

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division—con td.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
67	Dehli	... Baldeo Singh, son of Rai Ganeshi Lal, Dehli, age 33.	
68	Ditto	... Sri Kishan Das, adopted son of Lala Narain Das, Gurwala, Dehli, age 25.	
69	Ditto	... Khan Bahadar Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, son of Mahomed Bakhsh Khan, Dehli, age 48.	
70	Ditto	... Rai Bahadar Sukh Basi Lal, son of Munshi Jawahir Lal, Dehli, age 79.	
71	Ditto	... Lala Jaggan Nath, Banker, son of Narain Das, Nahrwala, Dehli, age 32.	
72	Ditto	... Lala Paras Das, Banker, son of Girdhari Lal, Dehli, age 49.	
73	Ditto	... Hakim Ghulam Raza Khan, son of Ghulam Murtaza Khan, Dehli, age 45.	
74	Ditto	... Ahmad Shafi, son of Mir Kasim Ali, of Faridabad, age 26.	
75	Ditto	... Faujdar Baldeo Singh, son of Lachman Singh Mitraon, age 69.	
76	Ditto	... Sayad Sultan Mirza, Honorary Magistrate, son of Nawab Sayad Sardar Mirza, Dehli, age 41.	
77	Ditto	... Hakim Zahir-ud-din, Honorary Magistrate, son of Ghulam Najaf Khan, Dehli, age 41.	
78	Rohtak	... Chaudhri Nanak Chand, son of Gulab Singh, of Badli, age 54.	
79	Ditto	... Umar Ali Khan, son of Resaldar Besharat Ali, of Kharkhoda in the Rohtak District, age 39.	
80	Hissar	... Kamar-ud-din Khan, son of Shamas Khan, of Sirsa, age 48.	
81	Dehli	... Pandit Jiwan Ram, son of Paini Ram, Dehli, age 66.	
82	Rohtak	... Indar Singh, son of Bhup Singh, of Kutani in the Rohtak District, age 53.	





## 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.
83	Hissar	... Janki Das, disciple of Baba Amar Nath, of Rohri, age 68.	
84	Ditto	... Ram Sukh Das, Banker, son of Fateh Chand, of Sirsa, Treasurer, Rohtak, age 47.	
85	Rohtak	... Nahir Ali Khan, son of Haidar Ali Khan, of Gohana, age 47.	
86	Dehli	... Lala Ajudhia Parshad, Banker, son of Lala Salig Ram, age 55.	
87	Ditto	... Lala Ishri Parshad, Banker and Government Treasurer, son of Lala Salig Ram, Dehli, age 39.	
88	Ditto	... Lala Hardhian Singh, Banker, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, son of Lala Thakar Das, Dehli, age 47.	
89	Karnal	... Kamr-ud-din Khan, son of Ghulam Sharaf Khan, Mandal, Karnal, age 57.	
90	Ditto	... Karm Ilahi Khan, son of Rahim Ali Khan, Mandal, Karnal, age 48.	
91	Ditto	... Fateh Singh, son of Kirpal Singh, of Gudha, Karnal District, age 33.	
92	Ditto	... Lala Sri Ram, late Tahsildar, now Pleader, son of Sheo Lal, Dehli, age 55.	
93	Ambala	... Ganeshi Lal, son of Charanji Lal, of Ambala, age 59.	
94	Ditto	... Lala Partab Singh, son of Lala Nagar Mal, of Bubayan, age 59.	
95	Ditto	... Sayad Abul Hasan, Sajjada Nashin, son of Sayad Adham Ali Shah, of Sadhaura, age 54.	
96	Hissar	... Lala Sohan Lal, Banker and Treasurer, Hissar, son of Mul Chand, of Hissar, age 39.	
97	Ditto	... Jai Ram Das, son of Ganesh Das, of Bhiwani, age 33.	
98	Rohtak	... Ghulam Rasul Khan, son of Samand Khan, of Kalanaur, age 79.	



# CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division—conclcd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
99	Rohtak	... Rasaldar Shahab Khan, son of Samand Khan, of Kalanaur, age 62.	
100	Ditto	... Shahzad Khan, late Rasaldar Bahadar, son of Kamar-ud-din Khan, of Kalanaur, age 84.	
101	Hissar	... Sardar Khan, son of Dindar Khan, of Hissar, late Jamadar of 4th Punjab Cavalry, age 64.	
102	Dehli	... Maulvi Latif Husain Khan, Head Arabic Teacher, Government School, Dehli, son of Hakim Mahomed Husain Khan, Dehli, age 52.	
103	Ditto	... Lala Mehr Chand, Contractor, son of Lala Ishri Parshad, Dehli, age 47.	
104	Ditto	... Lala Lal Singh, son of Lala Duli Singh, Dehli, age 63.	
105	Ditto	... Lala Kishan Singh, son of Lala Duli Singh, Dehli, age 53.	
106	Gurgaon	... Khushwakhat Rai, Zamindar and Banker, son of Rampat, Rewari, age 61.	
107	Dehli	... Rai Sheo Sahai Mal, son of Jai Ram Das, of Dehli.	
108	Ditto	... Mahomed Ikramulla Khan, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, son of Bakhshi Inamulla Khan, age 34.	
109	Ditto	... Rai Bahadar Chaudhri Ragnath Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Najafgarh, and President, Dehli District Board, son of Foujdar Baldeo Singh, of Mitraon.	
110	Gurgaon	... Bihari Lal, Zamindar, Banker, President, Rewari District Board, and Honorary Magistrate, son of Deoki Nandan, of Rewari, age 33.	
111	Dehli	... Pandit Banke Rai, Sanskrit Teacher, Government School, Dehli, son of Pandit Basheshar Nath, of Dehli, age 33.	
112	Rohtak	... Sewak Ram, Zaildar, Jat, son of Har-dial, of Mokhru, age 70.	
113	Dehli	... Rai Bahadur Pandit Diwan Singh, of Sonepat, retired Deputy Collector, Western Jumna Canal.	
114	Ditto	... Maharaja Lal, son of Rai Bahadar Jiwan Lal, of Dehli.	
115	Ditto	... Pandit Kishan Lal, Manager of the Pataudi State.	



JALANDHAR DIVISION DARBARIS.

*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division  
 corrected up to 1st November 1891.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
1	Kangra	... Raja Rughnath Singh, son of Raja Jai Singh, of Goler, age 28.	
2	Ditto	... Raja Jai Chand, son of Raja Partab Chand, of Lambagraon, age 28.	
3	Ditto	... Raja Jai Singh, son of Raja Bijie Singh, of Siba, age 53.	Tika Gajindar Singh to sit behind the Raja.
4	Ditto	... Raja Narindar Chand, son of Raja Amar Chand, of Nadaun, age 32.	
5	Jalandhar	... Sardar Partab Singh, son of Sardar Bikrama Singh, Bahadur, c. s. i., Ahluwalia.	
6	Ditto	... Kanwar Suchet Singh, Ahluwalia, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Jalandhar.	
7	Ludhiana	... Shahzada Nadir, c. i. e., son of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, age 61.	
8	Ditto	... Shahzada Safdar Jang, son of Shah Shuja-ul Mulk, age 68.	
9	Ditto	... Shahzada Sultan Jalaludin, son of Shahzada Taimur, age 59.	
10	Kangra	... Raja Ram Pal, son of Raja Narain Pal, of Kutlehr, age 38.	
11	Ditto	... Raja Jaswant Singh, son of Raja Bir Singh, of Nurpur, age 48.	
	Ferozpur	... Nawab Ghulam Kutubudin Khan, son of Nawab Nizamudin Khan, of Mamdot.	Minor.
12	Hushiarpur	... Mian Rugnath Singh, son of Mian Ram Singh, of Jaswan, age 37.	
13	Kangra	... Rai Dalip Singh, son of Rai Giyan Singh, of Kulu, age 27.	
14	Hushiarpur	... Sodhi Ram Narain Singh, son of Sodhi Brijindar Singh, of Anandpur, age 19.	
15	Ditto	... Bedi Sujan Singh, son of Bedi Bikrama Singh, of Una, age 46.	



# CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

## Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
16	Ludhiana	... Mahamahopadhyaya Sardar Sir Atar Singh, K.C.I.E., of Bhadaur, age 58.	<i>His Honour's order, dated 25th March 1890.</i> Invitations to attend Darbars should not be sent to him till further orders.
17	Ditto	... Sardar Uttam Singh, son of Sardar Fattah Singh, of Rampur Malaudh, age 47.	
18	Ditto	... Sardar Badan Singh, son of Sardar Mit Singh, of Malaudh, age 48.	
19	Ditto	... Mahomed Tahir, son of the late Shahzada Sultan Sikandar, age 45.	
20	Ditto	... Sardar Balwant Singh, son of Sardar Hakikat Singh, of Ber, age 24.	
21	Ferozpur	... Guru Bishan Singh, son of Guru Fattah Singh, of Guru-Har-Sahai, age 39.	
22	Kangra	... Mian Jagrup Chand, son of Mian Kirat Chand, of Lambagraon.	
23	Ditto	... Mian Diljit Chand, son of late Mian Ude Chand, of Lambagraon, age 26.	
24	Ditto	... Mian Pirthi Singh, son of Raja Sir Jodhbhir Chand, K.C.S.I., of Nadaun, age 52.	
25	Ditto	... Mian Gopal Pal, son of Raja Narain Pal, of Kutlehr, age 36.	
26	Ditto	... Mian Hari Singh, son of Raja Sir Jodhbhir Chand, K.C.S.I., of Nadaun, age 48.	
27	Ditto	... Mian Sher Singh, son of Raja Sir Jodhbhir Chand, K.C.S.I., of Nadaun, age 47.	
28	Ditto	... Mian Suchet Singh, son of Raja Sir Jodhbhir Chand, K.C.S.I., of Nadaun, age 42.	
29	Ditto	... Mian Isri Singh, son of Raja Sir Jodhbhir Chand, K.C.S.I., of Nadaun, age 40.	
30	Hoshiarpur	... Sodhi Ishar Singh, son of Sodhi Harnam Singh, of Anandpur, age 35.	
31	Ludhiana	... Sardar Sundar Singh, son of Sardar Mit Singh, of Malaudh, age 45.	
32	Jalandhar	... Sardar Harnam Singh, son of Sardar Fattah Singh, of Moron, age 29.	



JALANDHAR DIVISION DARBARIS.

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

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
33	Kangra	... Raja Niamat-ullah Khan, son of Raja Hamid-ullah Khan, of Rehlu, age 37.	
34	Ditto	... Raja Brijraj Singh, son of Raja Umed Singh, Bhaddu, of Tilokpur, age 58.	
35	Ditto	... Raja Bal Bir Singh, son of Raja Alakhdeo, Mankotia, of Kutlehr, age 42.	
36	Ditto	... Colonel Surma Chand, son of Devi Chand, of Dattarpur.	
37	Ditto	... Mian Dilawar Singh, son of Raja Tegh Singh, of Tilokpur, age 67.	
38	Hushiarpur	... Mian Udham Singh, son of Raja Jagat Chand, of Pirthipur, age 46.	
39	Kangra	... Kiramat-ullah Khan, son of Raja Hamid-ullah Khan, Rajauri, of Rehlu, age 34.	
40	Hushiarpur	... Rana Laihna Singh, son of Rana Mehtab Chand, of Manaswal, age 52.	
41	Ditto	... Sardar Bahadar Bur Singh, son of Jamadar Ruldu, of Mokerian, age 78.	
42	Ditto	... Rai Hira Chand, son of the late Rai Rattan Chand, of Bhabaur, age 33.	
43	Jalandhar	... Sardar Mit Singh, son of Dosandha Singh, of Dhandowal, age 47.	
44	Ditto	... Sardar Partab Singh, son of Jhanda Singh, of Dhandowal, age 68.	
45	Ditto	... Sardar Nihal Singh, son of Bhup Singh, of Kang, age 42.	
46	Ditto	... Sardar Narain Singh, son of Sardar Sundar Singh, of Dahlewla, age 17.	
47	Hushiarpur	... Sardar Dharm Singh, son of Sardar Deva Singh, of Bachuri, age 31.	
48	Ditto	... Sardar Jamiyat Singh, son of Sardar Partab Singh, of Ghorewaha, age 49.	
49	Ditto	... Sodhi Nihal Singh, son of Sodhi Bishen Singh, of Anandpur, age 56.	
50	Ludhiana	... Sardar Mahtab Singh, son of Sardar Budh Singh, of Lidhran, age 43.	



*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division—contd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
51	Ludhiana	... Sardar Harnam Singh, son of Sardar Uttam Singh, of Lidhran, age 61.	
52	Ditto	... Sardar Hari Singh, Subadar, son of Sardar Uttam Singh, of Lidhran, age 57.	
53	Ditto	... Sardar Albel Singh, Subadar, son of Sardar Uttam Singh, of Lidhran, age 62.	
54	Ditto	... Sardar Sham Singh, son of Sardar Raja Singh, of Lidhran, age 50.	
55	Ditto	... Sardar Ganda Singh, son of Sardar Daya Singh, of Dhiru Majra, age 45.	
56	Ditto	... Sardar Yar Mahomed Khan son of Sardar Salih Mahomed Khan, age 35.	
57	Ditto	... Sardar Nur Mahomed Khan, son of Sardar Hassan Khan, of Ludhiana, age 42.	
58	Ditto	... Faiz Talab Khan, son of Rao Imam Bakhsh, of Raikot, age 41.	
59	Hoshiarpur	... Sodhi Narindar Singh, son of Sodhi Diwan Singh, of Anandpur, age 47.	
60	Ditto	... Sodhi Gajindar Singh, son of Sodhi Diwan Singh, of Anandpur, age 44.	
61	Ditto	... Sodhi Narindar Singh, Karaliwala, son of Sodhi Ram Singh, of Anandpur, age 49.	
62	Ditto	... Sardar Bahadar Amin Chand, retired Judicial Assistant, of Bijwara, age 64.	
63	Firozpur	... Bhai Zabarrang Singh, son of Bhai Mihar Singh, of Jhumba, age 48.	
64	Ditto	... Sodhi Ajit Singh, son of Sodhi Rajindhar Singh, of Buttar, age 43.	
65	Ditto	... Sodhi Dewa Singh, son of Sodhi Bhagwan Singh, of Dhillwan, age 50.	
66	Ditto	... Sodhi Harnam Singh, son of Sodhi Khushal Singh, of Moga, age 34.	
67	Ditto	... Sardar Partab Singh, son of Sardar Khazan Singh, of Rania, age 61.	



JALANDHAR DIVISION DARBARIS.

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*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division—contd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
68	Firozpur ...	Sodhi Indar Singh, son of Sodhi Bhagat Singh, of Buttar, age 50.	
69	Ditto ...	Dial Singh, son of Mahtab Singh, of Rania, age 51.	
70	Ditto ...	Sodhi Hukm Singh, son of the late Sodhi Ram Singh, of Dhilwan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, now Vice-President of the Council of Regency, Bikaner State, age 47.	
71	Ludhiana ...	Sardar Harnam Singh, son of Sardar Bishan Singh, of Bheri, age 44.	
72	Ditto ...	Sayad Sharif Husain, son of Maulvi Rajab Ali of Jagraon, age 60.	
73	Ditto ...	Narain Singh, son of Albel Singh, of Diwatwal, age 68—Pensioned Subadar Bahadur.	
74	Ditto ...	Mutsaddi Khan, son of Bulaki Khan, of Ludhiana, age 68—Pensioned Subadar.	
75	Ditto ...	Nihal Singh, son of Jowahir Singh, of Jaspal Bangar, age 73—Pensioned Resaldar.	
76	Ditto ...	Devi Chand, son of Duni Chand, of Jagraon, age 43.	
77	Kangra ...	Hira Singh, son of Wazir Suchet Singh, of Ladauri, age 36.	
78	Ditto ...	Chaudhari Malla Singh, son of Chaudhari Sundar Singh, of Indaura, age 32.	
79	Ditto ...	Mian Shankar Singh, of Reh, successor of Mian Kishan Singh, age 56.	
80	Ditto ...	Thakar Hari Chand, son of Wazir Tara Chand, of Lahoul, age 56.	
81	Ditto ...	Nono Dunj Shatan, son of Nono Tairzan Gil, of Spitti, Honorary Magistrate, age 58.	
82	Jalandhar ...	Sardar Nihal Singh, son of Kharak Singh, of Shahkot.	
83	Hoshiarpur ...	Sardar Manohar Singh, son of Sardar Fatih Singh, of Pathralian, age 45.	



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division—contd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
84	Jalandhar	... Sardar Narindar Singh, son of Ram Singh, of Bamian Kalan, age 61.	
85	Ditto	... Sardar Partab Singh, son of Sardar Achal Singh, of Alawalpur.	
86	Ditto	... Sardar Bhagwan Singh, son of Sardar Ajit Singh, of Alawalpur.	
87	Kangra	... Wazir Karm Singh, son of Wazir Gosaon, of Ber, age 43.	
88	Ditto	... Lal Singh, son of Jog Raj, of Nagrota, age 60.	
89	Jalandhar	... Sardar Amar Singh, son of Sardar Mahtab Singh, of Naugaza, age 46.	
90	Ditto	... Sardar Amar Singh, son of Sardar Partab Singh, of Mokandpur, age 19.	
91	Ditto	... Bawa Khem Das, son of Sukhram Das, of Kartarpur, age 66.	
92	Ditto	... Basawa Singh, son of Sudh Singh, of Laroa, age 38.	
93	Ditto	... Ram Singh, son of Basant Singh, of Sarnanna, age 71.	
94	Ditto	... Gurdit Singh, son of Bishan Singh, of Apra.	
95	Ditto	... Dewa Singh, son of Chanda Singh, of Behram, age 71.	
96	Ditto	... Jaimal Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh, of Thalla, age 68.	
97	Hushiarpur	... Sardar Nidhan Singh, son of Jamadar Ruldu, of Mokerian, age 69.	
98	Ferozpur	... Rai Gopi Mal, son of Nagar Mal, Honorary Magistrate, age 50.	
99	Ditto	... Sodhi Khazan Singh, son of Sodhi Jagat Singh, of Buttar, age 55.	
100	Ditto	... Sardar Amar Singh, son of Sardar Dewa Singh, of Manaswal, age 33.	
101	Jalandhar	... Atar Singh, son of Ratan Singh, of Bolian, age 59.	





## JALANDHAR DIVISION DARBARIS

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*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division.—concl'd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
102	Kangra ...	Martanja, Prohit, son of Pandit Jallah.	
103	Jalandhar ...	Pandit Hira Nand, son of Pandit Nihal Chand, of Nawashahar, age 55.	
104	Hoshiarpur ...	Jowala, Bhagat, son of Gurmukh Rao, of Hoshiarpur, age 63.	
105	Jalandhar ...	Pandit Gauri Nand, son of the late Pandit Vidyadhar, of Nawashahar.	



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division,  
 corrected up to 1st November 1891.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
1	Kohat	... Sardar Sultan Jan, c.i.e., son of Shahzada Mahomed Jumhur, age 49.	Is Extra Assistant Commissioner.
2	Ditto	... Khan Bahadar Mahomed Zafar Khan, Khattak, son of Nawab Sir Khawaja Mahomed, Khan Bahadar, Khattak, of Teri, k.c.s.i., age 47.	
3	Hazara	... Nawab Sir Mahomed Akram Khan of Amb, k.c.s.i., son of Jahandar Khan, age 45.	
4	Ditto	... Raja Jahandad Khan, Khan Bahadar, of Khanpur, son of Raja Haidar Bakhsh Khan, age 40.	Ditto.
5	Peshawar	... Nawab Lieutenant-Colonel Sardar Mahomed Afzal Khan, Bahadar, c.s.i., late Rasaldar-Major, 11th Bengal Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, age 55.	
6	Ditto	... Sardar Sultan Ibrahim Khan, Bahadar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, son of Sardar Adham Khan, age 51.	
7	Ditto	... Arbab Mahomed Hussian Khan, son of Nawab Mahomed Sarfaraz Khan, Mohmaund, of Landi Yarghajo, age 48.	
8	Hazara	... Sultan Barkat Khan of Boi, son of Rahmat-ulla Khan, age 40.	
9	Ditto	... Raja Firoz Khan, son of Raja Ali Gauhar Khan of Khanpur, age 60.	
10	Ditto	... Mahomed Hussain Khan, son of Samandar Khan of Garhi Hahibulla, age 25.	
11	Peshawar	... Mahomed Abbass Khan, Wazirzada, son of Nizam-ud-daula, Wazir of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, age 65.	
12	Ditto	... Sardar Mahomed Akbar Khan, brother of above, age 60.	
13	Ditto	... Lieutenant-Colonel Mahomed Aslam Khan, Wazirzada, Sardar Bahadar, c.i.e., Commandant of Khaibar Rifles, brother of above, age 48.	





## PESHAWAR DIVISION DARBARIS.

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*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—contd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
14	Peshawar ...	Khan Bahadar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, late Assistant District Superintendent of Police, son of Ghulam Khan of Mardan, age 56.	
15	Ditto ...	Kazi Abdul Kadir Khan, son of Kazi Fazal Kadir of Peshawar, age 52.	
16	Kohat ...	Alla Yar Khan, Mardu Khel, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Hangu, age 47.	Late Superintendent, Kohat Salt Mine. Is the titular Khan of Hangu.
17	Ditto ...	Khanzada Fattah Mahomed Khan, Khattak, of Nilab, son of Khan Bahadar Jafar Khan of Manguri, age 41.	
18	Foreign territory	Sayad Mir Akbar Khan, son of Sayad Mahmud Shah of Tirah, age 45.	NOTE.—In case of this gentleman being absent on occasion of a Darbar, his brother No. 126 will occupy his position.
19	Peshawar ...	Sayad Mahomed Amin Jan, son of Sayad Aya-ud-din of Marozai, age 48.	
20	Hazara ...	Abdul Rahman Khan, son of Abdullah Khan of Phullara, age 37.	
21	Peshawar ...	Mahomed Azam Khan, son of Mahomed Sarbuland Khan, Mohmand, of Kotla Mohsan Khan, age 35.	
22	Hazara ...	Sayad Mahomed Khan, son of Ali Bahadar Khan of Dobran, age 55.	
23	Peshawar ...	Amin-ulla Khan, son of Mahomed Usman Khan, Orakzai, of Bhanamari, age 30.	
24	Hazara ...	Sardar Azad Khan, son of Sardar Hassan Alli of Manal, age 55.	
25	Peshawar ...	Mahomed Khan, Sardar Bahadar, son of Mahomed Hassan Khan, age 65.	
26	Hazara ...	Khan-i-Zaman Khan, son of Mir Zaman Khan of Kalabat, age 52.	
27	Peshawar ...	Khan Baba Khan, Khan Bahadar, son of Sardar Bahadar Khanan Khan, age 40.	Extra Assistant Commissioner.



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—contd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
28	Peshawar	Arbab Fattah Khan, son of Arbab Jahangir Khan, Khalil, of Taihkalbala, age 53.	Subadar, Border Military Police.
29	Ditto	Frid Khan, son of Arbab Abdul Majid Khan of Taihkalbala, age 27.	
30	Ditto	Muhabbat Khan, son of Kadar Khan of Toru, age 53.	
31	Kohat	Sardar Nur Mahomed Khan, son of Sardar Hassan Khan of Ludhiana, age 43.	
32	Peshawar	Arbab Abdul Khalak Khan, son of Arbab Shah Pasand Khan of Gulbela, age 26.	
33	Ditto	Khawaja Mahomed Khan, son of Sarbuland Khan of Hoti, age 35.	
34	Kohat	Sardar Aziz, Barakzai, son of Sultan Mahomed Khan of Bahadarkot, age 32.	
35	Ditto	Sher Mahomed Khan, Kiani, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Shahpur, age 56.	
36	Ditto	Nawabzada Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khattak, son of Nawab Sir Khawaja Mahomed Khan, K.C.S.I., of Tehri, age 40.	
37	Ditto	Usman Khan, Khan Bahadur, Bangish Mardu Khel, son of Khan Bahadar Mahomed Amin Khan of Darsamand, age 49.	
38	Peshawar	Sharif Khan, son of Aziz Khan of Hamzakot, age 50.	
39	Ditto	Abdul Ghafur Khan, son of Ibrahim Khan of Zaida, age 23.	Assistant Commissioner.
40	Ditto	Umar Khan, son of Arsala Khan of Zaida, age 67.	
41	Ditto	Umar Khan, son of Amir Khan of Sheva, age 32.	Has been suspended for three years from appearing in Darbar.
42	Ditto	Akbar Khan, son of Mir Ghazan Khan of Topi, age 25.	



PESHAWAR DIVISION DARBARIS.

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*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—contd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
43	Peshawar	... Arbab Abdul Rauf Khan, son of Habib-ulla Khan of Taihkalbala, age 35.	Subadar-Major of the Border Military Police, Peshawar.
44	Hazara	... Kazi Fazal Ilahi, son of Kazi Faiz Alam of Sakandarpur, age 24.	
45	Peshawar	... Habib Khan, Sardar Bahadar, son of Naubat Khan of Kundi, age 72.	
46	Ditto	... Latif Khan, Bahadar, Ex-Rassaldar, son of Hazrat Khan Shah of Torangzai, age 70.	
47	Ditto	... Salim Khan, retired Woodie Major, son of Hazrat Khan Shah of Torangzai, age 60.	A Sub-Lieutenant in the Army of His Highness the Nizam of Haidra-bad.
48	Ditto	... Afridi Khan, son of Amir Khan of Mul-lazai, age 65.	
49	Ditto	... Mahomed Jan, son of Maulvi of Kafir Tehri, age 30.	
50	Ditto	... Mohamed Ali Khan, son of Rasul Khan of Jahangira, age 28.	
51	Ditto	... Ghulam Mahomed Khan, son of Khan Bahadar Fattah Khan, Khattak, of Jahangira, age 29.	
52	Kohat	... Taj Mahomed Khan, son of Khanzada Ata Mahomed Khan of Kohat, age 28.	
53	Ditto	... Mahomed Azim Khan, Khattak, <i>alias</i> Spin Khan, son of Nawab Sir Khawaja Mahomed Khan, K.C.S.I., of Tehri, age 32.	
54	Peshawar	... Kazi Amin Jan, son of Kazi Sadulla Jan of Peshawar, age 38.	
55	Ditto	... Mian Hussain Shah, Kaka Khel, son of Papa Mian of Walai, age 45.	
56	Hazara	... Dost Mahomed, son of Nawab Khan, Shingri, age 52.	
57	Ditto	... Shah Dad Khan, son of Khuda Dad Khan, of Banda Pir Khan, age 45.	Deputy Inspector, Police.
58	Peshawar	... Aslam Khan, Khalil, son of Samand Khan, of Taihkalbala, age 60.	



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—contd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
59	Peshawar	... Gulmir, son of Ahmad Sher, Mohmand, of Panjpao, age 38.	
60	Ditto	... Aftab Gul, son of Abdul Rahman Mian of Abozai, age 14.	
61	Ditto	... Dost Mahomed, son of Mir Afzal Khan of Garhi Daulatzai, age 35.	
62	Ditto	... Akbar Khan, son of Aladad Khan of Ismaila, age 47.	
63	Ditto	... Sharif Mian, son of Mian Mahomed Shah of Ismaila, age 55.	
64	Hazara	... Ali Akbar Khan, son of Kalandar Khan of Kalabat, age 42.	
65	Peshawar	... Umar Mian, son of Sayad Rasul of Ismaila, age 60.	
66	Hazara	... Kazi Mir Alam, son of Kazi Ghulam Ahmad of Sakandarpur, age 62.	
67	Ditto	... Ghulam Haidar Khan, Dharial, son of Atta Mahomed Khan of Agror, age 30.	
68	Ditto	... Ata Mahomed Khan, son of Hakim Khan of Lorah, age 45.	
69	Ditto	... Mukaddam Ghulam Mahomed, son of Mir Ahmad of Kot Nijibulla, age 46.	
70	Peshawar	... Sheikh Mahomed Akbar, son of Sheikh Muzaffar Khan of Shekhan.	
71	Ditto	... Kazi Mahomed Jan, son of Kazi Najib Khan, age 60.	
72	Independent territory.	Pir Dost Khan, son of Nawab Khan of Pindiali, age 50.	
73	Hazara	... Amir Khan, son of Muzaffar Khan of Nundihar, age 45.	
74	Peshawar	... Mian Anwar-ud-din, son of Burhan-ud-din of Suradh-Tehri, age 46.	
75	Ditto	... Sadulla Khan, Mohmand, son of Arbab Mahomed Khan of Landi Yarghajo, age 55.	



PESHAWAR DIVISION DARBARIS.

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*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—contd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
76	Peshawar	... Abdulla Khan, son of Hastan Khan of Umarzai, age 32.	
77	Ditto	... Nasrulla Khan, son of Mir Aman Khan of Shab Kadar, age 9.	
78	Ditto	... Sayad Abdul Munnan Badshah, son of Abdul Rahman Khan of Butgran, age 40.	
79	Ditto	... Shahbaz Khan, son of Alif Khan of Utmanzai, age 50.	
80	Ditto	... Nasrulla Khan, son of Khushal Khan of Umbadehr, age 24.	
81	Ditto	... Sultan Khan, son of Nasir Khan, Khalil, of Shahibala, age 35.	
82	Ditto	... Malik Mahbub Khan, son of Sakandar Khan of Matta Mughal, age 58.	
83	Ditto	... Fatteh Khan, son of Tarsum Khan of Khozand, age 85.	
84	Ditto	... Mian, Rahat Shah, Kaka Khel, son of Mukaddar Shah of Zayarta, age 60.	
85	Ditto	... Azam Khan, son of Shujah Khan of Khozand, age 45.	
86	Hazara	... Inayatulla Khan, son of Sarbuland Khan of Chamhad, age 70.	
87	Ditto	... Akbar Khan, son of Ghaffar Khan of Giddarpur, age 50.	
88	Ditto	... Mahomed Khan, son of Khairulla Khan of Kuthiala, age 25.	
89	Ditto	... Ata Ali, son of Madad Khan of Jab, age 70.	
90	Ditto	... Sarwar Khan, son of Mahomed Khan, of Khanpur, age 22.	
91	Kohat	... Malik Jan, Kiani, son of Burhan Haidar Khan, Kiani, of Shahpur, age 47.	
92	Peshawar	... Sharif-ulla Khan, son of Amir-ulla Khan of Chamkani, age 35.	
93	Kohat	... Sayad Ahmad Shah, Banuri, son of Sayad Mubarik Shah, Banuri, age 35.	



