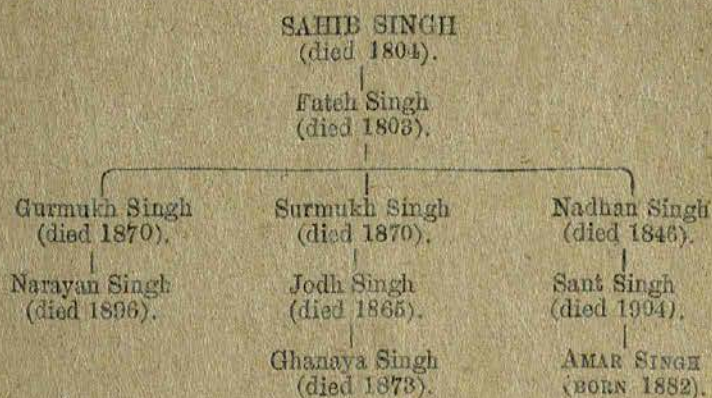




## AMAR SINGH OF TANG.



The Sikhs of Tang near Amritsar are of an old family of Tang Rajputs who migrated from Delhi about the beginning of the eighteenth century and founded the village which bears their name. In course of time, from association and intermarriages, they became Jats, and on the Sikhs rising to power joined the Ramgarhia confederacy under Jassa Singh. Sahib Singh received Tang with some adjacent villages from his chief in *jagir*, and died in 1804, his only son Fateh Singh having died the preceding year. Fateh Singh's three sons remained with Jodh Singh, the Ramgarhia Sardar, till in 1816 the Maharaja seized the possessions of the confederacy, and they were glad to enter the service of the conqueror. Gurmukh Singh and Nadhan Singh each received command of one hundred horsemen, and served under Misra Diwan Chand and, on his death, under Sardar Desa Singh Majithia. After the capture of Multan in 1818, at which the brothers were present, they received a grant of their ancestral village of Tang, valued at Rs. 750, in three equal shares, subject to the service of three horsemen, and their salaries were considerably raised. Gurmukh Singh, who was commandant in the Ramgarhia brigade, served at Multan, Mankera, Tirah, Kashmir and Peshawar. He also fought in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, when his brother Nadhan Singh was killed. Under the Darbar he was employed in the Manjha as assistant to Gumani Lal and Lal Singh Talwandi, and afterwards was sent to Saurian under Diwan Hakim Rai. He died in 1870.





