

Distribution of Jagirs under Jassa Singh Ahluwalia as Depicted By Ram Sukh Rao

Abstract

This paper is based on the work of Ram Sukh Rao's "Sri Jassa Singh SinghBinod". It is a chronological account of life and achievements of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia (1718-1783), founder of Ahluwalia Misl. In this paper, the economy of the Sikhs during the eighteen century has been discussed. The main part of revenue was collected from Jagir. These jagir were of different kinds and were also given for different purposes. At times the ranks enjoyed by various sardars were based on these jagir. Certain jagir were taxable and some were non-taxable. The collection of revenue was based on the type of jagir. The detail account of jagir, we came to know only after fall of Sarhind province. Earlier we didn't find any detail account during this period three forces like Mughal, Afghan, Marathas other than the Sikhs were interested in capturing the Punjab. Sikhs were always on move. Only when they were successful in establishing themselves as territorial chiefs, efforts were made to improve economic conditions.

Keywords: Jagir, Mu'amla, tosh-e-khana, Kharach, Dharmarth jagir, Munshi

Introduction

Ram Sukh Rao's Sri Jassa Singh Singh Binod is a chronological account of life and achievements of Jassa Singh (1718-1783), the founder of Ahluwalia Misl. It covers almost middle decades of 18th century during which Sardar Jassa Singh led Sikh forces against the Mughals and Afghan invaders¹. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia was born to Badar Singh and Jewan Kaur² in Sammat 1775 (1718 A.D.). He was only five when Badar Singh passed away. His mother alongwith him went to village Ahlu, where Bagh Singh, the maternal uncle of Jassa Singh lived. Ram Sukh Rao is silent about Jassa Singh's stay at Delhi as we know from other sources.³ Jassa Singh stayed with his maternal uncle, where the arrangements for his education were made. From his early boyhood, Jassa Singh revealed himself as a great warrior in making. After Bagh Singh's death, who died in Skirmish with the badshahi fauj (mughals) at village Huria, Jassa Singh was nominated as his successor. It was then he came in contact with Nawab Kapur. Jassa Singh took expeditions against recalcitrant zamindars and turbulent villages and loot was allowed to be kept with the fauj. These activities were carried even with presence of Mughals at one hand and Afghans on the other. For one decade i.e. Sammat 1788-1797 (1731-1740 A.D.) Jassa Singh lead his troops to jungle of Muktsar, Mallanwala, Dogra, Waltus, Bhattis were punished and revenue was also collected. He carried these activities during his stay at Ahlu that is how he became famous as Ahluwalia. It was from here he started his political career. His name is associated with nearly all expeditions, Sikhs had undertaken during this period. After the demise of Nawab Kapur Singh, Jassa Singh Ahluwalia was chosen as the leader of the Sikhs.⁴ Ram Sukh Rao given a detail account of the battles fought against the Mughals and Afghans. He also gives in detail information on account of collection of mu'amala and distribution of Jagirs among the Sikh sardars by the leader of Khalsa fauj, Jassa Singh Ahluwalia especially after the fall of Sirhind in sammat 1820 (1763 A.D.).

Aim of the Study

1. To discuss the economic conditions of Sikhs.
2. To study the different types of jagir and as source of income.
3. To study the role of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia as conqueror as well as a administrator.

G.K. Grewal

Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Distance Distance,
Punjabi University,
Patiala, Punjab, India

Review of Literature

Ganda Singh 'Jassa Singh Ahluwalia' was originally written in Punjabi but later on, translated in English by Dr. Sant Singh Bal. It was published by Department of Punjabi Language, Punjabi University, Patiala in 1990. The author had consulted all the sources before he penned his work as he was well-versed in various languages. He has discussed the qualities of Ahluwalia Chief, various components of military organisation of Sikhs, warfare method above all the contribution of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. Other aspects has been discussed in brief.

Hari Ram Gupta, 'History of the Sikhs, Vol. I, The Sikh Gurus, New Delhi Publication, 1982. He has made use of English, Gurmukhi, Marathi, Persian & Urdu sources of information. Efforts has been made by author to cover all important political events in chronological order of life of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. He has discussed nature, organization and administration of Sikh misls.

Bhagat Singh, 'A History of Sikh Misals', Punjabi University, Patiala published in 1993. The author made extensive use of contemporary or semi-contemporary Persian historiography. In the work under title of Ahluwalia Misl, author has discussed the military exploits and expeditions of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. The author is silent about economic and socio-cultural aspects of this period.

Sumant Dhamija 'Jassa Singh Ahluwalia – The Forgotten Hero (1718-1783), 2016. The author has made an effort to cover-up all the aspects of life of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. The name of mother of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia is also mentioned as one does not find in the work of other historians. Other than political contribution of Jassa Singh towards Sikh Panth, author has tried to justify the image of our great Sikh hero.

Main Text of the Paper

According to the author, after the fall of Sirhand all zamindars and muqaddam submitted before the leader of Khalsa fauj. Raja Amar Singh⁵, Raja Hamir Singh of Nabha⁶, Raja Gajpat of Jind⁷, Bhai Desu Singh⁸ of Kaithal and Malerkotla Nawabs reached and presented horses and nazarana to the leader of Khalsa. They expressed their humble situation in which they were submitting to the Delhi as well as Abdali, the Afghan invader, because of residence of Zain Khan. Now, they submit to Khalsa. Mirza Singh, a resident of Village Sultanwind, situated about 4 miles east of Amritsar, was as a khidmatgar of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, was left in charge of the administration of the newly conquered territory. Though his appointment was not permanent, Daya Ram was made in charge for the revenue collection. He was directed that revenue of the place should be spend on Guru's house and on Sadabert⁹. Bhai Budha Singh¹⁰ was appointed for the khidmat of Gurudwara and Jiwan Singh Salaudiwala¹¹ was appointed as thanedar of the place.

