

APPENDIX.

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REVISED PEDIGREE TABLES

OF THE

FAMILIES MENTIONED

IN

GRIFFIN'S PUNJAB CHIEFS

AND

MASSY'S "CHIEFS & FAMILIES OF NOTE  
IN THE PUNJAB."

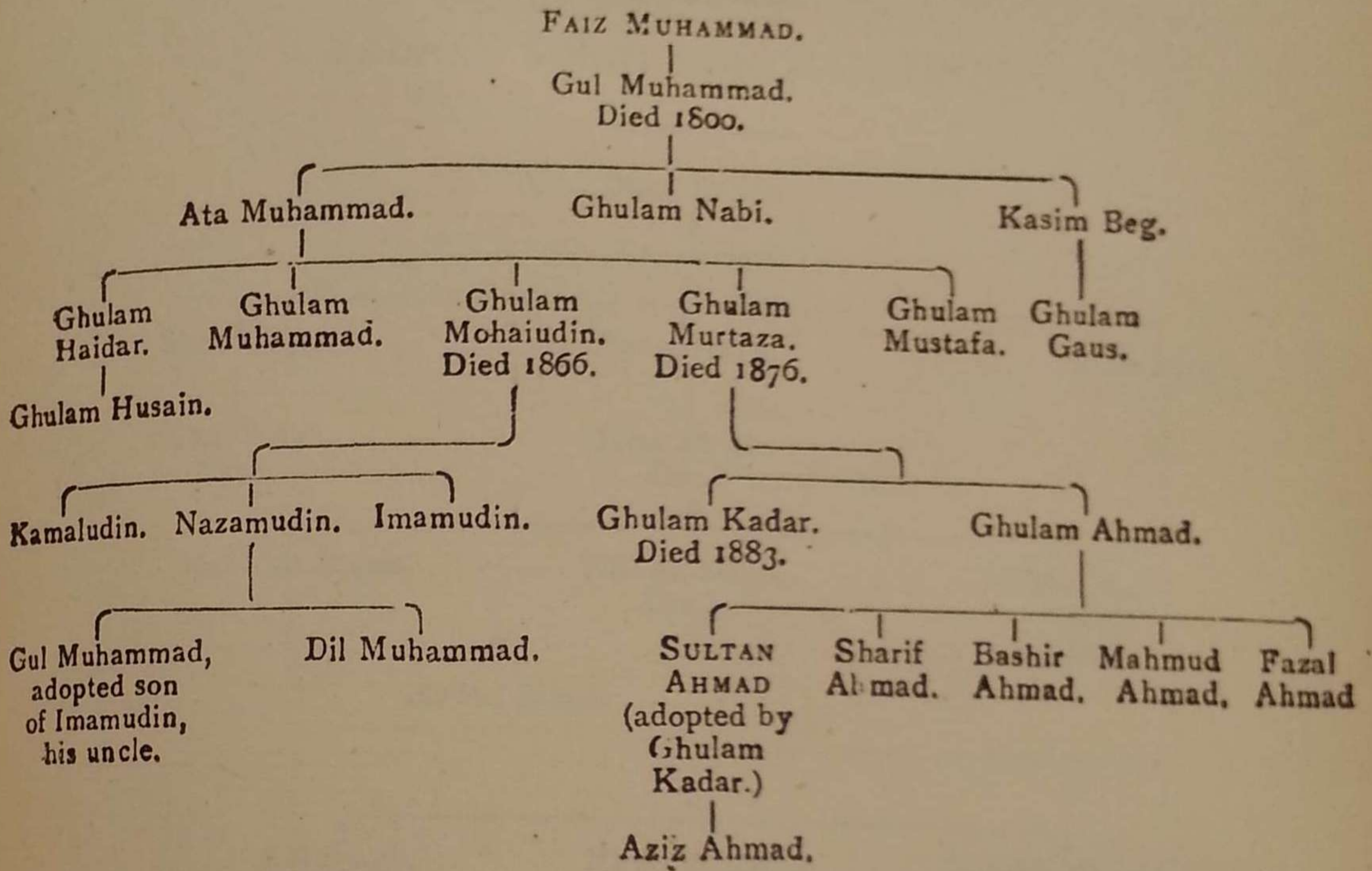
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LAHORE:

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1899.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.  
MIRZA SULTAN AHMAD OF KADIAN.



