



was doubtless an exaggeration, yet it is certain that the father and son had amassed an immense fortune during their occupation of Kashmir and Jullundur.

It is possible that Imam-ud-din Khan, misapprehending the motives of the British Government, imagined that by the payment of a large sum of ready money he might be allowed to retain Kashmir as Viceroy, and with this object was ready to carry out the instructions of Raja Lal Singh and make a prolonged resistance to show his own power and resources. But, whatever were the reasons for his conduct, he disregarded the peremptory orders of the Darbar to evacuate the province ; he induced by bribes many of the Maharaja's troops to join his standard ; and with the assistance of Fakir-ullah Khan, son of Raja Rahim-ullah Khan of Rajaori and other hill chiefs, he retained possession of the greater part of the country until a large force was sent from Lahore against him.

It was not until the army had reached the border of the Kashmir valley that the Shaikh, seeing further opposition to be useless, came into Colonel Lawrence's camp at Thana and surrendered himself. He then gave up two letters and an address to the troops serving under him, which he stated contained the instructions of Raja Lal Singh, and in obedience to which he had acted. Although the sentiments of the Minister towards Gulab Singh were notorious, it was thought hardly conceivable that he should have been foolish enough to put his signature to these treasonable documents ; but on the return of the force to Lahore he was brought to trial. The authenticity of both the letters and the address to the troops was fully proved, and Lal Singh, convicted of deliberate treason, was deposed from the Wazarat and banished to Agra. Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan, though a willing party to the treason, was pardoned, and his Lahore estates, which with his other property in that city had been confiscated, were restored to him.

The generous treatment he received seems to have made a favourable impression upon Imam-ud-din, and in 1848, when almost all were traitors to their Government, he remained faithful, though great efforts were made by the leaders of the rebellion to gain him to their side. In June 1848, with two thousand newly-raised troops, he marched to Multan to co-operate with the force of Lieutenant (the late Sir Herbert) Edwardes. Both he and his men behaved well, and distinguished themselves in several actions with the rebels. When peace was restored he received, as a reward for



his services, the title of Nawab and a life cash pension of Rs. 11,600; and his *jagir* of Rs. 8,400 was confirmed to him. In 1857 he raised, under the orders of Government, two troops of cavalry for service at Delhi. He died in March 1859, aged 40, leaving one son, Shaikh Ghulam Mahbub Subhani.

In 1862, at the recommendation of the Punjab Government, the Supreme Government sanctioned Rs. 5,600 of the *jagir* of Ghulam Mahbub Subhani being upheld in perpetuity; Rs. 2,800 to lapse at his death. After living the greater part of his life in Lahore, where he took no part in public affairs, the Shaikh died at Delhi in 1903 during the Coronation Darbar, which he was attending on the invitation of Government. He left no direct heir, as both his sons died in infancy. His daughter survives and is in receipt of a pension from Government of Rs. 1,200 per annum. His *jagir* lapsed to Government, but his cousin Shaikh Nasir-ud-din inherited all his private property and became the head of the family. Shaikh Nasir-ud-din is an Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab and was for nearly three years *Wazir* of the Bahawalpur State, a post his father, Firoz-ud-din, had held before him. He received the title of Khan Bahadur on the 1st January, 1909. Firoz-ud-din was appointed a Tahsildar in 1866. Five years later his services were transferred to the Bahawalpur State and he was appointed Collector of Minchinabad. He became a Sessions Judge in a few years, and in 1878 was selected for the high post of *Wazir*. In recognition of his eminent services in the Bahawalpur State, the Punjab Government conferred upon him in 1878 the title of Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. He died two years later.

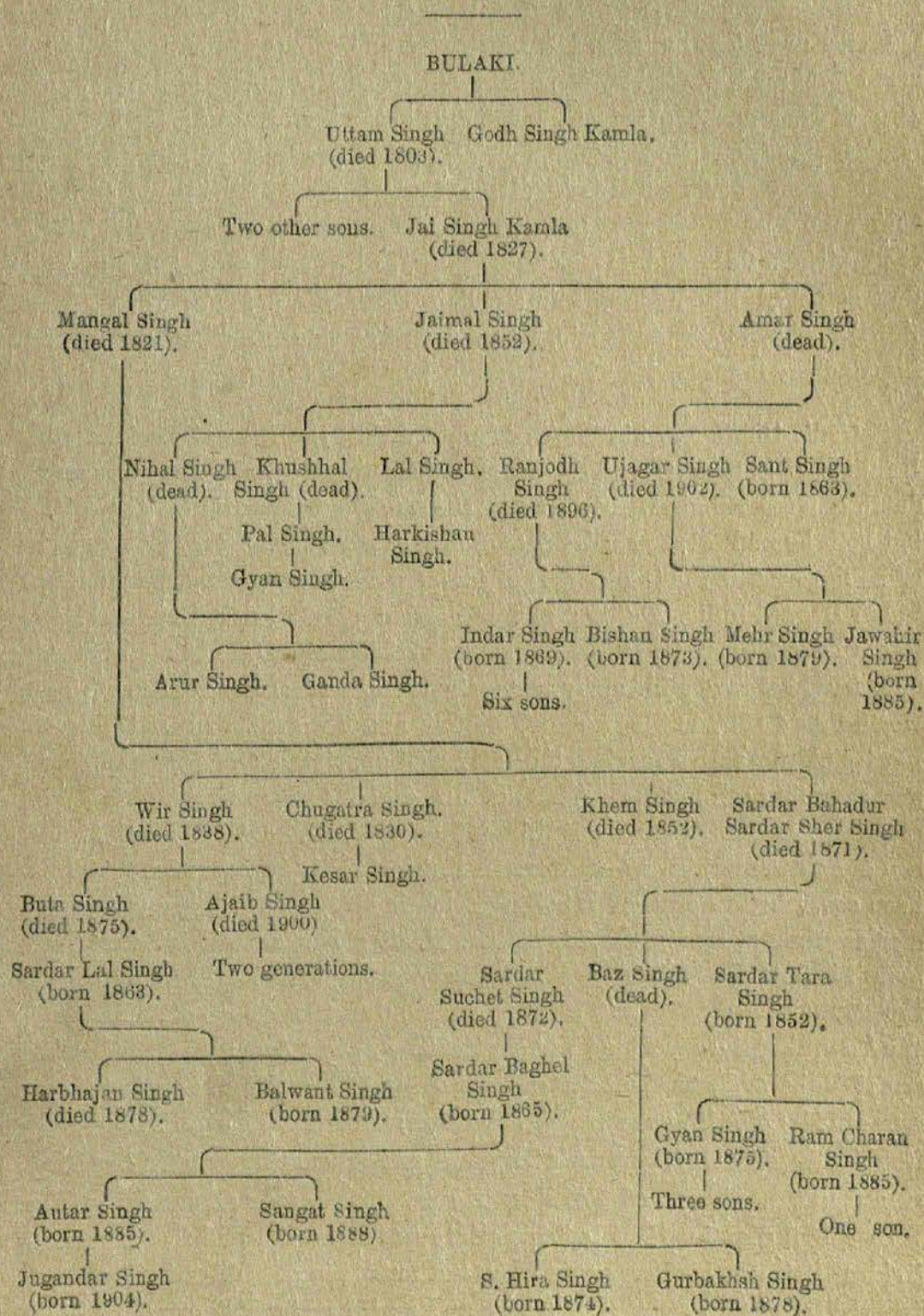
Mention may be made of Shaikh Sandhe Khan, second cousin of Nawab Imam-ud-din Khan, under whom he acted as lieutenant in the Multan war, doing excellent service which was duly recognized by Government. Shaikh Sandhe Khan was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore in 1873, and performed the duties of his office till his death in 1888. In 1885 he received a grant of two thousand acres of land in tahsil Pakpattan, Montgomery, which was gradually brought under cultivation. After his death his son, Shaikh Muhammad Hussain, succeeded to his property, as well as to his seat in Divisional Darbars. In 1899 Muhammad Hussain was granted 6 squares of land in the Lyallpur district. He died in 1908.



LAHORE DISTRICT.

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THE KAMLA FAMILY.





Godh Singh, son of a *Chaudhri* of Manihala, was a follower of Sardar Hari Singh Bhangi, and became possessed of estates worth Rs. 40,000. On one occasion he and his brother Uttam Singh were besieged in a small fort near Sialkot by some three hundred irregulars of Raja Ranjit Deo of Jammu. The horses belonging to the besieged were stabled without the walls, and Godh Singh, fearing that they might fall into the hands of the enemy made a sally and disabled them all. The Rajputs, thinking they were about to be attacked, and frightened by the apparent audacity of the besieged, fled, and Sardar Hari Singh, when he heard of this needless destruction of the horses, said: "This Godh Singh is a perfect *Kamla* (idiot)." This uncomplimentary cognomen has since remained attached to him and the family.

Godh Singh and his brother fought under the Bhangi chiefs against Ranjit Deo, Sansar Chand of Katoch and the Sukarchakias, and on the death of Godh Singh, without issue, Uttam Singh succeeded to the estate; but both he and his two elder sons died soon afterwards, and Jai Singh became the head of the family. His *jagirs* were increased by Sardar Gulab Singh Bhangi to Rs. 50,000; and when that chief died in 1800, Jai Singh joined Ranjit Singh, then lately master of Lahore. He was a good soldier and fought bravely in many campaigns, and received additional *jagirs* worth Rs. 40,000 in Shekhupura, Sidhni and Bhaowal. In 1817, becoming too old for active service, the Maharaja appointed him Judge at Amritsar, resuming all but Rs. 16,000 of his *jagir*, and granting him a cash allowance of Rs. 8,000. Jai Singh died in 1827. Of his sons, Mangal Singh had been killed at Mankera in 1821, and his *jagirs* of Rs. 9,000 had been continued to his son Wir Singh. Jaimal Singh, the second son, had also acquired a separate estate of Rs. 8,000; but on his father's death both his and the *jagirs* of his nephew were resumed, and in their stead the Maharaja granted Jai Singh's estate, less the village of Rasulpur in the Cis-Sutlej States, which was worth Rs. 3,000. Amar Singh, the third son of Jai Singh, received an annuity of Rs. 800, while the three younger sons of Mangal Singh were provided for; Chugatra Singh being made Risaldar in General Ventura's Brigade, and Khem Singh and Sher Singh receiving the village of Patti in Kasur, with a cash allowance. When Wir Singh died in 1838 half his estate was resumed, and the remainder divided between his brother and his son Buta Singh. Jaimal Singh was Commandant in the Charyari Horse, and served under Raja Suchet Singh



on the frontier and elsewhere. At annexation Rs. 2,000 of his *jagir* were maintained for his life. Sher Singh and Buta Singh joined the rebels in 1848 and lost everything ; and the Rs. 4,000 *jagir* of Khem Singh, whose conduct was suspicious, was reduced to Rs. 1,000. The latter's two widows are still living and are in receipt of small pensions. On the death of Jaimal Singh, his sons received a pension of Rs. 666. Lal Singh, the only surviving son, still enjoys his share, Nihal Singh's has been inherited by his two sons, Arur Singh and Ganda Singh, and Khushhal Singh's has descended to his son Pal Singh.

Buta Singh was in receipt of an annual pension of Rs. 240 until his death in 1875. He was a *Zaildar* in his *ilaka*. A grant of Rs. 50 per annum was made to his widow. His son Lal Singh obtained a direct commission as Jamadar in the 24th Punjab Infantry in which he served until his retirement with the rank of Subadar in 1907. He is a member of the Order of British India of the second class with the title of "Bahadur," having served with distinction in many campaigns, and is the head of the senior branch of the family. He now lives at Manihala and is a member of the Kasur Local Board. He married into the Bhagowalia (Gurdaspur) family. His son Balwant Singh is a Subadar in the 35th Sikhs.

Sardar Sher Singh took service in 1857 as a Naib-Risaldar under Colonel Voyle in the Hyderabad Contingent. He behaved with great gallantry throughout the disturbances in Oudh and was made Risaldar and Sardar Bahadur. He also received a *jagir* valued at Rs. 3,000 per annum in the district of Baraich. On the return of peace he resigned the service. He died in 1871. His son Tara Singh served as Jamadar with the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, throughout the Afghan War. He was for some years an Honorary Magistrate at Patti and is a Divisional Darbari. He owns about 1,500 *bighas* of land in the Lahore district and 3,000 *bighas* in Oudh. He resides at Kulla in the Lahore district. His eldest son, Gyan Singh, served for a time as a Dafadar in the 30th Cavalry.

Sardar Baghel Singh, son of Suchet Singh, is an Honorary Magistrate of Baraich in Oudh, where he owns a large amount of land, and has a seat in Divisional Darbars higher than that of his uncle Sardar Tara Singh. He has also purchased some land in tahsil Chunian, Lahore. Of the other members of the family in Government employ Indar Singh, son of Ranjodh



Singh, is a Risaldar in the 30th Lancers. Sant Singh, son of Amar Singh, is a Deputy Inspector of Police, while Mehr Singh and Jawahir Singh, sons of Ujagar Singh, and Pal Singh, son of Khushhal Singh, are Dafadars in the 30th Lancers.

Hira Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh, sons of Baz Singh, have inherited a considerable portion of the Baraich estate and also a share in the Kulla property. Sardar Hira Singh is a Darbari in Oudh.



