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CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE

IN

THE DEHLI, JALANDHAR, PESHAWAR
AND DERAJAT DIVISIONS

OF THE

PANJAB.

BY

CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY,

MAJOR, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ALLAHABAD:

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CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE IN THE PANJAB.

PREFACE.

THE *Panjab Chiefs*, written more than a quarter of a century ago, dealt with the histories of the leading men in the districts between the Bias and the Indus, now known as the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions. A new edition has been recently prepared by me, in which these histories have been brought down to date.

The present work practically completes the biographies of the families of note in the Province. It covers the Dehli, Jalandhar, Peshawar and Derajat Divisions, and includes short notices of the Ruling Chiefs.

I was asked "to write a business-like book of reference for District and Administrative Officers, studying brevity, and eschewing minute detail." These instructions I have obeyed at the sacrifice of much interesting matter which came under my hand. The book will not attract the general reader; but it will probably be found useful as one of reference, and every endeavour has been made to secure an accurate record of modern facts affecting the families. The histories were reviewed in type by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, and by the various District Officers of the Province.

I have great pleasure in making my acknowledgments to the friends who assisted me in the preparation of this work. It had been, in the first instance, entrusted to Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, who collected a large amount of material before his transfer to Hyderabad. Mr. Longworth Dames



placed at my disposal his manuscript history of Dera Ghazi Khan ; and Mr. Manuel, Head Clerk of the Dharamsala District Office, submitted excellent notes of the Kangra Rajputs, of which I have made much use. I have further received valuable help from Messrs. A. F. D. Cunningham, E. B. Francis, W. R. H. Merk, G. R. Drummond, J. Douie, A. Kensington and Baron Bentinck, as well as from Rai Lachman Das, who helped me to correct the early proofs, and Lalas Ram Nath, Gauri Shankar, Piari Mohan, Rup Singh, Har Narain and Amir Chand. In addition to the information furnished by the Darbaris themselves, I derived assistance from the various Settlement Reports of the Province, especially those of Messrs. O'Brien, Thorburn, Purser, Ibbetson, Fanshawe, T. G. Walker and Steedman. The accounts of the Ruling Chiefs are mainly an abstract of Griffin's *Rajas of the Panjab*, with modern facts added. It was thought advisable to include them, so as to make the work complete as a book of reference.

CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY.

KAPURTHALA ;
1st September, 1890. }



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CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE
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RULING CHIEFS IN THE PANJAB IN THEIR
ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.



Ruling Chiefs in the Panjab in their order of precedence.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

Order of precedence.	Name of State.	Title, name and family of Ruler.	Father's name.	Year of birth.	Year of accession.	STATISTICS.			REMARKS.
						Population.	Extent in square miles.	Approximate annual revenue.	
1	Patiala	... His Highness Maharaja RAMNAR SINGH, <i>Mahindar Bahadar, Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishi a, Mansur-i-Zaman, Amir-ul-Umra, Maharaja Dhiraj Rajeshar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan, Chief of Patiala.</i>	Maharaja Mahindar Singh, G. C. S. I.	1872	1877	1,467,433	5,412	Rs. 55,00,000	Salute of 17 guns.
2	Bahawalpur	... His Highness Nawab SADIK MAHOMED KHAN, <i>Bahadar, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Chief of Bahawalpur.</i>	Nawab Bahawal Khan IV.	1862	1866	573,494	22,000	18,00,000	Ditto.
3	Jind	... His Highness <i>Raja-i-Rajagan, Raja RANBIR SINGH, Bahadar Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Fikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia, Chief of Jind.</i>	Balbir Singh, son of the late Raja Raghubir Singh, G. C. S. I.	1879	1888	249,862	1,236	6,50,000	Salute of 11 guns.



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ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

4	Nabha	...	His Highness Raja HIRA SINGH, <i>Malwindar, Bahadar</i> , Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, <i>Farzand-i-Arjmand, Akidat Paitwand, Daulat-i-Inglishia, Barar Bans Sirmur</i> , Chief of Nabha.	Sardar Sukha Singh, a distant relative of the late Raja Bhag Singh, who died childless in 1871.	1843	1871	225,617	863	6,50,000	Salute of 13 guns (including 2 personal).
5	Kapurthala	...	His Highness Raja JAGATJIT SINGH, <i>Bahadar, Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itkad, Daulat-i-Inglishia, Raja-i-Rajagan</i> , Chief of Kapurthala.	Raja Kharak Singh.	1872	1877	253,000	620	20,00,000	Salute of 11 guns. The Raja is also owner of extensive estates in Oudh and the North-West Provinces, having an area of 750 square miles and a population of a quarter of a million of souls.
6	Mandi	...	His Highness Raja BIJE SEN, <i>Bahadar</i> , Chief of Mandi.	Raja Balbir Sain ...	1848	1851	150,000	1,200	4,00,000	Salute of 11 guns. Under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Jalandhar.
7	Sirmur (Nahan).		His Highness Raja SHAMSHER PARKASH, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Chief of Nahan (Sirmur).	Raja Raghubir Parkash.	1846	1856	112,371	1,045	3,00,000	Salute of 13 guns (including 2 personal). Under the political superintendence of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.
8	Kahlur (Bilaspur)		His Highness TIKA BIJE CHAND, Chief of Bilaspur (Kahlur).	Raja Amar Chand.	1872	1889	60,000	448	1,00,000	Salute of 11 guns. Under the political superintendence of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.



Ruling Chiefs in the Panjab in their order of precedence—continued.

Order of precedence.	Name of State.	Title, name and family of Ruler.	Father's name.	Year of birth.	Year of accession.	STATISTICS.			REMARKS.
						Population.	Extent in square miles.	Approximate annual revenue.	
9	Bashahr ...	Raja SHAMSHER SINGH, Chief of Bashahr.	Raja Mahindar Singh.	1839	1849	64,345	3,357	Rs. 50,000	No salute. Under the political superintendence of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.
10	Nalagarh (Hinda- daur),	Raja ISRI SINGH, of Nalagarh (Hinda- daur).	Raja Ugar Singh ...	1836	1877	53,373	249	90,000	Under the political superintendence of the Superintendent of Simla Hill States.
11	Keonthal ...	Raja BALBIR SAIN, Chief of Keonthal.	Raja Mahindar Sain	1853	1883	31,154	112	40,000	Ditto.
12	Maler-Kotla ...	His Highness Nawab MAHOMED IBRAHIM ALI KHAN, Chief of Maler-Kotla.	Nawab Mahomed Dilawar Ali Khan.	1858	1871	90,000	165	3,25,000	Salute of 11 guns (including 2 personal). Under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Delhi.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.



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ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

13	Faridkot	...	His Highness Raja BIKRAM SINGH, Bahadar, Barar Bans, Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan-i-Hazarat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind, Chief of Faridkot.	Raja Wazir Singh	1842	1874	70,000	600	3,00,000	Salute of 11 guns. Under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Jalandhar.
14	Chamba	...	His Highness Raja SHAM SINGH, Chief of Chamba.	Raja Gopal Singh...	1866	1873	115,773	3,216	3,00,000	Salute of 11 guns. Under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Lahore.
15	Suket	...	His Highness Raja DUSHT NIKAN-DAN SAIN, Chief of Suket.	Raja Rudar Sain ...	1865	1879	45,358	420	1,50,000	Salute of 11 guns. Same as No. 6.
16	Kalsia	...	Sardar RANJIT SINGH, Chief of Kalsia.	Sardar Bishan Singh.	1881	1883	67,708	155	1,90,000	No salute. Same as No. 12.
17	Pataudi	...	Nawab MUMTAZ HUSAIN ALI KHAN, Bahadar, Chief of Pataudi.	Nawab Mahomed Mukhtar Hasain Khan.	1874	1878	20,000	50	1,60,000	Ditto.
18	Loharu	...	Nawab AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN, Bahadar, Fakhar-ud-Daula, Chief of Loharu.	Nawab Alaudin Ahmad Khan.	1859	1885	20,000	285	1,00,000	Ditto.
19	Dujana	...	Nawab MAMTAZ ALI KHAN, Bahadar, Jalal-ud-Daula, Mustakl-i-Jang, Chief of Dujana.	Nawab Mahomed Sadat Ali Khan.	1864	1879	23,416	100	80,000	Ditto.
20	Baghal	...	Raja DHIAN SINGH, Chief of Baghal.	Jai Singh (uncle of the late Raja Moti Singh).	1842	1878	20,633	124	60,000	No salute. Simla Hill States. Same as No. 7.
21	Baghat	...	Rana DALIP SINGH, Chief of Baghat.	Rana Umed Singh	1860	1862	8,338	60	10,000	Ditto.
22	Jubal	...	Rana PADAM CHAND, Chief of Jubal.	Rana Karam Chand	1861	1878	19,196	257	30,000	Ditto.

*Ruling Chiefs in the Panjab in their order of precedence—concluded.*

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CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

Order of precedence.	Name of State.	Title, name and family of Ruler.	Father's name.	Year of birth.	Year of accession.	STATISTICS.			REMARKS.
						Population.	Extent in square miles.	Approximate annual revenue.	
23	Kamharsain ...	Rana HIRA SINGH, Chief of Kamharsain.	R a n a Bhawani Singh.	1851	1874	9,515	94	Rs. 10,000	No salute. Simla Hill States. Same as No. 7.
24	Bhajji ...	Rana DURGA SINGH, Chief of Bhajji.	Rana Ran Bahadar Singh.	1842	1876	12,106	94	23,000	Ditto.
25	Mailog ...	Thakar RAGHUNATH CHAND, Chief of Mailog.	Thakar D a l i p Chand.	1862	1880	9,169	53	10,000	Ditto.
26	Balsan ...	Rana BIR SINGH, Chief of Balsan ...	Govardhan Singh, son of the late Rana Bhup Singh.	1861	1884	5,190	50	6,000	Ditto.
27	Dhami ...	Rana FATEH SINGH, Chief of Dhami	Rana Govardhan Singh.	1855	1870	3,322	29	8,000	Ditto.
28	Kuthar ...	Rana JAI CHAND, Chief of Kuthar ...	Rana Bhup Chand	1840	1858	3,648	19	7,000	Ditto.
29	Kunhiar ...	Rana TEGH SINGH, Chief of Kunhiar.	Thakar Rao Kishan Singh.	1836	1866	1,923	9	4,000	Ditto.



30	Mangal	...	Rana JAT SINGH, Chief of Mangal...	Rana Pirthi Singh...	1830	1848	1,060	13	700	Ditto.
31	Bija	...	Thakar UDE CHAND, Chief of Bija.	Rana Partab Chand,	1827	1841	1,158	4	1,000	Ditto.
32	Darkuti	...	Rana RAM SARAN SINGH, Chief of Darkuti.	Rana Ram Singh...	1849	1883	590	4	600	Ditto.
33	Tiroch	...	Thakur KIDAR SINGH, Chief of Tiroch.	Kahar Singh, son of the late Thakar Ranjit Singh.	1866	1877	3,216	75	6,000	Ditto.
34	Sangri	...	Rai Mian HIRA SINGH, Chief of Sangri.	Thakar J h a g a r Singh.	1849	1876	2,593	16	1,000	Ditto.

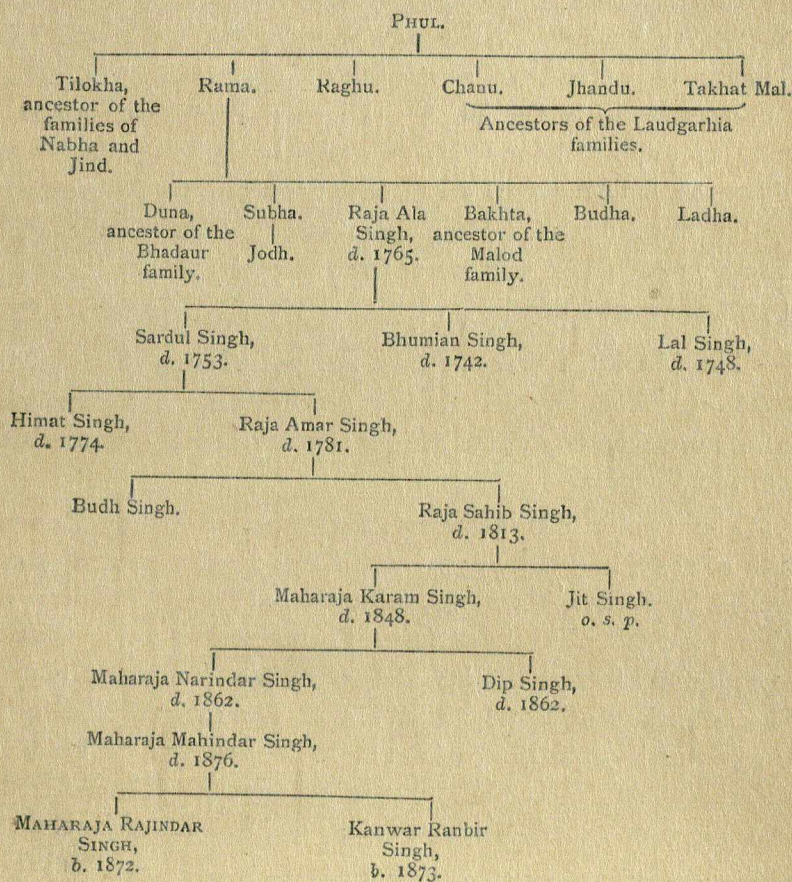
In addition to the above, the following Tributaries of the Simla Chiefs exercise independent powers, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla and the Commissioner of Dehli :—

35	Kanaiti	...	Thakar LAL CHAND, Rajput	...	Thakar Saran Chand.	1860	1888	3,000	...	3,500	Tributary of Bahshahr.
36	Dalthi	...	Thakar NARINDAR SINGH, Rajput.	...	Sansar Singh	1854	1883	600	Ditto.
37	Koti	...	Rana BISHAN CHAND, Rajput	...	Rana Hari Chand	1836	1873	2,500	10	6,000	Tributary of Keonthal.
38	Theog	...	Thakar HARI CHAND, Rajput	...	Thakar Bhup Singh.	1840	1866	3,000	10	3,500	Ditto.
39	Madhan	...	Thakar BISHAN CHAND, Rajput	...	Thakar Sansar Chand.	1842	1868	1,000	3	700	Ditto.
40	Ghund	...	Thakar KISHAN SINGH, Rajput	...	Bhajnu	1858	1860	1,000	13	1,000	Ditto.
41	Ratesh	...	Thakar RAM SINGH, Rajput	...	Kishan Singh	1821	1860	437	3	200	Ditto.

NOTE.—Under the orders of the Government of India (No. 5731, dated 8th February 1889, from the Foreign Department) the privilege of being addressed by the title of "Highness" is restricted to Ruling Chiefs who are entitled to a salute of not less than 10 guns, whether permanent or personal. As a matter of courtesy, the principal wives and widows of all who bear or who have borne the title of "Highness" may also be addressed by that title. These orders refer to the Chiefs of Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Mandi, Nahan, Bilaspur, Maler Kotla, Faridkot, Chamba and Suket.

THE PATIALA STATE.

THE PATIALA STATE.



The Patiala State has an area of 5,400 square miles, and a population of 1,467,000 according to the Census of 1881. The official estimate of the revenue is forty-seven lakhs; but the actuals probably exceed this, and a considerable increase may be expected from the extension of irrigation consequent on the full development of the recently-opened Sarhand Canal. The Maharaja maintains a military force of eight thousand men of all arms. The relations of Patiala



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

with the British Government are regulated by sanads of the Governor-General. A *nazarana* is payable to the Paramount Power on succession of collateral descendants. The Maharaja is bound to execute justice and promote the welfare of his subjects; to prevent *sati*, slavery and female infanticide, and to co-operate with the British Government against outside enemies; to furnish supplies in war time, and to grant, free of expense, land required for the construction of railroads and imperial lines of road. He is guaranteed full and unreserved possession of his territories, and he is permitted to exercise powers of life and death.

The Maharaja ranks first in the precedence list of the States controlled by the Panjab Government, and receives a salute of seventeen guns. He is entitled to a return visit from the Viceroy.

The family has been established as a Ruling Power south of the Satlaj since 1752, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, afterwards Raja. He was a Sidhu Jat Sikh, descended from Rama, second son of Phul, the common ancestor of the Chiefs of Patiala, Jind and Nabha, and the Sirdars of Ludgarhia, Malod, Jiundana and Bhadaur. Going back beyond Phul, in the same line, we find the houses of Faridkot, Atari, Kaithal, Jhumba, Sidhowal and Arnauli, all springing from Sidhu, a scion of the royal Rajputs of Jasalmir. Sidhu's children are thus spread all over the Eastern Panjab; and their blood is the oldest and the bluest in the Province south and east of the Satlaj, save and excepting the Chiefs of the Simla Hills.

Ala Singh, grandson of Phul, was a contemporary of Ahmad Shah Durani. He joined the Sikh combination, which had for its object the destruction of the new Mahomedan power, and suffered defeat at the King's hands in common with the Chief of Nabha, the Singhpurias, the Ahluwalias

*THE PATIALA STATE.*

and others of the Khalsa who had attempted to overthrow him. The decisive battle was fought at Barnala, then the chief town in Patiala, and the Sikhs are said to have left twenty thousand of their number on the field. Barnala was plundered, and Ala Singh was led captive before Ahmad Shah, who granted him his liberty on payment of a ransom of four lakhs of rupees. But the Barnala disaster proved the making of Ala Singh, for Ahmad Shah had no desire to push matters to extremities, and in proof of his magnanimity presented Ala Singh with a dress of honor, and conferred upon him the title of Raja, installing him as Chief in the group of villages around his home. After the King had returned to Kabul the Sikhs again gathered and, attacking Sarhand, slew the Governor and captured the place after a bloody battle with the royal troops. Ala Singh was foremost in the fight, and received as his reward the town of Sarhand and the villages in the neighbourhood. He made no attempt to rebuild the place, which was regarded as accursed by the Sikhs since the murder there of the sons of Guru Gobind.

The history of Patiala and the leading Panjab States has been already written in detail.* It will suffice here to give a general sketch of the more recent events connected with Patiala, bringing Sir Lepel Griffin's history, written twenty years ago, down to date.

The boundaries of the State had been considerably enlarged in the interval between the sack of Sarhand and the extension of British supremacy in 1809 over all the Cis-Satlaj States. Afterwards, for services rendered to General Ochterlony in the Gurkha War of 1814, Maharaja Karm Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat, with a revenue of Rs. 35,000, under a *nazarana* payment of Rs. 2,80,000. A re-arrangement of territory was

* Griffin's *Rajas of the Panjab*.

effected on a small scale in 1830, when the present station of Simla was being formed; the Maharaja receiving three villages of the British pargana of Barauli, near Sabathu, in lieu of some lands lying under the Jakko Hill. Again, after the First Sikh War, the Maharaja's assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the Nabha's confiscated territory. After 1857 Maharaja Narindar Singh's splendid services were rewarded with the gift of sovereign rights in the Narnaul division of the forfeited State of the Jhajar Nawab, assessed at a revenue of two lakhs, on condition of political and military support in times of general danger or disturbance. And he was permitted to purchase the Kanaund pargana Jhajar and the taluka of Khamaon in perpetual sovereignty in extinguishment of certain loan transactions with the British Government during the Mutiny. In addition, the Maharaja was granted administrative jurisdiction over Bhadaur, and the right of escheats and reversion to lapsed estates therein, receiving the annual commutation payment of Rs. 5,265, previously paid into the Imperial Treasury by the Bhadaur Sardars.

The late Maharaja Mahindar Singh, *G.C.S.I.*, succeeded his father Maharaja Narindar Singh in 1862, and ruled for fourteen years, during the first eight of which, while he was a minor, the administration was carried on in his name by a Council of Regency. The most important State measure adopted in Maharaja Mahindar Singh's time was the sanctioning of the Sarhand Canal project for carrying off the Satlaj waters at Rupar, in the north of the Ambala District, and distributing them over an immense area of the southern Panjab, including considerable portions of the Patiala, Jind and Nabha States, and the British districts of Ludhiana and Ferozpur. The canal was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in 1882, and is now in full working order. A sum of one crore and twenty-three lakhs of rupees has



THE PATIALA STATE.

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been contributed by the Maharaja towards the cost of construction, based upon the approximate benefit likely to accrue to the Patiala State. The British Government undertook to provide funds for two-thirds of the work, and the charges for the remaining third share were borne by the States of Patiala, Jind and Nabha in certain fixed proportions. The late Maharaja will long be remembered for his liberality in measures connected with the improvement and general well-being of the country. He made a handsome donation of Rs. 70,000 to the University College, Lahore; and in 1873 he placed ten lakhs of rupees at the disposal of Government for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Bengal. In 1875 he was honored by a visit from His Excellency Earl Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General; and the opportunity was taken of founding the present admirable institution known as the Northbrook College for the promotion of higher education in the State. He died suddenly in 1876.

The present Chief of Patiala, Maharaja Rajindar Singh, was born in 1872. During his minority, which ceased in 1890, the administration was carried on by a Council composed of three officials, under the Presidentship of the late Sardar Sir Dewa Singh, *K.C.S.I.* The finances have been carefully watched, and considerable savings effected, from which have been met the charges in connection with the Sarhand Canal and the broad-gauge line of railway between Rajpura and Patiala. An extension of this line joining the Rajputana-Firozpur system at Batinda has been recently completed.

The Patiala State contributed a contingent of eleven hundred men of all arms for service beyond the frontier during the Kabul War of 1879. They were employed in keeping open the lines of communication between Thal and the Paiwar in the Kuram Valley, and proved themselves excel-



lent soldiers, maintaining an exemplary discipline during the whole period of absence from their homes. Their services were recognized by the bestowal upon Sardar Dewa Singh of the Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India. Bakhshi Ganda Singh, commanding the troops, was honored with the Companionship of the same Order. Further, the present Maharaja was exempted from the presentation of nazars in Darbar in recognition of services rendered on this occasion by his State.

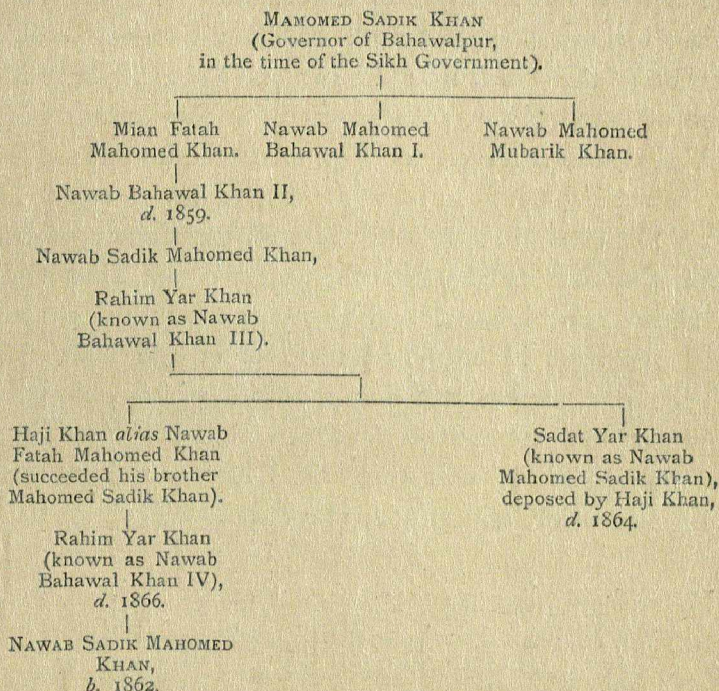
Towards the end of 1887 the Council of Regency, on behalf of the minor Maharaja, most loyally offered to place the whole resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government in the event of the outbreak of a war on the North-West Frontier. This generous offer took a practical form later on in an engagement to maintain for service, side by side with British troops, a specially trained corps numbering six hundred cavalry and one thousand infantry, fully equipped and ready to take the field at a moment's notice. Similar proposals were received about the same time from the other leading States of the Panjab, and were accepted by the Supreme Government, and acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy at a Darbar held at Patiala in November 1888.

The Maharaja's marriage with a daughter of Sardar Kishan Singh of Patiala was celebrated with great pomp in November, 1888. The festivities were honored with the presence of their Excellencies the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, and a large number of officials and friends of the Maharaja and his family.

Kanwar Ranbir Singh, brother of the Maharaja, married early, in 1889, a daughter of Sardar Lahna Singh, of Karmgarh in Patiala. The Maharaja's aunt, mother of the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, died in 1888.

THE BAHAWALPUR STATE.

THE BAHAWALPUR STATE.