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—contd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
94	Kohat	... Sayad Sakandar Shah, Banuri, son of Sayad Badshah Banuri, of Jarma, age 25.	
95	Ditto	... Nawabzada Saidal Khan, Bangash, son of Nawab Babadar Sher Khan, age 29.	
96	Ditto	... Boland Khan, son of Mir Hamza Khan of Amir, age 55.	
97	Ditto	... Sayad Masum, Jilani, son of Sayad Gul Badshah, Banuri, of Jangal, age 27.	
98	Ditto	... Said Khan, son of Mahomed Amin Khan of Darsamand, age 46.	
99	Ditto	... Akbar Khan, son of Mahomed Amin Khan, of Darsamand, age 43.	
100	Peshawar	... Faizullah Khan, son of Arsala Khan of Charpariza, age 65.	
101	Ditto	... Haidar Shah Mian, son of Bavar Mian of Chargallai, age 60.	
102	Ditto	... Mir Hassan Khan, son of Jahangir Khan of Tangi, age 53.	
103	Ditto	... Mir Fazal Ali Shah, son of Mir Taki Shah, age 41.	
104	Hazara	... Bahadar Shah, son of Fattah Ali Shah of Kaghan, age 56.	
105	Ditto	... Ahmad Ali Shah, son of Mir Gul Shah of Kaghan, age 46.	
106	Ditto	... Satar Shah, son of Ghulam Shah of Palosi, age 40.	
107	Ditto	... Fazal Shah, son of Mehtab Shah of Palosi, age 60.	
108	Ditto	... Mahomed Hussain Khan, son of Faiz Talab Khan of Mansahra, age 32.	
109	Ditto	... Subedar-Major Sadulla Khan, son of Haji Khan of Sherwan, age 60.	
110	Ditto	... Ahmad Khan, son of Kaim Khan of Panian, age 73.	
111	Peshawar	... Bahram Khan, son of Kadar Khan of Toru, age 38.	



*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—concl'd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
112	Peshawar	... Rai Lakhpat Rai, son of Lala Ehawani Dass of Peshawar, age 65.	
113	Kohat	... Ajab Singh, Tahsildar.	
114	Hazara	... Baba Nehal Singh, Bedi, son of Baba Charat Singh of Haripur, age 60.	
115	Peshawar	... Ram Das, son of Ala Mal, age 70.	
116	Ditto	... Teju Singh, son of Atma Singh, age 47.	
117	Ditto	... Sant Ram, son of Chela Ram, of Peshawar and Amritsar, age 35.	
118	Ditto	... Kazi Tila Mahomed, son of Kazi Mahomed Hassan Khan of Peshawar, age 65.	
119	Hazara	... Ata Mahomed Khan, son of Khair Mahomed of Deb Dar, age 45.	
120	Peshawar	... Mahomed Zaman Khan, Khattak, son of Samandar Khan of Akora, age 22.	
121	Ditto	... Rai Bahadar Lorinda Mal, son of Ramji Mal, age 38.	
122	Ditto	... Khan Bahadar Mian Ghulam Rasul, son of Mian Mahomed Azam, age 37.	
123	Ditto	... Sahibzada Sakandar Shah, son of Kalandar Shah of Kiriana, age 70.	
124	Ditto	... Subedar-Major Zamin Shah, son of Ahmad Shah of Mardan, age 56.	
125	Ditto	... Rasaldar-Major Mir Alana Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, son of Mahomed Amir Khan, of Chamkani, age 60.	
126	Kohat	... Sayad Mir Asghar Khan, brother of No. 18.	NOTE.—He would ordinarily be the member of the family of Tirah Sayads invited to a Darbar, and that in his brother's absence he would occupy the position to which the latter is entitled and in the case of both of them attending a Darbar, they would occupy their respective seats.



# CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division  
corrected up to 1st November 1891.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
1	Dera Ismail Khan	Nawab Aladad Khan, Saddozai, son of Nawab Sarfrazai Khan, c.s.i., age 49.	Is Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.
2	Ditto ...	Nawab Rab Nawaz Khan, Alizai, son of Nawab Foujdar Khan, c.s.i., age 49.	Late Inspector and Assistant District Superintendent of Police. Is now Honorary Magistrate.
3	Ditto ...	Nawab Háfiz Abdulla Khan Alizai, son of Nawab Sir Ghulam Hassan Khan, k.c.s.i., age 43.	
4	Ditto ...	Nawab Ghulam Kasim Khan, Kutti Khel, son of Mahomed Akbar Khan, Tank, age 23.	
5	Ditto ...	Nawab Ata Mahomed Khan, Khagwani, son of Ghulam Sarwar Khan, age 62.	Formerly British Agent at Kabul.
6	Dera Ghazi Khan	Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, Mazari, k.c.i.e., son of Sardar Bahram Khan, of Rojhan, age 68.	
7	Ditto ...	Nawab Mahomed Khan. Laghari, son of Nawab Jamal Khan of Choti, age 49.	
8	Ditto ...	Mian Shah Navaz Khan, Sarai, son of Khizar Mahomed Khan, of Hadjipur, age 47.	
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Saddozai, son of Hayatulla Khan, age 59.	
10	Ditto ...	Rab Nawaz Khan, Saddozai, son of Nawab Sher Mahomed Khan, age 63.	
11	Ditto ...	Mahomed Afzal Khan, Khan Bahadur, Gandapur, son of Guldád Khan, of Kulachi, age 41.	Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, now British Envoy at Kabul.
12	Dera Ghazi Khan	Dost Mahomed Khan, Mazari, son of Sher Muhomed Khan of Rojhán, age 13.	
13	Dera Ismail Khan	Alawardi Khan Bahadur, son of Sher Mahomed Khan of Hazara in Bhakkar Tahsil, age 76.	
14	Ditto ...	Shah Nawaz Khan, son of Hak Nawaz Khan, age 19.	





## DERAJAT DIVISION DARBARIS.

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*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division—contd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
15	Dera Ismail Khan	Mahomed Nawaz Khan, Alizai, Rasal-dar, 15th Bengal Cavalry, son of Nawab Foudjar Khan, c.s.i., age 36.	
16	Ditto	... Niaz Mahomed Khan, Woode-Major 15th Bengal Cavalry, son of Nawab Sir Ghulam Hassan Khan, k.c.s.i., age 34.	
17	Ditto	... Jagan Nath, son of Diwan Doulat Ram, age 17.	
18	Bannu	... Abdulla Khan, Khan Bahadur, Isa Khel, son of Mahomed Khan, age 64.	Late Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.
19	Ditto	... Malik Yar Mahomed Khan, son of Malik Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Kalabagh, age 55.	
20	Dera Ismail Khan	Mahomed Afzal Khan, Kutti Khel, son of Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan of Tank age 39.	
21	Dera Ghazi Khan	Bahadur Khan, Khosa, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Batil, age 29.	
22	Ditto	... Miran Khan, Drishak, son of Bijar Khan of Asni, age 56.	
23	Ditto	... Jallab Khan, Gurchani, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Harrand, age 46.	Has been Deputy Inspector of Police for 14 years.
24	Ditto	... Ahmad Khan, Lund, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan, age 41.	
25	Ditto	... Fazal Khan, Kasrani, son of Mith Khan of Kot Kasrani, age 41.	
26	Dera Ismail Khan	Sir Euland Khan, Ismailzai, son of Samand Khan, age 60.	Late Rasal-dar-Major 15th Bengal Cavalry.
27	Ditto	... Mahomed Akram Khan, Khagwani, son of Pir Mahomed Khan, age 57.	Was Rasal-dar of Frontier Militia in Bannu.
28	Bannu	... Abdul Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Isa Khel, son of Shah Nawaz Khan, age 49.	
29	Ditto	... Abdul Samand Khan, Isa Khel, son of Mahomed Alam Khan, age 49.	



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division—contd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
30	Bannu ...	Abdul Karim Khan, Isa Khel, son of Ayaz Khan, age 35.	
31	Ditto ...	Abdul Rahman Khan, Isa Khel, son of Mahomed Sarfraz Khan, age 31.	
32	Ditto ...	Abdul Sattar Khan, Isa Khel, son of Mahomed Khan, age 47.	
33	Dera Ghazi Khan	Taggia Khan, Laghari, son of Nur Ahmad Khan of Choti, age 42.	
34	Ditto ...	Alla Bakhsh Khan, Saddozai, son of Ghulam Murtaza Khan, age 49.	Sub-Registrar, Dera Ghazi Khan.
35	Dera Ismail Khan	Dur Mahomed Khan, Khagwani, son of Sikandar Khan, age 56.	Formerly Rasaldar of 15th Bengal Cavalry.
36	Ditto ...	Hafiz Abdul Rahim Khan, son of Ghulam Mahomed Khan, Khagwani, age 20.	
37	Ditto ...	Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Alizai, Rasaldar, son of Ghulam Nabi Khan, age 49.	
38	Ditto ...	Mu'az-ud-din Khan, Rasaldar, 15th Bengal Cavalry, son of Nawab Kala Khan, age 37.	
39	Bannu ...	Ayaz Khan, Bamozai, son of Abdul Nabi Khan of Laki, age 56.	
40	Dera Ismail Khan	Mihardil Khan, Gandapur, son of Naurang Khan of Kulachi, age 61.	
41	Ditto ...	Ghulam Mahomad Khan, Saddozai, son of Sarfraz Khan, age 64.	
42	Ditto ...	Haknawaz Khan, Saddozai, late Rasaldar, 1st Punjab Cavalry, son of Wazir Habibulla Khan, age 56.	
43	Ditto ..	Allahdad Khan, son of Kaura Khan, Khetran, of Vehowa, age 23.	
44	Ditto ...	Abdulla Khan, Khwajikzai, son of Painda Khan, age 46.	
45	Ditto ...	Ahmad Khan, son of Hafiz Samandar Khan, age 35.	
46	Dera Ghazi Khan	Mazar Khan, Lund, son of Bakhshan Khan of Tibbi, age 56.	



DERAJAT DIVISION DARBARIS.

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

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
47	Dera Ghazi Khan	Bahram Khan, Mazari, son of Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, K.C.I.E., of Rojhan, age 40.	
48	Ditto ...	Tillu Khan, Mazari, son of Rahim Bakhsh of Rojhan, age 24.	
49	Dera Ismail Khan	Shah Alam Khan, Gandapur, son of Turrabaz Khan of Kulachi, age 61.	
50	Ditto ...	Ahmad Khan, Kupchani, son of Sikandar Khan of Kotha, age 46.	
51	Ditto ...	Sikandar Khan, Ismailzai, son of Samand Khan, age 46.	
52	Ditto ...	Ghulam Kadir Khan, Saddozai, son of Hayatulla Khan, age 44.	
53	Ditto ...	Khuda Bakhsh, Awan, son of Ahmad Khan, age 63.	
54	Dera Ghazi Khan	Massu Khan, Natkani, son of Mahomed Azim Khan, age 43.	
55	Dera Ismail Khan	Khadim Husain Khan, Khisur, son of Shah Nawaz Khan of Kiri Khisur, age 21.	
56	Ditto ...	Abdul Sattar Shah of Bilot, son of Sarfraz Shah, age 18.	
57	Ditto ...	Gosain Het Nand Lal, son of Kunhaya Lal, age 46.	
58	Dera Ghazi Khan	Khair Bakhsh (for Mian Sahib of Tausa), son of Kadir Bakhsh, age 48.	
59	Ditto ...	Gosain Kunj Lal, son of Gosain Baldeoji, age 31.	
60	Ditto ...	Gosain Dharni Dhar, son of Gosain Ganga Dhari, age 51.	
61	Ditto ...	Tharia Ram, son of Diwan Sukhram Das, age 53.	Retired Deputy Collector, Canal Department.
62	Ditto ...	Bhai Darbari Lal, son of Bhai Chiman Lal, age 29.	
63	Dera Ismail Khan	Rabnawaz Khan, Musazai, grandson of the late Mir Alam Khan and son of Shahnawaz Khan, age 26.	



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

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

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
64	Dera Ismail Khan	Ramzan Khan, Ustrana, son of Abdulla Khan of Khui Bahara, age 56.	
65	Ditto ...	Khoidad Khan, Ustrana, son of Fateh Khan, of Khui Bahara, age 26.	
66	Bannu ...	Sardad Khan, Banuchi, son of Jafir Khan of Ghorewala, age 62.	
67	Ditto ...	Abbas Khan, Begu Khel, son of Khan Mir Alam, age 35.	
68	Ditto ...	Arsala Khan, Isa Khel, son of Sarwar Khan, age 56.	
69	Ditto ...	Mir Abbas Khan, Banuchi, son of Lalbaz Khan of Bazar Ahmad Khan, age 38.	
70	Dera Ismail Khan	Syad Akbar Shah of Kanigoram, son of Subhan Shah, age 48.	
71	Bannu ...	Hafiz Misri Khan, son of Mir Ahmad Khan, age 64.	
72	Dera Ismail Khan	Shadu Khan, Jaskani, son of Raza Mahomed Khan of Basti Shadu, age 35.	
73	Ditto ..	Muzaffar Khan, Jaskani, son of Mahomed Khan of Panj Pahari, age 49.	
74	Ditto ...	Fazal Hussain Khan, Jaskani, son of Naurang Khan of Panj Pahari, age, 45.	
75	Dera Ghazi Khan	Mewa Khan, Gurchani, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Herand, age 35.	
76	Ditto ...	Jan Mahomed Khan, son of Ahmad Yar Khan of Hajipur, age 52.	
77	Ditto ...	Latif Mahomd, Sarai, son of Jan Mahomed of Hajipar, age 42.	
78	Ditto ...	Kalian Das, son of Chanan Lal, age 56.	
79	Dera Ismail Khan	Malik Mirbaz Khan, Unara, son of Bahram Khan of Garra Barahin, age 80.	
80	Bannu ...	Haknawaz Khan, Sikandar Khel, of Marwat, son of Hakim Khan, age 35.	Superintendent of Irrigation.
81	Ditto ...	Sahibdad Khan, Madad Khel, son of Nawaz Khan of Pahar Khel, age 51.	



DERAJAT DIVISION DARBARIS.

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

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
82	Bannu ...	Shadi Khan, Ghazni Khel, son of Purdil Khan, age 26.	
83	Ditto ...	Khidar Khan, Kamal Khel, son of Mahomed Khan of Ghazni Khel, age 29.	
84	Ditto ...	Mozaffar Khan, son of Tor Khan of Wali, age 37.	
85	Dera Ghazi Khan	Khwaja Bakhsh Shah Sayad, son of Dinan Shah of Mirbatta, age 31.	
86	Ditto ...	Mian Akil Mahomed Tunia, son of Mian Panah Ali, age 39.	
87	Ditto ...	Nur Mahomed Khan, Bozdar, elder brother of the late Imam Bakhsh Khan, son of Yar Mahomed Khan of Mehriwala, age 63.	
88	Ditto ...	Imam Bakhsh, Zaildar, son of Mahomed Khan, of Sokar, age 53.	
89	Dera Ismail Khan	Haknawaz Khan, Saddozai, son of Ali Husain Khan, age 52.	On political duty towards Biluchistan.
90	Bannu ...	Wali Khan, Madad Khel, son of Langar Khan, of Bahar Khel, age 36.	
91	Dera Ismail Khan	Azim Khan, Kundi, Khan Bahadur, son of Gul Imam Khan of Gul Imam, age 55.	
92	Bannu ...	Mian Sharaf Ali, son of Ghaus Ali of Mianwali, age 61.	
93	Ditto ...	Mani Khan, Sadum Khel, son of Sohan Khan of Garhi Mani Khan, age 54.	
94	Ditto ...	Durrana Khan, Takhti Khel, son of Akbar Khan of Ghilzai, Tahsil Marwat, age 41.	
95	Ditto ...	Wazir Khan, Shahbaz Khel, Marwat, son of Zaffar Khan, age 46.	
96	Ditto ...	Abbu Khan, Ahmadzai, Marwat, son of Bukhmal Khan, of Bukhmal, age 36.	
97	Ditto ...	Malik Amir Khan, Bhuchar, son of Ahmadyar Khan of Wan Bhucharan, age 26.	



# CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division—contd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
98	Dera Ismail Khan	Abdul Rahim Khan, Tarin, son of Mahomed Khan, age 61.	
99	Bannu ...	Khwaja Mahomed Khan, Sardari Khel, son of Sultan Mukarrab Khan of Nar, age 26.	
100	Ditto ...	Bahadur Khan, Musa Khel, son of Ghazi Khan, age 39.	
101	Muzaffargarh ...	Saifulla Khan, son of Allahdad Khan of Khangarh, age 32.	
102	Ditto ...	Khan Bahadur Mian Mahbub, son of Ahmad Khan of Thatha, age 51.	
103	Ditto ...	Mahomed Khan, son of Fatih Khan of Kangan, age 81.	
104	Ditto ...	Makhdum Shekh Hassan, <i>alias</i> Makh-dum-i-Jahanian, son of Makhdum Sheikh Mahmud of Sitpur, age 14.	
105	Ditto ...	Lal Khan, Khowar, son of Ghulam Hassan Khan, age 64.	
106	Ditto ...	Shahnawaz Khan, Kheowar, late Jamadar of Cavalry, son of Ghulam Hassan Khan, age 70.	
107	Dera Ghazi Khan	Ali Mahomed Khan, Pitafi, son of Ahmad Khan of Lundi, age 54.	
108	Ditto ...	Kadir Bakhsh, Ahmadani, Zaildar, son of Dost Mahomed Khan of Mana, age 59.	
109	Bannu ...	Nizam, Hathi Khel, son of Azim Khan, age 54.	
110	Ditto ...	Khan Badshah, Bakka Khel, son of Hassan Shah, age 31.	
111	Ditto ...	Abu Samand Khan, Dharma Khel, son of Nizam Khan, of Nizam Khan, age 53.	
112	Dera Ismail Khan	Mahomed Hayat Khan, Gandapur, son of Sher Mahomed Khan of Kulachi.	
113	Bannu ...	Atar Shah, son of Hardeo Shah of Nar, age 43.	





## DERAJAT DIVISION DARBARIS.

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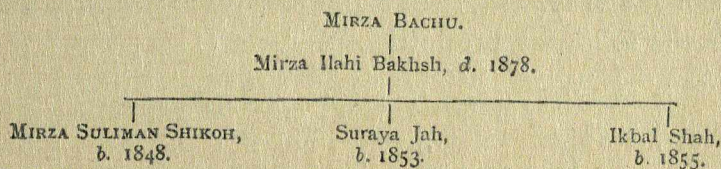
*Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division.—concl'd.*

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
114	Dera Ismail Khan	Sayad Mehar Shah of Panjgiraon, son of Dallan Shah of Shahpur, Tahsil Leiah, age 69.	
115	Muzaffargarh ...	Kaura Khan, Jatoi, Zamindar of Jatoi, son of Said Khan, age 54.	
116	Ditto ...	Murid Jafr, head of Daira Dinpanah Shrine, son of Imam Bakhsh, Tahsil Sanawan, age 51.	
117	Dera Ghazi Khan	Sayad Shah Mahomed Shah, Zaildar, guardian of Pir Adil Shrine, son of Karm Shah of Pir Adil, age 37.	
118	Muzaffargarh ...	Mian Kauru, son of Ghulam Nabi of Shekh Umar, Tahsil Sanawan, age 33.	
119	Ditto ...	Sahibdad Khan, son of Haji Mahomed Sardar Khan of Khowar, age 34.	
120	Dera Ghazi Khan	Rahim Khan, son of Mir Alam Khan of Dilana, age 12.	
121	Ditto ...	Imam Bakhsh Khan, Khan Bahadur, Bozdar, Assistant Surveyor, son of Ali Mahomed, age 47.	
122	Dera Ismail Khan	Gosain Ude Bhan, Shamdasi, son of Asa Nand of Leiah, age 53.	
123	Ditto ..	Mushtak Shah Singh, son of Bhagat Shah Singh of Bhakkar, age 35.	
124	Ditto ...	Sheikh Umar, son of Sayad Mahomed of Musazai, age 40.	
125	Ditto ...	Seth Lakhmi Chand, Divisional Treasurer, son of Seth Kalian Das, age 37.	
126	Ditto ...	Abdulla Khan, Nasir Powindah, son of Shahzad Khan.	
127	Muzaffargarh ...	Ghulam Rasul, Jatoi, Zaildar of southern Jatoi, son of Nusrat Khan of Jatoi, Tahsil Alipur, age 42.	
128	...	Azim Husain Khan, Hospital Assistant 5th Punjab Cavalry.	
129	Muzaffargarh ...	Sheikh Mahomed Yar, son of Kadir Bakhsh, age 52.	



DEHLI DISTRICT.

MIRZA SULIMAN SHIKOH.



Mirza Suliman Shikoh takes the leading place on the list of Viceregal Darbaris of the Dehli district : his brothers Suraya Jah and Ikbal Shah are also Darbaris. They have inherited position and fortune from their father, Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh, whose devotion to the British cause in 1857 was of the highest value ; and they are connected with the Royal House of Dehli through Begum Umdat-ul-Zamani, daughter of Alamgir the Second. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh had considerable influence in the Palace through the friendship borne him by the Begum Zinat Mahal, favourite wife of Bahadar Shah, last King of Dehli. A daughter of the Mirza's had been married to the King's eldest son Fateh-ul-Mulk Mirza Fakharu, who died shortly before the outbreak of the Mutiny. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh remained inside the City during the Siege, and was able to furnish important intelligence of the movements of the rebels, and to assist and protect our agents. He did his utmost to save the lives of a party of fifty Christians who were cruelly massacred, ostensibly with the King's knowledge, within the Palace precincts, and materially assisted our military operations by cutting the bridge-of-boats over the Jamna, opposite the City, thus stopping the entry of supplies and rebel reinforcements from the eastern side. Later on he brought about the peaceful surrender of the King, and helped Hodson in effecting the capture of the Princes Khizar Sultan and Abul Bakar, thus dealing the Rebellion a death-blow by depriving the disaffected of their



# *CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.*

hereditary leaders. The Mirza's conduct was fully enquired into at the close of the Rebellion and suitably rewarded. Hereditary pensions, aggregating Rs. 22,830 per annum, with effect from 1st May, 1857, were granted to the Mirza and his family in the following proportions :—

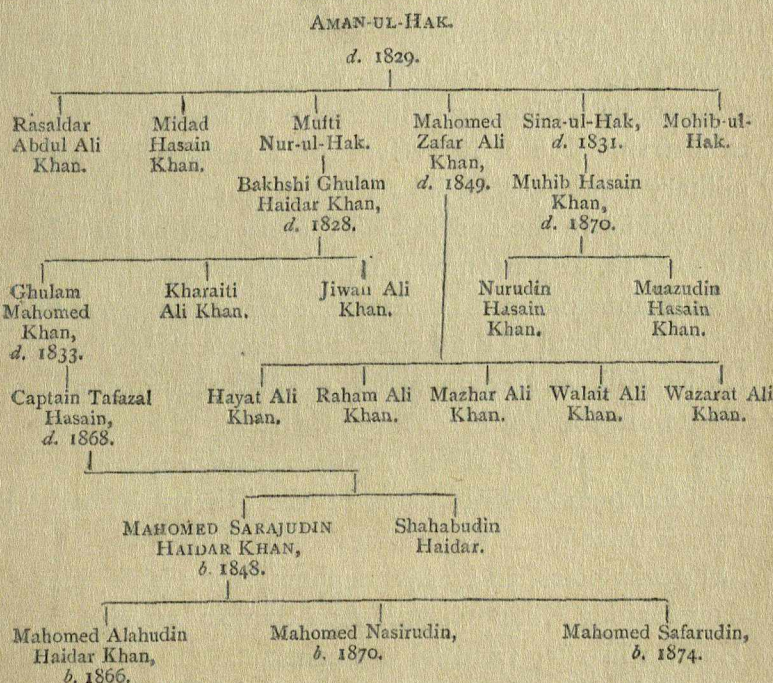
To the Mirza personally	...	Rs. 9,550
„ his wives	...	„ 4,530
„ daughters	...	„ 7,670
„ other relatives	...	„ 1,080

Further, in 1861, in lieu of an assignment enjoyed by him jointly with others before the Mutiny from the villages of Sampla and Asaoda in the Rohtak district, the Government of India granted to the Mirza solely a perpetual jagir of the value of Rs. 5,000 per annum, and in 1866 released to him and his family the revenues of certain villages in the Dehli and Mirut districts, yielding Rs. 2,226 annually. He was awarded Rs. 35,000 as compensation for loss of property incurred during the Siege. In 1872 he was allowed to borrow Rs. 35,000 from Government. More than one-half of this sum was subsequently wiped out of the accounts as a matter of favor to the Mirza. An addition of Rs. 2,250 was made to his pension in 1877, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh died in 1878. His three sons now enjoy the hereditary pension and jagir. Mirza Suliman Shikoh, the eldest, is an Honorary Magistrate, and M. Ikbāl Shah is a member of the Municipal Committee of Dehli.



GURGAON DISTRICT.

MAHOMED SARAJUDIN HAIDAR KHAN OF  
 FARAKHNAGAR.



Shekh Umar Din came from Bokhara with Sultan Shahabudin Ghori, and settled at Sultanpur near the junction of the Bias with the Satlaj. His sons moved down to Dehli and were appointed *Muftis* of the present town of Riware. This honorable office remained with the family for some generations. Aman-ul-Hak, in the time of Akbar Sani of Dehli, took service with the Raja Raghoji of Nagpur, and served him for many years. His grandson Hasain Khan was given the Subadarship of Bhandara in Nagpur; and when the British annexed the State in 1853 on the death of the Third Raghoji without issue, he was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces. He died



in 1870. His eldest son Nurudin Khan was for some years a Rasaldar in the Nagpur Mounted Police.

Mahomed Zafar Ali Khan held the post of Subadar in Nagpur for nine years, on a salary of Rs. 6,000 per annum. His five sons received small pensions from the State after his death in 1849. One of them, Hayat Ali Khan, was for some years an Honorary Magistrate at Riware, in the Gurgaon district. He is in receipt of a pension of Rs. 600 for military services. Abdul Ali Khan, son of Aman-ul-Hak, was a Rasaldar in the 2nd Panjab Cavalry during the Mutiny. Mahib-ul-Hak, also a son, was for some years Judge of Nagpur before annexation. Ghulam Haidar Khan, grandfather of the present head of the family, took service with the Nizam of Hyderabad, and commanded a small contingent under Wellington at the Battle of Assaye in 1803. He was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadar, and received a mafi grant of fourteen hundred bigas in the Riware Tahsil. He afterwards transferred his services to the Raja Paoji of Nagpur, who was poisoned by his nephew Apa Sahib in 1816. Ghulam Haidar Khan opposed Apa Sahib's attempt against the English in 1817; and he was continued for twelve years in command of the Nagpur troops after the Raja was driven out. His three sons were also employed in the army. The eldest, Ghulam Mahomed Khan, succeeded him in the military command at Nagpur. Tafazal Hasain, son of Ghulam Mahomed Khan, was in command of the local cavalry corps at Nagpur when, in May 1857, the news of the Dehli Mutiny reached that city. To his exertions was in a measure due the failure of the attempt made by his regiment to stir up a rebellion in this part of India. He was rewarded with a commission as Rasaldar in the Mounted Police, and the bestowal of the title of Sardar Bahadar. In 1860 he was granted biswadari and jagir rights in Farakhnagar and Riware in the Gurgaon district, yielding Rs. 6,000 annually, subject to





a *nazarana* deduction of Rs. 1,500. The grant was continued in 1868 to his son Sarajudin Haidar Khan, now at the head of the family. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge and Sub-Registrar of Farakhnagar; and he also holds the position of President of the local Municipal Committee. His extravagant tastes have unfortunately led him into monetary difficulties, obliging him to place his affairs in the hands of the District Court of Wards. His second son Mahomed Nasirudin is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

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## THE KARNAL DISTRICT.

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The interesting sketch which follows, of the modern history of Karnal, is from the pen of Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, late Settlement Officer :—

Towards the end of the seventeenth century the Dehli Empire was fast falling to decay, and the Sikhs rising to power. In 1709 Banda, some time the chosen disciple of Guru Govind Bairagi, raised his standard in these parts, and collecting an army of Sikhs, occupied the whole of the country west of the Jamna. He laid the whole neighbourhood waste, and especially the neighbourhood of the Karnal, where he killed the Faujdar and massacred the inhabitants.

In 1738 Nadir Shah, enraged at not being recognised by the Dehli Court, invaded India. On 8th January, 1739, he reached Sarhand, where he learned that Mahomed Shah with an enormous army occupied a strongly fortified camp at Karnal. He marched on to Taraori, on which he had to turn his guns before it would open its gates to him. Here he learned from some prisoners that the approach to Karnal from the direction of Taraori was through dense jungle and exceedingly difficult; and that Mahomed Shah had no room to move in, being encamped in a small plain which was hardly sufficient for his camp, and surrounded on three sides by thick woods. He accordingly resolved to take the enemy in flank from the south-east. On the 15th January he left Taraori, and, marching round by the banks of the Jamna to the back of the city, advanced to a position close to the Dehli camp. Meanwhile he sent Prince Nasarula Mirza with a considerable force to a spot north of the canal and close to Karnal. All this time Mahomed Shah was not even aware that Nadir Shah was in the neighbourhood. Just at this time a detachment which had been sent to oppose Sadat Khan, Viceroy of Oudh, who was marching from Panipat with reinforcements, came to close quarters with him. Nadir Shah and Prince Nasarula at once marched to the support of their detachment, which was the first intimation the Imperial army had of their presence. The engagement which followed was not decisive. But the army of Mahomed Shah, which had already been encamped for three months at Karnal and had suffered greatly from want of supplies, was now cut off from the open country in the rear, and food became so scarce that a seer of flour could not be bought for four rupees. Thus Mahomed Shah was starved into submission, and on the 13th of February yielded to the invader, who led him in his train to Dehli. In 1748 Ahmed Shah was met at Panipat by the royal paraphernalia and the news of the death of Mahomed Shah, and there and then formally assumed the royal titles.

From this time to the establishment of English Rule, a time of horror followed, which is still vividly remembered by the people, and was fittingly ushered in by the greatest of all the battles of Panipat. In the rainy season of 1760, Sadasheo, the Mahrata Bhao, marched upon Kunjpura, an Afghan town close to Karnal, which was then strongly fortified, and at which 20,000 Afghan troops were then encamped. He put the whole of them to the sword, and pillaged the country round. Ahmad Shah, who was in the Doab,



was unable to cross the Jamna in time to prevent this disaster ; but at length he forded the river near Bagpat and advanced against the enemy, who retreated to Panipat. There the Mahratas strongly fortified themselves. The Duranis encamped close in front of them, and for five months the two armies, numbering more than 400,000 souls, remained engaged in fruitless negotiation and constant skirmishes. The Durani army had free access to their camp on all sides, while they gradually confined the Mahratas more and more to their entrenchments. The latter had long ago consumed all the provisions obtainable at Panipat ; at length supplies wholly failed ; and on the 6th January, 1761, the Bhao advanced to action. The Mahratas were utterly routed, and many of them were driven into the town of Panipat, whence next morning the conqueror brought them out, distributed the women and children, and massacred the men in cold blood. The fugitives were followed all over the country, and killed wherever they were overtaken. It is said that 200,000 Mahratas were slain in this battle.

