

Revised List of Ruling Princes,  
Chiefs and Leading Personages of  
the Jammu and Kashmir State  
and the Gilgit Agency.



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V 5116

K 8/3/76

INDEX.

A		PAGE.	H		PAGE.
Abbas Khan, Gushpur . . . . .		22	Habibullah Khan . . . . .		28
Abdullah Khan, Raja . . . . .		16	Hari Singh Ji Bahadur, Shree, Maharaja, Maharajadhiraj, Raj- rajeshwar, His Highness, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. . . . .		3
Abdul Matin . . . . .		24	Hassan Khan, Raja . . . . .		19
Abdul Qayoom, Sheikh, Khan Bahadur, B.A., LL.B. . . . .		13	Haveli Ram, Lala . . . . .		17
Abdussamad Khan, Sahibzada, Sir, Kt., C.I.E. . . . .		11	Hira Singh Ji, Kunwar, Captain Holo . . . . .		14 22
Afzal Khan . . . . .		23	Hussain Ali Khan, Raja . . . . .		24
Aiyash Khan . . . . .		20	I		
Allah Dad Khan, Raja . . . . .		16	Inayat Ali . . . . .		21
Ali Akbar Khan, Raja . . . . .		16	J		
Ali Dad . . . . .		27	Jafar Khan, Raja . . . . .		26
Ali Madad . . . . .		22	Jaffaq . . . . .		22
Ali Sher Khan, Raja . . . . .		12	Jagat Dev Singh Ji, Raja . . . . .		4, 9
Amin Chand, Wazir . . . . .		18	Jagat Prasad, Mr., C.I.E. . . . .		18
Attar Singh, Sirdar . . . . .		18	Jai Chand Ji, Rajkumar . . . . .		10
Ayyangar, Gopalaswami, N., Dewan Bahadur, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . .		11	Jamal Khan . . . . .		19
Azam Khan, Mehtar Jao . . . . .		24	Jamali Shah, Syed, Pir . . . . .		25
B			Jamshed Khan . . . . .		20
Babur Khan, Jemadar . . . . .		21	Janak Singh Ji, Bahadur, R.B., Maj. Genl., C.I.E. . . . .		10
Badshah, Gushpur . . . . .		22	Janki Nath, Wazir . . . . .		15
Bahadur Aman Shah Ataliq . . . . .		24	Jauhar Ali, Wazir . . . . .		23
Bakhtawar Shah, Wazir . . . . .		27	Jigmat Dadul, Raja . . . . .		12
Bala Kak Dar, Pandit . . . . .		15	K		
Barisalji, Kaviraj . . . . .		12	Kak, Ramchandra, Rai Baha- dur, B.A. . . . .		17
Bell, R. S., Mr. . . . .		18	Kalandar Khan . . . . .		27
Bijil . . . . .		27	Kartar Singh Ji, Thakur, Rao Bahadur . . . . .		9
Bishen Dass, Dewan, Rai Baha- dur, Major General, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . .		14	Khajoor Singh Ji, Thakur, Sar- dar Bahadur, Major General . . . . .		12
C			Khan Bahadur, Gushpur . . . . .		23
Chilis Khan . . . . .		26	Khoja Mir . . . . .		27
Clutterbuck, Peter, Sir, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.F.S. (Retd.) . . . . .		17	Khuda Yar . . . . .		26
D			Khusru Jung, Nawab, Major Ge- neral, C.I.E. . . . .		11
Dhanpat Rai Ji, Dewan . . . . .		13	Kishen Lal Kichlu, Pandit, Rai Bahadur . . . . .		14
F			L		
Feroz Chand, Wazir . . . . .		18	Lachman Singh Ji, Raja . . . . .		9
G					
Ghufran . . . . .		24			
Ghulam Dastgir, Mehtar Jao . . . . .		23			
Ghulam Hussain Ji, Rai . . . . .		12			
Ghulam Raza . . . . .		19			

<b>M</b>		PAGE.			PAGE.
Mahbub Ali Khan, Subedar Major, Khan Sahib . . . . .	21		Ram Chand Ji, Raja . . . . .		9
Mir Baz Khan, Raja, Khan Sahib	23		Ratan Chand Rawley, Dr. . . . .		16
Malik Shah, Wazir . . . . .	21		<b>S</b>		
Mardan Ali Khan, Ji, Raja . . . . .	11		Sadan Shah . . . . .		25
Mohammad Afzal Khan . . . . .	26		Said Ali . . . . .		27
Mohammad Afzal Khan, Raja . . . . .	15		Saiyidain, K.G., Mr. . . . .		18
Mohammad Anwar Khan . . . . .	22		Sansar Singh Ji, Thakur, Colonel		13
Mohamad Feroz-ud-Din Khan, Sultan . . . . .	10		Sarbuland Ali Shah . . . . .		25
Mohammad Ghazan Khan, Mir . . . . .	19		Scott, Henry Lawrence, Brigadier, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., P.S.C. . . . .		18
Mohammad Khan . . . . .	27		Shah Alam, Mehtar Jao . . . . .		24
Mohamad Akbar Khan, Mian . . . . .	16		Shah Gul . . . . .		27
Mohammad Akbar Khan . . . . .	25		Shah Nawaz, Shahzada . . . . .		24
Mohammad Akbar Khan, Wazir . . . . .	27		Shah Rais Khan, Gushpur . . . . .		26
Mohamad Ali Shah, Raja . . . . .	12		Shah Sikandar Khan, Mir, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E. . . . .		20
Muhammad Ayub Khan, Raja . . . . .	16		Shah Yusuf Ali Khan, Subedar . . . . .		24
Mohammad Iqbal, Rai . . . . .	15		Shah Zaman Khan, Raja . . . . .		16
Mohamad Mutwali Khan, Sultan . . . . .	10		Shukrullah Beg, Ex-Wazir . . . . .		20
Mohammad Nafis Khan, Gushpur	20		Shamsher Singh Ji, Thakur . . . . .		12
Mohammad Rafi, I . . . . .	20		Shamsher Singh Ji, Thakur, Capt.		9
Mohammad Rafi, II . . . . .	20		Sham Sunder Lal Dar, Pandit, Rai Sahib, B.A. . . . .		15
Mohammad Taman Shah . . . . .	25		Shaukat Ali Khan . . . . .		21
Mohammad Tawil Shah . . . . .	24		Sher Ali Khan, Raja . . . . .		15
Mohammad Wazir Khan, Mehtar Jao . . . . .	24		Shertullah . . . . .		25
Mohammad Yakut Shah . . . . .	25		Sobha Singh Ji, Thakur, Colonel		14
Mokand Ram Fotedar, Pandit . . . . .	19		Sonam Namgyal, Raja . . . . .		16
Muhibbatullah Beg . . . . .	20		Sultan Ali . . . . .		21
Murad Khan, Raja, Khan Baha- dur . . . . .	26		Sultan Asghar . . . . .		22
Mustafa Aman . . . . .	24		Sultan Ghazi Khan, Mehtar Jao		24
Muzzafar Ali . . . . .	20		Sultan Mahmud . . . . .		22
Muzzafar-ud-Din Shah . . . . .	21		Sultan Murad Khan, Mehtar Jao		25
<b>N</b>			Sultan Wali Khan, Methar Jao . . . . .		25
Nadilo . . . . .	22		Syed Hussain, Agha, K.B. . . . .		13
Nadir Aman, Mehtar Jao . . . . .	25		<b>T</b>		
Naib Khan . . . . .	26		Tangir Shah, Gushpur . . . . .		22
Naqshbandi, Nur Shah, Khwaja	16		Tej Ram, Wazir . . . . .		13
Naqshbandi, Salam Shah, Khwaja . . . . .	15		Tirath Chand Ji, Rajkumar . . . . .		10
Nasir Ali Khan, Raja . . . . .	12		Tyabji, S.B., Mr. . . . .		17
Nasir-ud-Din Shah . . . . .	25		<b>V</b>		
Nichant Chand Ji, Thakur . . . . .	10		Vishveshwar Nath Razdan, Pandit . . . . .		13
<b>P</b>			<b>W</b>		
Phul Chand Moga, Lala . . . . .	11		Waliullah . . . . .		27
<b>R</b>			Wilayat Khan . . . . .		19
Rahmatullah Khan Ji, Sultan . . . . .	12		<b>Z</b>		
Raj Bhirn Sen . . . . .	17		Zafar Khan, Subedar . . . . .		21
			Zamurrad Khan, Subedar . . . . .		23
			Zarparast, Wazir . . . . .		20

# LIST OF RULING PRINCES, CHIEFS AND LEADING PERSON- AGES IN THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

## Jammu and Kashmir.

1. **Brief history of Kashmir.**—Upto the 14th century, Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known as the *Rajatarangini* the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Buhler in 1877, and have since been translated by Stein. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Islamabad, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Mohammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Moghul Emperors, the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shalimar, Nishat, Achabal and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the then feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch-disturber of the peace of India in his day; and for the next 67 years, until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathans by Governors more or less independent of their King.

2. **Brief history of Jammu.**—Reigning about this time in Jammu, and owing great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of Rajput descent. He died in 1780; and the quarrel for the succession gave Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand-nephews of Ranjit Deo, by name Gulab Singh, Dhyan Singh and Suchet Singh, took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Bhimber and Chibal, which included Poonch, on Dhyan Singh and that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as feoffs. Suchet Singh and Dhyan were killed about 1843. The latter had three sons, Hira Singh, Jawahir Singh and Moti Singh. Hira Singh appears to have succeeded to his father's estate, but after his death in 1844 the Lahore Government confiscated it.

3. In 1846 at the close of the first Sikh War by the victory of the British at Sobraon, Gulab Singh appeared on the scene as mediator between the English and the Sikhs; and under the negotiations which followed the Sikh Maharaja had, in addition to a large forfeit of territory in the Punjab, to pay a crore of rupees as a war indemnity. This he could not manage and in lieu thereof ceded all his hill territories from the Beas river to the Indus including Kashmir and Jammu. But Lord Hardinge, Governor-General, considered the occupation of the whole of this territory inadvisable, as it would so largely increase the extent of our frontier, and the military establishment for guarding it, and create new and conflicting interests, while the districts in question, with the

exception of the comparatively small vale of Kashmir, were for the most part unproductive and unlikely to pay the cost of occupation and management. On the other hand, the ceded tract comprised the whole of the hereditary possessions of Gulab Singh, who being naturally eager to obtain an indefeasible title to them, came forward and offered to pay the war indemnity, if constituted independent ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. It was recognised that the transfer of these provinces to Gulab Singh would materially weaken the Sikh power, secure the war indemnity, and form a pleasing recompense to Gulab Singh, whom the British wished to reward for his conduct and services. Hence a separate treaty embodying the arrangement was concluded with Gulab Singh at Amritsar on 16th March 1846; from which date the history of the Jammu and Kashmir State as a political entity commences. The treaty put Gulab Singh, as Maharaja, in possession of all the hill country between the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh and Gilgit; but excluding Lahoul, Kulu and some other districts, which for strategical purposes, it was considered advisable to retain and for which a remission of 25 lakhs was made from the crore demanded, leaving 75 lakhs as the final amount to be paid by Gulab Singh. Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The last Governor appointed by the Sikhs made for a time a successful resistance; and it was not until the end of 1846 that the Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of British troops.