The Bahawalpur State is bounded on the north by the Satlaj, on the south by the great Indian desert, and on the west by the Indus. Its extreme length is three hundred miles, the mean width of populated and cultivated territory about twenty miles, and the total area about twenty thousand square miles.

The dominant race are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet, whose children on the death of the last Khalifa emigrated *via* Khurasan and Makran to Rori-Bhakar in Sind. The earliest authentic accounts show them settled there and prosperous, having dug themselves canals from the Indus. In 1737, the ambition of their Chief, Daud Khan,

brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind. They were worsted in the encounter, and were driven across the Indus into the desert. They continued their wanderings along the river bank, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarik, son of Daud Khan, subsequently finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Bias river, embracing portions of the present Multan and Montgomery Districts, in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. But for the first fifty years the power of the Chiefs was far from being consolidated, and the country was practically divided amongst independent sections of the clan, each of which founded a town and dug a canal, which was the basis of the existing system of irrigation. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand.

Notwithstanding a severe check received in 1789 from Timur Shah of Kabul, whose army occupied Bahawalpur for a time, Bahawal Khan gradually consolidated his power and exercised sovereign rights for many years over portions of Multan and the neighbouring districts, obtaining possession even of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period from the Khan of Kalat, who had been holding nominal sway. In his later years, however, his star dimmed before the rising power of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and his possessions gradually began to slip away from his grasp. Bahawal Khan the Third, who succeeded to the Chiefship in 1827, took the only course that was possible to preserve his dominions from the Sikhs by securing recognition of his independence in a treaty with the British Government made in 1833, thus saving his country from the fate of Multan and the other Mahomedan estates in the Western Panjab. In 1838 this same Bahawal Khan loyally repaid our protection by services rendered to



the army of occupation in Afghanistan ; and he was rewarded with the grant of the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara. A fresh treaty was made with him in this year, when he again came under the protection of the British Government, which recognised his position as an absolute Ruler. In 1848, he once more rendered valuable assistance in connection with the Multan Rebellion, which led to the Second Sikh War. His army, co-operating with the irregular levies under Edwardes, defeated the troops of Mulraj and hemmed the rebels inside the walls of Multan until the arrival of the British under General Whish. These services secured him in reward a life-pension of one lakh of rupees.

In 1850, Nawab Bahawal Khan proposed to supersede his eldest son in favour of his son Sadat Khan. To this the Government made no objection, holding that the matter was one entirely within the Nawab's own option. The heir-elect duly succeeded in 1859, but was shortly afterwards ousted by the eldest son, Nawab Fatah Khan, who had a powerful backing amongst the minor Daudputra Chiefs. Sadat Khan appealed in vain to the Governor-General, who informed him that the British Government was only bound to protect the actual Chief against external enemies. Fatah Khan was thus duly recognized as Nawab. His deposed brother was granted an asylum in British Territory, and an allowance of Rs. 19,200 per annum was assigned for his maintenance ; he agreeing to relinquish for ever on his own part and that of his heirs all claims to the Principality of Bahawalpur. But the promise was violated within the same year by the ex-Nawab, who was encouraged in his misconduct by the intriguing Daudputra Sardars. They well remembered the ease with which they had carried out the late revolution, and hoped by constant interference to lessen the authority of the ruling family, and thus increase their own power. On this



occasion, however, they miscalculated the energies of the Supreme Government. Sadat Khan was promptly confined in the Lahore Fort, and half his allowances were stopped until such time as he should show himself worthy of enjoying them. He died in 1864, leaving no issue.

In 1863, the Daudputras organised an insurrection against the authority of the Nawab, Bahawal Khan. The rebellion was speedily crushed; but it broke out again in the autumn of 1865, and also in March of the following year, on each occasion without success. Just after he had crushed this last rising, the Nawab suddenly died not without suspicion of foul play. Further disorders followed, and it was finally decided to place the administration in British hands during the minority of Sadik Mahomed Khan, the present Nawab, then a minor under his mother's care. There appeared to be no other means of keeping the insubordinate Sardars in check, as they had come to believe their personal interests would be better served by a practical dissolution of the dynasty.

Accordingly, in July 1866, the management of the State was assumed by the Commissioner of Multan, and shortly afterwards by a regular Political Agent, invested, under the general supervision of the Punjab Government, with full powers for the re-organisation and administration of the State. The principles laid down for this officer's guidance were to govern, as far as possible, through the local agency, and to organise affairs on such a basis that when the Nawab reached the age of eighteen years the administration might be handed back to him in a form likely to continue efficient in the hands of his own people. The State was in the last stage of exhaustion when Colonel Minchin took over the duties of Political Agent in 1897; and it is said there were but two men of position and influence left in the coun-



try. The others had been either killed off or had died in exile, and their families were in poverty owing to the confiscation of their estates. There was no executive staff worthy of the name, and no officials who could be entrusted with positions of responsibility. The treasury was empty; the salaries of the servants of all grades were hopelessly in arrears; the army was starving and mutinous; the canals neglected and falling into decay; and a considerable portion of the proprietary body had abandoned their holdings, and were cultivating in the adjoining districts as yearly tenants.

Affairs rapidly improved under British management. Every department was thoroughly re-organised, and within a few years the State was once more in a flourishing condition. The Nawab attained his majority in November 1879, and he was duly invested with full powers in the same year by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. His Honor took the opportunity of noticing the improvement which good government had effected. The revenue, none of which could be collected in 1865, rose in the first year of settled administration to fourteen lakhs, and at the time of the Nawab's installation had reached twenty lakhs. Roads, bridges, and public buildings had been constructed, the ancient canals had been enlarged and repaired, and new ones projected and carried out, adding a quarter of a million of acres to the irrigated area. The Indus Valley Railway, now a portion of the North-Western system, had also been through the State for a length of one hundred and fifty miles, constructed entirely at the cost of the Supreme Government.

The Nawab Sadik Mahomed Khan has since his investiture carried on the administration, assisted by a Council of experienced officials of his own State. Bahawalpur took an active share in the preparations for the Second Afghan War, and especially in assisting the Quetta

*CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.*

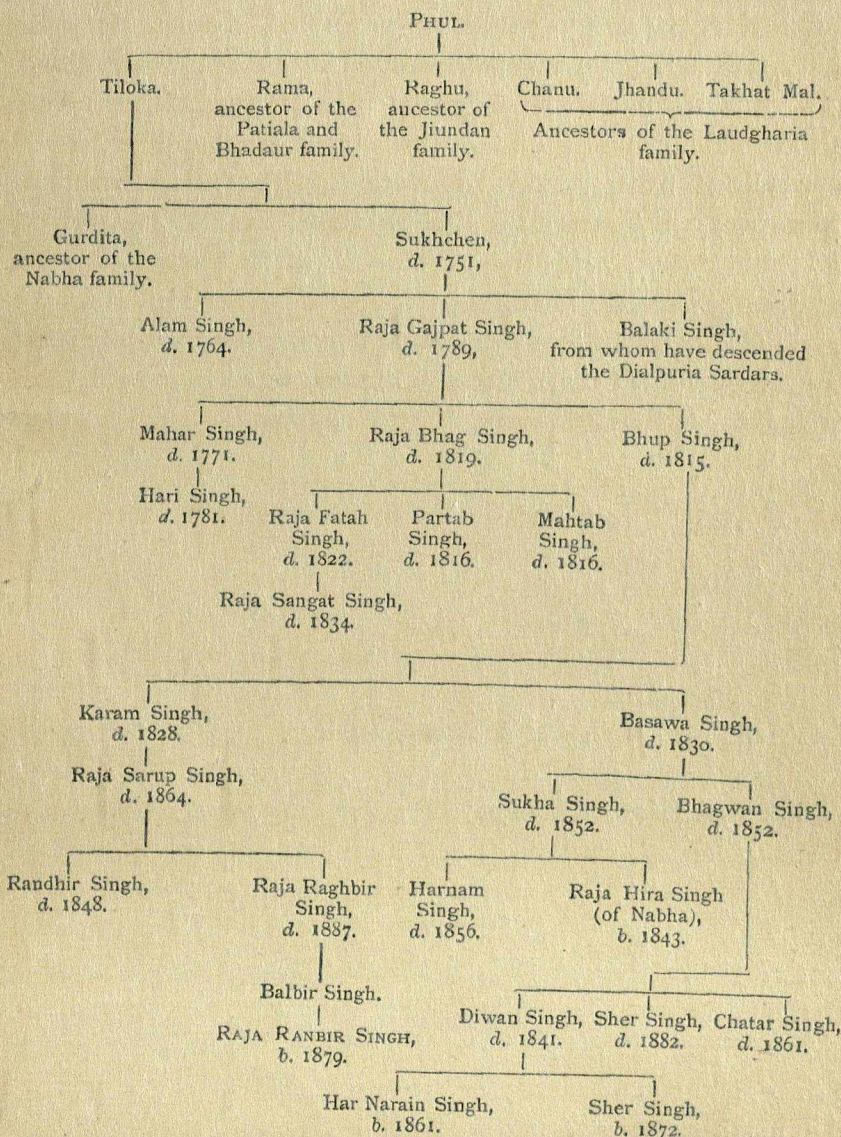
Column under Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart. More than twenty thousand camels were made over to the Transport Department, in addition to large numbers of bullocks and ponies. Five hundred men of the State infantry and one hundred sowars were stationed at Dera Ghazi Khan, and did useful service in strengthening the frontier posts which were vacated by our regular regiments. The Nawab again made loyal offers of assistance in connection with the operations in Egypt and the Soudan; and he has joined with the other Ruling Chiefs of the Panjab in organising and equipping a special force, consisting of one hundred and fifty cavalry and four hundred infantry, for employment beyond the limits of his State, whenever their services may be required for Imperial Service.

In precedence the Bahawalpur Chief ranks second in the Panjab. He is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns, and he receives a return visit from the Viceroy.

THE JIND STATE.

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THE JIND STATE.



The Jind territory comprises an area of about twelve hundred square miles and has a population of a third of a

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

million. The revenue has rapidly increased of late years, and now amounts to between six and seven lakhs of rupees. A military force is maintained of two thousand men of all arms. Under an offer made to the British Government in 1887, and accepted, the State maintains an Imperial Service contingent of two troops of cavalry and a regiment of infantry for service beyond the border whenever the necessity for its employment may arise. The Raja of Jind ranks third in order of precedence in the Punjab, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The ruling family of Jind has a common ancestor with that of Patiala, in the celebrated Sidhu Jat, Phul, from whom so many of the best houses in the Panjab have sprung. Raja Gajpat Singh, founder of the Jind dynasty, was a great-grandson of Phul. His daughter, Bibi Raj Kanwar, married Sardar Mahan Singh, Sukarchakia, and became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore. Gajpat Singh took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against Zin Khan, Afghan Governor of Sarhand, and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil, including the districts of Jind and Safaidon. His rebellion was condoned by the Court of Delhi, and he was appointed revenue farmer of the villages in his possession. In 1767, his accounts were a lakh and a half in arrears, and the local Governor put pressure upon him for settlement by sending him a prisoner to Delhi. He ultimately discharged the demand and was taken into favour, receiving the title of Raja in a Royal Firman under the seal of the Emperor Shah Alam. This was in 1772. From this time Gajpat Singh assumed the style of an independent Prince, and coined money in his own name. His position on the north-western corner of the Rohtak country made it easy for him to invade Gohana and Hissar whenever the Mah-ratas happened to have their hands full elsewhere ; and he and



his son, Bhag Singh, ultimately farmed these territories as lessees of the Mahratas, and held them until the beginning of the present century. Raja Bhag Singh had shrewdly held aloof from the combination against the English ; and when Sindia's power was ultimately broken and that Chief was obliged, under the Treaty of 30th December, 1803, to surrender his possessions west of the Jamna, Lord Lake rewarded Bhag Singh by confirming his title in the Gohana estates. He afterwards accompanied Lord Lake as far as the Bias in his pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar, and he was sent as an envoy to his nephew, the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, to dissuade him from assisting the fugitive Prince. The mission was successful. Holkar was compelled to leave the Punjab, and Bhag Singh received as his reward the pargana of Bawana to the south-west of Panipat.

Raja Bhag Singh died in 1819 after ruling thirty years. Troublous times followed, and his grandson Sangat Singh was obliged for a period to desert his capital and make over the administration to foreign hands. Matters, however, mended after his death, sonless, in 1834. The question of escheat was then raised, as there were no direct heirs, though the collateral claimants were many. Orders were finally passed, in 1837, in favour of Sarup Singh, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, as the nearest male heir. But he was held as having no right to succeed to more territory than was possessed by his great-grandfather, Gajpat Singh, through whom he derived his title. This consisted of Jind Proper and nine other parganas, containing three hundred and twenty-two villages, having a revenue of Rs. 2,36,000. Estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 were resumed by the British Government as escheats.

Raja Sarup Singh's behaviour during the First Sikh War was all that could be desired. His contingent served with



the British troops, and every assistance was rendered in the matter of carriage and supplies. He received in reward a grant of land of the annual value of Rs. 3,000. To this another grant, yielding Rs. 1,000, was shortly afterwards added in consideration of the abolition of his State transit dues. In 1847, the Raja received a Sanad, whereunder the British Government engaged never to demand from him or his successors tribute or revenue, or commutation in lieu of troops; the Raja on his part promising to aid with all his resources in case of war, to maintain the military roads, and to suppress *sati*, slave-dealing, and infanticide in his territories.*

Raja Sarup Singh's loyalty was again conspicuous during the Mutiny. He occupied the cantonment of Karnal with eight hundred men, and held the ferry over the Jamna at Bhagpat, twenty miles north of Delhi, thus enabling the Mirat force to join Sir H. Barnard's column. The Raja was personally engaged in the battle of Alipur on the 8th of June, and received the congratulations of the Commander-in-Chief, who presented him with one of the captured guns. His contingent ultimately took a prominent part in the assault on the city, scaling the walls with the British troops, and losing many of their number in killed and wounded. He was further active throughout in sending supplies to the besieging force and in keeping open the lines of communication and preserving order in the districts adjoining his State. These splendid services received a fitting reward in the bestowal upon him of the Dadri territory covering nearly six hundred square miles, forfeited for disloyalty by the Nawab of Bahadargarh. The estate now yields over two lakhs of revenue per annum. He was also given thirteen villages, assessed at Rs. 138,000, in the Kalaran pargana, close to Sangrur, where the Raja now

* Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab*.

*THE JIND STATE.*

has his capital. His salute was raised to eleven guns; and, like the other Phulkian Chiefs, he received a Sanad granting to him the power of adoption in case of failure of natural heirs, and legalizing the appointment of a successor by the two other Phulkian Chiefs in the event of the Raja dying without nominating an heir.

Raja Sarup Singh died in 1864. He is described as "in person and presence eminently princely. The stalwart Sikh race could hardly show a taller or a stronger man. Clad in armour, as he loved to be, at the head of his troops, there was perhaps no other Prince in India who bore himself so gallantly and looked so true a soldier. The British Government has never had an ally more true in heart than Sarup Singh, who served it from affection and not from fear." *

The Raja had been nominated a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India a few months before his death. He was succeeded by his son, Raghbir Singh, who was in every way worthy of his father. Immediately after his installation he was called upon to put down a serious insurrection in the newly-acquired territory of Dadri. The people objected to the new revenue assessment which had been based upon the English system, though the rates were much heavier than those prevailing in the neighbouring British districts. Fifty villages broke into open revolt, the Police Station of Badrah was seized, and rude entrenchments were thrown up outside some of the villages, while the semi-civilised tribes of Bikaner and Shekhawati were invited to help, on promise of plunder and pay. Raja Raghbir Singh lost no time in hurrying to the scene of the disturbance with about two thousand men of all arms. The village of Charki, where the ringleaders of the rebellion had entrenched themselves, was

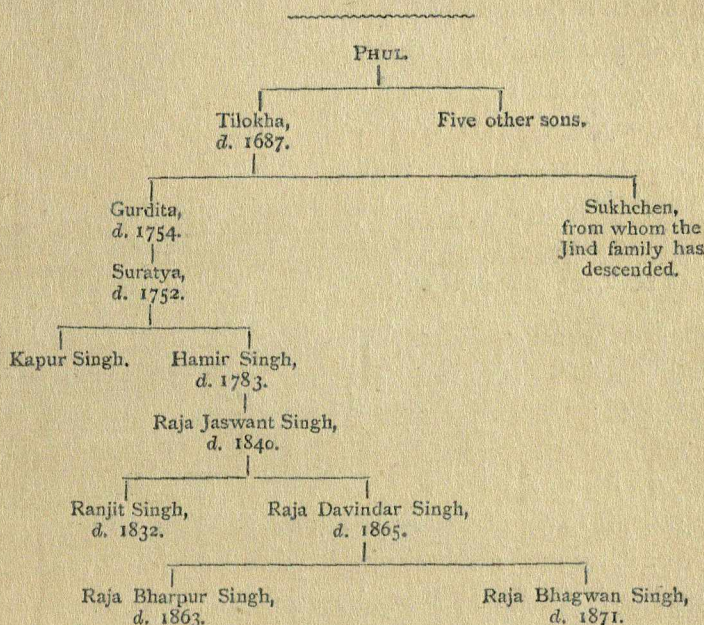
* *Rajas of the Punjab*, p. 374.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

carried by assault, and two other villages were treated in like manner, and within six weeks of the outbreak the country was again perfectly quiet.

Raja Raghubir Singh gave proof of his loyalty by furnishing a contingent of seven hundred soldiers during the last Afghan War for service in the field. They were employed in the Kuram Valley, and aided the British troops in holding the posts beyond our border. The Raja was a most able and enlightened Ruler; and his death, which occurred in 1887, while he was still in his prime, was regarded as a serious loss to the whole province. His only son, Balbir Singh, died in his father's life-time, leaving a son, Ranbir Singh, the present Chief, born in 1879. During his minority the administration is being carried on by a Council, which has at its head General Ratan Singh, an old and trusted official of the State. The other members are Munshi Harsarup and Khalifa Rahim Bakhsh. The title of Raja-i-Rajagan has been conferred upon the Jind Chiefs in perpetuity.

THE NABHA STATE.



In precedence, the Raja of Nabha ranks fourth amongst the Punjab Chiefs. He is entitled to a personal salute of thirteen guns, and receives a return visit from the Viceroy. The area of the State is eight hundred and sixty square miles, and the population under a quarter of a million souls. The revenue varies from six to seven lakhs. A military force is maintained of fifteen hundred men, of whom one-half are specially drilled and equipped for service in the field as an Imperial contingent, in accordance with an offer made by all the leading Punjab States and accepted by Government in 1888.

The ruling family is of the same stock as those of Patiala and Jind, being Sidhu Jat Sikhs, counting back to the illustrious Phul. The foundations of the house were laid by Hamir Singh, who joined his Sikh brethren in the capture

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

of Sarhand about the middle of the last century, and obtained as his reward the pargana of Amloh. He added many villages to the possessions received from his grandfather Gurdita ; and founded the present town of Nabha, struck coin in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death, which occurred in 1783. His successor, Jaswant Singh, sided with the British when Holkar, the Mahrata Prince, was being driven northwards to Lahore, and in return was assured by Lord Lake that so long as his disposition towards us remained unchanged his possessions would not be curtailed, nor any demand made on him for tribute. He was formally taken under the protection of the British in May 1809 with the other Malwa Chiefs. The revenues of Nabha in those days barely reached one and a half lakhs. The Raja always proved a faithful ally of the British, and aided us without stint when his assistance was required. He furnished supplies for Ochterlony's Gurkha Campaign in the Simla Hills ; and he advanced six lakhs of rupees towards the charges of the army which marched to Kabul in 1838.

Raja Jaswant Singh was succeeded in 1840 by his son, Davindar Singh, who unfortunately for the State was Ruler during the First Sikh War. In consequence of his conduct at that time, nearly one-fourth of his possessions were confiscated, and he was removed from his State at the end of the Campaign ; the succession passing to his eldest son, Bharpur Singh, then a boy of seven years. The ex-Raja died at Lahore in 1865.

Raja Bharpur Singh attained his majority a few months after the outbreak of the mutiny. He acted throughout with exemplary loyalty, performing services not less distinguished than those of the other great Chiefs of the Punjab. He held charge of the station of Ludhiana and of the neighbouring



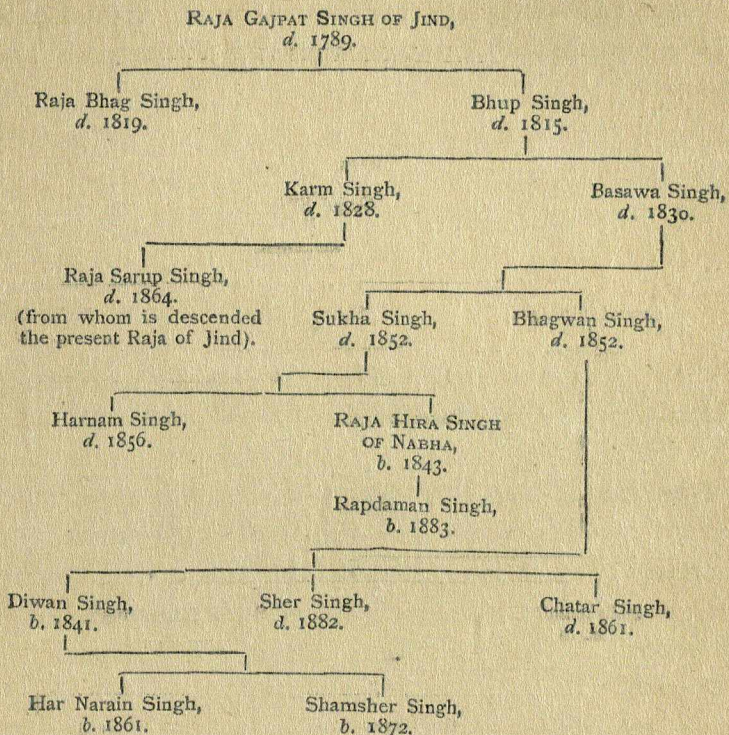
Satlaj ferries at the commencement of the outbreak ; and he despatched a small contingent to Delhi, which did good service at the siege. He further recruited many soldiers from amongst his own subjects, furnished supplies and carriage, arrested mutineers, and performed every work required of him with the utmost loyalty and good-will. His services were rewarded with the grant of the divisions of Bawal and Kanti, assessed at over a lakh of rupees, in the confiscated territory of Jhajar, on condition of military and political service in times of general danger and disturbance. Like the other Phulkian Chiefs he was also formally granted the power of life and death over his subjects, the right of adoption, and the promise of non-interference by the British in the internal affairs of his State. The Raja was subsequently allowed to purchase a portion of the Kanaund sub-division of Jhajar, in liquidation of a loan made by him to the Government. He was a Prince of the highest promise, who devoted all his energies to the well-being of his people ; and his early death in 1863 was felt far beyond the limits of his own State. The Chiefship devolved upon his brother Bhagwan Singh, who, under the rules in force, was required to pay a succession *nazarana*, he being neither a direct heir nor an adopted son of the late Raja. He died in 1871. The Raja left no sons, and there was no near relative who could claim the Chiefship. It therefore became necessary to elect a successor under the terms of the Sanad of 1860, granted to the Phulkian States, which provided that in the event of failure of male issue an heir should be selected from amongst the members of the family by the two remaining Chiefs and by a representative of the British Government acting jointly. The choice fell upon Sardar Hira Singh of Badrukhan, a cousin of the Raja of Jind ; and the appointment was confirmed and recognised by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. Raja Hira Singh was installed on the 10th August 1871, by the

Commissioner of Dehli, representing the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and has proved himself an energetic and able ruler.

Raja Hira Singh joined with the other Chiefs of the Province in providing a contingent of troops for service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80. His quota consisted of two hundred cavalry, five hundred infantry and two field guns. They did excellent service in the Kuram Valley throughout the first phase of the Campaign. The Nabha State has lately undertaken to train and maintain a special force of one hundred and fifty horse and six hundred infantry as an Imperial contingent for service in the field; and in other ways Raja Hira Singh has given repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire. The Grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1879, and his salute was raised as a personal distinction to thirteen guns. His only son Rapdaman Singh was born in 1883.