No sooner had the Mahratas temporarily disappeared than the Sikhs appeared on the scene. In 1763 they defeated Zin Khan, the Durani Governor of Sarhand, and took possession of the whole of Sarhand as far south as Panipat. Raja Gopal Singh on this occasion seized Jind, Safidon, Panipat and Karnal, though he was not yet strong enough to hold them ; but in 1772 he was confirmed in his possessions up to within a few miles north of Panipat and west of Karnal, as a tributary of the Dehli Emperor. At the same time Raja Gurdit Singh seized Ladwa and Shamgarh up to within a few miles north of Karnal.

Recalled by these events, Ahmad Shah once more appeared for the last time in Hindustan in 1767, and, conquering the Sikhs in several battles, marched as far as Panipat ; but as soon as he disappeared the Sikhs again resumed their hold of the country. In 1774 Rahimdad Khan, Governor of Hansi, attacked Jind ; but was defeated with heavy loss, while Gajpat Singh again seized Karnal. In 1777 Najaf Khan, the Imperial Wazir, marched in person to restore his authority. The Sikhs invited the aid of Zabita Khan, a Rohila Chief, who had rebelled ; and, joining their force with him, encountered the Imperial army at Panipat, and fought a battle said to have been only less terrible than that of 1761. No marked advantage remained with either side ; and by a treaty then concluded between the Rajas and the Emperor, the Sikhs relinquished their conquests in Karnal and its neighbourhood, excepting seven villages which Gajpat Singh was allowed to keep. But the treaty was not observed ; and in 1779 a last attempt was made by the Dehli Court to recover its lost territory. In November of that year Prince Farkhunda Bakht and Nawab Majid-udaula marched out at the head of a large army, 20,000 strong, and met some of the minor Sikhs at Karnal. He made terms with these chieftains, who were jealous of the growing power of Patiala ; and the combined forces marched upon that State. While negotiations were in progress, reinforcements advanced from Lahore, the Karnal contingent deserted, bribery was resorted to, and the Imperialists retired precipitately to Panipat. About this time Dharm Rao held the greater part of the tract on the part of the Mahratas, and was temporarily on good terms with the petty Sikh Chiefs north of Karnal. In 1785 he marched, at the invitation of the Phulkian Chiefs, against Kaithal and Ambala ; and after some successes, and after exacting the stipulated tribute, withdrew to his headquarters at Karnal. In 1789 Sindia marched from Dehli to Thanesar and thence to Patiala, restored order more or less in the country west of the Jamna, and brought the Patiala Diwan back with him as far as Karnal as a hostage. In



1794 a large Mahrata force under Anta Rao crossed the Jamna. Jind and Kaithal tendered their homage ; but the Patiala troops surprised the army in a night attack, and Anta Rao retired to Karnal. In 1795 the Mahratas once again marched north, and defeating Raja Bhag Singh at Karnal, finally wrested that city from him and made it over to George Thomas, who took part in the fight. He had, however, obtained the jagir of Jhajar, and making himself master of Hissar, harried the neighbouring Sikh territories ; meanwhile Raja Gurdit Singh, of Ladwa, obtained possession of Karnal. In 1798 Begum Samru was stationed with her forces at Panipat to protect the western frontier during the struggle with Jaipur. In 1799 Sindia sent General Perron, to whom the *pargana* of Panipat had been granted, to bring the Sikhs to order. He recruited at Karnal, where the Nawab of Kunjpura joined him ; but matters were settled amicably. In 1801 Thomas made a foray through Karnal and Panipat, and then retreated to Hansi. The Sikhs asked the Mahratas for help against him ; and Sindia, on the Sikhs promising to become his subsidiaries and pay him five lakhs of rupees, sent General Perron against him. In the battle that followed Thomas lost all his conquests, retired to British territory, and shortly afterwards died. Safidon and Dhatrat were then made over again to Jind by the Mahratas.

On the 11th September, 1803, Lord Lake defeated the Mahratas at the battle of Dehli ; and on the 30th December, Daulat Rao Sindia, by the treaty of Sirji Anjangam, ceded his territories in the north of India to the allies ; while the Partition Treaty of Poona, dated five months later, gave the provinces about Dehli, from that time known as the conquered provinces, to the English. Immediately after the battle of Dehli, Begum Samru made her submission to General Lake ; and the Rajas of Jind and Kaithal were hardly less prompt. Their advances were favourably received ; and in January 1805 they joined their forces with ours. The other Sikh Chiefs, including Ladwa and Thanesar, had actually fought against us at Dehli, and for a whole year they constantly displayed active hostility, till they were finally routed by Colonel Burn at the end of 1804. In March 1805, an amnesty was proclaimed to all the Sikhs on condition of peaceable behaviour ; but Raja Gurdit Singh of Ladwa was expressly excluded from this amnesty, and in April of the same year the English forces marched upon his fort of Karnal and captured it.

Meanwhile Lord Wellesley had returned to England, and Lord Cornwallis had been sent out expressly to reverse his policy. The leading feature of the new programme was the withdrawal from all the recently-acquired territory west of the Jamna. And as that territory had to be disposed of, it was natural that the petty chieftains who had done us service in the late struggle even, if only by abstaining from or relinquishing opposition to us, should be rewarded. The whole tract was therefore parcelled out between them and others.

The sovereign powers of the Rajas of Jind, Kaithal, Ladwa, Thanesar and Shamgarh, and of the Nawab of Kunjpura, were confirmed ; and they were continued in the lands held by them under treaty from the Mahratas, except that Ladwa was deprived of Karnal as already mentioned. The Jind Raja was granted the *pargana* of Gohana, and he and the Raja of Kaithal had the *pargana* Barsat-Faridpur made over to them jointly. Eight villages were made over to the Nawab of Kunjpura. The Mandals, who held large jagirs in Muzafarnagar, were induced to exchange them for so much of *pargana* Karnal as was left unallotted.





Begum Samru received considerable grants, including some villages of the tract, in addition to her original fief of Sardhana; and considerable grants were made to people who had done good service, and notably to Mirza Ashraf Beg and Mir Rustam Ali.

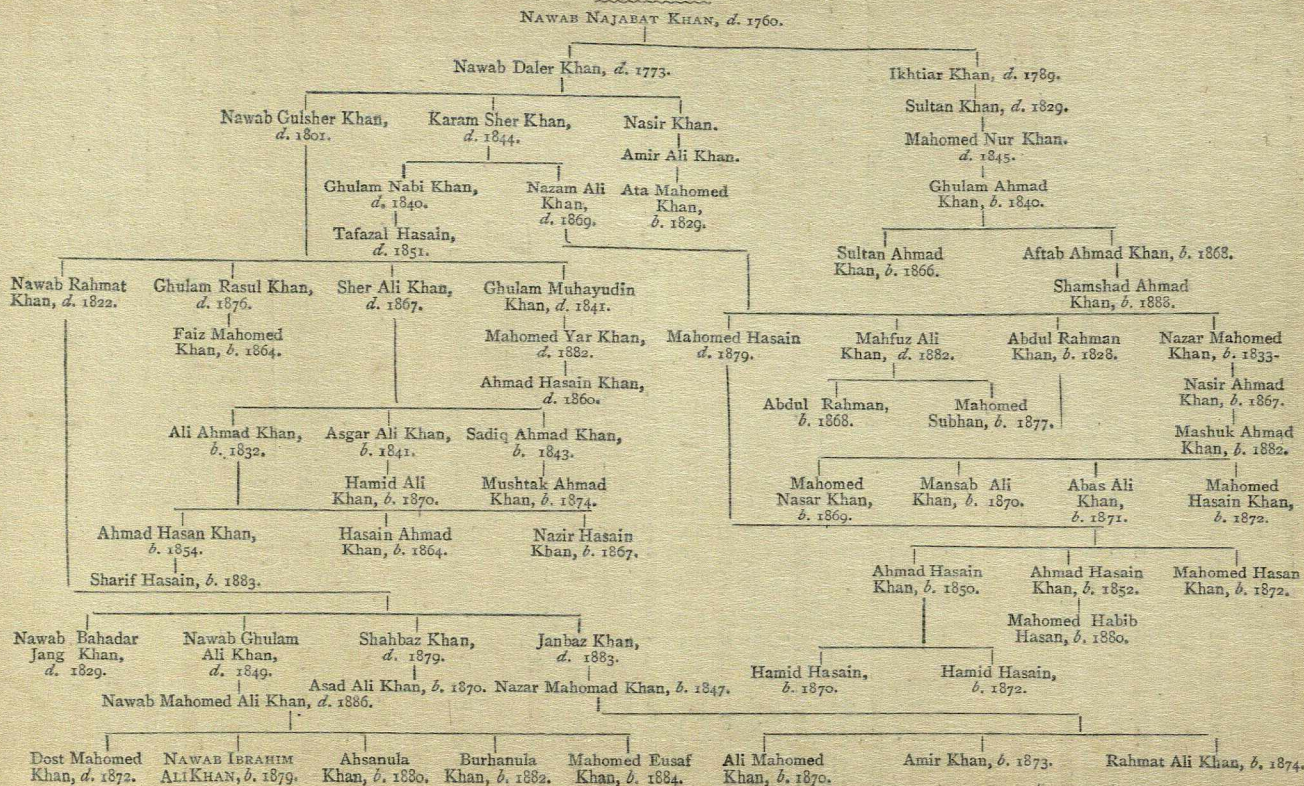
The policy which bade us abstain from interference west of the Jamna did not long stand the test of actual practice. In 1806 Ranjit Singh crossed the Satlaj with his army and marched to Thanesar; and it soon became apparent that either he or we must be master in the tract. The events and negotiations that followed, how the Sikh army marched about within twenty miles of our lines at Karnal, and how we were compelled to insist upon Ranjit Singh's withdrawal beyond the Satlaj, are told in most interesting detail by Sir Lepel Griffin in his *Panjab Rajas*. The Treaty of Lahore, dated 25th April, 1809, and the Proclamation of the 3rd of May following, finally included the country to the west of the Jamna in our Indian Empire; and with this event ended the political history proper of the Tract.

It will be useful to note the dates of a few events subsequent to the treaty of 1809. About 1810 the jagir grants which had been made in 1805-6 were declared grants for life only, and were taken under our police supervision. They were gradually resumed on the death of the holders. Bhai Lal Singh died in 1816, and Raja Bhag Singh in 1819; and these two, with the Mandals, held the greater portion of the Tract. Pargana Karnal was continued to the Mandals in perpetuity on a fixed quit-rent in 1806. In 1834 part of Jind and in 1843 the whole of Kaithal, lapsed to us on the failure of the reigning line. In the latter year parts of Safidon and Asandh were acquired from Jind by exchange. In 1845 we confiscated the Ladwa estates bordering on the tract as a punishment for treason in the Sikh War. And in the same year the Sardars of Thanesar, Kunjpura and Shamgarh were deprived of sovereign power, and reduced to the position of simple jagirdars. In 1850 the whole of Thanesar lapsed on the death of the widow of Fatah Singh, the last Chief of Thanesar.

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# NAWAB IBRAHIM ALI KHAN OF KUNJPURA.







The Kunjpurias are amongst the best known of the Mahomedan families in the existing Dehli Division. The head of the house enjoys the title of Nawab, and their jurisdiction as semi-independent Chiefs was only lost to them under the operation of Lord Hardinge's order, dated 17th November, 1846, affecting all but nine of the petty rulers in the plains south and east of the Satlaj. They are Rohilas of Eusafzai origin, and class themselves with other Pathans settled in the Panipat Tahsil as Zaka Khels, though their identity with any existing tribe on the Peshawar Frontier has long since been lost. They marry amongst themselves, and all their social observances assimilate with those of their Pathan neighbours, classed generally as "Hindustanis." Yet it may be mentioned as tending to prove the undoubted Trans-Indus connection at some remote period and as showing the desire of the Kunjpurias to be esteemed as genuine Eusafzais, that even to the present day they are visited at uncertain intervals by men of the clan from Attock and Peshawar, whom they receive with honor as "cousins," and who, no doubt, find the occasional pilgrimage to Karnal one of profit as well as of pleasure. The Kunjpurias are credited in the earlier Government records as having come from "Gurgusht in the Sinde country." By Sinde is probably intended in this case the country of the Upper Indus, for the large village of Gurgushti, in the Rawalpindi district, is close to the Indus or Sinde river, in the Chach plain north-east of Attock; and the Pathans of Gurgushti are especially given to claiming kinship with the Kunjpura Chiefs. Thus, in 1886, on the death of the late Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan, a Gurgushti deputation duly appeared at Karnal to offer condolences, and to take back with them the presents such attention was bound to secure. But here the connection always ends, and there are no modern instances of Kunjpurias having secured Gurgushtian ladies as brides. The border Pathans would probably smile





were such a request preferred by their brethren of the lower Panjab.

Nothing certain is known regarding the settling of the Gurgushtis in India. They were classed as Rohila Pathans, and received employment about the Dehli Court in the early days of the Mahomedan conquests. But they were of small account until one of their number, Najabat Khan, founded the fortunes of the family by his own pluck and energy. He flourished in the early part of the eighteenth century, and after serving as a captain in the Imperial Forces, secured for himself a considerable tract of fertile land along an arm of the Jamna as it then flowed in a channel now dry, known as the Puran, in the present Pipli Tahsil of the Ambala district. He plundered the Bazidpur villages in the Bidauli pargana of the Sarkar Saharanpur, and built for himself in the Jamna marshes a strong tower which he named Kunjpura, or the Heron's Nest. His sons re-named it Najabat Nagar in his honor; but their children have ever since been known as Kunjpurias. Najabat Khan was not allowed peaceful possession of his acquisitions. The old Bazidpur owners complained to Izat Khan, the Chakladar of Saharanpur, who advanced against the freebooter with such forces as he had at his command; but Najabat held his own and slew the Imperial agent. This was more than even the effete Mahomedan Government of that day could stand. Mulraj, Governor of Panipat, was ordered to seize the person of the rebel and produce him before the Emperor at Dehli. But he was released in a few years, after the manner of the age, upon promise of paying a fine, which was never redeemed.

Najabat Khan sided with Nadar Shah in his conquest of Dehli in 1739, and was recognised by the new power as rightful owner of the Kunjpura lands. Kunjpura itself was regarded as a post of strategical importance, covering the Begi Ferry on the road from Saharanpur to Dehli, and commanding the Imperial bridge over the canal between Karnal and the



fortified sarai at Gharaunda, in the direction of Panipat. It was the scene of many a struggle between the Imperialists and the Mahratas in the middle of the eighteenth century. In one of these castles, in 1760, Najabat Khan met with his death, defending the stronghold in the interests of the Abdalis against a sudden attack made by the Mahrata General, Sadasheo, who put the garrison to the sword and levelled the place with the ground, burning most of the villages in the neighbourhood. Najabat's eldest son Daler Khan succeeded in escaping across the Jamna, and had his revenge in the following year by taking part in the battle of Panipat, when the Mahratas suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Duranis.

Daler Khan's assistance to the Duranis was evidently of considerable value; for the family possess Sanads bearing the seal of Ahmad Shah, reciting his services and those of his father to "this god-given Government," and confirming him in the rule and revenues of Kunjpura, Indri and Azimabad. The grant extended over one hundred and fifty villages in the modern divisions of Karnal, Indri, Thanesar, Shahabad and Badauli. The Chief was bound to render active assistance in times of trouble, and he was made to keep up a large force of horse and foot for the Imperial services. The mahals of Karnal and Safidon were afterwards bestowed in lieu of certain other villages resumed. Upon Daler Khan personally was conferred about this period the title of Bakhshi and Arjamand. But he lost much of his property shortly before his death in 1773, owing to the incursions of Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind and the other Sikh Chiefs, who were now busily feeling their way towards Dehli. His successor Gulsher Khan was unable to resist this forward movement, and gradually lost what remained of the family estates west of the Jamna. But the fortunes of the Kunjpurias revived about the year 1787, when Sindia checked



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

the growing power of Patiala and expelled the Jind Raja Bhag Singh from Karnal. Ten years later we find Gulsher recognised by General Perron as Nawab of Kunjpura for help rendered in chastising George Thomas and the Jind and Ladwa Chiefs, whose successful adventures had begun to awaken the fears of the Mahratas for the safety of their north-western border. Thus, Rahmat Khan, who succeeded his father Gulsher as Nawab in 1801, was a personage of importance, whose alliance Lord Lake was glad to secure when gathering strength early in the century to crush Holkar and the combination of Sikh States headed by the Ladwa Chief. His son Bahadar Jang was awarded a jagir on life-tenure in seven villages of the Karnal pargana, under a *Farman* signed by Lord Lake in 1806, afterwards confirmed by a Sanad of Lord Minto, Governor-General. We find by a return prepared in 1809, that the Kunjpura Chief Rahmat Khan, with his brother Ghulam Mahayudin and their uncle Karam Sher Khan, were then possessed of one hundred and twenty villages in the parganas of Karnal, Indri and Badauli, yielding a revenue of nearly Rs. 90,000. Their holdings were subject to the condition of furnishing a contingent of twenty horse and six hundred foot. Rahmat Khan's estates in the Indri-Thanesar tract, yielding Rs. 72,000 per annum, were, under the Governor-General's Proclamation, dated 22nd August, 1811, confirmed to him as an independent and protected Chief. His son's jagir was situated in the Dehli territory, and was valued at Rs. 2,900 per annum. The Saharanpur lands were held on zamindari tenure. By an *Italanama* issued in 1809, the Kunjpura Chiefs were estopped from levying tolls and customs duties upon goods crossing the Jamna in the neighbourhood of their estates. This curtailment of their privileges appears to have been the subject of a remonstrance on the part of the Nawabs, for various sums were paid to them from year to year after 1813 by way of compensation for loss of revenue ; and they continued to





levy *chungi* upon articles consumed within the limits of the estate until 1843, when it was abolished under an order of Sir Henry Lawrence, then Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent. Since 1852 the Nawabs have been allowed a fixed sum of Rs. 3,210 annually in lieu of all claims to tolls and customs dues of every description. As already mentioned, the Nawabs lost their independent status in 1846; and three years later Lord Hardinge's action was confirmed by Lord Dalhousie, who, under a Proclamation of June, 1849, declared that, with the exception of nine States specified, "all the Chiefs would cease to hold sovereign powers, would lose all civil, criminal and fiscal jurisdictions, and would be considered as no more than ordinary subjects of the British Government in possession of certain exceptional privileges." Henceforth the Nawabs of Kunjpura were mere jagirdars, occasionally exercising judicial powers specially conferred.

Much of the legitimate power and influence which this family might reasonably have exercised had been lost by the unhappy relations of different members who have quarrelled with each other, and especially with the head of the house for their own individual objects.

As far back as 1806 the differences between Rahmat Khan and his brother Ghulam Mahayudin, regarding the succession to the patrimony, terminated in an open rupture. Their armed retainers came to blows, and antiquated pieces of cannon were used by the combatants within hearing of the cantonment of Karnal. The Kunjpura people were described in an official report of those days as "turbulent and unruly beyond any other race in India, given to habits of aggression, violence and contempt of all order and authority." The aim of the younger brother Ghulam Mahayudin was to dismember the inheritance on the strength of an alleged custom, under which the sons of the Chief by his first wife were said to have right to share the patrimony



between them. Being unable to prove this allegation, he repeated his demand in another form, requiring the assignment of a number of villages, equal almost to one-half of the estate, for his separate maintenance. After much squabbling and not a little bloodshed, the parties referred their quarrel to arbitration, and formally agreed to abide by the finding in presence of Mr. Metcalfe, Agent, and his Assistant Mr. W. Fraser. Hereunder, certain villages were assigned to Ghulam Mahayudin for the purpose of providing him with a proper maintenance, and not with the object of giving him a separate share or splitting up his father's property. The grantee was in 1822 held free from liability to contribute towards the support of his younger brother, whose maintenance became a charge upon the possessions of the Nawab. In reporting this decision the position of Ghulam Mahayudin was explained by Sir C. T. Metcalfe in the following terms :—

“ Had the question then been as to the right of Ghulam Mahayudin to a portion as one of several younger brothers, he must, I conceive, have received a smaller provision than he obtained. But that was not the question, nor was the matter settled on any ground of right. The adjustment was simply on agreement between the parties, both yielding to the opinions of the arbitrators. Ghulam Mahayudin Khan was more in the character of a rival than of a younger brother. His pretensions arose out of circumstances antecedent to our Rule. We had strictly refrained from interference in the affairs of the petty States on our frontier. The two brothers were at war, and if the scene of action had not been within a few miles, or perhaps within sight, of one of our cantonments, they would have been left to fight it out, and would probably have destroyed each other, or would have fallen under the domination of some superior State. The arrangement concluded between them was considered by me more as a treaty of peace between contending parties than as a legal settlement of mutual rights.”





Nawab Rahmat Khan died in 1822, and was followed by his son Bahadar Jang, who held the estate for six years. On his death the life-jagir in pargana Karnal lapsed to Government under the terms of the Sanad of 1806. He was succeeded in default of male issue by his next brother Ghulam Ali Khan, who was duly recognised by the Governor-General as "rightful successor to the principality of Kunjpura." Ghulam Ali's younger brothers lost no time in following their uncle's example, and in 1834 one of them, Shahbaz Khan, put forward a claim to ownership in one-third of the estate. This was rejected by Sir George Clerk, Political Agent at Ambala, who, in reporting the case to the Governor-General's Agent at Dehli, remarked :—"If the Kunjpura lands are to be regarded as private property, no time should be lost in subjecting this inheritance to the rules of *shara*. But if it be deemed expedient to maintain the Chief in respectability and authority, the provision of *guzara* for his brother should be left in a measure to the Nawab's discretion." Sir Charles Metcalfe in reply (dated 12th December, 1836), laid down on the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, that "Kunjpura must be regarded as a principality, and the younger branches must depend upon the older for support ; the amount of this provision being regulated by the custom of the family."

On the death of Ghulam Mahayudin in 1841, his assigned villages reverted to the Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan, with the exception of the one village of Biana and the lands of seven wells in Kunjpura, which were apportioned for the maintenance of Mahomed Yar Khan, son of the deceased.

In 1843 the Nawab had an opportunity of proving his loyalty by furnishing a party of fifty sowars to assist in suppressing the disturbances at Kaithal, described in another chapter, brought about by the decision of Government to



treat the estate as an escheat on the death without issue of Bhai Ude Singh. The men remained at the disposition of Sir Henry Lawrence for two months, and their services were duly acknowledged in a letter of thanks to the Nawab. He was again forward in assisting during the First Sikh War with carriage and supplies.

Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan died in 1849, and was succeeded by his only son Mahomed Ali. His latter years had been embittered by violent family quarrels, instigated by Ghulam Mahayudin's son Mahomed Yar Khan of Biana. These unfortunate dissensions, adverse to the best interests of the family, brought the estate to the verge of ruin, and paralyzed all attempts at vigorous action during the crisis of 1849, when a display of active loyalty would have for ever secured the Kunjpuras a high place in the esteem of the Paramount Power. Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan was only twenty years of age when his father died. He was beset with troubles from the commencement, due to the active opposition and underhand intrigues of his uncles Shahbaz Khan and Janbaz, who were leagued with their cousin Mahomed Yar Khan of Biana to bring the head of the house to ruin, and thus secure a partition of the property amongst all the cousins. They accused the Nawab, through his step-mother, of having poisoned his elder brother in order to secure his own succession. But the charge was declared after investigation to be unfounded. His next trouble was concerning the succession to the estate of his cousin Tafazal Hasain, who died in 1851, and whose father Karam Sher Khan had been assigned lands for his maintenance in Ghir and portions of Kunjpura Proper. These duly passed to Tafazal Hasain, and his widow now set up Barkat Ali, the son of a slave-girl, as his rightful successor. The decision of Government was in favour of direct heirs of Karam Sher Khan, excluding illegitimate offspring. With regard to the Nawab, it was held that his rights were only





reversionary on the failure of all Karam Sher's immediate heirs.

Meanwhile the Biana branch had not been idle. Mahomed Yar Khan continued to press his suit, reducing the demand to one-fourth of the whole estate ; but this was finally rejected, in 1851, by the Commissioner of Ambala. A fight next took place over the Nawab's reversionary rights in Mahomed Yar's Biana holdings, which dragged through the courts for many years. The Financial Commissioner ruled, in 1857, that Mahomed Yar was merely a life-tenant, as his father Ghulam Mahayudin had never been acknowledged owner of a separate estate.

In 1857 Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan responded to the call of the Commissioner and placed the whole of his horse and footmen at the disposal of Government. They were stationed at Thanesar, and assisted in preserving order and in supporting the executive authority. The Nawab's service commutation payment was remitted for one year, and the demand was permanently reduced by one-half. The family quarrels, which had been allowed to pend during the Mutiny, broke out afresh in 1859. Amongst other enormities, the Nawab was charged with attempting to assassinate one of his kinsmen. This accusation of course fell to the ground. He was next reported as being in league with the Wahabis of Satana. The matter was enquired into, and the result was communicated to the Nawab in a letter from Government to the Commissioner, in which the following paragraph is deserving of record :—“ The Lieutenant-Governor requests you will inform the Nawab that in the opinion of the Government, so far from the accusations made by informers having brought any discredit on him, the enquiries made have resulted highly to his honor as tending to show that, although efforts were made to implicate him by sending the messenger of the





fanatics to him on the ostensible plea of obtaining charity from him, these efforts proved wholly unsuccessful."

Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan's life was spent to the last in defending himself against a series of wholly groundless attacks made by his numerous relatives. It will serve no purpose to describe them here, and a mere list of the disputes would be of no value to those who have access to the fuller records of the public offices. But in the course of these disputes, settled either judicially or by interference of the executive, certain matters were decided which deserve a short notice. The sons of Sher Ali Khan, granduncle of the Nawab, were, in 1875, awarded a joint maintenance of Rs. 666 per annum by the Nawab, voluntarily at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Dehli. Next, Faiz Mahomed Khan, son of the Nawab's granduncle Ghulam Rasul, who died in 1876, claimed to retain three wells in Kunjpura and an annuity of Rs. 167 as his hereditary right. The case dragged on until 1884, when Sir Charles Aitchison consented to act as arbitrator. His Honor found that as Faiz Mahomed refused compliance with the conditions as to service and obedience to the Nawab, which are usual in the family on the part of those who receive maintenance, he was not entitled to the same amount as had been granted to others in the same degree of relationship, and that Rs. 293-7 a year was a proper sum for his maintenance.

A third dispute arose after the death of Mahomed Yar Khan in 1882, on the application of his son Ahmad Hasan to be recorded as jagirdar of Biana and owner of sundry plots in that estate and in Kunjpura. He gained his suit in so far as he was permitted to retain possession of the so-called fort in Biana with a few acres of land in the neighbourhood, but the assigned revenue was declared to have reverted to the Nawab. In addition, the Nawab's estate has been charged with a life-provision of Rs. 1,200 per annum for





the support of his cousin Ahmad Hasan. Finally, Nazar Mahomed, son of the Nawab's uncle Janbaz Khan, put in a claim for continuance to him of his deceased father's maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum. The decision of the Lieutenant-Governor was communicated in a letter to the Commissioner of Dehli, dated the 2nd July, 1888, in which His Honor recorded his opinion that, according to precedents, "the allowance granted to the son of a Nawab of Kunjpura is reducible when he dies, unless there is some special agreement or order of Government or of the Courts to the contrary in any particular case." The claimant was accordingly awarded a life-allowance of Rs. 900 per annum, subject to deduction of commutation and income tax, and to acquiescence in certain conditions which may be summarized as follows:— That the grantee bring no suit against the Nawab, nor attempt to alienate or pledge his allowances, and that he acknowledge the grant as strictly limited for the period of his own life-time, his heirs having no claim whatever upon the estate.

Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan died in 1886. His name stood third on the list of Imperial Darbaris in the Dehli Division. He had exercised powers as a Magistrate and Civil Judge since 1860 within the limits of his estate. The present Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, eldest surviving son of Mahomed Ali Khan, is a minor, and his property has come under the management of the District Court of Wards. He is studying at the Aitchison College. The late Nawab had arranged for the maintenance of his younger sons by assigning them certain lands acquired for this purpose sometime before his death. These boys are being educated at Karnal.

The Kunjpura estate consists of jagir and revenue-paying lands in the Indri pargana of Karnal and in the districts



of Muzafarnagar and Saharanpur, as well as of numerous houses in Karnal, Kunjpura, Indri and Taraori. At the last-named place the Nawab is owner of the ancient Imperial Sarai, a building of considerable architectural interest. The land-revenue assignments, after deducting one-sixteenth as service commutation, are assessed at Rs. 27,673 per annum, derived from thirty-eight villages, mainly in the Khadar portion of the Indri pargana. In some of these villages the revenue is shared with Sikh jagirdars. In Taraori, for instance, the Sardar of Shamgarh takes two-fifths of the demand. The proprietary holdings comprise twelve entire villages and portions of forty-six villages. These yield a rental of Rs. 23,130 annually, while about Rs. 14,000 are received in the form of house-rent, garden income and miscellaneous revenue.

Further mention may be made of the Ghir Branch, now represented by Ahmad Hasan Khan, grandnephew of Ghulam Nabi. A portion of the Ghir lands had been held by Jamiat Singh of Thanesar. The remainder was so badly managed by Ghulam Nabi Khan that in 1837, on the complaint of the cultivators, his judicial powers were cancelled, and in 1860, in lieu of jagir rights, his nephews were awarded a cash allowance of Rs. 4,000 per annum. This is still paid from the district treasury, although the representatives of Ghulam Nabi persist in styling themselves jagirdars. The existing arrangement is distinctly to their benefit, inasmuch as the assessment of their old holding under the recent settlement is considerably less than the pension they are permitted to enjoy. Ahmad Khan's name is on the Provincial Darbar List.

The family branches of the Kunjpura Nawabs are so numerous and their numbers so scattered that it becomes a matter of difficulty to trace up every individual. Many of Najabat Khan's descendants have disappeared for years past from the parent home, and have permanently severed their





connection with the head of the house. Ghulam Mahomed Khan, son of Game Khan, quarrelled with the Chief, after the manner of his kinsmen, and settled at Panipat. His children have married there and acquired lands. The line of Ikhtiar Khan claims a distinguished representative in Ghulam Ahmad Khan of Gwalior, Member of the Council of Regency, and author of many Urdu works of great literary merit. His sons have received education at the Aligarh College.