4. **Poonch.**—Poonch was included in the transfer of the hilly country to Gulab Singh in 1846. Subsequently Maharaja Gulab Singh appears to have granted Chibal, Poonch and other ilaqas to Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh. In 1884 a dispute having occurred between the brothers and Gulab Singh, Sir F. Currie effected a settlement whereby the Maharaja granted the two Mians, as they were then styled, the title of "Raja" and certain other concessions. *Vide* Aitchison's Treaties, Volume XI, 4th edition. The Rajas were, as nephews of the Maharaja, jointly to present the Maharaja with one horse with gold trappings or Rs. 700 in cash annually and they were not to commit any important act in their territory without the advice of and without consulting the Maharaja. The two Rajas, however, subsequently quarrelled, and in 1852 the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab brought about a settlement whereby the whole of Poonch was given to Moti Singh, his share of the joint tribute of Rs. 700 paid by the Rajas to the Maharaja being fixed at one-third of that sum. Moti Singh held Poonch until his death in 1892. In 1859 the bitter animosity which existed between Jowahir Singh and his uncle Gulab Singh reached such a crisis that the British Government interfered, and approved an arrangement whereby Jowahir Singh renounced all claim to his possessions in the Kashmir State in return for a cash allowance. Jowahir Singh died without issue in 1860.

5. The Maharaja Gulab Singh died in August 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ranbir Singh. The change of rulers happened at a critical time, but both the dying Maharaja and his successor proved themselves staunch friends of the British Government in the troubles of 1857. The Maharaja Ranbir Singh was invested with the G.C.S.I., and, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, the title of "Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat" was conferred on him and he was gazetted a General in the British Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. Important incidents during his rule were the Commercial



Treaty of 1870, the Yarkand Mission in 1873-74, and the great famine of 1877-79. The Maharaja Ranbir Singh was the recipient of one of Lord Canning's Adoption Sanads, but failing Adoption the succession passes under the Dastur-ul-Amal or will of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, which is held very sacred in the State, strictly in tail male.

6. Maharaja Ranbir Singh died in 1885 leaving three sons, Pratap Singh, who was born in 1850, acceded to the Gadi in 1885 and died in 1925; Ram Singh, who died in 1899; and Amar Singh who died in 1909.

Maharaja Pratap Singh was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1888, a Major-General in 1896 and a Lieutenant-General in 1916 and created G.C.S.I. in 1892, G.C.I.E. in 1911 and G.B.E. in 1918. For services in the Great War the late Maharaja was granted a personal salute of 21 guns on 1st January 1918 and a permanent salute of 21 guns on 1st January 1921. He attended the Delhi Darbars of 1903 and 1911. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja in November 1904 but died in July 1905.

Up to 1905 the administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of Maharaja Pratap Singh as President, his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two officers from the British service. In August 1905 the Council was abolished and its administrative powers were thereafter directly exercised by the Maharaja who was assisted by his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. In January 1922 the Maharaja instituted an Executive Council consisting of himself as President, Raja Sir Harisingh, his nephew, as Senior and Foreign Member of Council and three other members.

7. The present ruler, His Highness Rajrajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shree Harisingh Ji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., nephew of the late Maharaja and only son of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh was born in September 1895 and acceded to the Gadi, on the 23rd September 1925, on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain and appointed K.C.I.E., in January 1918, K.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1929 and G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1933. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1926, appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor in 1931 and Major-General in 1935. A son and heir, Yuvraj Shree Karansingh Ji Bahadur, was born to His Highness on 9th March 1931.

8. On the outbreak of war in 1914, the Kashmir State Forces were considerably increased. Each of the two battalions mobilised for overseas service, was brought up to a strength of 1,070, a strong depot was established and an extra battalion of Infantry created. The Kashmir State Forces consisting of one Mountain Battery and two Infantry battalions distinguished themselves in East Africa and Palestine and won the admiration of the General Officers Commanding these Fronts. In the war with Afghanistan (1919) the Kashmir forces again rendered considerable assistance to the British Government. One battalion of Infantry was despatched to the North-West Frontier Province and a Mountain Battery to North-East Persia. The corps of Gilgit Scouts gave useful assistance in the War with Afghanistan (1919) by guarding some

of the Northern Passes leading into the Gilgit Agency and Chitral, 30 Companies of these Scouts were sent to Chitral to assist the forces operating there. Besides these campaigns the State Forces took part in various frontier expeditions, e.g., Hunza (1888), Chitral (1895), Agror etc., and rendered valuable services on each occasion. The Kashmir Army was re-organised on "A" Class basis in 1922-23 and classified as 1st Line Troops.

9. Improvements effected in the State in the course of the last 40 years include (a) the extension of the Railway system to Jammu (Tawi); (b) the construction of a motor-road to Kohala near Murree, from Srinagar, and of a similar road to Abbottabad from Domel as well as of Banihal and other roads (c) the adoption of a regular accounts system; (d) the introduction of an improved revenue system; (e) the inauguration of an improved customs and Excise administration; (f) the introduction of compulsory primary education in Municipal towns and the establishment of Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu for boys and girls; (g) construction of extensive irrigation works; (h) Hydro-Electric Installations at Jammu and at Mahora on the Jhelum river; (i) the establishment of Silk Factories at Srinagar and Jammu; (j) development of industries and agriculture; (k) expansion of the cooperative credit movement; (l) establishment of up-to-date Hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar and provision of medical relief throughout the State; (m) introduction of local self Government in important cities and towns; (n) establishment of a representative Assembly (o) extension of telephone service; (p) establishment of a High Court. The question of extending the railway to Akhnoor is at present under consideration.

10. The financial condition of the State has been steadily improving, the annual revenue having risen from 50 lakhs in 1891 to Rs. 2,43,45,000 in 1935.

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### Poonch.

1. The Chief of Poonch is the most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom he is related by descent from a common ancestor, Kishor Singh, a Dogra Rajput, as shown in the genealogical tree at the end of this narrative.

2. The early history of the Poonch Ilaqa has been given above. On the death of Raja Moti Singh in 1892 he was succeeded by the late Chief, Raja Sir Baldeo Singh, K.C.I.E. The Raja was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1909. For services in connection with the Great War, the late Raja was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918, and was gazetted the Honorary rank of Major in the Army in April 1916 as a reward for assistance given to Government in connection with recruiting for the Indian Army. He was succeeded on his death in September 1918 by his eldest son Raja Sukh Deo Singh.

3. Raja Sukh Deo Singh died in 1928 and was succeeded by his next brother Raja Jagat Deo Singh who exercises administrative powers in the Ilaqa subject to the control of the parent State the conditions of which are laid down in a "Patta". Is a hereditary Double Tazimi Sardar.

One son born April 1925. King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Income of Jagir Rs. 9,50,000 annually. Presents tribute of Rs. 231 annually to His Highness.

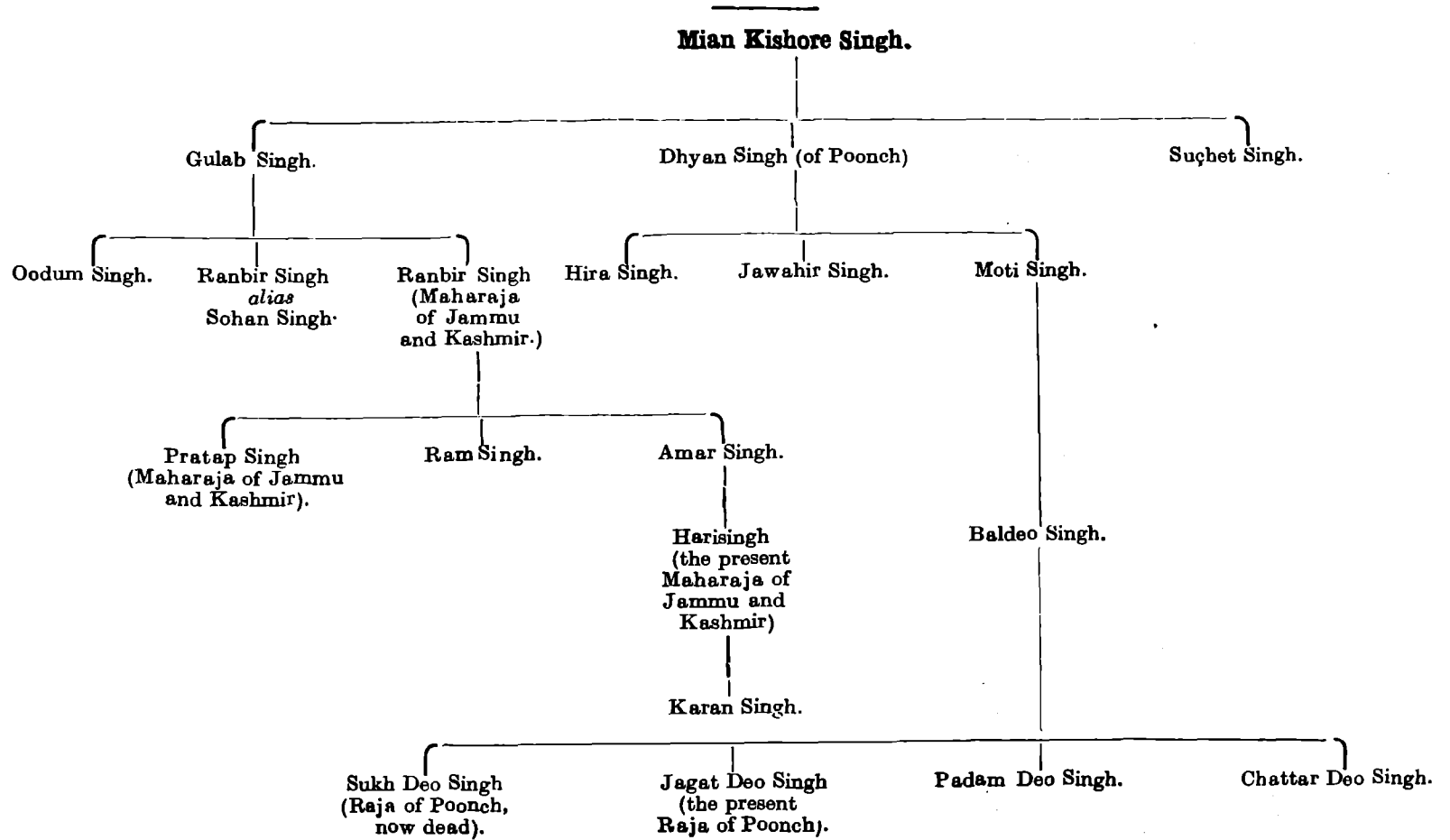
In November 1906 the Government of India gave their consent to the adoption by the Maharaja of Kashmir of the second son of the Raja of Poonch merely for religious purposes and on the distinct undertaking that the adoption would not interfere with the right of succession of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh and his son Raja Sir Harisingh to the gadi of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

4. There is a flourishing market in the Poonch Ilaqa. A good six-foot road for pack transport has been constructed from the town to Uri on the Jhelum river; and a similar road to Rawalpindi with a suspension bridge over the Jhelum at Lachman Patan. Other important tracks lead to Gulmarg, Tosh Maidan and Jhelum.