## Preface to the Original Edition of the “ Punjab Chiefs.”

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The histories of the Punjab Chiefs have been written by desire of Sir Robert Montgomery, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The first portion of the work includes all the chiefs and Sardars of the plain country of the Punjab proper, from the Beas to the Indus. The second portion, which will be shortly published, treats of the outlying districts and dependencies of the province; the Cis-Sutlej States; the Jullundur Doab; the Rajput Hill States; the Derajat and Peshawar; Bahawalpur; and Kashmir, and the Delhi territory.\*

The intention of the work has been to give a picture of the Punjab aristocracy as it exists at the present day. No mention has accordingly been made of many families, Hindu and Muhammadan, once powerful and wealthy, which fell before the Sikhs. No mention has been made of many old Sikh families, whose *jagirs* were seized by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and whose descendants are now plain husbandmen. A few notices of tribes and families of no present importance have, for special reasons, been given; but, as a general rule, only the histories of those men have been written who possess, at the present time, rank, wealth or local influence.

It has not been found practicable to give, in the body of the work, the authorities for every statement advanced; and it may therefore be well to mention here the sources from which the information has been derived.

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\* Sir Lepel Griffin did not carry out his intention of publishing this second portion of the work.

In the first place, each chief has sent a history of his family : sometimes meagre and fragmentary, sometimes full and connected, in many cases exaggerated and false.

Secondly, the whole records of the Punjab Government from annexation to the present year, the letters of the British Agents at Delhi and Ludhiana from 1809 to 1845, and the records of the old Sikh Government, have been largely made use of.

Thirdly, almost all histories, travels and memoirs relating to the Punjab, in English, Persian and Urdu, have been consulted.

Fourthly, the actors in, and eye-witnesses of the events described have been questioned ; a large number of the chiefs and Sardars, with their bards and family priests, have been examined personally ; and from their statements much new and interesting information has been gained.

Among those to whom acknowledgments are due for assistance in the preparation of the work are Pandit Manphul, Extra Assistant Commissioner, attached to the Secretariat, whose learning and great local knowledge have been invaluable ; Syad Hadi Hussain Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gujrat ; and Maulvi Rajab Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Ludhiana.

LEPEL H. GRIFFIN.

## Preface to the Second Edition of the "Punjab Chiefs."

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THE PUNJAB CHIEFS, published more than twenty-five years ago, is out of print. Sir Lepel Griffin, then an Assistant Commissioner, wrote the biographies of the leading families of the existing Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions. In the present edition his text has not been interfered with; and my share of the work has been confined to the mention of changes which have since affected the families. Some of the so-called chiefs, even in this short space, have sunk into insignificance, or have been thrust out of the front rank by the better educated and more pushing men of the present day. Others are rapidly passing out of importance. But as a literary and historical record, Sir Lepel Griffin's work will keep fresh to the end of time; and as a book of reference, it will be prized as long as this country is administered by British officials.

Sir Lepel Griffin was unable to carry out his intention of completing the histories. His work on the Rajas of the Punjab was a step in this direction; but he left untouched the whole of the North-West Frontier, most of the Himalayan tracts, and much of the Southern and Eastern Punjab. The duty of filling up these gaps has devolved upon me. The work is finished and will very shortly be published as a separate book.\*

In connection with the present publication, I have to acknowledge the valuable assistance given me by Messrs. J. W. Gardiner, J. Wilson, E. Nicholl, and Baron Bentinck and Captain Dunlop Smith, as well as Rai Lachhman Das and Lala Ram

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\* Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab.

