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SELECTIONS
 FROM THE
 RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT
 OF THE
 PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

NEW SERIES—No. XXIII.

PAPERS RELATING
 TO THE
 GAKHAR TRIBE.

15450



Lahore:
 PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS,
 1887.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
1. Note by Mr. Lawrence	1
2. Punjab Government Nos. 522-3, dated 22nd July 1885 ...	3
3. Commissioner Ráwalpindi's No. 2563, and enclosures ...	5
4. Commissioner Pesháwar's No. 15, dated 19th January 1887, and enclosures	24

CONTENTS

1	Introduction
2	Chapter I
3	Chapter II
4	Chapter III
5	Chapter IV
6	Chapter V
7	Chapter VI
8	Chapter VII
9	Chapter VIII
10	Chapter IX
11	Chapter X
12	Chapter XI
13	Chapter XII
14	Chapter XIII
15	Chapter XIV
16	Chapter XV
17	Chapter XVI
18	Chapter XVII
19	Chapter XVIII
20	Chapter XIX
21	Chapter XX
22	Chapter XXI
23	Chapter XXII
24	Chapter XXIII
25	Chapter XXIV
26	Chapter XXV
27	Chapter XXVI
28	Chapter XXVII
29	Chapter XXVIII
30	Chapter XXIX
31	Chapter XXX
32	Chapter XXXI
33	Chapter XXXII
34	Chapter XXXIII
35	Chapter XXXIV
36	Chapter XXXV
37	Chapter XXXVI
38	Chapter XXXVII
39	Chapter XXXVIII
40	Chapter XXXIX
41	Chapter XL
42	Chapter XLI
43	Chapter XLII
44	Chapter XLIII
45	Chapter XLIV
46	Chapter XLV
47	Chapter XLVI
48	Chapter XLVII
49	Chapter XLVIII
50	Chapter XLIX
51	Chapter L
52	Chapter LI
53	Chapter LII
54	Chapter LIII
55	Chapter LIV
56	Chapter LV
57	Chapter LVI
58	Chapter LVII
59	Chapter LVIII
60	Chapter LIX
61	Chapter LX
62	Chapter LXI
63	Chapter LXII
64	Chapter LXIII
65	Chapter LXIV
66	Chapter LXV
67	Chapter LXVI
68	Chapter LXVII
69	Chapter LXVIII
70	Chapter LXIX
71	Chapter LXX
72	Chapter LXXI
73	Chapter LXXII
74	Chapter LXXIII
75	Chapter LXXIV
76	Chapter LXXV
77	Chapter LXXVI
78	Chapter LXXVII
79	Chapter LXXVIII
80	Chapter LXXIX
81	Chapter LXXX
82	Chapter LXXXI
83	Chapter LXXXII
84	Chapter LXXXIII
85	Chapter LXXXIV
86	Chapter LXXXV
87	Chapter LXXXVI
88	Chapter LXXXVII
89	Chapter LXXXVIII
90	Chapter LXXXIX
91	Chapter LXXXX
92	Chapter LXXXXI
93	Chapter LXXXXII
94	Chapter LXXXXIII
95	Chapter LXXXXIV
96	Chapter LXXXXV
97	Chapter LXXXXVI
98	Chapter LXXXXVII
99	Chapter LXXXXVIII
100	Chapter LXXXXIX
101	Chapter LXXXXX

PAPERS RELATING TO THE GAKHAR TRIBE.

Note by W. R. LAWRENCE, Esquire, Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department, on the Gakhar Tribe.

THE Gakhars are the ancient rulers of the northern portion of the Cis-Indus salt range tract. They claim a Persian origin and hold the tenets of the Shia sect, but in all probability they were emigrants from Khorasán or Afghánistán who settled in the Punjab not later than 300 A.D. Their history is one continuous struggle with the Emperors of Delhi, and ends with the defeat of the last independent Gakhar Chief, Mukarrub Khan, whose power was broken in 1765 by the Sikh Chief, Sardár Gujjar Singh, Bhangi.

At the present time the total number of Gakhars may be roughly set down as 31,881,* of whom half are to be found in the Ráwalpindi district. The clans are well marked and defined, and throughout the history of the tribe interest centres on some well-known stronghold, such as *Pharwála*, *Domeli*, *Dangalli*, &c., locally known as "Mandís." In the numerous applications which are made from time to time for allowances to members of the leading Gakhar families it is often stated that the Gakhars of the Ráwalpindi district have been treated less liberally than their fellows in Hazára. In paragraph 313 of the Settlement Report of the Ráwalpindi District, Colonel Cracroft writes: "In Hazára they have received large *jágirs* and been made Honorary Magistrates; while here they have very small emoluments and no position. Which is the right policy?" Again, in our letter No. 2247 of 19th December 1877, the *jágirs* held by the Khanpur Gakhars in Hazára were quoted as a reason for the favourable consideration of the *Pharwála* branch in Ráwalpindi.

It may therefore be of assistance in passing orders on applications for emoluments for the Chiefs of the Gakhars to have a short statement of the amounts now enjoyed by the various branches.

Beginning with the Ráwalpindi district.

RÁWALPINDI.

There are in this district 16 or 17 sub-divisions, of which the most noted are the *Admal* and *Sarangal*. The principal families and the emoluments enjoyed by them are as follows:—