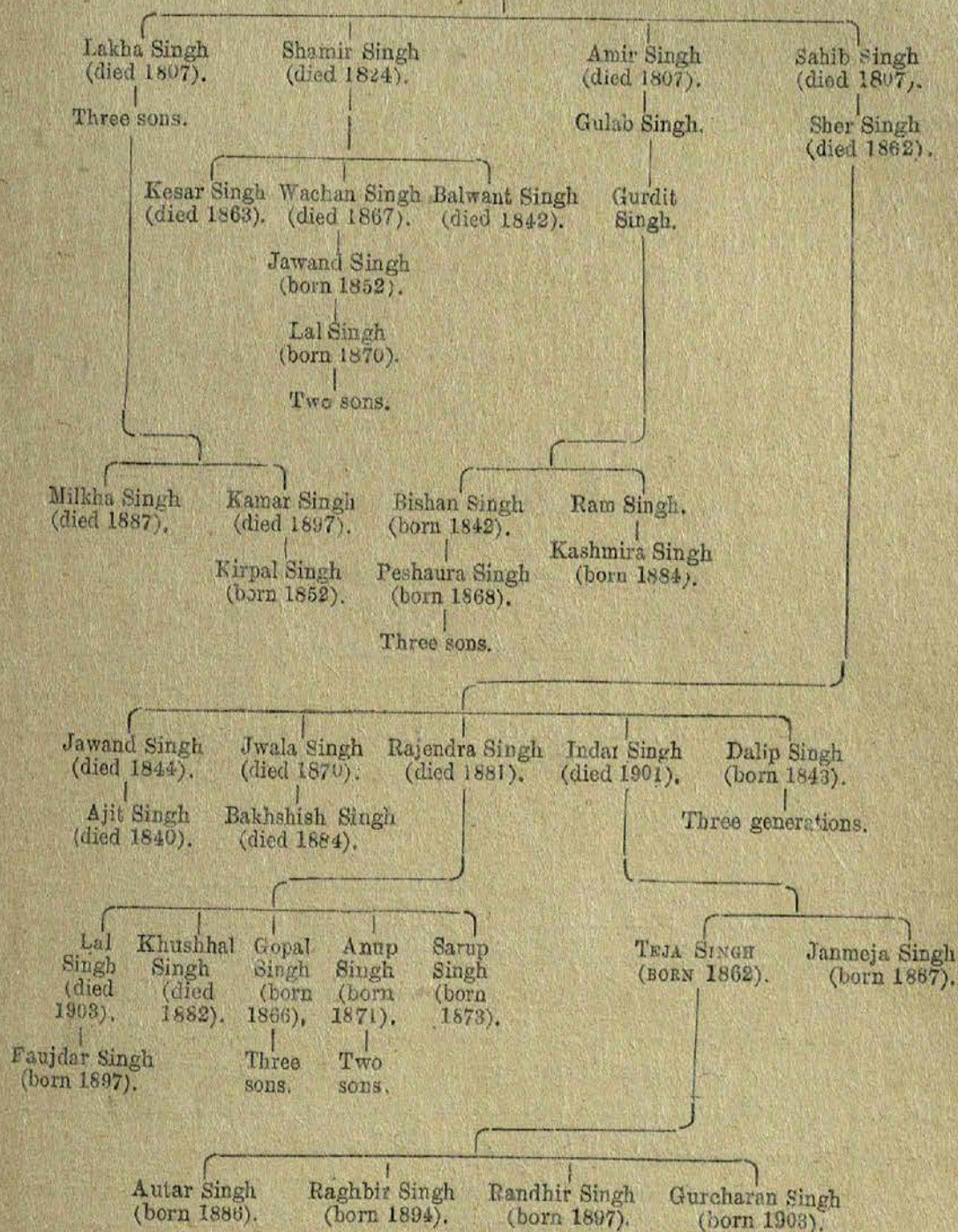
LAHORE DISTRICT.

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BHAJ TEJA SINGH OF THATAR.

CHUR SINGH.

Prem Singh.



Chur Singh, a Sindhu Jat and *Chaudhri* of the village Thatar near Lahore, was the first of the family to adopt the Sikh faith, about 1740. His



grandson Lakha Singh joined Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia as a sowar, and obtained *ilaka* Ranjitgarh in *jagir*; also four villages in the Gujranwala district. He, with his three brothers, fought for his master in his long struggle with the Bhangi Misal. He also distinguished himself against Dharam Singh, better known as Pritasha, who on Charat Singh's death, trusting to the youth and weakness of his successor, attempted to seize the chief power in the Misal. Shamir Singh, Lakha Singh's brother, first came into notice in a battle against the warlike Chatas, who had been expelled from Ramnagar by Mahan Singh, and who nearly defeated Ranjit Singh at Manchar in the vicinity of the city. The Maharaja had a fancy that swords were more effective than fire-arms, and directed his soldiers only to use the former in the battle. Shamir Singh retained his musket, and at a critical time, when the Maharaja's troops were wavering, shot the leader of the Chatas dead. Shamir Singh was a celebrated shot; but he preferred the bow to the musket, and in his hands the bow was a deadly weapon. In 1808, by direction of the Maharaja, he built the fort of Gobindgarh at Amritsar. There had before been a fort on the same spot, built by Sardar Gujar Singh Bhangi, but it was of no great strength. Shamir Singh was appointed *Thanadar* of the new fort, and held the post some years. He was succeeded by Fakir Imam-ud-din. He served in many campaigns; and at Kot Budhe Khan, during the war against the Pathans of Kasur, was almost killed by a spearman of the enemy, who rushed upon him from behind when he was engaged with his favourite bow, which he did not find of much use at close quarters. In this Kasur campaign, Lakha Singh was killed; and in the same year, too, were killed the two other brothers Amir Singh and Sahib Singh, the former in the Kangra Hills, the latter before Sujampur. In 1819 Shamir Singh was transferred as *Thanadar* to Nurpur. He died in 1824, and was succeeded in his *jagir* by his second son, Wachan Singh, who served at Peshawar, Kashmir, Teri and many other places with credit. In 1848 Wachan Singh was sent with his sowars to Multan under the command of Sardar Lal Singh Kalianwala, but joined the rebels and fought against the British at Ramnagar and Gujrat. After annexation his *jagir* was resumed, and he received a cash pension of Rs. 100. He was also proprietor of half the village of Thatar in the Lahore district. He died in 1867. His brother Kesar Singh, who enjoyed a pension of Rs. 120, died in 1863. Several members of the family took service in 1857; Rajendra Singh was a *Dafadar* in Hodson's Horse, and Indar Singh his brother, at one time *Aide-de-Camp* to the Lieutenant-Governor, and Kamr Singh and Milkha



Singh entered the Guide Corps ; the former as Jamadar and the latter as Dafadar.

After Wachan Singh's death, the most prominent member of the family was Sardar Indar Singh, Inspector of Police, who acted as Orderly officer to every Lieutenant-Governor of the Province from Sir John Lawrence's time until his retirement, when he was made Honorary Attaché to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. He held the highest testimonials from Lord Lawrence, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Henry Davies, Sir Robert Egerton, and Sir Charles Aitchison. It may be noted that his grandfather Sahib Singh was always about the person of Ranjit Singh in the Maharaja's younger days, and instructed him in sword exercise and horsemanship. He was present with the Maharaja in most of his earlier campaigns. Indar Singh's father, Sher Singh, received the title of *Ustad*, or master, for his proficiency as a swordsman, and was a respected official at Ranjit Singh's Court, also taking part in many expeditions on the Bannu and Peshawar frontiers. On one occasion, before Attock, he received a bad gun-shot wound in the thigh*.

Sardar Indar Singh died in 1901 and was succeeded by his elder son Bhai Teja Singh, who with his younger brother Janmeja Singh inherited the father's property in equal shares. This property consisted of 700 *bighas* in Rakh Ladhar, 600 *bighas* in Rakh Dhalla, 1,860 *bighas* in the village of Thatar and 6 squares in the Lyallpur District. The proprietary rights in the land in Rakhs Ladhar and Dhalla were purchased by Sardar Indar Singh. Bhai Teja Singh in addition to his half share of the above has a *jagir* of Rs. 45 per annum. He is a first-grade Inspector of Police, a Provincial Darbari and was for ten years Native A.-D.-C. to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, until the appointment was abolished. His son Autar Singh has obtained a direct commission as Jamadar in the 22nd Cavalry.

His younger brother Janmeja Singh was given a direct commission in the 21st Cavalry in 1886, and has risen to be its Risaldar-Major. He served with a squadron of his regiment in the Zhob Valley in 1888 under

* His services in this capacity are thus modestly described by his father: "He suffered greatly from dust-storms on the river Hamun while pitching up tents of his European officers dropped down by the gale. On Chashma Sabaz, while taking provisions for his European officers amidst the falling snow, he, being exposed to severe cold and chilled to the bone, became half dead. With the due care of his noble-minded European officers and his native companions he was restored to life again." For these and other services he was promoted to a Deputy Inspectorship of Police on his return to the Punjab.

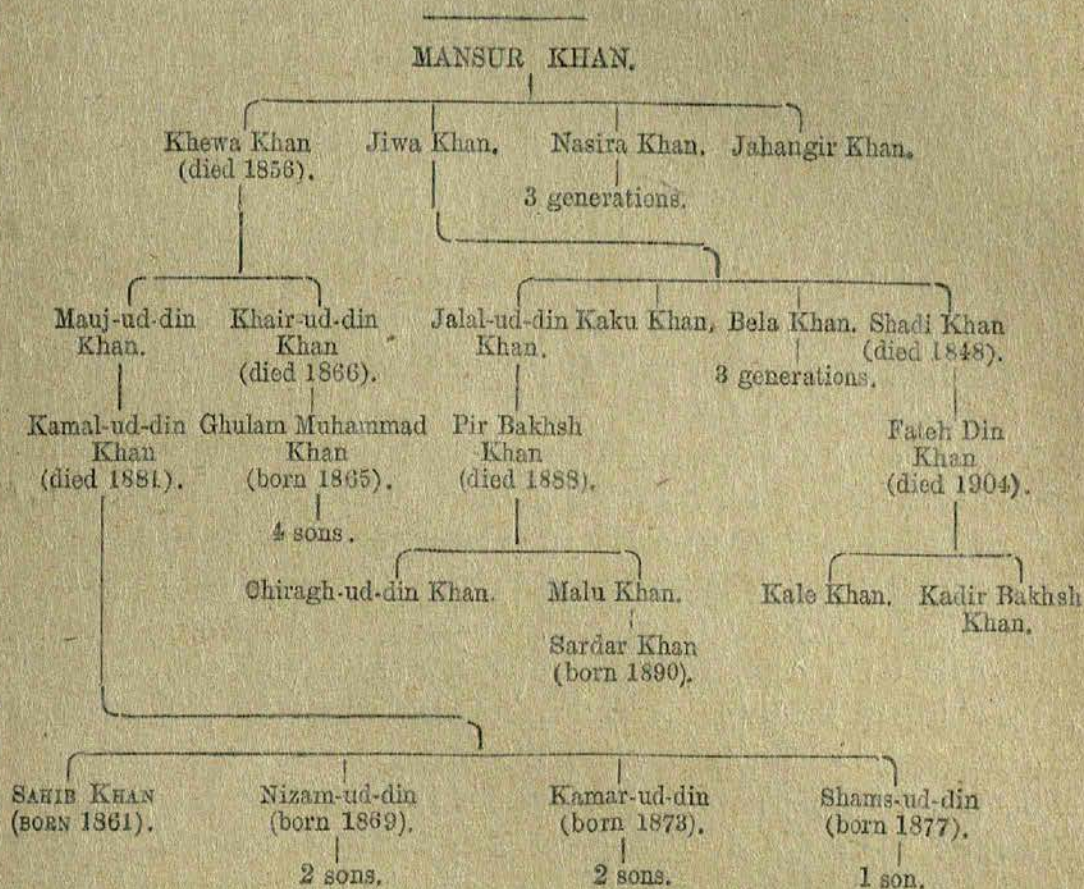


Sir Robert Sandeman and with the Tochi Field Force in 1897-98. He rendered great assistance to Major (now Major-General Sir James) Willcocks in capturing a band of Waziris. He also took part in the operations against the Darwesh Khel Waziris in 1902.

Indar Singh's brother Rajendra Singh rendered valuable service at Lucknow during the Mutiny, being present at the first Relief and taking part in many of the dangerous episodes of the campaign. He served also in Abyssinia, in the first Black Mountain Expedition and in the Afghan War, dying shortly after his return from Kabul in 1881. His family were granted a special pension of Rs. 312 per annum in recognition of the Sardar's splendid services. One of his sons, Khushhal Singh, died while serving in the 10th Bengal Lancers. Another son, Lal Singh, was a Risaldar in that Regiment till his death in 1903. Indar Singh's younger brother, Dalip Singh, served as Risaldar-Major in the Bahawalpur State Cavalry till his retirement on pension, and was present throughout the Afghan campaign. Kirpal Singh, son of Kamr Singh, was a Dafadar in the Guides. Lal Singh, grandson of Wachan Singh, obtained a direct commission as Jamadar in the 28th Punjabis, and is now a Subadar in the 30th Punjabis. Bishan Singh, great grandson of Amir Singh, fought in the Mutiny at Lucknow and elsewhere and subsequently did good service with Fane's Horse in China. His son, Peshaura Singh, received a direct commission as Jamadar in that regiment, now the 19th Lancers. The younger members of the family continue to follow soldiering as a profession, and many of them are now serving in Cavalry regiments, while many of the older members are now at home enjoying pensions, well earned after years of hard service all over India.



MALIK SAHIB KHAN KASURIA.