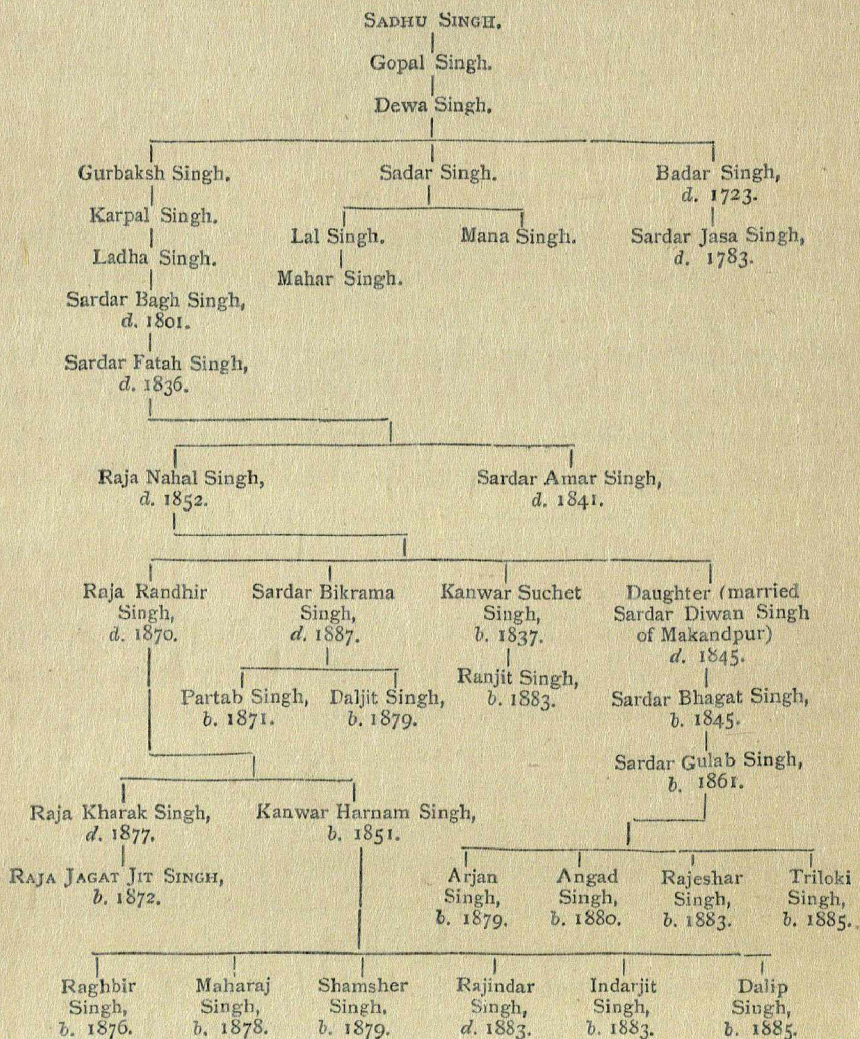
As the present Raja is not a direct heir of the old house of Nabha, which became extinct on the death of Raja Bhagwan Singh, it becomes necessary to give a short sketch of the Badrukhan family, of which he is a member. They ranked next amongst the Phulkians after Bhadaur and Malod; the ancestor of their branch, Bhup Singh, being a younger son of the Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind, as shown in the following pedigree table:—

THE NABHA STATE.



Sardar Bhup Singh's estate was separated from that of his brother Bhag Singh in 1789 on the death of Raja Gajpat Singh. But in 1834 Bhup Singh's grandson, Sarup Singh, succeeded to the Chiefship of Jind on the failure of heirs to his cousin the Raja Sangat Singh. The Badrukhan estates were thus left in the line of Basawa Singh, younger son of Bhup Singh. On Basawa Singh's death in 1830 his estates passed to his two sons in equal shares; and Sardar Hira Singh became full owner of his father's share and head of the Badrukhan house on his brother's death in 1856. When selected for the Chiefship of Nabha in 1871, he was required to relinquish his Badrukhan lands, which reverted to his cousin the Raja of Jind, and were by him granted to Sirdar Diwan Singh who is now the representative of the Badrukhan Sardars, and lives at Badrukhan near Sangrur.

THE KAPURTHALA STATE.



Kapurthala Proper runs in a narrow strip along the left bank of the Bias to its junction near the Makhu Ferry with the Satlaj; there is also an outlying portion, Phagwara, between Jalandhar and Phillaur, besides the pargana of Bunga,



a small islet, consisting of twenty-four villages, situated west of Hoshiarpur. The State is also owner of a few villages in the Amritsar and Lahore Districts. The whole area in the Panjab covers six hundred and twenty square miles, and the revenue is slightly over ten lakhs. The population numbers about a quarter of a million. To this have to be added the Raja's possessions in Oudh and the North-West Provinces. The latter consists of the estate of Bogpur, in the Bijnaur District. In the Oudh districts of Baraich and Lakhimpur the Raja has talukdari estates extending over seven hundred square miles, and yielding a revenue nearly as large as his patrimony in the Panjab. These were acquired in the time of his grandfather the Raja Randhir Singh, partly by purchase and partly by gift from the British Government as a reward for services rendered in the Mutiny. The Raja is entitled to a salute of eleven guns, and receives a return visit from the Viceroy. The title of Raja-i-Rajagan was conferred on his grandfather, and the title of Raja was first enjoyed by his great-grandfather Nahal Singh, to whom it was given in 1849 in acknowledgment of his services during the Second Sikh War. The Ahluwalia Chiefs hold their Panjab possessions under condition of assisting the Supreme Power with all their means in times of trouble. The commutation in lieu of military service is fixed at Rs. 1,31,000 per annum.

The Raja of Kapurthala stands fifth in precedence in the Panjab. No Sanad has been conferred, as in the cases of Jind and Nabha, granting the power of life and death, and engaging to abstain from interference in the administration of the State. Sentences of death accordingly require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jalandhar.

The Ahluwalia family is said to have a connection, very remote, with the actual Ruling Rajput house of Jasalmir. This relationship has lately been re-asserted; and the present

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Chief has contracted a marriage with a Rajput lady of Kangra. The original ancestor Sadhu Singh was an enterprising zamindar who, about three hundred years ago, founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore, which are still held in proprietary right by his representative. One of them, Ahlu, caused the family to be known by the distinguishing name of Ahluwalia.

Sardar Jasa Singh was the real founder of the family. He was a contemporary of Nadar Shah and of Ahmad Shah, and took advantage of the troubled times in which he lived to annex territory on a large scale and make himself by his intelligence and bravery the leading Sikh of his day. He was constantly at feud with the local Mahomedan Governors of Lahore, and he was usually victorious, even when encountered in the open field. In 1748 he attacked and killed Salabat Khan, Governor of Amritsar, seizing a large portion of the district; and five years later he extended his conquests to the edge of the Bias, defeating Adina Beg, Governor of the Jalandhar Doab, and taking possession of the Fatehabad pargana, which is still held in the family. He next captured Sarhand and Dialpur, south of the Satlaj, giving a half-share in the latter to the Sodhis of Kartarpur; and marched thence to Firozpur, and seized the parganas of Dogaran and Makhu, which were held by the Ahluwalia Chiefs until after the Satlaj Campaign. Hushiarpur, Bhairag and Naraingarh fell to his sword in the same year; and Rai Ibrahim, then the Mahomedan Chief of Kapurthala, only saved himself from destruction by becoming a feudatory of the successful Sikh. He then marched south of Lahore to Jhang, and tried issues with the Sial Sardar, Inyatula; but here success deserted him, and he had to return without having done much harm. He failed also in an expedition to Gujranwala against Charat Singh Sukarchakia, grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who beat him back upon Lahore with the loss of his guns and his baggage.



Sardar Jasa Singh was undoubtedly the foremost amongst the Sikhs north of the Satlaj in the middle of the last century, and the equal of any Chief south of that river. This position he maintained throughout his life, though his fortunes were constantly changing, and he was more than once on the verge of losing all he had acquired. Thus he was engaged on one occasion foraging south of the Jamna, when he was re-called to the Panjab by the return of Ahmad Shah from Kabul, for the special purpose of administering punishment to the lawless Sikhs. The fight took place near Barnala on the Satlaj, and the King gained a brilliant victory. The Sikhs were again badly beaten a few months later near Sarhand; and Jasa Singh and his brother Chiefs found themselves obliged to seek refuge in the Kangra hills. They, however, had their revenge shortly after in the capture and plunder of the strongly fortified town of Kasur. Thence, under the leadership, as usual, of the brave Jasa Singh, they proceeded once more to the old battle-ground of Sarhand, a well-gnawed bone of contention between the Sikhs and the Musalmans. Zin Khan, the Governor, and almost all his men were slain, and the place thoroughly plundered by the victorious soldiers of the Khalsa. Jasa Singh returned to Amritsar when the work was over, and, as a thankoffering, made a large contribution towards the re-building of the Sikh Temple which Ahmad Shah had blown up, and constructed the Ahluwalia Bazar, which is to this day an architectural ornament in the sacred city.

Jasa Singh was respected as much for his saintly and orthodox qualities as for his military abilities, which were no doubt most marked. Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and other Chiefs of renown were proud to accept the *pahal* or Sikh baptism from his hand; and no matters of religious importance came up for discussion concerning which his

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advice was not asked and generally followed. In short, he did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa; and his death was a calamity which might have seriously affected the future of the new faith had not the gap been speedily filled by a leader still more able, though not more brave and beloved, the redoubtable Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Of the two men, it may be said that Jassa Singh was a Sikh by honest conviction, while Ranjit Singh supported the movement because it was politically advantageous to do so.

The Ahluwalia Sardarship passed to Jassa Singh's second cousin, Bhag Singh, a man of very slight calibre. He did little to improve the fortunes of the family, and died at Kapurthala in 1801, after ruling for eighteen years. His son Fatah Singh was in the beginning a fast friend of his ally and equal the Maharaja Ranjit Singh; but he was rapidly outstripped in the race for power, and in the end found himself in the position of a feudatory of the Lahore Government. Fatah Singh was at Amritsar with Ranjit Singh when the Mahratta Chief Jaswant Rao Holkar was driven north of the Satlaj by Lord Lake's pursuing army; and it was on his advice that the Maharaja was dissuaded from giving offence to the British by lending countenance to the fugitive Prince. He and the Maharaja jointly signed the first Treaty, dated 1st January, 1806, entered into by the British Government with the Rulers of the Trans-Satlaj. Thereunder the English agreed never to enter the territories of "the said Chieftains," nor to form any plans for the seizure or sequestration of their possessions or property as long as they abstained from holding any friendly connection with our enemies and from committing any act of hostility against us. In this Treaty both Ranjit Singh and Fatah Singh were styled Sardars. But they were never afterwards regarded as equals.



Fatah Singh was of a weak, yielding nature, and shrank from asserting his own dignity. He thus fell by degrees under the powerful spell of the Maharaja, who finally treated him as a mere vassal, commanding his services on every military adventure, and insisting upon his constant attendance at Lahore. Matters at length became intolerable even to the amiable Fatah Singh, and in 1825 he fled across the Satlaj and took refuge at Jagraon, then under British protection, abandoning his estates in both Doabs to the Maharaja. There was no real cause for this rash step on the part of the Sardar, whose fears were apparently worked upon by the sudden advance of some of Ranjit Singh's regiments towards his border; and the Maharaja was probably surprised and annoyed when he found his old friend had been driven into the arms of the English, whose settlements up against his Satlaj boundary had for some years caused him genuine concern. But the Sardar had been so harried by Ranjit Singh's imperious ways that he felt he must at all hazards secure a guarantee of his possessions Trans-Satlaj, such as had been accorded by the British to the Phulkian Chiefs lower down. This was, however, impossible, without coming to an open rupture with the Maharaja, and all that could be done was to take his Cis-Satlaj estates under our protection and bring about a friendly reconciliation between the Chiefs, which resulted in the restoration to the fugitive of all he had abandoned. The Cis-Satlaj territory was in any case secured to Fatah Singh under the general agreement of 1809.

Sardar Fatah Singh died in 1837, and was succeeded by his son Nahal Singh, in whose time occurred events of vital import to Kapurthala. The early part of his rule was disturbed by constant quarrels with his brother Amar Singh, who, for some unexplained reason, considered himself his father's rightful heir. Then came a season of sore trial to



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him in the outbreak of the war on the Satlaj. Sardar Nahal Singh wavered to the last, withholding assistance from the British when it would have been of the utmost value. His troops actually fought against us under their commander Haider Ali, both at Aliwal and Budhowal; but for this hostile act the Sardar was not personally responsible, inasmuch as the soldiers broke away from his control, and murdered the Wazir who attempted to restrain them. His conduct generally was, however, condemned as weak and vacillating; for as a protected Cis-Satlaj feudatory he was bound to place all his resources at our disposal, and in this he failed. At the end of the war the Sardar was confirmed in possession of his territories in the Jalandhar Doab, subject to an annual *nazarana* payment of Rs. 1,38,000; but his estates south of the Satlaj, yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,65,000, were declared an escheat to the British Government on account of his having failed to act up to his obligations under the Treaty of 1809.

The lesson was not lost upon the Sardar. In the Second Sikh War he did all in his power to retrieve his name, furnishing carriage and supplies, and proving himself a loyal and active ally; and at the close of the campaign he was honored with a visit from the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, who created him a Raja in acknowledgment of his valuable services. He died in 1852. Raja Randhir Singh, who followed him, had the gentle and generous nature of his father, and in addition a vigour and energy of purpose which secured him a high place amongst the many good men who were on the British side in 1857. On the first news of the outbreak of the Mutiny the Raja marched into Jalandhar at the head of his men and helped to hold the Doab, almost denuded of troops, until the fall of Delhi. The political effect of this active loyalty on the part of the leading Sikh Chief north of



the Satlaj was of the utmost value; and the Raja's able assistance was promptly acknowledged by the bestowal upon him of an honorable title, and by a reduction in the amount of his tribute payment. In 1858, the Panjab continuing quiet, Raja Randhir Singh was permitted to lead a contingent of his soldiers to Oudh and take part in the pacification of the disturbed districts. He remained in the field for ten months, and was engaged with the enemy in six general actions. He is said to have avoided neither fatigue nor danger, remaining constantly at the head of his men, who fought at all times with conspicuous bravery, and earned for themselves the highest character for discipline and soldierly behaviour.

For these great services the Raja was rewarded with a grant on *istamrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli, in the Baraich and Bara Banki Districts, now yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000. To his brother Sardar Bikrama Singh, who had accompanied the Raja to Oudh, and behaved throughout the campaign with great gallantry, was given a portion of the Akauna estate in Baraich, yielding Rs. 45,000 a year. This property was subsequently taken over by the Raja in 1869, under an arbitration order of Sir Henry Davies, then Chief Commissioner in Oudh, Sardar Bikrama Singh receiving instead lands in Bareilly and Lakhimpur of the value of five and a half lakhs of rupees, paid for by the Kapurthala State. The Raja's Akauna property now yields Rs. 3,60,000, and is subject to a Government demand of Rs. 1,32,000.

Raja Randhir Singh was harassed for many years by a painful dispute with his younger brothers Sardars Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh, regarding the interpretation of a will made in their favour by Raja Nahal Singh. It is only necessary here to state that the matter was finally settled in 1869 by the Secretary of State for India, and that his

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orders were executed by giving to each of the younger brothers a life allowance of Rs. 60,000. It was at the same time laid down that a suitable provision should be made for their children on the death of the brothers.

The last and most highly-prized privilege conferred upon Raja Randhir Singh for his Mutiny services was that of adoption, granted under a Sanad of Lord Canning, dated 31st March, 1862. In 1864, the Raja received the Insignia of Knighthood in the Order of the Star of India, in public Darbar, at the hands of Lord Lawrence, who warmly complimented the gallant Chief upon his well-deserved honor. The Raja had for years been desirous of visiting England to assure Her Majesty of his devotion to her crown and person. He had arranged to leave India early in 1870, and he persisted in carrying out this intention, although suffering at the time from severe illness. But he had only proceeded as far as Aden when death overtook him. His remains were brought back to India, and cremated at Nasik, on the banks of the Godavri, where a handsome monument marks the resting-place of his ashes.

His son Kharak Singh reigned for seven years. Nothing worthy of record happened in his time. A few years before his death the Raja exhibited symptoms of mental weakness, and it was deemed advisable to place the management of the State in the hands of a Council composed of the leading officials; but the experiment was not successful, and in 1875 a British Officer was appointed to carry on affairs as Superintendent. Raja Kharak Singh died in 1877, leaving one son, Jagat Jit Singh, the present Chief, who was born in 1872, and who was invested with the full powers of administration in November 1890. During his minority the State was administered by an Officer of the Panjab Commission, assisted by a Council composed of the principal officials of the State.



The Raja's uncle, Kanwar Harnam Singh, *C.I.E.*, holds the appointment of Manager of the estates in Oudh.

During the late Afghan War the Kapurthala State furnished a contingent of seven hundred men, composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry, for service beyond the British border. The force was employed on the Bannu frontier, and did good service under command of Sardar Nabi Bakhsh, *C.I.E.* Government has recently accepted the offer to maintain a select body of troops for service outside the limits of the State. The finances are in a flourishing condition; the revenues increase year by year, and a handsome surplus has been accumulated during the minority of the Raja.

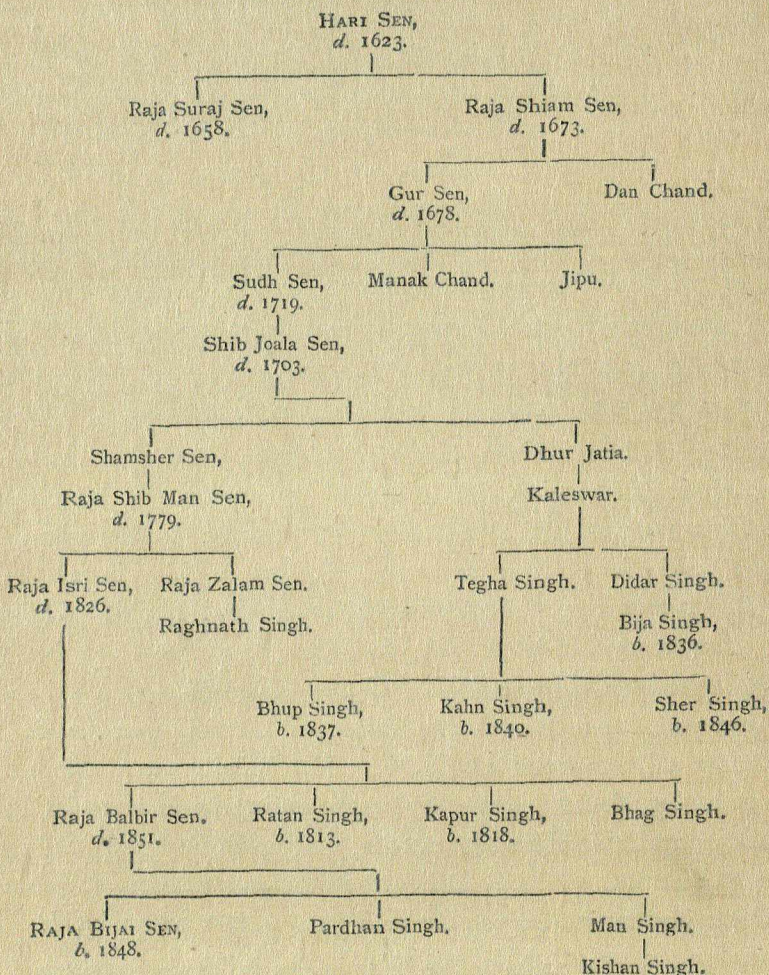
Sardar Bikrama Singh, grand-uncle of the Raja, died in 1887. He had lived at Jalandhar for many years, and was known as one of the leading gentlemen of the Province, kindly in his bearing, of unbounded charity and hospitality, always forward in loyal offers of service to Government. The title of Bahadar was conferred upon him in 1858 for Mutiny services, together with a valuable khilat. He was an Honorary Magistrate in Jalandhar, and in 1879 he was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner. In the same year he received the honor of Companionship in the Order of the Star of India. His advice was constantly sought by officials of the highest standing in matters affecting the general administration of the country, while amongst his own people he was a leader in every religious and social movement which had for its object the real good of his native land.

The Sardar's eldest son, Partab Singh, has been recently recommended for a commission in a cavalry regiment. He and his brother Daljit Singh receive an allowance, fixed by the Secretary of State, of Rs. 36,000 per annum from the Raja of Kapurthala.

Kanwar Suchet Singh has also for years occupied a position in the Province similar to that of his deceased brother.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

THE MANDI STATE.



Mandi is the leading Hill State of the Kangra Range, under the political control of the Commissioner of Jalandhar. It is bounded on the west, north and east by Kangra and Kulu, and on the south by Suket and Bilaspur. The area is estimated at twelve hundred square miles, and the population

at one hundred and fifty thousand. Of the revenue of about four lakhs, one lakh is paid as tribute to the British Government. The country is very mountainous, being intersected by two paralalled ranges, from which smaller hills and spurs diverge. It is watered by the Bias river, which flows through from east to west and receives the drainage of the whole of the hill slopes. The valleys are fertile, and produce all the ordinary grains, including rice, which is grown in large quantities. There are important salt mines at Guma and Dirang, yielding a profit which represents one-fifth of the revenues of the State. Only a small military force of irregular troops is maintained.

The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar Bansi branch. Sen is the affix of the Chief's name, and his younger brothers take that of Singh. In the beginning of the thirteenth century the Mandi Chiefs separated from the present house of Suket, and after wandering for eleven generations settled down finally at Bhin, close to Mandi, on the Bias. The existing capital was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. The history of the State is of no interest previous to the Chiefship of Isri Sen, who in 1779 succeeded his father Raja Shib Man Sen. He was then only four years of age. During his rule of forty-seven years, Mandi became the successive prey of the Katoches, the Gurkhas and the Sikhs, and lost her independence for ever. Raja Sansar Chand commenced by splitting up the State directly after Shib Man Sen's death. He made over the Hatli District to Suket; Chuhari he gave to the Kulu Raja, while Nantpur was reserved for himself; and he carried off the Raja Isri Sen to Kangra, and kept him there a prisoner for twelve years. But the State continued to stand in Isri Sen's name, being

administered by his old officials, who had to pay an annual tribute of a lakh to the Katoch Chief. Then came the invasion of the Gurkhas, incited by Raja Mahan Singh of Bilaspur. Isri Sen, free once more, was glad to tender his submission to Amar Singh Thapa, the Nipal General, who guaranteed him his territories in return for his neutrality in the war between the Gurkhas and the Katoches. Finally, Maharaja Ranjit Singh appeared on the scene, bidden by the humbled Chief Sansar Chand, whose restless ambition was the immediate cause of all the harm that was befalling his brother Princes. For five years after the beating back of the Gurkhas in 1810, Mandi was made to pay a tribute of Rs. 30,000 to the Lahore Darbar. In 1815 the demand was raised to a lakh, but fell in the following year to Rs. 50,000, at which figure it remained until the death of Isri Sen in 1826. The Chiefship then devolved upon his brother Zalam Sen, with whom Isri Singh had been on unfriendly terms for years. Zalam Sen was forced to pay a succession duty of a lakh, and his tribute to Lahore was raised to Rs. 75,000.

In 1840 a large Sikh force was sent to Mandi under General Ventura, with the object of bringing this and other portions of the hill country into thorough subjection and preventing the possibility of danger by the retention of the State strongholds. Raja Balbir Sen, son of Isri Sen, was removed to Amritsar, and his forts were occupied by the Sikh troops. He was released in the following year on the accession of Maharaja Sher Singh, who had always exhibited a kindly feeling towards the petty rulers of the Kangra Hills. The Raja's tribute was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000, but by means of heavy bribes to the Darbar officials he was enabled to retain his country on far easier terms, and it is doubtful if he paid even half the amount assessed. He had, in common with all the



Kangra Rajas, been anxious from the first to throw off the yoke of Lahore and come under British protection ; but there stood in the way the obstacle of our outward friendship with the Sikh Government. The Satlaj War, however, gave him the opportunity he had longed for ; and though compelled under his feudatory obligations to send levies to fight against us on the field of Aliwal, his sympathies were on our side all through, and he hastened to tender his formal submission early in 1846. He had given proof of his good faith even before Sobraon, the decisive battle of the campaign, by driving Sardar Mangal Singh Ramgarhia out of Mandi, and rescuing all the forts except Kamlagarh from the Sikh garrisons. A formal Sanad was granted to the Raja Balbir Sen, bearing date the 24th October, 1846, recognising his Chiefship, and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum. He was required to join the British Army with his troops on the breaking out of disturbances, and he was prohibited from levying customs duties on goods passing in and out of his State. In all other respects he was practically his own master as long as he carried on his Government on civilised lines. Death sentences, however, were made subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jalandhar.

