gaharwa Raja of Kanauj, and thus obtained all the country from Kanauj to Kora. His grandson, Ang Deo, built the fort of Argal among the ravines of the Rind river; but it seems probable that the original home of the clan was the fort at Kora, which is still known as Argal. Little is known of the family beyond a mere list of names which extend over many centuries. Raja Ratan Sen married the sister of Jai Chand of Kanauj and shared in the defeat of the latter by Mohammad Bin Sam. The Rajas of Argal continued to hold Kora and an extensive principality till the advent of the Moghals. Raja Hari Baran Deo fought against Humayun and espoused the cause of Sher Shah; the result being that his grandson, Raja Bhairon Sahai, was severely defeated by Akbar at Kalpi, and the Gautams never recovered from the blow. In the days of Shah Jahan the fort of Kora was destroyed; and Raja Bhagwant Deo, who had married one of the Sombansis of Partabgarh, was reduced to the position of a small zamindar. The crowning blow came when Raja Ahal Singh offered

resistance to Saadat Khan, the first Nawab Wazir of Oudh, and was utterly crushed in 1727 The title of Raja is still recognised, but at the settlement of 1840 the Gautams of Argal retained only five villages, and most of these have since been sold None-the-less their high descent and the great antiquity of the House secure for its head the respect of all the Rajputs of the district At the cession of the lower Doab in 1801 the title was held by Raja Aman Singh, who was succeeded in 1817 by Raja Ganpat Singh, the father of the present holder of the title

Address Argal, Fatehpur, U P

RAM PARTAB SINGH, *Raja*, of Manda, born, 1860 succeeded to the hereditary title, 1864 The estate comprises 265 whole villages and 47 shares in Allahabad and one village and one *patti* in Mirzapur and 35 revenue-free villages in Allahabad, and four in Mirzapur The title is of great antiquity, and has always been recognised The property was under the management of the Court of Wards till 1881, when it was released in a solvent condition The Raja, who married a daughter of the Maharaja of Dumraon is the principal nobleman of the District, he is an Honorary Munsif for the Khairagarh *pargana*, a Life Councillor of the Countess of Dufferin Fund a Member of the Central Committee of the Imperial Institute in India, and a Vice-President of the MacDonnell University Hindu Boarding-house Fund

The Raja of Manda is the head of the Gaharwar clan of Rajputs in the United Provinces, claiming descent from the last king of Kanauj After the Mussalman conquest of the old capital the Gaharwars moved eastwards towards Benares, which appears to have been the seat of the family for some generations In the course of time one Gudan or Kundan Deo divided the estate, which had been acquired by conquest from the Bhars between his two sons, of whom the elder, Bhoj Raj, received Khairagarh as his portion while Ugarsen, the younger, founded the House of Kantit in Mirzapur Six generations

later came Puran Mal, whose sons divided their property, the elder being Raja Lakhan Sen, who retained the greater portion, and the younger, Chhattar Sen, who obtained the *taluka* of Barokhar. This estate remained separate for ten generations, when it was forcibly recovered by the Raja. A further division occurred between the sons of Mardan Sah, great grandson of Lakhan Sen. Raja Pirthiraj Singh took Manda and the title, and Chhatarsal Singh was given the Baiya estate, of which the present representative is Lal Drigpal Singh, the adopted son of Tejpal Singh, who obtained the personal title of Raja in reward for his loyalty during the Mutiny. Fifth in descent from Pirthipal Singh came Raja Udit Singh, of Manda, who successfully resisted the Oudh Subedar, Chhote Khan. His son, Pirthipal Singh, was succeeded by Israj Singh, who lived to see the cession of Allahabad to the British and died in 1805. During his time the estate was increased by the grant of thirty-five villages given, in revenue free tenure, by Lord Wellesley for services rendered in Bundelkhand. He was followed by Rudra Partab Singh, who spent the greater part of his life in rendering the "Ramayana" into Hindi verse, and this great work is now in course of publication. He was succeeded by Chhatarpal Singh, under whose administration the property became very heavily encumbered, the debts at his death in 1864 being more than fifteen lakhs. During the Mutiny the Raja rendered signal services to Government, taking charge of the treasury during the absence of the officials. Like his father he was a good Arabic and Sanskrit scholar.

Address : Manda, Allahabad.

RUP SAH, *Raja, of Jagamanpur*; born, 1854; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1854. The estate comprises thirty-one villages held in *jagir* with a rental of about Rs. 75,000, and also three villages in Jalaun, ten villages and one *patti* in Etawah, and shares in four villages in Cawnpore. For some time the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards, and the Raja was educated at the Wards' Institution

at Benares. In 1877 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate within the limits of his *jagir*, and at the same time he was given civil powers to deal with cases involving sums not exceeding Rs. 100 though the latter were withdrawn when Jalaun became a regulation district in 1891. The title of Raja is said to date from the year 1100, it was recognised by the Peshwa in 1717, and has always been acknowledged by the British Government.

The Raja is a Sengar Rajput and belongs to a family which is said to have been settled in the Jalaun District since the days of the Hindu kingdom of Kanauj, when a Sengar chieftain, named Bisukh Deo, obtained a large *jagir* as dowry on his marriage with the daughter of the Rathor King. The family appears to be connected with the Sengars of Etawah, to the north of the Jumna, and it is certain that the headquarters of the clan have been established for centuries at Jagamanpur. In 1787 Raja Ratan Sah obtained a confirmation of his grant from the Peshwa of Poona, and his descendants continued in possession till the cession of Jalaun in 1844, when Raja Mahipat Sah received a *sanad* for the estate in perpetuity on payment of an annual quit-rent of Rs. 4,764. Raja Mahipat Sah died in 1854, and was succeeded by his infant son, Raja Rup Sah, the present holder of the title.

Address: Jagamanpur, Jalaun, U. P.

RAGHUNATH SINGH, *Raja of Khaksis*; born, 1856; succeeded to the hereditary title of Raja in 1896. The estate comprises seven whole villages and a three-quarter share in eleven others in Jalaun, paying revenue Rs. 8,902. The title of Raja has been held for many centuries, and has always been acknowledged.