1. *Sang family of Pirowal Gakhars*.—Mirza Khan holds an *ináms* of Rs. 200.
 2. *Munyanda Sohawa*.—Fazl Dád Khan holds an *ináms* in perpetuity of Rs. 230.
 3. *Kunhettes*.—One or two members hold small *ináms*, of which the amount is not stated.
 4. *Pharwála (Admál)*.—*Pharwála* historically is of great interest, and the attack on *Pharwála* by the Emperor Baber and the defeat of the Gakhar Chief, Sultán Háti, forms a special episode in the Emperor's autobiography. The family now enjoys a grant of Rs. 1,500,* which is divided among the eleven leading men. Succession to the allowances is limited to one member.
- Leyder's translation quoted in Brandreth's *Jbelum Settlement Report*, paragraph 49 (13).
- * Government of India No. 235 of 14th November 1879.
5. *Mandla*.—This family enjoyed large *jágirs*, but lost them in consequence of their complicity, under Rája Nádir Khan, in the plot to raise a revolt in the cause of the Perkin Warbeck of the Punjab—Peshora Singh.
 6. The *Chuneyri* or *Chanderi* Gakhars, who are closely allied to the *Mandla* family, also favoured this plot, and their *jágir* of Rs. 785 was in consequence reduced to a pension of Rs. 500, of which Rája Sultán Khan (6 a) held Rs. 400, and Shere Khan (6 b) Rs. 100. The claims of the sons of Shere Khan for maintenance have been rejected in 1880 and 1883 (Punjab Government letters to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, No. 898 of 20th September 1880, and No. 421-1124 of 1st September 1883, Revenue), and the claim of Rája Sultán Khan was rejected under orders issued in Punjab Government letter No. 521 of 22nd July 1885.
- * Government of India, Foreign, No. 2150 of 19th May 1854.

7. *Saidpur* (Sarangal).—

Saidpur, Badulkhania and Agurkhania branches. { Fattah Khan enjoys a pension of Rs. 72.
Sharf Ali Khan Rs. 72.
Pir Bakhsh Khan Rs. 100. (See also under Hazára.)

8. *Hustkhánia Branch*.—Sháhwáli Khan, pension of Rs. 400 and shares with his four brothers*

Government of India No. 2150 of 19th May 1854. in a jágir of Rs. 250, since reduced to Rs. 200, in the village of Chak Manouri.

* Muhammad Khan.
Khuda Dád Khan.
Bakkar Khan.
Mokarrab Khan.

In concluding his remarks on the Gakhar tribe, Colonel Cracroft observed that special attention should be given to the Pharwála, Mandla and Chuneyri.

As far as I can make out, the total sum enjoyed by the Gakhars of the Ráwalpindi district amounts to Rs. 3,324 per annum,

HAZARA.

In Hazára the Gakhars are confined to the Khánpur Iláqa. The tract was originally in the possession of the Sarangal clan, to which the Saidpur family of Ráwalpindi belongs. In 1597 A.D., Said Khan, the Chief of the Sarangals, allotted the country to his son, Diwán Fateh Khan. His descendants held it in jágir up to 1831. In 1831 Sardár Hari Singh evicted the Gakhars, who retired to the Dhund and Karral hills, and kept their old territory in an unsettled state till 1837. In that year they were conciliated with jágir grants in their old domains. In 1848-49 and in 1857 the Khánpur Gakhars served the British Government well, and from the first they have been uniformly faithful. Their loyal conduct has been duly recognised, and in the last settlement liberal terms were granted to the tribe. The old Gakhar proprietors were restored, and, in order to maintain the old chiefship, one village, Jawáhári, was reserved and given to Rája Jehándád, the representative of the elder branch. This will devolve as the special property of the Chief for the time being. The other estates devolve on the principle of an equal division of the father's estate among his sons. I give the principal jágirs:—

	Rs.
Appendix No. 18.	
Nos. 58 to 68, omitting Nos. 66 and 67.	
1. Rája Jehándád, perpetual jágir of	1,468
2. Mussammát Husan Ján, his wife	175
3. Mussammát Sáhíb Ján, his mother, pension of	175
4. Rája Fircz { perpetual jágir	2,578
{ life-jágir	872
	— 3,450
5. Mussammát Fazl Ján, his daughter-in-law, perpetual jágir	108
6. Rája Núr Muhammad, perpetual jágir	102
7. Rája Ghulám Muhammad	232
8. Rája Ata Ali	510
9. Mussammát Sáhíb Ján, widow of Rája Ghulám Muhammad, pension of	150
	—
Total, including pensions and life jágirs	6,370

This is no doubt greatly in excess of the amount enjoyed by the Gakhars of the Ráwalpindi district, but the Khánpur Gakhars have special claims to consideration. In 1848 some of them served with our troops at Mooltan, while others stood by Major Abbott in Hazára. During the war the revenue of their tract was collected through them, and, though the consideration of their claims was postponed until the settlement, they remained steadfast to the British cause, and behaved with fidelity in the Mutiny. The total amount of the emoluments enjoyed by the Ráwalpindi Gakhars is small no doubt in comparison, if the proportions of the Gakhar population in the two districts is considered; but it must be remembered that the Mandla family lost Rs. 1,200 per annum, and the Chuneyri family Rs. 285 per annum, by their misconduct.

JHELUM.

In this district the Gakhars are nearly altogether confined to the Jhelum tahsil.

As in the other districts there are certain well-known strongholds of the tribe, the chief seats of each clan being known by the name of "Mandi." Sultánpur is the centre of the Admál clan; Thomson's Settlement Report, paragraph 58. Lehri and Baksula of the Iskandral; and Domeli and

Baragowul of the Bugiál. One point may be mentioned in connection with the Gakhars of Jhelum, and that is that they have no contempt for labour, and that they work as common coolies on the railway works. This is noticed in paragraph 154 of Mr. A. Brandreth's Settlement Report, and also in paragraph 59 of Mr. Thomson's Report. As regards the jágirs held by the Gakhars in Jhelum, it appears that one grant is enjoyed by a branch of the

Paragraph 210 of Thomson's Settlement Report.

family of (1) Fazl Dád Khan, the Gakhar Rája of Domeli. Mr. Thomson does not specify the amount; but in the "Punjab Chiefs," page 581, it is stated that Rája Roshan Khan, son of Rája Akbar Ali Khan, held a jágir of Rs. 1,000, and Fazl Dád Khan a chahárami of Rs. 425. I should also mention that further consideration has been shown to this family in the person of the late Resaldár Larasuf Khan. This distinguished officer was granted 500 acres of land in rakh Pakki Kabur, revenue free for six years, and thereafter at 8 annas per acre. The reasons for the grant were that the family merited favourable treatment. Since that, in reward for Larasuf Khan's war services in Afghánistán, the proprietary right in the 500 acres, and remission of revenue for the joint lives of the deceased Resaldár's three sons, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Government of India No. 329 of 22nd May 1885.