The ancestors of Malik Sahib Khan were Bhatti Rajputs, resident in the Sirsa district. About the year 1520, Gagu and Naulu, two members of the family, obtained from Ibrahim, the last of the Lodi dynasty, a grant of thirty thousand acres of waste land in the Kasur district. Thither the brothers proceeded with their families, and founded several villages, Harike, Beta and the two Nauls. About this time also, whether from conviction, or influenced by the grant of land, they became converts to Islam. When the Sikhs became powerful, about the middle of the eighteenth century, Kasur with its large Muhammadan population, consisting partly of Pathan colonists and partly of Hindu converts, fell into the hands of the Bhangi chiefs, who held it till 1794, when Nizam-ud-din Khan, the Pathan leader, drove out the Sikhs, and contrived for some years to hold his own against all opposition. Nizam-ud-din Khan was assassinated by some of his relations in 1802, and his brother Katab-ud-din Khan became chief in Kasur. He married a daughter of Khewa Khan, and bestowed upon his father-in-law an estate



worth Rs. 10,000 in addition to his ancestral villages. In 1807 Kasur was conquered by Ranjit Singh, and Kutab-ud-din Khan was permitted to retain Mamdot to the south of the Sutlej, whither he retired, accompanied by Khewa Khan, who received a *jagir* in Mamdot of the same value as that he had lost in Kasur, subject to the service of a contingent of horse. For many years, under Kutab-ud-din and his successor Jamal-ud-din, Malik Khewa performed military service; and when he grew old his son, Khair-ud-din, headed the contingent on active service. Khair-ud-din Khan during the first Afghan War was stationed at Peshawar with the one hundred horsemen of the Mamdot contingent; and after its disastrous termination he accompanied the second army under General Pollock to Kabul with the Mamdot horse and one hundred men from the Mokal and Atariwala contingents. His services, at a time when the Sikh brigade was notoriously hostile and refused to advance, were very valuable, and on his return to the Punjab both General Pollock and Major Mackeson recommended him to the kindness of Maharaja Sher Singh, who promised to increase his *jagir*, but was assassinated before he was able to carry out his intention. At this time Jamal-ud-din Khan, chief of Mamdot, confiscated the *jagir* of Khewa Khan, who retired to the village of Betu, an ancestral possession, where he died at a very advanced age, in 1856. Maharaja Dalip Singh, in compensation for this loss of the Mamdot *jagir*, gave to Khair-ud-din Khan, in 1844, six villages near Kasur, worth Rs. 6,000. During the latter part of the Sutlej War he fought on the side of the British, crossing the river with his whole family and joining the camp soon after the battle of Ferozeshah. During the retrenchments that followed the deposition of Raja Lal Singh his *jagir* was reduced to Rs. 4,000, and shortly afterwards two more villages were taken away; the Kardars affirming that the revenue of the two remaining ones, Betu and Matran, was fully Rs. 4,000. At the time of the Multan outbreak, Khair-ud-din was at Dera Ismail Khan, under the orders of Captain Taylor. He was sent to Bannu to relieve Fateh Khan Tiwana, who was besieged in Dalipgarh; but Fateh Khan was slain and the fort reduced before he reached it. He was afterwards sent from Isakhel with two hundred horse and five hundred foot into the Pindigheb country to harass Gauhar Singh, the rebel Kardar of Sardar Chatar Singh, and to encourage the Attock garrison. He performed the duty most satisfactorily. Gauhar Singh was routed in two or three encounters, and was forced to fly the country; and while the Sikh army remained on the left bank of the Jhelum, Khair-ud-din held his ground to the north of the Salt Range. In 1857, at the requisition of the

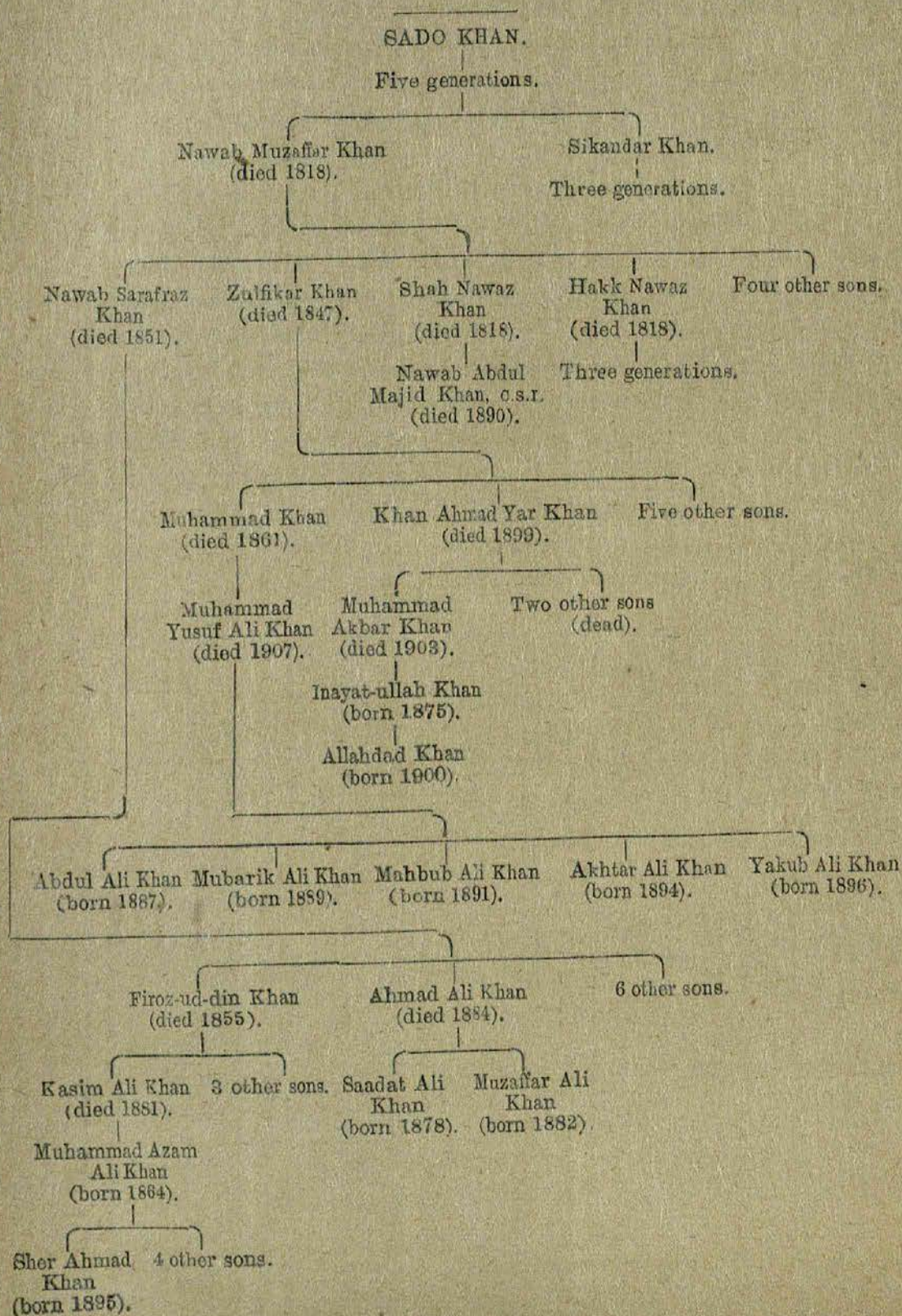


Chief Commissioner, he raised one hundred horsemen, and with his nephews proceeded to Hissar under General Van-Cortlandt.

In this expedition Kamal-ud-din Khan, his nephew and adopted son, was made Risaldar, and distinguished himself highly. Khair-ud-din Khan also did good service at Gugera against the rebel Ahmad Khan, chief of the Kharals. He died in 1866, having served the British Government faithfully in five campaigns, proving himself a man upon whom reliance might be confidently placed. His *jagir* valued at Rs. 2,500, but now (owing to river action) worth only Rs. 1,800, passed in equal shares to his nephew Kamal-ud-din and to his son Ghulam Muhammad Khan. Kamal-ud-din died in 1881 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sahib Khan, who is a Divisional Darbari and was formerly a member of the Local Board at Kasur. He and his three brothers reside at Betu and jointly hold one-half of the family *jagir*. They receive in addition an income of about Rs. 2,500 as proprietary dues in five villages in the Lahore and Ferozepore districts. The other half of the *jagir* is enjoyed by Ghulam Muhammad Khan, who resides at Naul Utar. Jiwa Khan's descendants live at Harike Naul. No members of the family are at present in Government service.



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.
THE SADOZAI FAMILY OF LAHORE.





Sado Khan, the ancestor of the Sadozai tribe of Afghans, the Nawabs of Multan and Ahmad Shah Abdali, was a resident of Kandahar, where he was born in 1558. He succeeded his father as chief of the Habibzai tribe; but was a man of such bravery and ability that he was selected by the Abdali tribes, living between Kandahar and Herat, to be their leader. This was in 1598.

Shadi Khan, the Governor of the Emperor Akbar at Kandahar, was hostile to Sado Khan, so he went over to the interests of Shah Abbas, King of Persia, who had lost Kandahar in 1594 and was intriguing for its recovery. This he effected in 1621, after Akbar's death, with the assistance of the Abdalis. Sado Khan died in 1626, leaving five sons, from whom have descended several well-known Afghan tribes. The descendants of Sado Khan are known as Sadozai;* and one branch of the family, to which Ahmad Shah,† Timur Shah, Zaman Shah and Shah Shuja belonged, reigned for many years in Kabul.

Khizar Khan, eldest son of Sado Khan, who succeeded his father in the chiefship, was of a mild disposition, unsuited to rule over a wild Afghan tribe. His authority was set at defiance; and at length seeing that he could not compel obedience to his order, he made over the uneasy honour of chiefship to his brother Mahdud Khan, who was of a determined character and held the Abdalis in terror. Khizar Khan died in 1626, and Mahdud Khan held rule for seventeen years after his death. He resided at Safa, some fifty miles north-east of Kandahar where Ali Mardan Khan was Governor; and with this able and enlightened man Mahdud Khan always maintained friendship. In 1637 Ali Mardan Khan, who was no favourite of his master the Shah of Persia, gave up Kandahar to Muhammad Said Khan, the Governor of Kabul, for the Emperor Shah Jahan, and retired to Delhi, where he was received with great honour. Mahdud Khan was assassinated in a domestic brawl six years later. His son Shah Hussain Khan succeeded him, but was opposed by Khudadad Khan, who claimed the chiefship in right of his father Khizar Khan. A battle was fought between the cousins near Safa, in which Hussain Khan was defeated; but he fled to Kandahar and being aided by

* A clan of the Niazi tribe, called Sadozai, inhabits the village of Doda on the Indus. They are not, however, connected with the family of Sado Khan.

† Ahmad Shah only adopted the name of Durani for his tribe in 1747. It had formerly been always called Abdali. Sharif-ud-din had five sons, according to Afghan tradition, Usman, Drekh, Farin, Rawawak and Abdul. The last received his name from a saint, Khwaja Abdul Ahmad, whom he had for some time served as a disciple.



its Governor Khas Khan, again took the field with a considerable force. Khudadad Khan, unable to oppose him, fled to Ispahan, where he was well received by Shah Abbas II; and he accompanied that monarch in 1648 against Kandahar, which was taken before the army of Shah Jahan could arrive for its defence. The Shah then retired to Herat, leaving Mahrab Khan Kazilbash, Governor of Kandahar, and Khudadad Khan in command of the country without the walls.

The enemy of Hussain Khan was now in power; and it was with great joy that the latter saw, some months after the capture of the city, the Indian army under Aurangzeb and Said-Ullah approach. He joined the invaders; but Kandahar was so well and bravely defended by the Persian garrison that at the beginning of the cold weather of 1649 Aurangzeb was compelled to raise the siege and retire to Hindustan. With him went Shah Hussain Khan and all his family, for they could no longer remain in Afghanistan with safety.

Shah Hussain first obtained the *pargana* of Sialkot in *jagir*, and soon afterwards, in exchange for it, Rangpur, on the right bank of the Chenab ten miles below the junction of that river with the Ravi. In 1653 he accompanied Prince Dara Shiko, eldest son of Shah Jahan, on his unsuccessful expedition against Kandahar, the last attempt on that city made by the Mughals. The next year he accompanied Prince Aurangzeb to the Deccan, of which he was Viceroy; but in 1655 he returned to Delhi and, through the interest of Ali Mardan Khan, obtained permission to raise seven hundred horse, and his brother two hundred.

When Aurangzeb ascended the throne in 1658, Hussain Khan received an accession to his *jagir*; but his hot temper soon after brought him into disgrace. On one unlucky day the Emperor was looking at some horses which had been presented to him, and, pointing to one of them, he asked Hussain Khan its breed. The chief hesitated; and a fine looking Pathan, who stood by, answered the question. "Slave," said Hussain Khan in a fury, "when the Emperor addresses me, why do you speak?" "Slaves are known by their mean appearance," was the reply. Hussain Khan, who was short in stature and very swarthy in complexion, was so much irritated at this that he drew his dagger and stabbed the too bold speaker to the heart. For this offence, committed in the very presence of the Emperor, Hussain Khan was imprisoned and, though after a time released, was banished for life from the Court. His services under the Emperor



alone saved him from execution. Shortly after his return to Rangpur he died without issue. His brother Allahdad Khan had died a few months previously leaving six sons, of whom Inayat Khan, the eldest, succeeded to his uncle's estate. When Muhammad Muaz-ud-din Bahadur, son of Prince Muhammad Muazam and grandson of Aurangzeb, arrived at Multan, on his way to Shikarpur and Sind, Inayat Khan joined him and fought throughout the campaign. Bakhtiar Khan, the chief Afghan rebel, submitted and was, on the entreaty of Inayat Khan, forgiven.

Inayat Khan was succeeded by his eldest son Sher Muhammad Khan, who was almost an imbecile, and his uncle Abid Khan administered affairs and possessed all real power. On the death of Abid Khan great dissensions arose in the family. Lashkar Khan, brother of Abid Khan, claimed the chiefship from his seniority, while Asghar Khan, brother of Sher Muhammad Khan, claimed through his father and his brother. The Afghans ranged themselves, some on one side, some on the other; and it was only the influence of Hayat Khan, the Governor, that prevented bloodshed. Having induced all to promise to abide by his decision, he appointed Zahid Khan chief. His choice was a good one, and was unanimously approved.

Zahid Khan was an able man, of gentle manners and considerable learning. He was a great friend of Kamr-ud-din, Minister at Delhi, and when Nadir Shah invaded India, and the Mughal power was becoming weak in the distant provinces, he was summoned to Delhi and through the interest of Kamr-ud-din appointed Nawab of Multan. This was in 1738. Zahid Khan, immediately on his nomination, wrote to his son, Shakar Khan, to assume the Nawabship; but Ishak Khan, the Governor in possession, would not submit, and was only ousted after a severe struggle. In 1747 Ahmad Shah Durani invaded India and, after having put to flight Shah Nawaz Khan, the Governor of Lahore, moved down to Multan, where he confirmed Zahid Khan in his appointment. This led the Delhi Court to believe that Zahid Khan had betrayed them and gone over to the enemy; and Shah Nawaz Khan was appointed to supersede him as Governor, while Mir Manu, son of Wazir Kamr-ud-din, was made Viceroy at Lahore. Zahid Khan did not at first oppose the new Governor; but during the Baisakhi festival a soldier in the service of Shah Nawaz Khan insulted an Afghan woman in a village near the city. This caused a general riot, in



which a relative of Diwan Lakhat Rai lost his hand. Zahid Khan then assembled his Afghans and attacked the forces of Shah Nawaz Khan, who was worsted and compelled to send to Lahore to beg assistance from Mir Manu. The Lahore Governor was the last man to give assistance to Shah Nawaz Khan, whom he hated as a rival, and sent instead a force against him under Kura Mal, whom he appointed his deputy at Multan and created a Raja. Shah Nawaz Khan met the force about forty miles from Multan; but after an engagement, which is said to have lasted several days, he was defeated and slain.