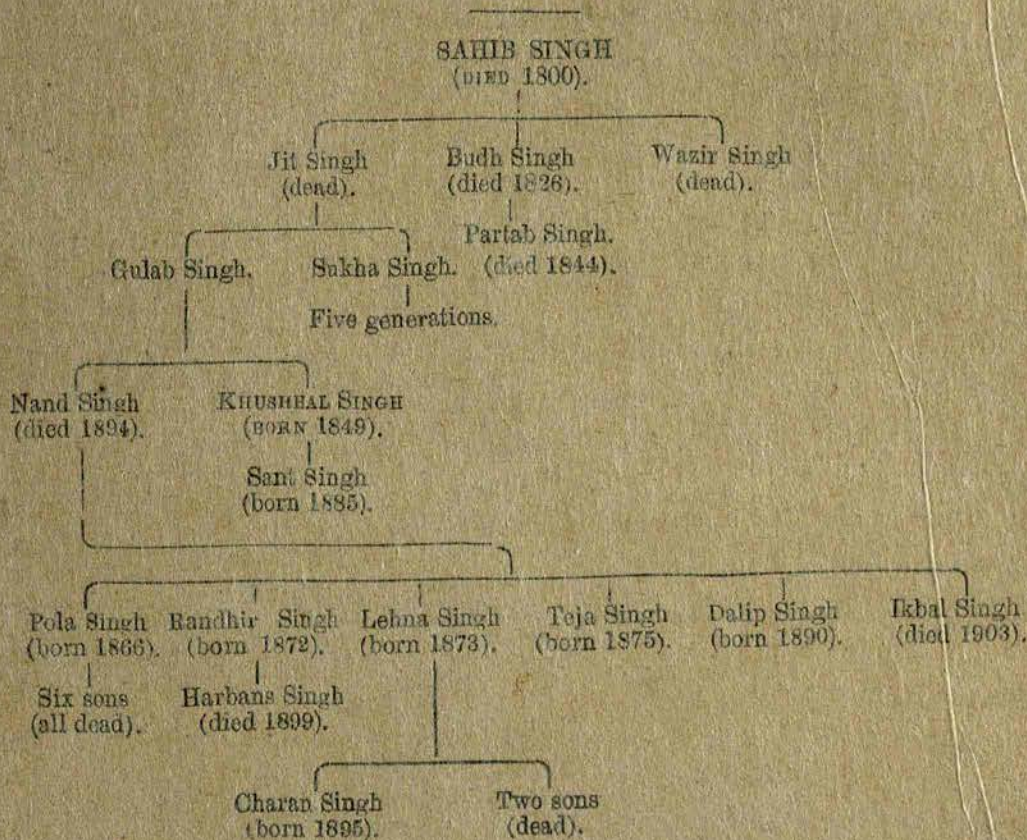
The *jagirs* held by Surmukh Singh and Jodh Singh lapsed on their death. Sant Singh on his father's death received a pension of Rs. 260 per annum till he attained his majority. He was *lambardar* of Tang, where he owned a considerable amount of land. His son, Amar Singh, is now the only living representative of the family. He is connected by marriage with the Randhawa Sardars.

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## KHUSHHAL SINGH RANDHAWA, OF KATHU NANGAL.



Chaudhri Dalah, tenth in descent from Randhawa, founded the village of Chavinda in the Amritsar district. His four sons, Gagu, Jabhu, Ram and Lakhan, founded, respectively, the villages of Kathu-Nangal, Sahniwali, Wariam-Nangal and Rupowali. Sahib Singh, who took the *pauhal* and became a Sikh about the year 1770, was the great-grandson of Gagu. He joined Sardar Jai Singh Kanbaya and took possession of about thirty villages in the neighbourhood of Kathu-Nangal, Dharmkot, and Chakowal. Sahib Singh was a gallant man and bore the scars of fourteen wounds. He fought on the side of the Kanhayas in all their quarrels, and fell at last before the fort of Atalgarh in a skirmish with the Ramgarhia troops. His two sons Jit Singh and Budh Singh succeeded to his estate, but the elder of these was killed soon afterwards at Lodha-Mandowala fighting against the Ramgarhias, who had slain his father.

Budh Singh was one of the last of the Kanbaya Sardars to tender his allegiance to Ranjit Singh, by whom he and the sons of Jit Singh were





allowed to retain their estates. He served in the army in Hazara, Yusufzai and Kashmir till 1823, when he was obliged to retire through ill-health, and the Maharaja resumed all his villages except Ladha-Manda, worth Rs. 3,000, and a portion of Kathu-Nangal. He died three years later, and his only son, Partab Singh, was placed in the Ghorchara Kalan regiment, and was afterwards transferred as Adjutant to the Povindia regiment, of which he became Commandant in 1840. In 1842 he was made Colonel and received a grant of the *jagir* of Khiali, worth Rs. 1,000. He died without issue in 1844.

None others of the family were in any way distinguished. Nand Singh, who died in 1894, resigned the service and lost his *jagir* in 1848. He resided at Kathu-Nangal, where he possessed a well and half the proprietary rights of the village. Khushhal Singh, his brother, is chief *lambardar* of Kathu-Nangal and is also a *safedposh*. He served for a time in the 18th Bengal Lancers.