6. Raja Sukhdeo Singh was made an Honorary Lieutenant on the 24th February 1922.

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**Genealogical Table of the Ruling Family of Jammu and Kashmir.**



## HUNZA AND NAGIR.

1. Hunza and Nagir are two small States situated to the extreme north-west of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunza is separated from Ashkuman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagir off from Baltistan on the east.

2. The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagir come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past, and in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (*i.e.*, the followers of His Highness the Agha Khan) while the people of Nagir are Shias.

3. The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagir and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States, but in 1877 the Nagir Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Darbar, succeeded in obtaining possession of the disputed tract. From that date up to 1886, Chaprot and Chalt were held by Nagir and Kashmir troops. In 1886, when General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel Lockhart) visited Hunza, the Tham of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore these places to Hunza. Colonel Lockhart induced the Nagir ruler to remove the Nagir portion of the garrison, which were furnished by Kashmir troops up to 1906 since when no troops have been quartered in either of these States.

4. In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Tham of Hunza, was murdered by his son, Safdar Ali, who after his accession, professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Chaprot and Chalt and even threatened Gilgit. Finally, however, Chaprot, and in August of the same year Chalt were reoccupied by Kashmir troops.

5. On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagir, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control, to permit free passages to officers deputed to visit their countries, and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs. 2,000 each, in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Darbar. Shortly afterwards, in October 1889, an increase of Rs. 500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour.

6. The Chiefs, however, failed to act up to their engagements, and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory. In May 1891, a combined force from Hunza and Nagir threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

7. In November 1891, the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalts and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, blocking the paths into their valley. Their positions, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagir and Hunza were occupied. Tham Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagir, who had been acting under the ascendancy of his eldest son, Uzr Khan, at once submitted. Tham Safdar Ali of Hunza and his Wazir, Dadu, fled to Chinese Turkistan,

where the former is still detained under surveillance by the Chinese authorities. Raja Uzr Khan of Nagir was deported to Kashmir, where he died in 1922. The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn. A military force was maintained in Hunza and a Political Officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State. This arrangement continued till 1897, when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagir levies and the permanent Political Officer was withdrawn. On the 15th September 1892, Muhammad Nazim Khan, a halfbrother of Safdar Ali, was formerly installed as Tham of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese Envoys, who attended the Darbar as honoured guests of the Government of India. Tham Zafar Zahid Khan was reinstated by the Kashmir Darbar, with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagir, his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892. Sanads approved by the Government of India, were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs.

8. At the commencement of 1895, subsidies, amounting to Rs. 4,000 each were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being granted by the Government of India, and the other half being paid by the Kashmir Darbar.

9 In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operations for the relief of the British garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded.

10. Tham Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Raja Sikandar Khan of Nagir attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date they were both made Companions of the Indian Empire.

11. In 1904, Tham Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagir, who had long been bed-ridden, died and was succeeded by his son, Raja Sir Sikandar Khan. The latter was formally installed as Tham of Nagir in June 1905 by the Political Agent. Both Chiefs are now generally referred to under the title of 'Mir' and not 'Tham'. The Hunza Chief, in view of his claim to the Raskam and Taghdumbash districts, which are situated to the north of the Hindu Kush watershed, has been permitted to continue to keep up an exchange of presents with the Chinese authorities in Kashgar. As regards Raskam, the Chinese authorities have acknowledged the right of Hunza to cultivate the tract, and in 1899 a small contingent of Hunza people started cultivating it. Subsequently these settlers were forcibly ejected by the Chinese, but they were again replaced by Hunza in 1914 and have since that date continued to cultivate the land without interference on the part of the Chinese authorities.

Both Hunza and Nagir are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledge the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay a tribute of nominal value. Both furnish two Companies of 80 men each to the Gilgit Corps of Scouts, and each Chief has a Body Guard of 11 men (one Havildar and 10 Levies) armed with Snider rifles presented by Government. The two Chiefs attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911. Mir Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan was created a K.C.I.E. in June 1921 and Mir Shah Sikandar Khan received the title of K.B.E. on the 1st January 1923. Mir Sir Mohammad Nazim Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Hunza, died on 22nd July 1938 at the age of 72. His eldest son Mohammad Ghazan Khan, born about 1895, has succeeded him as Mir of Hunza. Mir Mohammad

**Ghazan Khan's son and heir, Mohammad Ali Khan, died on the 9th April 1923, leaving a son, named Shaukat Ali, born 1920, who is the heir of the Chief of Nagir.**

**Raja Jagat Dev Singh Ji of Poonch.**—Born 16 January 1905. Second son of the late Raja Sir Baldev Singh Sahib, K.C.I.E., of Poonch. Succeeded to the Poonch Illaqa in 1928 on the death of his elder brother, Raja Sukhdev Singh Ji, and exercises administrative powers in the Illaqa subject to the control of the Parent State. Is a hereditary Double Tazimi Sardar. One son born April 1925. King's Silver Jubilee in 1935. Income of Jagir Rs. 9,50,000 annually. Presents tribute of Rs. 231 annually to His Highness.

**Raja Ram Chand Ji of Chenani.**—Rajput Chandail (Ant-hal). Born on 6th February 1903.

Is an important Jagirdar of the State and is the eldest son of the late Raja Kidar Chand Ji of Chenani who was married to the daughter of the late Raja Sir Ram Singh Sahib, K.C.B., uncle of the present Maharaja. Is a hereditary Double Tazimi Sardar and occupies the second place in the Darbar below the Raja of Poonch. Enjoys practically the same rights and privileges which are exercised by the Raja of Poonch, so far as administrative matters are concerned.

**Raja Lachman Singh Ji.**—Is a Jagirdar of Ramkot and related to the Ruling family. Holds a Jagir of Rs. 4,805 in the State.

**Captain Thakore Shamsher Singh Ji of Sohal.**—Hindu Rajput. Born in 1883. Is the son of Thakur Lachman Singh of Sohal. Appointed Jemadar in the State Army in 1903. Retired from service as a Captain. Succeeded to the Jagir and the hereditary honour of the Double Tazimi Sardar of his younger brother late Thakur Puran Singh Ji who was adopted by his nephew General Thakur Jagat Singh of Sohal.

**Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartar Singh Ji.**—Hindu. Born 19th September 1883. Joined State service in April 1909 and served as Munsiff, Sub-Judge and City Magistrate and Special Judge till 1926. Appointed Governor of Jammu in April 1929 and State Secretary in February 1930. Acted as Member of the Cabinet during His Highness' absence in Europe in 1930 and officiated as Finance and Development Minister for six months and as Home Minister for a short period in 1931. Appointed as Deputy Revenue Minister in 1931. Specially selected for appointment as Governor and District Magistrate of Kashmir Province during the political disturbances. Appointed Offg. Revenue Minister from 28th April 1932 to 27th August 1932 after which he was appointed as permanent Finance Minister. Proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement on 24th January 1938.

Is one of the biggest landlords and Jagirdars of the State, and belongs to a respectable family of Rajputs of Jammu whose members have rendered distinguished services to the Kashmir Government in the past.

Was created single Tazimi Sardar in 1926 and double hereditary Tazimi Sardar in 1927. Was gazetted Rao Bahadur in 1932. Rendered valuable services in connection with the Great War in recognition of which he was granted Sanads and Badges by Government. Was awarded the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

**Rajkumar Jai Chand Ji.**—Is the younger brother of Rajkumar Ram Chand Ji of Chenani and is a Jagirdar. Enjoys hereditary Double Tazim.

**Rajkumar Tirath Chand Ji.**—Hindu-Rajput. Born on 4th December 1911.

Youngest son of the late Raja Kidar Chandji of Chenani Jagir. Was granted a jagir of Rs. 3,000 in Tehsil Udampur with a hereditary double Tazim in 1930. Appointed Lieutenant in Kashmir Body Guard Cavalry in 1928; promoted Captain in 1935.

**Thakore Nichant Chand Ji.**—Hindu. Katoch Rajput of Kangra. Born in 1903. Is a first class Jagirdar holding a jagir of Rs. 10,000 and a hereditary Double Tazimi Sardar. Is connected with the Ruling Family of Kashmir. Was appointed Assistant Controller of Kashmir Reception Department in 1929; Deputy Controller, in the same year; and Controller in 1930. Was appointed Controller, Reception Department, Jammu and Kashmir in 1931.

Awarded the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

**Rai Bahadur Major-General Thakur Janaksingh Ji Bahadur, C.I.E.**—Hindu Rajput. Born in August 1876. Belongs to a respectable family of Katoch Rajputs of Kangra. Joined State service in 1901 as Naih Tehsildar. Transferred to the Kashmir Imperial Troops as D. A. Q. M. G. in 1902. Worked as Brigade-Major, 1st Kashmir Imperial Service Brigade from 1909 to 1910. Seconded for settlement training and remained in the Revenue Department upto the end of 1915. Appointed as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in 1915 and transferred to the command of the 2nd Kashmir Rifles. Appointed Revenue Member of the Jammu and Kashmir State Council in 1922 and President, Army Council in October 1925 with the rank of Major-General. Granted (1) Order of British India second class with the title of Bahadur on 17th April 1920, (2) C. I. E.—June 1927, (3) Rai Bahadur—June 1923, (4) Afghan War Medal—1919, (5) C. I. E. in 1927; (6) a hereditary jagir of Rs. 3,500 p. a. with the title of "Thakur" on the occasion of the birth of the Heir Apparent Yuvraj Shri Karan Singhji in March 1931. Retired from State service in June 1932. Is a hereditary Double Tazimi Sardar.

**Sultan Mohamad Mutwali Khan.**—Illaqadar of Kathai in the Muzaffarabad District and one of the biggest Jagirdars of the State. Did valuable work in connection with the Great War. Created a Double Tazimi Sardar in 1925 on the occasion of the Rajtilak of Maharaja Shri Harisingh Ji Bahadur. Rendered valuable service during the last political disturbances in the State.

Granted the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

Is Honorary Magistrate in his Jagir.