Raja Kura Mal then entered Multan as Governor. He had before served in the province as Diwan; and Zahid Khan, thinking it beneath his dignity to render obedience to the new ruler, retired to Sitpur. Kura Mal was about to compel his submission by force of arms; but a new invasion of Ahmad Shah obliged him to proceed to Lahore, leaving Multan in the hands of Shakar Khan, son of Zahid Khan. Mir Manu and Kura Mal met the Abdali chief, near Lahore on the 12th April, 1752 and gave him battle, but were defeated, and Kura Mal was slain. Mir Manu made his peace and was confirmed in his Viceroyalty, and under him Ali Muhammad Khan, an Afghan officer, was appointed Governor of Multan. Zahid Khan had died in 1749, and his son, Shakar Khan, gave over charge and remained on good terms with the new Governor.

In 1757 the Mahrattas overran the Punjab. Raghoba, brother of the Peshwa, captured Lahore, and two Mahratta chiefs, Saleh Beg and Sanjli Beg, were sent against Multan, which they captured almost without opposition, Ali Muhammad Khan taking to flight. The Mahrattas, whose rule was most oppressive, did not remain long; and the next Governor appointed by Ahmad Shah was Khwaja Yakub. Ali Muhammad Khan, who had at first obeyed the royal order, after a little while, finding the Khwaja a feeble Governor, expelled him and again took possession of the Nawabship.

Shakar Khan had died, and his eldest son was a man of no ability; so Ahmad Shah wrote to Shuja Khan, the second son of Zahid Khan, directing him to assume the Nawabship. Shuja Khan collected his Afghans, and Ali Muhammad having no force capable of opposing them submitted. Shuja Khan then became Governor, and built the fortress of Shujabad, twenty-three miles south of Multan. The turbulent Ali



Muhammad Khan soon took up arms against him, and Shuja Khan, who had grown unpopular, was defeated and thrown into prison, while Ali Muhammad re-assumed the government. This proceeding irritated the Durani Monarch in the highest degree, and when he reached Multan in 1767 he ordered the arrest of Ali Muhammad, who was bold enough to attend the Darbar. Both the offender and his son were by order of Ahmad Shah ripped up, and their bodies paraded on camels through the city, with a proclamation to the effect that this should be the fate of any one who should insult a Sadozai. Shuja Khan was then re-invested with the government of Multan, and Ahmad Shah left for Kabul.

In 1771 the Sikhs, who were becoming very powerful, and who had in 1766 overrun the Multan country under Jhanda Singh, attacked Multan, and for a month and a half besieged the fort; but Jahan Khan marched to its relief, and compelled them to retire. After this, Haji Sharif Khan Sadozai was nominated Governor by Timur Shah, and Shuja Khan again retired to his fort of Shujabad, but when called upon to give up to Government all the proceeds of his *zamindari* estates, he refused and came to an open rupture with the Governor. On this, another Haji Sharif Khan Taklu, otherwise known as Mirza Sharif Beg, was appointed, in conjunction with a merchant named Dharam Das; and contrived to keep on good terms with Shuja Khan. But Abdul Karim Khan Bamazai invaded Multan, and the Mirza called in the Sikhs to his assistance. Timur Shah, hearing that the Mirza had chosen allies from among his bitter enemies, superseded him and sent Madat Khan to fill the post. Sharif Beg resisted the new Governor; but Shuja Khan supported him, and they together besieged Sharif Beg in the citadel. They could not take it, however, and Madat Khan was recalled to Kandahar. Timur Shah now directed the Bahawalpur chief to reduce the rebellious Governor to obedience. He accordingly marched to Multan with his Daudpotras accompanied by Muzaffar Khan, son of Shuja Khan. The fort was besieged and taken in eighteen days; but the triumph was a short one. Sharif Beg had called to his assistance Sardars Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh, the Bhangi chiefs, and they now appeared with a large force. They defeated the Bahawalpur troops and stormed the fort, which they kept for themselves. The Mirza on this fled to Talamba, and from thence to Khairpur Tanwein, where he died not long afterwards.



The Sikhs then attacked and captured Shujabad, whither Shuja Khan had fled, and he only escaped with difficulty, and took refuge at Bahawalpur. Sardar Jhanda Singh then left Multan in charge of Diwan Singh Chachowalia, one of his *Misaldars*, and returned to Amritsar. This was in 1772. Some time after this Shuja Khan died, and in 1777 his son, Muzaffar Khan, persuaded Bahawal Khan, chief of Bahawalpur, to make another effort to recover the city. He accordingly attacked the fort, and was at first successful; but after a siege of twenty-three days was repulsed with loss, and Muzaffar Khan then applied for aid to Kabul. Sardar Madat Khan was again despatched with a considerable force, but he did not reach Multan till early in the following year. Kabul politics had then changed, and his services were required at home, and he was recalled without having effected anything. Muzaffar Khan then retired to Uch, where he lived under the protection of the famous Makhdum Sahib Shaikh Hamid till 1779, when Timur Shah, King of Kabul, marched to Multan with a large army, and recovered it from the Sikhs after a siege of forty days. The Sikhs were allowed to retire unmolested, and Muzaffar Khan was appointed Governor with the title of Nawab *Rukn-ul-Daula* (Pillar of the State). The new Governor was an energetic and able man, and very much improved the Province during his long rule. He had not, however, much time to bestow on works of peace, for from 1779 till his death in 1818 he was engaged in constant war. The Sikhs of the Bhangi Misal attacked him first, and then Sahib Khan Sial and Sardar Karam Singh Bhangi made a joint attack, which was only repulsed with difficulty.

In 1790 Muzaffar Khan, leaving Multan in charge of Muhammad Khan Bahadurkhel, journeyed to Kabul, and remained absent for two years. When Zaman Shah ascended the throne Muzaffar Khan was confirmed in his Governorship, and in 1797, when that Prince invaded India, and the Sikhs lost for a time their ascendancy, he drove them out of Kot Kamalia, which he made over to its hereditary *Rais*, Saadat Yar Khan Kharal.

The great enemy of Muzaffar Khan at Multan was Abd-us-Samad Khan, one of the Sadozai chiefs, who did all he could to injure the Nawab at the Courts of Lahore and Kabul and who was at one time appointed Governor by Shah Zaman; but at last he was defeated, his fort taken and his *jagirs* confiscated.



In 1802 Muzaffar Khan first saw the young chief Ranjit Singh, who had marched towards Multan to spy out the land. The Nawab came out to meet him thirty miles from the city, and the chiefs, having interchanged valuable presents, separated very good friends. Again in 1806, after having reduced Jhang, Ranjit Singh marched towards Multan, and reached Mahtam, twenty miles north of the city, when the Nawab, who had no wish to fight with the Sikh chief, gave him Rs. 70,000 to retire. Ranjit Singh bestowed valuable *khilats* on the Nawab and took his departure. Ahmad Khan Sial, the chief of Jhang, who had just been ousted by Ranjit Singh, took refuge at Multan, and Muzaffar Khan gave him men and money, with which he contrived to recover a considerable portion of his territory, though he was unable to oust entirely Fateh Singh Kalianwala, the Sardar in possession. Abd-us-Samad Khan, the defeated Sadozai chief, who had taken refuge at Lahore, persuaded Ranjit Singh in 1807 to attack Multan in force. The town was in part captured, but the fort held out against all the Sikh efforts; and an agreement was concluded, through Fateh Singh Kalianwala, by which the Maharaja retired on receiving a large sum of money.

In this year Muzaffar Khan, tired of constant war, made over the Nawabship to his son Sarafraz Khan, and set out on the pilgrimage to Mecca. He met with many difficulties on the journey. The Arabs, attracted by the splendour of his cavalcade, attacked it in great numbers, and were only bought off with great difficulty. Muzaffar Khan was absent fourteen months; and at the close of 1808, soon after his return as a Haji (one who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca), Mr. Elphinstone visited Multan on his way to the Court of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk at Peshawar. He was hospitably received, and the Nawab wished to place himself under British protection; but the British Envoy had no authority to accept his allegiance, and Muzaffar Khan opened a correspondence with the Governor-General in Calcutta, expressing his desire to be on good terms with the English.

At the beginning of 1810 Maharaja Ranjit Singh again marched against Multan. He had just met Shah Shuja at Khushab, and the exiled monarch wished the Sikhs to take Multan and make it over to him. Muzaffar Khan had in 1803 repulsed an attack of the Shah's troops, and, in the hope of conciliating him, had more than once offered him an asylum at Multan; but Shah Shuja wished to obtain the city and province



as his own by conquest. The Maharaja treated the weak-minded Prince with great respect, but, failing to obtain any money from him, determined to take Multan on his own account. On the 24th February 1810 he arrived before the walls, and next day took possession of the city.

The neighbouring chiefs were much alarmed at the proceedings of the Maharaja. Muhammad Khan, chief of Leiah and Bhakkar, paid Rs. 1,20,000 as the ransom of his country, and Sadik Muhammad Khan of Bahawalpur offered a lakh with the same object, but it was not accepted. He, however, though Muzaffar Khan was his friend, was compelled to send five hundred horsemen as a reinforcement to the Sikhs. For some time the fort was bombarded without effect, and mining was then resorted to; but the besieged countermined with success, and blew up the battery of Atar Singh Dhari, killing him with twelve men and seriously wounding others, among whom were Sardar Nihal Singh Atariwala and the young Hari Singh Nalwa. The battery was so near the fort that the Sikhs were unable to carry off their dead: and these were sent in by the besieged, the body of Atar Singh being covered with a pair of shawls.

Diwan Mohkam Chand was sent to reduce Shujabad; but this fort was of considerable strength and could not be taken. On the 21st March a general assault was ordered; but the Sikhs were repulsed with great loss, and they now grew disheartened, for provisions had become very dear in the camp; Diwan Mohkam Chand was dangerously ill, and several leaders had been slain, while scarcely any impression had been made on the citadel. On the 25th another assault was made, with the same result. It was necessary to raise the siege; and Ranjit Singh to his intense mortification, had to accept from Muzaffar Khan the terms he had many times rejected, namely, two and a half lakhs of rupees, twenty war horses, and a contingent in time of war. Having received Rs. 30,000 in earnest of the ransom, the Maharaja retired from Multan on the 14th of April. Seeing that his own strength was insufficient for the capture of Multan, Ranjit Singh addressed the Governor-General requesting the co-operation of British troops. His proposition was not well received, the more so as he proposed that the force, instead of marching through the Punjab, should pass through the sterile country south of the Sutlej. Shah Shuja even prepared for an independent attack on Multan, but he was wise enough to relinquish the idea, which could have had no chance of success.



The Nawab now quarrelled with Sadik Khan of Bahawalpur, who had assisted his enemies in the late war. There was a strong party in Bahawalpur, headed by Fateh Muhammad Gori and Ahmad Khan, opposed to the Khan; and these, having failed in an attempt to assassinate their master, took refuge in Multan territory. The Khan remonstrated with the Nawab for allowing them an asylum; but Muzaffar Khan, whose wrath was by no means appeased, supported the rebels, and when he saw that they were about to be overpowered declared war against the Khan. He proceeded to Shujabad himself in person, and sent forward his army against Yakub Muhammad Khan, the Bahawalpur General. An action ensued, in which the Daudpotras, being the more numerous and better supplied with artillery, were the victors, and the Afghan force retreated to Shujabad. In 1811 Muzaffar Khan was engaged in conflict with Mehr Rajab of the Rajbana tribe, a rebellious dependant of his own. He defeated him and destroyed his fort, upon the site of which he built Firozgarh.

In February 1816 an irregular attack was made upon Multan by the Sikhs. A strong force had been sent to Bahawalpur and Multan to collect the tribute; and there being some delay in Muzaffar Khan's payment, Phula Singh Akali, mad and drunk with *bhang*, led a storming party of fanatics like himself against the town, and with such impetuosity did they make the attack that they gained possession of some of the outworks of the citadel. But Fakir Azizd-u-din made due apologies; the Nawab paid his tribute quicker than he would otherwise have done, and Sikh army proceeded towards Mankera. In 1817 a Sikh army under Diwan Chand marched against Multan and attacked the fort, but was repulsed, and retired on payment of Rs. 10,000. These attacks, however, were not made in earnest. The Maharaja was collecting his strength for a great effort; and he had sworn that Multan, which had so often defied him, should yet be his. During the cold weather of 1817 he was collecting supplies and men from all quarters, and in January 1818 an army of twenty-five thousand men under the nominal command of Prince Kharak Singh, but in reality commanded by Misra Diwan Chand, marched from Lahore. On the way to Multan the forts of Khan-garh and Muzaffargarh were taken, the city was invested and captured early in February, and the bombardment of the fort commenced. The Nawab had a garrison of only two thousand men, and the citadel was not



provisioned for a siege; but he made a defence the like of which the Sikhs had never before seen. Till the 2nd June the bombardment went on, and two large breaches had been made in the walls; for the great Bhangi gun, the *Zam Zama* of Ahmad Shah Durani, had been brought from Lahore and had been four times fired with effect. More than one assault was made by the Sikhs, but they were repulsed on one occasion with the loss of one thousand eight hundred men. The gates were blown in, but the garrison raised behind them mounds of earth on which they fought hand to hand with the Sikhs. The defenders of the fort were at length reduced to two or three hundred fighting men, most of them of the tribe or family of Muzaffar Khan. The rest had either been killed, or had gone over to the enemy; for they had been heavily bribed to desert their master, and many of them were unable to resist the temptation. At length, on the 2nd June, an Akali, by name Sadhu Singh, determined to surpass what Phula Singh had done in 1816, rushed with a few desperate followers into an outwork of the fort and taking the Afghans by surprise, captured it. The Sikh forces, seeing this success, advanced to the assault and mounted the breach at Khizri Gate. Here the old Nawab, with his eight sons and all that remained of the garrison, stood, sword in hand, resolved to fight to the death. So many fell beneath the keen Afghan swords that the Sikhs drew back and opened fire on the little party with their matchlocks. "Come on like men," shouted the Afghan, "and let us fall in fair fight." But this was an invitation the Sikhs did not care to accept. There died the white bearded Muzaffar Khan, scorning to accept quarter; and there died his five sons, Shah Nawaz Khan, Mumtaz Khan, Azaz Khan, Hak Nawaz Khan and Shah Baz Khan. Zulfikar Khan, his second son, was also wounded severely in the face; and the two others, Sarafras Khan and Amir Beg Khan, accepted quarter and were saved. Diwan Ram Dayal took Sarafras Khan upon his elephant and conducted him with all honour to his own tent. Few of the garrison escaped with their lives,* and the whole city was given up to plunder. The fort of Shujabad was also reduced and five guns taken from it. After this the walls of Multan were repaired, and a garrison of six hundred men, under command of Sardars Jodh Singh Kalsia and Dal Singh Naharna, being left in the fort the Sikh army returned to Lahore.