No. 522, dated 22nd July 1885.

From—H. C. FANSHAWE, Esquire, Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Bawalpindi Division.

I AM directed to forward for your information a note which has been drawn up in this office regarding the Gakhar tribe, and to request that you will desire the Deputy Commissioners of Bawalpindi and Jhelum to complete it as regards their districts with reference to the following remarks.

2. Petitions are occasionally received by Government from members of the Gakhar tribe, or recommendations are made on their behalf, which necessitate a comparison of the emoluments enjoyed by the various branches of the tribe and of the leading families inside such branches. This information is not always readily available, and an attempt has been made to collate it in the note now forwarded. Owing, however, to the scanty materials in this office the note is by no means exhaustive, and requires elaboration in some respects. It will be as great a convenience to local officers as to the Lieutenant-Governor to have before them a full comparative statement of the case, and I am therefore to ask that the note may be completed with a view to its being printed. It is desired that the emoluments enjoyed by the Gakhars should, as far as possible, be shown separately for each branch and for the leading families in that branch. Each class of emolument, whether in the shape of jágirs, muáfis, pensions, ináms, chaháramís, lambardári, &c., &c., should be shown separately in a statement to accompany the revised note, and, if possible, the area owned by each branch and family should be stated also. In the note mention should be made of any confiscations of lands or jágirs which may have occurred, and correspondence in which applications may have been made for restoration of such emoluments or for rewards should be referred to. The orders of Government confirming existing emoluments should also be quoted in each instance if possible. The accompanying statement is suggested for adoption, subject to any modifications which you may consider desirable.

District.	Name of branch of tribe.	Name of mandi.	Names of leading families.	Names of leading members of such family.	LAND OWNED BY TRIBE.		EMOLUMENTS ENJOYED.					
					Area.	Revenue paid.	Jágirs.	Muáfs.	Pensions.	Chaháramís.	Ináms.	Lambardári.
	1	...	A B C D E									
	Other families.											
	Total of Branch.											
	2	...	A									
	Total of District.											

No. 523, dated 22nd July 1885.

COPY, with copy of the note referred to, forwarded to the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Pesháwar Division, with the request that he will ask the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára to complete the former and submit the statement required with regard to the Gakhars of that district.

No. 2563, dated 2nd August 1886.

From—H. E. PERKINS, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Ráwalpindi Division,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN continuation of my No. 2351, dated 7th ultimo, I have the honor to forward, in original, a report on the Gakhar tribes of the Ráwalpindi district by Settlement Officer, and to state that it is interesting and appears to convey the information desired, and to suggest that it should be published as a Government Selection.

2. The statement of the Gakhar tribes in the form prescribed in your letter No. 522, dated 22nd July 1885, received from the Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, is also forwarded herewith.

Report by F. A. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Settlement Officer, on the Gakhar Tribe in the Ráwalpindi District.

AN account of the Gakhars is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Punjab Chiefs," by General Cunningham, and in the Ráwalpindi Gazetteer. A long discussion on the origin of the Gakhars, or a detailed history of their past exploits, more or less mythical, does not appear to be called for for the purposes for which the report is required, and accordingly the note on these points will be made as short as possible.

General Cunningham considers that the Gakhars came from the tract north and north-east of the city of Taxila, which he identifies with the present Dherí Suábán, but they themselves claim to be of Persian origin and descendants of Sultán or Kai Gauhar Khan, a native of Ispahán, but all this is the merest conjecture.

Sir Lepel Griffin considers that they were immigrants from Khorasán who settled in the Punjab before the end of the 3rd century A.D.

Farishta mentions the Gakhars as settled in the Punjab in the 7th century A.D.

They fought on the Hindú side against Mahmúd of Ghazní in the 11th century, and appear to have been converted after their defeat by Shaháb-ud-dín at the beginning of the 13th century. Shaháb-ud-dín was afterwards murdered by Gakhars in his tent when encamped on the banks of the Indus.

They are said, during the troubled reign of Muhammad Tughlak, to have ravaged the country down to the Ravi, and even occupied Lahore, about the middle of the 14th century.

About this time Boja Khan, belonging to one of the younger branches, rebelled against the Chief, and set up independently at Rohtás, in the Jhelum district, afterwards so well known.

During the 15th century the Gakhars were constantly fighting on one side or another, and though often defeated remained powerful and important. When Bábar Sháh invaded India, one Háthí Khan held the chiefship, and Bábar gives a picturesque account of his attack on Pharwála in his diary. Sultán Sárang and Sultán Adam, two very well known Chiefs from whom the two chief families of Gakhars, "Sarangál" and "Admál," take their family name, and who were cousins of Háthí Khan, made their peace with Bábar, and for their services had the Pothowár country confirmed to them. During the middle of the 16th century the Gakhars were incessantly at war. Sultán Sárang espoused the cause of Humáyún, and in the course of the war he and 16 of his family were killed in action. Finally, Adam Khan, by giving up his guest, Prince Kámrán, to Humáyún, came greatly into favour with him, and went to Delhi in his train. His act, however, has always been looked upon as a great stain on the honor of the Gakhar family.

Shortly after Sultán Sárang's death the Gakhars' country fell into great anarchy, and finally the Emperor divided it among the rival Chiefs, and the Gakhars remained comparatively prosperous until the advent of the Sikhs.

At the beginning of the 18th century Sultán Mokarrab Khan was the Chief of the Gakhars—the last and perhaps the most powerful of them all. He defeated the Yusufzai Afgháns and Jang Kulí Khan of Khatak, and captured Gujrát, and overran the Chib country up to Bhómbar. He also joined Ahmad Sháh in several of his expeditions.

In 1765, however, Sardár Gujar Singh, Bhangí, marched against him and defeated him near Gujrát, and he was driven across the Jhelum. Other Chiefs of his own tribe then turned against him, and he was taken prisoner and put to death by Himmat Khan, Gakhar of Domeli.

The remaining Gakhar Chiefs then quarrelled amongst themselves, and the Sikhs took nearly all their possessions from them, with the exception of some proprietary rights in Pharwála, and they were pretty much in this condition when the British appeared in the Punjab.