According to the author, the musahibs were trying to prevail upon Jassa Singh Ahluwalia that the distribution of Sarhind sarkar, should be handed-over to those persons, perhaps the associates and also who were in the service of Ahluwalia chief. The

pathans of Bassi¹² employed Bakshi Mirasi¹³ as their wakil to the Ahluwalia chief with a request that pathans should be enlisted as khas-rayyat and also to establish his own thana at Bassi. After that some other pathans also sent their representatives with same request. Jassa Singh shifted his dera at Bassi. Seeing the changing situation the pathans of Bassi - Abdulla Khan Khanzada, Nazabat Khan Bidarzai and Zulfkar Khan Mamuzai invited the leader of Khalsa for the occupation of their territory and presented him horses, made a request to be enlisted in Khas-rayyat. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia established his thana at Bassi. By doing so, the pathans were able to save their territories. The Ahluwalia chief stayed for a couple of days and good number of talluqas were given in lieu of service to the soldiers and at numerous places, he appointed his own thanedars. Diwan Singh¹⁴ was appointed as thanedar at Bassi. According to Ram Sukh Rao, Ahluwalia chief gave Sucha Singh Budalia¹⁵ the village of Saunti¹⁶. Sham Singhian was given Bhari (a village situated about 10 miles on road from Samrala to Bhari towards Ropar and on the road from Khanna to Kheri about 8 miles from Khanna) and Kotla (reference seemed to be to Kotla badla in tehsil Samrala of Ludhiana district)¹⁷; Daya Singh to whom Ahluwalia chief granted Khanpur alongwith other villages.¹⁸ Koir Singh Ahluwalia was granted Izner.¹⁹

Then Jassa Singh Ahluwalia marched towards Anandpur Sahib. Here Ahluwalia chief gave forty villages to Satwalia and Butalias²⁰ as jagir for providing detachment of 72 soldiers in lieu of service. Seven villages were given to Butlohias who were in the service of Jassa Singh. Then, Ahluwalia chief halted at Barragaon, situated close to Khanpur. Garib Dass of Manimajra²¹ submitted to Jassa Singh Ahluwalia and presented a horse at Barragaon, perhaps to save his territories from destruction. Ram Singh resident of Baidwan (8 miles to south-west of Manauli), Prem Singh resident of Rurki²², appeared before Jassa Singh and presented him the horse and revenue amount. Atma Ram and Tek Chand, residents of Khidarabad, situated about 10 miles from Ropar, appeared before the Ahluwalia chief and presented a horse and revenue amount. Mahawat Khan of Kotla²³, Muqaddams of Chamkaur, Morinda and Chinartal²⁴ received Jagirs for their services in assessment and collection of land revenue. It seemed that the obligation of the jagirdar was to serve the ruler in whichever capacity he was asked to. Madanheri and Bujheri were given to Kambohwalias²⁵ as jagir in lieu of the service they remained in for Ahluwalia chief alongwith twenty four sawurs. Raja Gaje Singh Hinduria²⁶ appeared before Jassa Singh and presented him a horse. Nahar Singh was granted Chamkaur Kakumajra alongwith other villages, Chaur Singh, to him Jassa Singh granted Kurali²⁷ alongwith other villages. Prem Singh was given a jagir of twenty thousand in area were the descendants of Anandpur Sodhis²⁸. According to the author the jagirs were granted for Ardas²⁹. It appears Jassa Singh Ahluwalia was purposely establishing the Sodhis of Anandpur as territorial chiefs to create strong line of defence against the hill rajas. Dharam Singh Amritsaria, who united his efforts with other Sikh sardars, secured

parganas like Morinda³⁰. Koir Singh Kakar³¹ and others were given both Khamanon and other villages.³² Sarhind was granted to Raja Ala Singh on condition that separate revenue amount (mu'amala) of Sarhind would be sent. However, there is no reference of fixation of any mu'amala on the Raja of Patiala in return of Sarhind separately.³³ Sham Singh Painchgarhia³⁴ was granted Sadhaura³⁵ and Radaur³⁶ by Ahluwalia chief alongwith some other villages. Ram Singh Baidwan held the zamindars of five villages (Sohana, Mator, Manoli, Baidwan and Banur)³⁷ individually under Nawab Zain Khan. He was in the confinement on the account for non-payment of revenue. Ahluwalia chief set him free and chaharam (literally one-fourth, share of produce and sometime revenue) of Baidwan was granted to him in lieu of service. The text suggested that Kushal Singh Singhpuria, at this time like other sardars had marked the above said villages as his own and Jassa Singh had agreed and granted to him. Nine villages were granted to Nodh Singh Nishanwalia by the Ahluwalia chief.³⁸

According to Ram Sukh Rao, Kheri-ka-girda, Ghaloti (small villages situated about 15 miles south-east of Doraha), Rara (small village on bank of Sarhind canal, situated at distance of about 6 miles north-west of Doraha)³⁹ and Sahnewal⁴⁰ were given to Sangat Singh Nishanwalia. Hambir Singh Jhore, were granted the villages of Khatra (village situated about 5 miles north-west direction of Lehal) and Lehal (village situated 8 miles north-west of Ludhiana). Koir Singh of Dhand-Kasel of pargana of Tarn-Taran, was close associate of Gurbaksh of Ambala, to whom Ahluwalia chief granted villages Duraha-ki-sarai also known as Sarai Lashkari Khan and Ladhran⁴¹. Ghulani, Chinkoian and Lasudhra, all the three villages situated within the radius of 15 miles to the south-east of Doraha were handed-over to Bhalla Singh Chinkohian⁴². According to Ram Sukh Rao, Barundi and Jabomajra was handed-over to the sardars of Kaleke⁴³. Sultan Singh of Kumbrewala and Harbaksh Buddaiyatwala seemed to be chaudharies of their respective villages also presented rupees 10,000 to Ahluwalia chief, perhaps, as tribute and these villages were handed-over to the Choliyas aswars in lieu of service. The ta'lluqa of Ambala⁴⁴ was handed-over to Daya Singh. Raja Kirat Parkash⁴⁵ appeared before the Ahluwalia chief and presented him the amount of rupees 10,000 as tribute and Ahluwalia chief bestowed upon him the ilaqa of Naraingarh⁴⁶ and Bharog⁴⁷. He appointed his own trusted person Mirza Singh of Sultanwind as thanedār. Then the dera of Ahluwalia chief halted at Baidwan (about 8 miles to south-west of Manauli). Here Chaudhari⁴⁸ Harbaksh, resident of village Buddayal, Chaudhari Dhanna Singh resident of village Marot, Chaudhari Sultan Singh of village Bakarpur and Chaudhari Mauliwala of village Mauli appeared before Ahluwalia chief and presented him a horse alongwith nazarana. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia handed-over these ta'lluqas⁴⁹ to Sardar Khushal Singh Singhpuria. Then Ahluwalia chief sent Mahabat Khan pathan to Kotla and also Prem Singh Rurkiwala alongwith him. He directed the former to deposit the revenue amount in the Toshe-Khana.