* Mr. Moorcroft was told by Maharaja Ranjit Singh that five hundred of the garrison survived and received quarter. This was false. At the time of the last assault there were not three hundred fighting men in the fort, and most of these fell at the breach.



Multan was supposed to be very wealthy ; and, the share on the Maharaja amounting to only two lakhs of rupees, he issued an order that all officers and soldiers should restore their plunder, and that if any was found with them after a certain date the penalty would be certain death. This order brought in some five lakhs to the State Treasury ; but the plunder of Multan was estimated at two millions sterling.*

Nawab Muzaffar Khan was buried with honour by the shrine of Baha-ud-din with his son Shah Nawaz. The grave of Muzaffar Khan is of blue tiles and it bears the following fine inscription (now nearly obliterated) :—

Shuja' wa ibn-us Shuja' wa Haji
Amir-i-Multan zahe Muzaffar,
Ba roz-i-maidan ba tegh o bazu
Ohe hamla awurd chun ghazanfar,
Chu surkh-ru shud ba sue jannat
Baguft Rizwan 'Biya Muzaffar.' (i. e., A. H. 1233.)

Of which the following (though missing some of the points of the original) may be given as a translation :—

The brave, son of the brave, and Haji,
Amir of Multan, O brave Muzaffar
In the day of battle—with arm and sword—
How lion-like was his onslaught,
When, with face aflame, he set out for Paradise.
The porter of Heaven's gate cried, 'Come, O Muzaffar.'

Sarafraz Khan, his eldest son, had been for some years Nawab, his father having procured the confirmation of his succession from the Kabul Court. He was carried prisoner to Lahore by Diwan Chand, and was well received by the Maharaja, who gave him a *jagir* at Sharakpur and Naulakha, afterwards commuted to a cash pension. Zulfikar Khan also received a pension. Sarafraz Khan was at first rigorously guarded in Lahore ; but when the Maharaja's power was secure in Multan he was allowed perfect freedom, and was always treated with respect and friendship by Ranjit Singh. In 1848 his influence was useful to the British Government in inducing the Multani Pathans to abandon the cause of Mul Raj which, however, they

* Many are the stories told about the loot of Multan. It never brought happiness or good fortune to the possessors, who were killed in battle, or died childless or in poverty.



did not want much pressing to do. At annexation the Nawab had a *jagir* of Rs. 1,100, the village of Chamusa and a cash pension of Rs. 14,720. The pension was maintained for his life, and the *jagir* was to descend to his son Firoz-ud-din Khan. Sarafraz Khan died on the 12th March 1851, leaving eight sons and seven daughters, and Firoz-ud-din Khan in 1855. The *jagir* accordingly lapsed to Government.

Abdul Majid Khan was the only son of Shah Nawaz Khan. His mother was a Bamazai lady, a daughter of Abdul Karim Khan, some time Governor of the Derajat, and brother of Wazir Shah Wali Khan, Minister of Ahmad Shah Durani. Abdul Majid Khan was much respected in Lahore, where he was a member of the Municipal Committee and an Honorary Magistrate. He was a man of considerable learning and was well versed in medicine. He was created a Nawab by the Supreme Government in 1864, and in 1869 became a Fellow of the Punjab University, being also for several years Vice-President of the Lahore Municipal Committee. In 1877 he was given the honorary rank of Assistant Commissioner, and the Companionship of the Star of India was conferred on him in 1887. Nawab Abdul Majid Khan throughout his whole career proved himself a loyal subject of the British Government. He was a fast friend of Raja Randhir Singh, grandfather of the present ruler of Kapurthala, in whose State he held office for a short time, his services being of great value during the protracted illness of the late Raja Kharak Singh. He was for many years the recipient of an annual allowance of Rs. 3,600 from the Kapurthala Darbar. Nawab Abdul Majid Khan died in 1890, leaving no issue.

Ahmad Ali Khan, son of Nawab Sarafraz Khan, died in 1884. He had been in receipt of a pension of Rs. 1,200 from the British Government; and the Kapurthala State made him an allowance of Rs. 480 per annum. He was a half owner with his grand-nephew Azam Ali Khan in some well-plots in the village of Baghbanpura, near Lahore, nominally set apart as a *muafi* for the maintenance of his father's tomb; and he held over three hundred *bighas* in the village of Chaura, tahsil Sharakpur, Lahore. Ahmad Ali Khan's two sons, Saadat Ali Khan and Muzaffar Ali Khan, were educated at the Aitchison College. The former is a candidate for the post of Naib-tahsildar, and the latter is employed in the office of the Commissioner of the Lahore Division. Amir Baz Khan, brother of Sarafraz Khan, was a pensioner of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who made him an allowance of Rs. 1,800 per annum. His



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son, Muhammad Ali Khan, who died in 1883, was allowed a similar sum by the Nawab.

Of the sons of Zulfikar Khan, Muhammad Jahangir Khan, who had been in receipt of a pension of Rs. 1,620, died in 1881. He was for some years a member of the Lahore Municipal Committee. Khan Ahmad Yar Khan was a Naib-tahsildar in the Lahore Division. His second wife was a niece of the late Amir Dost Muhammad Khan of Kabul. He was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum from the Amirs of Kabul down to 1875, when it ceased in consequence of his taking service under the British Government. He enjoyed a family pension of Rs. 1,440 per annum and was a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1903. His grandson, Inayat-ullah Khan, is Sheriff of the Commissioner of Lahore, and enjoys a pension of Rs. 600 per annum.

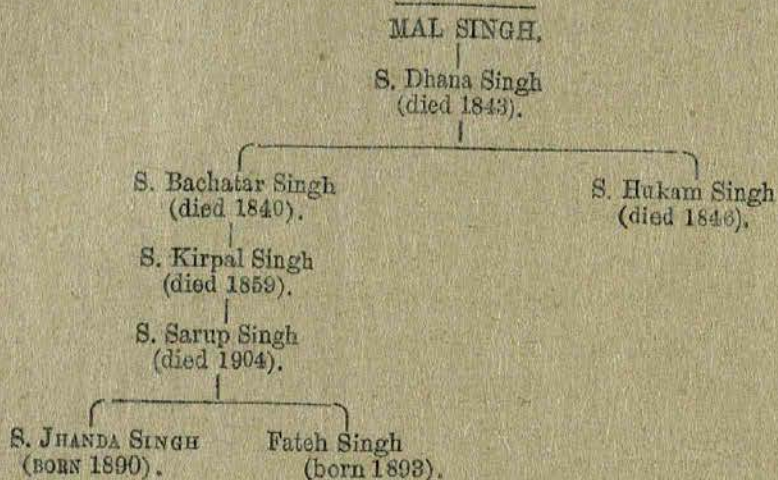
Of Firoz-ud-din Khan's sons, Kasim Ali took service as a Risaldar in the Bahawalpur State. He had a pension of Rs. 1,200 from Government. He died in 1881. His brother Hasham Khan was also a servant of the Bahawalpur Nawab, and a pensioner of the British Government. He died in 1887. Muhammad Azam Ali Khan, son of Kasim Ali, is the senior representative of the elder branch of the family, and may therefore be regarded as its head.

The family has kept up its connection with the Bahawalpur Nawabs, and several of the descendants of Zulfikar Khan and Hak Nawaz Khan are employés or pensioners of the State.

Mention may be here made of Nur Muhammad Khan of Multan, Divisional Darbari and representative of the Khizar Khel branch. His father, Mubazar-ud-din, died in 1886. The only *jagir* now enjoyed by the family is a small grant in Taraf Ismail, Multan, held in perpetuity. Nur Muhammad Khan's uncle, Bahram Khan, had a *jagir* from Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Rs. 1,200, which was reduced by one half at annexation. He served for some years as tahsildar, and behaved loyally in 1858 when the Sepoy Regiments mutinied at Multan. He ultimately took up his abode at Mecca, and died there in 1878. The cash *inam* enjoyed by him for Mutiny services was continued to his three sons.



SARDAR JHANDA SINGH MALWAI.



Sardar Jhanda Singh is descended from a respectable Manjha Jat family, formerly resident at Moran Kalan in the Nabha territory. Mal Singh, the first of the family to become a Sikh, is stated to have left Nabha about 1760 for the Punjab, where he entered the service of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia as a sowar, and was killed after some years in the Dhani campaign. His son Dhana Singh, about the year 1800, enlisted in the force of Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala as a trooper, and soon rose in the favour of that chief, obtaining an independent command. He fought in the Kalianwala contingent in the Bhatti and Kasur campaigns. On the death of Sardar Fateh Singh at Narayangarh in 1807, Dhana Singh entered the service of the Maharaja, who gave him a *jagir* at Bilasor, near Tarn Taran, worth Rs. 2,000. He was one of the agents sent by Ranjit Singh to Wazir Fateh Khan of Kabul to arrange the interview which took place between them at Jhelum on the 1st December 1812. About this time Dhana Singh received the *jagir* of Talagang in the Jhelum district, worth Rs. 33,000. In the campaign of 1810 against Fateh Khan of Sahiwal, he received a wound in the face; and in July 1813 he fought in the battle of Attock, when Fateh Khan Barakzai was defeated by Diwan Mohkam Chand. He accompanied the detachment of Ram Dayal and Dal Singh Naharna in the first unsuccessful expedition against Kashmir, and received in a skirmish a sword-cut on the arm. The Sardar fought gallantly at the siege of Multan in 1818, and was one of the foremost in the assault. The jewelled sword and shield of Nawab Muzaffar Khan fell into his hands, and were brought by



him to the Maharaja, who gave him a *jagir* worth Rs. 5,000, which was soon exchanged for another near Talagang.

In 1819 he served in the second Kashmir expedition, and in 1821 at the siege of Mankera, where he was again wounded. At this time Dhana Singh was much favoured by the Maharaja, and there were few Sardars whose influence was greater, or whose advice was more regarded. He was present at the capture of Jahangira and at the battle of Teri in 1823, and continued for some time in the Peshawar district under the command of Sardar Budh Singh Sindhanwalia and Prince Kharak Singh. Bachatar Singh, eldest son of Sardar Dhana Singh, entered the army about 1827, and his first service was at Bahawalpur, where he was sent to receive the tribute. In 1823 Dhana Singh accompanied the force sent to seize Kangra, when Raja Anrodh Chand fled across the Sutlej to avoid an alliance with Raja Dhian Singh, Minister at Lahore. When Peshawar was occupied by the Sikhs in force, Bachatar Singh was sent to Shabkadar, where a new cantonment had been laid out and a fort built by Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala. He was stationed there when the Afghan army attacked that post and the fort of Jamrud in April 1837. Dhana Singh heard of the defeat of the Sikh army and the death of Hari Singh Nalwa as he was marching to Peshawar. He was ordered to join the relieving force of Raja Dhian Singh, which advanced with all haste to the assistance of the army, which was surrounded by the Afghans and reduced to the last extremity.

In January 1839 Sardars Bachatar Singh and Hukam Singh were sent with the Sikh force escorting Shahzada Timur, son of Shah Shuja, to Peshawar; and a few months later Hukam Singh returned to Lahore with Prince Nao Nihal Singh, who started for the capital immediately he received news of the death of his grandfather Ranjit Singh.

In 1841, after Maharaja Sher Singh had ascended the throne, Hukam Singh was sent with Budh Singh Malal to Kulu to bring into Lahore Sardars Lehna Singh and Kabar Singh Sindhanwalia as prisoners. This duty he performed, and received an increase to his *jagirs* of Rs. 8,000 and a grant of Rs. 2,000 from the Kashmir customs. Bachatar Singh died in 1840, and his father, Dhana Singh, in May 1843. The death of the latter was the cause of some ill-feeling on the part of the Sikh



Government towards the British, in the following manner :—The native village of Dhana Singh was, as has been already stated, Moran in the Nabha territory. After the Multan Campaign, when he was in high power with Ranjit Singh, he begged that Moran might be obtained for him in *jagir*. The Maharaja accordingly applied to the Raja of Nabha, who, in May 1819, made him a grant of the village in exchange for certain villages which the Maharaja gave to the sister of the Nabha chief for her life. Ranjit Singh, on obtaining Moran, gave it in *jagir* to Sardar Dhana Singh, who held it till his death, and, although residing himself at Court, kept there his family and much of his property. The Raja of Nabha had for some time before Dhana Singh's death desired to resume the village ; for the Sardar never obeyed his orders or tendered him any allegiance ; but the British authorities, who had a regard for the fine old chief, interposed in his behalf. But when Dhana Singh died, Raja Davendra Singh of Nabha, armed with a letter admitting his right from Sir George Clerk, and a letter from Maharaja Kharak Singh permitting him to resume the village, marched troops against it and took possession by force, killing and wounding some of the Malwai retainers and seizing the property of Hukam Singh, the son of the deceased Sardar. Hukam Singh loudly protested against this treatment ; but before any action had been taken by either Government in the matter, Maharaja Sher Singh was assassinated, and every one at Lahore was too busy in looking after his own interests to remember the village of Moran.