**Sultan Mohamad Feroz-ud-Din Khan.**—Muslim. Illaqadar of Dopatta in the Muzaffarabad District. Did useful work in the Great War, in the matter of recruiting. Created a single Tazimi Sardar on the occasion of the Rajtilak of Maharaja Shri Harisinghji Bahadur. Member of the State Subject Definition Committee and the Glancy Commission on Constitutional Reforms in the State. Rendered valuable services to Government during the last political disturbances. A member of the Jammu and Kashmir Praja Sabha; Honorary Magistrate in his Illaqa.



Granted a hereditary Double Tazim in 1934. Awarded a Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

**Raja Mardan Ali Khan Ji.**—Jagirdar with Double Tazim personal, Belongs to the Chib Rajput family of Bhimber. His brother Raja Farman Ali Khan, C.I.E., served as a General in the State Army.

**Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, C.S.I., C.I.E.**—Hindu. Born 31st March 1882. Educated at the Wesley, Presidency and Law Colleges in Madras; Assistant Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, 1904; Deputy Collector, 1905; Collector and District Magistrate, 1920; Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921—28; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927; Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1929-30; Collector and District Magistrate, Anantpur, 1930—32, Secretary to the Madras Government, P. W. D., 1932—34, Member, Board of Revenue 1935 to March 1937; President, Indian Officers Association, Madras, 1935—37; Prime Minister of the Jammu and Kashmir State since 1937. Was gazetted C. S. I. on 12th May 1937.

**Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung, C.I.E.**—Muslim. Born on 20th November 1891 in Hyderabad. Comes of a distinguished family of Hyderabad (Deccan). His father Col. Nawab Sir Afsar-ul-Malik, K.C.S.I., M.V.O., A.-D.-C., was Commander-in-Chief of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Forces. Was educated in England and Mayo College, Ajmer. Joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. On completion of his education, His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad appointed him in the State Army and on his Personal Staff where he served for some years.

Was appointed Private Secretary to General Raja (now Maharaja) Sir Harisinghji Bahadur in 1920. Served as Guardian to His Highness of Cooch Behar and his brother from 1923 to 1927. In 1928 rejoined Kashmir State service and was appointed Personal Secretary to His Highness. Appointed Minister-in-Waiting to His Highness on 6th August 1931, and Hazur Minister in 1938.

**Sahibzada Sir Abdussamad Khan, Kt., C.I.E.**—Muslim. Born in 1874. Connected with the Ruling House of Rampur, the present Ruler of that State being his son-in-law. Was Head of the Administration of Rampur State for nearly 30 years. Attended the Round Table Conference in London in 1931 and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference, Ottawa in 1932 and at the session of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1933. Was appointed Home Minister of the Jammu and Kashmir State on 1st May 1937.

**Lala Phul Chand Moga.**—Jain. Born on 27th September 1885. Educated mostly in the United Provinces. After graduating in law in 1906 started practice at the Bar at Allahabad. Joined the Provincial Judicial Service of the United Provinces in 1912 as Munsiff. Was appointed Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge in 1924. Appointed Deputy Legal Remembrancer to the United Provinces Government in 1927 and Deputy Secretary in the Judicial Department in addition to his duties as Deputy Legal Remembrancer in 1931. Created Rai Bahadur in 1932. Appointed Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Secretary to the United Provinces Government in 1936. Confirmed as District and Sessions Judge in 1938. Appointed Law and Revenue Minister in the Jammu and Kashmir State in November 1938.

Has written two standard books on law, *viz.*, the Law and Pleadings in British India and the Indian Conveyance.

**Kaviraj Barisal Ji.**—Born on 1st January 1911. Is the eldest son of Kaviraj Muraridan Ji, Charan of the State. Holds a Muati of Rs. 3,015 p. a. Is a hereditary Double Tazimi Sardar.

**Raja Nasir Ali Khan, Ilaqadar, Khaplu.**—Mohammedan. (Shia.) Comes of the old Raja family of Khaplu. Holds a jagir of about Rs. 12,000 p. a. which was granted to his forefathers in recognition of the loyal services rendered by them to the Kashmir Government. Is a Tazimi Sardar.

**Raja Mohamad Ali Shah, Ilaqadar, Skardu.**—Mohammedan (Shia.) Born on 10th Ziaulhaj 1321 Hijri. Belongs to the family of old Rajas of Skardu. Safedposh and Ilaqadan. The value of his Jagir—about Rs. 7,500, was granted to his forefathers for loyalty to the Government.

**Raja Ali Sher Khan of Kharmang.**—Mohammadan (Shia). Born on 4th Assuj S. 1946. Belongs to the family of old Rajas of Kharmang. Holds a Jagir of Rs. 9,632 per annum which was granted to his forefathers for loyalty to Government. Created Hereditary Single Tazimi Sardar.

**Raja Jigmat Dadul.**—Bhudhist of Ladakh. Born in 1896. Is the son of Raja Sanam Namgyal, a Jagirdar of Ladakh. Was nominated as a member of the State Praja Sabha in 1938. Holds a Jagir of Rs. 5,000 from the State.

**Thakur Shamsheer Singh Ji.**—Hindu. Belongs to a very respectable family of Rajputs. His great grand-father Raja Jai Singh Ji was granted village Malhori in Samba Tehsil as Jagir by Maharaja Gulab Singhji besides other easements in lieu of which Thakur Shamsheer Singh Ji is now in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 275 annually from the State. He was granted a further Jagir of Rs. 4,121 in Udhampur Tehsil and the rank of Tazimi Sardar in 1925.

Was granted the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

**Sultan Rahmatullah Khan Ji.**—Born in 1873. Ilaqadar of Kahori in the Muzaffarabad District. Created a Tazimi Sardar in 1925 on the occasion of the Rajtilak of the present Maharaja Shri Hari Singhji Bahadur. Rendered valuable service to Government during the last political disturbances in the State.

**Rai Ghulam Hussain Ji of Bhajwal.**—Muslim. Born in 1907. Belongs to the Jaral family of Rajputs. A jagirdar of Bhajwal in Mirpur.

Created a Tazimi Sardar in 1925 on the occasion of the Rajtilak of Maharaja Shri Hari Singhji Bahadur. Rendered valuable service to Government during the last political disturbances in the State.

Awarded the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

**Sardar Bahadur, Major-General, Th: Khajoor Singh Ji.**—Rajput. Jamwal. Joined State Military service in November 1884; promoted to the rank of Subedar in 1893, Major in 1893, Lt.-Colonel in 1903 and Major-General in 1914. O. B. I. 2nd class—May 1898, O. B. I. 1st class—December 1911, Silver Medal Relief of Chitral—1895. Clasp Punjab Frontier—1897-98, Clasp Tirah—1897-98, Kashmir State Medal, Relief of Chitral (Brown)—1895, Silver Medal Afghanistan N.-W. F.—1919, Coronation of the late Edward VII Silver Medal—June 1902, Silver Jubilee Medal

of King George V—May 1935. Was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur in December 1911 in recognition of his services in the State Forces.

Was granted a jagir of Rs. 3,500 P. A. with hereditary single Tazim and the title of Thakur on the occasion of the birth of Yuvraj Shri Karansingh Ji in 1931.

**Khan Bahadur Agha Syed Hussain.**—Muslim (Shia). Born in 1876. Son of Agha Syed Ali Razvi. Joined State service in 1895. Was made a Tehsildar in 1898. Appointed Settlement officer in 1901, and carried out the first Settlement of Ladakh. Was deputed to Baltistan in 1902 in connection with the Baltistan Settlement Commission. Worked as Assistant Governor for Gulmarg during 1908 and 1909. Held charge of the Udampur Wazarat from 1909 to 1913. Served as Settlement Officer, Kashmir, Governor of Kashmir, Judge, High Court and Revenue Commissioner and Home and Judicial Minister till 1931.

Was granted the title of Khan Sahib in June 1918 and Khan Bahadur in January 1931 and a hereditary jagir of Rs. 3,000 p.a. with the local title of "Thakur" with hereditary single Tazim. Retired from service in August 1931.

**Wazir Tej Ram.**—Hindu. Born on 10th February 1896.

Joined State service on 15th November 1920. Appointed as General Treasurer in March 1926 on the demise of his adoptive father, late Wazir Sobha Ram. Granted a jagir and single Tazim by His Highness on 1st October 1934 and the King's Silver Jubilee, Medal in 1935.

**Pandit Vishveshwar Nath Razdan.**—Kashmiri Brahman. Born in 1878. Succeeded to the Gaddi of Sri Dhuni Sahib in Qiladar (Gujrat) in 1892, where he maintains a Pathshala and a charitable institution. Held the office of Municipal Commissioner, Kashmir, for over 30 years. Was created Tazimi Sardar on 1st October 1934. Enjoys the privilege of exemption from attendance in civil courts and payment of octroi and customs duties in the State for a fixed value.

**Dewan Dhanpat Rai Ji.**—Jagirdar and Tazimi Sardar. His great grandfather, Dewan Jawala Sahai, was the first Madar-ul-Maham of the State. His uncle Dewan Bahadur Dewan Amar Nath, C.I.E., was the Chief Minister of the State until 1917. Dewan Dhanpat Rai Ji worked as Wazir Wazarat, Governor and Sessions Judge until recently.

**Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qayoom, B.A., LL.B.**—Muslim. Born in 1891. Joined State Service in May 1913. Appointed as Head Quarters Assistant to Governor, Jammu, in November 1916 and Wazir Wazarat in May 1921. Appointed Foreign Secretary to His Highness on 5th October 1925. Held the appointments of Sessions Judge, Jammu, etc. until August 1929 when he was appointed a Judge of the High Court and Revenue Commissioner. Officiated as Home Minister in March 1932. Was appointed Chief Justice on 26th November 1936.

Gazetted as Khan Bahadur in 1925 and awarded the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

**Colonel Thakur Sansar Singh Ji.**—Hindu. Rajput Jamwal.

Joined the State Army in 1896. Went to East Africa in connection with the Great War in 1914 with the 3rd Kashmir Rifles, where he served for over three years with great distinction. While serving at the front was

promoted to the rank of Major and held command of the 3rd Kashmir Rifles for 2 years. Won four medals, one being the 'Croix de Guerre' from the French Government. On return from East Africa was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed Deputy Quarter Master-General, Jammu, and Kashmir Army. Served as Colonel Commandant, Kashmir, Gilgit and Jammu areas for six years. Retired as a Colonel after 34 years service.

Created Tazimi Sardar in 1932. Worked as a member of the Glancy Commission on Constitutional Reforms in the State. Is a member of the Trustees of Dhandevi Fund as well as of Sri Pratap Memorial Rajput School Trust. Is the President of the Jammu and Kashmir Rajput Kshatriya Amar Sabha and a State Councillor of the Jammu and Kashmir Praja Sabha.