The tribe by this time was much split up, and the history of the various families now to be found in the Ráwalpindi district will accordingly be briefly told separately from this period to the present day in the notes given below.

As regards the claims of the Gakhars, noted above, to have come into India from outside, and to be of other than Indian origin, one or two points are worthy of notice.

Old religious customs, obviously of Hindú origin, are still observed by the Gakhars, or were until within a very short period, such as customs at marriage of "Láwá phirná" and "Khári par batháná," and the Kázi and the Brahman are both present on such occasions.

Further, it is curious that their headmen always call themselves "Rájas," and not by any other distinctively Mussalmán title. The name Gakhar, گكھر, too, seems to partake more of a Hindú than of a Persian or Arabic form.

It seems very doubtful indeed from whence the Gakhars came originally, but it is quite clear that for some considerable period, wherever they came from, they ruled over more or less of the whole tract between the Jhelum and the Indus, and however much their power has at any time been broken, or however distressed or even desperate their circumstances might be, they never abandoned their high claims, and always remained an important factor in troubled times up to the time of the Sikhs.

In connection with their claim to be of Persian origin, it is to be noted that many of the Gakhars are "Shiás," notably the Pharwála family.

A pedigree table made up from direct enquiries from the people themselves is attached here; those of the most important branches will be continued separately as they come under consideration.

It is, of course, not to be greatly depended on, if at all, in the very early portions; but from Sultán Gulla downwards deserves some degree of credit, and is probably fairly correct after the time of Sultán Adam and Sultán Sárang.

In this district there are six well-known and important branches of Gakhars:—

1. *Admál* (see list from 1 to 7).—Descended from Sultán Adam, No. 7 in the pedigree table. There are six chief families in this branch, *i.e.*, the Adnáls of the villages of Pharwála, of Mándla, Chaneri, Kaniat, Maniánda and Nára. A separate note is given further on on each.

2. *Sarangál* (8 and 9 in the list).—Descended from Sultán Sárang, No. 8 in the pedigree table. The Saidpur family are the only well-known representatives of this branch in this district. The chief families of this branch are to be found in Khánpur, in the Hazára district.

3. *Firozáł* (see 10 and 11 in the list).—Said to be descended from Malk Firoz, No. 2 in the pedigree table. The chief family of this branch is to be found in Sárang, tahsíl Gujar Khan.

4. *Bugíál* (see 12 and 13 in the list).—Said to be descended from Malk Buga, No. 1 in pedigree table. The only family of this branch in Ráwalpindi resides in Shakarparián.

5. *Hathíál* (No. 14 in list).—Said to be descended from Sultán Háthí, No. 9 in the table, but there are no well-known chief men of this family anywhere.

6. *Sikandrál*.—Said to be descended from Malk Sikandar, No. 3 in the pedigree table.

There are very few of this branch in this district, and no well-known families at all. They are mostly to be found in the Jhelum district.

In addition to these branches, the families of Gakhars mentioned above recognize Paháriál (Malk Pahári, No. 10), Jöhdíál (Malk Jöhd, No. 4), Mangíál (Malk Manga, No. 5) as true Gakhars, but they have no well-known men among them, nor do they appear ever to have had.

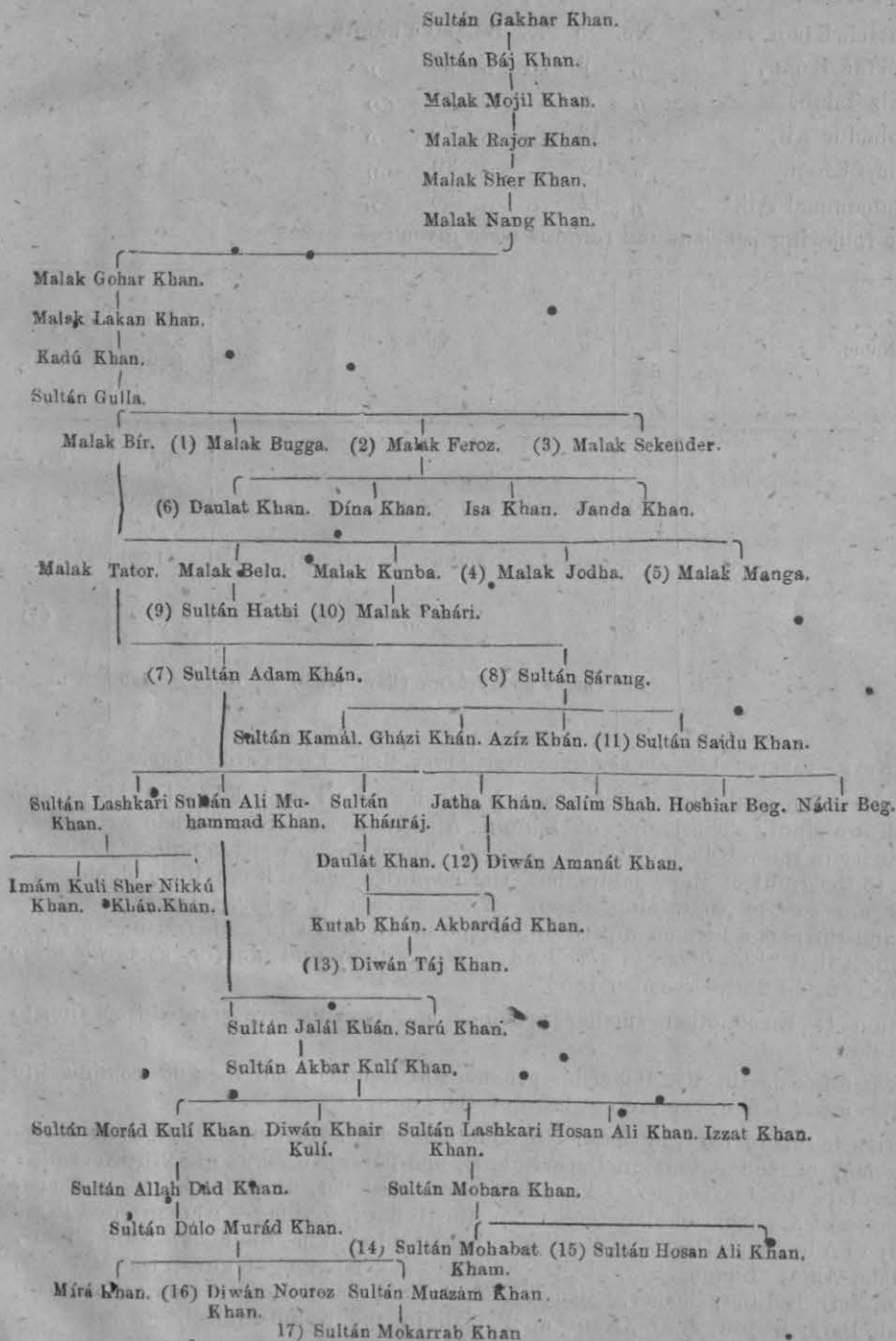
These nine branches are generally recognized as true Gakhars. Others, as Kainswál, Farmsiál, Sannál, Kul Chandráł, Jandál, call themselves Gakhars, but are not admitted to be appear at all able to give proof of their claims on this point, nor are there any very prominent families among them. A separate note is given on these also below.