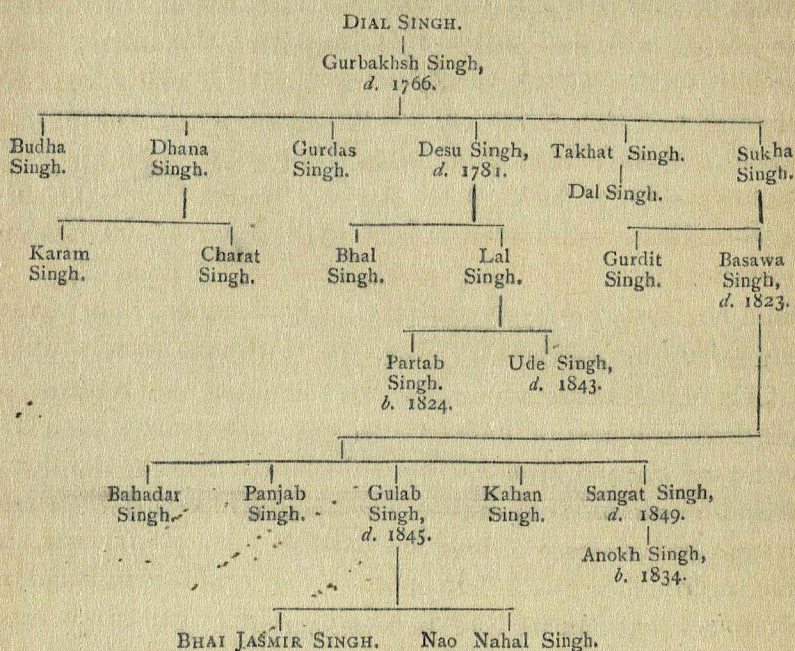
Two of Sher Ali Khan's sons, nephews of Nawab Rahmat Ali, have served Government. Ali Ahmad retired on a Tahsildar's pension in 1889, and his brother Asghar Ali still holds the post of Tahsildar in the Ambala district. No other member of the family appears to have distinguished himself in a public capacity. The system of splitting up the allowances into even shares has extinguished in the holders all natural desire to rise above the level of petty pensioners. They are content to live in semi-poverty, preferring sloth and personal ease to the honest ambition which secures to persons less favoured by birth the larger share of the loaves and fishes of this life.

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CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

BHAI JASMIR SINGH OF ARNAULI.



The Bhais of Kaithal are an important family, whose past history is much interwoven with that of Patiala and the network of minor chiefships which were spread out between the Jamna and the Satlaj when Lord Lake first established himself at Dehli. They are of the same original stock as the Phulkians, going back to the celebrated Rajput Jasal, whose appearance is a matter almost of obligation in the pedigree table of a respectable Malwai Jat. Dhar, son of Sidhu, was the immediate ancestor of the Kaithal family, as well as of the houses of Sadhwal, Jhumba and Arnauli. He settled at Batinda about the middle of the fourteenth century; and his son Manak Chand founded the existing village of Bhuler and acquired many others around Batinda. Manak's grandson Bhagtu was a disciple of Guru Arjan, and was called *Bhai*, a title still used by the family, which has had a semi-religious status ever since the days of Bhagtu. The next man of note





was Gurbakhsh Singh, who flourished in the time of the Patiala Raja Ala Singh and was his fast friend. He was a fine soldier, with very little of the saintly *Bhai* about him. He and Ala Singh joined forces and went on many expeditions together, annexing villages on all sides and sharing the spoils. On the death of Gurbakhsh Singh in 1760, his possessions passed to his six sons, of whom Budha Singh, the eldest, became a greater warrior, seizing the districts of Thanesar and Pihua, and building himself a strong fort at Kahod, which he made his head-quarters. His brother, Bhai Desu Singh, captured Kaithal from the Afghan owners Bikh Bakhsh and Niamat Khan, and he stripped the Sayads of their Pondri lands. The brothers were afterwards attacked by the celebrated Thanesar Sardar Bhanga Singh, the fiercest and most feared of all the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs of his time. Bhanga Singh made a sudden descent upon Thanesar, in which were two forts, held respectively by Budha Singh and by a Rajput Chief named Nathae Khan. The latter surrendered after a weak attempt at resistance; but the Bhai held out, and their stronghold was only won by a stratagem some years later. The Sadhwal Sardars were finally driven out of the Thanesar district in the time of Desu Singh's son Lal Singh. This latter Chief had been for some years on bad terms with his father, who had placed him in confinement, being anxious that the estates should pass to the younger brother Bahal Singh. But Lal Singh managed to get free, and after killing Bahal Singh secured the whole patrimony for himself. He proved the greatest of all the Sadhwal Chiefs, and was regarded as the most powerful of the Cis-Satlaj Sardars, after the Raja of Patiala, at the time of the British advance northwards in 1809. He is described as having been a very able man, though utterly untrustworthy, and so violent and unscrupulous that the English authorities had the greatest difficulty in persuading him to preserve order in his territories. He acquired immense tracts of country by





plundering his neighbours on all sides ; and he succeeded in regaining possession of much-coveted Thanesar after he had been kept out of possession for many years by his old enemy Bhanga Singh. He waited upon General Ochterlony, and having offered his assistance in the Gurkha War, was liberally treated, and was allowed to retain the Ilakas of Chausatha and Gohana, under condition of furnishing five hundred sowars, for whose support eight additional villages were set apart. He joined the British in the pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar up to the Satlaj border, and received a Sanad acknowledging his services in connection with the treaty made on that occasion with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1819, he was allowed to succeed to the share of the family estate held by a childless widow of his cousin Karam Singh, which under the rules was justly an escheat to the Government. He had been a firm ally all his life of the Raja Bhag Singh of Jind, and on more than one occasion had come to his assistance in repelling the attacks of George Thomas, the celebrated Hansi adventurer.

Sardar Lal Singh's son, Ude Singh, was of very different calibre. He was a weak-minded youth, without ambition, and without the energy to keep what his father had acquired. During his Chiefship the disorder and affrays on the Kaithal frontier became so serious, stopping all trade and disturbing the peace of the whole country, that a strong remonstrance was addressed to him and the neighbouring Sardars, who were in a measure jointly responsible for the good government of the district. Things were in this state when Bhai Ude Singh died childless in 1843. The Chiefship, with territory yielding one lakh of rupees, representing the acquisitions of Gurbaksh Singh, the original founder of the family, was conferred upon Bhai Gulab Singh and Sangat Singh of Arnauli, collaterals of the deceased in the third generation. The remainder of the estate, including Kaithal, which had been acquired by Lal Singh and other members of the family following Bhai Gurbakhsh, valued at four lakhs per annum, fell





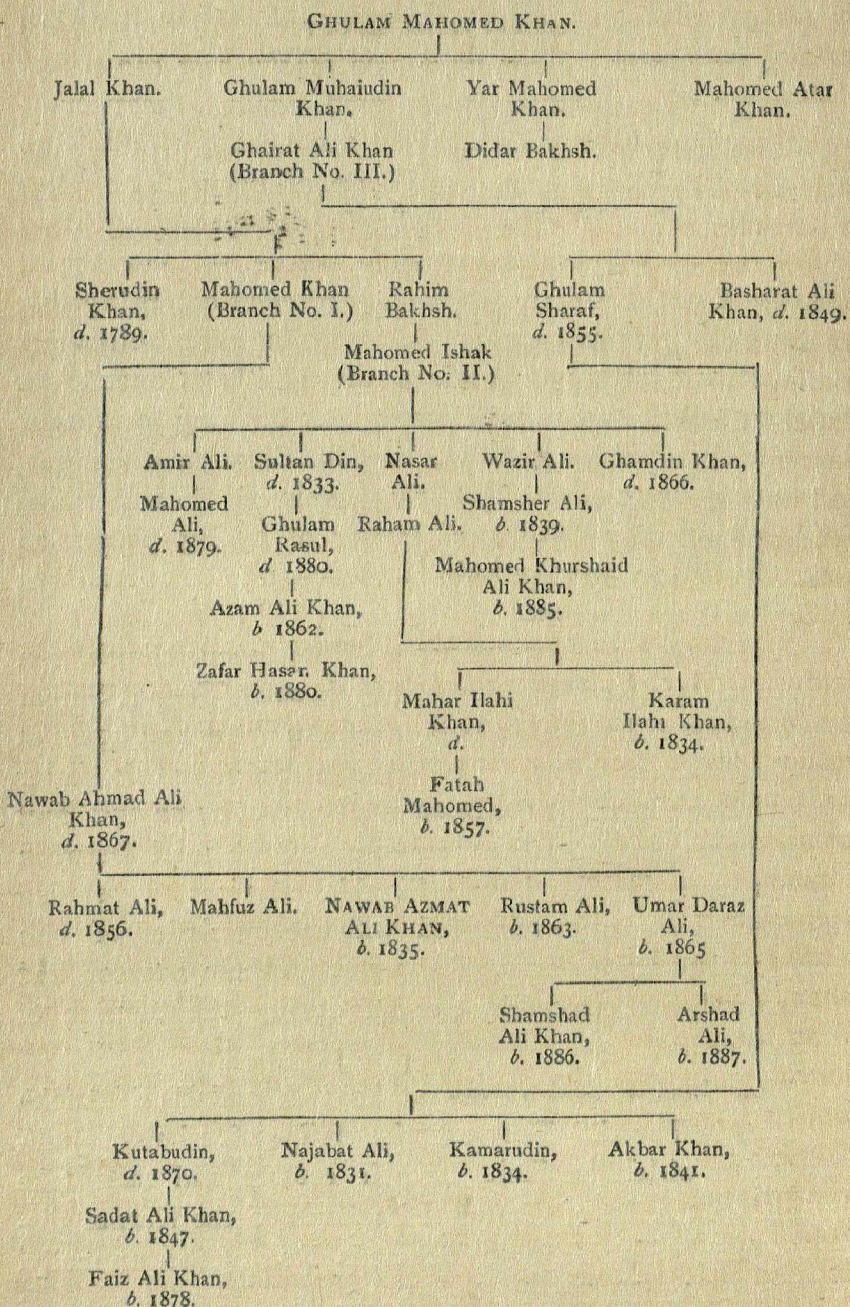
as an escheat to the British Government. This lapse was highly distasteful to the Phulkian Chiefs, who, as relatives of the deceased, were naturally desirous of retaining the possessions in the family. They were also fearful that the precedent might at some future day be used against themselves; for at that time their dominions had not been guaranteed to them by Sanads, in the event of failure of heirs. The Rajas of Patiala, Jind and Nabha accordingly sent special agents to Kaithal for the purpose of protesting before Mr. Greathead, specially deputed to carry out the Government orders, against the alleged act of spoliation. They were, however, ultimately re-called, and nothing was left to the Kaithal Council but to submit to the Paramount Power. But knowing that they had with them the sympathies of the Sikh Chiefs, and instigated probably by secret intrigue, the people of Kaithal broke out into insurrection while the matter of taking possession was still pending, and the town and fort had to be captured at the point of the bayonet.

The present representatives are Bhai Jasmir Singh, son of Gulab Singh, and Bhai Anokh Singh, son of Sangat Singh. They behaved loyally in both the Sikh Wars and again in the Rebellion of 1857. Bhai Anokh Singh in this latter crisis placed himself at the head of a body of horse and foot of his own raising, and helped to patrol the road between Ambala and Dehli. Jasmir Singh's services were also valuable. They were rewarded with the remission of one year's commutation charge, Rs. 3,577, on their estates; and the demand was reduced by one-half during the lifetime of the Sardars.

Bhai Jasmir Singh lives at Arnauli, and Bhai Anokh Singh at Sadhowal. They exercise civil and criminal judicial powers within the limits of their estates, and they take the lead on the list of Viceregal Darbaris of the Karnal district. Jasmir Singh's jagir income is Rs. 14,600 annually, and that of Anokh Singh, Rs. 20,200.



NAWAB AZMAT ALI KHAN, MANDAL.







Azmat Ali Khan, titular Nawab of Karnal, is the head of that section of the Mandals which was found by Lord Lake in 1804, established on the eastern bank of the Jamna in certain tracts included in the modern districts of Mirut and Muzafarnagar.

The Mandals of the Jamna Doab are described in the early British records as Pathans, and are usually so classed in official documents to the present day; but Mr. Ibbetson, a high authority, considers that they are of Jat origin. They came, it is said, from the ancient town of Samana in Patiala, where several branches of the clan are still living; and the leading members still hold considerable grants from the Patiala Chiefs, under whom they have freely taken service. Samana was a place of importance in the fifteenth century, and its rulers appear for a time to have asserted their independence of the Lodi Kings, and even to have held the southern country up to the walls of Panipat.

The traditions of the Kaithal border suggest that in the confusion which marked the close of the seventeenth century the Mandals, pressed by the Sikhs under Banda, their Bairagi leader, moved from Samana to the neighbourhood of Pihowa, on the Saraswati stream. The remains of one of their forts are still to be seen at Murtazapur, between Pihowa and Thanesar. From the Thanesar tract they appear to have been dislodged by the Sikh misals, and in 1805 we find them settled in the Saharanpur district, having for neighbour Raja Bhanga Singh of Thanesar. In 1804 the confederacy headed by the Rajas of Ladwa and Thanesar, which had continued to oppose the British forces in the field, was finally broken; and in March 1805 a conditional amnesty was proclaimed for all but the Ladwa Chief, followed by steps for transplanting to the right or western bank of the Jamna those troublesome bands whose presence in the Dehli provinces was deemed undesirable on political grounds. The Mandals



were included in the list for deportation on the recommendation of Lord Lake, who, in April 1806, reported that they had agreed to give up their *jaidad* lands in the Jamna Doab in exchange for the pargana of Karnal, which would be held by the present heads of the family in jagir, and by their descendants on istamrari tenure. The *jaidad* or military fief referred to was claimed under a grant which Sherudin Khan, Mandal, obtained in 1779, from Farkhunda Bakht of Dehli, when that Prince vainly attempted to arouse the patriotism of the Mahomedan Chiefs of the Jamna provinces in opposing the advancing Mahrata hordes. The Sanad under which they hold is said to bear the seal of the Imperial Minister Nawab Majidudaula Abdul Ahad; but the title was regarded at the time as of doubtful value, and from Sir David Ochterlony's correspondence there appears to have been a desire to ignore it and hand over the Karnal pargana, on the expulsion of the Ladwa force, to Raja Bhag Singh of Jind. The Mandals were, however, finally recognised as owners of the parganas of Muzafarnagar, Shoran and Chitrawal, which on the death of Sherudin, the original grantee, were given to his brother Mahomed Khan by Daulat Rao Sindia, on condition of maintaining a body of two hundred horsemen for military service. When the transfer was arranged by Lord Lake, the Mandals in possession were Mahomed Khan, his nephew Mahomed Ishak, and his cousin Ghairat Ali. The sixty-three villages thus assigned them in the Karnal pargana were estimated to yield Rs. 48,000 per annum; and in order to induce them to accept the exchange the more readily, they were allowed to hold such portions of the pargana as had not already been given to other settlers. Mahomed Khan was further allowed to retain a small jagir in Muzafarnagar, which had been assigned to him personally for services rendered. It was on the express application of the Mandals that Government accorded the additional privilege, by order dated 9th April, 1806, of allowing the heirs of the three Chiefs to





continue to hold on an istamrari tenure, subject "to payment of an annual rent of Rs. 15,000 of the current coin."

Violent quarrels broke out amongst the three assignees shortly after they had been put in possession of the grant ; and this led in 1807 to a partition of the villages, under a deed attested by the Resident of Dehli, according to the following estimated annual value :—

	Rs.
Mahomed Khan .. .. .	15,000
Ghairat Ali .. .. .	13,000
Ishak Khan .. .. .	12,000

The city of Karnal and one or two other estates were still held joint.

The Karnal fort was taken from the Mandals in 1809 under Lord Lake's orders ; a compensation payment of Rs. 4,000 having been made for disturbance of possession. It was used for military purposes until the Cantonment was abandoned, and it then passed under the civil control, and was assigned to the department of Education for the accommodation of a school. In 1886 it again changed hands, and is now occupied as a Tahsil.

In 1844 the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces marched through what was then known as the Mandal pargana, and was so impressed with the state of disorder, arising out of the perpetual struggles between the owners and the cultivators, that he deputed Mr. Gubbins to effect a settlement, which was completed in 1847, and sanctioned for a period of five years. At the end of this term heavy arrears had accumulated, and Mr. J. G. Ross was appointed to revise the assessments. His final proposals were ready in 1856, but the events of the following year prevented the passing of orders, and soon afterwards the pargana became a portion of the Panjab. Mr. Ross's assessment was thus not sanctioned until 1860. The Government of the Panjab





in accepting his settlement took occasion to record that the Mandals were merely assignees of the revenue ; and their rights did not extend to the management of the land, except in those estates, twenty-four in number, in which they had acquired entire ownership.

The following note by Mr. Ibbetson, late Settlement Officer, shows how the fortunes of the Mandals have fallen since their removal to Karnal in furtherance of the policy of Lord Cornwallis, which had for its object the delegation of our rights beyond the Jamna to a number of petty Chiefs who were to be entrusted with the keeping of the North-West border. However advantageous such a policy may have proved to the Paramount Power, it has evidently in no way bettered the position of Sherudin's successors :—" The constant and bitter disputes which have been rife among the Mandals ever since their first settlement in Karnal, have had the effect which might have been expected upon their position as a family. Other causes, too, have contributed to their decay. As each generation increased the number of the family, the sons, all sharing in the inheritance of the father, not only were relieved from the necessity of earning their livelihood, but also felt it incumbent upon them to keep as far as possible the style which was traditional in the family on a reduced income which was quite insufficient for the purpose. Being almost without exception uneducated, they fell wholly into the hands of unscrupulous band of rapacious stewards, who found their interest in introducing them to money-lenders as unscrupulous as themselves." The decadence of the family began early. In 1817 Sir Charles Metcalfe wrote :—

" They have suffered much since they were established in Karnal ; and the period of their transfer from the Doab was the commencement of the decline of their prosperity.





Their respectability, in all external appearances, has been dwindling away before my eyes in the course of the last ten years. It may be said with justice that their decline is in some measure owing to their own mismanagement as they received an extensive district capable of great improvement. It must, however, be admitted that something unfavorable in the change must also have operated; otherwise why did not their mismanagement ruin them in the Doab, where I remember meeting them in 1805, equipped in a style of considerable pomp and splendour. Their present appearance is very different; and their tone to me, since 1806, has invariably been that of complaint."

Of course the position of a jagirdar was, as pointed out by Mr. Fraser, very different under Native and British rule; and this difference would have been felt even if the Mandals had remained in the Doab. In point of mere income, they have considerably benefited, the present revenue of the pargana being Rs. 65,265, as against Rs. 25,000 (after deducting nazarana), when the estates were made over to the family in 1806.

The late head of the Mandal house, Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, rendered loyal services in 1857, and these were duly acknowledged in a letter from Lord Canning to the Chief Commissioner of the Panjab in the following terms:—"His Lordship is of opinion that the liberality of Government in the acknowledgment of the Nawab's services should be as unstinted as his support and assistance have been unhesitating. The Nawab's services have been most valuable, as testified by all officers, both Civil and Military, who have had an opportunity of forming a judgment on the subject. From the first, the Nawab openly and fearlessly espoused the cause of the British Government, and his acts have been throughout in accordance with his professions. He neither spared





personal exertions nor withheld material aid, but freely placed all his establishments and all his resources at our disposal. Conduct such as this calls for marked recognition. The Governor-General, therefore, is pleased to direct that the quit-rent of Rs. 5,000 now paid by him be remitted to the Nawab and heirs, male, of his body lawfully begotten in perpetuity, and that a khilat of Rs. 10,000 be conferred upon him in as public and honorable a manner as possible. His Lordship also requests that you will deliver to the Nawab the accompanying Sanad, acknowledging the conspicuous loyalty of his conduct and the value of the service performed by him in placing his resources at the disposal of the British Government." In 1860 Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner in the Karnal district, and he exercised revenue and magisterial powers up to the time of his decease. He died in 1867, and was succeeded by his son Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, the present head of the family. Besides the present Nawab, there are two sons, Rustam Ali Khan and Umar Daraz Ali Khan, by a lady known as Lali Begum, who, in 1872, claimed a share for her children and herself in the property and emoluments of the late Nawab. It was then held in the Chief Court that there existed a custom excluding widows from inheritance, but that there was none excluding younger sons from inheritance, or reducing their share below that of their elder brothers. It was further held that sons of concubines legitimatised by acknowledgment, although the marriage of their mothers might not be proved, were entitled to inherit under the grants of 1806 and of 1858. Under orders of the Chief Court, a manager was appointed for receiving the share decreed to the half-brothers in the person of Kazi Ahmad Shah, a Sayad of Taraori, in the Karnal district, since deceased. The younger brothers have been fairly educated, and they are now managing their own estates.



The jagir and private property of the Nawab in the Karnal district were divided by a quasi-official proceeding in 1884. The same partition dealt with the property held by him in proprietary right in the districts of Muzafargar and Mirut, as well as sundry rights in lands and houses in Dehli. The income of the three brothers is understood to stand at date as follows :—

Nawab Azmat Ali Khan—

Jagir in Karnal	..	..	Rs.	6,110 per annum.
Jagir in the North-Western Provinces	..	..	..	3,087 ..
Proprietary rights in land	..	..	..	17,590 ..
Rent from houses	..	..	..	4,371 ..

Rustam Ali Khan and Umar Daraz Ali—

Jagir in Karnal	..	..	Rs.	12,128 per annum.
Jagir in the North-Western Provinces	..	..	..	6,174 ..
Proprietary rights in land	..	..	..	35,132 ..
Rent from houses	..	..	..	8,629 ..

Nawab Azmat Ali Khan is a Viceregal Darbari, ranking sixth on the Dehli Divisional List.

The representative of Mahomed Ishak is Shamsheer Ali Khan, born in 1839. His jagir holdings under the recent assessments yield Rs. 6,307 per annum, and are spread over thirteen villages of the Karnal Tahsil. He is also owner of two entire villages and of portions of eight others. He was elected Chairman of the Local Board of Karnal in 1885; and was nominated President of the Municipal Committee in 1884. To the latter office he was re-elected in 1889. He has on different occasions received official acknowledgment of services rendered in matters of local improvement, such as vaccination and education, and he was recently invested with a khilat in general recognition of his services at a Darbar held by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab at



*CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.*

Dehli in 1888. His name is on the list of Provincial Darbaries. Fatah Mahomed Khan, son of Mahar Ilahi Khan, also is a Provincial Darbari. His jagir share in twelve villages is valued at Rs. 2,385 annually, and he has ownership rights in two villages of the Karnal Tahsil. He is understood to be gradually clearing the estate of the heavy load of debt with which his father burdened it. His uncle Karm Ilahi Khan is also a Provincial Darbari. He holds a jagir of value equivalent to that of Fatah Mahomed Khan, and, like him, is weighted with heavy debts.

Azam Ali Khan succeeded his father Ghulam Rasul in 1880, and enjoys a jagir of Rs. 9,106 spread over seventeen villages. He is reported to have no proprietary holdings. The deceased Ghulam Rasul left heavy encumbrances on his estate, the bulk of which were notoriously based on very inadequate consideration. Azam Ali Khan contested his liability for these debts, and after litigation which has lasted since 1881, a decision was given by the Chief Court of the Panjab in the plaintiff's favour. His son Zafar Hasan Khan is now studying in the Aitchison College, Lahore.

The Chief Court decision in the case brought by Azam Ali to contest his liability for his father's debts is one of the deepest importance for the whole Mandal family; and it has now been definitely settled :—

- I.—That the Mandal grant is essentially a jagir, and that the term istamrar refers only to certain special incidents, notably the continuing character of the assignment and the condition of a fixed amount, by way of fee or quit-rent, payable to the State by the assignee.
- II.—That each descendant of the original grantees on succeeding to a share takes a fresh estate through, but not from, the preceding holder; in other





words, that each fresh sharer takes from the Crown and not from his immediate predecessor in the jagir.

III.—That the power of sharers to deal with their holdings beyond the term of their proper lives depends strictly on the terms of the Sanads of 1806, and not on those of any regulations which may have been in force in the Karnal pargana in the year in question.

IV.—That a sharer in the jagir is not competent to create a valid charge thereon so as to encumber the income beyond the period of his individual life-time.

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Sadat Ali Khan, son of Kutabudin Khan and great-grandson of Ghairat Ali Khan, is at the head of the third or youngest branch of the family. His jagir income is Rs. 5,485 per annum. He holds seven entire villages and shares in three others, all in the Karnal Tahsil, subject to a commutation payment of Rs. 1,250 per annum. He also owns portions of the villages of Goli and Waisri in Panipat. The proprietary rights of his father in seven villages were attached and sold some years back in execution proceedings, with the sanction of the Chief Court. These were acquired partly by a certain banker of the town of Karnal and in part by the late Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan of Kunjpura.

Sadat Ali's branch of the family also holds a feudal grant from the Patiala State, in the original Samana tract, valued at Rs. 6,000 per annum. A suit in regard to this property was brought in the Patiala Courts in 1864 by Najabat Ali against the late Kutabudin. He sued to have the defendant restrained from mortgaging his share on the ground of injury to his, plaintiff's, co-parcenary interests. The decision was adverse to Najabat Ali Khan.





During 1857 Kutabudin Khan was prompt in complying with the requisitions of the Civil authorities at Karnal and Panipat for supplies and carriage, and he furnished sowars for patrolling duty on the Trunk Road near Larsauli, and in other ways proved actively loyal. Ten of his sowars were employed under Government until April 1858.

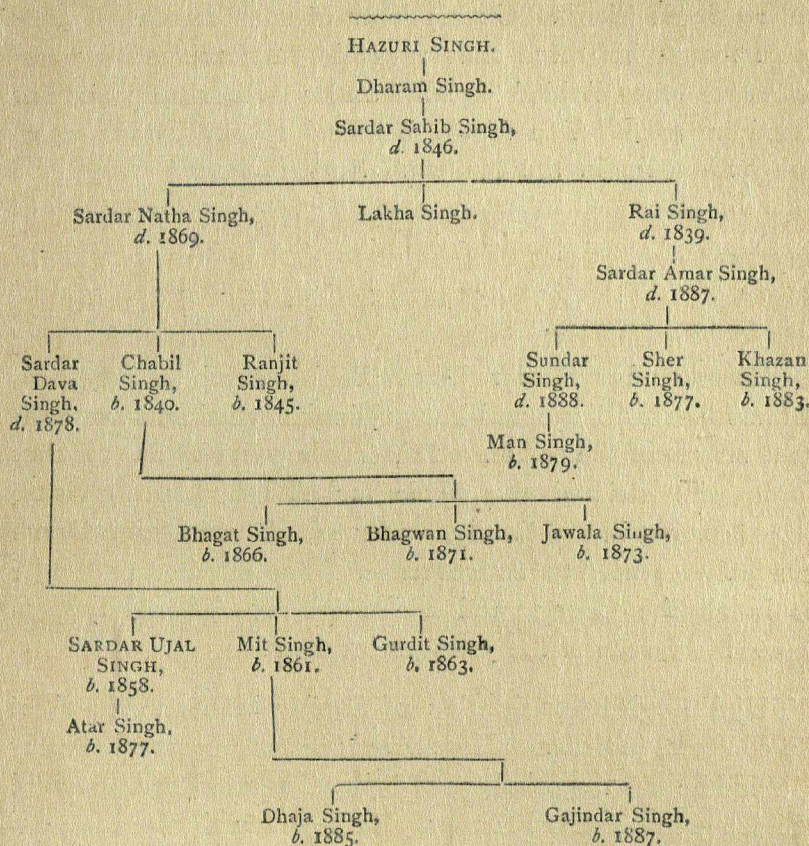
In 1868 Sadat Ali Khan accepted the post of Excise moharir of the Larsauli Tahsil. He also served as a judicial moharir, but he resigned in 1870, and was subsequently accepted as a candidate for the post of Naib-Tahsildar. He was recommended later on for a Tahsildarship, but he appears to have failed to pass the prescribed examination, and he has not therefore re-entered the public service up to the present. He has made his abode at Dehli, and rarely visits his home in Karnal. Sadat Ali's name is on the Dehli Divisional List of Viceregal Darbaris.

The remaining grandsons of Ghairat Ali Khan are Najabat Ali Khan, Kamarudin Khan, and Akbar Khan, all resident at Karnal, and all Provincial Darbaris. They are reported to be hopelessly involved in debt, and to have sunk into comparative obscurity. Their shares in the family jagir are Rs. 4,815, Rs. 3,233 and Rs. 3,898 respectively.

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SARDAR UJAL SINGH OF DHANAUR.



Sardar Ujal Singh is at the head of the Dhanaura family in succession to his father Dava Singh, whose two younger brothers, Chabil Singh and Ranjit Singh, are joint sharers with Ujal Singh in the family estates. Their ancestor Hazuri Singh, an Upal Khatri of the Karora Singhia Misal, lived at Panjgarh in Amritsar, and was one of the first of the Manjha people to adopt Sikhism. His son Sada Singh came south and took military service under Raja Amar Singh of Patiala in 1770, receiving as his reward a quarter share in forty-eight villages in the neighbourhood of Dhanaura. He afterwards conquered seven villages on his own account, and established





his head-quarters at Dhanaura. He was succeeded by his nephew Sahib Singh. On his death in 1846 there was a dispute amongst his three sons regarding the succession; and the estate was divided equally under Government orders passed in 1848. The family behaved loyally in the Sikh wars and again in the Mutiny. Sardars Natha Singh and Amar Singh placed themselves, in 1857, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, with a body of horse of their own raising, and in reward one-half of their commutation charge was remitted for ever.

Shortly after Sardar Dava Singh's death, in 1878, his brothers Chabil Singh and Ranjit Singh applied for a partition of the shares of the estate. This was opposed by Sardar Ujal Singh, who claimed the whole for himself, based upon an alleged custom in the family, under which younger brothers were only entitled to maintenance. The matter was fought out in all the Courts, and a decision was ultimately pronounced in favour of the younger brothers.

Ujal Singh holds the title of Sardar in hereditary right as a conquest jagirdar. His name is on the Viceregal Darbar List, and he has the privilege of being exempted from personal attendance in our Civil Courts. He has recently been accepted as a candidate for a Naib-Tahsildarship. His son Atar Singh holds a scholarship at the Aitchison College. The family are in very straitened circumstances.