**Captain Kunwar Hira Singh Ji.**—Hindu. Born in November 1891.

Is the son of the late Rao Sahib Trilok Singh Ji, maternal uncle to the Maharaja of Panna. Educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and late Imperial Cadets Corps, Dehra Dun. Was granted a King's Commission while serving in the Great War in 1914. Twice received mention in Despatches by the Field Marshal Commanding British Forces in France and later on recommended for a special reward. Held posts of Minister in Panna and Bharatpur. Entered State service in June 1931 as Military Secretary to His Highness. Worked as Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister for some time. Was appointed Political Secretary to Government in 1932 which post he continued to hold till September 1937 when he was appointed as officiating Inspector General of Customs and Excise.

Granted single Tazim by His Highness on the Dussehra Darbar in 1932 in recognition of his loyal services. Awarded the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

**Colonel Thakur Sobha Singh Ji.**—Was created a Tazimi Sardar on His Highness' Raj Tilak.

**Dewan Bishan Dass, C.S.I., C.I.E., Major-General, Rai Bahadur.**—Comes of a respectable family of Khenchi (Chauhan) Rajputs. Born in January 1865. Was appointed A.-D.-C. to the late Raja Sir Ram Singh Ji, K.C.B., in 1892 with the rank of Major and served as his Private Secretary till 1900 when he was appointed Military Secretary to the late Raja Sir Amar Singh Ji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, State Forces. Awarded Royal Victorian Medal in 1905 and created Rai Bahadur in 1911. Appointed guardian to Raja (now His Highness Maharaja) Sir Hari Singhji Bahadur for a short time. Appointed Home Minister in 1914; Revenue Minister in 1919 and Chief Minister in 1921 which post he held till April 1922 when he retired from service. Was created a C. I. E. in 1915 and C. S. I. in 1921.

Was created Tazimi Sardar in 1936.

**Pandit Kishen Lal Kichlu, Rai Bahadur.**—Hindu. Born in May 1885. Entered State service in October 1904. Appointed Additional Sessions Judge in November 1932, Officiating Sessions Judge in December 1935, Confirmed as Sessions Judge on 26th August 1936. Appointed a Judge of the High Court and Revenue Commissioner in 1936. Appointed President, Praja Sabha on 13th November 1937.

**Wazir Janki Nath.**—Rajput. Born on 6th December 1905. Belongs to the Wazir family whose members have been serving the State and its Rulers for five generations. After graduating from the Punjab University, went to England for higher studies in Law. Was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple and took the degree of Bachelor of Laws of London University. On return from England, was enrolled as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court. In 1933, was selected to be a member of the Staff of the University Law College, Lahore as a part time Lecturer. Was appointed a Judge of the High Court, of Judicature in the Jammu and Kashmir State on 2nd December 1936.

**Rai Sahib Pandit Sham Sunder Lal Dar, B.A.**—Kashmiri Pandit. Born on 29th March 1897. An important Jagirdar of Kashmir, and a scion of an ancient family which has played an important role in the history of Kashmir. Great-grandson of Pt. Bir Bal Dar who was partly instrumental in securing the Sikh conquest of Kashmir. During the Dogra rule the family has held important administrative posts in the State. Joined State service in 1921 as Motamid Darbar and was appointed Motamid Ala in 1922. Appointed Director, Devasthans and State Property in British India in 1929; Director, Visitors Bureau in 1932 and Rural Development and Panchayat Officer on 1st November 1937. Gazetted Rai Sahib in 1927 and granted the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

**Pandit Bala Kak Dar.**—Kashmiri Brahman. Born in 1889. An important Jagirdar of Kashmir representing the main line of the ancient family. Son of Pandit Vidha Lal Dar, Private Secretary to His late Highness the Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Ji Bahadur. Joined State service as Naib Tehsildar in 1908. Held the offices of Tehsildar, Treasury Officer, Special Flood Relief Officer, Assistant Settlement Officer and Wazir Wazarat till 1934, when he was retired on pension. Was granted a life-annuity of Rs. 250 p. a. in recognition of the services rendered by him during the disturbances in Kashmir in 1931.

**Kh: Salam Shah Naqshbandi.**—Muslim. Born on 12th October 1880. Comes of the family of Khwaja Mohamad Yusuf—a hereditary Ruler of Tashkend (Turkistan). Joined State service in 1901 as Naib Tehsildar. Worked as Wazir Wazarat, Assistant to the Governor of Kashmir and Treasury Officer. Was granted a Mukarrari of Rs. 250 in recognition of the services rendered by him during the disturbances in Kashmir in 1931. Retired from service in 1936.

**Raja Sher Ali Khan.**—Muslim. Born in 1893. Belongs to the Sultan family of Muzaffarabad. Is a Jagirdar of Handwara, Kashmir. Rendered assistance to State officers in recruitment for the Great War. Was granted a Khillat in recognition of the services rendered by him during the disturbances in 1931. Is an Honorary Magistrate in Tehsil Handwara.

**Rai Mohammad Iqbal of Bharakh.**—Muslim. Born in 1913. Is a Jagirdar and belongs to a respectable and well-known class of Jaral Rajputs of Bharakh, who have been loyal to the State since the reign of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Rendered valuable assistance in recruiting in the the Great War.

**Raja Mohammad Afzal Khan of Nambla.**—Muslim. Born in 1907. Is the Jagirdar of Nambla and belongs to the class of Hatmal Rajas of Uri Tehsil. His forefathers have been loyal to the Rulers of Kashmir and have rendered valuable services to the State after it came into the possession of Maharaja Gulab Singh.

**Mian Mohammad Akbar Khan of Kangri.**—Muslim. Born in 1847. Is the Jagirdar of Kangri in Bhimber Tehsil. Belongs to the family of Jaral Rajputs, who have been very faithful to the Rulers of Kashmir and have rendered meritorious services to the State. Was awarded a Khillat and a silver watch for services rendered during the Great War. Was granted a certificate and a Khillat of Rs. 50 in recognition of the services rendered by him during the disturbances in the State in 1931.

**Raja Allah Dad Khan of Lahri.**—Muslim. Born in 1842. Belongs to a family of Chib Rajputs of Mirpur Illaqa. Is the Jagirdar of Lahri in Mirpur Tehsil. His forefathers have rendered meritorious services to the State in the campaigns of Chilas and Gilgit. Was granted a cash Mukarrari of Rs. 300 p. a. for life in 1935 in recognition of the services rendered by him during the disturbances in the State in 1931.

**Raja Sonam Namgyal of Ladakh.**—Buddhist. Born in 1865. Father of the present Jagirdar of Stoke.

**Raja Abdulla Khan of Ladakh.**—Mohammedan (Shia). Belongs to the old Raja family of Rondu. Holds a jagir of about Rs. 5,000 p. a. which was granted to his forefathers in recognition of loyal services rendered to the State.

**Raja Muhammad Ayub Khan of Muzaffarabad.**—Muslim. Born in 1867. Comes of the Bhumia family of Kahori Jagirdars in Muzaffarabad.

**Raja Ali Akbar Khan of Uri.**—Muslim. Born in 1882. Comes of the Khakhe family of Uri. Helped in recruiting during the Great War.

**Khwaja Nur Shah Naqshbandi.**—Muslim. Born on 13th October 1880. Comes of the respectable Naqshbandi family. Khwaja Abdur Rahim was the first descendant who left his country and came to live in Kashmir. Is a Jagirdar. Joined State service as Naib Tehsildar. Worked as Tehsildar. Recruiting Officer with the designation of Assistant Secretary to the Recruiting Board, Shali Bench Officer, Kashmir and Wazir Wazarat. Retired from State service on 17th October 1936.

**Raja Shah Zaman Khan of Uri.**—Muslim. Born in 1887. Comes of the family of Hatmal Jagirdars of Uri. His forefathers have rendered very valuable services to the State at the time of the conquest of Chitral and Gilgit.

**Dr. Ratan Chand Rawley.**—Hindu. Born on 14th January 1894. Was educated in the Punjab (India), Scotland and London. Joined the Statistical Department, Ministry of Food, the Imperial Institute, London in 1918. Acted as Assistant Trade Commissioner to the Government of India in London in 1919 and assisted the War Trade Department in several investigations.

Served as Director of Industries; Registrar, Joint Stock Companies; and Registrar, Trade Unions to the Punjab Government from 1925 to 1930; Member of the Communications Board and Secretary of the Joint Development Board (Agriculture and Industries) and Member of the Senate of the Punjab University from 1928 to 1930. Was nominated member of the Punjab Legislative Council in 1928. Served as member of the Punjab Forest Board, Managing Committee of the Hailey College of Commerce and the Economic Enquiries Board. Acted as Secretary, Indian Delegation and Adviser to the Government of India Delegates to the 11th International Labour Conference, League of Nations, Geneva in May-June 1928.

Was appointed Director of Industries and Commerce in the Jammu and Kashmir State in 1939.

**Lala Haveli Ram.**—Hindu. Born in 1890. Joined State service in 1914. Has held successively the offices of Public Prosecutor, Government Advocate, Legal Remembrancer, Secretary to Law Member, Secretary to Home Minister, General Secretary to Government and is now Sessions Judge, Jammu. Awarded the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

**Raj Bhim Sen.**—Hindu. Thalaclan Rajput. Born on December 1892. Is the second son of Raj Bijaya Singh Ji of Kunadi, a Tazimi Sardar of the Kotah State, Rajputana. Was educated at the Mayo Chiefs' College, Ajmer. Was appointed Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana in 1914, which post he held till it was brought under reduction in 1915. Joined the Kotah State Police in the same year and underwent training as a Deputy Superintendent, Police, at the Police Training School, Moradabad. Served in the Kotah State Police till May, 1932, when he resigned and joined the Kashmir State service as Controller, Shikarkhana, in July 1932.

**Kak, Ramchandra, B.A., Rai Bahadur.**—Hindu. Born in June 1893. Joined service as Archæological Probationer in August 1914. Deputed for training in the Archæological Survey of India in 1917. Appointed Superintendent of the Archæological Department and Curator of the Sri Pratap Singh Museum in 1919. Wrote a number of Monographs on the Art, Archæology and History of Kashmir, chief among which is the "Ancient Monuments of Kashmir". Appointed Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur in 1926, Director of the Archæological and Research Department in 1928; Foreign and Political Secretary in 1929 and Inspector-General, Customs and Excise in 1932; Chief Secretary. Deputed to England on behalf of His Highness' Government to attend the Second and Third Round Table Conference on Indian Constitutional Reforms in 1931 and 1932, and to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reform in 1933. Awarded the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

**Sir Peter Clutterbuck, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.F.S. (Retd.).**—British. Born on 28th October 1868. After retirement from service as Inspector-General of Forests with the Government of India, joined State service on 1st February 1933, as Chief Conservator of Forests which post he holds at present.