The Gakhars still bear many traces of their high descent in their bearing and in the estimation in which they are held throughout the district. Though almost all in poor circumstances, they are as proud as ever of their name, and are emphatically the gentlemen of the district. They make first-rate soldiers, in the cavalry especially, and I believe no recruits are more approved of than true Gakhars. They are not, however, in general good cultivators, and the higher their descent the less inclined they are for hard work, whatever their circumstances may be.

Mr. Ibbetson in his Census Report puts down the number of Gakhars at about 31,881, of which, he says, about one-half are to be found in the Ráwalpindi district.

In the course of the enquiries made for the purposes of this report it appeared that there are only about 9,250 Gakhars in this district. Probably the cause of this is that given in paragraph 464 of the Census Report, *i.e.*, that many of them were returned as belonging to other families, as *Moghal Kayáni; but, on the other hand, it is not likely that any true Gakhars, able to prove their descent, would claim to belong to any other clan.

GENEALOGY OF THE GAKHARS.



ADMAL No. 1.

The Admál Gakhars, who take their name from Sultán Adam, No. 7 in the general table, are descended through Mokarrab Khan, No. 17 in that table. A separate family tree is given from Mokarrab Khan downwards. This is considered the head of the Gakhar families, and the Pharwála family is the head of the Admáls, and its members, or at any rate some of them, call themselves Rájás. They say that Mokarrab Khan ruled over the country between the Indus and the Jhelum rivers, enjoying a revenue of twelve lakhs—nine lakhs from the land, and three lakhs on account of service in ruling the province—up to the time of Sardár Gujar Singh and Malka Singh; but when Ranjít Singh came into power they were only allowed to keep 84 villages in jágir, which were afterwards confiscated by Mahárája Guláb Singh. There is no proof of these statements forthcoming, but by a sanad of Guláb Singh, dated 7th Bhádon 1892 Bikarmi, the villages of Panjaráú, Dhangdeo, Gujar Mal, Borgi and Sathwani were given in jágir to Kamál Khan, one of the heads of the family, which was afterwards resumed by the donor.

The Admál Gakhars accompanied Major Abbott to Hazára when the British came to the district, and served with him and received pay from Government for their services:—

Fatteh Khan,	No. 5	... Rs. 50 a month.
Bostán Khan,	„ 9	... „ 25 „
Faiz Talab,	„ 8	... „ 25 „
Bahádur Ali,	„ 12	... „ 25 „
Sharf Khan,	„ 13	... „ 20 „
Muhammad Ali,	„ 14	... „ 25 „

Afterwards the following pensions and rewards were given:—

Name.	No. in pedigree table.	Village.	Amount of jágir.	Amount of pension.
			Rs.	Rs.
Hayát-ulla Khan	1	Dinda (Hazára)	1,000	...
Zamán Ali Khan	6	Sangra and Soháva (Ráwalpindi)	1,080	...
Fatteh Khan	5	...	...	600
Sharf Khan	13	Sangra and Soháva (Ráwalpindi)	120	...

NOTE.—Sangra-Soháva are now four villages—Bagh, Mohra, Sangra and Sohawa.

Hayát-ulla commuted his jágir for a cash pension, and Fatteh Khan had his pension transferred to Ráwalpindi. The jágirs of Zamán Ali Khan and Sharf Khan were confiscated for complicity in the rebellion of Chattar Singh. There are no written orders forthcoming in regard to the grant of these jágirs, but the enquiries made leave little doubt that the statements are correct concerning them. They were only enjoyed for some three or four harvests, and there is a note on a petition of Zamán Ali Khan in a file relating to Pharwála to the effect that "*Jágir sáil ki Abbott Sáhib Bahádur ne zabt karlia, ab kuch nahin ho sakta.*" This is dated 28th December 1853.