Jassa Singh Ahluwalia deputed Tara Singh Fatehabadia, Lakha Singh, Bagh Singh and Koir Singh Budalia for the protection of territory from other sardars who were out to capture the territory of Sarhind province.⁵⁰ The taluqas Alampur, Malakpur and Khwaspur, out of these some villages were given to Sarkardar of higher ranks in lieu of service. As text suggests that these jagirs were granted to sarkardars of higher rank for their personal service (darwajahnaukari)⁵¹ and they required to submit remaining amount after cutting harvest (fasal-dar-fasal). Prem Singh Rurkiwala was made responsible to collect the total amount of 70,000 from the territories of Kotla Afghana⁵². At time of fall of Sarhind, Kharar was an administrative unit (zila) of Sarhind province, which was granted to Daya Singh Sarinia, a sarkarda of Ahluwalia contingent⁵³. The revenue of Manimajra was fixed by the Ahluwalia chief perhaps annually. It seemed that Suba Singh Nihang was incharge of the Nihang⁵⁴ detachments in the army of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. 25 villages were granted to him around terra (a village about 12 miles to north-west of Ropar) and Sunane (a village about 2 miles north-west of Ropar). Jassa Singh Ahluwalia granted five villages to Gangushihian faqirs⁵⁵, the Sikh missionary sect, in spite of the fact, that they do not strictly observe the Sikh code of conduct, and were also excommunicated by the Khalsa. These grantees were also revenue free land (dharmaarth). Apparently, it seemed that the numerical strength of the Sikhs against Afghans and the Mughals was less perhaps that's why, by doing so, Ahluwalia chief, was trying to unite them under one banner. Sangat Singh Nishanwalia was given Terra village. The Choliyas⁵⁶ were in the personal troops (khas fauj) of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia and the security of Ahluwalia chief was also entrusted to them. Eventually grant of 80 villages in lieu of their service was given. Then Jassa Singh Ahluwalia moved towards Bhibhat (small village in tehsil Naraingarh situated 4 miles west of Manimajra). There Mir Baqa Khan⁵⁷ of Garhi-Kotla, appeared before Ahluwalia chief and presented an elephant along cash in thousands. Some assurance of protection was given by Ahluwalia chief to him. Raja Kirat Parkash of Nahan sent his diwan Bulaki Mal to present a horse to Jassa Singh Ahluwalia perhaps as Shukrana for the grant of Naraingarh, the adjoining territory. Garib Dass of Manimajra⁵⁸ presented Jassa Singh Ahluwalia rupees twenty-five thousand as a tribute, out of which fifteen thousand were deposited in the tosh-e-khana and rupees ten thousand were given to Karora Singh⁵⁹, leader of Karorsinghia Misl as expenditure (kharach). The associates of Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia like Sardar Khushal Singh Singhpuria⁶⁰, Hari Singh Dallewalia⁶¹, Rai Singh Bhangi⁶², Sher Singh⁶³, Bhag Singh⁶⁴, Mit Singh Dallewalia⁶⁵, Sangat Singh Nishanwalia⁶⁶ had captured a large number of ta'alluqas near Ambala and were allowed to keep for themselves.

From this statement of Ram Sukh Rao, it appears that on the fall Zain Khan of Sarhind province, the noted chiefs who command sub-contingent of troops immediately dispersed in various directions and seized the territory according to their

strength what fell on the way of each. After that they reported to leader of Khalsa, who allowed to keep for themselves.⁶⁷ He directed them to make the places inhabited and populous. He also instructed them to keep enough army to protect the territory in case of any danger from Delhi and at the same time, they were also required to inform him so that the entire Khalsa would be able to protect the territory. The Sikh sardars who captured the territories at time of division of Sarhind province used to accompanied the expeditions undertaken by Jassa Singh Ahluwalia.⁶⁸ The Raja of Patiala (Raja Ala Singh) and other sardars like Gajpat Singh of Jind, the sardars of Kaithal, Thanesar, Hamir Singh of Nabha and Bhadauria Sardar were paying revenue (mu'amala) to the Ahluwalia chief and also accompanied him in expedition. The full payment of the revenue amount was not received from the Malerias⁶⁹ and Rai of Raikot⁷⁰. So Ahluwalia chief for the collection of the remaining amount, deputed Munshi alongwith tehsiliyas⁷¹. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia then advanced towards Doaba and halted near Rahon⁷². Here Ranjhe Khan rajput⁷³, submitted to Jassa Singh Ahluwalia and presented him a horse. The other sardars were also present alongwith Ahluwalia chief at Rahon. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia appointed Gulab Singh Cholia, son of Duna Singh Cholia, as thanedār of Rahon. Then Ahluwalia chief sent his thanedārs at Kathgarh⁷⁴. It is quite possible that Jhanda Singh keeping in view the uncertainty of time might have been submitted to the Ahluwalia chief, who sent his own thanedār to Kathgarh and also to the other places. Then Ahluwalia chief went to Fatehabad.

We can draw inference from the above cited account of our study that Sikh resources of finance were negligible in comparison to other powers i.e. Mughals and Afghans. But when Sikhs established themselves as territorial chiefs, then efforts were made to improve the economic conditions. The terminology used by the author in concerned work like munshi, tehsilya, muqaddam depicts that samesort of financial setup existed under Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. The land was allotted (jagir) to the Sikhs of many categories like military jagirs where jagirs were given in lieu of salary and that person was supposed to serve with distinct number of horsemen whenever need arises. Other than this, persons performing non-military services like diwan, kardar, thenedar, chaudhari, muqaddam, even khidmatgars (attendants) of royal family were given jagirs. Inam (reward) jagir for bravery in battlefield or in service were also given. These were revenue free lands and were hereditary. These jagirs were also conferred on those persons who brought wasteland under cultivation life supporting jagirs were bestowed upon people mostly related to ruling class for their survival. These subsistence jagirs were revenue free as well as hereditary. Then Dharmarth jagirs, as name suggests were related to religion. These jagirs were granted or denoted to religious places or persons related to service of religion in one way or other. These were revenue free grants. The income drawn from these land holdings was to be in possession of the grantee. From the account it seemed that both cultivable and

non-cultivable land was given in this category. Thus for effective functioning of the misl Ahluwalia chief had introduced some administrative setup which shows that contribution of Jassa Singh was much more than any of his contemporaries either in the battlefield or as an administrator.