**Mr. S. B. Tyabji.**—Born on 6th November 1883. Educated in St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and Royal Indian Engineering College, England. Joined the Bombay Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer in 1907, served in various Districts in the Presidency as Assistant and then as Executive Engineer in Roads and Buildings and Construction of the Nira Right Bank Canal and on the management of Irrigation. Rendered useful services during the riots in Ahmedabad in 1919. Was appointed Chairman of the Aden Port Trust in 1928 and of the Aden Settlement for a few months. Was posted as Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, at Balgauni in 1934 and later Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, in Bombay. Was appointed Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Jammu and Kashmir State on 15th June 1938.

**Wazir Feroz Chand.**—Thakur Rajput. Born in 1898. Comes of the well-known family of Wazirs Lakhpat and Zorawar. Joined State Service as Settlement Tehsildar. Was promoted to the post of Headquarters Assistant to the Governor of Jammu. Appointed as Wazir-i-Wazarat in 1919, Settlement Officer, Jammu, in 1924 and Revenue Secretary in 1926. Was appointed Registrar, Co-operative Societies, after receiving training in British India. Was on deputation as Wazir of Poonch for nearly four years. Is now employed as Registrar, Co-operative Department.

Awarded the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

**Mr. Jagat Prasad, C.I.E.**—Jainee. Born on 16th May 1879. Held the post of Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and officiating Deputy Auditor-General in India before appointment in the State. Was appointed Accountant-General and Commissioner of Stamps in the State on 15th March 1935. Was given the status of Auditor-General of the State on 2nd October 1936. Is in addition the Head of the Income-Tax Department of the State.

**Mr. R. S. Bell.**—English. Born on 8th October 1882. Joined the Indian Police in the United Provinces in November 1903 and retired with the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police in August 1937. Served as Director-General of Police, Udaipur, from January to end of July 1938. Was appointed Inspector-General of Police in the Jammu and Kashmir State on 6th August 1938.

**Mr. K. G. Saiyidain.**—Muslim. Born in 1903. Is the son of the late Honourable Khwaja Ghulam Saqalain, a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council. Was educated mostly in the United Provinces. Was appointed Reader in Education, Aligarh Muslim University in 1926, Professor of Education and Principal, Training College, Aligarh, in 1929 and President, United Provinces, Muslim Educational Conference, in 1936. Is President of the Teachers Training and Experimental Education Sections of the All-India Educational Institutions in India. Was appointed Director of Education in the Jammu and Kashmir State in 1938.

**S. Attar Singh.**—Sikh. Born in 1889. Entered State Service in 1913. Was appointed Tehsildar in 1918 and Wazir, Private Domains of His Highness in 1928. Was appointed Director, Private Domains of His Highness in 1929. Reverted to State service on the assimilation of the Private Domains of His Highness with the State. Was appointed Governor of Kashmir in 1932, which post he held for two and a half years, after which he was appointed Director, Land Records. Was granted a life Mukarrari of Rs. 150 per annum in recognition of the services rendered by him during the disturbances in 1931.

**Wazir Amin Chand.**—Hindu Rajput. Born on 1st August 1901. Comes of the well-known family of Wazirs Lakhpat and Zorawar. Enjoys the hereditary honour of handling Chanwar in State Darbars and processions.

Joined State service as Officer Incharge, Toshakhana in March 1921. Was appointed Deputy Controller of Reception and Ceremonial in November, 1929, and posted as Ceremonial Officer in November 1933. Was promoted to the post of Controller Mahallat and Ceremonial in October 1936. Is also in charge of Government Garages, Toshakhanas and Stables.

**Brigadier Henry Lawrence Scott, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., P.S.C.**—British. Born on 6th April 1882. Was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Battalion the Dorsetshire Regiment in January 1902. Was transferred to the



Indian Army in 1903 and posted to the 1st Gurkha Rifles. Was promoted Brevet Lieut.-Colonel in 1919. Worked as Instructor, Senior Officer's School, Beigam, 1921-23 and was transferred to Command the 1st Bn., 4th Prince of Wales Own Gurkha Rifles in 1927. Was promoted Colonel in 1928 and appointed Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Waziristan District in 1929. Was appointed to command the Ambala Brigade Area as temporary Brigadier in 1930. Commanded Kohat Brigade from 1932 up to 1935. Created C. B. in 1933, and appointed A.-D.-C. to His Majesty King George V in 1934. Awarded the Military Cross in 1915, Distinguished Service Order in 1917, Bar to Distinguished Service Order in 1920. Mentioned nine times in Despatches. Retired from British Indian Service in 1935. Was appointed Chief of the Military Staff of the Jammu and Kashmir Forces in 1936.

**P. Mokand Ram Fotedar, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc. (Horti-Cult.), F.R.H.S., M.H.S.S., M.S.H.S.**—Hindu. Born on May 1894. Joined the State Agriculture Department in 1913. Deputed for training to America and Italy in Agriculture, Horticulture, Entomology and Floriculture. Appointed Assistant Director of Agriculture on return from Europe in 1930 and has been working as Director of Agriculture since 1932. Is a Member of the Marketing Board of the State and has been representing His Highness' Government on important meetings of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Awarded the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

**Astor, Raja Hassan Khan.**—B. circ. 1895. Raja of Astor. Son of the late Raja Shah Sultan, titular Raja of Astor. Shah Sultan's sister is married to Mir Sir Mohammad Nazim Khan, K.C.I.E., late Mir of Hunza, before which she was married to Gauri Tham, brother of Mir Sir Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., present Mir of Nagar.

Hassan Khan has the villages of Rattu and Harchu in Jagir and owns other 'Muafi' lands. His grandfather Raja Bahadur Khan who died in 1900 rendered valuable services and was considered the premier Chief in the Agency.

**Waliyat Khan.**—B. circ. 1898. Brother of Raja Hassan Khan (q. v.). At present employed as a Moharrir in the Gilgit Agency.

**Ghulam Raza.**—B. circ. 1898. Son of the late Raja Bahadur Khan of Astor and uncle of Raja of Hassan Khan (q.v.). Formerly Police Inspector at Astor but was dismissed. Is married to a Chitrali woman, who is a sister-in-law of Khan Bahadur Raja Murad Khan, late Governor of Kuh Ghizar.

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## HUNZA.

**Mir Mohammad Ghazan Khan.**—B. circ. 1895. Eldest son of the late Mir Sir Mohammad Nazim Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Succeeded his father in 1938.

Has 3 sons and one daughter by a daughter of the late Shahzada Lais (Maulai Pir of Chitral) whom he married in 1910. She died in December 1917 and has since remained unmarried.

(1) **Jamal Khan.**—B. circ. 1910. Eldest son of Mir Mohammad Ghazan Khan, is married to a daughter of Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Mir of Nagar. Was subedar in the Gilgit Corps of Scouts from

which position he retired in 1936. He is now Mir's Secretary and receives 1/3 share of the Hunza Waziri allowance of Rs. 600 per annum.

(2) **Jamshed Khan.**—B. circ. 1912. Second son of Mir Mohammad Ghazan Khan. Holds the post of Jemadar in the Gilgit Corps of Scouts.

(3) **Aiyash Khan.**—3rd son of Mir Mohammad Ghazan Khan. Holds the post of Jemadar in the Gilgit Corps of Scouts.

**Gushpur Mohammad Nafis Khan.**—B. circ. 1864. Son of Mir Ghazan Khan, and elder half-brother of late Mir Mohammad Nazim Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Married (1) a daughter of one Ali-Gauhar, and (2) a sister of the late Khan Bahadur Wazir Humayun Beg, by whom he has three sons of whom the two elder are Kaikhisrau Khan, b. circ. 1893, and Shahadat Khan, b. circ. 1898. Accompanied the Hunza Levies as far as Gupis during the Chitral Campaign in 1895. In December 1896 was accused of plotting against the late Mir, but it appears that he was merely the tool of certain agents of Raja Safdar Ali Khan. As a punishment, the late Mir sent him to live at Khudabad in Gujhal, where he still is.

**Muzzafar Ali.**—B. circ. 1884, son of the late Ex-Mir Raja Safdar Ali Khan, half brother of the late Mir. He is living in exile at Yarkand.

**Ex-Wazir Shukrullah Beg.**—B. circ. 1883. Eldest son of the late Khan Bahadur Wazir Humayun Beg. Succeeded his father in 1916 as Wazir of Hunza. One of his daughters was married to late Gushpur Mohammad Ghani Khan, the late Mir of Hunza's son by a Zamindar wife. He is in receipt of Sub-levy leader's pay of Rs. 300 per annum and of 1/3 share of the Hunza Waziri allowance of Rs. 600 per annum since he was dismissed by the late Mir from the post of Wazir in 1937.

His younger brother Inayatullah Beg, born circ. 1886, was Schoolmaster, Hunza, for some years.

**Muhibbatullah Beg.**—Eldest son of the late Raza Beg has been Subedar in the Hunza Companies of Scouts, since 1913.

**Wazir Zarparast.**—Wazir of Hunza. B. circ. 1861. Son of Murad, Is married to a sister of the late Khan Bahadur Wazir Humayun Beg and is a man of some standing and influence with the Mir. He is now in receipt of 1/3 share of the Hunza Waziri allowance of Rs. 600 per annum.

**Mohammad Rafi, I.**—B. circ., 1973. Son of the late Sangi Khan and brother of the late Trangfa Kalbi. Is Havildar of the Mir's Bodyguard.

**Mohammad Rafi, II.**—B. circ. 1878. Son of Teghun by a sister of the late Khan Bahadur Wazir Humayun Beg and nephew of Wazir Zarparast (q. v.). Was Sub-Leader of the Hunza Levies under the old Levy system. Was appointed a Jemadar in the Scouts Corps in 1913, and was promoted Subedar in 1916 and has since been retired.

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## NAGIR.

**Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E.**—B. circ. 1867. Son of the late Mir Zafar Zahid Khan by his fourth wife, a daughter of Mir Ghazan Khan of Hunza. Installed as Mir in 1905. Created a C. I. E. in 1903, and a K. B. E. on 1st January 1923.

Prior to the events of 1891 he was placed by his father in Chəprot as Governor. In 1890 Raja Uzr Khan (q. v.) murdered his brother, and

Sikandar Khan, fearing that he would share the same fate, fled to Gilgit. After the Hunza-Nagir Expedition he was placed in Nagir as the recognised heir to his father.

A strict Shiah but not bigotted.

Married (1) a sister of Khan Sahib Raja Mir Baz Khan now Governor of Yasin by whom he has five sons now living.—Mahbub Ali, b. circ. 1901; Zafar Khan, b. circ. 1908; Muzuffar-ud-Din Shah, b. circ. 1912 (married to a daughter of late Mir Sir Mohammed Nazim Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., in 1934); Mohammad Babur Khan, b. circ., 1917, and Mohammad Karim Khan, b. circ., 1919 (betrothed to a daughter of Khan Sahib Raja Mir Baz Khan, Governor of Yasin in November 1934). (2) A daughter of Kashmiri Mullah by whom he has one son, born in 1912. He has a large family of daughters from his first mentioned wife.