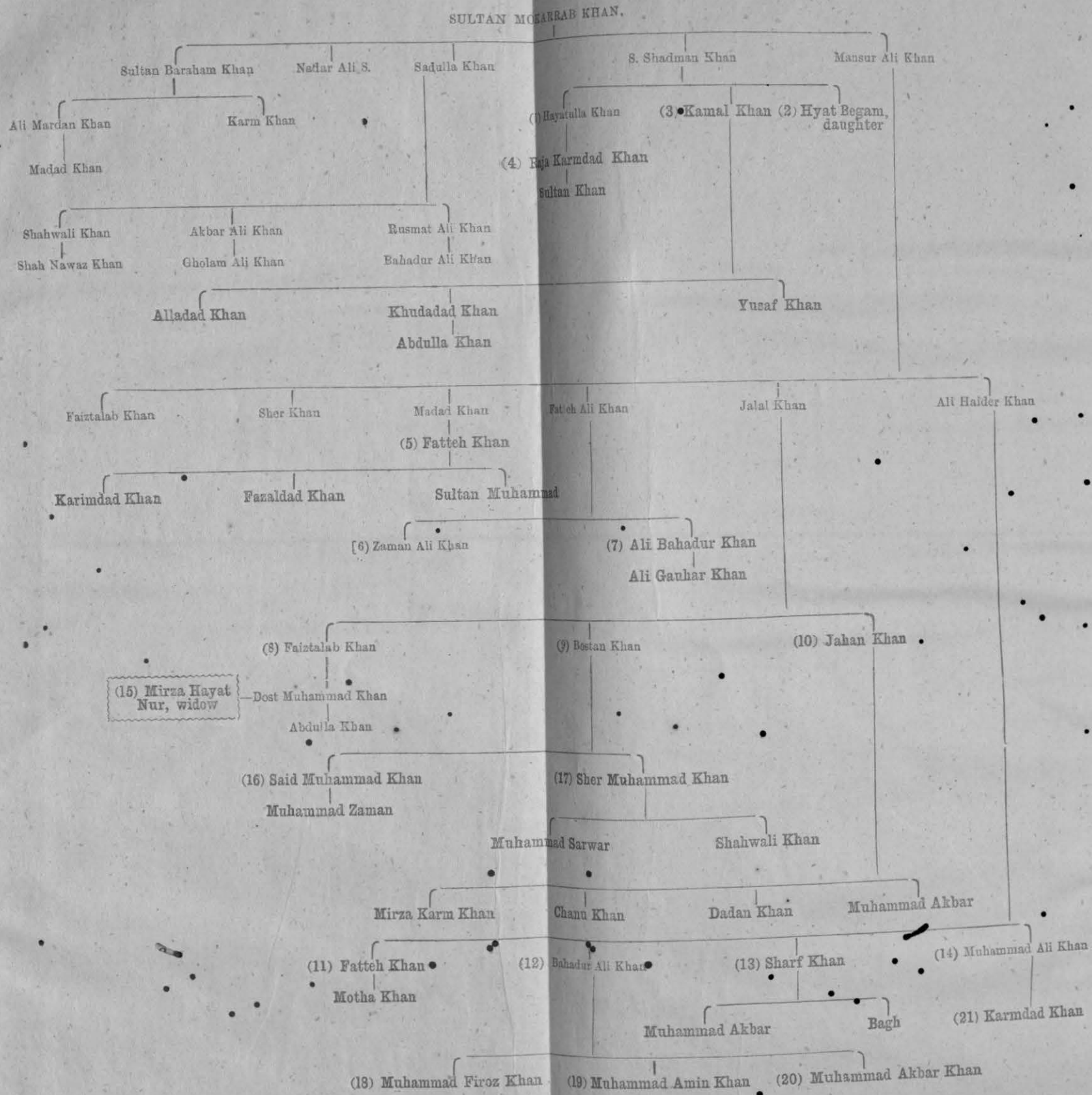
In addition to these other smaller pensions and rewards were granted from time to time as noted below.

On Hayát-ulla's death, Rs. 400 of his pension was resumed, and Rs. 800 continued in perpetuity to Karmád Khan, the present head of the family.

In addition to this in 1877, by letter No. 235, dated 14th November 1879, from Secretary to Government of India (Foreign Department), and letter No. 1802 of 19th November 1879, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Commissioner, Ráwalpindi, Rs. 1,500 per annum in the shape of a chabármí allowance from the following villages were granted to the Pharwála family of Admáls:—Daryoha, Barohá, Maniand, Doberan Bandeha, Narar, Tama, Pharwála, Narála, Aliot, Bhaun, Kot, Jagiot Khálsa, Subi, Kbarang Khurd, Dariot Waris, Kbarang Kalan, Seri, Nathiot, Chanor, Salambar, Mauri, Salitha, Khadiot, Hun, Cianjuian, Dhanpur, Karl, Bara, Rajrot, Jewra, Kanoyán Paniali, in the Kahuta tahsil.

This allowance was made in favor of eleven members of the family in perpetuity, each share to be succeeded to by one member of his family to be selected by the local officers. The division of Rs. 1,500 was made in accordance with the wishes of the family.

No. I.
Genealogical Table of Gukhars (Admal) of Pharwala Family, Tahsil Kahuta.



Note.—The names in ordinary type declare the persons that are dead and those in bold type in all of the pedigree tables imply the mortals still living.



Owing to the increase which has been made in the jamas of these villages, the chaháram has risen in value from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,199.

The pensions enjoyed by the family at present are as follows :—

No.	Name.	No. in pedigree table.	Inám Chaháram.		Authority sanctioning pension.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Mussammát Hyát Begam	2	...	30 0 0	Government of India letter No. 1175, dated 15th April 1851.
2	Kamál Khan	3	320 0 0	...	...
3	Rája Karmdád Khan	4	320 0 0	800 0 0	Government of India letter No. 3508, dated 6th November 1865.
4	Fatteh Khan Kalán	5	287 0 0	600 0 0	Government of India letter dated 8th April 1851.
5	Ali Bahádúr Khan	7	181 0 0	200 0 0	Government of India letter No. 2151, dated 19th May 1854.
6	Jahán Khan	10	192 0 0	100 0 0	Ditto ditto.
7	Fatteh Khan Kard	11	127 0 0	100 0 0	Ditto ditto.
8	Sharf Khan	13	137 0 0	60 0 0	Government of India letter No. 2466, dated 6th May 1859.
9	Mussammát Mirza Hayát Núr	15	125 0 0	...	...
10	Said Muhammad Khan	16	88 8 0	60 0 0	Government of India letter No. 1753, dated 5th July 1883.
11	Sher Muhammad Khan	17	88 8 0	...	...
12	Muhammad Firoz Khan	18	57 0 0	60 0 0	Government of India letter dated 25th December 1884.
13	Muhammad Amín Khan	19	57 0 0	...	...
14	Muhammad Akbar	20	57 0 0	...	...
15	Karmdád Khan	21	162 0 0	60 0 0	Government of India letter No. 628, dated 7th September 1882.

In addition to these allowances the family have received two villages :—

Rakh Rai Sadulla, jama Rs. 50, 202 acres cultivated, 238 acres uncultivated, in tahsil Fatahjang; and

Rakh Gakharán, jama Rs. 100, 124 acres cultivated, 113 acres uncultivated = 237 acres, in Gujar Khan, from the British Government.