Endnotes

1. Ram Sukh Rao, the author has penned three historical works on Ahluwalia chiefs, Jassa Singh, Bagh Singh and Fateh Singh. These are entitled as Sri Jassa Singh Singh Binod, MS/772, Sri Bagh Singh Chandaruday, MS/773 and Sri Fateh Singh Partap Prabhakar, MS/774 respectively.
2. Sumant Dhamija, 'Jassa Singh Ahluwalia - The Forgotten Hero' (1718-1783), p.-24.
3. Lepel Griffin, *The Rajas of the Punjab*, p.-452; Gian Gian Singh, *Tawarikh Guru Khalsa*, p.-722; Dr. Hari Ram Gupta, *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. IV.
4. Ram Sukh Rao, *Sri Jassa Singh Singh Binod*, F.86-b
5. no[swkw f;zx' e' fcoe/ B/ iwkw jfJ eo fJB e' ngBk ;odko w[jeoo ehk..
6. no Btkp iZ;k f;zx ih fJB ek yskp w;kj{o j{nk..
7. The reference seems to be that diwan was held at Amritsar on March 29, 1748 in front of Akal Bunga, on the Baisakhi day, went at the suggestion of Nawab Kapur Singh, Gurmata was passed and Jassa Singh Ahluwalia was chosen the supreme commander of Dal Khalsa; Teja Singh and Ganda Singh, 'A Short History of the Sikhs', p.-128.
8. Raja Amar Singh - son of Sardul Singh, born in 1747 A.D. at Barnala. He was 18 years of age at time of his succession. He was baptised by Jassa Singh Ahluwalia and was his patron and supporter. Ahluwalia chief presided-over his coronation. According to Khushwaqt Rai, Jassa Singh Ahluwalia realized the fixed annual tribute from Raja Amar Singh after death of Ala Singh: *Tawarikh-i-Sikhan*, Ms; Hari Ram Gupta, *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. IV, p.-156; Mohammad Hassan, *Tawarikh-i-Patiala*, pp. 74-75; Ramjas, *Tawarikh-i-Kapurthala*, pp. 231-232.
9. Raja Hamir Singh :- He had succeeded to the territory of his grandfather in 1754 and founded the town of Nabha in 1755 A.D. and made his headquarters : Lepel H. Griffin, *The Minor Phulkian Families*, pp. 380-382; Charles Francis Massy, *Chiefs and Families of Note in the Delhi, Jalandhar, Peshawar and Derajat Divisions of Punjab*, pp. 27-28.
10. Raja Gajpat of Jind :- Second son of Sukhchain Singh, who had acquired large territory including the towns of Karnal, Panipat, Kasuhan, Khar Khudah and Sakrodah in the sack of Sarhind : Charlie Fracis Massy, *Chiefs and Families of Note in Delhi, Jalandhar, Peshawar and Derajat Divisions of Punjab*, p. 21-22.
11. Bhai Desu Singh of Kaithal :- The second son of Gurbaksh Singh, well-known Bhai family, driving its name from the celebrated Bhai Bhagtu, a contemporary of three Sikh Gurus. After his death in 1764, his territories were divided among his five sons. Desu Singh collected force and straight away marched to Kaithal and took possession of the city after defeating the Bikh Baksh and Niamat Khan. He established himself as a independent ruler between 1764 and 1768 : Griffin and Massy, *Chiefs and Families of Note in Punjab*, Vol. I, pp. 25-26; Gazetteer of Karnal District (1883-84), p.-38.
12. Sadabert - corrupted form of Sanskrit and sarbada means alms of food distributed daily to the poor and travellers. But here it has been used in sense of kitchen open to all and sundry all the time.
13. Bhai Buddha Singh :- A Barar Sidhu jat of village Jhamba in Muktsar tehsil was noted Sikh chief, who