**Shaukat Ali Khan.**—B. circ. 1920. Son of late Subedar Major Mohammad Ali Khan and grandson and heir to Mir Shah Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Mir of Nagir. He is now studying in the Church Mission Society School, Srinagar.

**Khan Sahib Subedar Major Mahbub Ali Khan.**—B. circ. 1901. Second son of Mir Shah Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Mir of Nagir. Appointed Subedar-Major of the 2 Nagir companies of the Gilgit Corps of Scouts in 1923. He married the widow of his late brother Mohammad Ali Khan in 1924. Took as second wife, a daughter of late Khan Sahib Raja Mohammad Rahim Khan of Gupis in 1929 by whom a son was born to him early in 1931. Was made Khan Sahib in 1937.

**Subedar Zafar Khan.**—B. circ. 1908. Second surviving son of Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Appointed Raja Orderly Chilas in August 1932 which post he vacated in 1934. Appointed Subedar in the Gilgit Scouts in 1934.

**Muzaffar-Ud-Din Shah.**—B. circ. 1912. Third surviving son of Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., of Nagir. Granted  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the Waziri allowance, *viz.*, Rs. 150 per annum after the death of Wazir Taifoor of Nagir and Rs. 117 per annum as sub-Levy Leader's pay.

**Jemadar Babur Khan.**—B. circ. 1917. Fourth surviving son of Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Was appointed Jemadar in the Gilgit Scouts in 1934.

**Wazir Malik Shah.**—B. circ. 1887. Son of late Wazir Taifoor. Appointed Wazir from the date of death of his father but granted  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the Waziri allowance, *viz.*, Rs. 150 plus Rs. 117 as Sub-Levy Leader's pay per annum. Has been a Jemadar in the Gilgit Scouts from 1913 to 1921.

**Inayat Ali.**—The surviving son of the late Trangfa Zowara, b. circ. 1903. He is Trangfa of Nagir in place of his father.

**Sultan Ali.**—B. circ. 1865. Is leader of a strong faction opposed to that of ex-Wazir Khuda Aman (q. v.). Was with Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., when the latter was Governor of Chaprot prior to 1891, and later accompanied him to Gilgit and returned with him to Nagir. A life-long friend and staunch supporter of the Mir, and foster-father of Khan Sahib Subedar Major Mahbub Ali Khan, the Mir's second son. Is one of the cleverest men in Nagir. Was leader of Nagir Levies under the former system, and has rendered excellent services to Government. He was Subedar in the Nagir Company of Scouts which post he vacated in 1934 owing to advanced age. His son, Sarwar who held the post of Jemadar in one

of the Nagir Companies of Scouts was compulsorily retired. In January 1923 was appointed Wazir of Chaprot. He is in receipt of a subsidy of Rs. 200 per annum and Sub-Levy Leader's allowance Rs. 66 per annum.

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**Men of importance who are adherents of Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E.**

**Jaffaq.**—B. circ. 1869. Trangfa of Nagir.

**Holo.**—B. circ. 1868. Trangfa of Hopar. Adherents of Khuda Aman, Wazir of Nagir.

**Nadilo.**—B. circ. 1860. Trangfa of Hopar.

**Ali Mādād.**—B. circ. 1880. Wazir Khuda Aman's cousin. Was appointed Havildar in Nagir Scouts in June 1917 but has ceased to hold the appointment.

**Sultan Mahmud of Nilt.**—B. circ. 1888. Son of Bahram Ali of Nilt. Married a daughter of Khan Bahadur Raja Murad Khan, ex-Governor, Gupis.

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**CHALT.**

**Gushpur Badshah.**—Second surviving son of the late Raja Mohammad Khan. Married in the Nomal Raja's family.

**Gushpur Abbas Khan.**—Younger brother of Gushpur Badshah. Married the daughter of Mir Shah Sikandar Khan.

**Gushpur Tangir Shah.**—Second younger brother of Gushpur Badshah. Was Jemadar in the Gilgit Corps of Scouts. Married the sister of Raja Hassan Khan, Raja of Astor.

**Sultan Asghar.**—The eldest son of the late Raja Khisro Khan of Chalt. Married the sister of Gushpur Ghauri Tham Khan of Pissin.

He has 4 younger brothers—Sultan Ibrahim (Married the widowed daughter of Mir Sir Mohammad Nazim Khan), Sultan Firoz, Sultan Ismail and Yasub-ud-Din.

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**PUNIAL.**

**Khan Bahadur Raja Mohammad Anwar Khan, Governor of Punial.**—B. circ. 1896. Eldest legitimate son of Mohammad Akbar Khan, ex-Raja of Punial (q. v.), and nephew of the late Khan Bahadur Raja Sifat Bahadur. Appointed Governor and Jagirdar of Punial in 1913. Was given full powers in 1917. Married a daughter of Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., in January 1918, by whom he has two sons. The eldest Nasir-ud-Din Shah is betrothed to a daughter of the late Mir of Hunza. Took as second wife, a daughter of the late Khan Bahadur Raja Sifat Bahadur in 1928.

Appointed Subedar of Punial company of Scouts in 1914, which post he vacated in 1917. He was made a Khan Sahib in 1920 and a Khan Bahadur in 1924.

**Subedar Zamurrad Khan.**—Second son of Raja Mohammad Akbar Khan. B. Circ. 1904. Subedar in the Gilgit Scouts since 1926. He married a daughter of the late Khan Bahadur Raja Sifat Bahadur in 1928.

**Gushpur Khan Bahadur.**—Is the eldest surviving son of late Khan Bahadur Raja Sifat Bahadur, C.I.E.

**Wazir Jauhar Ali.**—B. circ. 1879. Son of Bakhtawar Lambardar of Sher Killa. Is not hereditary Wazir of Punial but belongs to the Zemindar class. His father was a foster relation of ex-Jagirdar Raja Mohammad Akbar Khan, who made him Lambardar of Sher Killa when he was in power. but when Khan Bahadur Raja Sifat Bahadur, C.I.E., succeeded Raja Mohammad Akbar Khan as Acting Governor during the minority of Raja Mohammad Anwar Khan, the heir to the Jagir, he removed Bakhtawar from the post. When Raja Mohammad Anwar Khan became Governor and the post of Wazir fell vacant the Governor made Jauhar Ali his Wazir.

**Habibullah Khan.**—B. circ. 1877. Son of late Raja Afiat Khan, and half-brother of Khan Sahib Raja Mir Baz Khan (q. v.). He was Havildar of the Civil-Levies under the former system, but was believed to have been concerned, with his brother Sher Ghazi (q. v.), in the murder of "Bulbul" at Gakuch in 1909, and was turned out and kept in disgrace until forgiven in 1913.

**Afzal Khan.**—B. circ. 1878. Son of late Raja Langer Khan of Punial, and brother of Gushpur Wali Mohammad Khan (q. v.).

Has acted as Levy Leader in Chilas. Later he bolted to Darel, and took service with the late Raja Pukhtun Wali. Returned to Punial in 1911, and is now under orders to reside permanently at Birgil. A man of bad character.

**N.B.**—There are a number of other descendants of the Burushe family, (the ruling family of Punial) with many foster relations. These are, however, otherwise unimportant.

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## YASIN.

**Khan Sahib Raja Mir Baz Khan Governor of Yasin.**—B. circ. 1878. Son of late Raja Afiat Khan. Also receives the revenue of Gakuch village. In 1917 he succeeded Raja Mohammad Anwar Khan as Subedar of the Punial Company of the Corps of Scouts in which capacity he went to Chitral in command of his company and rendered good service. He was made Khan Sahib in 1920 and appointed Wazir of Chilas in the beginning of 1921 which post he resigned in 1923. Was re-appointed Subedar of the Punial Company of Scouts in 1923 which post he finally vacated in 1926 when he was reappointed Wazir of Chilas. Later in the same year he was appointed Governor of Ishkoman *vice* the late Mir Ali Mardan Shah. Was appointed Governor of Yasin in June 1934 *vice* Khan Bahadur Raja Shah Abdur Rahman Khan deceased.

**Mehtar Jao Ghulam Dastgir.**—The widow of the late Khan Bahadur Raja Shah Abdur Rahman Khan, Governor of Yasin having died the Mehtar Jao only surviving son from the Rani of the late Governor, was removed to Gupis to remain under the guardianship of his uncle the late Khan Sahib Raja Mohammad Rahim Khan, Governor of Kuh-Ghizar. He is now reading in the middle School, Gilgit.

**Mehtar Jao Mohammad Wazir Khan.**—Eldest son but of common parentage on his mother's side, of the late Khan Bahadur Raja Shah Abdur Rahman Khan. He was appointed as Raja Orderly. Chilas in October 1934.

**Subedar Shah Yusuf Ali Khan.**—Is the second son of late Khan Bahadur Raja Shah Abdur Rehman Khan, late Governor of Yasin. from a zamindar wife. Is a Subedar in the Gilgit Scouts since October 1933.

**Ghufran.**—B. circ. 1875. Holds the post of Hilbi Hakim of Salgan, and has some influence. Is a foster relation of Mehtar Jao Shah Abdur Rahman Khan. Not very reliable. He held the post of Ataliq and was dismissed in 1936 for misbehaviour.

**Mohammad Tawil Shah.**—B. circ. 1870. A brother of late Mohammad Zuwil Shah the late Ataliq of Yasin and maternal uncle of Raja Shah Abdur Rahman Khan.

**Bahadur Aman Shah Ataliq.**—Is a son of Mohammad Zawil Shah, former Ataliq of Yasin. Was appointed Ataliq in 1936 in place of Ghufran dismissed.

**Shahzada Shah Nawaz.**—B. circ. 1869. Known as "Bulbul". Son of the late Savid Abdul Hamid whom he succeeded as Maulay Pir. Now residing at Baltit.

**Abdul Matin.**—B. circ. 1888. Son of Shahzada Lais of Arkali in Chitral who was the most influential of the Mulai Pirs, and whom he has succeeded as Pir. On his father's death he fled to Afghan Wakhan and subsequently to Russian Wakhan.

**Mustafa Aman.**—B. Circ. 1864. Khushwakht. Son of Rahim Aman. Resides at Hundar. Is well acquainted with Tangir.

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#### KUH-GHIZAR.

**Raja Hussain Ali Khan, Governor of Kuh-Ghizar.**—*Alias* Baba Jan. B. circ. 1904. Eldest son of Khan Bahadur Raja Murad Khan, late Governor of Kuh-Ghizar. He married a daughter of the late Khan Bahadur Raja Sifat Bahadur, C.I.E. Was Subedar in the Gilgit Company of Scouts. Vacated the post on his appointment as Governor of Ishkoman in June 1934 *vice* Khan Sahib Raja Mir Baz Khan transferred to Yasin.