Said Muhammad Khan, No. 16 of this family, is a Sergeant of the 2nd grade in the Ráwalpindi Police, and Firoz Khan, No. 18, is a police constable. None of the others are in the Government service, but Rája Karmdád Khan was a Subadar, in the 19th Bengal Infantry, until he retired some few years ago. The family only contains some 60 persons all told.

This family is held by all the inhabitants of the district in very high repute. In the report just forwarded to the Commissioner and Superintendent for the proposed redistribution of the lambardári ináms of the district, one of Rs. 50 has been proposed for Rája Karmdád Khan.

ADMÁL No. 2.

The next Admál family requiring notice is that which has its head-quarters at Mandla, tahsil Ráwalpindi.

This family traces its descent from Adam Khan through Sultán Mohabbat Khan, No. 14 in the first pedigree table.

The Chaneri family is descended from Sultán Hasan Ali, brother to Mohabbat Khan.

It appears from old sanads in their possession that in the time of the Delhi Emperors these two families held iláqa Takhtpari and Kuri and the tract north of Ráwalpindi city up to the hills in jágír—the descendants of Mohabbat Khan $\frac{1}{2}$, and the descendants of Hasan Ali an $\frac{9}{10}$. They say that they held jágírs in Sikh times also, but there is no proof of this, and it appears that before the arrival of the British all their jágírs had been confiscated.

In the first years of British rule a jágír of villages Jhang Bugial, Mandla, Shahdara, Mangial, Chaban Barkatulla, tahsíl Ráwalpindi, and Daleh, tahsíl Murrèe, was conferred on Rája Nádár Khan and his father Rája Sháhwalí Khan in equal shares, amounting to Rs. 2,200 in annual value. On account of Nádár Khan's attempt at rebellion in favor of Peshaura Singh this was confiscated in 1853 (see letter No. 513 of Commissioner, dated 4th October 1853).

There is no actual chief of this family now recognised by them as such, but Ali Akbar Khan is the best known man amongst them.

The pensions enjoyed by members of this family are as follows:—

Detail of emoluments enjoyed by the Admál Family No. 2.

Serial No.	Name of pension-holder.	No. in pedigree table.	Amount of pension.	Authority.	REMARKS.
			Rs.		
1	Rája Ali Bahádúr Khan	2	100	Government of India letter No. 2582, dated 20th May 1861.	
2	Rája Ali Gauhar Khan...	3	100	Ditto ditto.	
3	Rája Aji Akbar Khan ...	4	50	Government of India letter No. 280, dated May 1861.	
4	Rája Fattch Khan ...	7	50	Government of India letter No. 2582, dated 20th May 1861.	
5	Firoz Khan ...	8	50	Ditto ditto.	Transferred from Ráwalpindi to Hazára district (<i>vide</i> Commissioner's No. 1330, dated 14th April 1881).
6	Alladád Khan ...	11	60	Government of India letter No. 1169, dated 7th June 1875.	Payable up to 18th March 1887.
7	Sher Zamán Khan ...	12	60	Ditto ditto.	Payable up to 18th March 1888.
8	Dost Muhammad Khan	10	60	Ditto ditto.	Payable up to 18th March 1890.
9	Mussammát Nádár Nisan widow of Rája Jahándád Khan.	6	100	Ditto ditto.	For life.
10	Mussammát Mirián Gul, daughter of Jahándád Khan.	14	60	Ditto ditto.	Up to her marriage only, which will carry with it nothing else than usual dower.
	Total ...		690		

No.	Name of employé.	No. in pedigree table.	Pay.	Office held.	Station.
			Rs.		
1	Fattch Khan ...	7	10	Jamádár	Ráwalpindi Division.
2	Alladád Khan ...	11	55	Reader	Pesháwar.
3	Firoz Khan ...	8	40	Deputy Inspector, Police	Hazára district.
4	Sher Zamán Khan ...	9	40	Ditto	Kashmir.
5	Hadáyat Khan ...	10	6	Police Constable	Ditto.
	Total ...		151		

There are about 30 persons in this family.

This was once a very important family of Gakhars, but Nádár Khan's conduct practically ruined it.