A claim to the Chiefship was about this time put forward by near relatives on behalf of the minor Rana Bhup Singh, a collateral of Raja Balbir Sen's in the fifth generation. His claims were based upon the allegation of his being of purer blood than his cousin ; but they were not considered valid by the British Government ; and his chances of success were finally ruined by a foolish attempt made by his followers to capture the Palace by force. The young pretender was taken prisoner and confined for a short period in the jail at Simla. He now resides in Kangra, and receives a pension from the Mandi State.

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The affairs of the State fell into confusion during the minority of the present Raja, who was only four years of age when his father died. There was a struggle for power, in which all the officials took part, including the Wazir Gosaun, an arch-intriguer, whose double dealing with the Sikhs and the English in 1846 nearly brought about the ruin of the Mandi State. But he was undoubtedly the most able of the Raja's advisers, and, perhaps, the most loyal to his individual interests. He was appointed as head of the Council of Regency in 1853, and matters quieted down for some years; but in 1861 a change became necessary, and this was effected by the banishment of Parohit Shib Shankar, one of the members of the Council. The Raja took over the administration in 1866; but his early training and unfavourable surroundings militated against his rapid success as a ruler; and within four years of his investiture it was deemed desirable to lend him the services of an English officer to advise in matters connected with the government of his State. This measure gave considerable strength to the administration, and the Raja was enabled within a short period to take full charge of his affairs. Early in 1889 the Raja again asked for the assistance of a British official, and Mr. H. J. Maynard, of the Bengal Civil Service, was temporarily deputed to Mandi. The Raja is of an amiable disposition, beloved by his subjects, and liked by all who know him. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

Considerable progress has been effected in public works during the incumbency of Raja Bijai Sen: a good mule-road over the Babu Pass connects Mandi with Sultanpur in Kulu, and the communications with Kangra and Hushiarpur are also kept in thorough repair; a handsome suspension-bridge over the Bias, near the town of Mandi, was opened in 1878; and the town of Mandi is now in postal and telegraphic communication with British India.



THE MANDI STATE.

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The note which follows has been abstracted from a letter of the late Lord Lawrence, written in 1846, when Commissioner of the Jalandhar Doab. It is of interest as giving his views concerning the Kangra Hill States in the early Panjab days:—

Shortly after the late war broke out, the Hill Chiefs, goaded by a sense of the injuries they had suffered in a long course of years, raised troops and threw off the Sikh yoke; they attacked, respectively, the forts and territory of which they or their ancestors had been deprived, in many instances with complete success.

These exertions, however meritorious, do not appear to me to have had any positive effect on the results of the campaign. The Sikhs had denuded the hills of troops to strengthen their levies before Ludhiana and Ferozepur, so that the hillmen met with little opposition. As it was, all the places of any strength, such as Kamlagarh, Kangra, Kotla and Nurpur, were still held by the Sikhs when the treaty was signed; and their garrisons even then successfully resisted every attempt against them.

The efforts that the Hill Chiefs then made are no doubt deserving of reward, and, as being so, I trust that Government will deal generously with them; but I cannot see that it is any way called on, by the nature of their services, to cede to them the greater part of these districts. Indeed, such an act would, in my judgment, be highly impolitic.

The Hill Chiefs greatly exaggerate the exertions they have made and the service we have received at their hands. They think that by their own unassisted efforts they have reconquered the inheritance of their fathers, altogether forgetting that it was on the plains of Ferozshahr and in the trenches of Sohraon that the fate of the Hill States and of the Sikh Empire was decided. I do not believe that in all the actions which occurred between the hillmen and the Sikhs, the former lost one hundred men. At Haripur, where they are said to have suffered most, their killed and wounded were thirty men; at Tera they lost one man; at Kotwalbaha I believe they lost four or five. The Siba Chief fought against us; the Nadaun Raja remained quiescent.

Taking, therefore, their exertions and deserts into full consideration, I am of opinion that if Government maintain the Chiefs in the jagirs which they held under the Sikh rule, and grant a money compensation to the Rajas of Tera, Jaswan and Goler, who have plunged themselves into difficulties in raising and paying troops, it will not only do all that is necessary, but will satisfy the Chiefs themselves, who do not in their hearts expect more.

It must not be forgotten that even in maintaining each Chief in possession of his jagir we confer no ordinary boon. They held their tenures under the Sikh Government by the most uncertain perhaps of all tenures—the caprice of the favourite who for the day ruled the Darbar. To secure their possessions they had but too often to sacrifice the honour of their families and their own pride; and they had to bribe the Darbar with annual presents and feed the attendant minions. All this they will now be saved.

The cases of the Chiefs of Mandi and Suket are peculiar. Their country was conquered; but they were allowed by the Sikhs to retain the management, and Government may therefore be inclined to deal more favourably with them.

The Chiefs who do not recover possession of their ancient patrimony will, there can be little doubt, feel somewhat annoyed if Suket and Mandi are exempted from the general principle which affects the others. But the case of these Rajas and the other Chiefs is essentially different, and this I have explained to them all.

It has been stated that we should obtain an excellent irregular contingent from these countries in the event of our restoring the Chiefs; but experience would lead me to think that such is a delusion. Contingents are invariably ill-paid, half-armed, unorganised levies for a sudden effort where, acting in their own country, they may be of service, but it is dangerous to trust them against their own countrymen. In short, to give away a large tract of country for the sake of such assistance would be paying for it at a ruinously high price. I would strongly recommend our retaining possession of these hills. Even in the case of the Rajas of Suket and Mandi I would only grant them the management of their possessions on trial. I think we should abolish all customs throughout the country, with the exception of a moderate duty at the mines on iron and salt, and all transit duties, under severe penalties. In confirming jagirs, the police and customs should be especially excepted. We should give the people a low assessment, and develop the resources of the coun-



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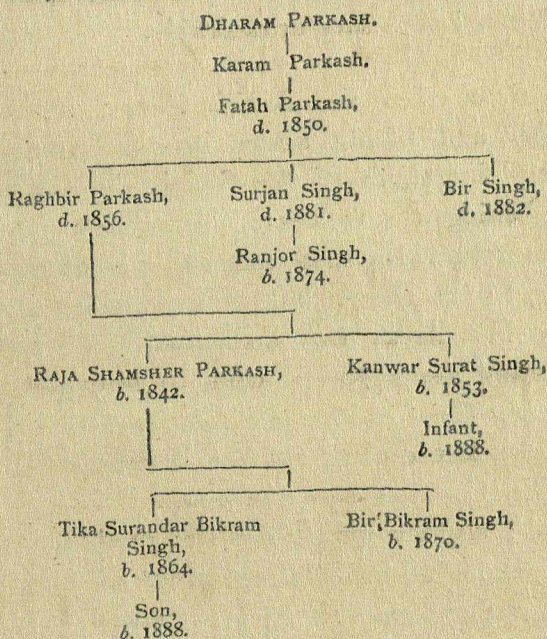
try by making good roads and bridges. And while careful against doing violence to their innocent prejudices, I would, by the introduction of a strong police and careful superintendence, sternly put down all such atrocities as *sati*, infanticide and slavery, which have hitherto prevailed.

I am convinced that if we thus act, the people will never regret their ancient rulers and hereditary Chiefs, and that ten years hence the face of the country will present a new aspect. Already, with the experience the people have of our moderate assessment and even-handed justice, they have in instances come forward where their lands are in *jagir*, and requested me to take them out of the hands of their native masters. It may be asserted that while giving the country to its Chiefs we might bind them to do all that we propose; but this appears to me to be a fallacy. While promising everything they will do nothing; their efforts simply will be directed to please or to blind the superintendent placed over them, never by legitimate means to carry out the wishes of Government; and as we shall have given them their fiefs, so shall we be bound to maintain them in possession, and all the mismanagement and oppression which they perpetrate will be attributed to us.

THE SIRMUR STATE.

THE SIRMUR STATE.

RAJA SHAMSHER PARKASH, G.C.S.I., OF SIRMUR.



Simla is the northernmost of the seven districts composing the Dehli Division of the Province. It consists of several detached plots situated in the mountain tracts north of Ambala, enclosed between the Satlaj and Jamna rivers. These isolated patches are scattered at considerable intervals amongst the independent Rajput States which cover the greater portion of the hill area, having had an existence for more than a thousand years. The portion under British administration is under ninety square miles, while the population numbers only a little over forty thousand souls.

The Simla Chiefs appear to have enjoyed almost complete independence ever since their first establishment in these hills. They were apparently too insignificant to arouse

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the jealousy or attract the avarice of the Dehli Emperors ; and they had the wisdom, while fighting freely amongst themselves, to avoid giving offence to their all-powerful Mahomedan neighbours, at whose mercy they were, had annexation been deemed necessary or desirable.

At the time when the British Power was advancing beyond Dehli and taking under its protecting wing the Chiefs of the plains south of the Satlaj, the Gurkhas were quietly establishing themselves in a northern parallel line along the outer Himalayas, stopping only when they came in political contact with the Sikhs. Their sudden invasion of the Western Himalayas was instigated and supported by one of the leading Simla Rajas, who, to strengthen himself against a brother Chief in Kangra, had called to his aid the only power he believed could aid him. The inevitable result followed. The Gurkhas saw the country, and that it was easily retained : so they swept out the mild Rajas *en bloc* and kept the whole hill tract for themselves. The presence of the Nipalese along the British right flank, in a commanding position for harm, was a matter of concern for our officers charged with the consolidation of our power up to the foot of the hills ; and when other causes brought about the Nipal War of 1815, it was thought advisable to attack the Simla posts before they were yet strong, and drive their garrisons back across the Jamna. This was done by General Ochterlony, who, with the aid of the Rajputs, took possession of the whole mountain country between the Gogra and the Satlaj. Kamaun and Dera Dun were retained as British districts, and a few patches in the hills were kept for military purposes, or because there were special reasons for excluding the original owners. But the greater part was made over to the Rajput Chiefs, who had ruled until Raja Maha Chand of Bilaspur brought the plague of Gurkhas upon this once peaceful



land. The Simla Chiefs, almost to a man, co-operated with General Ochterlony in driving out the common enemy; and they have never since, it is believed, had cause, by unjust treatment or by undue interference with their rights and usages, to regret the step which they then took.

The revenue jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla is small. He collects a land-revenue of under Rs. 14,000 with the aid of two Naib Tahsildars. But his duties in connection with the administration of the Hill States are more important, and he is, as Superintendent, the guide and counsellor to whom the twenty-seven Chiefs turn when in trouble with each other or with the people under their control. Theoretically, the Rajas are unfettered in the exercise of authority over their subjects, except in orders carrying with them sentences of death; but as they are mostly of a timid nature and fearful of responsibility, they do little without consulting the wishes of the local British officials. Their rule is usually mild and unoppressive, and their subjects are deeply attached to them. The simple people of the hills regard them almost in the light of gods, who, even if they do wrong occasionally, must still be clung to and venerated as a temporary evil from which good will in the end proceed; and perhaps no subjects in all the East are so generally happy as are the hillmen of Simla under their old hereditary Chiefs.

Raja Shamsher Parkash of Sirmur is the senior of the Rajput Rulers of the Simla Hills. His ancestors have occupied this country since the end of the eleventh century.

In 1803 Sirmur was conquered by the Gurkhas, and the Raja was forced to acknowledge the supremacy of the Nipal Government as a condition of his remaining in nominal power. Karam Parkash was the Ruling Chief in 1815, when the Gurkhas were expelled; but he was

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

removed on the ground of his notorious profligacy and imbecility, and the Chiefship passed to his eldest son Fatah Parkash. Under a Sanad, dated 21st September 1815, the British Government conferred on him and his heirs in perpetuity his ancient possessions, with certain exceptions. These were the fort and pargana of Morni, given to the Musalman Sardar of that place for good service in the war; the Kiarda Dun, which was subsequently restored on payment of a *nazarana* of Rs. 50,000; a tract of hill country to the north of the river Giri, made over to the Rana of Keonthal, and the parganas of Jaunsar and Bawar, in the Dera Dun District, annexed to the British dominions. The Raja is required in case of war to join the British troops with all his forces; also to make roads throughout his territory. Sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States.

The present Raja succeeded his father Raghubir Parkash in 1856. His rule has been marked by conspicuous improvements in every department. He has established civil, criminal and revenue courts on the English model, and has founded schools in the principal villages. He has also opened up good roads all through his State. His extensive *sâl* forests are carefully conserved, and have become very valuable. His army, consisting of one cavalry and two infantry battalions, and his police, worked on the British system, are under the control of English officers. He has established an iron foundry and workshops at Nahan on an extensive scale under the supervision of an English Engineer. He has reclaimed a considerable tract of waste land in the Kiarda Dun, and has purchased an extensive tea-garden at Kaulagarh in Dera Dun.

The Raja is pre-eminently the most enlightened of the Simla Hill Chiefs. He was created a *G.C.S.I.* in February, 1887, in recognition of services rendered during the late



Afghan War, when he despatched a contingent of two hundred infantry under command of Colonel Whiting for duty in the Kuram Valley. His salute was at the same time raised to thirteen guns as a personal distinction, and he was accorded the honor of a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy. The Sirmur State provides a small body of Pioneers as an Imperial Service contingent.

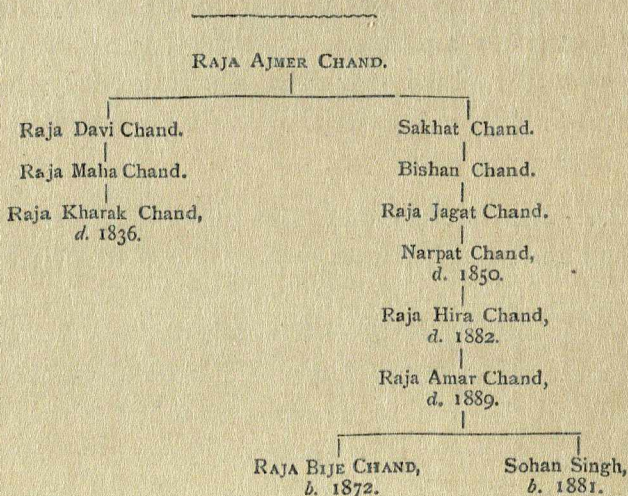
The Raja married the two daughters of the Raja of Keonthal, and has had two sons. The elder married in 1883 a daughter of the late Raja of Suket, and the younger has married into the house of a Rajput Jagirdar of Aligarh. Both Princes are well educated, and Kaur Bir Bikrama Singh has been lately given a commission as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Gurkha Regiment. The Raja has recently again married in the house of the Thakar of Kunhar, Simla. His first wives are dead. A sister of the Raja married the late Raja of Lambagraon, Kangra, and is the mother of the present Chief.

The Raja's capital is at Nahan, at the head of the Kiarda Dun, west of the Jamna before it enters the plains, about twelve miles from the Ambala border. It is a thriving town, having British Telegraph and Post Offices. The area of the State is about 1,000 square miles, and the population 112,000. The income is estimated at nearly three lakhs, of which the land-revenue represents about one-half.

The affix "Singh" of the members of this family becomes "Parkash" in the case of the Ruling Chief; Parkash signifying in Sanskrit "come to light."

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

RAJA BIJE CHAND OF KAHLUR, BILASPUR.



The Rajas of Bilaspur are descended from Damghokh, ancient ruler of a State in the south-west of Rajputana. Harihar Chand, a descendant of Angok, came on a pilgrimage many centuries ago to Jawalamukhi, a sacred place near Kangra, and settled at Jhandbari close by. One of his sons took possession of Chamba; another carved out a principality for himself in Kanidon; while a third, Bir Chand, founded the State of Bilaspur. Ajit Chand, twelfth in descent from Bir Chand, conquered Nalagarh, and gave it to his brother Suchet Chand, from whom the present ruling family of Hindur is descended.

Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion, the greater portion of the Kahlur lands Cis-Satlaj had been conquered and annexed to Hindur by the successful arms of Raja Ram Saran, while the further districts had in the same manner fallen into the hands of Raja Sansar Chand, Katoch. The Gurkhas expelled these Chiefs from their conquests, and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand,



as a reward for his good offices in having invited them to conquer and hold the hill country. Raja Maha Chand, being thus an ally of the Gurkhas, refused to co-operate with the British troops under Sir David Ochterlony; and a force was accordingly moved against Bilaspur, the capital of his State. But at its near approach the Raja made overtures of submission, which were favourably received by the British Agent; and as it was considered desirable to afford an example of British clemency to the other Hill Chiefs, he was confirmed in all his hereditary possessions on the left bank of the Satlaj, on the stipulation that he would discontinue his connection with the Gurkhas and acknowledge the supremacy of the new power. He was granted a Sanad in 1815, confirming him in his territories, under the obligation of supplying troops and carriage in case of war, and of making good roads through his State. Raja Maha Chand was succeeded by his son Kharak Chand, a Chief of bad character and dissolute habits. He died childless in 1836, and the State might have been treated as a lapse to the Government had it been deemed desirable to incorporate it with the remainder of our hill territory. But as a portion of the lands were situated Trans-Satlaj, and their appropriation would have brought us into immediate contact with the Lahore Darbar, a proceeding at that time much deprecated, it was settled that a successor should be found among the collateral relatives of the deceased. Raja Jagat Chand was thus chosen and declared to be the heir as nearest of kin to the late Chief in the collateral line, both having a common ancestor in Raja Ajmer Chand. Shortly after the death of Raja Kharak Chand in 1836, and while the question of succession was still in abeyance, one of his widows, the sister of Fatah Parkash of Sirmur, declared herself pregnant, and subsequently reported to the Agent the birth of a son to the deceased Raja. The lady's statement being considered doubtful, an enquiry was instituted

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by Sir G. R. Clerk, which resulted in the child being declared supposititious ; and the claims made in his behalf to the succession were disallowed. Subsequently, the Sirmur Rani organised an insurrection, having for its object the deposition of Jagat Chand. She was joined by a considerable portion of the inhabitants of Kahlur and by adherents from the other side of the Satlaj, and was thus enabled to drive out the reigning Chief and get possession of the capital, Bilaspur. This rebellion was only quelled, and the reigning Chief restored, by the advance of a body of British troops. The Rani was removed from Kahlur and directed to live at Sabathu, which thenceforward became the centre of plots and intrigues organised under her auspices with the object of advancing the claims of her alleged child ; and in the beginning of 1849 she was deported to Nahan and placed in charge of the Raja, who was made responsible for her good behaviour.

Raja Jagat Chand had a son named Narpat Chand, who, in consequence of his dissolute and intemperate life, fell into a state of imbecility. He died in 1850, leaving one son, Hira Chand, who succeeded his grandfather as Raja and held the Chiefship up to his death in 1882. In 1847, on the annexation of the Jalandhar Doab, the Raja was confirmed in possession of the Kahlur lands on the right bank of the Satlaj, which he had previously held from the Sikhs under terms of allegiance and payment of tribute. The British Government excused the tribute payment, but required the Raja to abolish transit duties.

The late Raja Amar Chand, whose mother belonged to the Raipur family in Ambala, died in 1889. He had one son, Bije Chand, by a Rani of the Garhwal family, who has succeeded him as Raja of Bilaspur. His aunt is married to the Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon, Kangra ; and two of his



THE KAHLUR STATE.

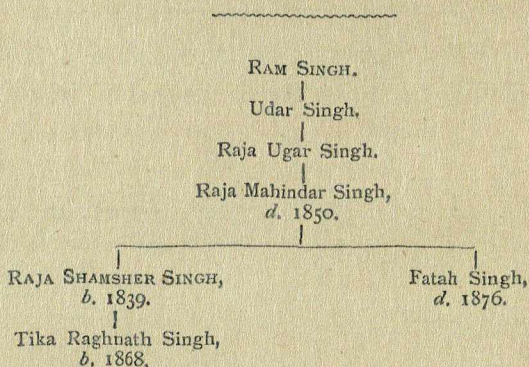
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sisters have married the only son of Raja Moti Singh of Punch. He himself has married a daughter of the Raja of Mankot.

Bilaspur, the chief town, is situated on the left bank of the Satlaj, about thirty miles above Rupar. The area of the State is about five hundred square miles, and the population under sixty thousand. The revenue is computed at about one lakh of rupees. The Raja is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

RAJA SHAMSHER SINGH OF RAMPUR BASHAHR.



The Bashahr ruling family claims descent from the celebrated Srikishan of Hindu mythology. Parduman, grandson of the deity, is said to have journeyed from Brindaban to Rampur, and there married the daughter of the ruler Bavasa Deo, whom he presently slew, taking the kingdom for himself. Raja Shamsheer Singh, now at the head of the State, can trace his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. Early in the present century Bashahr was seized by the Gurkhas with the other mountainous tracts between the Ghagra and the Satlaj. In the war with Nipal which followed, the British Government deemed it expedient to expel the Gurkhas from these territories and drive them back upon their own border. It should be noted that the Gurkhas started upon their career of conquest under the pressing invitation of the Raja of Bilaspur, who was desirous of having their assistance in checking the encroachments of Sansar Chand, the famous Katoch Chief of Kangra, and of Raja Ram Saran, the no less celebrated ruler of Hindur.

As the British force at the disposal of General Ochterlony was small, and our object was not so much an extension of our own territory as the keeping of the Nipalese within



reasonable limits, it was determined to secure the co-operation of the subjugated Chiefs by offering them restoration, and guaranteeing their future independence in the event of their taking our part in the quarrel. This the Simla Rajas did, with the one exception of Bilaspur, who considered himself bound to adhere to the fortunes of his old allies.

At the end of the war, a Sanad was granted to the minor Raja Mahindar Singh, father of the present Ruler of Bashahr, confirming him in all his ancient possessions, except Rawin, which was transferred to the Raja of Keonthal, to whom it had originally belonged, and Kotguru, which was kept as a British possession. There was no hardship involved in the retention of Kotguru, so far as the Bashahr State was concerned; but the Raja of Kulu had perhaps some reason to complain. Shortly before the Gurkha invasion the Rana of Kot Khai, to whom Kotguru belonged, made over this portion of his State for management to the Raja of Kulu, as it was far removed from Kot Khai Proper, and the people had got out of his control. The Kulu Chief gladly accepted the charge; but after a stewardship of short duration, he ignored the rights of the real owner and incorporated Kotguru with his own lands on the other side of the Satlaj. Kotguru thus remained for ten years under the rule of the Raja of Kulu. His title was, however, never recognised by the Chief of Bashahr, whose border touch the Kotguru District, and who wished to secure it for himself. It was the pleasantest of all the hill tracts, consisting of a low range of hills sloping down to a strategical bend in the Satlaj, with plots of flat ground, and some good military posts, including the fort of Hatu, said to be the key of the country for miles around. The Bashahr Raja accordingly entered into possession of Kotguru, and slew the Raja of Kulu who attempted to keep it for himself; and the dead Raja's body was only given



up to his relatives on their promise to withdraw all claim to Kotguru. Bashahr was in possession only a very few months before the coming of the Gurkhas, and had therefore no real right to object to a cession of this estate to the British when the rest of the territory was restored on the conclusion of the Nipalese War. The State was handed over subject to a tribute payment of Rs. 15,000 per annum. This sum was eventually reduced to Rs. 3,945, in compensation for the abolition of transit duties.

The present Raja succeeded his father in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was open to some doubt. He kept back his tribute, and in other ways exhibited a scepticism in the stability of our rule, and officials travelling through his territories were treated with discourtesy, and the ordinary supplies were withheld. Lord William Hay, Deputy Commissioner, applied to have a force despatched to Rampur; but there were no troops to spare, and the crisis passed off without action on either side. It was proposed after the rebellion to set the Raja aside and place the State in charge of the Superintendent of Simla; but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable, and all that had happened was condoned.

Raja Shamsher Singh's rule was not satisfactory in any respect, and in 1886 advantage was taken of his son Ragnath Singh having attained his majority, to place him in administrative charge of the State. Raja Shamsher Singh married into the Katoch house of Kangra, and with the Simla houses of Koti and Kamharsen. The lady of the latter house is the mother of the Regent Ragnath Singh.

The Bashahr territories are the largest in extent of all the Simla States; but the people are poor, the population sparse, the revenues small, and the country generally backward in every sense. With an area of nearly three thousand

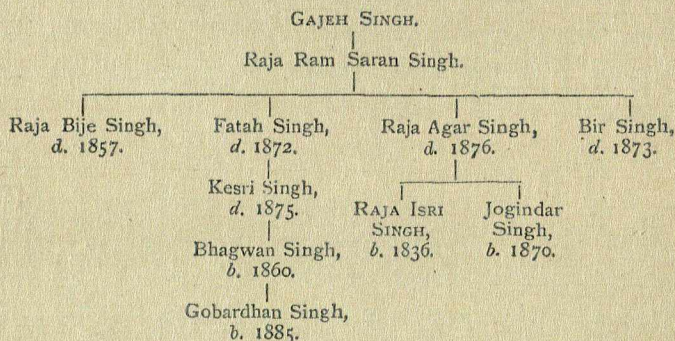


five hundred square miles, the population is under sixty-five thousand. The capital, Rampur, is a picturesque little town on the banks of the Satlaj, and is famous for its wool trade. The well known Rampur *chadars* of commerce were originally made here; but the better imitations of Ludhiana, Amritsar and Kashmir have driven the genuine article out of the market.