- was known for his honesty and religiosity. He was granted by unanimous vote of Sarbat Khalsa the town of Sarhind including its neighbourhood, and was entrusted with administration of Gurudwara by offering/recital of prayers. The spoils of Sarhind were divided amongst the sardars according to the amount of assistance rendered. Bhai Buddha Singh received his share - the village land of Sarhind, camel-swivel and one hundred fifteen match locks : Griffin and Massy, *Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab*, Vol. I, p.-213; Ganda Singh, *Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia*, p.-133.
14. Jiwan Singh Salardiwala:- He was already in service of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia and held a jagir of Ramu-ka-Chack and Ratanda, small villages situated near Banga town in lieu of service : Ram Sukh Rao's *Sri Fateh Singh Partap Prabhakar*, p.-389.
 15. Pathans of Bassi :- The town also known as Bassi Pathana, situated about 3 miles from Sarhind, was founded in 1540 by an Afghan Malik Haidar Khan Umazai, who settled here during reign of Sher Shah Suri and called it as Basti : *Patiala and its Historical Surroundings* (Published by Punjabi University), p.-69; *Punjab State Gazetteers*, Vol. XVII, A Phulkian States, Patiala, Jind and Nabha (1904), pp. 187-188.
 16. Mirasi:- A corrupted form of Arabic and Miras, meaning inheritance. This word represents the whole caste of Musalmans employed as musicians, bards and genealogists. Mirasi, almost always a Musalman and generally a hereditary servant like a Bhat and was notorious of exaction which he modes threat of lampooning the ancestors of him from whom he demands fees. The social position of mirasi as of all minsterel caste, was exceedingly low but attends at weddings and similar occasions to recite genealogites : Denzil Ibbetson, *Punjab Castes*, p.-234.
 17. Diwan Singh: Resident of village Ahluwal and was a relation of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia's from maternal side. When Jassa Singh captured Fatehabad and relatives also shifted to Fatehabad. Diwan Singh accompanied Jassa Singh in his expeditions. In beginning he remained with dera of Dallewalia and was made jagirdar along number of villages in lieu of service of 50 soldiers. Afterwards Panjora, Simawan, Panchat, panch-nagal etc. 12 villages were bestowed upon him : Ram Sukh Rao's *Sri Fateh Singh Partap Prabhakar* (ed. by Joginder Kaur), p. 388-389.
 18. Sucha Singh Bundalia, a resident of Bundala, situated at distance of 13 miles to south-east of Phillaur was cousin (sister's son) of Tara Singh Ghaiba whom the Ahluwalia chief gave Sunnti close to Gobindgarh at a distance of 4 miles in the north-west.
 19. Saunti :- An old village, situated about little over than a mile to the north-east of Amlah (30^o-36"N, 76^o-14"E) now in Fatehgarh Sahib district claims a historical shrine called Gurudwara Sri Guru Hargobind Sahib : *The Encyclopedia of Sikhism*, Vol. IV, p. 80-82.
 - i. Whereas Hari Ram Gupta states that Jassa Singh Ahluwalia seized twenty four villages in Ambala district and these villages forming the ilaqa of Sahoran and out of which he gave twelve villages to Bundalia Sikhs of his own misl. But according to Giani Gian Singh and Bhai Kahn Singh, the Saunti was in possession of Nishanwalia Sardars - Dasunda Singh, Sangat Singh, Jai Singh of Kairon, Kaur Singh and Man Singh, the residents of Dhand Kasel pargana. They were also his companions and participated in battle of Qasur, Sarhind and Meerut. Also seized Sahnewal, Doraha, Sarai Lashkari Khan, Saunti, Amlah, Zira, Ladhran-Kheri, Ambala, Shahbad and made Ambala their headquarters : *Tawarikh Guru Khalsa*, part-II, p.-272; Mahan Kosh, p.-235; *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. II, p. 31-31.
 - ii. It may be pointed out that further in manuscript the author mention Sauntiwala Saunda Singh and Dayal Singh appeared before Ahluwalia chief with their contingent.
 20. According to Hari Ram Gupta and Rattan Singh Bhangu, in January 1764, at the Sarhind conquest Rai Singh seized a group of villages in Samrala tehsil where his descendants were used to live at Bhari and Kotla Badla : *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. II, p.-40 and Vol. IV, p.-14,108; Sri Guru Panth Prakash (ed.) Jit Singh Sital, p.-583.
 21. Daya Singh :- Son of Gurbaksh Singh Shahid, resident of Gangubaha in Tam-Taran tehsil of Amritsar. He had occupied large number of villages in wet tract of Markanda river. He was succeeded by Daya Singh who was given Khanpur, situated about 9 miles from Ropar : Griffin and Massy, *Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab*, Vol. I, p.-39.
 22. According to Hari Ram Gupta, Koir Singh Ahluwalia, a resident of village Ahlu, was serving in the contingent pertaining to the ruler (khas-aswaron) to whom Ahluwalia chief granted Izner alongwith other villages : *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. IV, p.-32.
 - i. It seemed to be ta'alluqa, a dependency denoting connection with or possession of given area - the term was most commonly used under the Sikh rule for administrative next to the province and thus interchangeable with pargana : For reference see Indu Banga, *Agrarian System of the Sikhs*, pp. 63-66.
 23. The Ranghars of Sathiala and Butala were the retainers of dera of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, whom he granted forty villages: Ram Sukh Rao's *Sri Fateh Singh Partap Prabhakar*, p.-116 (ed. Joginder Kaur).
 - i. According to Indu Banga, whenever the jagirdar was required to serve with certain number of horsemen, he was assigned jagirs not only for his personal services but also for maintenance of horses and for person in service : *Agrarian System of the Sikhs*, pp. 119-120.
 24. Garib Dass was son of Ganga Ram, who was the revenue officer of the pargana of Manimajra of Sarhind province. It contained 84 villages. After fall of Sarhind, Garib Dass occupied whole of pargana of Manimajra and further extended his territory containing 45 villages of Manimajra, 126 villages of Mullanpur, 6 villages of Chandigarh and 7 villages of Pinjour. He also captured the fort and garden of Pinjor : Hari Ram Gupta, *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. IV, p.-158.
 25. According to Hari Ram Gupta, Ahluwalia chief granted four villages to Rurki Sikhs belonging to his own misl : *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. III, p.-218.
 26. According to Ram Sukh Rao, Mahawat Khan, who after the death of Zain Khan, appeared before Ahluwalia chief and presented a horse and received the ta'alluqa Malakpur and Alampur-kotla in the surroundings of Sahoron for stipulated amount rupees seventy thousand and Prem Singh of Rurki was appointed as Kardar : Ram Sukh Rao's *Sri Fateh Singh Partap Prabhakar* (ed. by Joginder Kaur), p.-518. Here reference is to Kotla Afghana also known as Kotla Nihangan, a small fort situated about 30 miles south-east of Ropar : *Gazetteer of Ambala District* (1924-1925), p.-73.
 27. Chinarthal :- Reference is to Tiwana chaudharis of Chinarthal. The tribe of Jats claim descent from Lakhu, 7th in descent from Tiwana, a Punwar Rajput, migrated from Jhara nagri in 13th century and possessed several villages in Sahibgarh and two in Rajpura tehsil : *Punjab State Gazetteers*, Vol. XVII, A Phulkian States : Patiala, Jind and Nabha (1904), p.-62. Village is situated 15 miles north of Patiala and 18 miles south of Sarhind.
 28. Makhnan Singh, Hakumat Singh and Raju Singh Kambohs of Kapurthala who got the jagir. The