**Mehtar Jao Azam Khan.**—Second son from zamindar, wife of the late Khan Sahib Raja Mohammad Rahim Khan. He is Subedar in the Gilgit Corps of Scouts.

**Mehtar Jao Sultan Ghazi Khan.**—Third son of the late Raja Mohammad Rahim Khan by the sister of the Governor of Puniel. Is Jemadar in the Gilgit Corps of Scouts.

**Mehtar Jao Shah Alam.**—B. circ. 1894. Khushwaqt son of Mohammad Wali and nephew of Gauhar Aman and Raja Pukhtun Wali of Tangir. His grandfather was Mir Wali, some time Mehtar of Yasin, the murderer of Hayward. Aspired to the Governorship of Yasin when Shah Abdur Rahman was deported. Lived with his elder brother, Badshah, at Somal. In 1914, they intrigued against Raja Murad Khan, Governor of Kuh-Ghizar, and were removed to Nomal. Thence they fled to Tangir in 1917 where they sought to establish themselves in the rajaship left vacant by the death of Raja Pukhtun Wali. They were, however, turned out by the

people and wandered in Swat where Badshah died early in 1919. In 1921 Shah Alam came from Dir, where he had been living, and established himself in Khili, where the people espoused his cause with that of Pukhtun Wali's son, Faramurs, as heirs to Pukhtun Wali in Tangir. In July 1922 with the help of the Khiliwals and a contingent of Swatis, Shah Alam made an attempt on Tangir, but failed. This attempt had the effect of precipitating the late Raja Sifat Bahadur's entry into Tangir.

Shah Alam lives in Khilli (Kandia).

**Mehtra Jao Sultan Wali Khan.**—B. circ. 1905. Khushwaqt, son of Mehtar Jao Gauhar Aman and a nephew of Raja Pukhtun Wali Khan. Lives at Somal.

**Mohammad Yakut Shah.**—Son of late Hakim Laghal Shah. Appointed Hakim of Ghizar in 1938.

**Mohammad Akbar Khan.**—Son of the late Wazir Gulab Shah. Was Jemadar of the Ghizar Company of the Scouts from 1926 to 1931 which post he resigned on his appointment as Wazir of Kuh-Ghizar in 1931 *vice* his deceased father.

**Mohammad Taman Shah.**—B. circ. 1879. Younger brother of Laghal Shah (q. v.), over whom he has considerable influence. Was leader of the old Fighting Levies in Ghizar. Can generally be relied upon to do good work. Appointed Jemadar of the Ghizar company of Scouts in 1914, and promoted Subedar, *vice* Mehtar Jao Badshah, in 1916.

**Shertullah.**—B. circ. 1874. Son of Rahimat Ullah. A foster relation of Mehtar Jao Badshah (q. v.), and has such influence over him. Absconded with Mehtar Jao Badshah and Shah Alam and is since living in Yaghistan with the latter.

### ISHKOMAN.

**Mehtar Jao Sultan Murad Khan—Governor of Ishkoman.**—Eldest son of the late Khan Sahib Raja Mohammad Rahim Khan, born in 1912. Since the death of his father in 1938 has been in charge of Kuh-Ghizar affairs, before his appointment in the present post.

**Mehtar Jao Nadir Aman.**—B. circ. 1880. Son of Shahidul Aman and first cousin of the late Shahidul Ajam, Governor of Yasin, of common parentage on his mother's side. Accompanied Shahidul Ajam to Yasin.

**Nasir-ud-Din Shah.**—B. circ. 1860. Youngest brother of Mir Ali Mardan Shah. Commonly known as "Dumak". Soon after the death of his brother, Mir Ali Mardan Shah, he returned to Wakhan, their original home where he has since settled.

**Sadan Shah.**—Son of the late Wazir Shah Faqir. Appointed as Wazir of Ishkoman in 1928.

**Sarbuland Ali Shah.**—B. circ. 1855. Second brother of Mir Ali Mardan Shah. Formerly resident in Zun gin the Russian Wakhan, but for the last 2 years has been allowed by the Afghan Government to reside in Afghan territory.

**Sayid Pir Jamali Shah.**—B. circ. 1915. Son of the late Pir Jalali Shah, the leading Maulai Pir of the Agency. Is married to a daughter of Khan Sahib Raja Mir Baz Khan, Governor of Yasin.

**GILGIT SUB-DIVISION.**

**Raja Jafar Khan.**—B. circ. 1908. Raja of Gilgit, son of the late Gushpur Karim Khan who predeceased his father, Khan Bahadur Raja Ali Dad Khan, at Karbala in 1908. He married a daughter of the late Raja Kamal Khan of Nomal in 1931.

**Gushpur Shah Rais Khan.**—B. circ. 1894, the 3rd and eldest surviving son of the late Khan Bahadur Raja Ali Dad Khan, was Subedar of the Gilgit Company of the Scouts. He resigned the post in 1931 (in order to join the Regular Army of H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir as Subedar) and rejoined the Gilgit Corps of Scouts as Subedar of the Gilgit Company in 1934 *vice* Subedar Hussain Ali Khan transferred to Ishkoman as Governor of that District. Dismissed in 1937.

**Khan Bahadur Raja Murad Khan.**—B. circ. 1860. Son of Jafar Ali Khan, whose father, Raja Mohammad Ali Khan, rendered very valuable services to the Kashmir Government, and fell while fighting on the Kashmir side against Hunza-Nagar in 1891. A small jagir and landed property and certain allowances were conferred upon the family by the Kashmir State.

Raja Murad Khan was first Levy Leader of the Gilgit Fighting Levies, and proceeded with the latter to Chilas in 1893; and in 1895 he was present in the Chitral Fort during the siege of Chitral and rendered very valuable services. Has done good work for Government on many occasions.

In 1911, after the disposition of Mehtar Jao Shah Abdur Rahman, Governor of Yasin, was placed in charge of Ghizar and Kuh, and was later confirmed in this appointment when those districts were separated from Yasin in 1912.

Raja Murad Khan is descended from the Skardu lines of Rajas.

Married (1) a sister of Bahram Ali of Nilt (Nagir) (q. v.), by whom he has two sons. The eldest Hussain Ali *alias* Baba Khan is at present the Governor of Ishkoman. (2) A daughter of Abdul Hamid, a Maulai Pir of Yasin. (3) A woman of humble birth of Chitral.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on him in 1905, and that of Khan Bahadur in 1913.

Retired on pension from 1st August 1932 and lives at Bargu.

**Chilis Khan Raja of Nomal.**—B. circ. 1889. Son of the late Raja Kamal Khan. Held the appointment of Police Inspector, Gilgit, but was turned out in September 1917 on suspicion of conniving at the flight to Darel of Mehtar Jaos Badshah and Shah Alam. Formerly acted as levy leader in Chilas. Held the post of Wazir of Chilas from 1923 to 1926.

**Naib Khan.**—B. about 1885. Half brother of Khan Bahadur Raja Murad Khan (q. v.).

**Mohammad Afzal Khan.**—B. circ. 1889. The youngest and 2nd son of the late Khan Bahadur Raja Ali Dad Khan of Gilgit.

**Khuda Yar.**—B. circ. 1886. Second son of the late Khan Sahib Shah Mirza (q. v.). Formerly served as Havildar in the Gilgit Civil Levies for about 8 years, and subsequently acted as Raja orderly to the Political Agent. Appointed Jemadar in the Gilgit Corps of Scouts on 1st January 1917 was subsequently made Subedar of the company which post he held till early 1925 when he resigned.



**Mohammad Khan.**—B. circ. 1870. Son of Rozi Khan of Astor. Was titular Wazir of Gilgit, in which appointment he succeeded Ghulam Haider on the latter's deportation to Kashmir in 1891. Was official Interpreter to the Court of the Wazir-i-Wazarat but has now retired on pension.

**Wazir Bakhtawar Shah.**—B. circ. 1876. Is the eldest son of the late Khan Sahib Wazir Shah Mirza. He is a Muafidar and receives a Bhoota allowance from the Kashmir Government.

**Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan.**—B. circ. 1886. Is the eldest surviving son of the late Wazir Ghulam Haider. He was in Kashmir Government service (Muharir Ghalat) but retired in 1936. He is in receipt of a subsidy from the Kashmir Government and lives in Danyor.

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### CHILAS.

**Waliullah.**—B. circ. 1877. Yashkun of Batogah. His influence is somewhat decreasing among the young lambardars of Batogah.

**Kalandar Khan.**—Has become too old and in his place his son Salamdar is now doing Lambardari work. Salamdar has no influence in the ilaka.

**Bijil.**—B. circ. 1882. Shin of Gichi and Chilas. An ex-Jemadar of the Chilas levies. Head of a Shin faction opposed to Dulli Lambardar of Batogah.

**Ali Dad.**—B. circ. 1882. Shin of Thor. Head of the Shins opposed to Akbar's party. Has enmity with Naqa Malik of Jalkot. Has considerable influence in Thor.

**Said Ali.**—Succeeded his father Sang Ali of Thor as Lambardar of Gor. Seems a promising youngman.

**Khoja Mir.**—An ex-Jemadar of levies. Is a Lambardar of Paloi and has considerable influence on Bunnar Jirga. :

**Shah Gul.**—Is considered by Chilasis as faithful servant of the Government. Owing to his straightforwardness on Jirga work most of the Chilasis have become his enemies.



V5116

**Revised List of Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personage  
of the Jammu and Kashmir State and the Gilgit Agency.**

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*Corrigendum No. I.*

The following amendments may kindly be made to the publication cited above :—

(1) On page 8 (bottom) and page 9 (top) it is stated "Mir Mohammad Ghazan Khan's son and heir, Mohammad Ali Khan, died on the 9th April 1923, leaving a son named Shaukat Ali born 1920, who is the heir to the Chief of Nagir". For this please *substitute*— "Mir Mohammed Ghazan Khan's son and heir is Jamal Khan, born 1910. Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E. died on 17th March 1940; and was succeeded by his grandson Shaukat Ali Khan."

(2) On page 19 under the heading "Hunza" last line but one, kindly *insert* the words "the late" before "Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan".

(3) On page 20 (bottom), under the heading "Nagir", kindly *add*— "Died on the 17th March 1940" after the words "1st January 1923" against "Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan".

(4) On pages 21 and 22, for "Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan" or "Sikandar Khan"—kindly *read* "the late Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan".

(5) On page 21, against Shaukat Ali Khan—kindly *delete* the words "He is now studying in the Church Mission Society School, Srinagar" and *add* "Succeeded his grandfather in 1940 as the Chief of Nagir".

KASHMIR RESIDENCY,

SIALKOT,

*The April 1940*