The Bashahr forests were leased to the British Government, in 1877, for a period of forty-nine years, at an annual rental of Rs. 10,000. The income of the State is estimated at Rs. 50,000. A settlement of the land revenue is now in progress under the advice of the Superintendent of Hill States.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

RAJA ISRI SINGH OF HINDUR, NALAGARH.



The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput, who came from Garh Chanderi. The fort at Ramshahr, which commands a splendid view of the plains towards Ludhiana and Hushiarpur, as well as of the snowy peaks of Chamba, is said to have been erected as a capital when the families were still united. It has been largely added to, and repaired by Rajas Agar Singh and Ram Saran, father and grandfather of the present Chief. Raja Ram Saran died at the age of eighty-six, having enjoyed a reign of about sixty years. He was expelled for a short period by the Gurkhas, and had to flee to Basal in Hushiarpur. He then settled at Palasi, a fine fort on the plains between Nalagarh and Rupar, living there for ten years. In the early part of his reign he had so extended his conquests that he was paramount from Palasi to Matiana, and eastwards as far as Ajmirgarh on the Jamna. Sabathu was also his, held by his Kardar Dharma Negi. But Sirmur escaped his grasp.

The Gurkhas, at the invitation of the Bilaspur Raja, came from Nipal through the hills in 1803, and broke the power of Ram Saran and all the Hill Chiefs. The fort of



Ramshahr was besieged by Gurkhas and Kahlurias ; and though it was provided with large tanks and granaries, the garrison was obliged to capitulate after a struggle which lasted three years. Then in 1814 came Sir David Ochterlony and his forces. A battle was fought at the Pass of Ramshahr, and another at Lohar Ghati near Malaun. In the latter, Bhagta Thapa, the Gurkha Commander, was slain ; and the campaign practically came to an end.

Ram Saran joined General Ochterlony when war was declared. Besides his natural dislike for the Gurkhas, he had to take his revenge upon the Bilaspur Chief who had caused all the trouble by calling in the foreigners. To the British he behaved with consistent loyalty, and on the conclusion of the campaign was rewarded by being reinstated in his ancestral estates. To his credit it should be recorded that he absolutely refused to take over the districts he himself had recently conquered and annexed. He perhaps felt, when too late, that by his own ambition he had goaded the people of Bilaspur to measures which they could only have adopted in their last extremity.

In 1815 the hilly district of Barauli, which passed to the Government as an escheat by the extinction of the reigning family, was offered to Raja Ram Saran as a reward for his services in the war ; but he refused it on the grounds of the difficulty of administration owing to its distance from Hindur, and of his resolve not to add to his dominions. The tract was accordingly transferred to another Chief for the sum of Rs. 8,500, which amount was accounted for to Ram Saran. Subsequently, Barauli again passed into the possession of the British, and now forms a portion of the Simla District, and includes the cantonment of Sabathu. Three Barauli villages were made over to the Maharaja of Patiala

in 1830, in exchange for four villages now incorporated with the township of Simla, which was in that year regularly founded by contributions of territory from Patiala and Keonthal.

Raja Ram Saran also received an indemnity of one lakh of rupees when, after the Nipalese War, he returned the Satgarha forts to the Raja of Bilaspur, from whom he had taken them. This sum he expended in improving and strengthening the fort of Palasi lower down in the plains, now one of the strongest on the banks of the Upper Satlaj.

On the death of Raja Bij Singh without sons in 1857, a doubt arose regarding the succession, as Ram Saran's other sons were not true Rajputs, being the offspring of a Brahmin mother. The question was left pending for three years, at the end of which period Agar Singh, brother of Bij Singh, was appointed ruler. He was the most intelligent of Ram Saran's sons, having acted as Wazir and virtual manager of the State during his father's later years. He had, moreover, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. His elder brother Fatah Singh was passed over as being of unsound mind.

The present Raja Isri Singh succeeded his father in 1876. He has had difficulties with his subjects, mainly owing to the improper influence exerted over him by an unscrupulous Wazir, who has lately been banished from the State. He is allied by marriage with the houses of Goler, Kangra and Kather, Simla.

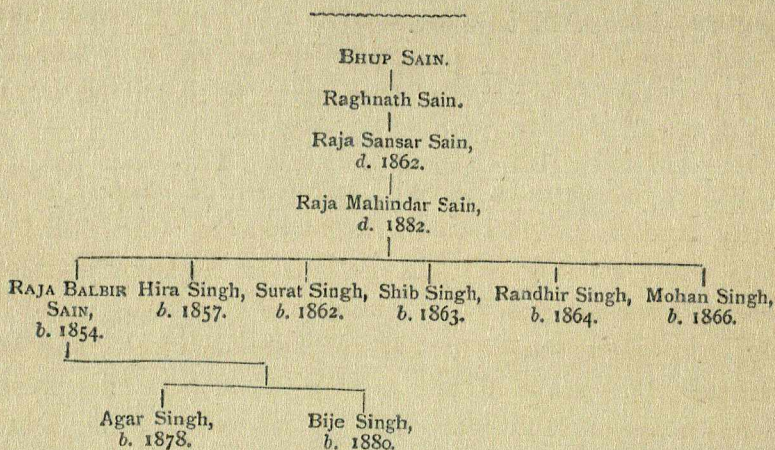
The Hindur State has an area of two hundred and fifty square miles with a population of about fifty thousand souls. The revenue is about Rs. 90,000 per annum. The Raja pays a tribute of five thousand rupees to the British Government, and is bound by his Sanad, granted in 1815, to assist



with troops in time of war. His administration is unfettered, except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent of Hill States.

The Raja lives at Nalagarh, a thriving town about twelve miles north of Rupar. His territories are bounded on the north by Bilaspur, on the south and west by the Ambala District, and on the east by Baghal, Mailog and Patiala.

RAJA BALBIR SAIN OF KEONTHAL.



The Keonthal State ranks fifth amongst the Simla Chiefships. It has an area of about one hundred square miles, and a population a little over thirty thousand souls. The revenue is forty thousand rupees. Subordinate to the Raja are the five petty States of Theog, Koti, Ghund, Madhan and Ratesh, each paying a small annual tribute, though in many respects practically independent.

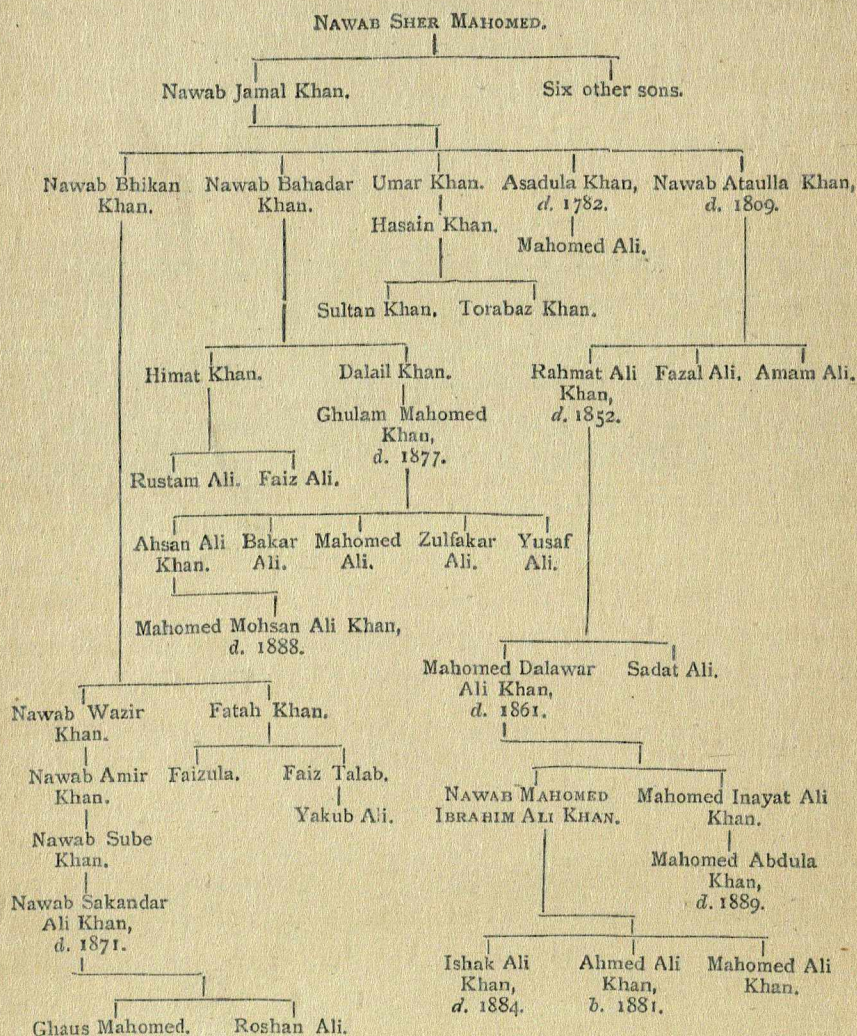
The State has been held by the present ruling family for many generations. They suffered by the Gurkha invasion early in the present century in common with the other Hill Chiefs. Sansar Sain, grandfather of the present Raja, was born in exile at Suket, where his father took refuge until brought back by the British in 1814. As the Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the war, and had given no assistance to General Ochterlony in men or supplies, a portion of his territories was taken away and made over to Patiala, with portions of the Baghat State, in lieu of a nazarana payment of Rs. 2,80,000. The Rana was at the same time excused tribute payment on account of the lands actually made over to him.



In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala. Twelve villages of the former State, assessed at Rs. 937, were taken in exchange for the pargana of Rawin, yielding annually Rs. 1,289, which had been retained as likely to be of use strategically.

Rana Sansar Sain behaved loyally in the Mutiny, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla, when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in acknowledgment of these services. He was succeeded by his son Mahindar Sain in 1862. The present ruler is a son of Mahindar Sain by his wife of the Dhami Rana's house. He himself has married into the family of the Raja of Khairagarh in Oudh. His two sisters are married to the Raja of Sirmur.

THE MALER KOTLA STATE.



The Nawab of Maler Kotla ranks twelfth in the Panjab table of precedence. He receives a salute of eleven guns, of which two are personal to the present Chief. The State is surrounded by Nabha and Patiala territory on all sides

*THE MALER KOTLA STATE.*

except the north, where it skirts the Ludhiana District. The area is one hundred and sixty square miles, and the population ninety thousand. The revenue amounts to three and a quarter lakhs.

The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans, and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Dehli Emperors. Their ancestor Shekh Sadarudin received a gift of sixty-eight villages near Ludhiana, when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodhi. The title of Nawab was conferred, in 1657, upon Bazid Khan, five generations after Sadarudin, by Shah Alamgir, in whose reign the existing town of Maler Kotla was founded. The family acquired independence in the eighteenth century. Jamal Khan was Chief when the Sikhs became powerful on the south side of the Satlaj. He joined with Zin Khan in repelling their attack on Sarhand in 1761, and was ultimately slain in an attempt to recover Rupar, which had been wrested from the Duranis by the Sikhs under Raja Ala Singh of Patiala. Jamal Khan's possessions were split up when he died, amongst his five sons, though the Nawabship devolved upon Bhikan Khan, the eldest. It passed on Bhikan's death to his next brother Bahadar Khan, in whose time the brothers found themselves stripped by the Phulkian Sikhs of all their possessions, with the exception of a few villages in the immediate vicinity of Maler Kotla. Many of these were recovered later on by Umar Khan, brother of Bahadar, who made peace with Amar Singh of Patiala through the intervention of the Chief of Raikot. Ataula Khan, fifth son of Jamal Khan, was foolish enough to attempt the seizure of some Patiala villages at the instigation of Nanu Mal, a disgraced servant of the Raja Sahib Singh. He failed to make much impression, and was glad shortly afterwards to crave the Raja's assistance against the incursions of the celebrated Bedi Sahib Singh of Una,

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

who sacked Maler Kotla, and only retired when threatened with the displeasure of the Patiala Chief. Maler Kotla next suffered at the hands of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who levied an indemnity of one and a half lakhs. This was in 1809. A portion of the money was guaranteed by the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs, who jointly took over Jamalpura and other villages as security for the accommodation. Rahmat Ali, son of Ataulla Khan, assisted Sir David Ochterlony with carriage and supplies during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills. His brother Fazal Ali served at the siege of Bharatpur in command of a small body of irregulars locally raised. Rahmat Ali was again forward with help to the British in the Satlaj Campaign of 1846, furnishing a contingent of seven hundred foot, which was commanded by his son Dalawar Ali Khan, father of the present Nawab. Their services were rewarded with the gift of the villages of Maherna, Fatahpur and Rasulpur, now a portion of the Maler Kotla State.

On the death of Ataulla Khan in 1809, the Chiefship passed, not to his son Rahmat Ali, but to Wazir Khan, son of Ataulla's elder brother. This was in accordance with a custom in the family under which brothers had a right preferential to sons. But during Wazir Khan's tenure the British Government laid down that the ordinary rules of succession from father to eldest son should be observed in future. Thus, the Chiefship remained in the family of Wazir Khan, whose father was, in fact, the eldest son of Jamal Khan. The last of his line was Sakandar Ali, who died in 1871, leaving no surviving sons. A Sanad, conferring the right of adoption, had been granted to him in 1861, under which he nominated Ibrahim Ali Khan, elder son of his cousin Dalawar Ali, as heir. This appointment was contested by Ghulam Mahomed Khan, nearer of kin as descended from Bahadar Khan, second son of Jamal Khan. But Government



confirmed the testament, and the Nawabship passed to Ibrahim Ali, the present Chief. The opportunity was taken to entrust to the Nawab alone the power which had hitherto been shared by all the cousins. The head of each branch had been exercising semi-independent power in his own holding, even within the town of Kotla itself, to the manifest injury of the State interests. The brothers were perpetually quarrelling and referring their pettiest disputes to the Ambala Commissioner. Under the new procedure the Nawab alone was permitted to exercise judicial and police powers within his territories, and the interference of his brother Inayat Ali Khan, and of the six cousins, was confined to the control of revenue matters affecting their own jagirs. Ghulam Mahomed Khan was, however, allowed to continue to exercise for his lifetime the judicial functions he had enjoyed during the rule of the late Nawab.

In the year following Ibrahim Khan's accession the town of Maler Kotla was attacked by a band of Sikh fanatics known as Kukas, who proclaimed a campaign against the Mahomedan and Christian kine-killing races, much in the lines of Bedi Sahib Singh's agitation in the last century. After murdering several innocent persons they fell back on the Patiala border, where they were secured without much trouble and taken in handcuffs to Maler Kotla. There they were executed without trial to the number of forty-nine by the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, who acted under the impression that an immediate and terror-striking example was necessary to prevent a spread of the movement through the adjoining Sikh districts. It is not now supposed that the rising was of grave political importance. Ram Singh, leader of the sect, refused to countenance the mad attempt of his more zealous disciples, and he actually warned the police of what was about to happen. Their plans were, in fact, too

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

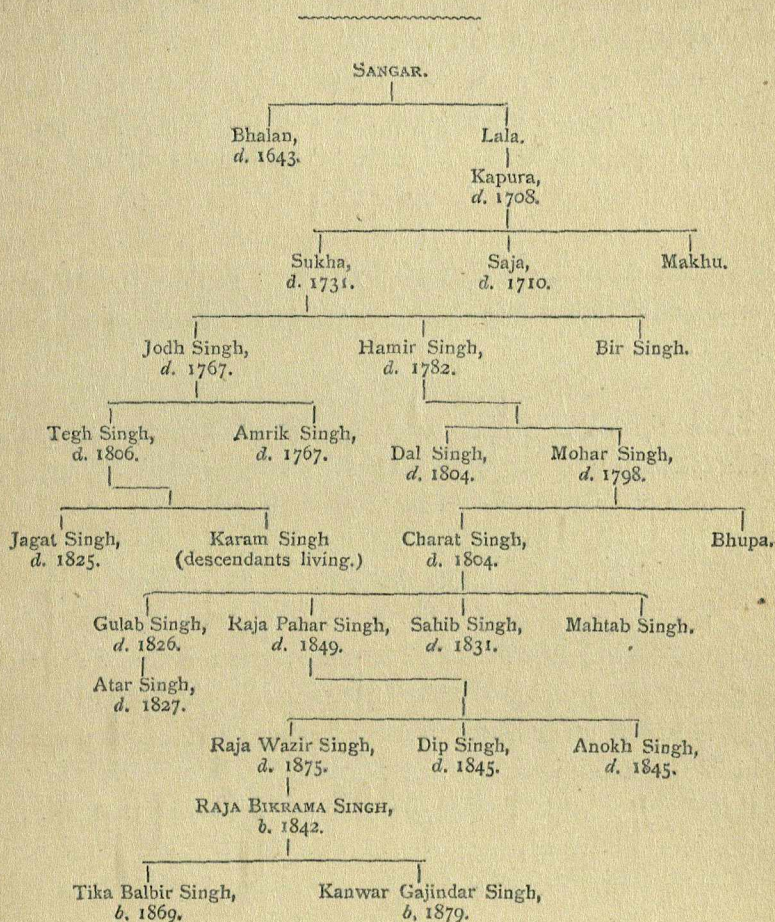
crude and ill-arranged to give grounds for anxiety. It was nevertheless deemed advisable to deport Ram Singh to Rangoon in spite of his protest of innocence, and he died there in exile a few years ago.

It was felt necessary, in view of the want of energy displayed by the Maler Kotla officials on the occasion of this outbreak, as well as on other grounds to place the administration of the State in the hands of an experienced English official during the minority of Ibrahim Ali Khan. The appointment of Superintendent was accordingly made and conferred upon an officer of the Panjab Commission, who held it for some years. The Nawab has lately exhibited symptoms of mental aberration, and his affairs are again managed by a local Council, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Dehli.

Inayat Ali Khan, brother of the Nawab, was attached to the staff of General John Watson as Aide-de-Camp during the late Afghan War, and performed his duties satisfactorily.

The Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan is married to a daughter of his relative Ghulam Mahomed Khan, and has several sons living. His cousin, Ahsan Ali Khan, is a Viceregal Darbari of the Dehli Division.

THE FARIDKOT STATE.



The territory of Faridkot is situated to the centre of the Firozpur District, and touches upon the northern border of Patiala. The State has an area of six hundred square miles, and a revenue of between three and four lakhs of rupees. The population is estimated at seventy thousand. The Raja keeps up a military force of nine hundred men, of whom two hundred are specially organised, under arrangements accepted



by the British Government, for employment as an Imperial Service Contingent. The Raja takes the thirteenth place in precedence amongst Panjab Chiefs. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns, and to a return visit from the Viceroy. The Sanad, under which he holds his territory, bears date 21st April, 1863. This confers no new rights or privileges, but merely guarantees and confirms those already enjoyed. The domain belongs to the Raja and his heirs male lawfully begotten. The right of adoption was granted under a Sanad, dated 11th March, 1862; and the title of Raja was conferred upon Sardar Pahar Singh, grandfather of the present Chief, in 1846.

The Faridkot Rajas have sprung from the same stock as the Kaithal and Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. They are now known as Barar Jat Sikhs though they were originally Rajputs of the house of Jasal, founder of the Jasalmir State in Rajputana. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century, and lived in the present town of Kot Kapura, which is called after him. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later, having added considerably to the family possessions by laying such of his neighbours under contribution as were too weak to hold their own. He built Faridkot and made it his capital, and kept up an armed force, and administered justice to the best of his ability. His son Mohar Singh did little to improve the position of the family. He was deposed by Sardar Charat Singh, and died in exile in 1798. Charat Singh's fate was still worse; he was attacked and slain by his uncle Dal Singh, who, in his turn, was assassinated by a cousin, Fauja Singh. Then succeeded Gulab Singh, a minor, to whom the assassin acted as guardian. Things were beginning to settle



down, assassinations having for the moment ceased, when the town was suddenly attacked by Diwan Mohkam Chand, General of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in the cold weather of 1806-7. But a good resistance was made, and the inner fort was not finally captured until Ranjit Singh himself advanced against it two years later with his whole army, and took possession of the State, assigning five villages for the maintenance of Gulab Singh and his brothers. Faridkot Proper was made over to Mohkam Chand upon payment of a heavy *nazarana*. But the spoliation was regarded with disfavour by the British Government, and the Maharaja was forced to relinquish this prey early in the following year, with his other Cis-Satlaj possessions. Gulab Singh was then reinstated, and he kept the Chiefship until 1826, when he was murdered at the instigation, it is supposed, of his brother Sahib Singh. He left an infant son Atar Singh, who succeeded as ruler; but the child soon followed his father; and Sardar Pahar Singh succeeded his nephew in 1827. This Chief was an able and liberal-minded ruler, who devoted himself to the improvement of his possessions; digging canals and extending the cultivation, and by these means doubling his income within twenty years. When the war with Lahore broke out in 1846 he wisely took sides with the British, and helped to his utmost by collecting carriage and supplies for the army. In recognition of these services he received the title of Raja and obtained in reward a grant of territory. The ancestral estate of Kot Kapura was also restored to him, an exchange of his northern estates being made for other villages lying to the south of Faridkot.

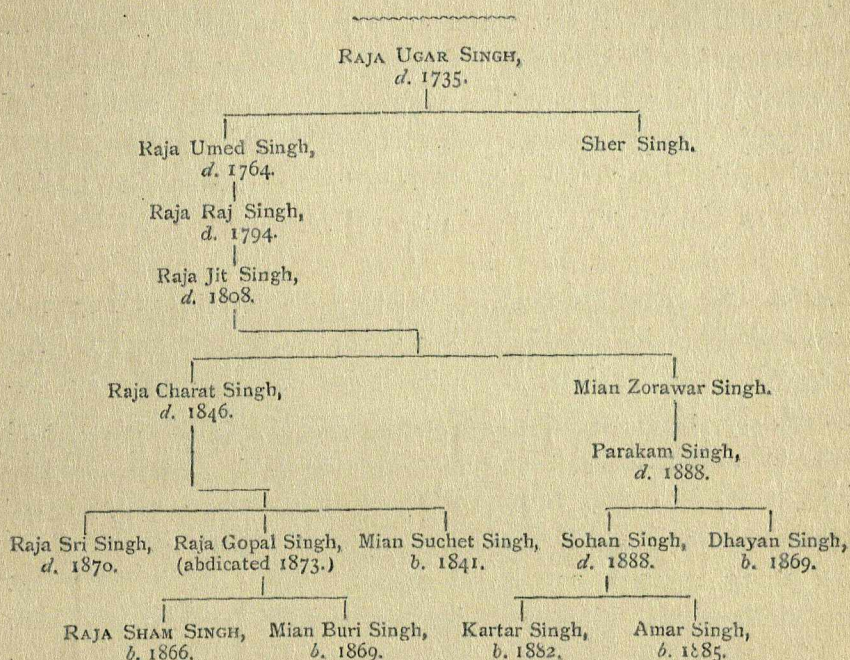
Raja Pahar Singh was followed in 1849 by his son Wazir Singh, then twenty-one years of age. He remained loyal during the Second Sikh War. In the Mutiny he placed himself under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

Firozpur, and assisted in guarding the Satlaj ferries against the passage of the rebel troops. He also sent a detachment to Sirsa, and with a body of horse and two guns he personally attacked a notorious rebel Sham Das, and destroyed his stronghold. The Raja's reward took the form of an increase in his salute, and he was exempted from the service of ten sowars, hitherto provided in lieu of an annual tribute payment in cash.

The present Raja succeeded his father in 1875. During the Second Afghan War he furnished a contingent of two hundred and fifty horse and foot, which was employed on the Kohat Frontier; and in recognition of his services received the title of *Farzand-i-Sadat nashan Hazarati Kaisar-i-Hind*. His son Tika Balbir Singh has received a good education at the Mayo College, Ajmir. He has married a lady of the Manimajra family.

THE CHAMBA STATE.