- Jammuna Kamboh seemed to have come in valley from west. The Sattlej Kamboh of Montgomery are divided into 2 branches - one which came up the river from Multan tracts and other down the valley from neighbourhood of Kapurthala. They clustered in Nakodar tehsil in extreme south-west of Kapurthala : Denzil Ibbetson, *A Glossary of Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province*, Vol. II, p.-442; *A Gazetteer of Amritsar District* (1984), p.-98.
29. According to J. Hutchison and Vogel, Raja Gaje Singh Hinduria a member of Hindu family whom Raja Debi Chand of Bilaspur state, installed as Raja of Hindu in 1741 A.D.: *History of Punjab Hill States*, Vol. II, p. 495-504.
 30. Kurali :- An old village situated at distance of 10 miles from Ropar on road to Chandigarh. Earlier town was said to known was Kanwar-wali after name of Kanwarpal, the grandson of Rana Arra who migrated from Bijapur near Chittaurgarh. It is mostly inhabited by Rathor (Dhaiya) Rajputs who have 3 patts (localities) namely - Shahpur patti, Akbarpur patti and Fatehpur patti : *Gazetteer of India, Punjab, Rupnagar* (1984), p. 449-450.
 31. These four brothers Nahar Singh, Uday Singh, Prem Singh, Chaur Singh were known as Bari, Dusri, Tisri and Chauthi sarkar. In Khalsa days, it was matter of importance to secure their cooperation when an expedition on a large scale was being organized south of Sattlej, were constantly out on war-path to end of the eighteenth century. They were usually fighting and not merely exhorting the fierier Jat to go and win. But their share of plunder, was always handsome a sure proof of high value attaching to their services: *Griffin and Massy, Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab*, Vol. I, pp. 123-125.
 32. Ardas has been referred here in sense of revenue free lands. According to Sohan Lal Suri, as the leadership in both, the spiritual and temporal was associated with the Sodhis, therefore, the conspicuous of these grantses were the Sodhis because they used to accompanied the expeditions and their role. As they were descendants of Guru Gobind Singh, they were patronized by nearly all Sikh rulers and jagirdars and held a revenue free lands in large number. However, during our period of study, the most prominent Sodhi Wadbhag Singh of Kartarpur, who is referred as Sahibi-riyasat : *Umdat-ut-Tawarikh*, Vol. II, p.-60; *Griffin and Massy, Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab*, Vol. I, pp. 123-125; *Indu Banga, The Agrarian System of the Sikhs*, pp. 156-166.
 33. According to Hari Ram Gupta, Morinda along 27 villages was handed-over to Dharam Singh Amritsar in lieu of service : *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. IV, p.-117; *Griffin, The Rajas of the Punjab*, p.-90.
 34. Koir Singh Kakar - One of the four sons of Mal Singh Kang, lived on cultivation. His brother Tara Singh had redish (kaki) beard which earned family the title of kakar : *Bute Shah, Tawarikh-i-Panjab*, MS, pp. 174-175.
 35. According to Hari Ram Gupta and Bhagat Singh, both Khamanon Khurd and Kalan were given to Jai Singh, Ram Singh, Sarda Singh, Sahib Singh, Bakht Singh, Kanwar Singh of Village Kang, the member of Dallewalia misl. The pargana of Khamano consisted of 55 villages was divided according to number of horses under the control of each. All these sardars commanded 126 soldiers and divided the pargana in three parts : *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. II and Vol. IV, pp.60, p.-207; *A History of Sikh Misals*, p.-239. But according to another account, the ilaqa Khumano in tehsil Sarhind comprises of 80 villages. The Jagir dates from capture of Sarhind in 1762 A.D. was divided into three main branches of Kang Jats of
 - Dallewalia misl, Sardar Sarda Singh, Sardar Ram Singh and Sardar Koir Singh Kakar : *Punjab State Gazetteers Volume XVII-A : Phulkian States, Patiala, Jind and Nabha 91904*), p.-161.
 36. According to other sources, it was Raja Ala Singh, the grandfather of Raja Amar Singh, who had acquired Sarhind by negotiating through Gurbaksh Singh, a nephew of Nawab Kapur Singh for an exchange of Adampur and seven other productive villages. Raja Ala Singh also paid rupees 2500 for kara parshad : Sohan Lal Suri, *Umdat-ut-Tawarikh-I*, p.-161; *Rattan Singh Bhangu, Prachin Panth Parkash*, p.-11; *Bute Shah, Tawarikh-i-Punjab*, MS, p.-522, p.-584.
 37. Sham Singh, who succeeded Mastan Singh, a companion of Karorsinghia the leader of Karorsinghia misl, and gave his name to a minor confederacy. Principal possessions lay between Jamuna and Markanda rivers : *Griffin, The Rajas of the Punjab*, p.-47.
 38. Sadhaura :- Old town of Naraingarh tehsil of Ambala district. It was a principal town of 28 parganas of Sarhind situated on left bank of stream Nakti, about 6 miles south of hills and 26 miles of Ambala and 10 miles from Kala Amb said to have form of Sadhawara or place of Sadhu. The *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions that mahals of Ambala, Khizrabad, Sadhaura and Mustafabad covering mostly the area lying in present Ambala district formed part of Sarhind sarkar of Delhi Suba : *Gazetteer of Ambala district* (1883-84), p.-373; *B.S. Nijjar, Punjab Under the Mughals (1707-1759)*, pp. 45-60; *Kahn Singh, Mahan Kosh*, p.-109; *Ayeen-Akbery or Institutions of the Emperor Akbar* (English Trans. Francis Gladwin), Vol. II (1800), pp. 283-284.
 39. Radaur :- A small village situated about 26 miles north of Karnal and 7 miles west of Jamuna is the place where Nawab Najabat Khan Kekri, the founder of Kunjpura family came from Lahore after leaving the service of Lahore Wazir Munna Khan. He became risaldar and permitted to retain one thousand sawars as his own and fixed his headquarters at Azimabad, situated 12 miles north of Karnal: *Ibrahim Ali Khan's, History of Kunjpura State*, pp. 2-5.
 40. Banur:- Ancient town situated on Sukhna nadi, tributary of Ghaggar, at distance of 9 miles of north-east of Rajpura on Rajpura-Chandigarh road. During Akbar's reign, it became a mahal of sarkar of Sarhind and continued till beginning of Eighteenth Century: *Patiala and its Historical Surroundings* (published by Punjabi University), pp. 55-56.
 41. According to Hari Ram Gupta, Nodh Singh was present in the battle of Sarhind in which he was wounded by bullet. As he could not move further, he seized Kheri, the richest pargama of Ludhiana district in close vicinity of Sarhind which was worth 25,000 a year : *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. IV, p.-205.
 42. Rara, situated on Grand Trunk Road from Amritsar to Ambala about 10 miles south-east of Ludhiana: *Gazetteer of Ludhiana District* (1984), p.-652.
 43. Ibid.
 44. According to Bhagat Singh, Koir Singh and Jai Singh [a Gurm Jat of Village Karanke Dhirke near Atari (Amritsar district), both leaders were very brave and courageous and followers of Sardar Sangat Singh Nishanwalia, who gave them two blue coloured standards (nishans)]. They occupied Sarai-ki-Daraha, Ladhran and Chahal alongwith their ta'allaqas and later on divided their territory : *A History of Sikh Misls*, p.-266.
 45. Bhalla Singh Chinkohian, a resident of Mauza Khajadpur near Amritsar, was present as time of fall of Sarhind in 1763 A.D. to whom Ahluwalia granted these villages. It appear that he afterwards accompanied