His cousin the late Sardar Amar Singh, Chief of the Labkari family, died in 1887, leaving his affairs in an embarrassed condition. Amar Singh's eldest son Sundar Singh died in the year following, leaving an infant son, Man Singh, whose estate has been taken under the management of the District Court of Wards, Sodhi Gajindar Singh of Anandpur, a relative on the female side, has been appointed guardian of the minor Sardar, who is a Viceregal Darbari. The Dhanaura



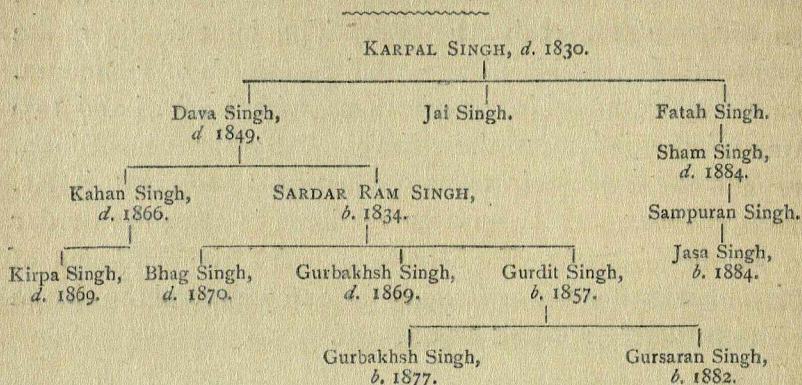


property is shared amongst the relatives as follows :—Sardar Ujal Singh and his two brothers, one-third ; Chabil Singh and Ranjit Singh, each one-third. The joint family estate consists of five entire villages and two-thirds of Dhanaura. The remaining one-third of Dhanaura, with Labkari and two other villages, belong to the children of Sardar Amar Singh, the value of whose jagir under the recent assessment is Rs. 2,985 per annum. For services rendered in 1857 the Sardar and his uncle Natha Singh were awarded the remission of their commutation tax at Rs. 925 for one year, and the charge was permanently reduced by one-half.

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SARDAR RAM SINGH OF SHAMGARH.



The ancestor of the family, Sardar Karpal Singh, came from the neighbourhood of Batinda in 1770, and received the village of Shamgarh from Sahib Singh, Sardar of Ladwa, who had married his sister. He joined Sahib Singh in most of his expeditions, and received a share of whatever plunder was taken. His daughter Bhag Bhari married Kanwar Partab Singh of Jind, who gave her the village of Asand Talwan in dowry. Karpal Singh was on the occasion presented with five villages in the Jind district of Safidon ; but these were afterwards resumed by Raja Sarup Singh. He died in 1830, leaving two sons, Dava Singh and Fatah Singh.

His daughter married Shahzada Shibdeo Singh, son of the late Maharaja Sher Singh of Lahore, residing in Bareilly. The latter received the villages of Saga, Kurak and Jatpura ; and his descendant Sampuran Singh is the present jagirdar of Saga. The rest of the Shamgarh estate passed to Sardar Ram Singh, only surviving son of Dava Singh, and now at the head of the Shamgarh family. His estates consist of six entire villages and two-fifths of mauza Taraori, yielding an income of Rs. 3,450, subject to a commutation charge of Rs. 426 in lieu of service. He is a Viceregal Darbari. He and his brother Kahan Singh did good service in the Mutiny,





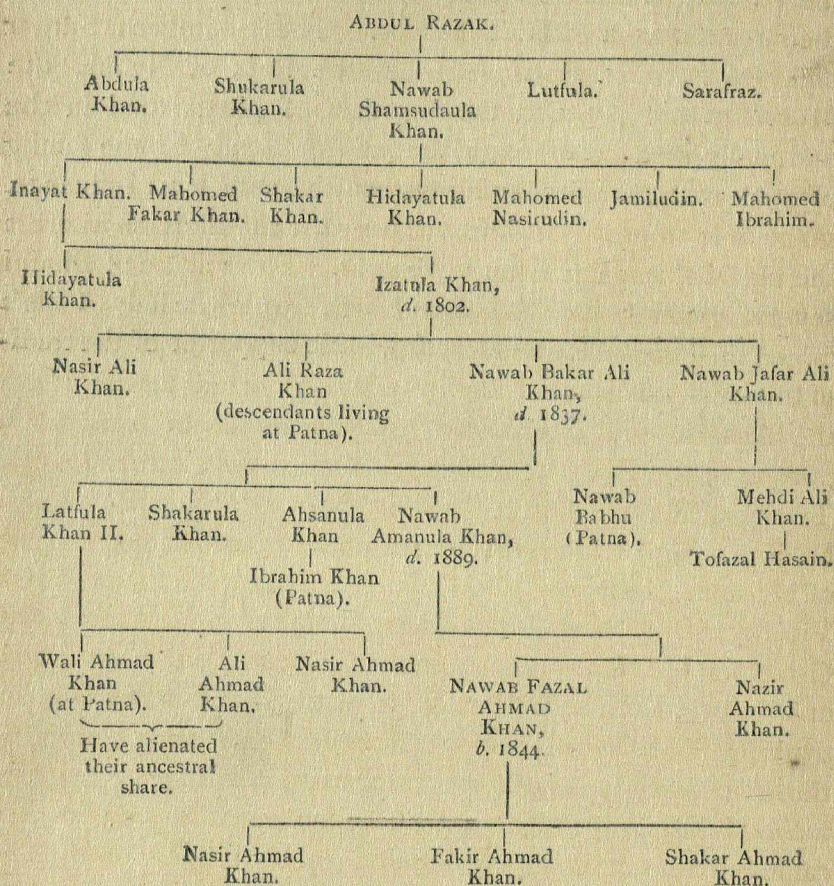
and were allowed a remission of the commutation for one year. Gurdit Singh, son of Sardar Ram Singh, is a candidate for employment as a Naib-Tahsildar. The Shamgarh Sardar is connected by marriage with the Raja of Nabha, the Sardar of Lidhran, and the jagirdars of Mustafabad in the Ambala district. Although the present means of the family are not large, the Sardar enjoys considerable local influence. He is a member of the District Board, and takes an interest in all matters of local improvement. The village of Bhaini Khurd is held by Sardar Kahan Singh's widow, a lady of high repute in Sikh circles as an enthusiastic supporter of the traditions of the Khalsa.

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CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

NAWAB FAZAL AHMAD KHAN OF PANIPAT.



The Nawab Fazal Ahmad Khan of Panipat succeeded his father Amanula Khan in 1889. This latter gentleman, who died at the age of eighty-one years, was one of the leading Mahomedans in the Karnal district, and was widely known and respected. He had acted for many years as an Honorary Magistrate and member of the local Municipal Committee. He was forward on all occasions in offers of assistance to the district authorities, and during the Mutiny he was actively loyal, helping to the best of his ability in preserving order in his native town and in furnishing supplies





for the troops before Dehli. He was the recognized head of the Panipat Ansaris, or Helpers of the Prophet, who trace their descent from Khwaja Abdula Pir of Hirat, one of whose children, Khwaja Malak Ali, in the reign of Sultan Alaudin Musud, grandson of Shamsudin Altamash, migrated to Dehli, and finally fixed his abode at Panipat. The family is undoubtedly of great respectability, being one of the very few in the Province able to prove beyond dispute that the highest offices in the old Mahomedan Empire were held by their ancestors for several generations. Khwaja Nasir, son of Malak Ali, obtained the hand of Faradausa, only daughter of Jalaludin, head of the locally celebrated family of Makhdumzadas, with whom the Ansaris still intermarry ; and with her he secured a portion of the Panipat lands ever since owned by the family. Twelve generations after Khwaja Nasir we find Abdul Razak holding a high military command under Shah Alamgir. One of his sons, Muayanudaula Dalerdil Khan, was for some years Viceroy of the Kabul Provinces ; another son, Zakaria, was Governor of Lahore at the time of Nadar Shah's invasion ; and a third, Lutfula, held at different times the offices of tutor to Azim Shah, Warder of the Fort of Dehli, and Diwan to three successive Emperors. Mahomed Shah appointed him a *Shash Hazari* with the title of Shamsudaula, and he became Subadar of Multan, eventually succeeding his brother as Governor in Kabul. He spent considerable sums in the embellishment of his native town of Panipat, building the Lahore Gate and several mosques which are still in existence.

Shakarula, fourth son of Abdul Razak, was Governor of Malwa during the reign of Bahadar Shah, with the rank of *Shash Hazari* and a salary of two and half lakhs per annum. Inayat Khan, son of Lutfula, was a Bakhshi and Naib Khan-saman under Mahomed Shah. He enjoyed the title of Rasikhul Itikad, and with it a salary of Rs. 84,000 per annum. His son Izat Khan drew the same pay as in





charge of the elephant establishments, and ultimately retired from public life in order to look after his jagir estates in Shahjahanabad and Banares. These were seized later on by Alawardi Khan who, however, afterwards released one hundred villages in his favour in the Bahar Province. Izat Khan died at Patna in 1802, thirty-seven years after the authority had passed into the hands of the English Company, and was succeeded by his third son Nawab Bakar Ali Khan, who returned to the parent home at Panipat and distinguished himself by loyally assisting the British when Dehli and the surrounding territory was first brought under our Rule. He was followed in 1837 by the late Nawab Amanula Khan, of whom mention has already been made.

The present incumbent, Fazal Ahmad Khan, has been favourably known to the authorities for many years past, having acted for his father who, by reason of chronic illness, was personally unable to occupy the position his rank and reputation had secured him. The Nawab is President of the Panipat Municipal Committee and member of the Local and District Boards. He also actively interests himself in several local charities, including the Islamia Free School, with which he is unofficially associated. He owns a large zamindari property at Mor Manorat, and he enjoys estates, revenue-free, in Mor Gobardhan and Bakhtiarpur, all in the Patna district. He has also istamrari rights in lands in the Panipat and Sonapat Tahsils.

There are numerous branches of the Ansari Shekhs settled at Panipat in the present day. Many of the family are in service, especially in the States of Central and Southern India. But the minute sub-division of their holdings under the Mahomedan law of inheritance and the disputes constantly arising in connection with the rights of the purdah ladies, have brought most of the members down to a common





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*THE KARNAL DISTRICT.*

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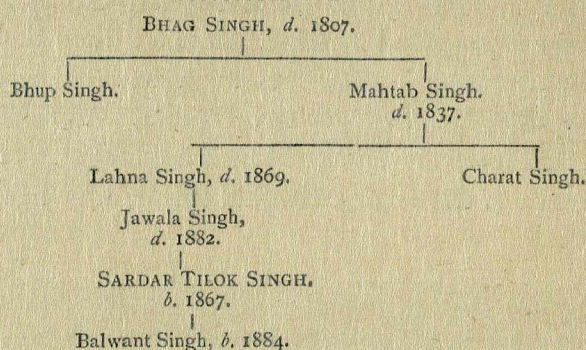
level of genteel poverty, threatening a serious struggle for existence in the near future. The Ansaris settled at Patna are reported to be little better off than their cousins in the Panjab, though some of them have accepted employment under the British Government. Tafazal Hasain of Patna was for some years a Munsif in Bengal. Nasir Ahmad Khan, son of the second Lutfu Khan, was Tahsildar in the Panjab.

Fazal Ahmad Khan will no doubt succeed to his father's title and to his position on the list of Imperial Darbaris in the Province. The family intermarry only with the Pirzadas or Makhdumzadas of Panipat and the Sayads of Barsat and Sonapat.

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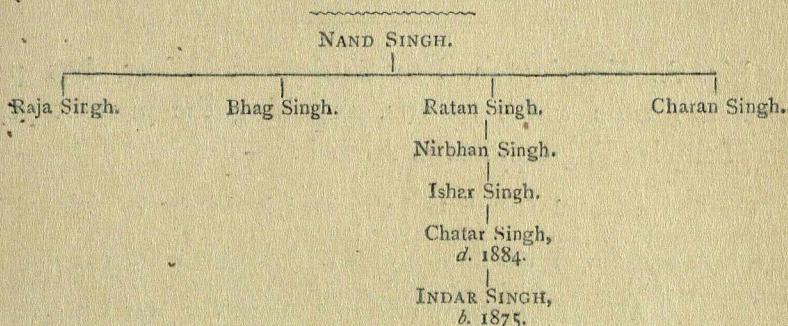
SARDAR TILOK SINGH OF SIKRI.



Sardar Tilok Singh's ancestor Bhag Singh, Sukarchakia, left his home in Bhara, Amritsar, to join the standard of Dhara Rao, a Mahrata adventurer, who towards the close of the last century had gathered around him some of the best blood of the Manjha, and dominated the country between Dehli and Patiala. It was this Dhara Rao who sold his services to the celebrated Diwan Nanu Mal of Patiala, and who, in concert with Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind, was the means of restoring the exiled Diwan, and with him his young master, the Raja Sahib Singh, to power in Patiala. Dhara Rao rewarded Bhag Singh's services with the grant of the Sikri Ilaka, consisting of six villages, taken from Sardar Bhangra Singh of Thanesar. Bhag Singh afterwards acted as agent for the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs at Agra. He rendered himself useful to the British officials in the early days, and the revenues of three villages in the Dehli pargana were assigned him on a life-tenure in acknowledgment of his services. On his death, in 1807, a life-pension of Rs. 1,800 per annum was sanctioned for this son Mahtab Singh. Sardar Lahna Singh was at the head of the family during the Mutiny. He behaved loyally, and his services were recognized at the time. The present Sardar Tilok Singh is heavily in debt, and the matter of placing his estates in the hands of the District Court of Wards is under consideration. His jagir income, under the new assessment, is worth Rs. 3,022 per annum.



SARDAR INDAR SINGH OF BARTHAL.



The ancestors of the Barthall Sardar were Sekhon Jats, who came independently with the Dalawalias from the Panjab towards the end of the eighteenth century and fell shortly afterwards under the supremacy of the Ladwa Chiefs.

Sardar Chatar Singh was the first of the family to whom was accorded the honor of a seat in provincial Darbars. He died in 1884, leaving his affairs in an embarrassed condition. His only son Indar Singh has been taken under the protection of the Court of Wards, and an economical scheme of management has been sanctioned with the object of freeing the estate from encumbrances.

The Sardar holds the entire villages of Barthall, Dheru, Mazra and Nilo Kheri, yielding Rs. 1,750 per annum, revenue-free. To this may be added an estimated annual income of Rs. 200 from rents of land held in proprietary title. The house property is of little value, consisting chiefly of a decayed fort and keep in the village of Barthall.



## THE AMBALA DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Kensington, late Settlement Officer, has prepared the note which follows, sketching the present position of the leading families in Ambala :—

The first essential feature to be grasped is that by its geographical position the present Ambala district was long destined to feel the effects of every important campaign in Northern India. Hemmed in on one side by the hills and on the other by the great jungle tracts bordering on the Rajputana desert, Ambala was the central spot through or near which every horde of invaders was bound to pass on the way to the battle-ground of India at Panipat, with Delhi as its ultimate goal. This main fact is still reflected in the character of the village population. Placed in the direct track of successive invasions, they appear to have been ground down till they lost all power of resistance to difficulty, and the inherited attitude of submission to the inevitable has left effects which can be still traced even under the altered conditions of British rule. It is necessary to realise this to understand how the district fell, almost without a blow, into the hands of the Cis-Satlaj Sikhs in 1763.

The first direct experience of the Sikhs was in the time of Guru Tegh Bahadar, who roamed the country from Hansi to the Satlaj, and subsisted by plunder from 1664 to 1673. Under his successor Guru Gobind Singh a chain of forts was established at Anandpur in the Hushiarpur district, a few miles north of the Satlaj, at Chamkor in the Rupar Tahsil, and at Nahan in the hills, commanding the whole eastern portion of Ambala. For the first half of the eighteenth century there was no recognised leader of the Sikhs, who were, however, engaged in frequent struggles with the Delhi Empire, and were rapidly forming into great confederacies or misls. The storm burst at last in 1763. The Sikhs of the Manjha country of Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozpur combined their forces at Sarhand, routed and killed the Afghan Governor Zain Khan, and pouring across the Satlaj, occupied the whole country to the Jamna without further opposition. "Tradition still describes how the Sikhs dispersed as soon as the battle was won, and how, riding day and night, each horseman would throw his belt and scabbard, his articles of dress and accoutrement, until he was almost naked, into successive villages, to mark them as his."\* It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of the partition of the Doab among the different confederacies. It is enough to say that, with few exceptions, the leading families of to-day are the direct descendants of the conquerors of 1763, an aristocracy with no tradition but that of plunder, with no claims to respect as the scions of an ancient line, aliens and foreigners still, and with no sympathy for the people whose revenues are now guaranteed to them in perpetuity.

The history of the next forty years is made up of the endless petty warfare of these independent Sikh Chiefs among themselves, except when a

\* Cunningham's *History of the Sikhs*.





common danger banded them to resist the encroachments of the more powerful States of Patiala and Manimajra on the north, and Ladwa, Kaithal and Thanesar on the south. Each separate family, and each group of feudatories strong enough to stand alone, built itself a strong fort as a centre from which it could harry the whole neighbourhood. Many of these are still in existence and a marked feature of the district, recalling the extraordinary lawlessness of a period when literally every man's hand was turned against his brother. No attention was paid to the country by the British Government which had fixed the Jamna as the furthest limit for political enterprise, and it is believed that the profoundest ignorance prevailed both as to the constitution, the rights and the political strength of the supposed rulers. From 1806 to 1808 the position rapidly changed. On the one hand, the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs themselves were panic-struck at the sudden danger threatened to them by the rise of Ranjit Singh's power from beyond the Satlaj. In the three successive years 1806 to 1811 raids were made by Ranjit Singh in person to Ludhiana, to Naraingarh and to Ambala. It was openly announced by him that he intended swallowing up the whole country to the Jamna, and it was realised that one Power and one only could prevent his immediate success. On the other hand, the British Government feared a new danger from the north by a combined invasion of the French, the Turks and the Persians, and it was hastily decided to give up the Jamna as the boundary, and to trust to the new principle of alliance with a strong buffer State at Lahore. At the same time it was recognised that Ranjit Singh was himself a source of danger not to be despised, and, with the Government in this mood in 1808, an impulse was easily given to the policy of active interference by the arrival at Dehli of a deputation represented by Jind, Patiala and Kaithal, to invoke assistance for the Cis-Satlaj States. Some help had been given to the British by Jind, Kaithal and Thanesar in the struggle with the Mahratas five years before. It was apparently assumed that the whole territory to the Satlaj was parcelled out among a few leading States of the same character through whom the country could be strongly governed, and the efforts of the authorities were aimed at the two-fold object of, on the one hand, securing an effective alliance with Ranjit Singh, and on the other, extending British protection to these lesser States ranging from the Jamna to the Satlaj.

The overtures were eventually successful, and a definite treaty was made with Ranjit Singh on the 25th April, 1809, by which he surrendered his new acquisitions south of the Satlaj, and bound himself to abstain from further encroachments on the left bank of that river. The treaty was followed up in May, 1809, by the celebrated proclamation of Colonel Ochterlony, on behalf of the British Government, to the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs. This proclamation, beginning with the quaint wording that it was "clearer than the sun and better proved than the existence of yesterday" that the British action was prompted by the Chiefs themselves, is given in full in *Cunningham's History*. It may be referred to by any one interested in studying the main charter by which the leading families of Ambala still hold their rights. It includes seven short articles only, of which Nos. 1 to 5 are important; Nos. 1 to 3 limit Ranjit Singh's power and declare the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs sole owners of their possessions free of money tribute to the British; while Nos. 4 and 5 require them in return on their side to furnish supplies for the army, and to assist the British by arms against enemies from any quarter as occasion might hereafter arise. The whole document is, however, so short and so full of interest as the foundation of future difficulties that it will well repay perusal by



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any one wishing to understand what, read in the light of subsequent events, appears to have been almost unaccountable blindness in the agents of the Government of the day.

It is indeed impossible to read the history of these transactions without seeing that the Government were in reality taking a most important step almost in the dark. Instead of finding the Ambala territory under the control of a few central States, they soon realised that they had given it over for ever to hordes of adventurers with no powers of cohesion, who aimed only at mutual aggression, and whose sole idea of Government was to grind down the people of the country to the utmost limit of oppression. The first point was easily settled by a sharp reminder given in a supplementary proclamation of 1811, that every man would have to be content with what he held in 1809, and that the British Government would tolerate no fighting among themselves. The golden opportunity for securing the welfare of the district was, however, gone, and the pledges hastily given in 1809 were soon found to be a constant source of difficulty and misrule, which have continued, with more or less gravity, almost to the present day. It was found that as a fact the so-called Cis-Satlaj Sovereign States were represented, as far as Ambala was concerned, by some thirty petty rulers with estates ranging from twenty to over one hundred villages, and by a host of small fraternities comprising many hundreds of the rank and file among the followers of the original conquerors, who had been quartered over the country with separate villages for their maintenance, and who were all alike now vested with authority as independent rulers by the vague terms of the proclamation of 1809. Published works have nowhere very clearly recognised how sorely the Government repented of its mistake; but there seems no doubt as to the facts; and it is not to be wondered at that Sir David Ochterlony should have privately admitted to the Governor-General in 1818 that the proclamation of 1809 had been based on an erroneous idea.\*

From 1809 to 1847, persistent efforts were made to enforce good government through the Political Agency at Ambala among the endless semi-independent States. The records of the time bear witness to the hopeless nature of the undertaking. They teem with references to the difficult enquiries necessitated by the frequent disputes among the principalities, by their preposterous attempts to evade control, and by acts of extortion and violent crime in their dealings with the villages. Year by year Government was driven in self-defence to tighten the reins, and every opportunity was taken to strengthen its hold on the country by enforcing its claims to lapse by escheat on the death without lineal heirs of the possessors of 1809 or their descendants. It was thus that the British district of Ambala gradually grew up, each successive lapse being made the occasion for regular settlements of the village revenues and the introduction of direct British rule.

Up to 1843 the Government had done its best to carry out strictly the unfortunate engagements of 1809, and till then little necessity had arisen for testing the gratitude of the States, and seeing how far they were prepared on their part to carry out their promises to furnish supplies for troops and military assistance when called on. In 1844 and 1845, the conditions again changed with the disastrous campaign in Afghanistan and the increasing signs of restlessness among the Sikhs of the Panjab. In the words of Sir Lepel Griffin "The Cis-Satlaj Chiefs had abundant leisure to observe the

\* Cunningham, page 152 and note.



signs of the times. \* \* \* Seeing that their resources in money and supplies were required for the English armies, they began to think that they were necessary to the existence of the British power, not that it was essential to their own. All fear of the Lahore monarchy was now over; there was no longer a strong and sagacious ruler like Ranjit Singh, who made British protection sound pleasantly in the ears of neighbouring Princes; and this protection now seemed little more than a restraint, without which each Chief fancied that he himself might play the part which, under similar circumstances, the Raja of Lahore had played with so much brilliancy and success." \* The result was, that when called on to help in the First Sikh War the States were for the most part passively obstructive, even where they did not venture to show open hostility. "Their prosperity had been so great, the benefits which British protection had conferred on them were so undeniable, and ingratitude for benefits conferred is so certain, that it is no matter for surprise when at the first opportunity certain Chiefs turned against the power which had befriended them, and openly or secretly joined the ranks of its enemies." The more serious offenders were visited with signal punishment. Their possessions were confiscated to Government, and in some cases they were themselves removed as prisoners from the Province. One hundred and seventeen villages were in this way added to the British district in Pipli by confiscation from the Raja of Ladwa; one hundred and six in Rupar and Kharar from the Sardar of Rupar; seventy-two in the same Tahsils from the Sodhis of Anandpur; and eighty-nine in Naraingarh from the Raja of Kapurthala. As regards minor Chiefs, less severe measures were considered sufficient, though the majority "had not shown their loyalty in 1845 in any more conspicuous way than in not joining the enemy. Gratitude they did not understand, and to show them any special consideration at the close of the campaign was unnecessary. Several most important measures were then adopted by the Government. The first was the abolition of all police jurisdiction in most of the States; for the existing system was so favorable to crime that, in the midst of half a hundred conflicting authorities, the capture of a criminal was well nigh impossible. The second measure was the abolition of transit and custom duties, which were as injurious to trade as the police system was fatal to justice; and the last was to accept a commutation for the personal service of the Chief and his contingent."

These changes were not made before they were forced upon the Government by open disaffection or neglect on the part of the Chiefs to obey orders which they were lawfully bound to fulfil. It was, however, soon found impossible to go so far without still further important steps. Hitherto the Chiefs had levied revenue from their allotted villages in kind; an arrangement which left them free to rack-rent the land without any sort of restriction other than that imposed by the necessity for keeping the villagers from actually flying the country. The regular settlement of the British portions of the district began in 1847; and it was soon strongly urged by the district officials that the opportunity should be taken of once for all removing the grievances of the villagers by extending the benefits of a fixed money demand to the villages still subject to the remaining States. The proposal was vehemently resisted by the Chiefs themselves, and for some years they managed to delay the decisive step; but eventually they were brought to see that their own interests were concerned as well as those of the people, for the very

\* *Punjab Rajas*, pages 183, 184, 189, 190.





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significant reason that they found themselves unable to collect their revenue when once their police jurisdiction was gone. Partly for this reason but still more because the existing dual system of cash revenues in British villages, side by side with collections in kind under the Chiefs, was rapidly proving itself intolerable. The Government at last, in 1852, consented to finally break the power of the Chiefs by enforcing the revenue settlement throughout the district, and reducing the so-called Chiefs to the position of jagirdars. "With this decision of the British Government fell, for ever, the power of the petty Cis-Satlaj Chiefs, who had too long been permitted to play at independence, which for them had no nobler significance than the right to do evil without restraint, and to oppress the people who were so unfortunate as to be their subjects." \*

This practically ends the history of the leading families. Their position as jagirdars has been defined and recorded with the greatest care. Pedigrees have been drawn out both for the leading Sardars and for the minor fraternities, whose descendants were even then counted by the thousand, tracing the descent in each case from the common ancestor of the year 1809, or subsequent year of status fixed as the basis for collateral succession under the varying conditions of different jagirs. The year 1809 has been recognised as the status for each of the leading Sardars, and even when the line becomes extinct, the jagir does not lapse in their case without a special enquiry and the orders of Government. There have been two important escheats in the last thirty years. The Sialba family of Tahsil Kharar died out in 1866, and fifty-nine villages, with a revenue of Rs. 26,000, passed to the Government; and in 1875 in the same Tahsil a like fate befell the Manimajra jagir, the largest in the district, covering sixty-nine villages, with a revenue of Rs. 39,100. Reference to the pedigree tables given for the various families will show that many of the leading houses are represented by not more than one or two members, and it is not unlikely that further lapses will occur in the near future. Nor is this to be altogether regretted, even with every sympathy for the representatives of former power. With the exception of the Mir of Kotaha, the Baidwan Sardars of Sohana and Manimajra, the Rajputs of Ramgarh and Raipur, and the minor Pathan family of Kotla Nihang in Rupar, the whole of the existing larger jagirdars, and an immense majority of the lesser shareholders known as the patidari jagirdars, are still foreigners in the land as much as in the days of their ancestors, the invaders of 1763. They have not in any way identified themselves with the people of the district. They still look back on the Manjha as their real home, and if they notice the Ambala people at all, it is usually to recall the days when they had full license to oppress them, and to show too plainly what line they would take if those days should ever return. The one privilege they have hitherto retained as the symbol of their former independence is the right of collecting their revenue direct from the villages of their jagirs, and even this they have frequently abused so grossly that it is not certain whether it will be possible to retain the right for many years to come.

The general picture presented by this short sketch is not a pleasant one; but it is better to state the facts than to give the leading families a fictitious importance by dwelling on their large revenues, and the proud position which they are commonly said to hold. The condition of things is almost unique in the Panjab. In addition to the thirty-three leading families with

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\* *Panjab Rajas*, page 199.





jagir revenues alone of some Rs. 2,60,000, there are over five thousand lesser patidari jagirdars dividing over three lakhs a year. It is hardly too much to say that these men have no aims beyond living on their jagir where it is large enough, and starving on it where increasing numbers in the family have reduced each share to a miserable pittance. As a rule, they own no land and look down on a life of agriculture. The best of them are those who have returned to their native land and taken to regular employment. Those who remain for the most part either cannot or will not enter the service of Government, and their greatest pleasure lies in stirring up useless dissensions among the zamindars. A few of the heads of the larger houses have been made Honorary Magistrates ; but with some honorable exceptions, the powers are chiefly valued as a means of gratifying private enmities. One man, and it is believed one only, among the chief Sardars, has had the enterprise to send his son into the army—this notable exception being in the case of S. Partab Singh of Mainpur—whose son Shamsher Singh holds a commission as Jamaadar in the 5th Bombay Cavalry. It is difficult to imagine any more striking illustration of the useless lives led by these men as a class, notwithstanding that Government has done all that can be done to strengthen them in the position they are meant to hold as the heads of the people. Service in the army is, above all others, the profession for which they should be qualified, alike by their traditions in the past and their ample revenues in the present ; and yet it is only possible to indicate one solitary instance in which advantage has been taken of this ready opening for the families of leading men. For the rest perhaps the less said the better. The really influential men can be counted almost on the fingers of one hand, and family after family is chiefly noticeable for the frequency with which drink and debauchery have brought their victims to an early grave. In not a few cases it is an open secret that vicious lives have led to a failure of lawfully begotten heirs, and that extinction of the house, with the consequent lapse of the jagir to Government, have only been avoided through the extreme difficulty attending any investigation into the private affairs of the family—a difficulty which makes it almost impossible to ascertain the truth even where the facts obtain an open notoriety. It is, however, not altogether fair to trace the degeneration of character among these Cis-Satlaj Sikhs to defects in the men themselves. The position secured to them, almost without effort on their part, has left them in the possession of abundant means without the necessity for exertion to sustain their place as rulers in the land, and they have naturally sunk under the strong temptations of a life of idleness and comparative luxury. The lesson to be learnt from their history appears to be that no good result can follow from the creation of an artificial aristocracy, and the state of things in the Ambala district makes it easy to understand the bitterness of the discussion when a similar question affecting the true Panjab came for decision before the Board of Administration in the early days of annexation. It may perhaps be added that, viewed in the experience of Ambala, there is much cause for congratulation that the sterner policy of John Lawrence caused that question to be finally decided in the Panjab on lines which effectually prevented the repetition of Ambala difficulties elsewhere.

It only remains to add that the question of commutation for military service has remained settled on the lines of the orders of 1846. The general rule is that two anaas are paid to Government for each rupee of jagir revenue. This was the rule governing all the leading families and the great majority of the patidari jagirdars, including all those who were recognised as entitled to the superior status of 1809. A comparatively small number of the



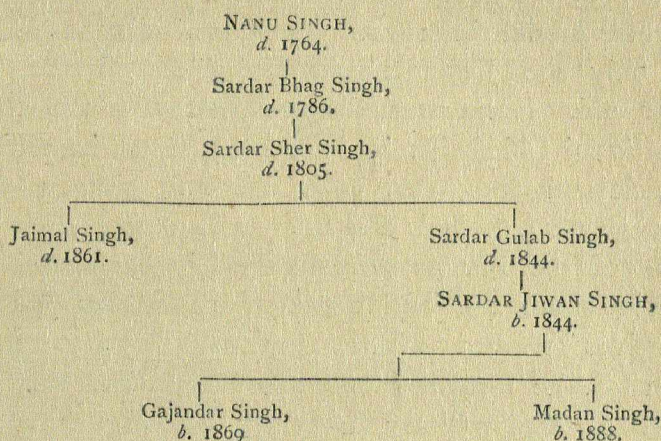
*CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.*

patidars, chiefly in the Rupar and Naraingarh Tahsils, were given an inferior status on special grounds, and in their case the commutation paid is usually four annas in the rupee for the first and eight annas for succeeding generations. During the Mutiny many of the leading Sardars did good service by providing small forces as guards to the Tahsil buildings and hold to important posts on the lines of communication, and these services were gratefully acknowledged by a permanent reduction in their rate of commutation to one anna in the rupee. Subject to these small payments almost the whole of the jagirs of the district are now held in perpetuity on the sole condition of continuance of heirs in the direct line from the common ancestor of the recognised year of status.