When, however, tranquillity had been restored, the Lahore Government made a demand for the restoration of Moran, an estate given by Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha to Ranjit Singh. To the British authorities this was a new view of the matter. General Ochterlony, Sir George Clerk and Colonel Richmond had never known that the village had been given to the Maharaja, but imagined that it had been a *jagir* grant from Nabha to Dhana Singh. The grant to Lahore was in itself invalid, for a dependent State had no power to transfer a village to an independent one without the consent of the Paramount Power. The letter, too, which the Raja of Nabha stated he had received from Maharaja Kharak Singh allowing him to resume the village, turned out to be no more than a copy of a copy. The weak-minded Maharaja may have drafted such a letter, and the Raja may have obtained, through secret influence, a copy of it, but Raja Dhian Singh, the Minister at Lahore, had never sanctioned it, and its authen-



ticity was doubtful in the extreme. The result was that Moran was restored neither to the Lahore State nor to Hukam Singh; and the Raja of Nabha received the sharpest reprimand for his unstraightforward conduct. This incident would have been unworthy of so much notice in this place, had not the decision of the British Government irritated, in no small degree, the Sikh nation. There can be no possible doubt but that the conduct of the British Government was just and necessary; but the Sikhs were at this time in a feverish and excited state. Every precaution, which the lawlessness of the Sikh army forced upon the British, they considered as hostile to themselves; and the refusal to make over the village of Moran to Lahore, although its first transfer was clandestine and invalid, they considered as a deliberate insult.

To the other *jagirs* of his father Hukam Singh succeeded, and with the grants of Maharaja Sher Singh, personal to himself, his estates amounted to Rs. 75,000 per annum. He was present in the garden of Shah Bilawal when the Maharaja was assassinated by the Sindhanwalias, and in the subsequent struggle was severely wounded in the shoulder. Little is known of Hukam Singh during the two following years, when he appears to have lived a retired life. He was killed at the battle of Sobraon in February 1846, and soon after his death Raja Lal Singh reduced the *jagirs* to Rs. 25,000, which were continued to Sardar Kirpal Singh, subject to the service of sixty horse.

Kirpal Singh was with Raja Sher Singh at Multan in 1848. When the Raja's force rebelled, Kirpal Singh separated himself from it, and with a few of his sowars came into the camp of Major Edwardes, with whom he had previously served in Bannu. His personal *jagir* of Rs. 11,000, was on annexation confirmed to him for life, and a new *jagir* of Rs. 5,000, for loyalty at Multan, granted in perpetuity. The *jagir* was subject to the payment of a pension of Rs. 1,500 per annum to Chand Kaur, widow of Sardar Hukam Singh. This lady died in 1863.

Sardar Kirpal Singh enlisted sepoy and showed himself well affected to Government in 1857, and received a *khilat* of Rs. 500 and a *sanad* of approbation. He died in 1859, leaving an only son, Sarup Singh, who was educated at the Lahore Government School, to succeed him. Sarup Singh died in 1904 leaving two sons, Jhanda Singh and Fateh Singh, who have inherited his *jagir* and property in equal shares. The *jagir* held

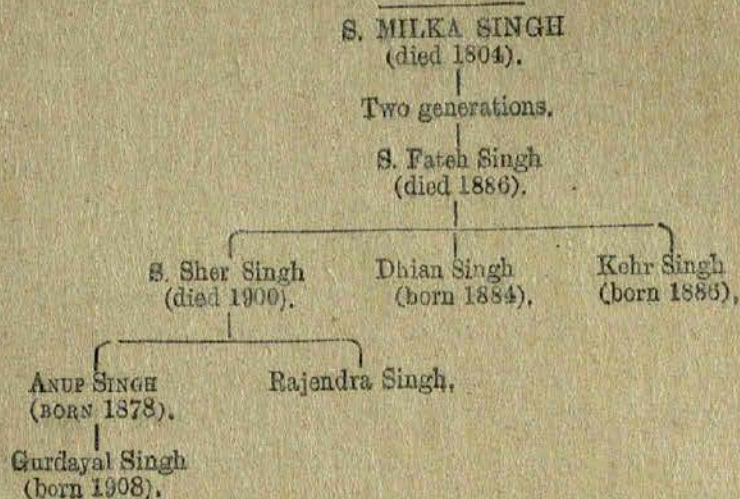


by Sarup Singh, which descended to his children, yields Rs. 6,318 per annum. It includes the revenues of eleven villages in the tahsils of Sharakpur, Chunnian and Lahore. Sarup Singh also owned some lands in the village of Bhikawal, Lahore and Nur Manabad in Ferozepore.

The total income arising from the estate including *jagir*, lands, gardens and house property is about Rs. 19,500. The widow of Sardar Kirpal Singh received an allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum until her death in 1892, and Sarup Singh's widow draws Rs. 150 per mensem from the Court of Wards, under whose management the estate now is. Jhanda Singh, the elder brother, is being educated at the Khalsa College, Amritsar, and Fateh Singh, the younger, at the Aitchison College, Lahore.



ANUP SINGH THEPURIA.



Sardar Milka Singh was one of the most powerful of the Sikh chiefs who lived during the latter half of the eighteenth century. His native place was Kaleke near Kasur; but leaving this he founded the village of Thepur (Lahore district) and took possession of Narwar, Jandhir, Dalen and other villages, some in the neighbourhood of Thepur; others in the Gujranwala and Gujrat districts. Not content with these possessions, he marched to the northward and seized Rawalpindi, then an insignificant place inhabited by Rawal mendicants. Milka Singh perceived how admirably Rawalpindi was situated, and fixed his headquarters there, building new houses and in some measure fortifying the town. Rawalpindi was at this time an undesirable possession. It was on the highway into India, exposed to the attacks of Afghan invaders, and the surrounding country was held by fierce and warlike tribes. But Milka Singh held his own. He conquered a tract of country around Rawalpindi worth three lakhs a year; and even the tribes of Hazara had respect for his name and power. He had adopted the cognomen of Thepuria, from the village he had founded; but in the north he was known as Milka Singh Pindiwala, and this name still belongs to the family.

He died in 1804. Ranjit Singh, whom Milka Singh had joined in several expeditions, did not feel strong enough to seize the estates of his old friend, whom he used to call *Baba* or grandfather, and was compelled to confirm them to Jiwan Singh, his only son. Of this Sardar there is little to record. He fought during the first Kashmir campaign of 1814, and died the next year.



Anand Singh, the eldest of Jiwan Singh's three sons, succeeded to a portion of his father's *jagir*. The Maharaja resumed Rs. 2,92,000, and left only Rs. 8,000 of the old estate, granting new *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 42,000 in the Ferozepore district near Zafarwal, subject to the service of one hundred horsemen. Ram Singh, who survived his father only one year, had a *jagir* assigned to him in Hazara, and Gurmukh Singh received Sultani and Kalri, worth Rs. 2,000, in the Gurdaspur district. The force which Sardars Milka Singh and Jiwan Singh had kept up was transferred to the service of the State and placed under Sardar Atar Singh, Sindhanwalia, bearing the name of the Dera Pindiwala, and Gurmukh Singh received an appointment in it. In December 1840, shortly after General Ventura had taken the fort of Kamlagarh in Mandi, the people of Kulu rose in revolt, cut off and annihilated four companies of the Pindiwala, and killed Gurmukh Singh who was in command. Anand Singh died in 1831. His only son, Fateh Singh, was then a boy of eight years of age, and in 1836 the Maharaja reduced his *jagir* to Rs. 13,000, subject to the service of twenty horse. The villages which were left were ten in number:—Thepur, Kila Sardar Daloki and Kaleke in the Lahore district; Kehli and Raja Tal in Amritsar; Loli, Lohri and Duni in Sialkot; and Kasoki and Samobala in Gujranwala. On the annexation of the Punjab, the personal *jagir* of Fateh Singh, worth Rs. 3,000, was confirmed to him for life, one quarter to descend to his sons. Rs. 5,100 were also confirmed to the two widows of Anand Singh and the widows of Gurmukh Singh and Jiwan Singh. On the death of these ladies their *jagir* holdings were resumed.

Sardar Fateh Singh died in 1886. One-fourth of the *jagir* has been continued to his three sons, Sher Singh, Dhian Singh and Kehr Singh. Since the death of Sardar Sher Singh, who was a Divisional Darbari, in 1900, the family has had no representative in Darbars. Anup Singh and Kehr Singh received direct commissions as Jamadars and are serving in the 11th Lancers. Dhian Singh is a Naib-tahsildar, and is at present employed in the Gurdaspur Settlement.

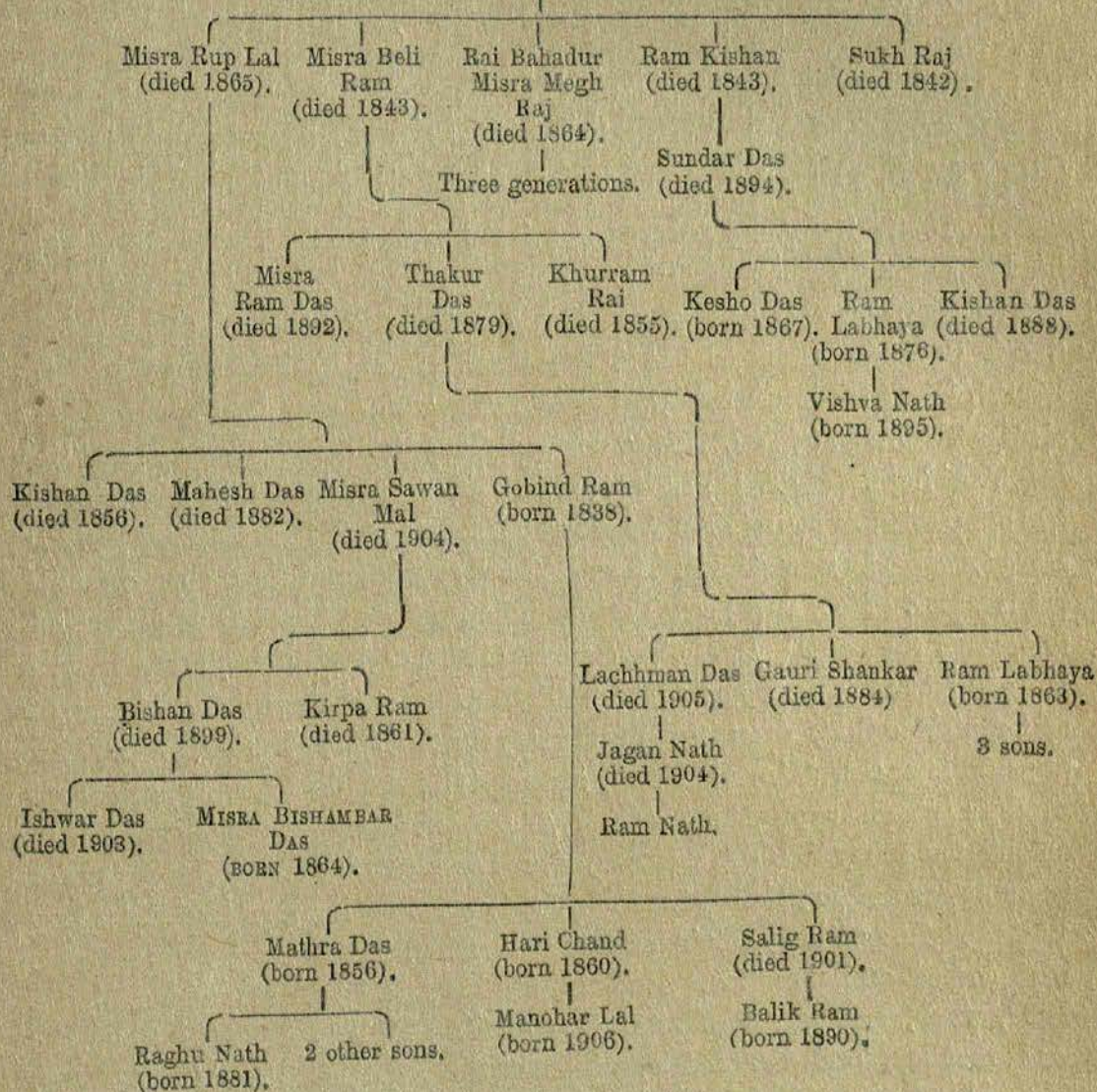


LAHORE DISTRICT.

355

MISRA BISHAMBAR DAS.

DIWAN CHAND.



The family of Misra Bishambar Das is of the Brahman caste, and came originally from *maruza* Dalwal in the Jhelum district. Diwan Chand came with his sons to Lahore about the year 1809, and through the interest of his uncle Basti Ram, who was the Treasurer of Ranjit Singh and held by him in great esteem, obtained a *jagir* of Rs. 1,000 for himself at Kahun, Jhelum, and places at Court for his two eldest sons, Rup Lal and Beli Ram, who were made assistants to their great-uncle in the Treasury. Beli Ram soon became a great favourite with the Maharaja, and on the death of Basti Ram in 1816 was appointed his successor, in spite of the opposition and ill-will



of the Minister Raja Dhian Singh, who wished Jasa Misra,* a *protegé* of his own, and father of Lal Singh (afterwards Raja), to obtain the vacant post of *Toshakhania*, or Treasurer. Misra Megh Raj received about the same time charge of the treasure in the Gobindgarh fort at Amritsar, and he held this office during the remainder of the Maharaja's reign. In 1826 Ram Kishan entered the Maharaja's service, and was made Chamberlain to Ranjit Singh, who always treated him with special kindness.