Nath. The editing of this new edition was in the first instance entrusted to Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, who, before his transfer to Hyderabad, had collected some materials which I have made use of.

CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY.

KAPURTHALA :

*1st September 1890.*

## Preface to the "Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab."

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

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

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

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

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

CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY.

KAPURTHALA :

*1st September, 1890.*



## Preface to the New Edition.

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The last editions of the "Punjab Chiefs" and "Chiefs and Families of Note" in the Punjab were issued by Major C. F. Massy in 1890, and in the years that have since elapsed many changes have occurred among the families whose histories are included in the work. Early in 1907, His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz decided that revision and the preparation of a new edition should be undertaken, in order to rectify omissions and inaccuracies and to bring the work generally up to date.

Sir Lepel Griffin's original work dealt only with families of the present Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions. Major Massy's "Chiefs and Families of Note" contained the histories of the leading families of the Delhi, Jullundur, Derajat and Peshawar Divisions, and those of the Ruling Chiefs of the Native States under the control of the Punjab Government. In the present editions the two books have been amalgamated. Families belonging to the present Frontier Province have been omitted; those belonging to British districts of the Punjab have been arranged in the topographical sequence of districts usually followed in Government publications; while the families of Ruling Chiefs have been arranged in the order of their official precedence.

As little change as possible has been made in the matter originally written by Sir Lepel Griffin, and the aim of the editors has been only to correct any obvious inaccuracies and to bring the histories and pedigree-tables up to date, by including in them an account of any changes that have occurred since the publication of the last edition. Information as to these changes had in most cases to be obtained through District Officers, to whose

assistance the editors desire to express their acknowledgments. Mention must particularly be made of the careful and accurate information submitted by Mr. T. Millar, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, Mr. C. W. Jacob, Assistant Commissioner at Gujranwala, and Sayad Amir Ali Shah, Head Clerk to the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan.

Certain families have been omitted from the new edition which, in the opinion of Government, now occupied a position that did not warrant their retention. On the other hand very many applications for inclusion in the new edition were received from families not mentioned in previous editions. In the difficult task of deciding which of these applicants to admit, Government has been materially assisted by a strong and representative Committee of the Punjab Chiefs' Association, to which the Honourable Sardar Partab Singh, c. s. i., of Jullundur, acted as Secretary. To him, and to the other members of the Committee, the thanks of Government are due.