This family is connected with the Kachhwaha House of Rampura, the early history of which has been already given. Fifth in descent from Bhuwan Pal, of Lahar, came Ranjan Deo, who seized for himself 108 villages and formed the Khaksis estate. His descendants subsequently lost almost

the whole of this at the hands of the Bundels, but they managed to retain a small portion At a later period their territory was invaded by the Marathas, and in 1841, when the country passed into the hands of the British, they held but eighteen villages The property was then in the possession of Raja Gajendra Bali who was born in 1818 He was succeeded by his brother Raja Daulat Singh, who died in 1896 when the title and lands passed to the present title-holder The estate is locally known as Sikri the place of the Raja's residence *Address* Sikri Jalaun

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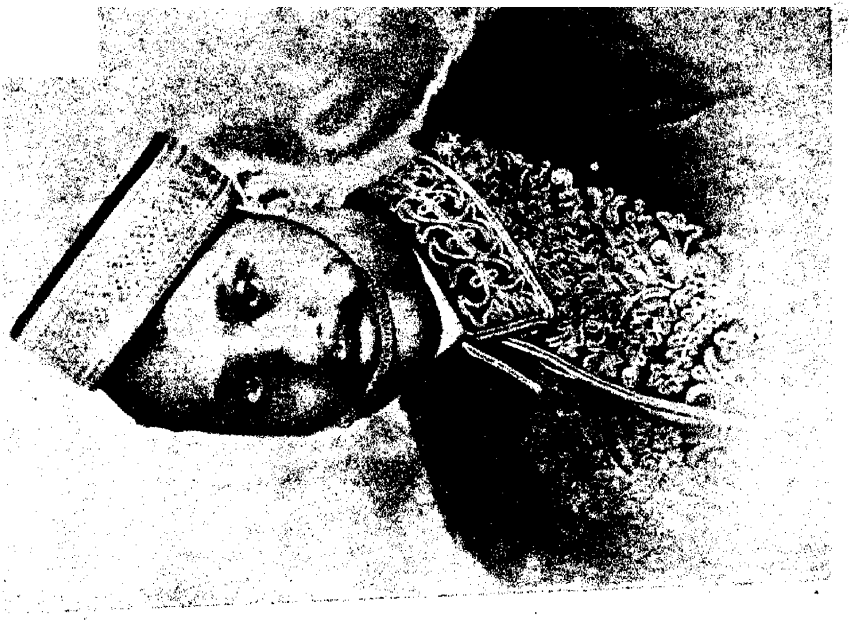
MUKUND SINGH *Raja of Hardoi* born 1874 The title is said to have been conferred by Siran Dom in 1095 and has ever since been retained by the head of the family

Like the Raja of Jagamanpur the Raja of Hardoi represents a branch of the Sengar clan of Rajputs This family claims to have held a separate title from a very early date but little is known of its history The estates were formerly of considerable extent but most of them were lost at the time of the Bandela's invasion under Chhatarsal When Jalaun passed into the hands of the Marathas the Peshwa gave a grant of twenty-seven villages to Raja Gokul Singh but the latter refused to pay the quit-rent demanded and was consequently ejected by Gobind Rao the governor of Jalaun He subsequently obtained Hardoi and two other villages as maintenance and these were till recently retained by the family The present holder of the title is the son of Raja Nirendra Singh who was born in 1858

Address Hardoi Jalaun

GOVIND SINGH *Raja of Beoni* born, 1872 succeeded to the hereditary title 1878 The estate comprises one village and five *pattis* in Jalaun paying revenue Rs 628 The title is said to have been conferred by the Peshwa in 1764, and has always been acknowledged by the British Government







The Raja belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs, and is the only chieftain of that race in the district. Tradition states that the title was bestowed by the Marathas after the defeat of the Bundelas in 1746. The family is, however, of great antiquity, and the Raja actually represents the senior branch of the Bundela line. His pedigree agrees with those of the Rajas of Orchha, Datia, Charkhari, and others, and shows that he is descended from the eldest son of Malkhan, the younger line being traced through Partab Rudra, the first Raja of Orchha and the ancestor of the famous Chhatarsal. The Beona branch was less fortunate, and never acquired prominence though it is said to have held for a time the *pargana* of Duboh, in Gwalior. At the cession of the district to the British settlement was made with Raja Parichhat Singh, who was born in 1804 and died in 1878. His son is the present holder of the title.

Address: Beona, Jalaun, U. P.

NITYANAND PRASAD SINHA, *Raja*; born; August 7th, 1882; educated at Queen's Collegiate School, Benares; succeeded to the estate, November 30th, 1904.

The Raja is by caste a *Bunniah* of the Osval Sub-Division and belongs to a family closely connected with the Seths of Murshidabad. They trace their descent from one Dhandal, who lived in Jaipur territory in the eleventh century. Amar Datt, twenty-sixth in descent from Dhandal, was honoured with the title of Rai by Shah Jahan—his son married into the Murshidabad family, and some of his descendants settled in Murshidabad. One of them, Dal Chand, incurred the displeasure of the Nawab and fled from Murshidabad to Benares; his son received the title of Raja from Asaf-ud-Daula; his grandson, Shiva Prasad, was made Inspector of Schools in 1860; was a Fellow of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities; Member of the Viceroy's Council, and a C.S.I. He died in 1895, and was succeeded by his son, Sachchit Prasad, who

died without male issue in 1904, the title then passing to his nephew, the present holder. The estate is situated in Benares and Gorakhpur. The title of Raja was made hereditary in 1887.

Address: Mohulla Raja Dal Chand-ka-Phatak, Benares City.