In 1832 Misra Rup Lal was appointed Nazim or Governor of the Jullundur Doab. This rich district had been ever since its first conquest by Ranjit Singh entrusted to Diwan Mohkam Chand, Moti Ram his son, and Kirpa Ram his grandson. In 1831, when Diwan Moti Ram was recalled, Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, a follower of Diwan Kirpa Ram, and a tyrannical and grasping man, was sent as Governor of Hoshiarpur and the neighbouring districts. The people of the Doab complained so bitterly of his oppression that in 1832 he was recalled, and Misra Rup Lal sent in his place. The new Governor was of a very different character from his predecessor. Possessing considerable wealth himself he had no inducement to oppress the people, and being connected with a Jullundur family he had an interest in the prosperity of the district. His assessment was so light and equitable that, even in the famine year of 1833, there were very few unpaid balances. He would never accept the smallest present, and kept a close watch upon the conduct of his subordinates. It is refreshing, among the many Sikh Governors, who have considered the people under them as created for their private profit, to meet with a man like Misra Rup Lal, upright and just, whose name is remembered to this day by the people with respect and affection. Rup Lal held the Jullundur Governorship till 1839, when, some months after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, he was recalled, and the old oppressor of the Doab, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, restored. Prince Nao Nihal Singh, indignant with Misra Beli Ram for having supported his father's favourite Chet Singh, threw him and his brothers into prison, where they remained six months till, at the intercession of Maharaja Kharak Singh, they were released. Beli Ram was a zealous supporter of Prince Sher Singh who, when he ascended the throne, restored the Misra to his old post of *Toshakhania*. Rup Lal he made Governor of Kalanaur and the lands of the Lahore State south of the Sutlej.

* Jasa Misra was first employed by Basti Ram as a writer on five rupees a month in the Treasury. He gradually rose in the department, and the post of custodian of the Kashmir treasury, which Dhian Singh procured for him, attached him to the Dogra party.



with orders to resume the fort and domain of Bhartpur from Jamadar Khushhal Singh. Misra Megh Raj returned to Gobindgarh as Treasurer. Beli Ram was much in the confidence of Maharaja Sher Singh and, in conjunction with his friend Bhai Gurmukh Singh, tried to form a party at Lahore against Raja Dhian Singh, the obnoxious Dogra Minister. His intrigues cost him his life; for when Raja Hira Singh succeeded his murdered father as Minister, one of his first acts was to arrest Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Beli Ram and his brothers. Misra Megh Raj and Rup Lal were placed in charge of Misra Lal Singh, their old enemy; and Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Beli Ram and Ram Kishan were made over to Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan, who imprisoned them in the stables attached to his house. For a long time their fate was uncertain; but it at length transpired that all three were secretly murdered by the Shaikh, acting under Raja Hira Singh's order. Rup Lal and Megh Raj, more fortunate, remained in confinement till the fall of Raja Hira Singh in December 1844, when they were released, and Rup Lal was made by the Minister Jawahir Singh Governor of Jasrota. The sons of Beli Ram, who escaped to Ludhiana at the time of their father's arrest, remained under British protection till 1845, when they returned to the Punjab.

Rup Lal was at Jasrota in 1846 when that country was made over to Raja Gulab Singh by the Treaty of the 16th March. The Raja vehemently accused him of treason in not yielding up the hill forests in accordance with the terms of the Treaty. He was accordingly removed by the Darbar from Jasrota and placed in charge of Rhotas and Jhelum and was there when the rebellion broke out. He joined Sardar Chatar Singh's camp through compulsion, he himself asserted; but his sympathies were certainly with the insurgents, and there is every reason to believe that he supplied them with money. His sons also left Lahore at this critical time and joined their father. For this conduct his *jagirs* and property in Lahore were confiscated. He died in September 1865, upwards of eighty years of age, at Dalwal in the Jhelum district. His son Sawan Mal was a Risaldar in the 1st Sikh Cavalry, and afterwards in the XIth Bengal Lancers. He served with great credit in Oudh during the Mutiny, being present at the final capture of Lucknow, and also in the China campaign of 1860 and the Umbeyla campaign of 1863. He earned the Order of Merit and the Order of British India. In 1861 he received a *jagir* of Rs. 400, of which one-half was to descend to his heirs for one generation. The revenue of these *jagir* lands



(situated in the villages of Jaloh, Kara Dogra and Yakipur in the Lahore tahsil) afterwards rose in value to Rs. 817 per annum. He was also granted one thousand *ghumaos* of land in tahsil Hafizabad, Gujranwala, on payment of a *nazrana* of Rs. 2,750. As eldest surviving son of the late Misra Rup Lal he was regarded as the leading member of the family and held a seat in Darbars. One of his sons, Bishan Das, was for a short time a *Dafadar* in his father's regiment, but pre-deceased his father in 1899. Misra Bishambar Das, Sawan Mal's only surviving grandson, has succeeded to his grandfather's *jagir* and other property, and is now looked on as the head of the family.

Misra Sundar Das, who was for two years Keeper of the Privy Purse to Maharaja Dalip Singh, received after annexation a donation of Rs. 1,000, his *jagir* of Rs. 1,500, which was a recent grant of Raja Lal Singh, being resumed. He was a Provincial Darbari and died in 1894. His son, Kesho Das, is employed in the Punjab Secretariat.

Misra Mahesh Das, elder brother of Sawan Mal, was for some years a Naib-tahsildar, and died childless at Lahore in 1882. Gobind Ram, his younger brother, was the District Treasurer of Shahpur and Gujrat. He resigned owing to defalcations on the part of his agent, all of which he made good. He was afterwards granted five squares of land on the Jhelum Canal. Gobind Ram's eldest son, Mathra Das, is head clerk in the English Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, and his younger son, Hari Chand, is in the Police. His grandson, Raghu Nath, is a Naib-tahsildar in the Gujrat district.

Misra Ram Das, the eldest son of Beli Ram, was also on the Provincial Darbar list and enjoyed a life pension of Rs. 2,000 per annum. He died in 1892. His brother, Thakur Das, was Government Treasurer for the districts of Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujranwala, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Gurdaspur. He held a *jagir* valued at Rs. 1,387, which passed to his three sons on his death in 1879. The eldest, Lachhman Das, held the Treasuries of Rawalpindi and Jhelum until 1882. He and his brother Ram Labhaya held in lease a plot of 2,588 *ghumaos* of land in Chak Kot Miana, tahsil Bhera, Shahpur, and Lachhman Das owned in addition five squares of land in the Chenab Colony. He died in 1905 and his share in his father's *jagir* was resumed. The share of Thakur Das's son, Gauri Shankar, in the joint family *jagir* was resumed at his death in 1884. A pension

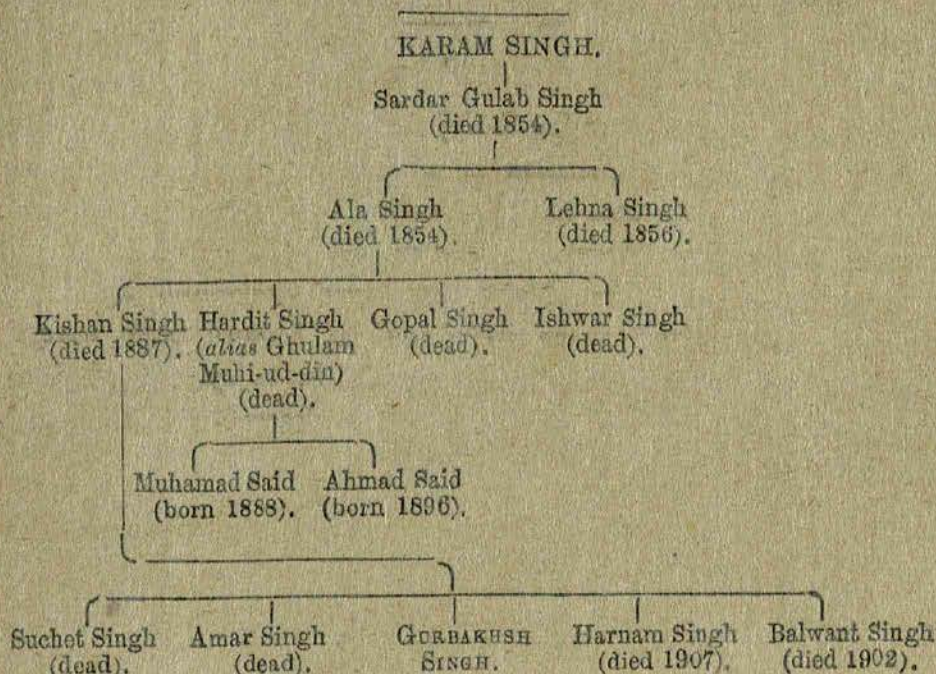


of Rs. 1,387, granted to Misrani Gulab Devi, widow of Beli Ram, was in like manner resumed in 1875. Misrani Begam, the second widow of Beli Ram, enjoyed a similar pension until her death in 1890.

Misra Megh Raj was after the Sutlej campaign appointed Treasurer to the Darbar, and on the occasion of a visit of the Governor-General to Lahore he received the title of Rai Bahadur. In 1849 he was appointed Treasurer of the Lahore Division, a post which he held till his death on the 1st August 1864. Misra Megh Raj was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1862; and there were few in Lahore more deservedly respected. At the time of his death he was in enjoyment of *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 3,825, of which Rs. 405 has descended to his grandson, Lachhmi Narayan.



GURBAKHSI SINGH POVINDIA.



Karam Singh and his three brothers were among the Sikhs who overran and took possession of the Jullundur Doab in the latter half of the eighteenth century. They secured an estate at Saranpur worth Rs. 8,000, which they held during their lifetime. All the brothers, with the exception of Karam Singh, died without issue, and in 1806, soon after Gulab Singh had succeeded to the estate, Ranjit Singh conquered the plain country of the Doab, and Gulab Singh retired to his native village of Povind. He then entered Ranjit Singh's service, and received this village in *jagir*, with the rank of Adjutant. He served with distinction under Misra Diwan Chand at Nurpur and in Kashmir, and on the termination of the latter campaign was made Commandant and received the village of Sidhu in *jagir*. After the capture of Multan in 1818 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and did such good service the next year at Mankera, that he received the grant of Akbarpur, near Gugera, worth Rs. 500, with an elephant and valuable *khilats*. Gulab Singh was stationed at Peshawar for some years, and fought in most of the battles against Ali Akbar Khan and Dost Muhammad Khan. In the first Peshawar campaign he discovered a ford on the Indus, and led his troops over in the van of the army, to Ranjit Singh's great satisfaction.

In 1826 he received command of three infantry and two cavalry regiments, with a troop of horse artillery; and the same year his son Ala Singh



entered the service and was made Commandant under his father, with an independent *jagir*. In 1839, when the regular army was first formed into brigades, Gulab Singh was made General, and held his rank and brigade throughout the following reign of Kharak Singh.

In 1837 Gulab Singh was sent to Gujranwala with orders to confiscate the property of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, who had been killed at Peshawar, and whose four sons were fighting about the succession. He drove Arjun Singh and Punjab Singh out of their fortified house; threatened to hang the former, and took possession of all the property and estates. Arjun Singh determined on revenge; and when Sher Singh became king, and everyone had license to avenge his real or fancied wrongs, he attacked and burnt Poyind, where Gulab Singh resided. The General, fearing for his life, fled to Jammu, where he remained for some time under the protection of Raja Gulab Singh, till the Maharaja, by advice of Dhian Singh, recalled him and placed him in command of the contingent which was to support the British army during the Kabul campaign. He accompanied Colonel Lawrence to Kabul; and his services and knowledge of the country were of considerable value. Raja Hira Singh, whose family had always befriended Gulab Singh, gave him, on the death of Maharaja Sher Singh, new *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 7,625; and Colonel Ala Singh received new allowances, in *jagirs* and cash, to the value of Rs. 2,000.

Gulab Singh took no part in the Sutlej campaign, his troops remaining in Lahore to protect the Maharaja; and in April 1847 he was, at the recommendation of the Resident, appointed Governor of Peshawar and, being at this time the senior General, placed in command of all the troops at that station. The elevation of Gulab Singh to this important post was a great source of gratification to the Khalsa army, for the brave old man was much loved and respected by the troops. He was created a Sardar; and in a Darbar held at Lahore on the 26th November 1847 received the honorary title of Bahadur. Sardar Gulab Singh fulfilled the duties of his new appointment with ability and judgment; and when the Multan rebellion broke out he gave his most cordial assistance to Major G. Lawrence, then in charge at Peshawar, in preserving the peace of the district. For six months, while the insurrectionary movement was spreading more and more widely over the country, the influence of Gulab Singh and his son and deputy, Colonel Ala Singh, kept the excited Sikh soldiery to their allegiance;



but when Sardar Chatar Singh approached Peshawar the troops could no longer be restrained and broke into open mutiny. Major Lawrence held his post till all was hopelessly lost, and then retired to Kohat. Gulab Singh and Ala Singh would have accompanied him, but the General was too infirm to move quickly; and it was finally decided that he should retire to the fort of Shamirgarh, where he might make terms with the rebels. But this gallant officer refused any terms that would compromise his honour. Both he and his son remained loyal; and the Sikh army, finding that they could not be seduced by bribes or terrified by threats, kept them under restraint till the close of the campaign, when the victory of the British restored them to liberty.

On the annexation of the Punjab, the whole of Sardar Gulab Singh's personal *jagirs*, to the value of Rs. 17,500, were confirmed to him for life, as were those of his two sons, Ala Singh and Lehna Singh, worth Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,050 respectively. Gulab Singh and Ala Singh died in 1854 and Lehna Singh in 1856. The descendants of Ala Singh held neither *jagirs* nor pensions.

In 1857 Hari Singh, a servant of the late Sardar, gave information to Government that Rs. 55,000 would be found buried in a house which had belonged to Gulab Singh, and on search being made the money was found and placed in the Treasury. It was claimed by Nand Kaur, the widow of Gulab Singh, and the widows of Lehna Singh, who obtained a decree for the interest of the money in equal shares. This money afterwards passed to Kishan Singh, who squandered it. Kishan Singh was a Viceregal Darbari and died in 1887. His son Suchet Singh served for a short time in the 11th Lancers, and afterwards lived in comparative obscurity in Povind of which village he was *Zaildar* and *Lambardar* until his death. Gurbakhsh Singh, third and only surviving son of Kishan Singh, has succeeded his brother as *Zaildar* and *Lambardar* and may be regarded as the head of the family.