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SARDAR JIWAN SINGH OF BURIA.



The founders of the Buria Chiefship were Nanu Singh, a Jat of Jhawal Mandan, near Amritsar, and the brothers Bhag Singh and Rai Singh, all Bhangi Sikhs, who, in 1764, seized the fort of Buria from some Narwaria Sikhs who had entered into possession a year previously. Nanu Singh was shortly afterwards treacherously murdered by the Afghans of Aurangabad, who enticed him inside their fort under pretence of showing him hospitality. His death was revenged by Rai Singh, the adopted son of Nanu, who, with Bhag Singh, defeated the Aurangabadis, levelling their fort, and possessing himself of about two hundred villages in the neighbourhood. These were divided between the brothers, Rai Singh receiving eighty-four villages in the districts of Jagadhri and Dayalgarh, while Bhag Singh became sole owner of the Buria estates, consisting of one hundred and twenty villages. On the death of Bhag Singh, in 1786, his son Sher Singh held the Chiefship. He was killed in an engagement with the English at Saharunpur in 1804. Then arose a long dispute between his widows and sons affecting the succession, which ended in the estate being held in equal shares by Jaimal Singh



and Gulab Singh, the widows taking certain villages in life-tenure by way of maintenance. Gulab Singh ultimately succeeded to the whole estates on the death, without sons, of his brother Jaimal in 1816. He himself died in 1844, leaving an only son Jiwan Singh, the present Sardar, not then a year old. Buria was disfranchised with the other minor Cis-Satlaj Chiefships in June 1849, when, immediately after the Second Sikh War, their criminal, civil and fiscal jurisdiction was annulled, and their lands came under the operation of the law as administered in the Panjab generally. During both the Satlaj campaigns Sardar Jiwan Singh's relatives behaved with conspicuous loyalty. In the war of 1849, he furnished levies and advanced Rs. 50,000 on loan to the military treasury. During the Mutiny the young Sardar himself commanded a body of twenty horse-men and eighty-six footmen locally raised and maintained at his own charges, and held the town of Jagadhri for some weeks. He on this occasion also lent a considerable sum of money to assist the authorities in meeting the current expenses of the war. His services were rewarded by a remission for one year of his commutation payment of Rs. 4,138, and by a permanent reduction of the demand to one-half.

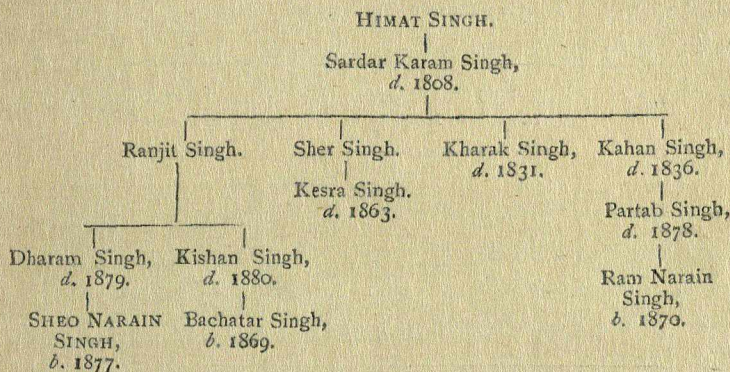
Sardar Jiwan Singh is an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar within the limits of his estates. He is one of the most enlightened of the Sikh Chiefs of the Ambala district. He was honored in 1887 by being the recipient of the Order of the Indian Empire, conferred in recognition of his loyal public services. His jagirs and mafis yield an income of Rs. 5,500; and his rents from proprietary holdings amount to Rs. 41,500 per annum.

The Sardar is connected by marriage with the ruling family of Patiala, his sister having married Maharaja Narindar Singh, grandfather of the present Chief.





## SARDAR SHEO NARAIN OF SHAHABAD.

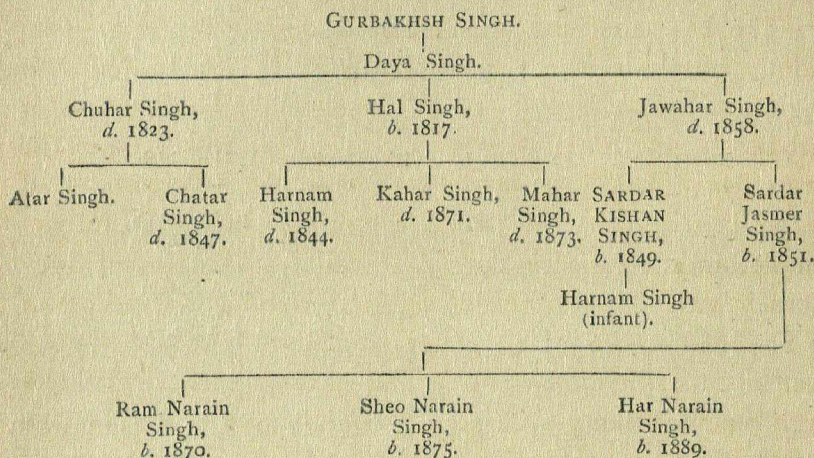


The Shahabad Sardars are a branch of the Nishanwala Misal. Their ancestor was Lal Singh, a successful adventurer from the Manja. His cousin Himat Singh pushed on his conquests in 1763 so as to embrace the whole of the Shahabad district, a large portion of which he shared with his followers Bhagwan Singh and Diwan Singh. He died in 1775, and was succeeded by his nephew Karam Singh, whom he had adopted. He was friendly with the Moghal Governors, and received from Ahmad Shah a jagir in the Shikarpur Taluka and the title of Sardar for services rendered. Most of his lands were, however, wrested from his sons shortly after his death.

In 1864 the joint holdings of the cousins of Partab Singh, Kishan Singh and Dharam Singh, in the Ambala district, were assessed at Rs. 5,800 per annum, subject to a service commutation charge of Rs. 613. The family behaved well in both the Satlaj campaigns and in the rebellion of 1857. The present representatives are Sardars Sheo Narain, Bachatar Singh and Ram Narain, all Viceregal Darbaris.



SARDAR KISHAN SINGH OF TANGAUR.



Sirdar Kishan Singh and his brother Jasmer Singh are the principal men of the Tangaar branch of the Shahid Confederacy. The Shahid Sikhs were so called by reason of the crushing defeat their fathers suffered at the hands of the Governor of Jalandhar, Adina Beg, in 1743, when led by their Chief Dip Singh, whom they believed to be invincible. Dip Singh was the *mahant* in charge of the *Damdama Sahib* or Temple near Talwandi, in the Sirsa district, where, in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb, Guru Gobind once took refuge from the fury of the Mahomedans with whom he was constantly at feud. Dip Singh is said to have had his head severed from his body early in the fight; but he nevertheless remained on his horse, and for several hours after rushed madly over the battle-field, cutting and hacking at the foe, and dealing out death at every stroke. Yet, in spite of this supernatural help, his followers were slain almost to a man; and the few who survived to tell the tale, as well as the children of those who fell, have ever since been known as





*Shahids* or martyrs. Sirdar Jiwan Singh, Shahzadpuria, whose history has been already given, is the leading Shahid Sikh of to-day.

The Tangaur branch is included among the thirty-four leading houses of the Cis-Satlaj districts. Sardars Kishan Singh and Jasmer Singh are at the head. Their ancestor Gurbakhsh Singh came from Gangobuha, a village in the Taran Taran Tahsil of Amritsar, where many members of the family still live. He was a worshipper at the Damdama Temple, and became a recognized leader of the Shahid Confederacy with Dharam Singh and Karam Singh, ancestors of the Shahzadpuria Sardar. They started on a career of conquest on this side of the Satlaj, and of the spoils Gurbakhsh Singh received many rich villages in the *bet* tracts of the Markanda river. On the death of Daya Singh, son of Gurbakhsh Singh, the estate was divided amongst his two sons and one grandson Chatar Singh. Lal Singh, one of the sons, was dispossessed in 1839 for the murder of his brother's wife. Two of his villages were made over to his nephew Chatar Singh, and the remainder were allowed to pass to his son Harnam Singh, on whose death, in 1844, Lal Singh was reinstated. The two villages which Chatar Singh had received as blood-money were resumed by Government on his death in 1847, and his other possessions fell to his uncle Jawahar Singh. These are now held, together with their father's own share, by Sardars Kishan Singh and Jasmer Singh, and they will ultimately succeed to Lal Singh's jagir, as he only holds on a life-interest. This latter yields Rs. 2,108 per annum. Their own jagir, which they jointly hold, is valued at Rs. 7,707, after deducting the usual commutation charge of two annas per rupee of the assessed revenue. The family behaved well in the Sikh wars; and during the rebellion of 1857 they were forward in the supply of carriage and provision for the troops at Dehli. Their



*CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.*

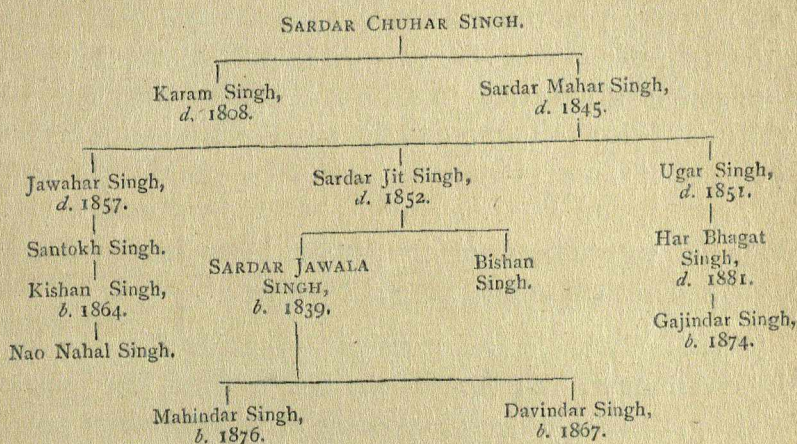
sowars were posted in charge of the Police Stations of Rajanoh and Asandh-Salwan within the limits of their estates.

The Sardars are most anxious that some mention should be made in this history of their original ancestor Raja Karn, one of the Pandus. He lived a long time ago, and it was his wont to weigh out one-and-a-half maunds of gold every morning as an offering to the Brahmins, and to weigh in as much flour and ghi for his own sustenance. Needless to say, he must have been both rich and powerful. This is all they know about him; but of so much they are very proud. Both the Sardars are Viceregal Darbaris.

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SARDAR JAWALA SINGH OF JARAULI.



Sardar Jawala Singh's best known ancestor was Chuhar Singh of Chang, near Kasur. He was a near relative of Sardar Rai Singh Bhangi, the conqueror of Jagadhri and Dayalgarh, and a prominent member of the Shahid Misal. He received the Jarauli Ilaka as his share of the spoils after the sack of Sarhand in 1763. He retained ten of these villages for himself, giving the others to his lieutenants, and returned to Amritsar, where he held charge of the Shahid Bunga for many years. He acquired much land on either side of the Ravi, and was accounted one of the most powerful Sardar of his day. He placed his younger son Mahar Singh in charge of the Jarauli villages, while Karam Singh, the elder, subsequently succeeded to the family estates north of the Satlaj. These were appropriated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh on Karam Singh's death, sonless, in 1808. In the meanwhile Mahar Singh was faring almost as badly at Jarauli; for Sardar Bhangra Singh of Thanesar took advantage of his being a minor to wrest most of his patrimony from him, leaving him only with Jarauli, Fatehgarh Atri and Ajrana, yielding about Rs. 10,000 revenue. Mahar Singh gladly acquiesced in the arrangements which brought





his property under the protection of the British Government in 1809. Since then his family have enjoyed a comparatively peaceful existence. Just before his death, in 1845, Sardar Mahar Singh made a will, giving three out of ten shares of his estate to each of his three sons, and one-tenth in addition to the second, Jit Singh, whom he desired to appoint as his successor in the Chiefship. Sardar Jit Singh died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son Jawala Singh, who is now at the head of the family. His brother Bishan Singh died sonless in his father's life-time.

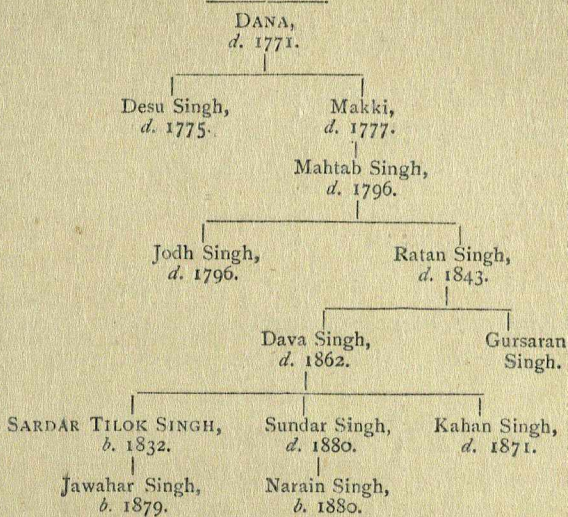
The family has on all occasions proved loyal to the British Government. Sardar Jawala Singh holds the village of Fatehgarh Atri in his sole possession as head of the house. The remaining villages of Jarauli and Ajrana are shared equally by the three branches of Mahar Singh's family. The other two branches are represented by Sardars Kishan Singh and Gajindar Singh. Their separate jagir income is Rs. 789.

Gajindar Singh is being educated at the Ambala Government School. He is married to a daughter of Sardar Narain Singh, Jagirdar of Khamanun.

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SARDAR TILOK SINGH OF MUSTAFABAD.



When the Sikh invasion took place in 1763, Desu Singh, Dalawala, Jat of Lalpur, near Taran Taran, took possession of Mustafabad and some neighbouring villages now in the Jagadhri Tahsil and of Dera and Tandwala in Ambala. He was killed at the battle of Chandausi in 1775, and was succeeded by his nephew Mahtab Singh, who obtained possession of the whole estate. His eldest son Jodh Singh, who followed him, was slain in 1796 at Biana, fighting against the Mahratas. One of Mahtab Singh's widows, Masamat Gauran, then managed to secure possession. After a time her claim was disputed by Jodh Singh's younger brother Ratan Singh, who wrested Dera and Tandwala from her. He appears to have surrendered these villages as the price of protection to Sardar Bhanga Singh, the powerful Chief of Thanesar, who gave him Talheri in exchange. On the death of Masamat Gauran, in 1833, the whole estate was made over to Ratan Singh, whose grandson Tilok Singh and great-grandson Naina Singh are now in possession. Naina Singh is a minor under the Court of Wards. Tilok Singh was formerly a member of the District Committee. During the



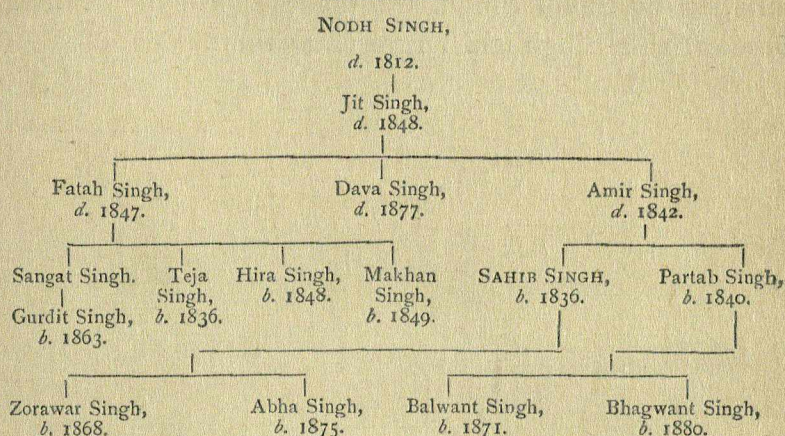
*CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.*

Mutiny the Sardars of Mustafabad maintained a small number of horse and footmen for police service at Jagadhri. One year's commutation money was remitted as a reward for their services. The jagir consists of eight villages, of which seven are in the Jagadhri Tahsil and one in Ambala. The jagir revenue of these estates is Rs. 4,679, on which the jagirdars pay a service commutation charge of two annas in the rupee. Tilok Singh's share is Rs. 2,340. Tilok Singh's name and that of his nephew Naina Singh appear on the Ambala List of Viceregal Darbaris.

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SARDAR SAHIB SINGH OF LEDA.



Sadar Sahib Singh's ancestors belonged to the Karora Singhia Jat Misal, of which the Ambala Kalsias are a branch. Nodh Singh, the great-grandfather of Sahib Singh, came from Kalsia in the Manjha, with Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh of Kalsia, and Karam Singh of Bilaspur, whose family is now extinct. When the Kalsias divided their conquests the Leda Chief and his followers were awarded villages in the eastern part of Ambala equivalent to the services of two hundred horsemen maintained by them; the Sardar of Kalsia taking only a five-sixteenth share of the whole, consisting of lands in the neighbourhood of Chachrauli, near Jagadhri, where his descendants still reside. The Leda jagirs are at present composed of two entire villages and shares in five others, all in the Jagadhri Tahsil, as well as shares in six villages of Tahsil Naraingarh, valued at Rs. 2,531. The jagirdars are six in number and divide on ancestral shares, the value of Sahib Singh's share being Rs. 582. The family maintained some police levies during the Mutiny, and as a reward received a remission of the commutation service charge for one



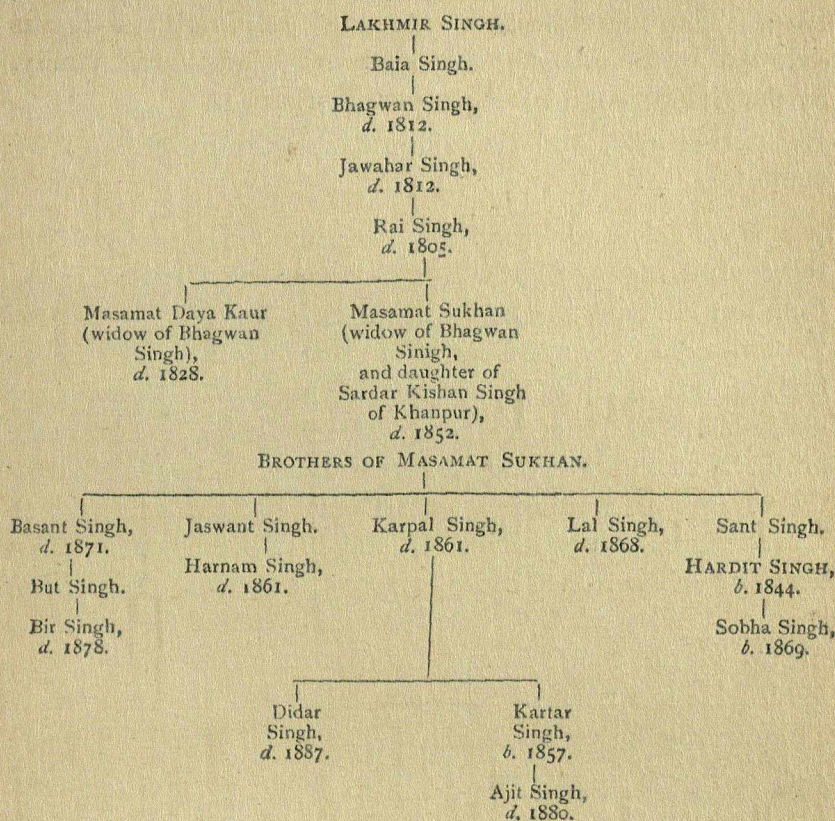


year. The title of Sardar is usually bestowed upon the most worthy member, independently of his position in the pedigree table. Thus Dava Singh succeeded Jit Singh, and was followed by Sahib Singh, the present head of the family. Sardar Sahib Singh is a Viceregal Darbari.

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SARDAR HARDIT SINGH OF DAYALGARH.



Sardar Rai Singh and his brother Bhag Singh set out in 1760 from their home near Kasur to seek their fortune below the Satlaj. They were Bhangi Jat Sikhs; and in their company was the celebrated Nanu Singh, also a warrior bold. Their adventure proved successful, and in a few years they found themselves masters of the Jagadhri country, and built themselves a fort near Buria, which they named Dayalgarh, and made their head-quarters. Ultimately the brothers divided their property, Nanu Singh having been slain; the Dayalgarh and Jagadhri estates, containing eighty-four villages, falling to the share of Sardar Rai Singh. He died





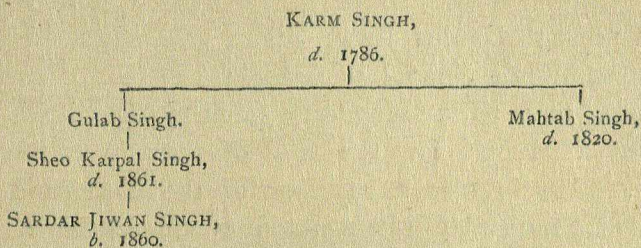
in 1805, leaving the Chiefship to his nephew Bhagwan Singh, who himself died seven years after without surviving issue. He was the last Sardar of Jagadhri. His widows fought over the property, and it was divided equally between them by the British Political Agent. To Mai Daya Kaur fell the Jagadhri estates, and they lapsed to Government on her death in 1828.

Mai Sukhan took over the Dayalgarh villages and held them until 1852. She was a daughter of Sardar Kishan Singh of Khanpura. After her death her blood relations were allowed to succeed her in a portion of the jagir in default of next of kin of her deceased husband. These were her nephews Harnam Singh and Hardit Singh, and her three brothers, as shown in the pedigree table. They took over the villages of Khajuri (Jagadhri) and Jatlanaon (Pipli) on a life-tenure. Hardit Singh is still in the enjoyment of his share, which is valued at Rs. 1,100 per annum. The other shares have lapsed by reason of the death of the grantees. Sardar Hardit Singh lives at Dayalgarh, where he owns some land. He is a man of little education and has never come prominently forward. He is a Viceregal Darbari. His son Sobha Singh is reported to be a young man of promise, having been educated in a Government school. The Dayalgarh Sardars behaved loyally in the rebellion of 1857, and received a handsome khilat in recognition of their services.

Of the sons of Sardar Karpal Singh, the elder, Didar Singh, is a Thanadar of Police in the North-Western Provinces, and Kartar Singh is the manager of the estate of the minor Guru Nao Nahal Singh of Kartarpur. Mai Gayan Kaur, widow of Sardar Lal Singh, receives a compassionate allowance of Rs. 300 annually.



SARDAR JIWAN SINGH OF SHAHZADPUR.



The Shahzadpur family first rose to importance in the time of Guru Gobind Singh, by whom Dip Singh, grandfather of Karam Singh, was installed as first Mahant of a newly-established Gurdwara, known as *Damdama Sahib*, a place of some celebrity in the Patiala State. His successors engaged in a series of struggles with the Mahomedan Governors of the Eastern Panjab, and acquired the title of *Shahid* (martyr), by which the family is still known in honor of the legendary exploits of its head. Under Karm Singh a strong footing was obtained in the neighbourhood of Sirsa, and advantage was taken of the general *mélée* of 1763, to join the invasion of the Cis-Satlaj country by Sikhs from the Manjha. Karm Singh forced his way up from the south through the present Ambala Tahsil, where he acquired several villages, and finally settled down at Shahzadpur, in the present Naraingarh Tahsil. The estates were then divided for a time, Karm Singh retaining possession of the Kasri tract in Ambala, and making over the Shahzadpur villages to his brother Dharm Singh. The latter died childless, and Karm Singh thereon became sole possessor of the numerous scattered blocks of villages still held by his descendants in jagir. These were administered by the family as independent territory until 1847, when general orders were passed, resuming the sovereign powers of all the separate





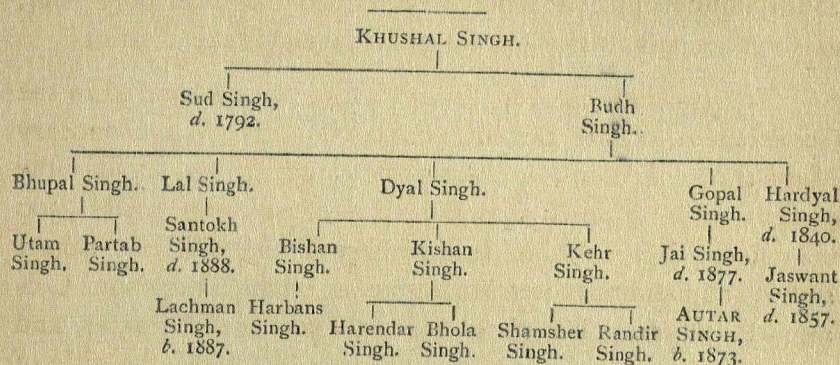
petty States included in the Ambala district. The status of the family has ever since been that of jagirdar only ; but, as such, it ranks second among the jagirs of the district.

The present Sardar Jiwan Singh was educated in the Government Wards School of Ambala. He is a Honorary Magistrate, and as a Honorary Civil Judge holds the powers of a Munsif for the trial of suits up to Rs. 500 in value. He is also a member of the District Board and of the Committee of Management of the Aitchison College at Lahore. He is a man of excellent character, and commands universal respect. The family holds the title of *Mushfiq Mahrban*, but is more commonly known by the native title of *Shahid*, which ensures it respect from the Sikhs throughout the Panjab. The present Sardar was married in 1884 to a sister of the Maharaja of Patiala, an alliance which has much increased the dignity and prominence of the house.

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SARDAR AUTAR SINGH OF MANAULI.



The above pedigree includes the leading branches of the great Singhpuria family. Sardar Autar Singh of Manauli is the titular head of the family, which holds large jagirs, aggregating Rs. 80,000, in the Kharar and Rupar Tahsils. The remaining branches hold separate estates known as Bhareli, Bunga, Ghanauli, Bharatgarh and Kandaula; but as, with the exception of the Bhareli Sardar, all are descendants of Budh Singh, the possessor of 1809, they have common rights of succession in favor of the survivors on failure of heirs to any separate Sardar. From 1809 to 1847 the family ranked as independent protected Chiefs, losing their status in the latter year, and being reduced to the position of ordinary perpetuity jagirdars, under the general proclamation issued on the close of the First Sikh War. During the last half century the family has been unfortunately more distinguished for its vices than its virtues. None of its representatives have been men of mark. Few have even lived lives of ordinary respectability, and again and again drink and debauchery have brought their victims to an early grave. There is no better typical instance of the rapid degeneration of character among the leaders of the Cis-Satlaj Sikhs, where British protection has secured them in the enjoyment of large revenues, and left them without the necessity to work for their position, and without



sufficiently strong inducement to uphold the honor of the family name.

The Manauli jagir is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
In Tahsil Kharar, 24 villages with a revenue of ..	13,700
„ „ Rugar 57 „ „ „ ..	20,400
Total ..	<u>34,100</u>

From this must be deducted commutation for military service at two annas per rupee in about half the jagir, and one anna in the remaining half, representing the Manauli share, for services rendered in 1857 by Sardar Jai Singh.

Sardar Autar Singh is still a minor and unmarried, and a pupil in the Aitchison College, Lahore. The estate has been now for two generations almost continuously under the Court of Wards, and is very rich owing to the careful nursing of British authorities. The Sardar owns over a thousand acres of cultivated lands in Kharar and Rugar, besides numerous forts and houses, and there is also a large sum invested in his name in Government Securities. He unfortunately inherits a weak constitution, and although the greatest pains have been taken with his education, it is doubtful whether he will acquire the strength of body and mind to enable him to do justice to the fine property to which he will succeed on release from guardianship.

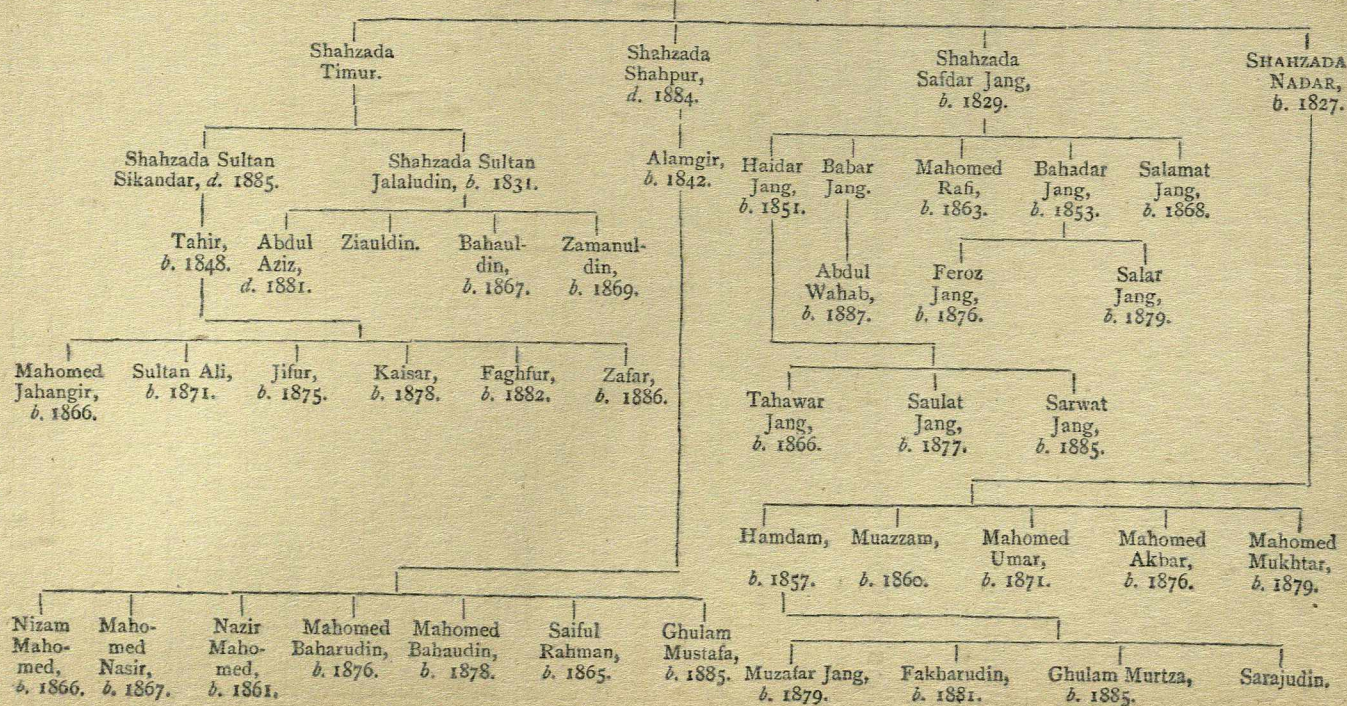
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# LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

## SHAHZADA NADAR, SADOZAI.

SHAH SHUJAH-UL-MULK, *d.* 1840.