Chamba is a mountainous tract to the north of Kangra, having for its northern and western boundaries the Kashmir Districts of Kishtwar and Zaskar, with Lahaul and Ladakh on the east. On this latter side is a region of snowy peaks and glaciers. Towards the west the country becomes fertile, and good crops are obtained of rice, wheat and barley. Within its limits flow two of the five rivers of the Panjab, the Ravi and the Chandra-Bhaga or Chanab. The forests at Pangi on the Chanab and at Barmaur on the Ravi are important sources of timber-supply for the railways of the Panjab. The area of the State is slightly over three thousand square miles, and the population, chiefly Rajput and Gadi, about one hundred thousand souls. The revenue averages three lakhs of rupees annually; and of this the British Government takes Rs. 3,800 in tribute.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs, connected by marriage at some time or other with all the Chiefs of the Simla and Kangra Hills. They are said to have originally come from Marwara in Rajputana. Owing to its isolated position, the principality escaped to a great extent the rapacity of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A portion of the Chamba State was made over by inadvertence to Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir in 1846, but was recovered from him in the following year, and the whole conferred upon Raja Sri Singh, the rightful owner. He was a Prince of weak nature, and found himself unable to keep his people in order. An English official, Colonel Blair Reid, was accordingly deputed, in 1863, to assist him as adviser. Raja Sri Singh was succeeded in 1870 by his brother Gopal Singh. His accession was opposed by Suchet Singh, a younger brother, who urged his own superior rights as being of the same mother as the deceased Raja Sri Singh; but his claims were ultimately rejected by the Secretary of State for India, and he is now wandering in France, a voluntary exile in straitened circumstances, having refused all offers of assistance from his relatives.

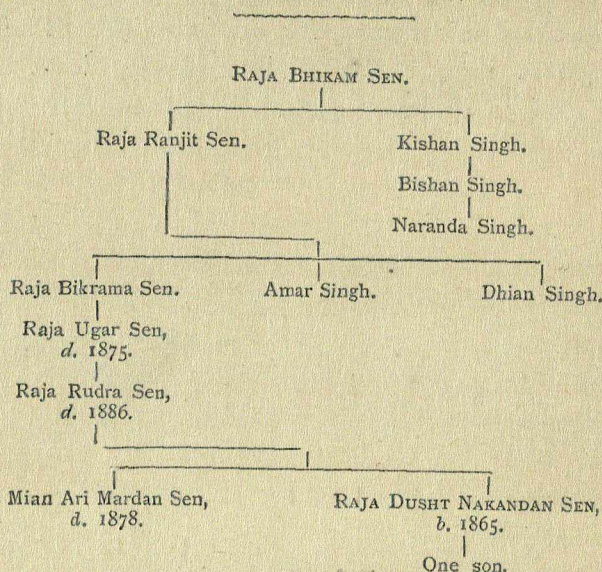
In 1873 the misconduct of Gopal Singh brought upon him the censure of Government; and he abdicated in consequence, making over the State to his son Sham Singh, then only eight years of age. The administration was carried on by an officer of the Panjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The Raja attained his majority in 1884, and now manages his own affairs. He has been married three times, and is connected with the houses of Jaswal, Sirmur and Siba. The ex-Raja Gopal Singh lives near Chamba.

The Chamba Rajas hold under a Sanad granted in 1848, conferring the State upon the Chief and his heirs male



in perpetuity. The brothers, in order of seniority, succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State is under the political control of the Commissioner of Lahore, to whom death sentences are referred for confirmation. The Chief ranks fourteenth in the Panjab Precedence List. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

THE SUKET STATE.



Mandi and Suket were originally held by a common progenitor of the present Chiefs. Suket is the senior branch of the family; the ancestor of the Mandi Raja having separated early in the thirteenth century. The two States have rarely been on friendly terms, and their history is mainly a record of quarrels with one another over the merest trifles. When General Ventura was deputed by Prince Nao Nahal Singh in 1839 to bring these hills under subjection, the Raja Ugar Sen of Suket very wisely took the Sikh side early in the day, and placed his forces at the General's disposal for the purpose of helping towards the humiliation of his old enemy of Mandi. His behaviour, from a Sikh point of view, was highly honorable, and he secured the favor of the Lahore Government, paying a tribute of Rs. 13,800, besides a *douceur* of Rs. 5,000 to the principal Ministers. But he turned against the Sikhs in the war of 1846, and joined with



the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills. He was awarded sovereignty in his territories, under the usual restrictions, by Sanad granted after the annexation of the Jalandhar Doab. An additional Sanad, conferring right of adoption, was given him in 1862. He died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son Rudra Sen, who, however, was deposed three years afterwards for misgovernment. He had come under the influence of a disreputable person whom he made his Diwan, and by whose bad advice he largely increased the land revenue and cesses, throwing into prison and otherwise punishing such of the older officials as were opposed to these unpopular measures. The Raja's conduct led to a general insurrection of his people, which was only quieted when the administration was forcibly assumed by the Commissioner of the Division, supported by the neighbouring Chiefs of Bilaspur, Mandi and Nadaun. The Raja was then removed to Lahore, and the management of the State put into the hands of a Council. His eldest son, Mian Ari Mardan Sen, was a youth of such poor promise that Government hesitated before placing him in power. The difficulty was obviated by the death of Ari Mardan almost immediately after his father's deposition; when the Chiefship duly passed to a younger son, Dusht Nakandan Sen, the present ruler, then about thirteen years of age. He was invested with full powers in 1884, the affairs of the State having been managed in the interval by experienced Panjab officials.

The Raja Dusht Nakandan Sen married a relative of the Raja of Arki in 1882, and has by her one son.

The area of Suket is about four hundred square miles, and the population is estimated at fifty-five thousand souls. The revenues in 1888 reached one and a half lakhs, out of which a tribute payment of eleven thousand rupees is made



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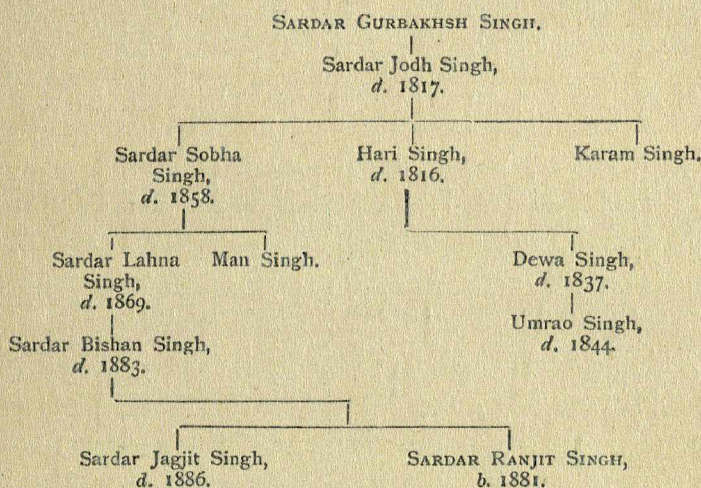
CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

to the British Government. The Raja receives a salute of eleven guns, and he ranks fifteenth amongst the Ruling Chiefs of the Panjab. His State is subject to the political control of the Commissioner of Jalandhar.

The ex-Raja Rudra Sen died in November, 1886.

THE KALSIA STATE.

THE KALSIA STATE.



Kalsia, from which the State derives its name, is a Manjha village in the Kasur Tahsil of the Lahore District, in which the Chiefs still own a small share, though they have been for many years settled on the south side of the Satlaj. The founder of the family was Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, a Sindu Jat of Kalsia, a prominent member of the Karora Singhia Confederacy, and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundi. He joined in the general invasion by Manjha Sikhs of the Ambala Districts in 1760, having previously crossed the Bias, and wrested Banbeli in Hushiarpur from Dina Beg, the Mahomedan Governor. His son Jodh Singh succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy, and by his great abilities and personal daring managed to secure the lands north of Ambala, which form the present State of Kalsia, consisting of the ilakas of Basi, Chachrauli and Charak, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh's possessions in the height of his power are said to have yielded him over five lakhs



annually. He considered himself the equal of the leading Phulkian Chiefs, and was frequently at war with Nabha and Patiala ; and Raja Sahib Singh of the latter State was happy to give his daughter in marriage to his second son, Hari Singh, and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. In 1807, Sardar Jodh Singh joined with the Maharaja Ranjit Singh in an attack on Naraingarh near Ambala, and was rewarded with the estates of Badala Kheri and Shamchawal. He died at Multan, where he had been left in command of the troops after the siege of 1818. His son and successor, Sobha Singh, was for some years under the guardianship of his relative the Raja Karam Singh of Patiala. He held the State for fifty years, dying just at the close of the Mutiny. He and his son Lahna Singh did good service in 1857, supplying a contingent of one hundred men, who were sent to Oudh. He also helped to guard some ferries on the Jamna above Dehli ; and he held a police post at Dadupur, and provided men for patrolling the main roads between Kalka, Ambala and Firozpur. His son Sardar Lahna Singh, who died in 1869, was followed in the Chiefship by Sardar Bishan Singh, who was a minor at the time of his accession. Bishan Singh was married to a daughter of the late Raja of Jind.

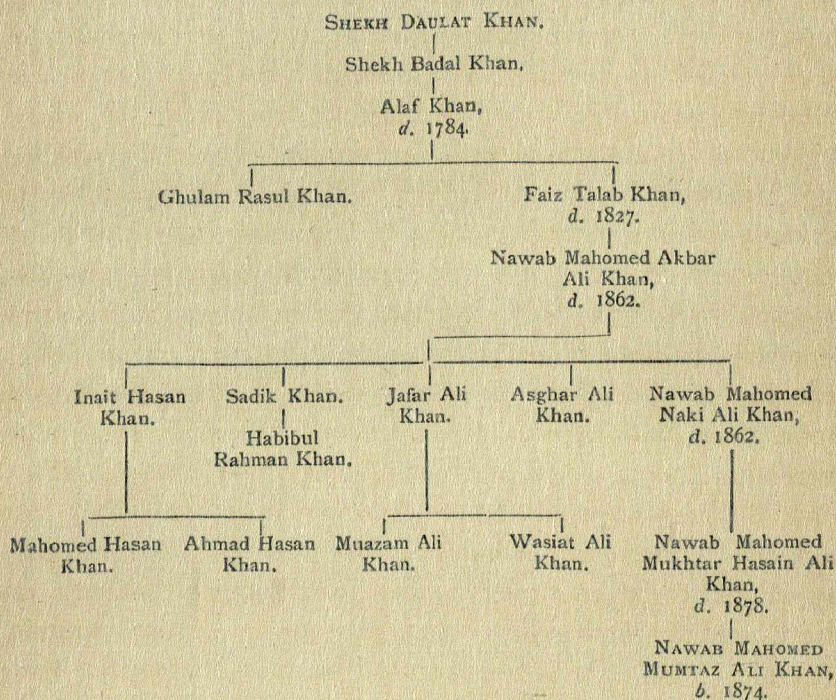
Sardar Ranjit Singh, the present ruler, is a boy of about seven years of age. He succeeded his elder brother Jagjit Singh, who died at the age of seven years in 1886. During the Chief's minority affairs are managed by a Council, consisting of three officers of the State, acting under the supervision of the Commissioner of Dehli, who has political charge of the State. The family is connected by marriage with the leading Sikh houses on both sides of the Satlaj.

The Kalsia Ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception of capital punishments, which are referred for

*THE KALSIA STATE.*

sanction to the Commissioner of Dehli. The estate is worth about one lakh and ninety thousand rupees a year, extending over an area of hundred and fifty square miles, with a population of sixty-seven thousand souls. Sardar Jodh Singh accepted the general arrangements made in 1809, under which the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs were taken under British protection. Sardar Sobha Singh, in 1821, surrendered certain lands north of the Satlaj in order to be entirely free from obligations towards the Lahore Government. He gave ready assistance in both the Sikh Wars, and in many ways proved his loyalty to the Sovereign Power. Transit dues were abolished in his time, the State receiving in lieu an annual payment of Rs. 2,851. His son Lahna Singh was, in 1862, presented with a Sanad, securing to him and his successors the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs.

THE PATAUDI STATE.



Pataudi is a small semi-independent State in the south-east of the Panjab under the political control of the Commissioner of Dehli. The area covers fifty square miles; the revenue for 1888 was one lakh and sixty thousand rupees; and the population numbers about twenty thousand souls. It has for boundaries the districts of Gurgaon and Rohtak. The State was formed by a grant from Lord Lake in 1806.

The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Shekh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. Alaf Khan, seven generations later, was a companion-in-arms of Murtza Khan, whose son Najabat



Ali afterwards became Nawab of Jhajar. He served for some years under the Nawab Shujaudaula of Oudh, and afterwards received a high military command from Shah Alam of Dehli. He was a soldier of distinction, and behaved well in many engagements. Murtza Khan gave his daughter in marriage to Alaf Khan's son Faiz Talab, who in his time eclipsed his father in gallant deeds, and became the founder of the existing line of Pataudi Nawabs. He was at first on the side of the Mahratas in the struggle which agitated Upper India towards the end of last century; and Daulat Rao Sindia, in recognition of his useful services, made over to him the pargana of Rohtak; while Najabat Ali, on the same occasion, received several villages in the present tahsil of Jhajar. But it is doubtful if either of these warriors ever took possession under the Sanads then granted to them. When the Mahratas were ultimately crushed on the battle-field of Hindan in 1803, Faiz Talab transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Dehli, who presented him in public Darbar to Lord Lake, by whom he was employed against the Holkar Maharaja on the Chambal Ghats; and he was present in several actions, including Makandra, Rampura and Bhanpura, and distinguished himself in all as a brave and loyal soldier. At Bhanpura Faiz Talab was badly wounded, and he was taken prisoner by Maharaja Holkar, who kept him for seven months, and then sent him back laden with presents in acknowledgment of his bravery. General Lake, in 1806, granted him the Pataudi Ilaka in perpetual jagir, with full judicial and revenue powers. The State has ever since maintained its independence. Faiz Talab afterwards joined in expeditions against Tank and Jaipur, and he helped to keep the Rajputana border quiet under the orders of General Ochterlony, Charles Metcalfe, William Fraser and other residents of Dehli. He also took part in the siege of Bharatpur in 1826. He died in the year following.

Mahomed Akbar Ali, son of Faiz Talab, held the Nawabship until 1862. He behaved loyally during the Mutiny, and thus escaped the fate which overtook the sister States of Jhajar, Farakhnagar and Bahadargarh. He sent a small body of cavalry to assist Mr. Ford, the civil officer of the district, and he gave shelter to some Englishmen whose lives were in danger at Gurgaon. He also took an active part in the suppression of a rising in the Bahora pargana of Gurgaon, organised by one Tula Ram, grandson of Rao Tej Singh of Riwari; and his troops were present on the side of order at the action outside Jaurasi, which lasted for two days, and in which over one hundred rebel Jats, Ahirs and Brahmins were slain. A more unpleasant phase of the rebellion was when Rasaldar Mohamed Sher Khan, a mutineer, entered Pataudi at the head of a body of cavalry and demanded three lakhs of rupees in the name of the Dehli King as a contribution towards the expenses of the restored Government; capturing Naki Khan, the Nawab's son, and holding him as a hostage for the payment of the money. Nothing remained to the Nawab but to fight; and this he did, killing fifty of the rebels. But Mahomed Sher Khan sent for reinforcements and defeated the Nawab, forcing him to flee to Narnaul. Pataudi was then given up to loot.

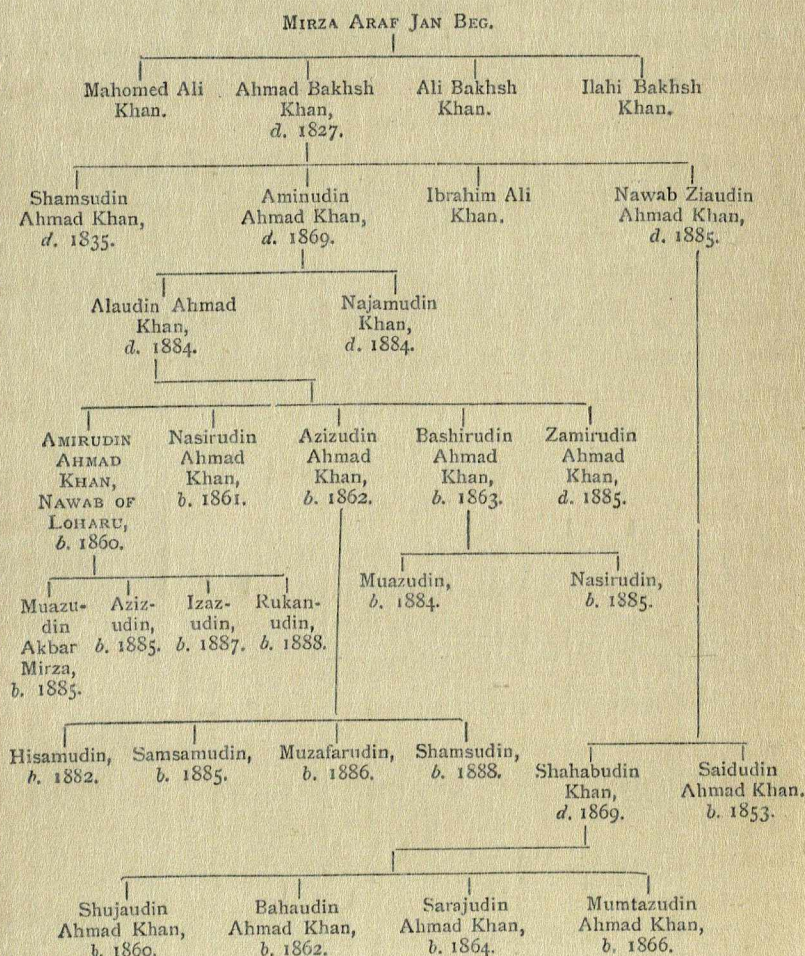
Mahomed Mukhtar Hasain Ali Khan, father of the present Nawab, was only six years of age when his father died. The State was placed under the management of his uncle Mirza Asghar Ali Khan, who was relieved of the charge, in 1867, by Sayed Safdar Hasain Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner. He carried on the administration for some years. Nawab Mukhtar Hasain died in 1878, one year after he had attained his majority. He had married a granddaughter of Nawab Najabat Ali Khan of Jhajar, and by her had one son, the present Nawab, born in 1874. The State



is now being managed by Pandit Kishan Lal, an old servant of the Nawab's family, under the orders of the Commissioner of Dehli as Political Agent. Savings to the extent of Rs. 80,000 have been invested in Government Paper ; and a further sum of Rs. 70,000 remains in trust for the Nawab with his mother the Dowager Begum. The Nawab is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

THE LOHARU STATE.



Loharu is a small semi-independent State in the south-east corner of the Panjab, under the political control of the Dehli Commissioner. The Nawabs hold their territories in perpetuity under the terms of the Sanad granted by Lord Lake to Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan in 1806, subject to the supply of two hundred horsemen on demand and an



exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment towards the British Government. They exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects. Sentences of death, however, require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Dehli. The area of Loharu is two hundred and eighty square miles, mostly of sandy desert, dependent for a single yearly crop upon a precarious rainfall in July and August. But some wheat and a few vegetables are grown in small patches around the wells, which have to be sunk to a great depth before reaching water-level. Loharu itself is a straggling village of mud. The cultivators live in scattered tenements of the rudest make, bespeaking poverty and a hard fight for existence. The population of the State, consisting mostly of Jats, is estimated at twenty thousand; the revenue reaches about Rs. 65,000. A small military force is maintained. The Nawab's territories are bounded by the Bikanir and Jaipur States on one side and by portions of Patiala, Jind and the Hissar District on the other. The nearest railway station is Bhawani, thirty-five miles distant, on the Riwari-Firozpur line.

Mirza Araf Jan Beg, a Bokhara Moghal, came to India about the middle of the last century and took service under the Emperor Ahmad Shah. He married the daughter of Mirza Mahomed Beg, Governor of Attock, and is said to have succeeded him in the post. His son Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan was virtually the founder of the family. After serving some years under the Mahratas he transferred his allegiance to the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as Agent to Lord Lake. He accompanied the Commander-in-Chief on most of his campaigns, and in recognition of his good services generally, and more particularly in the matter of the treaty negotiated with the Raja of Alwar, was awarded a perpetual jagir in six mahals of the Gurgaon District, namely Firozpur-Jhirka, Punhana, Sankara, Bichur, Nagina

and Loharu. This grant, yielding a revenue of about three lakhs per annum, was duly confirmed by the Government of India, and the Mirza further received the title of *Fakhar-u-Daula Dilawar-ul-Mulk Rustam Jang*. He died in 1827, and was buried close to the Kutab near Dehli. He was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Shamsudin Khan, who acquired an unhappy notoriety in connection with the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Dehli Resident. For his complicity in this crime he was executed in 1835, and the Firozpur pargana was confiscated. Loharu Proper, given originally to Ahmad Bakhsh Khan by the Raja of Alwar, was allowed to remain in possession of the family, and passed over to the second and third sons, Aminudin Ahmad Khan and Ziaudin Ahmad Khan. Dissensions shortly after arose between the brothers. Ziaudin was ordered to leave the State, receiving a maintenance of Rs. 18,000 per annum, which he enjoyed until his death in 1885. He made several attempts to be restored to the joint management, but Government on each occasion refused to allow the claim. The title of Nawab was conferred upon him in 1866 as a personal distinction in recognition of his literary attainments. He was well read in Arabic and Persian, and was regarded as one of the leading Mahomedans in Dehli. His eldest son, Mirza Shahabudin Khan, who died in 1869, was for some time a City Magistrate. Mirza Saidudin Ahmad Khan, Viceregal Darbari, is now at the head of this branch of the family. The question of the allowances he should receive from the Nawab of Loharu was settled in 1888. They were reduced to Rs. 12,000 per annum, and are distributed proportionately between Saidudin and his four nephews, and four ladies of the late Nawab's family.

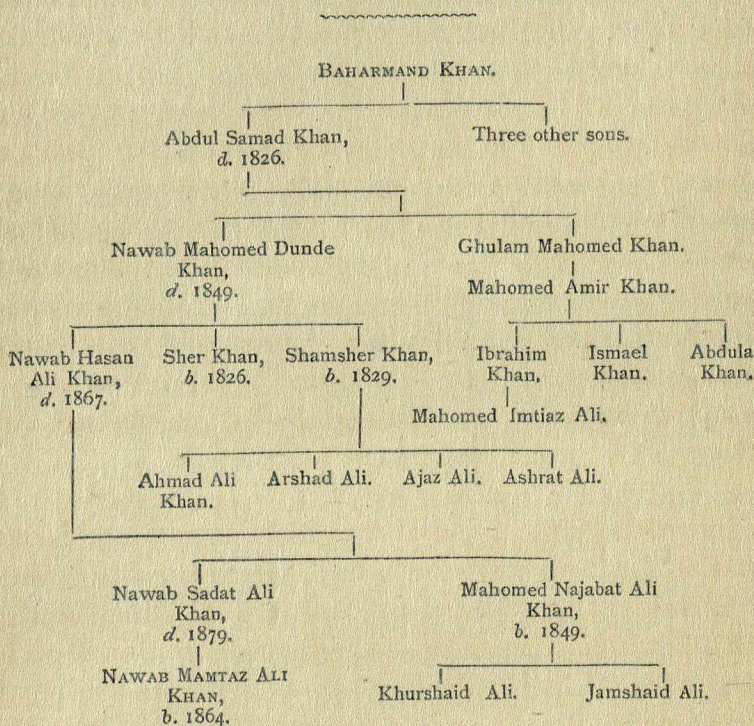
The Nawabship of Loharu remains in the family of Aminudin Ahmad Khan who died in 1869. He was suc-



ceeded by his son, Alaudin Ahmad Khan, a gentleman of high literary attainments, fairly well educated in English. In his favour the title of Nawab was revived by Earl Northbrook in 1874. He was much liked by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, being hospitable, easy of access, and simple in all his tastes and ideas. Sir Charles Aitchison describes him as "a loyal and true friend of the British Government, a gentleman and a scholar." His financial affairs had fallen into disorder a few years before his death, and he voluntarily agreed to live in Dehli on a fixed allowance, leaving the management of his State to his son, the present Nawab Amirudin Ahmad Khan. This Prince has proved an able administrator, while in every other respect he is showing himself a worthy successor of his father. He was born in 1860, and has received a thorough education in Persian and Arabic, and English.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

THE DUJANA STATE.



The State of Dujana lies about thirty-seven miles due west of Dehli, in the heart of the Rohtak District, which surrounds it on all sides. The Chief holds on conditions which may briefly be described as fidelity to the British Government, and military service to the extent of two hundred horse when required. The State has an area of about one hundred square miles, with a population of under thirty thousand souls, and a revenue of about Rs. 80,000. It includes the estates of Dujana and Mahrana in the Rohtak District, and a few detached villages in the Riware Tahsil of Gurgaon, besides the small tract of Nahar and part of Jhal, lying below the Jhajar Tahsil.