- Jassa Singh in almost all the expeditions : Khushwaqt Rai, Tarikh-i-Sikhan, M.S.f. 52.
46. Reference seemed to Sardar Gurbaksh Singh, Sardar Hari Singh and Sardar Sukhchain Singh of Kaleke, were the fifth descent from Chaudhari Kai and are named after him. He founded the village Kalyawali in Sirsa, his grandson Maluka formed Kaleka near Dhanaula where his descendants still hold land : Punjab State Gazetteers, Volume XVII-A, Phulian States Patiala, Jind and Nabha (1904), p.-63. But according to Griffin and Massy, Barund, Jabomajra and Dhirumazra were with jagirdars of Samrala tehsil of Ludhiana district. The founder Rai Singh, a Kang Jat from Amritsar, who was present at time of fall of Sarhind in 1763 and secured sixteen villages to south-east of Khanna : Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab : Vol. I, pp. 194-195.
 47. Ambala :- It is situated at about 22 miles from Patiala in the open plain between Ghaggar and Tangri Naddi said to have been founded during 14th century by one Amba Rajput, from where it derives its name. It seems more likely that name is corruption of Amburala or Mango village, judging from number of Mango groves that exists in its immediate neighbourhood and later on captured by Gurbaksh Singh : Hari Ram Gupta, History of the Sikhs, Vol. IV, p. 114-115; Punjab State Gazetteers, Vol. III, Part-A, Ambala District (1923-29), p.-130.
 48. Raja Kirat Parkash (1736-1790 A.D.) the eldest son of Raja Partap Prakash had succeeded to the gaddi after the death of his father in 1736 A.D. : Sirmur State Gazetteer (1904), p.-16.
 49. Naraingarh :- A town with fort situated about 22 miles to north-east of Ambala and 52 miles away from Sarhind lying at the foot of Himalyas with an area of 436 miles square contains the town of Sadhaura and 317 villages : Imperial Gazetteer of India : Province Series Punjab, Vol. I, p.-332.
 50. Bharog:- The pargana Bharog contained 57 villages situated about 8 miles east of Ambala cantonment : Gazetteers of Ambala District (1883-84), p.-110; Hari Ram Gupta, History of the Sikhs, Vol. IV, p.-32.
 51. Term Chaudhari - literary the headman of village, an honorific term to address especially among the Jats. But in mughal times, the chaudharis were generally hereditary. Each pargana or talluqa was divided into number of tappas and each tapp, a chaudhari was appointed for the purpose of revenue collection, even during Sikh period. Also the preference was given to competent nephews over incompetent sons of deceased chaudharis :Indu Banga, Agrarian System of the Sikhs, p.-83.
 52. Here the word talluqas has been used for tappas: For discussion see Indu Banga's Agrarian System of the Sikhs, p.-70.
 53. Ram Sukh Rao elsewhere stated that Tara Singh Fatehabadia, Lakha Singh, Koir Singh Budalia were appointed as thanedars :Sri Fateh Singh Partap Prabhakar (ed.) Joginder Kaur, p.-516.
 54. ¹ For discussion, see Indu Banga's Agrarian System of the Sikhs, p.-120.
 55. ¹ Ram Sukh Rao elsewhere clearly states that after fall of Sarhind, the Ahluwalia chief granted the Kotla Afghana to Mahabat Khan and Prem Singh Rurkiwala was appointed as Kardar :Sri Fateh Singh Partap Prabhakar (ed.) Joginder Kaur, pp. 516-519.
 56. According to government records, Kharar, the headquarters of tehsil of same name of Ambala district with an area of 370 sq. miles and forming part of Ropar sub-division and contains 369 villages : Imperial Gazetteer of Indian : Provincial Series Punjab, Vol. I (1908), p.-332.
 57. Akalis and Nihangs were another important category of the grantees patronized by the Sikh chiefs and revenue free grants were given to them. They were also patronized for their active services :Indu Banga, Agrarian System of the Sikhs, p.-161.
 58. Gangushian faqirs:- A Sikh missionary order which owed its origin to Gangu Shah, also known as Ganga Das. He was disciple of IIIrd guru, Guru Amar Das. He was resident of Garhshankar of Hoshiarpur district, born in family of Basi Khatri. He was sent to the Shiwalik hills to preach the word of Guru Nanak and was made incharge of seat (manji) the famous place Dau in Ambala district of Sirmur region. The Gangu-shahis were excommunicated by Khalsa, when Kharak Singh, the incumbent of their gaddi, at time of Guru Gobind Singh's death called Sikh congregation 'widowed' with the implicit meaning of himself being left to lead Sikhs. To buttress his claim, he performed some miracles. The Gangushahis, a small community numerically, live in Shiwalik hills territory mainly in areas of Jauharsar, Pinjaur, Dagshai and Nahan. They have their own deras or centres. They do not strictly observe the Sikh custom or code of conduct : Denzil Ibbetson, A Glossary of Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, Vol. II, pp. 278-279; Kahn Singh, Mahan Kosh, p.-324; The Encyclopedia of Sikhism, Vol. II, p.-52.
 59. Duna Singh Cholia and his son Gulab Singh Cholia, started their career as attendants (khidmatgars) and slow rose to khas-fauj. It may be noted that recruitment and maintenance of certain number of horsemen by Jagirdars was important condition of military jagir. The number of villages granted to Duna Singh Cholia in lieu of service in personal troops (khas fauj) suggests that military jagir was given on two accounts - for maintenance of horsemen (darwajah-i-naukari-i-sawaran) and for personal service (darwajah-i-naukari):Indu Banga, Agrarian System of the Sikhs, pp. 118-120.
 60. According to Captain Birch, the full name was Muhammad Baqar Ali Khan, Mir of Garhi Kotla, situated about 9 miles on the road from Naraingarh to Chandigarh, who appeared before the Ahluwalia chief and presented elephant and some cash : Selections from a Note Book (1818-1821), p.-129; Punjab District Gazetteers, Vol. III, Part-A, Ambala District (1923-1929), pp. 68-71; Hari Ram Gupta, History of the Sikhs, Vol. IV, p.-32.
 61. ¹ It may be added that Ram Sukh Rao mentioned that Jassa Singh Ahluwalia had not only protected Garib Dass of Manimajra from said Nihangs and others but also advised him to construct a fort there and Ahluwalia Sardar himself laying its foundation stone : Sri Fateh Singh Partap Prabhakar (ed.) Joginder Kaur, p.-219.
 62. Karora Singh :- Virk Jat of Village Barki in district Lahore leader of Karorsinghia misl. He confined his activities to the lying south tract of Kangra hills in Hoshiarpur district so that in case of emergency, he could seek shelter in the hills. He seized the territory after death of Adina Beg in 1758 A.D., Hoshiarpur, Hariana, Banbeli, Bahadurpur and Talwan territory. In Sammat 1818 (1761 A.D.), Karora Singh was killed in battle of Taraori while fighting with Nawab of Kunjpura, Qadar Khan Rohilla : Giani Gian Singh, Tawarikh Guru Khalsa, part-II, p.-255; Hari Ram Gupta, History of the Sikhs, Vol. IV, pp. 82-83; Bhagat Singh, A History of Sikh Misls, p.-270.
 - i. So, it may be pointed out that Ram Sukh Rao's statement that Sardar Karora Singh, the leader of Karorsinghia misl was present in conquest of Sarhind seemed to be incorrect.