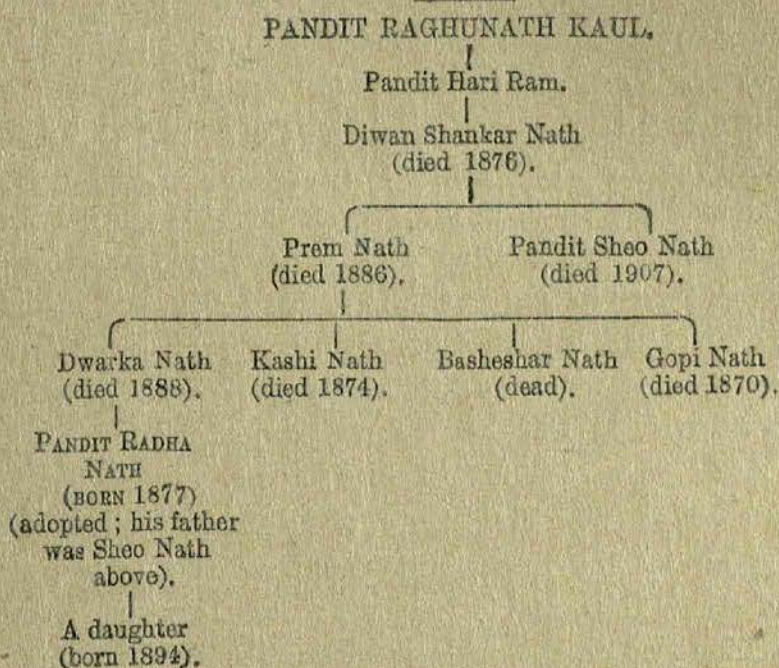
The property left by Sardar Gulab Singh has descended to Gurbakhsh Singh and to Muhammad Said and Ahmad Said, sons of Hardit Singh (*alias* Ghulam Muhi-ud-din). These three are the only surviving male members of the family, which is at present of little local importance.



LAHORE DISTRICT.

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PANDIT RADHA NATH.



The ancestors of Pandit Radha Nath were inhabitants of Kashmir. The first to leave his native country was Lal Chand Kaul who emigrated to Delhi during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan and entered the service of Ali Mardan Khan, the accomplished Minister of the Mughal Prince. There he acquired considerable wealth, and after some years returned to Kashmir. His success induced several others of the family to follow his example; and among the emigrants was Raghunath Kaul, who settled at Fyzabad, where a son, Hari Ram, was born to him. He then took service with the Maharaja of Gwalior, and became Mir Munshi of Colonel Louis Burquien, one of the French officers in the Mahratta army. His son Hari Ram worked under him till the overthrow of the Mahratta power threw both father and son on the world. Hari Ram soon after this was invited to Lahore by a relative, Diwan Ganga Ram, who had taken service with Ranjit Singh in 1813, and had risen to offices of trust and profit. He accepted the invitation and, being a ready writer, was placed in charge of the Diwan's office. In 1817 he was attached as Munshi to the person of the Maharaja, and in 1818 held the same office with Kharak Singh, the heir-apparent, whose *jagir* accounts he kept.

Shankar Nath, born at Delhi in 1805, was brought to Lahore by his father in 1820 and placed in Prince Kharak Singh's Treasury office. He was afterwards transferred to the Central Record office, in which he



remained till the annexation of the Punjab. His connection with Raja Dina Nath, whose sister he had married, gave Pandit Shankar Nath much influence ; and he was besides known for ability and unimpeachable honesty. During the time of the Residency, from 1846 to 1849, Shankar Nath was largely and confidentially employed by British officers, Messrs. Bowring, Cocks, Wedderburn and Major Macgregor ; and all have borne witness to the value of his services and to his high character. Being chief munshi of Raja Dina Nath's office, a large amount of revenue work was made over to him, and he himself disposed of upwards of eight thousand cases. Till 1849 Shankar Nath held *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 6,500, besides cash allowances, Rs. 1,360 and Rs. 2,412, for his establishment. The *jagirs* situated in Shekhupura and Gujrat were resumed, and a pension of Rs. 2,620 was assigned to him for life. In 1862 Shankar Nath was appointed Honorary Magistrate of Lahore. In this office he gave great satisfaction by his impartiality and activity. He possessed great knowledge of Hindu Law, and in intricate cases of custom, inheritance and religion his opinion was sought with confidence by the English Magistrates of Lahore. In January 1865 he was created a Diwan by the Supreme Government. He was for many years a Member of the Municipal Committee. He died in 1876, regretted by all classes, and was succeeded as head of the family by his son Prem Nath, *nazir* of the Deputy Commissioner's Court, Lahore. In recognition of the Diwan's loyal and faithful services, a grant was made in 1880 to Prem Nath of one thousand acres in Rakh Bhail Bhuchoke in the Chunian tahsil of the Lahore district, upon favourable rates for a term of twenty years. Prem Nath here founded the village of Prem Nagar. It lies within four miles of Raiwind junction on the North-Western Railway. Prem Nath retired on pension in 1884 after thirty years' service, and died in 1886. He was a Provincial Darbari. His eldest son Dwarka Nath was an Extra Assistant Commissioner, but survived his father only two years. After his death Pandit Sheo Nath, second son of Diwan Shankar Nath, was regarded as the head of the family. He was for thirty-five years in the service of the Maharaja of Jammu, and died in 1907 while acting as Sub-Registrar of Jammu. The State has granted a pension to his widow in recognition of his good services.

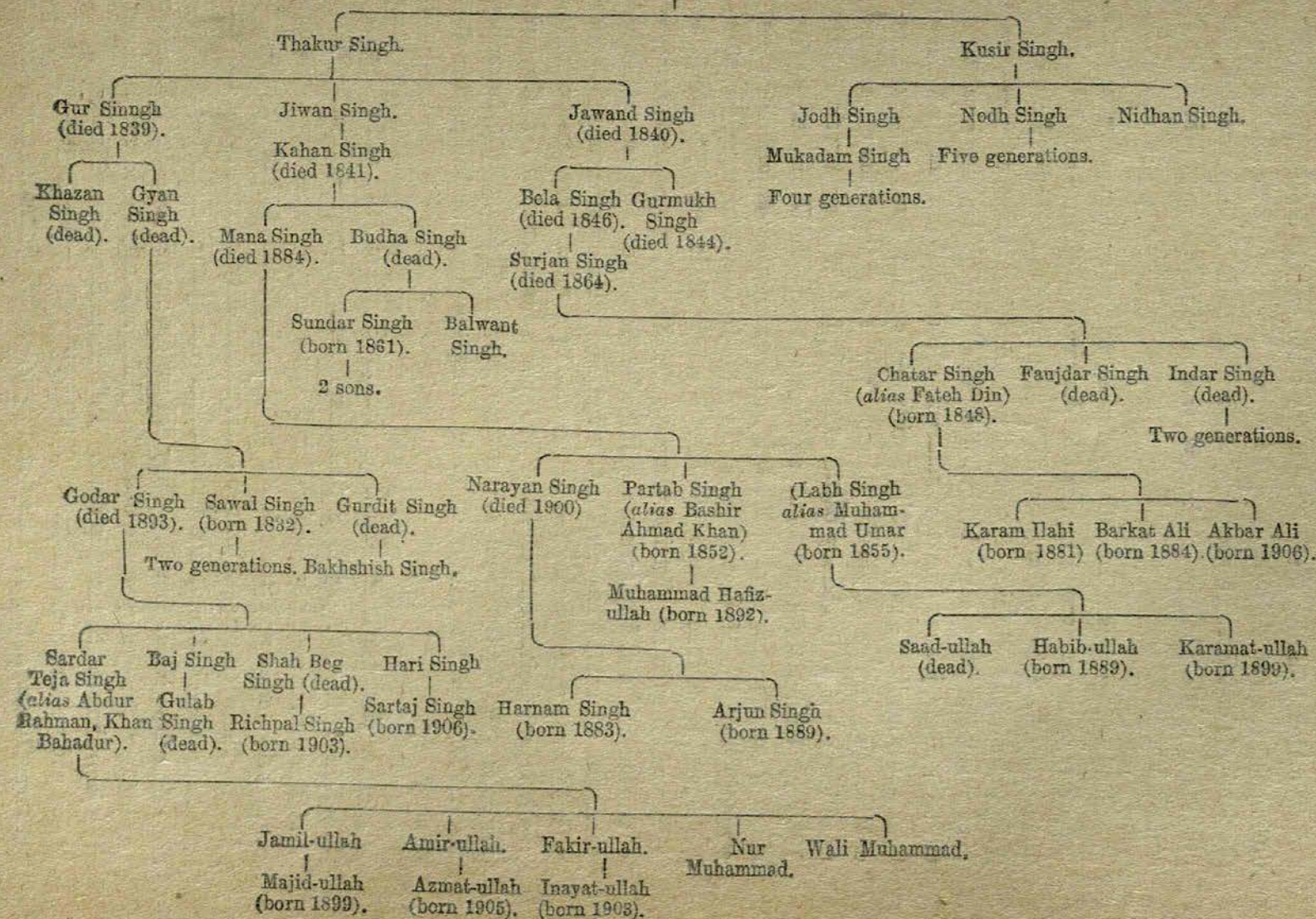
Pandit Radha Nath, son of Sheo Nath and adopted son of Dwarka Nath, is the only surviving male member of the family. He acquired proprietary rights in the village of Prem Nagar in 1905 by a payment to Government of Rs. 50,000. He has no seat in Darbar.



THE MOKAL FAMILY.

CSL

SONDA SINGH (dead).



LAHORE DISTRICT.



The Mokal family, of the Sindhu Jat caste, rose to considerable power during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Even among the Sikh nobility the family is considered a new one, and it was more by their strength and prowess in battle than by their cleverness that its members gained lands and wealth.

Sonda Singh was a Jat villager, father of seven sons, of whom only the genealogy of two is here given, as the descendants of these alone became distinguished. His only daughter, Kauran, he married to Sardar Lal Singh, a *Jagirdar* in the vicinity of Pakpattan, who took his brothers-in-law into his service, and they rode behind him in all his marauding expeditions till their sister, jealous for the influence of her husband, induced him to turn them adrift. Jawand Singh with his cousins came to Lahore and entered the service of Ranjit Singh. For some time they remained unnoticed; but at the bloody battle of Baisah, fought near Attock in July 1813 by Diwan Mohkam Chand against the Afghan Wazir, the cousins, six of whom were engaged in the fight, were so conspicuous for bravery and strength that the Maharaja gave them the *jagir* of Rangilpar, worth Rs. 2,500, and to Jawand Singh, who had specially distinguished himself, five villages in the Gujrat district, valued at Rs. 30,000, subject to the service of one hundred and fifty sowars; and his brothers were placed under his command. In 1818 he served at Multan, and the next year in Kashmir, where he was severely wounded in the side by a spear. For this wound he received an assignment of Rs. 2,500 per annum out of the Kashmir revenue. The family *jagir* at one time reached Rs. 1,35,000, including Rs. 2,000 from the estate of their inhospitable connection Sardar Lal Singh.

After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1839, and of Jawand Singh in 1840, the *jagirs* of the Mokal family remained intact; those which had been specially assigned to Jawand Singh descending to his two sons, Bela Singh and Gurmukh Singh, for the estate had been divided in 1836. Their contingent of two hundred and fifty horsemen was however raised to three hundred, and the brothers were placed under the command of Prince Nao Nihal Singh. They did not get on well together; the elder suspecting the younger of a desire to obtain not only the larger portion of the *jagir*, but the Sardarship itself. Raja Hira Singh was Minister at the time, and on a *nazrana* of Rs. 20,000 being paid by Sardar Bela Singh he confirmed him in the chiefship and *jagir*, which Gurmukh Singh took so



much to heart that he died of vexation shortly afterwards, in 1844. When the first Punjab War broke out, Sardars Bela Singh and Surjan Singh with two hundred horsemen joined the army, and formed part of the detachment which advanced to Mudki and Ferozeshah. They were both present at Sobraon; and Bela Singh, severely wounded in the battle, was drowned in the Sutlej in the vain attempt to ford the river after the bridge of boats had been broken down. For several days his servants searched for his body, but it was never found. When Raja Lal Singh was confirmed as Minister at Lahore, nearly half of Sardar Bela Singh's *jagirs* were resumed; but there was still left to Surjan Singh estates worth Rs. 63,800, of which Rs. 49,800 were subject to the service of one hundred and sixty-three sowars. Surjan Singh enjoyed this estate up to 1849, when, having with his cousin Khazan Singh joined the national party, it was resumed, with the exception of Rangilpur, worth Rs. 1,000, which had been assigned on the death of Sardar Gurmukh Singh as a provision for his widow and daughter. This was upheld to the widow Ind Kaur. Khazan Singh received a pension of Rs. 450, and Mukadam Singh one of Rs. 72. Sardar Surjan Singh's pension of Rs. 1,200 lapsed at his death in March 1864. His son Chatar Singh, who succeeded him as chief *lambardar*, embraced the Muhammadan faith in 1879 and changed his name to that of Fateh Din. He has three sons by a Muhammadan wife.

In 1858 Mana Singh was made a Risaldar in the Banda Military Police, in which he remained till 1861. In September 1859 he distinguished himself by the manner in which he led his troop against very superior numbers of the enemy, and on this occasion he was wounded in the head, and his horse was wounded under him; but he mounted a fresh horse, and was again foremost in the fight and the pursuit. In 1861, when he was discharged on the reduction of the Police force, he was made *Zaildar* or Honorary Police Magistrate of twenty-eight villages in the neighbourhood of Mokal; and in 1862 he received a grant of 720 acres of waste land in Rakh Mudki near Chunian. Mana Singh died in 1884 and his son Narayan Singh succeeded him as *Zaildar* and *lambardar*, dying in 1900. His other two sons, Partab Singh and Labh Singh, became Muhammadans. The former, who owns about 2,200 acres of land in the Lahore and Hissar districts as well as a grant of 560 acres on the Chenab Canal, is now known as Bashir Ahmad Khan. He was in the Punjab Irrigation Department, and retired as a Deputy Collector after thirty years' service on a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem. He is the author of several