BHUPENDRA BAHADUR SINGH, *Raja of Kantit*; was born in 1863; educated at Queen's College, Benares. He succeeded his father, Raja Rajendra Bahadur Singh, in 1863. He has been a generous supporter of all public schemes for the betterment of the people, and has subscribed large sums to the Mirzapur town hall, hospital, and the water-works. His estate was released from the Court of Wards in 1884, but extensive litigation, consequent on his assuming control of the estate of Bijaigarh, which was willed to him by his uncle, and claims which were preferred by other members of the family, encumbered the estate once more, and it had to be placed under the management of the Court of Wards in 1901. The Raja belongs to the Gaharwar clan of Rajputs, and claims descent from the Kings of Kanauj. The family appear to have migrated from Kanauj after the Mohammadan conquest and settled in Benares. Their Mirzapur possessions were acquired from the Bhars. In Akbar's time an ancestor, Sakat Singh, conquered the Kol country and founded the fort of Saktisgarh; he received the *tappa* of Kon as dowry, and added it to the estate. The head of the family, in 1758, was Bikramajit Singh; he was ejected by Raja Balwant Singh of Benares. The property was recovered in 1781 after the flight of Chet Singh, when Gobind Singh, son of Bikramajit Singh, was awarded a *malikana* allowance of Rs. 37,000, which he afterwards exchanged for the *tahsil* of Bijaipur. He was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Ram Ghulam Singh, at whose death the grant of Bijaipur was resumed. Ghulam Singh's son, Mahipal Singh, succeeded him; and was followed by his son, Jagat Bahadur Singh, in whose time the estate became heavily indebted. The property was taken over by the Court

of Wards in 1850, in which year Jagat Bahadur Singh died. His son, Rajendra Bahadur Singh, succeeded, and died in 1863 just as the estate was about to be handed over to his management. His son, the present Raja, succeeded The estate comprises four hundred villages and shares in thirteen others in the Mirzapur District. The title of Raja is hereditary, and was first recognised by Government in 1781.

Address : Bijaipur, Mirzapur, U. P.

BED SARAN KUNWAR, *Rani, of Agori Babhar ;* born, 1851; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1871. The estate comprises four hundred whole villages, and shares in thirteen others in Mirzapur. The title of Raja has been held for many centuries, and was recognised by the British Government in 1781.

The family belongs to the Chandel clan of Rajputs, which has been settled in the south of the Mirzapur District for many centuries. Little is known of the history of the family till about three centuries ago, when Raja Udan Deo gave Bijaigarh to his youngest son, Madhokar Sah. The rest of the property remained in the hands of the elder branch till the days of Raja Shimbhu Sah, from whom it was seized by Raja Balwant Singh of Benares in 1745. In October, 1781, Warren Hastings granted a *sanad* to Adil Sah, the grandson of Shimbhu Sah, restoring to him the *zemindari* of Agori Barhar, with a money allowance of Rs. 8,000. Subsequently this allowance was exchanged for an additional grant of land, the revenue of which was assigned to the Raja. The property was managed, till his death in 1794, by his brother, Rachpal Singh, who was succeeded, two years later, by Adil Sah's adopted son, Raja Ran Bahadur Sah. After the death of the latter came Raja Raghunath Sah, who died in 1852, leaving an infant son, Raja Kesho Saran Sah. The estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards, and so remained till 1868, when the Raja attained his majority. He died in 1871, leaving a widow, Rani Bed Saran Kunwar, who is still living. The estates

were for some time administered on behalf of the Rani by the Court of Wards, but are now under her direct control

Address Rajpur, Mirzapur

RUDRA PRASAD SINGH, *Raja, of Singrauli*, born, 1869, succeeded to the hereditary title 1886 The estate comprises 116 villages, revenue-free, in Mirzapur and 191 villages in the Rewah State The Raja is an Honorary Magistrate for the police circle of Khairwa and *pargana* Singrauli He receives a *malikana* allowance of ten per cent on the rent collections of the Dudhi estate, in addition to the income derived from his proprietary holdings The title of Raja was first assumed by Fakir Sah of this family about 1697, and has since been recognised by the British Government

The family are described as Benbansi Rajputs, and are said to be descended from the Sombansis, who lived at Bithur, in the Cawnpore District Thence they moved to Jhusi, near Allahabad, where they ruled for five generations About 1673 Dariao Singh and Dalel Singh, descendants in the direct line from the founder of the House, seized and divided between them a portion of the ancient property, Dariao Singh taking the lands now known as Singrauli The latter was succeeded by his son Fakir Sah, who, about 1697, assumed the title of Raja He was nominally subject to the Chandels, but it does not appear that he ever paid any tribute to them His son, Raja Rudra Sah, agreed to pay an annual tribute of Rs 700 to Raja Bilwant Singh of Benares after the exclusion of the Chandels The claim to this due was acknowledged at the restoration of the Agori Raja by Warren Hastings in 1781, but in 1792 Mr Duncan declared Singrauli to be independent and made a settlement of the *pargana* with the Raja direct on a permanent lease for Rs 700 In 1803, however, the *pargana* was included in the *jagir* granted to Raja Ram Bahadur Sah, of Agori Barhar, and this led to protracted litigation, the final decision bestowing the proprietary right, subject to the small tribute, on the

RAJA MAHIPAL SINGH (39)

JAWAHAR PRASAD SINGH (56)

Singrauli Raja, was made in 1834. Prior to this a considerable portion of the lands in Rewah had been confiscated by Raja Bishnath Singh, who granted a fresh *sanad* to Chhattar Sah of Singrauli for the payment of one-fourth of the revenue. Raja Chhattar Sah was succeeded by his son, Narendra Singh, who died in 1876, and was followed by his son, Udit Narain Singh. The latter died in 1886, and his property and title passed to the present holder.

Address: Gaharwargaon, Mirzapur, U. P.

RAGHO SARJU SARAN SINGH, *Raja, of Bijaigarh*; born, 1880; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1898. The estate comprises 313 whole villages and twelve *pattis* in Mirzapur, and thirteen whole villages and two *pattis* in the Shahabad District of Bengal. The estate is now under the management of the Court of Wards on account of the heavy liabilities incurred through litigation. The title of Raja was first held by Madhokar Sah, and was recognised by the British Government in 1781.