63. *Khushal Singh Singhpuria* :- Son of Nawab Kapur Singh, leader and founder of Singhpuria misl. He succeeded the misl after the demise of Nawab Kapur Singh. After fall of Sarhind, he secured the ta'alluqas of the parganas of Chhat, Banur, Mandauli, Ghanauli, Bharatgarh, Kandhaura, Bunga, Bharali, Chun-e-Machhli : Hari Ram Gupta, History of the Sikhs, Vol. II, p.-207.
64. ¹ Also known as Hari Singh Sialba, a Virk Jat of Kaleki near Qasur, was known member of Dallewalia misl. He seized the territories Ropar, Sialba, Awankot, Khizarbad, Siswan Kurali. He captured the fort of Khizarabad built by Chaudhari Tak Chand of Phagwara: Hari Ram Gupta, History of the Sikhs, Vol. II, p.-207.
65. Rai Singh Bhangi, a jat of village Chunk, situated about 26 miles southwards of Amritsar. At time of fall of Sarhind, he alongwith his three brothers Bhag Singh, Baz Singh and Parja Singh, joined with Nanu Singh, a jat of Jhawalmandan near Amritsar and seized Buriya, Jagadhari, Damala and neighbouring territories : Griffin, The Rajas of Punjab, p.-46.
66. ¹ Sher Singh Bhangi, son of Bhag Singh who succeeded to the chiefship after death of his father : Griffin and Massy, Chiefs and Families of Note in Punjab, Vol. I, p.-55.
67. Bhag Singh, brother of Rai Singh Bhangi. He led on expedition against Afghans of Aurangabad, who killed treacherously Nanu Singh and defeated Aurangabadias. He took possession of about 200 villages in neighbourhood. The territory was divided - Rai Singh received 84 villages in district of Jagadhari and Dayalgarh. Bhag Singh became sole owner of Buria, consisting of 120 villages with its headquarters at Buria, situated on west bank of Ambala and about 4 miles east Jagadhari : Gazetteers of Ambala District (1984), p.-365.
68. Mit Singh Dallewalia, a resident of village Surhali, situated about 22 miles south of Amritsar. He was personal attendant (garwabardar) of Tara Singh, leader of Dallewalia misl. He along his nephew Bhag and Bhanga Singh seized the territory Pehowa and suburbs of Thanesar: Griffin and Massy, Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab, Vol. I, p.-183; Hari Ram Gupta, History of the Sikhs, Vol. II, p.-209.
69. Sangat Singh Nishanwala, a Gill Jat was son of Chaudhari Sahib of Village Mansur, in Ferozpur district. He became leader of the misl after the death of his brother Dasaunda Singh in 1765 A.D. He took possession of ilaqas of Singhanwala, Sahnewal, Sari, Laskhari Khan, Doraha, Amlah, Zira, Ladhran and Ambala : Hari Ram Gupta, History of the Sikhs, Vol. III, p.-41; Giani Gian Singh, Tawarikh Guru Khalsa, part-II, p. 271-272.
70. See also Hari Ram Gupta, History of the Sikhs, Vol. II, p.-203, who provides an interesting detail regarding the ways and methods to mark the village as their own.
71. These misls were eight in number - Ahluwalia, Bhangis, Dallewalia, Karorsinghia, Nishanwalia, Phulkian, Sahid and Singhpuria misl. The remain four misls - Kanhiya, Ramgarhia, Sukarchakia and Nakai had territories in Jalandhar Doab, Bari Doab, Rachna Doab, Chaj doab and Sind Sagar doab. The Bhangi misl, at that time, being the strongest one and it include as many big chiefs in it, so they had territories in every part of country : See also Hari Ram Gupta, History of the Sikhs, Vol. II, p.-204.
72. Reference is to Nawab Bhikhan Khan, eldest son of Nawab Jamal Khan, Afghan chief of Malerkotla, who succeeded in making his state practically independent, though nominally it was under yoke of mughal emperors. Jamal Khan joined Zain Khan against Sikh attack on Sarhind in 1761 A.D. By then Bhikhan Khan had submitted to leader of Khalsa, Jassa Singh Ahluwalia and paid the amount of revenue (mu'amala): Griffin and Massy, Chief and Families of Note in the Punjab, Vol. II, p.-447.
73. Reference is to Rai Kalha, son of Kamal-ud-din who was the first of family to called upon to protect the patrimony from the incursions of the Majha Sikhs. He died in 1775 A.D. : Griffin and Massy, Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab, Vol. I, p.-196.
74. Here Ram Sukh Rao, mentions tehsilyas (plu. of tehsildar) to realize the land revenue or revenue collector. Elsewhere, he mentioned the word Kardaron for collection of revenue from Raja of Patiala, Malerias, Hamir Chand of Nabha, Gajpat Singh of Jind, Desu Singh Kaithawale and others :Sri Fateh Singh Partap Prabhakar (ed.) Joginder Kaur, pp. 287-288.
75. Rahon - a town of Nawanshahr tehsil of Jalandhar district, situated at distance of 32 miles from Ludhiana and about 5 miles in south of Nawashahr and 40 miles from Jalandhar. It is said to had been founded by Raja Raghob, who called Raghupur. Then it came under possession of Gujars, who were driven by mahtons then place was captured by Ghorewaha rajputs. In the time of Mohammad Ghori (1206 A.D.), their leader Rana Rajpal renamed it Rahon. In Akbar's reign (1556-1605), Rahon was capital of Dardhak mahal. In Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707), brick fort was build here. The Rajputs of Rahon were the chaudharis and men of influence during the Mohammadan rule: Gazetteer of Jalandhar District (1980), pp. 501-502.
76. Ranjhe Khan Rajput was son of Inaiyat Khan of Rahon, a famous dharvi of Punjab, who earlier submitted to Banda Bahadur in Sammat 1771: Giani Gian Singh, Tawarikh Guru Khalsa, part-II, p.-42.
77. Kathgarh, a town with strong fort in district of Hoshiarpur, situated about 9 miles north-west of Ropar on left Bank of Satlej was captured by Jhanda Singh of Sultanwind of Amritsar. Later he acquired 16 villages in ilaqa of Bassi Kalan and Singriwala tehsil, Hoshiarpur 40 villages in Kathgarh and 17 in ilaqa of Jamaitgarh, tehsil Garhshankar which fetch the annual revenue of about one lac. He died in 1797 : Griffin and Massy, Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab, Vol. I, pp. 134-135.