The Rohtak District is historically interesting as having formed, on the right bank of the Jamna, the border-land of the Sikhs and Mahratas just before the break-up of the latter power early in the present century. By the treaty of Anjangaon, signed in 1803, this portion of the old Dehli Empire passed to the British with Sindia's other possessions west of the Jamna. It was no part of Lord Lake's policy at that time to stretch out his hand too far, and he accordingly formed a series of independent outposts between the British border and the Sikh States beyond, by giving the newly-acquired territories to military leaders who had done us good service. The houses of Bahadargarh and Jhajar, since absorbed, owed their origin to the effect given to this policy ; as also the States of Pataudi and Dujana, which are still existing.

The connection of the Dujana Nawabs with the Southern Panjab dates from the end of the fourteenth century, when their ancestor Malik Rahmat, a Pathan from Buner, accompanied Timur to Hindustan, and eventually settled down in a village close to Jhajar, then known as Mubarakabad Jhaj, after its founder Raja Jhajar. One hundred years later, the present town of Dujana, not far from Jhajar, was founded by a fakir named Baba Durjan Shah, on whose invitation Malik Rahmat's children took up their abode in the new settlement. They subsisted as military servants of the Dehli Emperors, and they appear to have generally thriven, though none of them rose above the ordinary level until the time of Abdul Samad Khan, first Nawab of Dujana. His father had held a small cavalry command at Dehli, and was jagirdar in four villages close to his home.

Abdul Samad Khan was born in 1764, and when quite a boy, took service as Rasaldar under Bhaji Rao, Peshwa.



He received a high command in the Mahrata army, which assisted Lord Lake in his campaign against Sindia ; and he ultimately joined Lord Lake's force as a *Shashsadi*,* and distinguished himself at Bharatpur and in the pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar up to the Satlaj in 1806. He received as reward two large tracts forming the whole western portion of the present district of Rohtak, together with all the country held in Hissar by the celebrated George Thomas, formerly agent of the Begum Samru of Sardhana, and towards the end of last century, one of the most important military leaders in this part of India. The title of Nawab was bestowed upon him, and the fortunes of Abdul Samad appeared to be assured. But the grant was saddled with the condition that he should administer his country without assistance from the British, and this the Nawab found himself unable to do. The villagers refused to acknowledge his authority, and withheld the payment of revenue, killing his son and son-in-law when on one occasion they attempted to enforce the Nawab's rights. Things came to an impossible pass, and in 1809 he was obliged to resign his trust, receiving in lieu the smaller tracts of Mihrana and Dujana, and retaining his powers and title of Nawab.

Abdul Samad was succeeded in 1826 by his younger son Mahomed Dunde Khan, who held the Chiefship for twenty-three years. His elder brother's son, Mahomed Amir Khan, put in a claim to succeed his grandfather, but he eventually compromised on being awarded a pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum. Nawab Hasan Ali Khan was Chief during the Rebellion of 1857. His grandson, the present Nawab, attributes Hasan Ali's apathy in the crisis to his gigantic physique. He did nothing personally to help the British but he took no part against us, and his State thus

* Commandant of six hundred men.

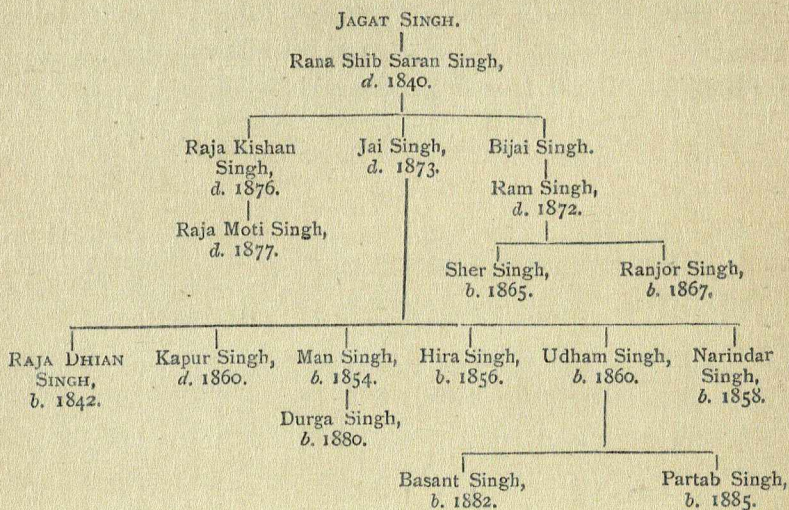


escaped the fate of Jhajar and Bahadargarh. His successor, Sadat Ali, ruled for twelve years.

Nawab Mumtaz Ali, the present Chief, was a minor when his father died in 1879, and his affairs were managed for three years by his uncle Mahomed Najabat Ali.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

RAJA DHIAN SINGH OF BAGHAL.



The present Raja succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877. Moti Singh was a minor, and had been ruler only a few months when he died. His father Kishan Singh was Rana when the Mutiny broke out. He provided a contingent of footmen to assist in watching the roads leading from Jalandhar, whence an attack upon Simla by the mutineers of the 3rd, 33rd and 35th Bengal Regiments was expected; and he sent a party to Simla under command of his brother Jai Singh, father of the present Raja. Kishan Singh was rewarded for his loyalty by receiving the title of Raja, and khilats were bestowed upon him and his brother Jai Singh.

Raja Dhian Singh is connected by marriage with the houses of Suket and Madhan. Two of his sisters married the late Raja Amar Chand of Bilaspur. Raja Kishan Singh married a daughter of the Jaswan Raja of Hushiarpur.

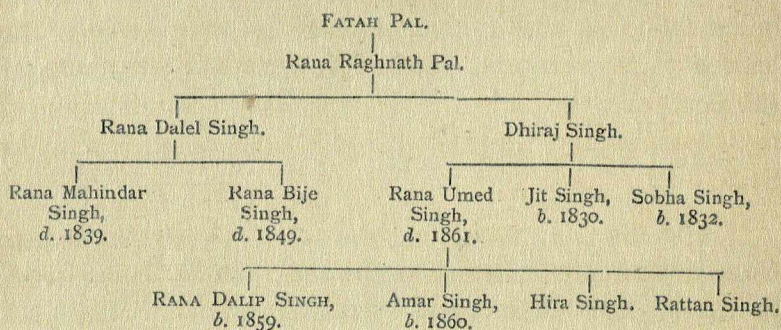
Baghal, like the other Simla States, was annexed by the Gurkhas early in the century, and was restored to indepen-



dence under a Sanad granted by the British Government in 1815. The usual conditions were imposed of active assistance in case of war. The Raja's administrative powers are unfettered, save in one respect, namely, that sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Dehli.

Raja Dhian Singh is an enlightened ruler, popular with his people. The State has an area of about one hundred and twenty square miles, and a population of twenty thousand souls. The revenues are estimated at Rs. 60,000. Arki is the capital, lying about twenty-two miles north-west of Simla.

RANA DALIP SINGH OF BAGHAT.



Baghat lies a few miles to the south and west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Sabathu and Kasauli. The State has an area of sixty square miles and a population of eight thousand. The revenues are about Rs. 10,000 per annum.

The Rana's ancestors settled in these hills many centuries ago, having come from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired their possessions by conquest. During the twelve years of Gurkha rule, the Rana Mahindar Singh of Bhagat remained in undisturbed possession of his patrimony, as he was an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, on whose invitation the Gurkhas extended their conquests beyond the Jamna. He held by his old friends when General Ochterlony drove back the Nipalese; and five of his parganas were consequently made over to the Maharaja of Patiala. The remaining three (Bisal, Bachauli and Basal) lapsed to the British Government in 1839, on the death of Mahindar Singh, sonless. But on the representation of Umed Singh, a first cousin of the deceased Rana, Lord Ellenborough conferred the State upon Bije Singh, brother of the deceased Rana, in 1842. It was again escheated in 1849 on Bije Singh's death. Then Umed Singh set up a claim on his own account. He sent a vakil to England, and employed Mr. Isaac Butt, the



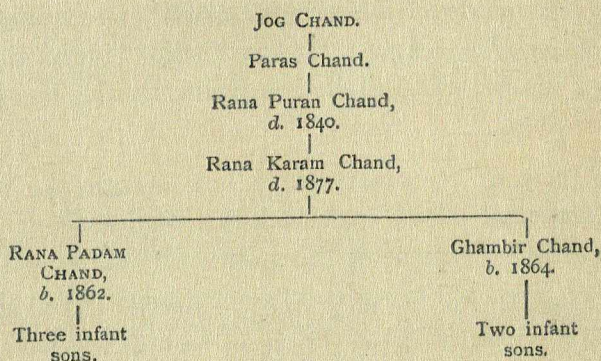
eminent Barrister, to plead in his behalf before the Court of Directors. Eventually, in 1860, Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim, and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh was on his death-bed, and he survived the good news only a few hours, after thirteen years of waiting. His son Dalip Singh, then only two years of age, was installed as Rana, and he has held the State ever since.

The Kasauli pargana, on which stands the existing Cantonment, was taken over from the Baghat Rana in 1842, in lieu of a cash payment of Rs. 5,000 and an annual charge of Rs. 500. This latter rental was not revived when the State was restored to the Rana in 1861. In 1863 the lands under the present Cantonment of Solon were acquired on an annual payment of Rs. 500, and at the same time the Rana's tribute was reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 603 per annum. General Innes, an officer of the Indian Service, had purchased proprietary rights in a considerable area of the State during the time it had been incorporated with the British District of Simla. These rights were recovered by the Rana later on from the General's executors for a sum of Rs. 35,000.

The Rana's administrative powers resemble those exercised by the other Simla Chiefs already described. The present ruler is well educated, popular and public spirited, and his administration is said to be gentle and just. His first wife, a daughter of the Dhami Rana, is dead. He married again, in 1888, two grand-daughters of the Rana of Mangal, near Bilaspur. He has no sons. His brother Amar Singh is also childless.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

RANA PADAM CHAND OF JUBAL.



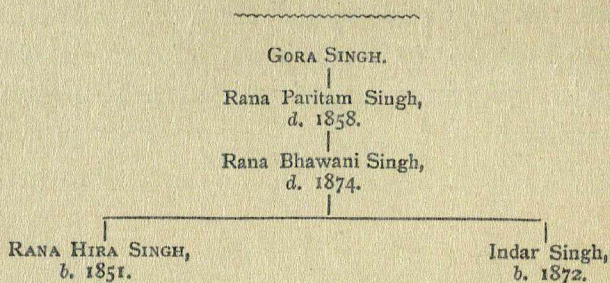
The Jubal Rana claims descent from the original ruling family of Sirmur, which lost possession of the State under circumstances already mentioned. The tradition is that the old Sirmur Raja presented one of his wives, as a religious act, to a Brahmin of local renown. In the Brahmin's house were born of this lady three sons, who founded the Hill Chiefships of Jubal, Rawin and Sairi.

The Jubal State was originally a tributary of Sirmur, but after the Gurkha War it was made independent, and in 1815 Rana Puran Chand was granted a Sanad by Lord Moira. He proved a bad ruler; his State fell into disorder, and he was required to abdicate in 1832, receiving a maintenance allowance of Rs. 4,400 per annum. He afterwards applied to be restored to his possessions, and this was sanctioned in 1840; but he died before effect could be given to the orders passed in his favor. His son Karam Chand was appointed Rana in 1854. His rule was harsh and unpopular. The present Chief has been at the head of the State since 1878.



The Jubal State lies east of Simla, between Sirmur and Rampur Bashahr. The area is about two hundred and fifty square miles, the population twenty thousand, and the revenue Rs. 30,000. The country is very beautiful, and is well covered with magnificent forest trees; the people are simple-minded and law-abiding.

RANA HIRA SINGH OF KAMHARSEN.

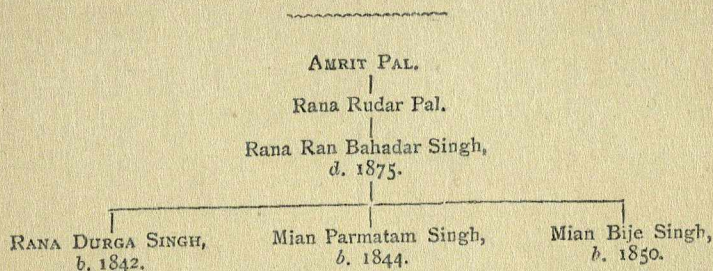


The Kamharsen territory lies on the left bank of the Satlaj, immediately below Kotguru and north of Narkanda. The area of the State is about ninety square miles, the population ten thousand, and the revenue Rs. 10,000. The Rana pays a tribute of Rs. 2,000 to the British Government.

Kamharsen was formerly a tributary of the Bashahr State; but after the Gurkha War a Sanad of independence was granted to the Rana Kahar Singh, with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the Paramount Power. The Thakarais of Balsan, Barauli and Madhan were at one time feudatories of Kamharsen, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Rana Kahar Singh's only son died in his father's life-time. Consequently, on Kahar Singh's death, in 1839, his estates lapsed to the British Government. They were however restored, and the title revived in favor of a distant collateral, Paritam Singh, grandfather of the present Rana. Paritam behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Satlaj at the head of three hundred matchlock-men and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh.

Hira Singh, the present Rana, is of weak intellect. His affairs are managed by a Council of three officials. He has no children. Two of his sisters married the late Raja of Bilaspur. His aunt is one of the wives of the present Raja of Bashahr.

RANA DURGA SINGH OF BHAJI.



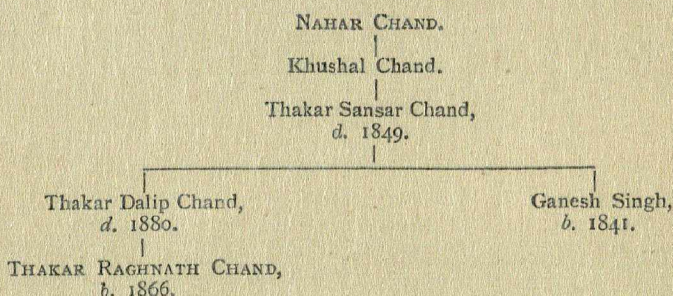
The Rana holds under a Sanad granted to his grandfather by the British Government in 1815. He enjoys powers of administration similar to those of other Simla Hill Chiefs, and he holds subject to a tribute payment of Rs. 1,440 per annum.

Rudar Pal, grandfather of the Rana, made over the State fourteen years before his death to his son Ran Bahadar, and became a recluse at Hardwar. Rana Durga Singh came to power in 1875, on his father's death. No sons have been born to him although he has married five wives.

His territory lies on the left bank of the Satlaj, due north of Simla. The area is ninety-four square miles, and the population over twelve thousand. The revenue is computed at Rs. 23,000. Opium, celebrated for its purity, is an article of export from this State. The chief town, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs, which have a medicinal value.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

THAKAR RAGHNATH CHAND OF MAILOG.

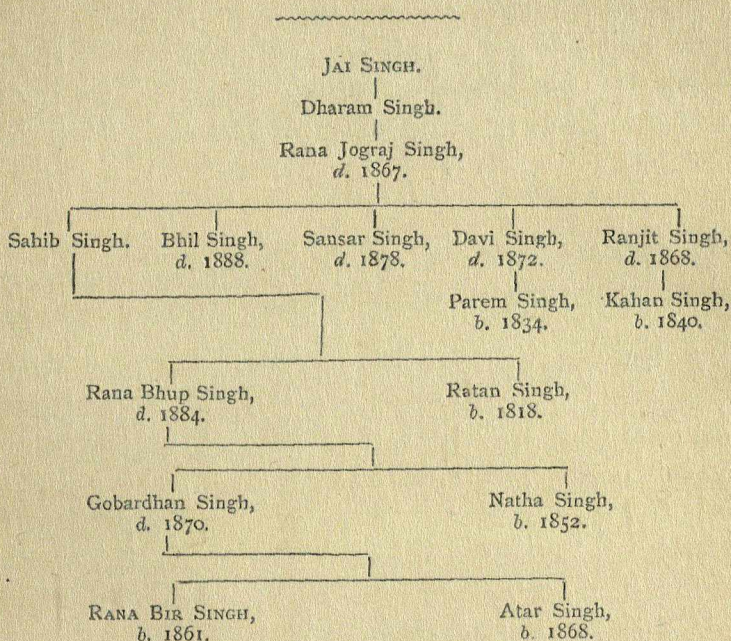


The Mailog Thakars have been settled in the Simla Hills for many years. Thakar Sansar Chand was driven out by the Gurkhas, and took refuge with Raja Ram Saran of Nalagarh, who was himself hard pressed by the common enemy. He was reinstated with the other Chiefs in 1815. His tribute was fixed at Rs. 1,440, and he had to subscribe to the usual conditions of rendering service when required in time of war.

The present Thakar Ragnath Chand is described as an amiable and intelligent young man. He is settling his territory, and takes an active interest in his work. Ragnath Chand succeeded the late Thakar, his father, in 1880. He is connected by marriage with the house of Mangal.

The State lies about thirty miles south-west of Simla, at the foot of the Kasauli Hill, between Nalagarh and Kuthar. The area is about fifty square miles, the revenue Rs. 10,000, and the population slightly over nine thousand souls. The capital is at Pata, a village close to the Nalagarh border.

RANA BIR SINGH OF BALSAN.



The Balsan State lies about thirty miles to the east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jamna. The country is fertile, and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The State has an area of fifty square miles and a population of five thousand souls. The revenue is under Rs. 6,000 after deducting the Government tribute of Rs. 1,180. The Rana exercises full powers of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences, exercised by the Superintendent of Hill States.

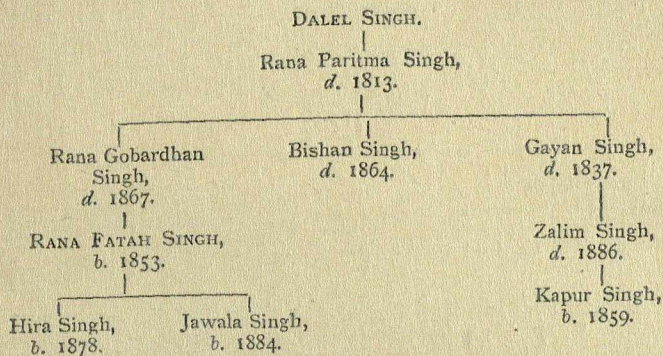
Sir Herbert Edwardes, writing in 1862, described the family as "thoroughly loyal, united in themselves, and kind to their people." Rana Jograj Singh was then ruler. He died five years later at the age of eighty-seven. This Chief behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny. He gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jatog. Jograj was created a Rana in acknowledgment of his services, and he was presented with a valuable khilat in public Darbar. He was succeeded in the Chiefship by his grandson Bhup Singh. The present Rana's father died in Bhup Singh's lifetime. Bhup Singh died in 1884.



RANA FATAH SINGH OF DHAMI.



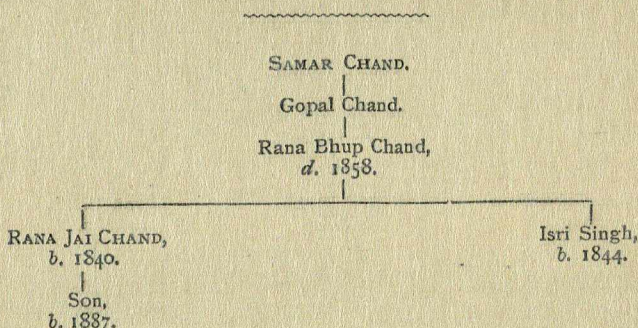
The Dhami State lies to the west of Simla, about six miles from Jatog. It has an area of thirty square miles and a population of about three thousand souls. The land revenues amount to Rs. 8,000 per annum. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami, when Shahabudin Ghori's invasion of India took place in the fourteenth century.

Rana Gobardhan Singh was twelve years old when General Ochterlony fought the Gurkhas, and he wore arms at that age and fought on the side of the British. The Rana's loyal services in the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his life-time. His son Fatah Singh succeeded to the Chiefship in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tribute.

Rana Fatah Singh is well educated and public spirited. He is said to be one of the best of the Simla Hill Chiefs.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

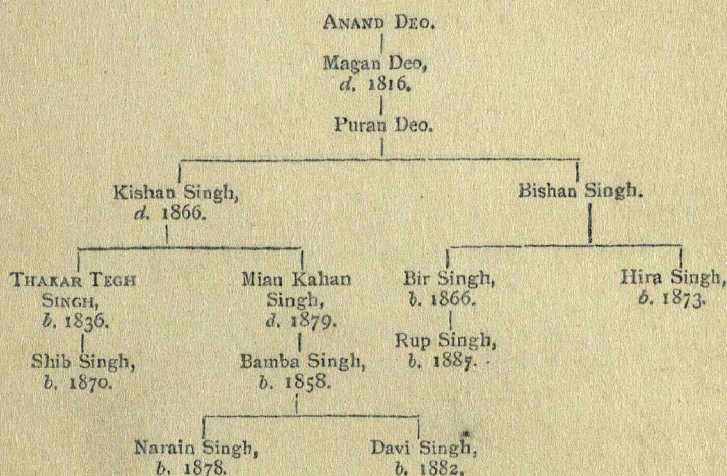
RANA JAI CHAND OF KOT HAR.



The Kothar family came to the Simla Hills many centuries ago from Rajauri in Jamu. They were tributaries of Keonthal before the Gurkha invasion. The State is a small one, with an area of only nineteen square miles and a revenue of Rs. 7,000 subject to a tribute deduction of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

The present Rana succeeded his father in 1858. He is well educated, and manages his State successfully. He is connected by marriage with the Chiefs of Kunhar, Dhami, Keonthal and Kot Khai.

THAKAR TEGH SINGH OF KUNHAR.

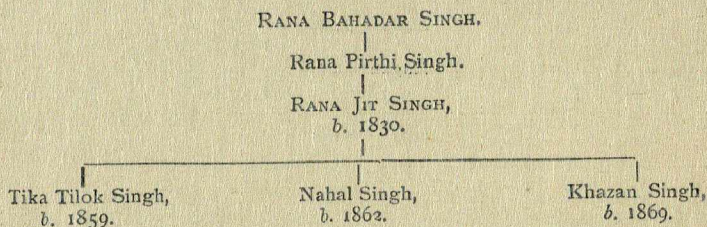


The petty State of Kunhar, in the Simla Hills, is ruled over by an ancient family of Gargah Raghbansi Thakars. Its extent is only nine square miles, and the population is under two thousand. Out of the revenue, yielding Rs. 4,000, an annual tribute of Rs. 180 is paid to the British Government. The Thakar enjoys the usual administrative powers. He has his head-quarters at Hat Kot.

Thakar Tegh Singh succeeded his father in 1866. He is connected by marriage with the families of Sirmur and Koti.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

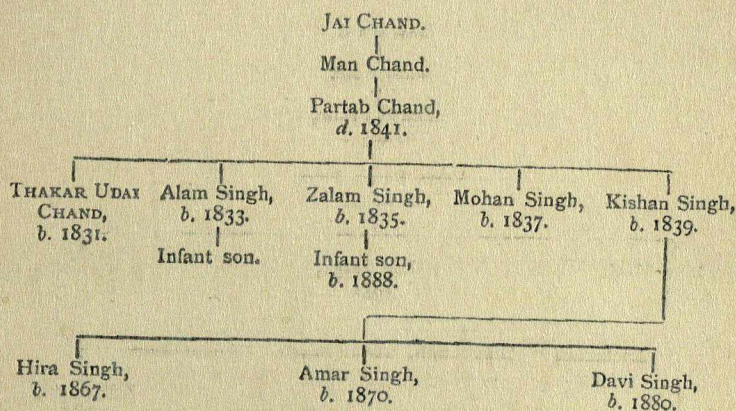
RANA JIT SINGH OF MANGAL.



The Mangal State lies on the banks of the Satlaj, near Bilaspur, to which it was once tributary. The Rana was declared independent in 1815, after the expulsion of the Gurkhas. He exercises sovereign powers subject to the usual political supervision of the Superintendent of Hill States. His gross income is only Rs. 700 per annum, of which Rs. 72 are taken as tribute by the British Government.

Rana Jit Singh is related to the ruling families of Bilaspur, Mailog, Dhami and Baghat.

THAKAR UDAI CHAND OF BEJA.