The Raja is a Chandel Rajput, being connected with the family of Agori Barhar. The estate of Bijaigarh was first separated from Agori by Raja Udan Deo, who gave it to his younger son, Madhokar Sah. The property remained in possession of his descendants till the days of Daljit Sahai, from whom it was taken in 1781 by Raja Balwant Singh of Benares, who managed to bribe the keeper of the Bijaigarh fort. It was subsequently restored to Raja Pirthipat Singh, but the right was contested by Raja Mahip Narayan Singh, of Benares, on the ground of an alleged purchase by Balwant Singh. Eventually Pirthipat regained possession of the greater part of the *pargana*, which is still held by the Chandels. Raja Pirthipat was succeeded in 1809 by his nephew, Gobind Saran, and the latter in 1818 by his son, Raja Ram Saran Sahai, who died in 1853, leaving a widow, Rani Pirthi Raj Kunwar. The latter died in 1887. Her daughter had been married to Brijendra Bahadur Singh of Kantit, to whom she gave a portion of the property, subsequently executing a deed in which she

constituted her sole heir. At her death the entire estate passed into the possession of the Kantit Raja, but his right was disputed by several relatives of Raja Ram Saran Sahai. For some years the title was in abeyance, but eventually, in May, 1895, the eldest representative of the next collateral branch, Bijai Bahadur Singh, obtained a decree, awarding him the entire estate, and the title of Raja was thereupon restored. Raja Bijai Bahadur Singh died in 1898, and was succeeded by his son, Raghu Sarju Saran Singh, the present holder of the title.

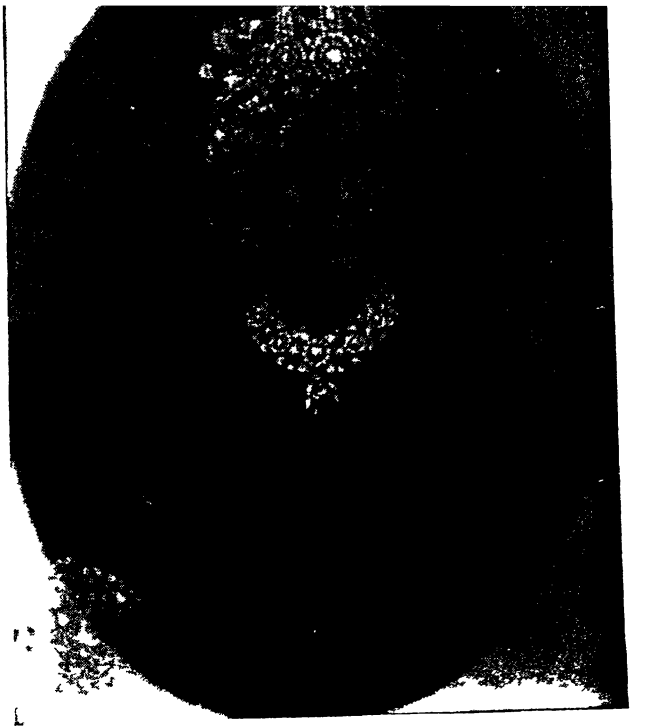
Address: Ramgarh, Mirzapur.

INDARJIT PARTAB BAHADUR, *Raja, of Tamkuhi*; was born on Octoher 16th, 1892, and succeeded to the hereditary title on October 10th, 1898. He was educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow. The Raja is interested in education, and has subscribed largely to many schemes for building schools. He has also opened a Sanskrit *pathshala* on his estate. He gave Rs. 7,000 towards the King Edward Memorial Fund, and Rs. 2,000 to the Allahabad Exhibition Fund. The estate is at present under the management of the Court of Wards.

The Raja belongs to the Bhuinar caste, and is descended from Mayur Bhat, the founder of the Majhauli House The original home of the family was in Kalyanpur Kawari, in the Saran District, Bengal. The first Raja to rise to prominence was Kalyan Sahi, who obtained his title from the Emperor of Delhi. Sixth in descent was Raja Hamir Sahi, whose son, Haldihal Sahi, settled at Husipur, and his descendants remained there till the time of Raja Fateh Sahi. The latter was driven out of Behar after the battle of Buxar in 1764, and settled at Tamkuhi, where he acquired a large estate. His eldest son, Raja Amardhan Sahi, was succeeded by his brother, Dalmardan Sahi. His son, Dalip Sahi, died childless, and his widow adopted Raja Kharag Bahadur Sahi, great-grandson of Raja Fateh Sahi. Kharag Bahadur Sahi obtained



RAJA INDARJIT PARTAB BAHADUR (58)



RAO KRISHNA SINGH OF AWA (41)

recognition of the title of Raja from Government in 1840; his son, Raja Kishen Partab Bahadur Sahi, succeeded, and died in 1892, leaving the estate to his eldest son, Raja Satrujit Partab Bahadur, whose son is now Raja. The heir to the title is Sarabjit Partab Bahadur Sahi, uncle of the Raja. The estate comprises 236 villages in Gorakhpur, four in Basti, forty-two in Gaya (Bengal), four in Chapra, and seventy-nine in Muzaffarpur.

Address: Tamkuhi. Padrauna, Gorakhpur, U. P.

NARENDRA BAHADUR PAL, *Raja of Mahuli*; born, 1867; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1892; the estate comprises forty-seven villages and nineteen *pattis*. The ancient title has been recognised as hereditary.

The Mahuli estate, frequently known as Mahson, from the residence of the Raja, is held by a Rajput of the Surajbansi clan. The early history of the family is obscure, but it does not appear that their establishment in this district is of great antiquity, as one tradition states that these Surujbansis are descended from the same person who founded the Pura Estate in Fyzabad and the House of Haraha in Bara Banki. This was one Lalji Singh, who came from Kumaon several centuries ago and acquired the property of his master, a merchant, named Dandas Sah. The Basti tradition asserts that two brothers—named Alakh Deo and Tilak Deo—migrated to the north of the Ghagra and acquired the lands of a Rajbhar chieftain, and it is possible that they may have been descendants of Lalji. In the course of time many of the younger branches of this family obtained separate estates granted in *birt* or other tenures, and among these may be mentioned the Babus of Siktar, Matauli, Parsain, Hariharpur, and other places in *pargana* Mahuli. At the time of the cession of Gorakhpur the estate was held by Raja Bakhtawar Pal. The present holder of the title is the son of Raja Bhawani Ghulam Pal, who was born in 1844, and died in 1892.

Address: Mahson, Basti, U. P.