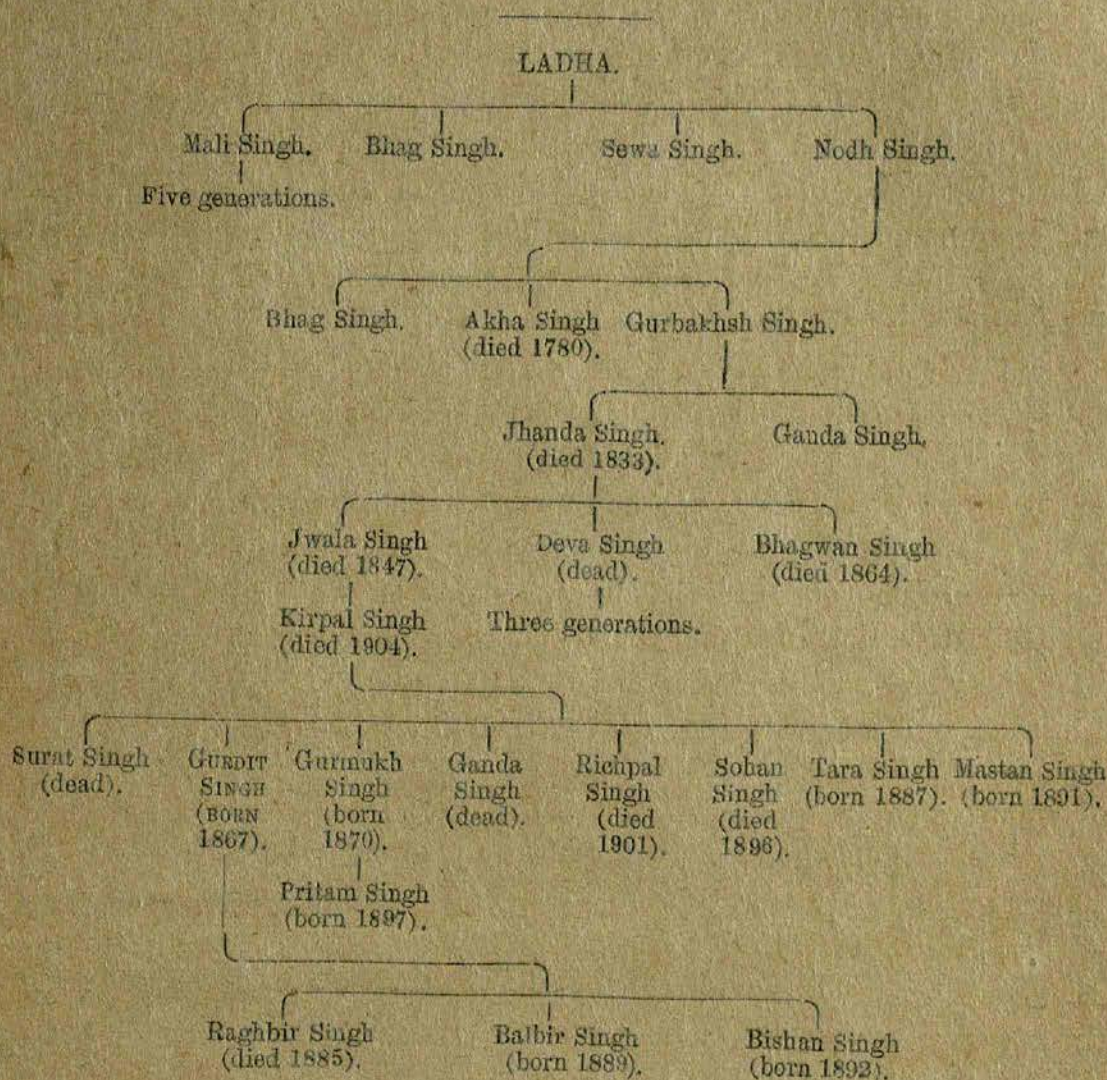
The family, owns about 500 acres of land at Kathu-Nangal. Randhir Singh, son of Nand Singh, is married to a daughter of the Sardar of Thatar.