THE LUDHIANA DISTRICT.



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

Ludhiana is the home of the children of Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk of Kabul. The circumstances under which that unfortunate Ruler twice gained and lost a throne, are matters of general Indian history, and need only be touched upon here. It will be remembered that Shah Zaman returned to his capital after his second unsuccessful invasion of the Panjab in 1799, merely to be supplanted by his brother Mahmud, who took the precaution of incapacitating him from future Kingship by putting out his eyes. But the blind monarch was speedily avenged by another brother Shujah-ul-Mulk, who, in 1803, deposed Mahmud, and installed himself as Ruler of Afghanistan. Seven years later, Shah Shujah was, in his turn, driven out by Mahmud, and forced to seek assistance from Maharaja Ranjit Singh. This he did not receive, although the Sikh Chief used the King's name in attempting to seize Multan, which he intended keeping for himself. The expedition was a failure. After holding Peshawar for some months, and trying in vain to establish his sovereignty over Multan, Shah Shujah one day found himself a prisoner in the hands of Jahan Dad Khan, Afghan Governor of Attock, who deported him to Kashmir, and had him kept there for over a year. He was released by Wazir Fatah Khan, who had crossed the Indus to re-assert Afghan dominion over Kashmir. In 1813 he visited Lahore, still in search of some one who would help him to re-conquer his kingdom. There Ranjit Singh exchanged turbans with him as a token of the sincerest friendship, and after a little manoeuvring, induced him to give up the *Koh-i-Nur* diamond, which the Maharaja had longed to possess. Shah Shujah was now made to perceive that his presence was only desirable in so far as it enabled the Maharaja to take action against Kashmir in his name. He managed to remove the ladies of his family to Ludhiana without Ranjit Singh's knowledge, and himself fled shortly after to the Kishtwar Valley, whence, aided by the local Chief, he made an abortive





descent on Kashmir. Beaten back, he followed the mountains through Kulu, and crossing the Satlaj high up, came round to Ludhiana in September, 1816, having kept well out of the Maharaja's reach throughout the journey. He was granted an allowance of Rs. 50,000 per annum by the British Government, and was treated with the respect due to his rank. But Shah Shujah's nature was too restless to allow him to sit long inactive at Ludhiana. In 1818 he again started on his travels towards Kabul, and receiving assistance from the Nawab of Bahawalpur, seized Dera Ghazi Khan, while his son Timur marched further south and took possession of Shikarpur. He proceeded along the Indus to Peshawar, where he was successfully opposed by Mahomed Azim Khan, Wazir of Ayub Khan, and obliged to take refuge in the Khaibar. Thence he was driven, step by step, back to Shikarpur, and finally found himself once more a refugee at Ludhiana after wandering for months through Rajputana and the Eastern Panjab. Here he met his blind brother, Shah Zaman, who, after nearly similar adventures, had also become a guest of the British Government. This was in 1821. Twelve years later the Shah again set out for the recovery of his patrimony, now in the hands of the Amir Dost Mahomed Khan. His English hosts had told him that they had no objection to his making the attempt, though they could not promise a continuance of hospitality were he again, through stress of circumstances, obliged to knock at their door. He had with him about three thousand armed followers and two lakhs of rupees. The Bahawalpur Nawab gave him a gun and some camels. He defeated the Sindians at Shikarpur, and levied from the towns-people a contribution of five lakhs. Thus enriched, he proceeded towards Kandahar, but remained in that neighbourhood only until Dost Mahomed had time to march down from Kabul and administer to him a crushing defeat. Once more he was forced to turn towards Hindustan for safety ;





and once more the English gave him shelter at Ludhiana. In money he was half a lakh richer; but in prestige more damaged than ever. Next came the triple alliance for the subversion of the power of the Barakzais, broken by the death of the Maharaja in 1839, and followed by the return to Kabul of Shah Shujah and the re-establishment of his dominion with the aid of British troops and British money. The unfortunate Shah Shujah was assassinated immediately after the disaster to our Kabul Garrison in 1842; and his family, no longer able to hold head against Dost Mahomed's faction, returned to their asylum at Ludhiana, which has been their head-quarters ever since.

Shahzada Nadar, youngest son of Shah Shujah, is now at the head of the family. His elder brother Shahzada Shahpur, who had been in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 4,800 per annum from Government, died in 1884. Shahzada Nadar is President of the Municipal Committee, Honorary Magistrate, and Sub-Registrar of Ludhiana. He and his deceased brother received a grant in 1877 of four thousand acres of land in the Montgomery district. His offers of service in the Mutiny were duly acknowledged by Government. He enjoys a pension of Rs. 3,600 per annum, and takes a high seat in Viceregal Darbars. He was created a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1888. Shahzada Shahpur's son Alamgir is an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Shahzada Safdar Jang, also a son of Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk, receives an allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum. One of his sons, Sardar Haidar Jang, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner; another, Bahadar Jang, is a Tahsildar in this Province.

Timur Shah's son, Sultan Jalaludin, was instrumental in saving the lives of some members of the American Christian Mission at Ludhiana in 1857, for which service he





received a special reward. His annual allowance is Rs. 3,000. His nephew, Sardar Mahomed Tahir, receives a pension of similar value.

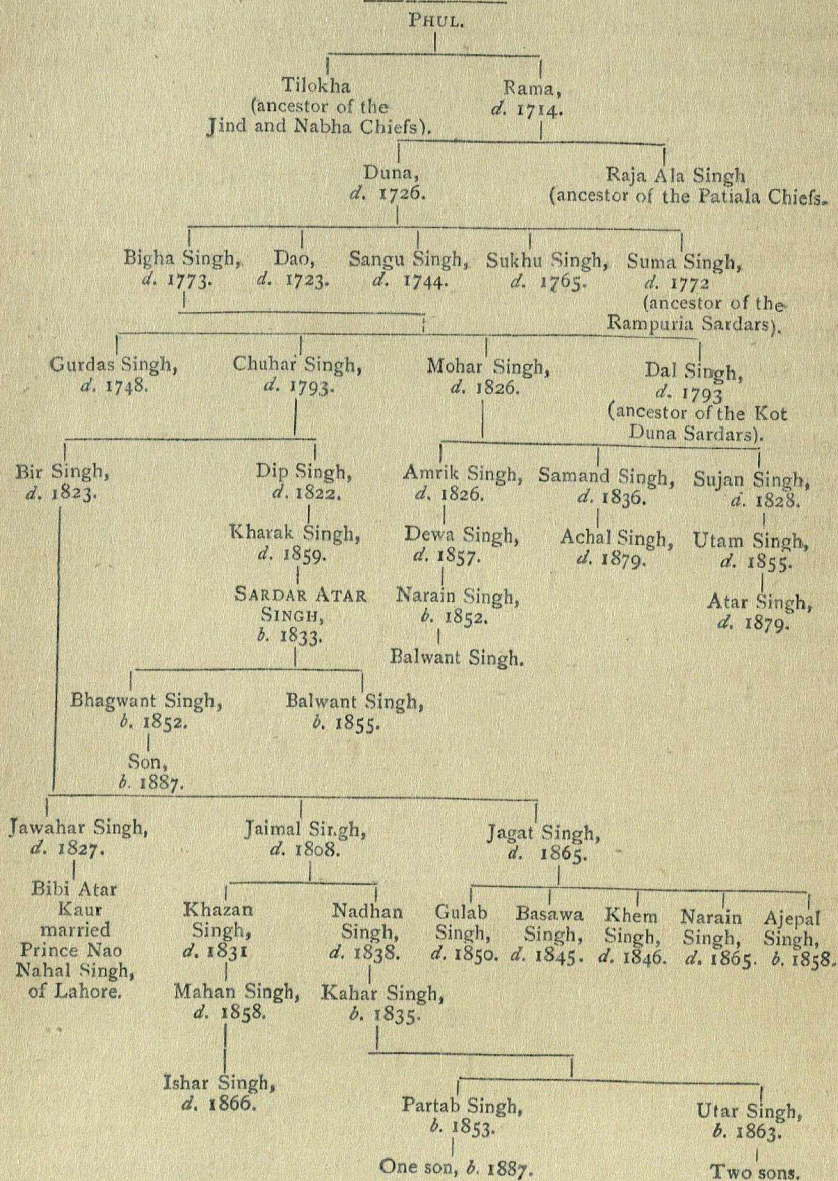
The members of the family have taken with great readiness to the public service. At the present moment there are in civil employment five Extra Assistant Commissioners, three Tahsildars, three Naib-Tahsildars, eleven Deputy Inspectors of Police, and numerous others in smaller posts; while in the army are four Rasaldars, one Jamadar, twelve Dafadars, and several Sowars, all of the family of Shah Shujah.

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CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

SARDAR ATAR SINGH, K.C.S.I., BAHADUR.



Sardar Atar Singh's ancestor, Duna, was brother of Ala Singh, first Raja of Patiala. Bhadaur was the original home of the Phulkian family, and Duna continued to live





there after Ala Singh set out to seek his fortune in 1718, and founded a dwelling-place for himself at Barnala, whence he removed to Patiala after the destruction of Sarhand, and made it his capital.

Duna held the office of Chaudhri, and he had to collect the Imperial revenues of his district, and account for them to the Mahomedan Governor. Having failed in this duty on one occasion, he and one of his sons were seized and thrown into prison at Lahore. They there suffered such hardships that the son succumbed, while Duna died shortly after his release. This was in 1726. His grandson Chuhar Singh was the most celebrated of all the Bhadauris. He lived in the time of the weak-minded Sahib Singh of Patiala, and took advantage of the confusion into which affairs had fallen to seize ninety villages, including the district of Barnala; but he had to surrender most of his acquisitions later on. He also freely helped himself to the lands of Maler Kotla, and was in a fair way to become one of the leading Sikh Chiefs, when treachery put an end to his career. Chuhar Singh's sons Bir Singh and Dip Singh were alive when the British Power felt its way up to the south bank of the Satlaj. They at first admitted Patiala to be their head, and identified themselves with the interests of that State; but perceiving the advantages attaching to independence, they afterwards claimed the privilege of dealing direct with our Government. This was objected to by Patiala, upon grounds which need not here be detailed. The matter was under dispute for many years, and was not finally set at rest until 1858, when the Maharaja's supremacy was recognised as an act of grace and as a reward for loyal services rendered in the years of the Mutiny. All the rights of the Paramount Power were then yielded to Patiala, including reversion in lapsed estates, and the annual commutation tax of Rs. 5,265 hitherto taken by the British Government. The decision was naturally distasteful to the



Bhadaur family, and they have not yet gracefully acknowledged their position as feudatories. They probably feel that the reward to Patiala might have taken a form less hurtful to the minor Chief, who had himself not proved backward in loyalty during the Mutiny. But the concession would no doubt not have been made to Patiala had not her claim been just and allowable in itself; and it is perhaps incorrect to affirm that she received Bhadaur because of special service rendered. \*

Sardar Atar Singh, the present head of the family, served under the District Officers of Ludhiana and Firozpur, in 1857, in command of a body of fifty horsemen, whom he raised and equipped at his own charges; and as a reward, was exempted from payment of his commutation tax for a period of six months. He succeeded his father in 1858. He was educated at Banares, and there acquired a taste for learning. His library at Bhadaur is well stocked with valuable manuscripts in Sanscrit, Gurmakhi and Persian; and he is always foremost in matters connected with the education and intellectual improvement of the people. He is, moreover, an accomplished author, having written many poems and short works in Persian and Gurmakhi. He was nominated a member of the Senate of the Panjab University College in 1870; and he was granted the title of *Malaz-ul-ulma Val Fuzala* in acknowledgment of his eminent and liberal patronage of learning. In 1880 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1888 he was admitted to Knighthood in the same distinguished Order. In 1887, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee celebration, the newly-instituted title of *Mahamahopadhyaya* was conferred on him in recognition of his loyal conduct and eminent services in the promotion of Oriental learning.

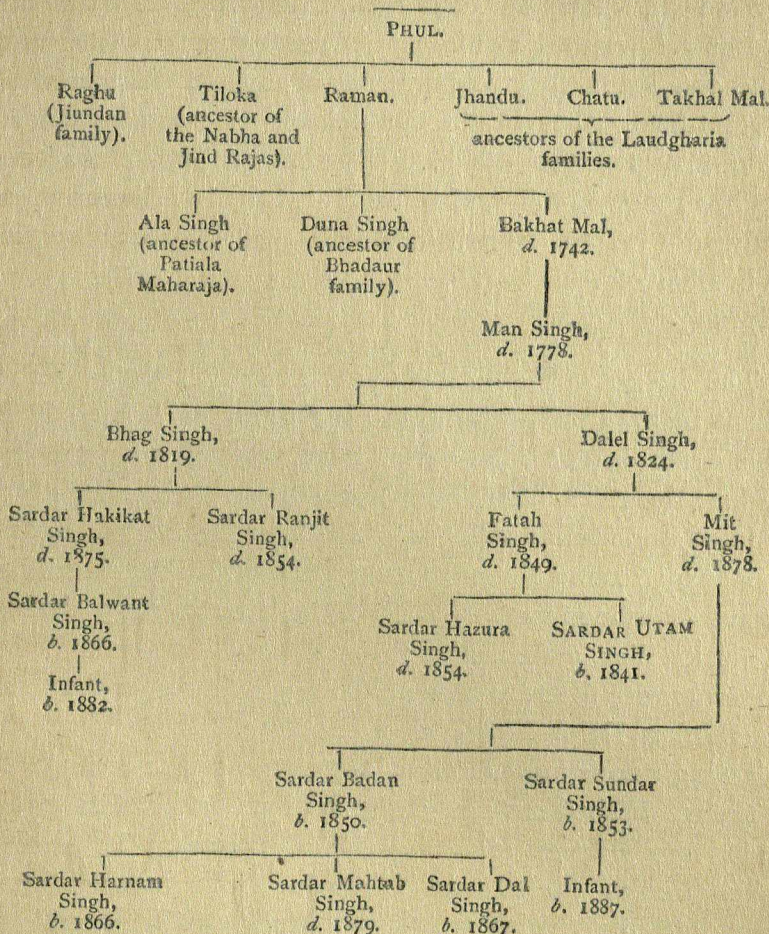
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\* "The supremacy for which the Maharaja had struggled with so much pertinacity, but which he was unable to establish as a right, was granted as an act of grace and as a reward for loyal service to the British Government in the year 1858." Griffin's *Rajas of the Panjab*.



THE LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

SARDAR UTAM SINGH, MALOD.



The history of the Malod family is given in Griffin's *Rajas of the Panjab*. Sardar Utam Singh, Malod, goes back in six generations to the celebrated Phul, from whom are descended the present Rulers of Patiala, Jind and Nabha, as well as the Chiefs of Bhadaur, Malod and Badrakhan, and the minor Sardars of Jiundan, Laudgarh, Dialpur, Rampur and Kot Dina. The family claims for itself a Rajput ancestor in Jasalji, founder of the city of Jasalmir. Jasalji was driven from his State towards the end of the twelfth century and settled



near Hissar. His son Hahmal was appointed Governor of the Sirsa and Batinda countries. Hahmal's great-great-grandson Khiwa took a Jatni as his second wife, who bore him his son Sidhu, from whom has sprung one of the most important Sikh tribes in the Panjab. It is unnecessary to go into details of the earlier history of the Malod Sardars, as it has received full notice in Sir Lepel Griffin's work already alluded to. Their immediate ancestor was Bakhat Mal, brother of Ala Singh, from whom the Patiala branch has sprung.

The district of Malod was taken from the Maler Kotla Afghans in 1754 by Sardar Man Singh, son of Bakhat Mal. On his death, in 1878, the estate was divided amongst his two sons; the elder, Dalel Singh, taking two-thirds, including the Malod and Shaina villages. To these he added Khiali and Sahur, wresting them from the Rais of Raikot in 1807. He gave assistance to the British authorities in 1815 during the Ghurka War, and in other ways showed a desire to be on good terms with the new Power then beginning to make itself felt. Sardar Dalel Singh died in 1824. His eldest son Fatah Singh took two-thirds of the patrimony in accordance with the established custom of the family. In his share were included the villages of Ramgarh and Shaina. To Sardar Mit Singh came Malod and Dhapali. Both brothers were present with the British troops at Mudki and Ferozshahr, and helped in the matter of carriage and supplies. Sardar Fatah Singh's services were again utilized in establishing a civil government in the Sikh Cis-Satlaj districts annexed in 1846. He died in 1850. His son Utam Singh, a minor, inherited the whole property on the death of his brother Hazara Singh, in 1854. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny, helping with money and men. His services were suitably acknowledged by a permanent remission of one sixteenth of the revenue demand in his villages, and he was made





a Jagirdar Magistrate in 1861, shortly after attaining his majority. He was forward in offering his services during the late Afghan War, but they were not required. He is a Viceregal Darbari, and takes seniority over the other three Darbaris of his family. His jagir income is valued at Rs. 43,136 per annum. He lives at Ramgarh, in the Ludhiana district.

Sardar Hakikat Singh succeeded his father Bhag Singh in 1819. To him fell the villages of Chima and Bar, in the latter of which his branch of the family still reside. He performed good service in the Mutiny, and encouraged education by founding and endowing a school at Bir, which still exists. Balwant Singh, his son, was a minor when Hakikat Singh died in 1875, and was educated at the Ambala Wards School. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge in his Ilaka. One of his first acts on attaining his majority was to provide funds to found a hospital for the Aitchison College. He has a jagir yielding Rs. 19,050 per annum, and his lands in the villages of Rohli, Sohian, Chima, Bawar-pur and Bir (Ludhiana) yield an annual income of over sixteen hundred rupees exclusive of the Government demand.

Sardar Mit Singh, nephew of Bhag Singh, and uncle of Utam Singh, was as forward as his other relatives in assisting the Government both at annexation and in 1857; and his services were also suitably acknowledged. He divided his estate between his two sons, giving a two-thirds share, in accordance with the usage of the family, to the elder, Badan Singh. Mit Singh died in 1878. Sardar Badan Singh behaved well during the Kuka disturbances, defending his fort, which was attacked with the object of procuring weapons, and killing and capturing about a dozen of the fanatics. He is known as a thoroughly loyal subject of the Queen-Empress. His services have been recognized on many occasions. He exercises criminal and civil powers within



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

his Ilaka, and receives a chair in Viceregal Darbars. His jagir is valued at Rs. 15,780 per annum. He owns land in Pakhoka, Malod, Somal, Bundhari, Burkhera, and Teh Loharan, all in the Ludhiana Tahsil, yielding Rs. 2,230 per annum.

His younger brother Sundar Singh, who is also a Viceregal Darbari, lives at Pakhoka, and has a jagir income of Rs. 8,000, in addition to one thousand rupees derived from land rents.

The family *jagirs* are subject to a commutation deduction in lieu of providing men for service annually as follows :—

Sardar Utam Singh ..	..	..	Rs. 5,384
„ Balwant Singh..	..	..	„ 2,294
„ Badan Singh ..	..	..	„ 989
„ Sundar Singh ..	..	..	„ 487





## BHAJ ARJAN SINGH, BAGRIAN.

Bhai Arjan Singh's father Narain Singh submitted a pedigree table of his ancestors, going back thirty generations, which perhaps need not be reproduced here. Centuries ago, according to him, his people were Rajput Princes in the Marwara country. One of them, by name Bhadan, being childless, was advised by a fakir to take unto himself a wife of another caste. He allied himself with the daughter of a carpenter against the consent of her father, who is said to have complained to "the Emperor of Dehli." This potentate, to avenge the wrongs of the carpenter, led an army against the Rajput King, who was duly slain; but not before his Consort had presented him with a son and heir, whom they called Puran. Puran found himself coldly received by his father's relatives, who refused to regard him as a proper Rajput; and when the time came for him to marry, none of the pure blooded would give him a daughter. So he was obliged to turn towards the carpenters, as his father did before him; and thus it came about that Bhai Narain Singh's immediate ancestors lost the higher caste status and became simple village *tarkhans*. The Emperor of Dehli (his name is not stated) was greatly incensed when he heard the son of his old enemy Bhadan was grown up: so he despatched an army against him and drove him out of the Marwara land into the Panjab. Puran settled in a village called Mania Kal Jharani, near Batinda, and maintained himself by husbandry and carpentry. Sudhu, sixth in descent from him, settled at Tanglani in Nabha, and married a lady of Sikh parentage, against her will, evidently; for it is said she left him on the night of her marriage, and sought comfort and consolation from a neighbouring Guru, who told her to be of good cheer as her husband would certainly adopt the Sikh faith; and this actually happened. Sudhu tracked her up, and so overpowered was he by the Guru's eloquence that



he there and then went through the necessary formalities and became a Sikh. His son Rup Chand, so named by reason of his extraordinary beauty, was taken as a boy to Amritsar and there given the *pahal*. Many tales are still told of his devotion to the new faith. On one occasion, when Guru Hargobind was at their village, Rup Chand and his father fainted from thirst while ploughing in the field, rather than put their lips to a vessel of cold water which they desired to offer to the Guru in the evening as a special delicacy. So pleased was the Guru with this exhibition of self-denial that, after bringing them round, he directed them to follow him as his disciples. He gave his cloak and sword to Rup Chand, who carried them on his head, regarding them as things too sacred and too precious to be worn in the ordinary fashion. The Guru, pleased at this fresh act of reverence, settled the father and son in a village, which he re-named Bhai Rupa, near Sangalani, in Nabha. This was in 1630. In the following year the Guru Sahib again passed that way, and was royally entertained, with three thousand of his followers, by the devoted Rup Chand, to whom he gave the title of Bhai, and put him in spiritual charge of the Cis-Satlaj country, promising that his children should one day come to be venerated as Sodhis. Bhai Rup Chand lived to a great age, and acquired large influence, doing much for the spread of Sikhism in the neighbouring Jat villages. Amongst those who listened to his teaching were Tilokha and Rama, sons of Phul, to whom the present Rulers of Patiala, Jind and Nabha owe their origin.

The descendants of Maha Nand, eldest son of Rup Chand, are still to be found in the villages of Bhai Rupa (Nabha), Sheraj (Firozpur), Kotha Guru (Patiala), and Bawal Heri and Lakhneri, in the Ambala district. The children of his remaining six sons have also spread themselves about the Malwa country. From Rup Chand's seventh son, Dharam



Singh, comes Narain Singh, best known of the living Bhais. His son Dayal Singh founded the village of Dayalpur, now belonging to the Nabha State, the revenues of which (Rs. 4,620) go to the support of the *langar* at Bagrian. Dharam-pura, in the Ferozpur district, was also founded by Dayal Singh, and the proprietary dues are still levied by the family. Of Dayal Singh's sons, Godar Singh is particularly remembered for his piety and holy living. It is related of Gajpat Singh, first Raja of Jind, that, having no children, he came to confide his troubles to his friend Godar Singh. After thinking it over, the Bhai pronounced in the matter as follows:—"This is indeed a misfortune; for you of all men should have offspring. In my fate it is written that I shall have children, as it is in your's that you shall have none; but I will gladly transfer to you this portion of my good fortune if my wife will give consent." His wife, the good Mai Baji, willingly agreed, whereupon Godar Singh performed certain rites over the Raja, who returned home with the Bhai's "luck," and in due time became the father of several sons and daughters. One of the latter, Raj Kaur, was eventually the wife of the celebrated Sardar Mahan Singh, Sukarchakia, and the mother of the still more celebrated Maharaja Ranjit Singh.\*

Later on, in 1754, it fell to Godar Singh's lot to have to entertain Dina Beg and Sadik Beg, Governors of the Dehli Emperor, and so well pleased were they with his hospitality that they procured for him the jagir rights of the Bagrian village in which Bhai Narain Singh now lives. He soon after founded the villages of Diwala and Kalahar in Ludhiana, Gungrali and Vahra, in Faridkot, and Vandran and Talwadi, in Ferozpur. In 1763, his old friend, Raja Gajpat Singh of

\* In connection with Raj Kaur's birth there is a tradition that the Raja, enraged when the expected child proved to be a daughter, ordered her to be buried alive, a not uncommon habit amongst disappointed Jats even in the present day. And it was only on the faith of Godar Singh's assurance that she would certainly be the mother of a great Ruler, that the Raja was induced to allow her to live.



Jind, presented him with six villages in the Karnal and Panipat districts, which he had just overrun ; but he had to surrender them again shortly after, as the Raja was rapidly beaten back within the proper limits of his State. However, in those days land had not the value it now has, and to receive a present of a deserted village, with all the conditions attached of revenue payments, was often regarded by the donee more as a misfortune than a blessing. The next member of the family to acquire property was Bhai Mohar Singh, who early in the present century was given two villages by the Jind Raja, one by Sardar Hari Singh Khana, and one by the Sardar of Ladhwa. In 1807 Maharaja Ranjit Singh honoured him with a visit at Bagrian, on the occasion of his second invasion of the Cis-Satlaj districts. Mohar Singh acted up to the family reputation for hospitality, and received the villages of Sadhowala and Sujana in jagir from the Sikh Chief as a grant-in-aid towards the expenses of the *langar*. The Maharaja also presented him with five hundred maunds of salt, promising that this article should be in future supplied to the kitchen, without charge, from the stores of the Royal Palace. Raja Fatah Singh, Ahluwalia, of Kapurthala, who was with Ranjit Singh on this expedition, also presented Mohar Singh with a village named Gangrali.

Mohar Singh died in 1820, leaving the property to his nephew Bahadar Singh, a minor, whom he adopted. The family affairs were looked after by his widow Mai Gohran, who was fortunately a clever woman ; for the growing power of the Bhais had begun to excite the envy of Raja Karm Singh of Patiala, who, by way of exercising authority as Suzerain, established a Tahsil and Thanna at Bagrian. For this unjustifiable trespass he was at once reported by the widow to Captain Murray, Political Agent, who requested the Raja to withdraw his posts. This order was duly complied with, but Karm Singh sat uneasy under the rebuke, and soon after he





found means of setting Bahadar Singh against his mother from whom he demanded the surrender of his patrimony. But the widow appealed, again successfully, to Captain Murray, and she was allowed to hold the estates in life-tenure, it being considered certain that Bahadar Singh, if his own master, would fall an easy prey to his Patiala neighbours. When, however, Mai Gohran died in 1838, and the property was taken over by Bahadar Singh, it was found he was perfectly able to look after his own interests, as he fully proved in more than one victorious tussle with Maharaja Karm Singh. On one occasion, in 1840, under cover of active loyalty towards the British Government, the Maharaja sent one of his Colonels, Mansa Singh, to seize all the camels he could find in Bagrian for use in connection with the Afghan Campaign. The Colonel had not driven the camels very far before he was overtaken by Bahadar Singh, captured, and led back in triumph to Bagrian. Karm Singh, enraged at this act of insolent insubordination on the part of one whom he desired to treat as a vassal, sent a portion of his troops, including a solitary gun, to effect the Colonel's release, and level Bagrian village with the ground. But the ever watchful Chiefs of Jind and Nabha and Maler Kotla, who had no desire to see Patiala grow larger on a frivolous pretext, sent "armies of observation" to that neighbourhood, and Karm Singh withdrew his forces, *re non effecta*. Bahadar Singh had next to assert himself against the Raja of Faridkot, who, in 1840, seized the village of Talwandi, founded by Bhai Godar Singh, holding it with his horsemen, and building a mud wall around so as to convert it into a fort. But this time Bahadar Singh used the weapons of diplomacy, and complained to Sir George Clerk, who had just relieved Colonel Wade in charge of the British relations with the Panjab. The Raja was made to retire after pulling down the walls he had so hastily put up in token of possession.



## CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

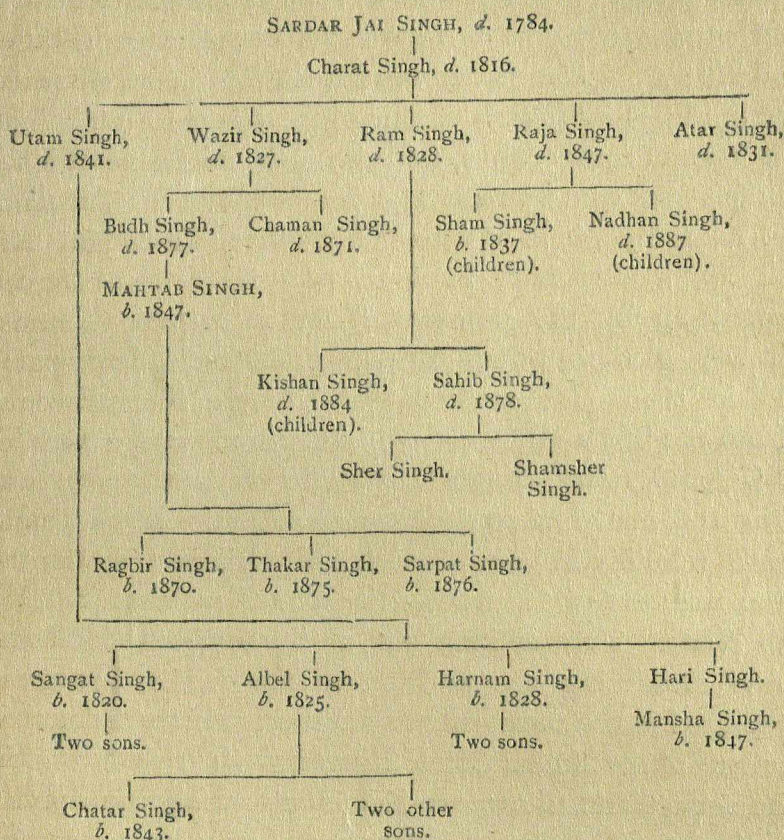
Bhai Bahadar Singh was the first of his house who had the honour of receiving a seat in the Governor-General's Darbar. On his death, in 1847, seven of the jagir villages were resumed, and his son Sapuran Singh was confirmed in possession of one-fourth of Mauza Vandu (Firozpur), half of Mahalan Kalahar and Ismailpur, and the whole of Shajahanpur, Umarpura, Thriki, Gangrali, Paharwal, Talwandi and Bagrian; also in two-thirds of Ronta, Diwala and Kishangarh. During the Mutiny, Sapuran Singh behaved loyally, remaining under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana with a small body of horse and foot, maintained at his personal cost. For this service a year's revenue was remitted to him, and the commutation charge in lieu of service was reduced to one anna per rupee. In 1860 he was made an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge in the Jhajar Ilaka. He died two years later, and was succeeded in the estates by his son Bhai Narain Singh, born in 1848. He has an income of about Rs. 1,700 per annum. He is invested with the powers of a Magistrate and Civil Judge in Bagrian. His influence extends all over the Malwa country, and most of the Phulkians take the *pahal* at his hands. Sir Henry Davies, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, styled him some years back an excellent example to the rising generation of the Sikh aristocracy; and a Deputy Commissioner, who had ample opportunity of judging, put him down as one of the most loyal and enlightened *Raises* of the Ludhiana district. He is a Viceregal Darbari. \*

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\* Bhai Narain Singh died after the above account was written. He has been succeeded by his adopted son Arjan Singh.