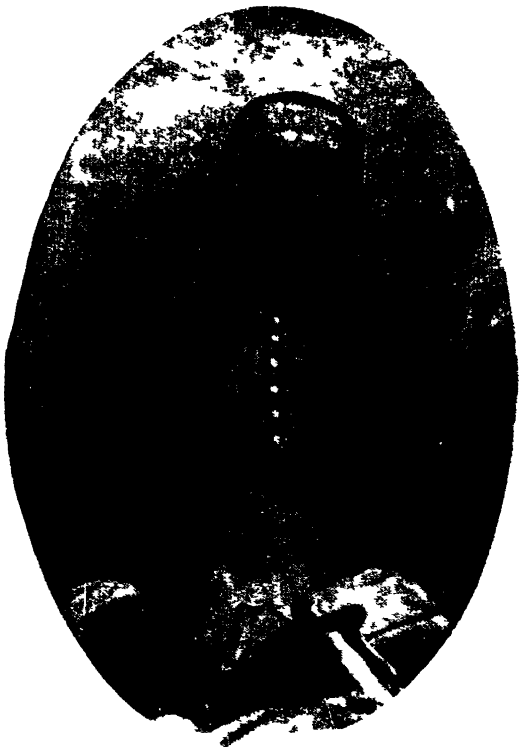
PATTESWARI PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH, *Raja, of Basti*, *Honorary Magistrate* was born on August 8th, 1870, educated privately, and succeeded to the hereditary title on May 5th 1890 The title is ancient, dating from the fifteenth century, and has always been recognised by Government The estate comprises twenty-six villages and seventeen *patti*s paying revenue of Rs 11 085 in the Basti District The Raja has succeeded in recovering several villages formerly held by members of the family by proving that by custom such villages revert to the head of the family in the absence of direct heirs

The Raja belongs to the Kalhans clan of Rajputs who own extensive estates in the Basti and Gonda Districts and claims descent from Sahaj Singh who came from Gujrat and expelled the Doms from Amroha The descendants of Sahaj Singh established a powerful kingdom with headquarters at Khurasa in Gonda the last Raja being the famous Achal Singh He is said to have given the Basti estate to his relative Pirthi Deo Singh from whom came the Rajas of Basti Little is known of these beyond their pedigree and it does not appear that any of them assumed a position of great importance till the Mutiny when Raja Mahesh Bakhsh Singh rendered conspicuous services to the British He was given additional territory in reward for his loyalty He died in 1890 and was succeeded by the present Raja

Address Basti City

UDAI RAJ SINGH *Raja of Kashipur* born 1883 succeeded to the hereditary title in 1898 The estate comprises forty-six villages in Naini Tal and 156 villages in Bijnor The title has been recognised by Government since 1828

The Raja is a Raotela Rajput this name being given to the cadet branches of the old Chand family that ruled in Kumaon for so many centuries He is descended from Pahar Singh, a younger son of Raja Baz Bahadur Chand, who died in 1678 In 1764 the real ruler of Kumaon Shiam Deo Joshi, who



RAJA PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH (75)



RAJA PATESWARI PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH (60

administered the State on behalf of Raja Dip Chand, was murdered by his mutinous soldiery at Kashipur and affairs fell into confusion. Mohan Singh, the grandson of Pahar Singh, became head of the army, and in 1777 proclaimed himself Raja and appointed his brother Lal Singh to the chief office in the State. Mohan Singh held the hill country and Bhabar till 1779, when his kindgom was seized by Raja Lalat Sah of Garhwal, who placed his son, Parduman Sah, on the throne of Almora. Mohan Singh recovered it again in 1786, by defeating Harak Deo at Nathana, but two years later the latter invaded Kumaon, captured the Raja and put him to death. Lal Singh escaped, and soon afterwards obtained the aid of Faiz-ul-lah Khan, the Nawab of Rampur. He defeated the Joshis, near Bhim Tal; took Almora, and pursued his opponents into Garhwal. He then installed his nephew, Mahendra Singh, as Raja and managed the State himself. He then had to resist the invasion of the Gurkhas, but was defeated and driven to the plains. He took up his possession at Kilpuri in the Tarai, but was pursued and compelled to take refuge in Oudh. The Gurkhas subsequently abandoned the Tarai, in which the exiled family obtained a grant of land though the tenure was never defined. This *jagir* was subsequently exchanged by Lal Singh for the *taluka* of Chachait, in Bareilly. Partab Singh, the son of Mahendra Singh, sued for a share in the estate but without success, and in 1828 the *sanad* for the whole of Chachait was given to Lal Singh's son, Raja Guman Singh. The latter resided principally in Rudarpur, which he successfully defended against Amir Khan, the Pindari leader. In 1835 he obtained a farming lease of the Rudarpur and Gadarpur *parganas*, but in the next year he died. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Sheoraj Singh, who built a palace in Kashipur. In 1848 he resigned the lease of the two *parganas* and bought a large amount of land in Kashipur. He exhibited unswerving loyalty during the Mutiny and was rewarded with a grant of land and a remission of revenue. In 1866 he exchanged Chachait for the Barhapura estate, in

Bijnor, formerly held by the rebel Nawab of Afzalgarh, the greater part of this property being held revenue free in perpetuity In the same year he was created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. In 1886 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Hari Raj Singh, who lived till 1898. His successor is the present Raja

Address Kashipur, Naini Tal

INDRA BIKRAM SINGH, *Raja, of Raipur Ekdaria (Itaunja); Honorary Magistrate*, was born November 24th, 1864, and succeeded to the hereditary title in 1881 He was educated at the Canning College, Lucknow The title was recognised as hereditary in 1877 The Raja's estate comprises fifty-three villages and three *pattis* in the Mahona *pargana* of Lucknow, and the village of Agasid in Bara Banki, paying altogether a revenue of about half-a-lakh of rupees The Raja has established a middle school and a hospital at Itaunja, and has also built a temple there He subscribed Rs 10,000 to the Hindi University Fund He belongs to the Basisht Gotra of the Ponwar clan of Rajputs The family was founded by Deo Rudh Rai a son of Raja Rudra Sah of Deogarh, in the Gwalior territory The eldest son of Deo Rudh Rai, Dingar Deo, received a portion of the estates which his father had captured from the Kurmi Chief of Raipur, and he it was who founded the Itaunja House A descendant, Raja Madho Singh, left his ancestral home for Delhi, upon which his brother, Asukh Mal, appropriated his title and estates, with the exception of six villages, which are still held by the descendants of Madho Singh In 1818, in the days of Raja Sheo Singh, the management of the whole estate was taken over by the Government, but in the course of time all the villages were restored to the family The estate was again under the management of the Court of Wards till 1886, when it was released, and the present Raja put into possession. *Publication:* "Brij Bahar," in Hindi. *Address*. Itaunja, Lucknow District.