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## GURDIT SINGH, SINDHU, CHICHAWALA.



Ladha was a *lambardar* of the village of Chicha, which had been founded by an ancestor of that name, a Sindhu Jat, many generations before. Sewa Singh, son of Ladha, about the year 1720, adopted the Sikh faith. It was a time trying to the zeal of new converts. Banda, the blood-thirsty follower of Guru Gobind, had been recently executed at Delhi, and a bitter persecution was raging against the Sikhs, who were put to death wherever they were found. Sewa Singh fled with some companions to the wild region of the upper Ravi, and it was not for many years afterwards that he was able to return to his native village. He turned a robber, like most of the Sikhs at that time, and fell at length in a foray in the direction of Lahore. His brother Nodh Singh joined





the force of Sardar Gujar Singh Bhangi, and managed in the year 1767 to take and hold six villages in the Daska *pargana*, two named Balkawala, Jalal, Sahibran, Gilwala and Kalarwala. After Gujar Singh obtained possession of Gujrat, Nodh Singh received six other villages in the neighbourhood of that city, but was killed shortly afterwards in a skirmish with Sultan Mukarab, an officer of Ahmad Shah Durani. His son Akha Singh succeeded to the estate, but was killed in the year 1780 in attempting to recover some cattle which Ghulam Muhammad, the inveterate foe of the Bhangi *Misal*, had carried off.

Akha Singh left no son, and his brother Bhag Singh, who was a brave soldier, very largely increased the family possessions. He became a Sardar, and held under Gujar Singh a *jagir* worth Rs. 40,000. After his death, without issue, his nephew Jhanda Singh remained in the service of Sahib Singh, son of Gujar Singh, till, Ranjit Singh having taken possession of Amritsar, and the power of the Bhangi *Misal* being on the decline, he joined the young chief and obtained from him a grant of eleven villages in the Amritsar district, though he lost all the old *jagirs* in Gujrat and Sialkot. Jhanda Singh fought in many of Ranjit Singh's campaigns, including those of Kashmir and Kangra. In 1833 he was killed in a private quarrel with one Jit Singh, commandant, who also died of the wounds he received. Jhanda Singh appears to have been the aggressor in this affair; for on Jit Singh's family complaining to the Maharaja all the *jagirs* of Jhanda Singh were resumed, with the exception of Chicha. Jwala Singh, his son, was two years afterwards taken into favour and received back a portion of the *jagir*, subject to the service of ten horsemen. He served for some time on the frontier at Banna and Kohat.

Jwala Singh had married the daughter of Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, and this alliance brought great trouble upon him, for all his *jagirs* were confiscated by Maharaja Sher Singh when he ascended the throne. When the Sindhanwalias came into favour the *jagirs* were released, but were again resumed by Raja Hira Singh, whose father the Sindhanwalias had assassinated.

Jwala Singh died in 1847. His son Kirpal Singh was then only seven years old, and Maharaja Dalip Singh confirmed to him Hara, worth Rs. 425, a share in Bura Gil, worth Rs. 137, both in tahsil Ajnala, and five wells in Chicha, worth Rs. 930 per annum. This *jagir* was held





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by Kirpal Singh for life, the wells at Chicha being alone granted in perpetuity. Kirpal Singh died in 1904 and his eldest son, Gurdit Singh, may be regarded as the head of the family. On Kirpal Singh's death his life *jagirs* were resumed and it was decided that the perpetual *jagir* should be equally divided amongst his five sons. Gurdit Singh has, however, appealed against this decision claiming the whole of the five wells at Chicha as eldest son.

Mussammat Daya Kaur, widow of Sardar Jwala Singh, until her death received a cash pension of Rs. 500 per annum. The family owns about 75 acres of land.

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