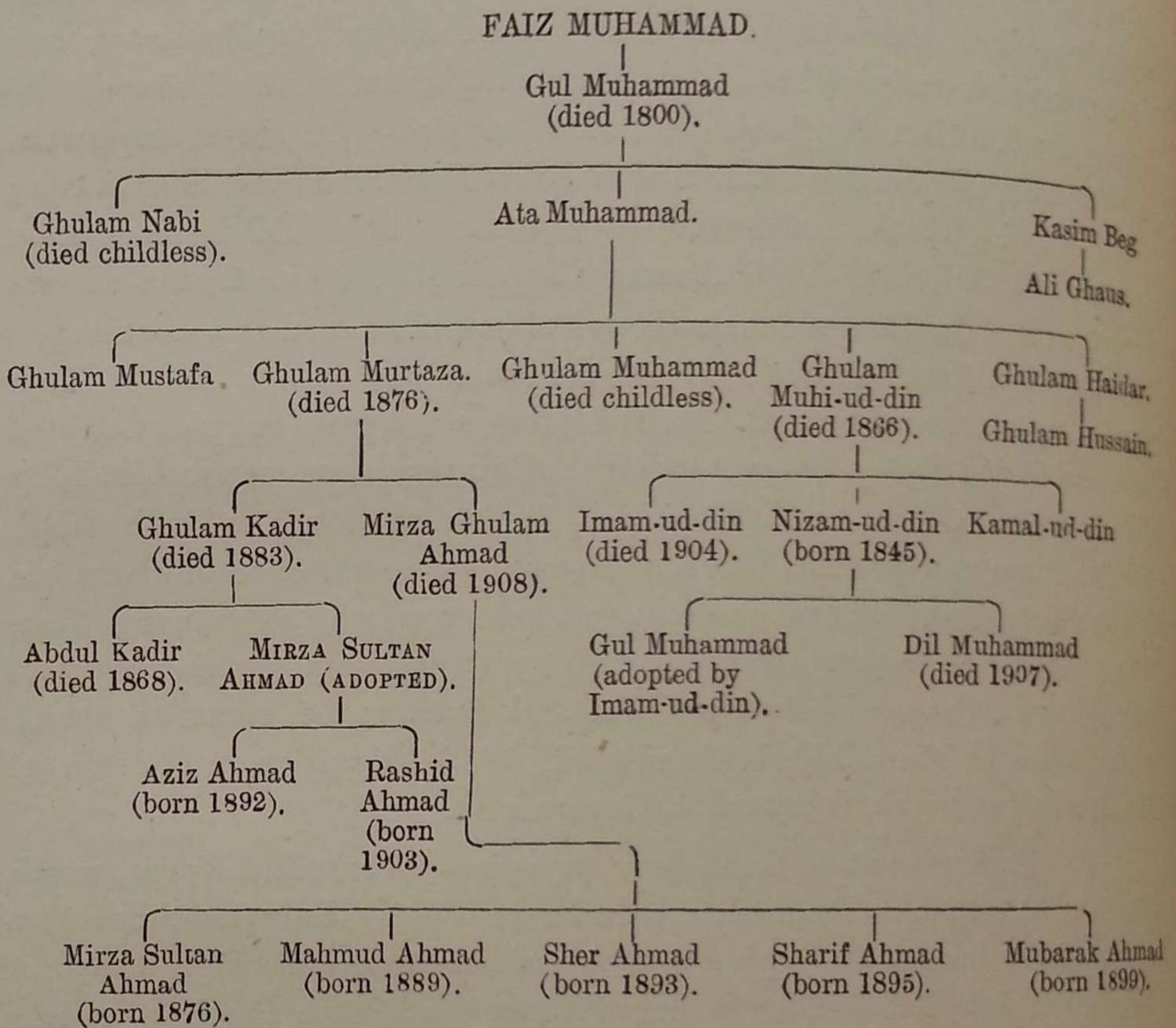
The pedigree-tables, which appear at the head of the history of each family, have in many cases been considerably abbreviated in order to save space. The names of the less important members of each family have been omitted from these tables where their insertion was not required in order to follow the text of the history. Complete pedigree-tables of all families have, however, as far as possible been inserted in the Appendix.

The task of editing and revising the work was originally entrusted to Major W. L. Conran, formerly Inspecting Officer of Imperial Service Troops, who assumed charge of his duties on April 5th, 1907. Major Conran was, however, compelled by ill-health to take leave in April 1908, and since that date I have been in charge of the work in addition to my ordinary duties,

*June, 1909.*

H. D. CRAIK.

## MIRZA SULTAN AHMAD, OF KADIAN.



In 1530, the last year of the Emperor Babar's reign, Hadi Beg, a Mughal of Samarkand, emigrated to the Punjab and settled in the Gurdaspur district. He was a man of some learning, and was appointed *Kazi* or Magistrate over seventy villages in the neighbourhood of Kadian, which town he is said to have founded, naming it Islampur Kazi, from which Kadian has by a natural change arisen.\* For several generations the family held offices of respectability under the imperial Government, and it was only when the Sikhs became powerful that it fell into poverty. Gul Muhammad and his son Ata Muhammad were engaged in perpetual quarrels with the Rangarhia and Kanhaya *Misals*, who held the country in the neighbourhood of Kadian; and at last, having lost all his estates, Ata Muhammad retired to Begowal where,

\* The Punjab dialect has *z*, and the Arabic *z* and *d* are often interchanged; as *Gumbaz*, *Gumbad*; *Ustad*, *Ustaz*.

under the protection of Sardar Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, he lived quietly for twelve years. On his death Ranjit Singh, who had taken possession of all the lands of the Ramgarhia *Misal*, invited Ghulam Murtaza to return to Kadian, and restored to him a large portion of his ancestral estates. He then, with his brothers, entered the army of the Maharaja, and performed efficient service on the Kashmir frontier and at other places.