BISHU NATH SINGH, *Raja, of Parenda;* born July, 20th 1883; educated privately; succeeded, September 27th, 1902.

The Raja is the head of the Dikhit clan of Rajputs. His great-grandfather, Raja Daya Shankar, remained loyal to the British during the Mutiny. His grandfather, Raja Sheo Parshad, started relief works on a large scale during the great famine of 1896-97. The father of the present Raja, Sheo Datt Singh, held the *gaddi* for only three years. Raja Bishunath Singh married in 1875, and has a son, Kunwar Rudra Partap Singh, who is heir to the estate. The title of Raja was recognised as hereditary by Government in 1877. The estate consists of ten villages and three *pattis* in the Mohan and Purwa tahsils, of Unao District, United Provinces, paying revenue of about Rs. 8,100. *Address:* Parenda Estate, District Unao.

SRI KRISHEN DUTT DUBE, *Raja, of Jaunpur;* born, 1896, succeeded to the hereditary title, 1900. The estate comprises 235 villages in Jaunpur and 69 villages in Azamgarh. It is still administered by the Court of Wards.

The Raja belongs to a family of Dube Brahmans, who formerly resided at Amauli in the Kora *pargana* of the Fatehpur District. In the second-half of the eighteenth century Sheo Lal Dube acquired a considerable fortune as a banker, and in that capacity obtained employment under Kalab Ali Beg, of Jaunpur. In 1788 the Resident at Benares appointed Sheo Lal as his successor, and for a considerable period he acted as collector of the revenue in the four *sarkars* held by the Raja of Benares. He afterwards obtained the title of Raja for his services in putting down the rising of Saltanat Singh, and on November 3rd, 1797, received a *sanad* conferring on him and his heirs in perpetuity the *taluka* of Badlapur. Within the next few years he extended his estate by purchase, and at his death in 1836 was in possession of a very large property. The subsequent history of the family has been chiefly remarkable for the number and rapidity of the successions to the title. Sheo Lal was followed

by his eldest grandson, Raja Ram Ghulam, who died in 1843. He had managed the affairs of the estate during the time of his father, Bal Datt, who resumed his possession after his son's death. Bal Datt himself died at the age of forty-seven in 1844, while his second son, Raja Lachman Ghulam, lived but a year longer and died without issue at the age of eighteen. For a time the property was managed by his mother, Rani Tilak Kunwar, but she, too, died in 1848, and after her death the estate was managed by Rani Sheo Kunwar on behalf of her son, Sheo Ghulam, till he came of age. Though clever he also met with premature death in 1859, and the Court of Wards then assumed control. His son, Raja Lachmi Narain, had barely acquired possession of the estate when he died at the age of twenty-five in 1875. The estate then passed to his cousins—Rajas Harihar Datt and Shankar Datt, the sons of Hari Ghulam. The former lived till the age of thirty-six and died in 1892, having been for some years an Honorary Magistrate. Owing to the large debts incurred by Raja Harihar Datt the two brothers declared themselves disqualified proprietors, and the estate was again managed by the Court of Wards from 1878 to 1889, in accordance with an agreement between the brothers subsequently held valid by the civil courts. Harihar Datt relinquished his claim to the estate, and Raja Shankar Datt became sole owner in 1891. He died childless in 1897, when the Court of Wards once more assumed charge. The property was then registered in the name of his widow, Rani Gumani Kunwar, to whom he had given authority to adopt a successor. She eventually selected Sri Kishen Datt, the present holder of the title, who is now being educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow. The estate is still administered by the Court of Wards.

Address: Jaunpur.

THAKUR PRASAD NARAIN DEO, *Raja, of Haldi*; born, 1859; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1860. The estate comprises two villages in Ballia. The title of Raja is of great antiquity, and was acknowledged from the first by the British Government.

The Raja of Haldi is the acknowledged head of the Hayobans clan of Rajputs. They belong to the Lunar race and are said to have come originally from Maheswati, in the valley of Narbada, while subsequently the family home was established at Ratanpur, in the Central Provinces. About 1528 Raja Bhupat Deo and the other members of the clan left Bihia, and ultimately settled at Haldi in Ballia. For a time they appear to have held the entire *pargana* of Ballia, but were deprived of their estate by Raja Balwant Singh of Benares. After the expulsion of Raja Chet Singh, in 1781, the Raja of Haldi, Bhuabal Deo, obtained a three years' lease of the *pargana* through the influence of Kashmiri Mal, treasurer of the Raja of Benares. In 1785, after the expiry of the lease, the Raja obtained a *sanad* conferring upon him a perpetual grant of Rs. 16,000 per annum as *malikana* for *pargana* Ballia in return for services rendered to the British officers in the fort of Buxar. At the permanent settlement five estates, with an area of about 16,000 acres, were settled upon the Raja at a revenue of Rs. 24,165. Raja Bhuabal Deo died in 1799, and the annual allowance, then styled a pension, was continued to his son, Iswari Bakhsh, who died in 1802. It was reduced at the accession of Raja Dalganjan Singh, and in the time of Harkanath Singh, who became Raja in 1826, it was entirely stopped owing to family dissensions. The latter was succeded by Narsingh Narayan Deo, who was childless, and then by Sarab Narayan Deo, who held no landed property, the whole having been sold to the Maharaja of Dumrao. He nevertheless possessed great influence and was able to render valuable services during the Mutiny, assisting the District authorities in preserving and restoring order. His exertions met with the recognition of

Government, and he was granted two villages. Raja Sirab Narayan died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.

Address. Haldi, Ballia.

BHUNESH PARTAB SINGH, *Raja, of Unaula*; born, 1884; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1904. The estate comprises sixty-five villages, paying revenue Rs 11,379 in Gorakhpur. The title of Raja was first assumed by Randhir Singh many centuries ago, and has always been recognised by the British Government.