SARDAR MAHTAB SINGH, LIDHRAN.



Sardar Jai Singh was a Dharm Jat Sikh of the Manjha, living near Atari, in the Amritsar district. He joined the Nishanwala Confederacy, twelve thousand strong, in their invasion of the Cis-Satlaj tracts in 1763, when the battle of Sarhand was fought, and assisted at the seizure of Ambala, Shahabad, Lidhran, Amloh and Sarai Lashkar Khan. His share of the spoil was thirty-four villages around Lidhran and Kharar, roughly estimated to be worth Rs. 60,000 per annum. Jai Singh with his fellow Sikhs suffered defeat shortly afterwards at the hands of Ahmad Shah Durani, and had to abandon his holdings and take refuge in the hilly country north of Ambala. The Raja Amar Singh of





Patiala took the opportunity of annexing the Kharar villages, and this led to a serious quarrel as soon as Jai Singh found himself strong enough to return and claim what he considered his own. The matter was subsequently compromised by the *réndition* by Patiala of four of the villages. Jai Singh was a man of consequence, and the Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha felt honoured by receiving his daughter in marriage. But, like many others of the minor Sardars, he and his son Charat Singh, after him, lived in constant fear of being swallowed up by the powerful Ruler of Patiala. Charat Singh was glad to accept British protection when it was offered in 1809. He accompanied General Ochterlony's force into the Simla Hill country in the campaign against the Nipal General, Amar Singh Thapa, in 1814, and gave good help in the matter of carriage and supplies. On his death his lands were divided into three equal portions, representing the numbers of his wives—the sons of each wife taking a third share. This splitting-up of the property had the effect of weakening the position of the family, and they were obliged in the same year to place themselves under the protection of the Nabha Chief, agreeing to supply him with fifty horsemen, and to come to him in full strength whenever he required their services. But they still strove to maintain their independence in all respects, save the obligation to assist against a common foe, while the Raja Jaswant Singh was more than ever anxious to hasten on the day when the Lidhran family must merge as common vassals with his other subjects. A struggle thus went on for some years, the Raja doing all in his power to bring his weaker neighbours under subjection; the brothers steadily resisting the attempts of the Raja to deprive them of the position their grandfather and father had won and maintained. The question was taken up in 1827 by Sir Charles Metcalfe, Agent to the Governor-General in Dehli, on the joint representation of the Lidhran and Sonti Sardars, and referred by him to Captain Murray,





who considered that although the Chiefs should continue to furnish contingents for service to the Raja, they must be protected from his oppression, and their disputes heard and decided by the British Agent at Ambala. But the Resident held the Sardars to be dependants of Nabha, and that any interference on the part of the British Government would injuriously affect the position of the Raja. The case was again taken up by Sir George Clerk in 1836, when this view was somewhat modified. The Chiefs had for some years, it was admitted, rendered suit and service to the Raja, and their obligation to do so had been maintained on many occasions by the British Government. The Government of India did not, therefore, deem it expedient to declare the Sikhs of Sonti and Lidhran altogether independent of Nabha. The complaints which they had made of harassing and perpetual demands for service were nevertheless regarded, and the Raja was directed to dispense with their services altogether, except on the occasion of the birth of a son, the marriage of one of his sons or daughters, the death of the reigning Prince, or in time of actual war.\* This decision satisfied neither party. The ill-feeling continued, and exists in a measure to this day. In 1851 Government admitted the claim of the Raja to feudal supremacy, and withdrew its own criminal jurisdiction; but this was rescinded later on, and in 1860, when a Sanad was granted by Lord Canning to the Raja Bharpur Singh, the Lidhran Sardars were excluded in the Schedule from the list of Feudatories and Tributaries of the Nabha State.

The Lidhran Sardars have always loyally assisted the Government when occasion has required their services. They supplied horses, grain and carriage to the army of the Satlaj in 1845, and again in 1848 in connection with the suppression of Multan rebellion. During the Mutiny the family rallied

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\* *Vide Griffin's Rajas of the Punjab.*



CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

round the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana. Sardars Budh Singh, Kahan Singh, Sahib Singh and Albel Singh took up duty as a personal escort to Mr. Ricketts, while Sardars Chaman Singh and Ram Singh helped to hold Jagraon with a body of their own horsemen.

Sardar Budh Singh died in 1877. His chair in Vice-regal Darbars, as senior member of the family, is occupied by his son Mahtab Singh. The other Darbaris are Sardars Harnam Singh, Hari Singh, Albel Singh and Sham Singh. The three former are the sons of Sardar Utam Singh, who was present with our army in Kabul during the first campaign. Sardars Hari Singh and Albel Singh are the most distinguished of the brothers. Hari Singh was present as a boy in Major Broadfoot's camp when the battles of Firozshahr and Mudki were fought. Shortly after the Mutiny broke out he acted on orders received from Sir John Lawrence and raised and equipped a full troop, which became a portion of the 12th Bengal Cavalry. He received the rank of Rasaldar, and fought well all through the campaign. He has also done good service in Abyssinia and Afghanistan. He retired in 1885 on a pension of Rs. 1,080 per annum, after holding a Rasaldar's commission for twenty-three years, during which period he earned and maintained the highest regard and respect of every officer with whom he served. He enjoys the title of Sardar Bahadar.

Still more distinguished is Sardar Albel Singh. After helping the Deputy Commissioner at Ludhiana in the earlier stages of the Mutiny, he elected for active service and joined Watson's Horse, now the 13th Bengal Lancers, bringing with him one hundred sowars and receiving the rank of Rasaldar. He fought splendidly in many battles beside his gallant Commander General John Watson, V. C., who in 1876 wrote to his old comrade as follows:—"If any one should ask



*THE LUDHIANA DISTRICT.*

anything concerning you, show him this letter, and he will read that for seventeen years I have known you a valuable servant of the State and never ceased to regard you as a personal friend, and to esteem you for your many good qualities of head and heart." Sirdar Albel Singh was entrusted for years with the enlistment and management of the Sikhs of his regiment, and his tact and intelligence secured him the love and esteem of all the men, who regarded him in the light of a father. He possesses handsome testimonials from many distinguished officers who knew him well, including Sir Hugh Gough, General R. C. Low, and Colonel Macnaghten. He took part in the Afghan War of 1879, and was in Egypt with the Expedition in 1882. Lord Northbrook conferred upon him the title of Rai Bahadar in 1875. He was for a short time an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, and he was attached as Orderly Officer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1876. At the close of the Egyptian Campaign he visited England and received his War Medal from the hand of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress; obtaining at the same time the rank of Rasaldar-Major in his old regiment. He is now a pensioner, receiving Rs. 1,560 per annum. He has been given three thousand acres of land in the Shahpur district, which he is rapidly bringing under cultivation. The assessment, Rs. 562, has been remitted in acknowledgment of his gallant services.

Sardar Singh's son Chatar Singh is a Rasaldar in his father's regiment. Many of his relatives have taken military service.

The Lidhran family cannot be said to be in flourishing circumstances in the present day, and were it not for remittances of savings made by those who are in military employment, many of its members would be in a state of comparative poverty. The jagir comprises the revenues of



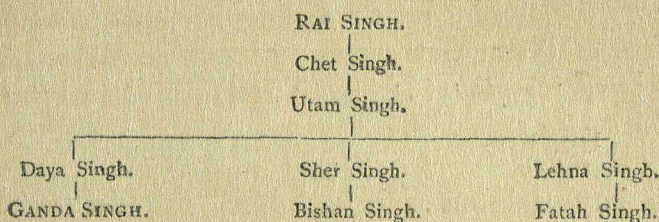


twenty-five villages in Ludhiana and four in the Ambala district, yielding Rs. 24,000 annually. But it is split up amongst numerous branches of Charat Singh's descendants, and Mr. Gordon Walker, late Settlement Officer of Ludhiana, is of opinion that in another generation or two the shares will be insufficient for their maintenance.

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SARDAR GANDA SINGH OF DHIRU MAZRA.

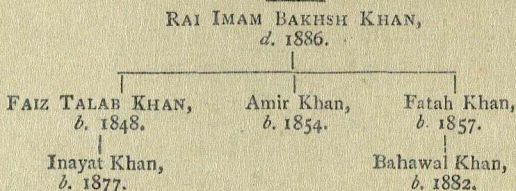


The Jhabu and Dhiru Mazra jagirdars of the Samrala Tahsil, Ludhiana, are now only of small importance. Mr. Gordon Walker, Settlement Officer, says of them :—" There is little to distinguish these men from the Jats around them, except their extravagance ; and not one of them is in service." The founder, Rai Singh, a Kang Jat from Amritsar, entered the Malwa country about 1763, and secured sixteen villages to the south-west of Khana. After a long struggle for independent existence, the holders found themselves swallowed up by the Raja of Patiala, who annexed the villages to his own State. An appeal made to Mr. Fraser, Resident at Dehli, resulted in the restoration of eight of them to the Mazra Sardars, who thenceforward came under British protection, furnishing three sowars for duty at the Samrala Tahsil in token of feudal service. Sardar Utam Singh about this time took up his abode at Dhiru Mazra, dividing off the villages with his nephew Gurbakhsh Singh, who thenceforward became the head of the Jhabu Mazra branch. The family was of assistance to Government during the Sikh War, furnishing supplies and helping with carriage.

Sardar Ganga Singh is a Zaildar, a member of the District Board, and a Viceregal Darbari. He has lately received the acknowledgments of Government for having built a school in his village. His jagir share yields Rs. 1,903 per annum. He is owner of eleven hundred bigas of land in the Samrala Tahsil, and of forty-five bigas in Mauza Ghamapur, Amritsar.



FAIZ TALAB KHAN OF RAIKOT.



The late Rai Imam Bakhsh Khan was the nephew of Rani Bhag Bhari, who nominated him as her successor. The last of the male issue was Rai Alyas, who died in 1802. He was succeeded by his mother the Rani Nur-ul-Nisan, after whom followed the Rani Bhag Bhari. The family is of Hindu Rajput origin, tracing itself back to the Chandar Bansi dynasty. The present representative is Faiz Talab Khan, a Viceregal Darbari, living at Raikot, in the Ludhiana district.

Mention is frequently made of the Chiefs of Raikot in Griffin's *Rajas of the Panjab*. Their ancestor Tulsi Ram, a Hindu Rajput, left Jasalmir early in the fourteenth century and settled at Chakar, in the Jagraon district, adopting the Mahomedan faith. He took the name of Shekh Chaku. His grandson, Rai Chaku, occupied a high post under Sultan Alaudin Ghorî, who made over to him the revenues of thirteen hundred villages south of the Satlaj, subject to an annual payment of five lakhs of rupees. The family continued to prosper, and for many generations ruled the country between Ludhiana and Ambala. One of them, Rai Ahmad, founded the existing town of Raikot in 1648. Jagraon was built by his nephew Rai Kamaludin, whose son Rai Kulha was the first of the family called upon to protect the patrimony from the incursions of the Manjha Sikhs. This he effectively did with the aid of Shah Ali Khan, Nazim of Sarhand. But they took advantage of his death and of the minority of his successor, Rai Alyas, to try their fortunes once more in the Malwa country. The celebrated Bedi Sahib Singh of Una,





who four years earlier had devastated Maler Kotla with sword and fire, swept down upon Raikot in 1798 at the head of numerous rabble, announcing his determination to exterminate the kine-killing race whose presence polluted the land. Jagraon, Raikot and Ludhiana were speedily overrun, and a fierce battle was fought at Jodh, where the Raikotia made a gallant stand under Roshan Khan ; but their leader was killed towards the end of the day, and victory remained with the Sikhs. The Bedi was, however, obliged ultimately to retire upon Ludhiana, pressure having been put upon him by the Phulkian Chiefs whose aid the Raikotias had sought. The Sikhs of Ludhiana opened the gates of the city to the Bedi, but the fort held out, defended by Hasan Khan. It was regularly invested, and would no doubt have fallen had not Rai Alyas in his last extremity sent for the celebrated George Thomas of Hissar, who was only too happy to fight when loot was to be the reward. George Thomas was not, however, destined to draw his sword on this occasion, for the Bedi hastily raised the siege on hearing of his approach, and betook himself to his home beyond the Satlaj.

But Raikot only escaped the ravages of the Bedi to be ruined by a more terrible foe. The Phulkian Chiefs were at this period fighting amongst themselves. The weak-minded Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was completely in the hands of his violent-tempered, semi-masculine wife, the Rani Aus Kaur. This lady had involved her husband in a quarrel with the Rajas of Nabha and Jind, in which much blood was shed on both sides. Ultimately, the Jind Raja Bhag Singh, whose sister, Bibi Raj Kaur, was the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, applied to his nephew for aid against the Rani Aus Kaur. This was most readily granted by the Maharaja, who was only too pleased to have an opportunity of interfering in Cis-Satlaj politics. He did little to restore friendship between the contending parties, but he took the opportunity



*CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.*

of breaking up the Raipur Chiefship on the plea of avenging Bedi Sahib Singh's defeat, prompted, probably, by the feeling of fanatical hatred borne towards Mahomedans generally by the majority of his followers. "The Chief representatives (at Raikot) were at the time," writes Griffin, "two women, Nur-ul-Nisa, widow of Rai Alyas Khan, and Lachmi; but Ranjit Singh had no generosity, and preferred despoiling a widow to attacking a Chief who was better able to resist. From the plunder of this family, Raja Bhag Singh received the districts of Ludhiana, Jhandala, Kot, Jagraon and Basia, including fifty-four villages, of an annual rent of Rs. 23,260; Sirdar Gurdit Singh of Ladwa, the districts of Badowal, with portions of Jagraon, thirty-two villages worth Rs. 23,540; Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha, portions of Kot Basia, Talwandi and Jagraon, thirty-one villages worth Rs. 26,590; Sirdar Fatah Singh, Ahluwalia, portions of Dhaka Kot, Basia, Jagraon and Talwandi, one hundred and six villages worth Rs. 40,505; Diwan Mohkam Chand, portions of Ghila, Kot, Jagraon and Talwandi, seventy-one villages worth Rs. 33,945; Sardar Basawa Singh, ten villages, in Kot and Jagraon, worth Rs. 5,714; and Sardar Bhanga Singh, one village in Talwandi, worth Rs. 400."

The Rani Nur-ul-Nisan thus found herself left with only Raikot and portions of Malha, Jhajewal, Hiran and Talwandi out of all the fertile country bequeathed her by Rai Alyas Khan. Nur-ul-Nisan was succeeded by Alyas Khan's widow, the Rani Bhag Bhari. She represented the interests of the family when the British forces fought the campaign on the Satlaj, and helped them to the best of her power with carriage and supplies. On her death in 1854 the property passed to her nephew and adopted son Rai Imam Baksh Khan. In lieu of jagir rights he was awarded a pension of Rs. 2,400, with a mafi grant of one hundred acres in Raikot. He behaved loyally in the Mutiny. His three sons are in





receipt of allowances aggregating Rs. 1,800 per annum. Faiz Talab Khan, the eldest son, retains the mafi grant. Six hundred bigas, jointly owned by the brothers, is now all that remains to the once powerful Chiefs of Raikot.

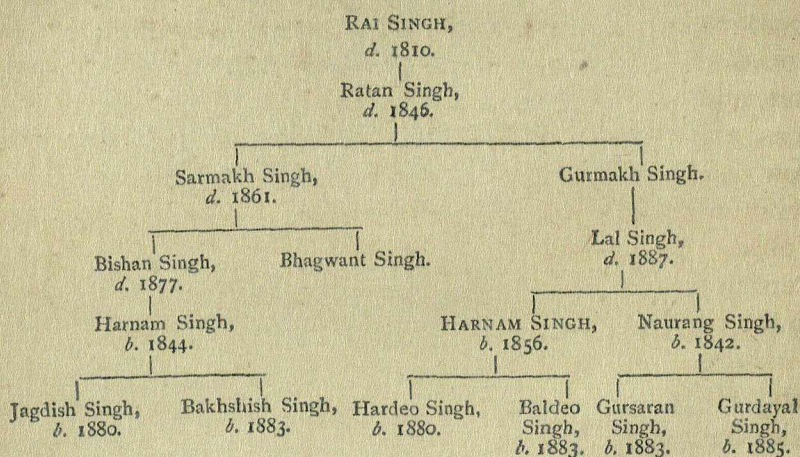
The family is proud of its Hindu Rajput origin, and many old Hindu customs are still observed in connection with marriages and other ceremonials.

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CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE.

SARDAR HARNAM SINGH OF BHERI.



The Kotla Badla family, Tahsil Samrala, Ludhiana, is another of the many petty Chiefships, owing their origin and prosperity to the adventurous spirit of a Manjha ancestor who, when the Mahomedan power was weak, crossed the Satlaj and helped himself to as much as he was able to hold of the good lands in the Malwa. It is scarcely necessary to give an account of the fights which resulted in acquisitions, or of the struggles that were of every-day occurrence for their retention. Many of the stories now submitted for the manufacture of history are manifestly exaggerated, and few of them are of interest to any one outside the family circle.

Rai Singh's father Mahtab Singh was taken and killed for the murder of Masa Khan, Mahomedan Governor of Amritsar, in the time of Nadar Shah, about the middle of the last century. Rai Singh, then an infant, was saved from his father's fate by a sweeper who sheltered him while the search was being prosecuted, and ultimately left him in a jungle. Here he was found by a Kambo woman, and taken to her husband's home. But he never lost his identity, and when he grew up, Sardar Sham Singh, founder of the Karora





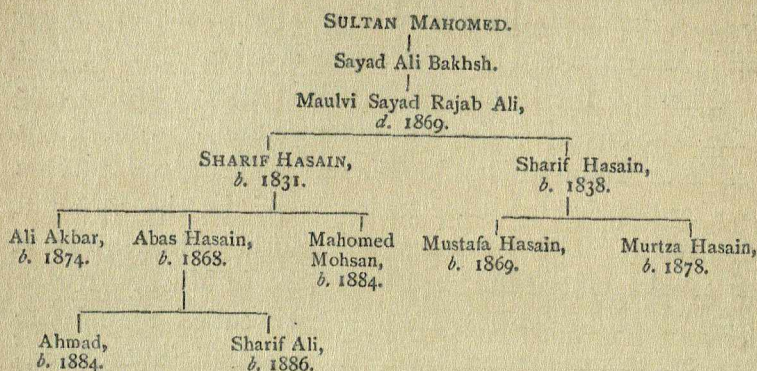
Singhia Confederacy, gave him his daughter in marriage. He accompanied his father-in-law on most of his plundering expeditions, receiving his reward in villages, many of which are still held by the family. At Miran Kot he built a mud fort, and here he lived until his death in 1809. Of his four sons, the descendants of Gurbakhsh Singh and Kanwar Singh now reside at Kotla Badla, Ludhiana, while Ratan Singh's children have their head-quarters at Bheri, in the Samrala Tahsil. Ratan Singh was a man of culture. He was a good Persian scholar, and at the request of Captain Murray, Agent to the Governor-General, wrote a history called the *Panth Parkash*, of the various families then celebrated in the Panjab. He, moreover, rendered assistance in carriage and supplies during the Afghan War, and again when the troops were assembling for the campaign on the Satlaj; his son, Gurmakh Singh, accompanying the army with four armed retainers. For these services, and others rendered in 1857, half the commutation payments were remitted by Government. Gurmakh Singh's best act, perhaps, was to found a school in his village, for which he duly received a khilat and Sanad.

The present Sardar, Harnam Singh, is the son of Bishan Singh. The whole family jagir is worth Rs. 7,611 per annum, and of this Harnam Singh's share amounts to Rs. 1,600. He owns a village in Nabha and collects his dues in kind. He is on the list of Viceregal Darbaris.

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MAULVI SAYAD SHARIF HASAIN OF JAGRAON.



Sayad Sharif Hasain is the son of Maulvi Rajab Ali, one of the most worthy of the many excellent men who served Government in the days of the Board of Administration at Lahore. The family is beyond doubt an old one, and of the highest respectability. Their ancestry dates back to Sayad Mahmud, a celebrated theologian, who, in 1502, left his home in Multan, and attached himself to Sakandar Lodi of Dehli. Fifty years later, in Akbar's time, the Sayad was given a jagir of five hundred bigas near Batala, in the Gurdaspur district. The Emperor Jahangir increased the holding, and the family resided at Panjgrain, near Batala, for several generations. During the reign of Mahomed Shah, Sayad Mahomed Jafar was granted *istamrari* rights in twelve villages in the Ludhiana district, one of which, Talwandi, is still held by the family. They continued to flourish until the beginning of the present century, when Diwan Mul Chand, representative at Jalandhar of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, seized the jagir and reduced its holders to poverty.

To Maulvi Rajab Ali was given the privilege of restoring the fortunes of the family. We find him, in 1826, at the age of eighteen years, obtaining the Persian Essay Prize





at the Dehli College, then the best educational institution in Upper India. He was not long in obtaining a small post in the office of the Political Agent at Ambala. He soon became Head Reader, and was sent forward in this capacity to Ludhiana, under Mr. Robinson, in 1839. Later on he accompanied the Lawrences to Lahore, and rapidly gained the confidence of the Panjab Chiefs and gentlemen with whom his work brought him in contact. The late Sir Herbert Edwardes held him in the highest esteem. In 1848 he recorded of him as follows:—"I believe his judgment on questions of policy to be valuable, and that he has always proved to Sir Henry Lawrence a trustworthy depository of the most secret information. I hope also to be able to testify that the Maulvi, though a *Sahib-i-kalam*, is by no means afraid of the gleam of a *shamsheer*. He behaved with very great coolness and bravery in the Cow Riot in Lahore in 1846." This opinion was endorsed by Messrs. F. Currie, George Clerk, Melvill, Barnes, Montgomery and Temple, all of whom knew him well, and had ample opportunities of studying Rajab Ali's character. Sir Henry Lawrence, in recommending him in 1853 as having earned the continuance in perpetuity of his ancestral jagir holding in mauza Aligarh, wrote:—"During the Lahore troubles I hardly know what we should have done without Rajab Ali ; and he has ever since been of the greatest use to me in all political arrangements and negotiations."

The reward which Sir Henry Lawrence strove to obtain for him in 1853 was finally conferred by Lord Lawrence, Viceroy, in 1868. He received jagir assignments valued at Rs. 2,696 per annum in Aligarh and both Talwandis, Tahsil Jagraon, Ludhiana, "in consideration of most valuable services rendered to the State, at the time of the negotiations with the Ruler of the Panjab to obtain permission for the British Forces to cross the Sikh Frontier and proceed to





Afghanistan in the campaigns which led to the annexation of the Panjab, and during the Siege of Dehli in 1857." During the Mutiny the Maulvi's services were placed at the disposal of the Quartermaster-General before Dehli for the purpose of assisting Hodson in organizing and working the Intelligence Department, and he was thoroughly successful in the discharge of these important duties. He received cash rewards of Rs. 10,000 in recognition of his services during the Siege.

The Maulvi was given the title of Khan Bahadar in 1846; that of *Arastu Jah* (the Aristotle of the age) in 1858. He died in 1869, beloved and regretted by all who had known him.

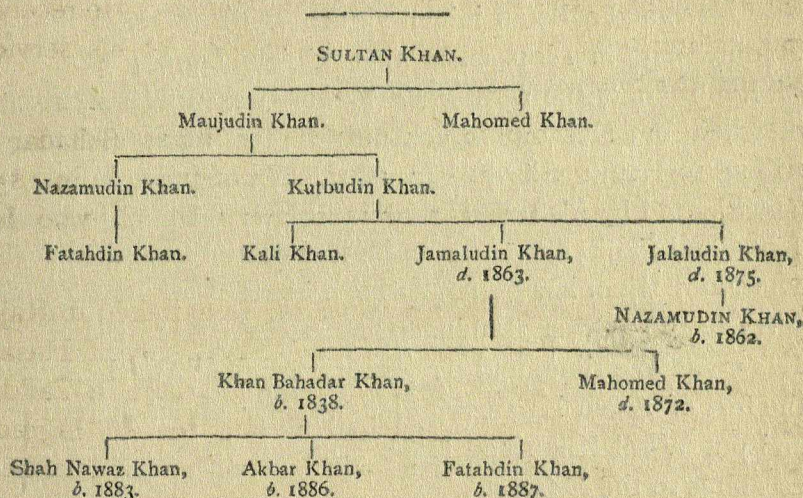
Half the jagir of Rs. 2,696 has been continued to Rajab Ali's two sons. The elder, Maulvi Sayad Sharif Hasain, at the head of the family, is a Viceregal Darbari, a Zaildar, and a Member of the Municipal Committee of Jagraon, where he resides. He shares with his brother the income of about eleven hundred bigas of land in the Jagraon Tahsil, yielding Rs. 2,500 per annum. The brothers used to receive each an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem from the Maharaja of Patiala in consideration of his friendship for their father. But this bounty has recently been stopped. Sharif Hasain was, during his father's lifetime, for a few years in the service of Government as Nazir at Lahore, and as Naib-Mir Munshi in the Rajputana Agency.

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THE FIROZPUR DISTRICT.

NAWAB NAZAMUDIN KHAN OF MAMDOT.\*



The ancient city of Kasur, situated some twenty miles to the south of Lahore, was, in 1570, by permission of the Emperor Akbar, settled by a colony of Pathans, numbering about three thousand five hundred souls. Among these came from Kandahar the ancestors of the Mamdot Chiefs of the Hasan-zai tribe, and till the fall of the Mogal Empire, they lived at Kasur, sometimes traders, sometimes soldiers, as suited their inclination or their means. When the Sikhs rose to power, they experienced great opposition from the Pathan colony; but in the end the Bhangi Confederacy overran and subdued the whole of the Kasur territory, under Sardar Gulab Singh; and the two brothers, Nazamudin Khan and Kutbudin Khan, entered the service of the Conqueror. These young men,

\* From Griffin's *Panjab Chiefs*.



however, were energetic and brave, and in 1794, with the aid of their Afghan countrymen, expelled the Sikhs entirely from Kasur, and established a Chiefship of their own. They were not left unmolested. Sardar Gulab Singh made frequent attempts to recover his lost territory, and later, the young Ranjit Singh attacked the brothers several times without success.

Nazamudin Khan joined vigorously in the cabal against Ranjit Singh in 1800, when that Chief obtained possession of Lahore, and the next year Kasur was more vigorously attacked, but Nazamudin held out, though he agreed to pay tribute to Ranjit Singh. In 1802, Nazamudin Khan was assassinated by his three brothers-in-law Wasil Khan, Haji Khan and Najib Khan, whom he had ousted from their jagirs. Kutbudin Khan has generally been accused of having been privy to the murder ; but he appears to have been absent from Kasur at the time, and on his return he stormed and took the fort of Azam Khan, whither the murderers had retired, and put Wasil Khan and Najib Khan to death, Haji Khan escaping to the Deccan.

Ranjit Singh at the close of the year again invaded Kasur, but was not able to make much impression, and till 1807, Kutbudin held his own, when the Maharaja again appeared with a strong army, and after a month's fighting, Kutbudin gave in, and agreed to retire to his territory of Mamdot, on the other side of the Satlaj, holding it in jagir, subject to the service of one hundred horsemen. Kutbudin and his brother had conquered Mamdot from the Rai of Raikot, in the year 1800, with the assistance of the Dogars, a turbulent Mahomedan tribe inhabiting the district. Ranjit Singh gave to Fatahdin Khan a jagir at Marup, in the Gugaira district, subject to the supply of the same number of horsemen as Mamdot. But Fatahdin Khan was not satisfied, and was always appealing to the Maharaja for the grant of Mamdot, which he considered his right.





At last, with the connivance of the Maharaja, in 1831, he crossed the river when his uncle's contingent was absent on service, and attacked him. The Dogars, ready for any change, joined him, and Kutbudin was defeated, severely wounded and driven out of the country, and he died soon after at Amritsar. Ranjit Singh now thought fit to interfere on the other side. He recalled Fatahdin, and confirmed Jamaludin Khan in his father's possessions. Once again Fatahdin tried his fortune, but the British Agent interfered, and the Maharaja ordered him back to Lahore.

The Mamdot Chiefs were at no time invested with sovereign power, but were merely jagirdars ; feudatories of the Lahore Government. Lahore was the high court of appeal ; and there are many instances on record of fines imposed upon these Chiefs. In 1824, Kutbudin Khan was fined Rs. 12,567 for conniving at, and sharing in, the plunder of cattle from the Lahore territories. In 1844 Jamaludin Khan was fined Rs. 11,100 for the murder of Suba Rai, the Lahore news-writer at his court, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the Chief by giving information of the disorders committed in the district.

In 1845, before the Satlaj Campaign, Jamaludin Khan was told that if he stood on our side his possessions would be confirmed to him ; yet at Mudki and Firozshahr he fought against us, and in the latter battle his cousin Fatahdin Khan was killed. Only towards the end of the campaign, when he perceived where the victory would eventually be, did he turn round and render some trifling assistance to Sir John Littler, when that General was threatened by the Sikh army at Firozpur, which induced the Government to grant him sovereign powers and to confirm him in his possessions. In 1848 his contingent, under his brother Jalaludin, behaved





well at Multan, and Jamaludin was granted the title of Nawab and the contingent of one hundred horsemen was reduced to sixty in time of peace and seventy in war.

Jamaludin Khan was an example of the danger of entrusting irresponsible power to a wicked and sensual man. During the Sikh times his tyranny had been notorious, but, under the British Rule, his power was increased, and his tyranny grew in the same proportion. His revenue system was but robbery, extortion and violence. The Dogars were the especial objects of his hatred, for by their aid his father had been driven from the country; but all classes, Hindus and Mahomedans, felt his heavy hand. Robbery flourished under his protection, and even the property of British subjects was not secure from his gangs of thieves, who shared the booty with their master. At length all men of consideration or wealth left Mamdot. It had once been fertile and populous, with many wells and irrigation canals, but these were all falling to ruin; the towns were deserted, and the corn-fields were again becoming jungle.

Retribution at length came. The British Government had, with its known policy, long refused to interfere with the internal arrangement of this State; but affairs at length came to such a pass, and the voice of the people was so unanimous against their oppressor, that an investigation was, in 1855, made into the charges against the Nawab, and on their truth being established, he was deprived of his powers, and his territory was annexed to the Ferozpur district. The Nawab was pensioned, and, till 1861, resided at Lahore. He then settled at Machiwara, in the Ferozpur district, where he died, in March 1863, of apoplexy.

Then came the question of succession as between the sons of Jamaludin Khan and his brother Jalaludin. The latter