During the time of Nao Nihal Singh, Sher Singh and the Darbar, Ghulam Murtaza was continually employed on active service. In 1841 he was sent with General Ventura to Mandi and Kulu, and in 1843 to Peshawar in command of an infantry regiment. He distinguished himself in Hazara at the time of the insurrection there; and when the rebellion of 1848 broke out, he remained faithful to his Government and fought on its side. His brother Ghulam Muhi-ud-din also did good service at this time. When Bhai Maharaj Singh was marching with his force to Multan to the assistance of Diwan Mul Raj, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, with other *Jagirdars*, Langar Khan Sahiwal and Sahib Khan Tiwana, raised the Muhammadan population, and with the force of Misra Sahib Dayal attacked the rebels and completely defeated them, driving them into the Chenab, where upwards of six hundred perished.

At annexation the *jagirs* of the family were resumed, but a pension of Rs. 700 was granted to Ghulam Murtaza and his brothers, and they retained their proprietary rights in Kadian and the neighbouring villages. The family did excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857. Ghulam Murtaza enlisted many men, and his son Ghulam Kadir was serving in the force of General Nicholson when that officer destroyed the mutineers of the 46th Native Infantry, who had fled from Sialkot, at Trimu ghat. General Nicholson gave Ghulam Kadir a certificate, stating that in 1857 the Kadian family showed greater loyalty than any other in the district.

Ghulam Murtaza, who was known as a skilful physician, died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son Ghulam Kadir. The latter was always active in assisting the local authorities, and possessed many certificates from officers connected with the administration. He served for a time as Superintendent of the Gurdaspur District Office. His only son died in early youth and he adopted his nephew Sultan Ahmad, who since Ghulam Kadir's death in 1883 has been regarded as the head of the family. Mirza Sultan Ahmad entered the service of Government as a Naib-

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Tahsildar, and is now an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He is *lambardar* of Kadian, but his duties in this capacity are performed for him by his cousin Nizam-ud-din, the eldest surviving son of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din. Imam-ud-din, brother of Nizam-ud-din, who died in 1904, served as Risaldar in Hodson's Horse at the siege of Delhi. His father Ghulam Muhi-ud-din was a Tahsildar.

Mention must be made of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, younger son of Ghulam Murtaza and founder of the remarkable religious movement known as the Ahmadiya. Born in 1839 he received an excellent education, and in 1891 he declared himself to be the promised Mahdi or Messiah of the Muslim faith. Being a skilled theologian and dialectician, he soon won over a large number of people to his tenets, and the Ahmadiya sect now claims to number as many as 300,000 adherents in the Punjab and other parts of India. The Mirza was the author of many works in Arabic, Persian and Urdu, in which he combated the doctrines of *Jahad*, and these are believed to have had a considerable influence among Muhammadans. His life was for many years a stormy one, as he was constantly involved in disputes and litigation with his religious opponents. But by the date of his death, which took place in 1908, he had attained a position in which he commanded the respect even of those who disagreed with his views. The head-quarters of the movement remains at Kadian, where the Anjuman-i-Ahmadiya has founded a large school and a printing press for the dissemination of news connected with the movement. The spiritual successor of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad is Maulvi Nur-ud-din, a well known physician, who was for some years in the service of the Maharaja of Kashmir. Few of Ghulam Ahmad's own relations are followers of his teachings.

The family owns the whole of the large village of Kadian in proprietary right, and also levies a *talukdari* of five per cent. on the revenue of three neighbouring villages.

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