The Raja of Unaula represents a younger branch of the Sarnet clan of Rajputs, founded about the thirteenth century, by Chandar Sen The early history of the clan will be found in that of the Raja of Bansi in Basti, the head of the eldest surviving branch of the clan The Unaula State was first given to Randhir Singh, the youngest son of Chandra Sen. Little is known of the history of his descendants, but on two occasions they provided adoptive heirs for the Bansi House At the time of the cession of Gorakhpur, Unaula was held by Raja Harihar Sarfaraz Singh, who was then in possession of the ancestral domains, which were confined to the Unaula *pargana*. He was succeeded by Raja Rudra Partab Singh, who was born in 1791. The Raja remained practically undisturbed during the Mutiny and continued to hold his estates till his death in 1890. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Mahesh Partab Singh, who was then over sixty-five years of age. The latter died in 1904, when the property and title passed to the present holder. *Address:* Unaula, Gorakhpur.

RAM SINGH, *Raja, of Bansi*, born, 1853, succeeded to the hereditary title in 1868 The Raja has now retired from public life and is generally represented by his son and heir, Lal Ratan Sen Singh. The estate comprises 230 villages and 95

pattis in Basti and two villages and one *patti* in Gorakhpur. The title of Raja is of great antiquity, and has always been considered hereditary.

The Raja belongs to the Sarnet clan of Rajputs and claims descent from one Rup Narayan, who is said to have been of Surajbansi origin and to have come from a place named Srinagar, near Lahore, about the twelfth century. His descendant, Chandra Sen, according to tradition, married the daughter of the Bisen Raja of Majhauli, and his three sons founded three powerful families. The second son, Bijai Singh, became Raja of Maghur, in Basti; and the third, Randhir Singh, was the first of the Unaula House in Gorakhpur. These estates of Maghur remained in the hands of Jai Singh's descendants for a number of generations, and eventually passed to Rai Singh, who adopted, as his successor, Sahai Singh, a member of the Unaula family. The latter had four sons, each of whom became Raja in turn, the youngest being Bans Deo, the reputed founder of Bansi. His son, Raja Ratan Singh, removed his headquarters to Ratanpur and died towards the end of the sixteenth century. Some generations later came Raja Ram Singh, whose elder son, Bhagwat Singh, was killed by the Banjaras and his place was taken by his brother, Madho Singh. The latter's succession was disputed by his nephew, Tej Singh, who eventually recovered the estate. He had two sons, Ranjit Singh and Daljit Singh, who fought for the possession of Bansi and were both killed in the battle at Panghata Ghât. The quarrel was decided by dividing the estate, Bansi falling to the share of Bahadur Singh, the son of Ranjit Singh, and Narkatha to Sarabjit Singh. The son of Daljit Bahadur Singh died without issue in 1771, and his possessions were taken by his brother Jagat Singh, but Sarabjit Singh attacked and slew him and thus became Raja of the whole territory. He adopted a son of the Unaula Raja, named Sri Prakash Singh. Raja Mahipal Singh succeeded to the estate, which he held for twenty-three years, but the property was generally managed by his brother, Lal Mahendra Singh. Both brothers remained

loyal during the Mutiny, and the Raja was rewarded with the forfeited estates of the Raja of Nagar, while Mahendra Singh, who succeeded in 1863, was afterwards made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India at the Agra Durbar. He died in 1868, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Ram Singh, the present holder of the title.

Address: Narkhata, Basti.

CHANDAR SHEKAR, *Raja, of Sissaindi*; born, 1860; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1873. The estate comprises twenty-eight villages and five *pattis* in Lucknow, twenty-two villages and four *pattis* in Unao, and one village in Rae Bareli. The title of Raja was conferred on Kashi Prasad by King Amjad Ali Shah and was recognised as heredit ary in 1877.

The Raja comes of a very high family of Brahmans, being a Tiwari Daman of Misrakhera, but the estate is of comparatively recent origin. The family was founded by one Lal Man, who rose to be *Chakladar* of Baiswara in 1833. Kashi Prasad, the grandson of Lal Man, acquired by inheritance the estate of Sissaindi. In 1853 he became *Chakladar* of Purwa. During the Mutiny Raja Kashi Prasad was consistently loyal and rendered much assistance to the British officers during Havelock's campaign and after. He was especially mentioned in Lord Canning's Proclamation of March, 1858, as one of the six loyal *talukdars*. In reward for his services he received a *khilat* of Rs. 2,000 and the confiscated estate of Dadakha, in Unao, which had formerly belonged to Jassa Singh, the Janwar Chieftain of Taraf Sarai. In addition he was granted a remission of ten per cent. on the revenue. In 1860 he was invested with the special powers of an Assistant Commissioner. Raja Kashi Prasad built a fine house at Sissaindi and the bazaar at Mau, which he named Mohanlalganj, after his father-in-law. He died in 1873, and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present incumbent.

Address: Sissaindi, Lucknow District.



RAJA RAMESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH (169)



RAJA BISHU NATH SINGH (

RAMESWAR BAKHSH SINGH, *Raja, of Birsinghpur (Kumhrawan);* born, 1875; succeeded to the hereditary title, 1887. He is an Honorary Magistrate for the Sheratanganj Police Circle. The Raja in 1900 obtained possession of the old Saibasi Estate of Simarpaha by inheritance through Thakurain Daryao Kunwar, the widow of the Bais Taluqdar. The succession was disputed by the Bais, but was confirmed by decree of the Judicial Commissioner on April 11th, 1902. The title of Raja has been held for many centuries, and it was confirmed in 1864.