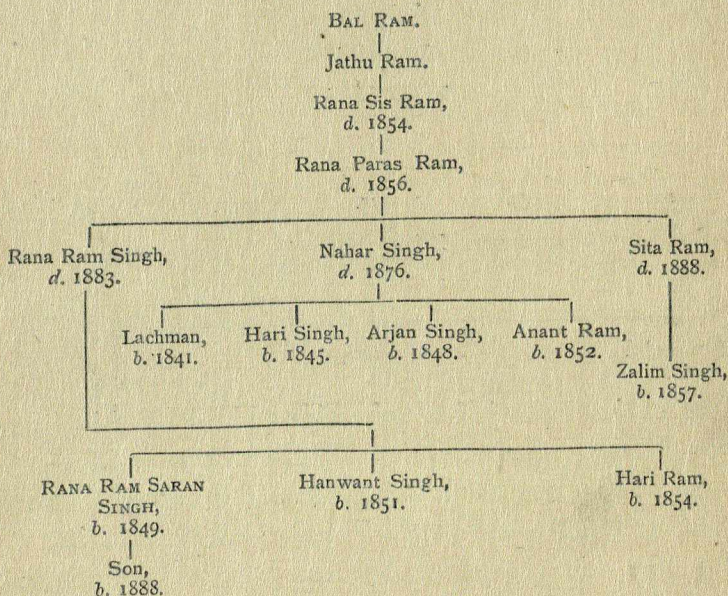


The Thakar of Beja has sovereign powers in his State, which covers four square miles. He pays a tribute of Rs. 180 per annum to the British Government out of his revenue of Rs. 1,000, in which is included an annual payment of Rs. 80, made to him for villages added in 1844 to the Kasauli cantonment.

The present Thakar is of frugal habits, and adds to his income by lending out his savings on interest. His daughter is married to the Rao of Raipur in Ambala.

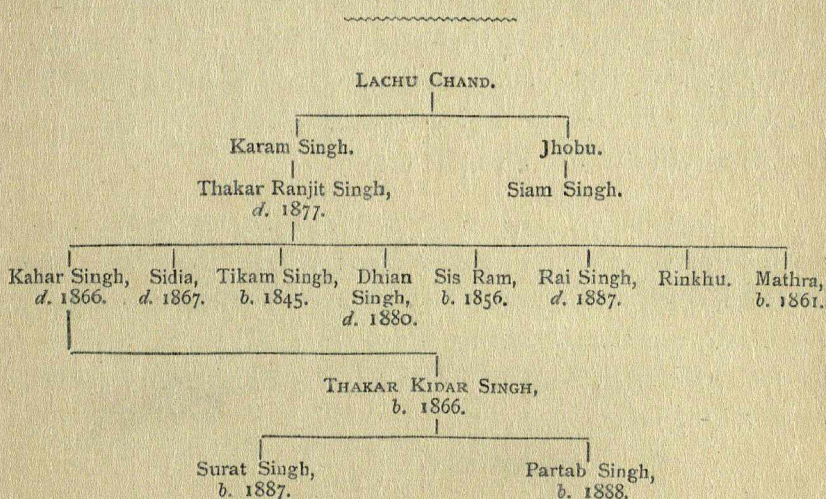
CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

RANA RAM SARAN SINGH OF DARKOTI.



Darkoti is excused tribute, on account of its small size. The State income is Rs. 600 per annum, and the area four square miles. The Rana's administrative powers are unfettered, except as regards sentences of death. The family is an ancient one, having come from Marwar twenty-five generations ago. Ram Saran Singh came to power in 1884.

THAKAR KIDAR SINGH OF TAROCH.



Taroch formerly constituted a part of the Sirmur State, and was bestowed as a gift on Kishan Singh, ancestor of the present Thakar, twenty-four generations back. When the hill districts fell under the dominion of the British, Karam Singh was the nominal Chief of Taroch, but on account of his great age and infirmities his brother Jhobu held the executive administration of the country. On the death of Karam Singh, the Chiefship was conferred on Jhobu and his heirs. In 1838, however, his nephew Ranjit Singh set up his claims and formed a strong party in his own favor. A lengthy correspondence ensued. Jhobu was ultimately compelled to abdicate in favor of his son Siam Singh. But the arrangement did not long continue owing to the intrigues set on foot by Jhobu and Ranjit Singh, who now united their interests. The claims of Ranjit Singh were finally acknowledged in 1843, and a Sanad was granted conferring the State on him and his heirs in perpetuity, subject to the usual conditions of military service.

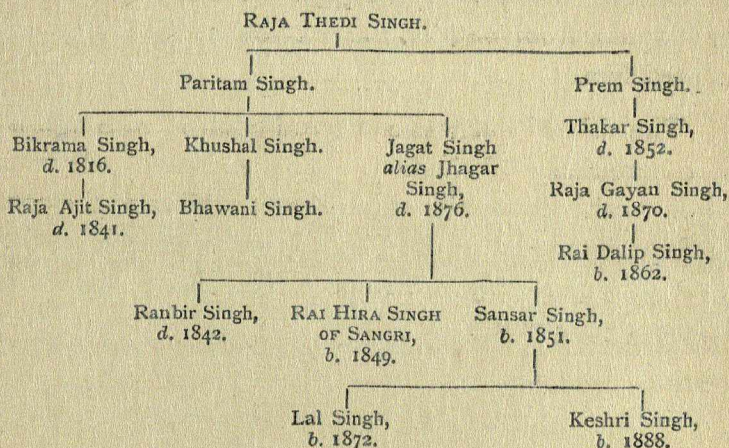
CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

The Taroch Chiefs formerly enjoyed the title of Rana ; but this ceased when the State was incorporated with the Simla District, and the rulers are now styled Thakars. Kidar Singh succeeded his grandfather in 1877. He was then a boy, and his State was placed under the management of a Council. He received his powers in 1883. He has married two ladies of the Bashahr family.

Taroch has an area of seventy-five square miles and a revenue of Rs. 6,000, of which Rs. 288 are taken in tribute by the British Government. The State lies on the bank of the Tons, a tributary of the Jamna, beyond Jubal, and close to the Dera Dun border. The Thakar owns some splendid forests of deodar.

THE SANGRI STATE.

RAI HIRA SINGH OF SANGRI.



Sangri is situated on the left bank of the Satlaj, above Kotguru, and near Kamharsen. It was a portion of the Kulu State, and, as such, was under the Lahore Government until the annexation of the Jalandhar Doab at the close of the First Sikh War. In the Kangra chapter an account has been given of the rebellion of the Kulu people in 1840, when their Raja, Ajit Singh, was seized and ill-treated by the Sikhs. He was rescued, and his captors massacred to the number of three thousand. Ajit Singh took refuge in Sangri, on the British side of the river, and died there shortly afterwards. His uncle Jagat Singh was the next heir, but was superseded, being of weak intellect, by his son Ranbir Singh, who died at Mandi on his way to Lahore to receive investiture at the hands of Maharaja Sher Singh. The Sikhs then selected Thakar Singh as Raja and gave him Waziri Rupi in jagir. His status was recognised by the British Government. Jagat Singh, the imbecile, was appointed Thakar of Sangri, which was separated from Kulu and incorporated with the Simla Hill States. At that time his younger children, Hira Singh

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

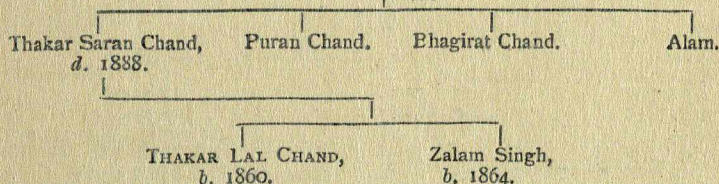
and Sansar Singh, were not born. Hira Singh afterwards claimed the Kulu jagir, but failed to recover it, as it was held to have been formally taken away from his branch by the Lahore Darbar. He enjoys an allowance of Rs. 1,650 per annum from one of the ex-Ranis of Kulu, who has adopted him.

The title of Rai was conferred upon Hira Singh in 1887 as a hereditary distinction. He exercises administrative powers within the limits of his State, subject to the control of the Superintendent of the Simla States. No tribute is levied, as the income is only Rs. 1,000. The State has an area of sixteen square miles.



BASHAHR TRIBUTARIES.

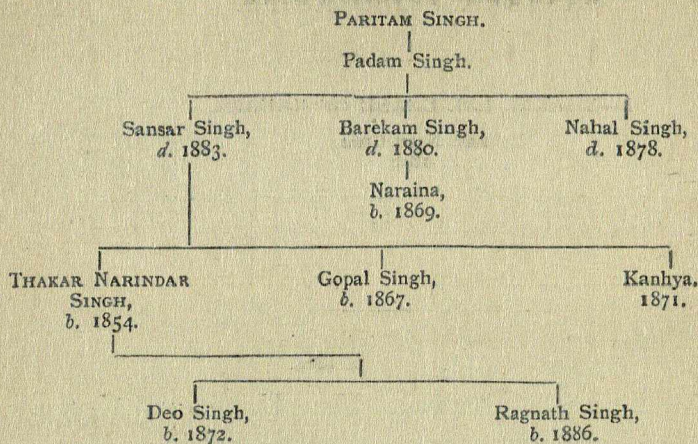
I.—THAKAR LAL CHAND OF KANAITI.

THAKAR NAIN CHAND,
d. 1858.

Kanaiti is situated between Nag Kanda and Kotguru. The Thakar also holds a tract called Deori, lying between Kot Khai and Bashahr. He was in the habit of taking his revenue in kind ; but as this led to constant disputes with his people, who were anxious to put an end to this antiquated method of payment, an appeal was made to the Deputy Commissioner to fix cash rates. The case was settled to the satisfaction of the parties in 1886 ; and the Thakar now receives Rs. 3,500, from which Rs. 900 are deducted on account of tribute levied by the Raja of Bashahr, to whom he is subject. The population of this petty Chiefship is under three thousand.

The Kanaiti family has a common origin with that of Kumharsen and Kot Khai. The sister of the present Thakar is married to the neighbouring Thakar of Dalthi.

II.—THAKAR NARINDAR SINGH OF DALTHI.



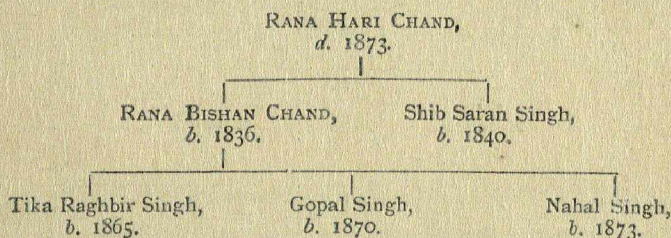
This petty State is a tributary of Bashahr, paying Rs. 150 per annum to the Raja in acknowledgment of his supremacy. The Wazir of Bashahr is also entitled to receive an allowance of Rs. 30 from the Thakar of Dalthi, whose gross income is only Rs. 600 per annum. The present Chief, Narindar Singh, has married a daughter of the late Thakar Saran Chand of Kanaiti.

The family is an old one, and is held in high respect by the people of the Simla Hills.

KEONTHAL TRIBUTARIES.

KEONTHAL TRIBUTARIES.

I.—RANA BISHAN CHAND OF KOTI.

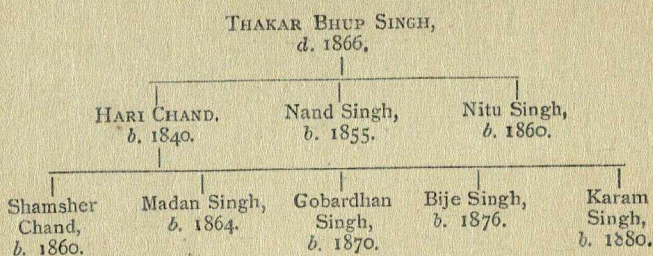


Bishan Chand is a feudatory of the Keonthal Chief, to whom he pays Rs. 500 annually. His father received the title of Rana for services rendered during the Mutiny. He assisted in guarding the station against the approach of the Nasiri Battalion of Gurkhas, whose behaviour at Jatog, when ordered to proceed to the plains, brought them under the suspicion of disloyalty; and he afterwards gave shelter to many Europeans who had left Simla.

The Rana's State is a small one, having an area of thirty-six square miles and a revenue of Rs. 6,000, exclusive of forest receipts and rents. He enjoys the administrative powers conferred upon all the Simla Hill Chiefs under the Sanads granted them after the Nipalese War. Rana Bishan Chand has married a daughter of the Rana of Kathar.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

II.—THAKAR HARI CHAND OF THEOG.

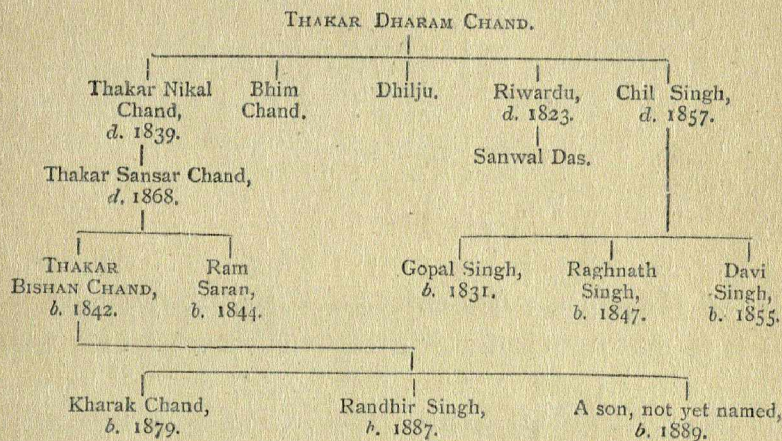


This family came from Bilaspur some centuries ago and settled at Theog, north-east of Simla, becoming feudatories of the Keonthal Chiefs, who levy from them a tribute of Rs. 500 per annum.

The income of the Theog Thakar is Rs. 3,500 per annum, and the area of his possessions about ten square miles, having a population of three thousand souls. The Keonthal Raja has no power of interference so long as the Thakar is not in arrears with his tribute. The latter exercises full criminal and civil jurisdiction within the limits of his estate; but capital sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent of Hill States.

The late Thakar Bhup Singh was removed in 1856 for misconduct, and his son Hari Chand appointed in his stead. A grant of Rs. 500 per annum was made to the father, who died ten years later. Thakar Hari Chand is married to a daughter of the Rana of Balsan, by whom he has several children. He lives at Parala near Theog.

III.—THAKAR BISHAN CHAND OF MADHAN.



The Thakar of Madhan rules over one thousand subjects, who occupy half-a-dozen small villages between Phagu and Matiana to the north of the road between Simla and Kotguru. The area of his State is three square miles, and the revenue is Rs. 700, of which one-third goes in tribute to the Raja of Keonthal. Short of hanging, he has full powers over his people, subject to the control of the Superintendent of Hill States.

The present Thakar, Bishan Chand, is seriously in debt, mainly owing to his fondness for horses.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

IV.—THAKAR KISHAN SINGH OF GHUND.

RAM DAS,
d. 1866.

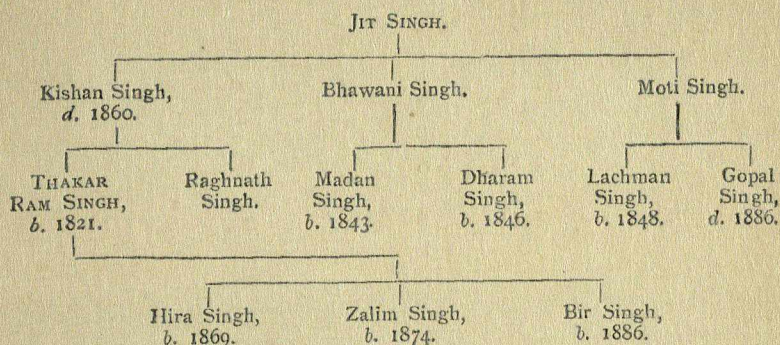
|
Bhajnu,
d. 1860.

|
Kishan Singh,
b. 1858.

|
Two infant sons, not yet named.

The Ghund Thakar pays a tribute of Rs. 250 to the Raja of Keonthal. He enjoys full administrative powers, subject to the control of the Superintendent of Hill States. His territories cover thirteen square miles, and his revenue is Rs. 1,000 a year. His subjects number about a thousand.

V.—THAKAR RAM SINGH OF RATESH.



Thakar Ram Singh of Ratesh, in the Simla Hills, is one of the smallest of the semi-independent rulers under the British Government. Within the limits of his State, which covers less than three square miles, he is supreme ; but any capital sentence passed by him requires the confirmation of the Superintendent of Hill States. His revenues are Rs. 200 per annum, and the number of his subjects is below four hundred.

Before the Gurkhas came, Ratesh was a flourishing little kingdom. But the ruler, Kishan Singh, was a boy of six or seven years, an exile at Sirmur, when General Ochterlony swept these hills; and there was no one to look after his interests. Keonthal annexed four of the Ratesh parganas, and what remained was seized in 1820 by the Rana of Balsan. Subsequently the Keonthal Raja was required to restore the territory which represents the present State of the Ratesh Thakars.



CSL

DIVISIONAL DARBARIS.

DEHLI, JALANDHAR, PESHAWAR AND
DERAJAT DIVISIONS.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division,
corrected up to 31st December 1891.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
1	Dehli ...	Mirza Suraya Jah, son of Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh.	
2	Ambala ...	Sardar Jiwan Singh, c.i.e., son of Sardar Gulab Singh, of Buria, age 50.	
3	Ditto ...	Sardar Jiwan Singh Shahid, son of Sardar Sheekirpal Singh, of Shazadpur, age 29.	
4	Karnal ...	Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, son of Mahomed Ali Khan, of Kunjpura, age 12.	
5	Ditto ...	Bhai Jasmer Singh, son of Bhai Gulab Singh, of Arnauli.	
6	Ditto ...	Bhai Anokh Singh, son of Bhai Sangat Singh, Sidhwal, age 58.	
7	Ditto ...	Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, son of Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, Mandal, of Karnal, age 48.	
8	Dehli ...	Sayad Yakub Khan, Tora, late Yarkand Envoy, age 68.	
9	Karnal ...	Saadat Ali Khan, son of Kutab-ud-din Khan, Mandal, Karnal, age 46.	
10	Maler Kotla ...	Mahomed Inayat Ali Khan, son of Dilawar Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla, age 30.	
11	Ditto ...	Ahsan Ali Khan, son of Ghulam Mahomed Khan, of Maler Kotla, age 30.	
12	Ambala ...	Sardar Autar Singh, son of Sardar Jai Singh, Manauli, age 16.	
13	Ditto ...	Mir Mahomed Bakir Ali Khan, c.i.e., son of Kasim Ali Khan, of Kotaha, age 54.	
14	Ditto ...	Sardar Uttam Singh, son of Sardar Bhopal Singh, Ghanauli, age 45.	
15	Ditto ...	Sardar Partab Singh, son of Sardar Bhopal Singh, Ghanauli, age 43.	
16	Ditto ...	Sardar Harbans Singh, son of Sardar Bishen Singh, of Kandaula, age 13.	

DEHLI DIVISION DARBARIS.

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Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
17	Ambala ...	Sardar Bahadar Bhagwan Singh, son of Sardar Bhup Singh, of Sohana, age 51.	
18	Ditto ...	Sardar Tara Singh, son of Sardar Jaswant Singh, of Chuni Machli Bhareli, age 33.	
19	Ditto ...	Sardar Bahadar Harnam Singh, son of Sardar Ganda Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Kharar, age 33.	
20	Ditto ...	Shamsher Singh, son of Sardar Kehar Singh, Kandaula, age 32.	
21	Ditto ...	Randhir Singh, son of Sardar Kehar Singh, Kandaula, age 25.	
22	Ditto ...	Sardar Atar Singh, son of Sardar Khawan Singh, of Maloha, age 51.	
23	Ditto ...	Sardar Parduman Singh, son of Sardar Ranjit Singh, of Ramgarh.	
24	Ditto ...	Mian Shamsher Singh, son of Mian Ram Singh, of Ramgarh.	
25	Ditto ...	Mian Govardhan Singh, son of Mian Jai Singh, of Ramgarh, age 41.	
26	Ditto ...	Mian Sakhdarshan Singh, son of Mian Kirpal Singh, of Ramgarh, age 51.	
27	Ditto ...	Sardar Shib Narain Singh, son of Sardar Dharm Singh, of Shahabad, age 14.	
28	Ditto ...	Sardar Bachittar Singh, son of Sardar Kishan Singh, of Shahabad.	
29	Ditto ...	Sardar Ram Narain Singh, son of Sardar Partab Singh, of Kharindwa, age 23.	
30	Ditto ...	Baldeo Singh, son of Rao Basant Singh, of Raipur.	
31	Ditto ...	Alam Khan, son of Ata Mahomed Khan, of Kotla Nihang.	
32	Karnal ...	Khan Bahadar Shamsher Ali Khan, son of Wazir Ali Khan, Mandal, Karnal, age 52.	

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
33	Gurgaon ...	Mahomed Siraj-ud-din Haidar Khan, son of Captain Mahomed Tafazul Hussain Khan, of Farrakhnagar, age 42.	
34	Karnal ...	Sardar Ujjal Singh, son of Sardar Deva Singh, of Dhanaura, age 33.	
35	Ambala ...	Sardar Kishan Singh, son of Sardar Jowahir Singh, of Thol Thangor, age 46.	
36	Ditto ...	Sardar Jasmer Singh, son of Sardar Jowahir Singh, of Thol Thangor, age 41.	
37	Ditto ...	Sardar Jawala Singh, son of Jit Singh, of Jharauli, age 44.	
38	Ditto ...	Sardar Tilok Singh, son of Sardar Deva Singh, of Mustfabad, age 56.	
39	Ditto ...	Sardar Naina Singh, son of Sardar Sundar Singh, of Mustfabad, age 14.	
40	Ditto ...	Sardar Sahib Singh, son of Sardar Amar Singh, of Leda, age 66.	
41	Ditto ...	Sardar Hardit Singh, son of Sardar Sant Singh, of Dialgarh, age 53.	
42	Ditto ...	Sardar Sheo Narain Singh, son of Sardar Kharak Singh, of Parkhali, age 37.	
43	Ditto ...	Sardar Partab Singh, son of Sardar Diwan Singh, of Mianpur, age 46.	
44	Karnal ...	Sardar Ram Singh, son of Sardar Deva Singh, of Shamgarh, age 50.	
45	Ambala ...	Sardar Sant Singh, son of Sardar Fatch Singh, of Sikandra, age 48.	
46	Ditto ...	Munshi Husain Bakhsh, age 61.	
47	Dehli ...	Mirza Ikbal Shah, son of Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh, Dehli, age 37.	
48	Ditto ...	Said-ud-din Ahmad Khan, son of Nawab Zia-ud-din Ahmad Khan, of Dehli, age 39.	
49	Ditto ...	Khan Bahadar Hadi Hussain Khan, son of Sayad Mahomed Bakhsh Khan, of Dehli, age 73.	



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Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
50	Dehli ...	Khan Bahadar Mahbub Bakhsh, son of Shah Mahomed, Sheikh, of Dehli, age 80.	
51	Ambala ...	Sardar Kirpal Singh, son of Sardar Ranjit Singh, of Dhin, age 56.	
52	Ditto ...	Sardar Bachittar Singh, son of Sardar Narindar Singh, Dhin, age 28.	
53	Ditto ...	Nanu Singh, of Sadhaura.	
54	Ditto ...	Ganga Parshad, son of Balmokand, of Ambala, age 52.	
55	Ditto ...	Lala Radha Kishan, son of Lala Devi Chand, of Jagadhri, age 39.	
56	Rohtak ...	Kalian Singh, son of Sabbal Singh, Georgegarh, age 30.	
57	Dehli ...	Khan Bahadar Nizam-ud-din Khan, son of Mahomed Hayat Khan of Dehli, age 69.	
58	Ditto ...	Pandit Hari Shankar, son of Ram Chand, Dehli, age 71.	
59	Ditto ...	Sheikh Abdul Rasul, son of Sheikh Inamulla, of Faridabad, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, age 71.	
60	Karnal ...	Ahmad Husain Khan, son of Mahomed Husain Khan, of Kunjpura, age 40.	
61	Delhi ...	Rai Bahadar Lala Ram Kishan Das, son of Lala Balmokand, of Dehli, age 46.	
62	Ditto ...	Munshi Makhan Lal, son of Munshi Nath Mal, Dehli, age 62.	
63	Ditto ...	Lala Dharm Das, son of Lala Salig Ram, of Dehli, age 61.	
64	Gurgaon ...	Mir Mahomed Hadi Ali, son of Mir Intizam Ali, Gurgaon, age 51.	
65	Dehli ...	Rai Ganga Ram, son of Raja Umed Singh, Dehli, age 75.	
66	Ditto ...	Nanak Chand, son of Rai Umed Singh, of Dehli, age 30.	