The Raja is the head of the Amethia clan of Rajputs, the junior branch of the family being represented by the Raja of Pokhra Ansari, in Bara Banki. They trace their descent to Bal Singh, the younger son of Raja Pirthi Chand of Kalinjar, a chieftain of the Chamar Gaur clan. Tradition states that Raipal Singh, the son of Bal Singh, left his home and settled in Amethi, in the Lucknow District, whence the new name was derived. Subsequently his descendants were driven out of Amethi by the Sheikhs and moved eastwards into Haidargarh and Kumhrawan. Jamdhar Singh, fourth in descent from Raipal Singh, had three sons, who divided the property between them. The eldest, Dingar Singh, assumed the title of Raja, and established himself at Sheorajpur, in Kumhrawan. Dingar Singh's descendants extended their possessions over Kumhrawan and part of Inhauna, but being in the Rais and Kanpuria dominions they were never so powerful as their kinsmen of Pokhra Ansari. Fifth in descent from Dingar Singh came Raja Bir Singh, who founded Birsinghpur, the village which generally gives its name to the estate. Three generations later came Kharagh Singh, who had two sons—Tirbhuwan Singh, who succeeded to the title and estate, and Indarjit, who received Usah as his portion. Fourth in descent from Tirbhuwan Singh came Raja Sheo Singh, whose eldest son was Rajan Singh and the younger, Bijai Singh, the founder of the Delhi *taluka*. Rajan Singh had no son, and at his death violent quarrels ensued, which terminated in the adoption of

Araru Singh, a descendant of Indarjit Singh of Usah His grandson was Raja Jagmohan Singh, who received the *sanad* for the estate and the confirmation of his title from the British Government, and was succeeded by Raja Nisheshwar Bakhsh Singh who held the property till his death in 1887 His successor is the present Taluqdar

Address: Sheogarh, Rae Bareli

CHANDRA CHUR SINGH, *Raja, of Atra Chandapura;* born 1878, succeeded to the hereditary title, 1904 The Raja is an Honorary Magistrate of the third class within the Maharajganj Police Circle and an Honorary Munsif of the Simrauta *pargana* The estate comprises thirty-three *mahals* and thirteen *pattis* in Rae Bareli The hereditary title of Raja appears to have been enjoyed since the time of Jagat Singh, it was confirmed by Government in 1864

The Raja represents a younger branch of the Kanpuria family of Tiloi, being descended from Madan Singh, of Simrauta. The latter's descendants continued to hold the *pargana* of that name for several generations, but nothing is heard of the family in the days of Jagat Singh, the sixth in descent This man is said to have rendered good service against the Bhars, and to have received a *khilat* from the Ruler of Delhi His son, Raja Jagraj Singh, was succeeded by Mandhata Singh, who obtained Simrauta. Mandhata Singh held the *taluka* when Saadat Khan took possession of Oudh. He was followed by Raja Zorawar Singh, who had two sons—Aman Singh and Nar Bahadur Singh The former's son, Raja Drigbijai Singh of Simrauta, adopted Raghunath Singh, the second son of Nar Bahadur of Chandapur Raghunath Singh was followed by Sheodarshan Singh, a man of great ability. He adopted Har Parshad, who died young, leaving a son, Jagmohan Singh, to whom the estate was made over by Sheodarshan Singh. Raja Jagmohan Singh was but a child in the time of the Mutiny, but, in spite of this, he lost half of his estates on account of the concealment of a cannon. He was

allowed to choose the villages he would retain and selected those which now form the *taluka*. The old name of Simrauta from that time disappeared, and the State has since been known as Atra Chandapur. He was an Honorary Magistrate and an Honorary Munsif, and in 1891 was created a Companion of the Indian Empire. He died in April, 1904, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Lal Chandra Chur Singh, a brother of the Taluqdar of Siwan. *Address:* Chandapur, Rae Bareli, U. P.

BHAGWATI BAKHSH SINGH, *Raja, of Murarmau;* succeeded to the hereditary title in 1911. The property has been greatly reduced, and all but three villages are in the hands of the Rana of Khajurgaon under the terms of a mortgage terminating in 1914. The estate comprises 100 villages in Rae Bareli and fourteen villages in Unao. The title of Raja dates from a remote period and was recognised by the Moghul Emperors; it was confirmed as hereditary by the British Government in 1877.

The Raja is the head of the great Rais clan of Rajputs, which occupies the country known as Baiswara in the district of Rae Bareli and Unao. The race traditionally descended from Salivahan, who defeated Vikramaditya of Ujjain and expelled him from Mungi Patan, on the Nerbudda, in the Deccan, afterwards becoming ruler of all India. A descendant, Siddu Rai, overthrew the Bhars at Sangrampur and founded Murarmau and Dandia Khera. In the fifth generation came Rai Tas, who held sway over seven *parganas* of Unao, but apparently was driven out by the Musalmans. His possessions were recovered by his son, Raja Sathna, who extended his rule eastward to Salon and northward to Lucknow. His son was the famous Tilok Chand, who held an almost independent principality and ruled over twenty-two *parganas,* comprising the western half of Rae Bareli, the south of Unao, and a portion of the Lucknow District. All the various Bais Houses claim descent from this man, and describe themselves

as Tilok Chandi. He left two sons, of whom the elder was Pirthi Chand, and the younger Harhardeo. From the latter sprang the two great Houses of Saibasi and Naihasta Bais, represented by the Rana of Khajurgaon and the Raja of Kurri Sidhauli, as well as many other Taluqdars. Raja Pirthi Chand took for himself the western portion of the dominions and made Sangrampur his headquarters. He was succeeded by Raja Ajai Chand, whose son was Raja Bhikham Deo. In the days of Aurangzeb the Raja was Amar Singh. His infant son, Debi Singh, was left to the care of his uncle, Gopal Singh, who seized the remnants of the estate for himself and founded the Rajkumari branch, which retained almost all the Murarmau villages till the middle of the nineteenth century. Debi Singh afterwards obtained a *farman* confirming him as Raja. It was not till the days of Raja Drigbijai Singh, sixth in descent from Amar Singh, that the family recovered its possessions. The Mutiny proved his opportunity, for he displayed conspicuous loyalty by rescuing fugitives from Cawnpore and afterwards furnishing the British forces with information and supplies—as a reward he obtained a large portion of the confiscated estate of Daundia Khera and of that held by Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, of Shankarpur. In 1860 he was invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector within the limits of his estates, and subsequently was created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. Raja Drigbijai Singh died in 1867, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Sheopal Singh, who died in 1911, when the estate passed to the present Raja. He is a minor and is being educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow.

Address: Murarmau, Rae Bareli.