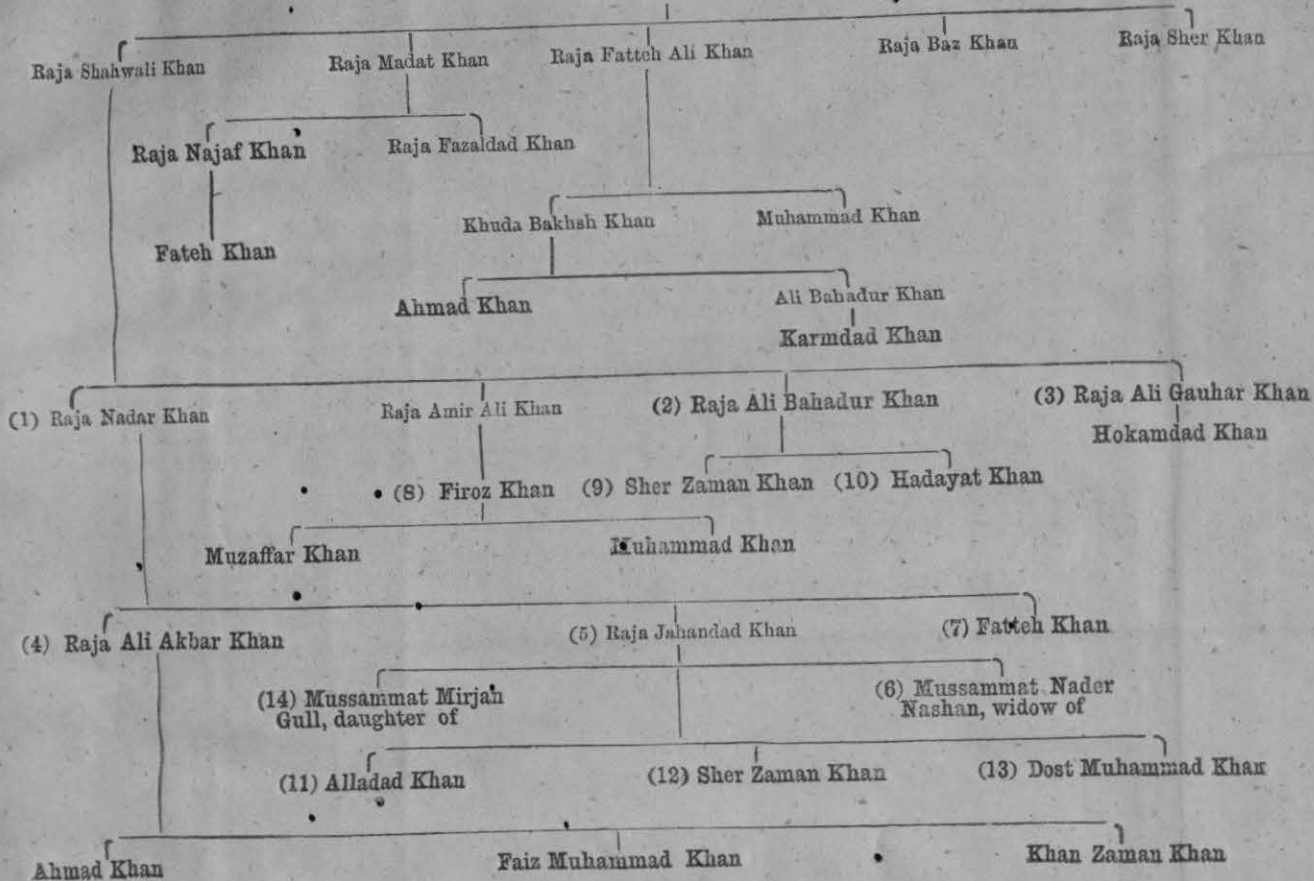
No. II.

Genealogical Table of Gakhars of Mundla Family, Tahsil Rawalpindi.

SULTAN MOHABBAT KHAN.

SULTAN SADULLA KHAN.

Sultan Jalal Khan.



Page 11

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ADMAL, No. 3.—*Chaneri.*

The next family to be noted is that of Chaneri, tahsíl Murree, claiming descent from Sultán Hassan Ali Khan, No. 15 in the first table, and connected, as noted above, with the Mándla family. Its history, as stated by its members, and confirmed by sanads, is given with that of the Mándla family. It also appears that Monáwar Khan also held some kind of jágir in Sikh times, but this appears to have been resumed at his death. This is borne out by a sanad dated 14th Basákh 1892, granting 30 pai ghalla to his widow; then, by sanad dated 14th Basákh 1902, Sardár Hari Singh granted a jágir to Rája Sultán Khan, No. 2, of Chaneri.

In the first years of British rule, by sanad dated 11th Asúj 1904, mauza Panjarán Kalán, tahsíl Gujar Khan, jama Rs. 785, was granted instead of Chaneri.

When Nadar Khan's (of Mándla) was confiscated (letter No. 478, from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Government of India's No. 215 of 11th May 1854, with letter of Commissioner, No. 312 of 16th June 1854), this jágir was also resumed, and a pension of Rs. 500 per annum, as follows, granted instead:—

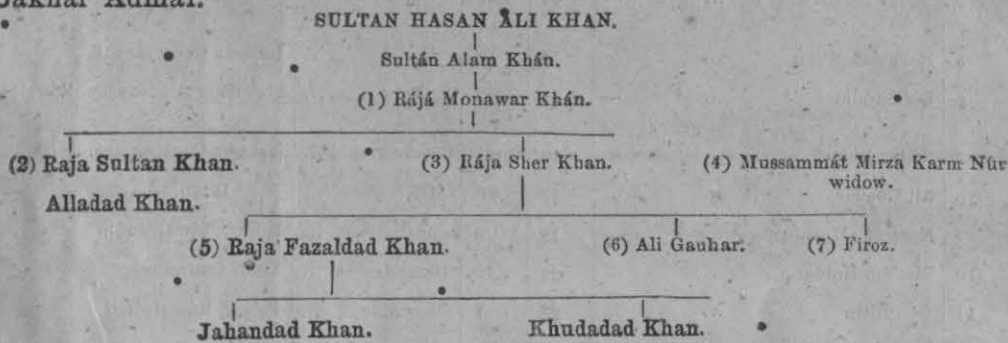
	Rs.
Sultán Khan (No. 2)	400
Sher Khan (No. 3)	100

When Sher Khan died the pension was continued to his widow, No. 4; on her death Ali Gauhar, No. 6, and Firoz, No. 7, his younger sons, got this allowance; on death of Firoz half was resumed, and on Ali Gauhar's death his share was also confiscated.

The elder brother was in Government service, and is so still. There are only about ten persons in all in this family.

Sultán Khan is the head of this family. He gets a lambardári inám of Rs. 92, and has now been recommended for one of Rs. 100. He is an influential, but not very energetic man.

III.—*Genealogical table of Gakhars of Chaneri family, Tahsíl Murree.*
Gakhar Admal.



ADMAL, No. 4.

The Admal family, settled in mauza Kaniat, tahsíl Gujar Khan, next comes under notice. They claim descent from Sultán Táj Khan, No. 13 in the first table, and all call themselves by the generic title of "Mirza" instead of Rája. This family is not quite of such high repute as the Admáls of Pharwála, who do not, I believe, give their daughters in marriage to sons of this branch. In general they prefer giving them to Sayads, but I avoided making any prying enquiries on this subject for various reasons.

Under the Moghal Emperors they enjoyed jágirs, but it is not clear how they lost them or when. The following villages were at various times held by them:—

Khik, Kaniat Táj Khan, Ogáhún, Káli Pakhrál, Nothe Chhatter, Turkwál, Usná-záda, Chak Nában, Lode, Partáli Marádiál, of tahsíl Gujar Khan, and Sai Kot, district Jhelum.

In Sikh times Gujar Singh, Bhangi, by sanad dated 18th Chét 1844, granted Rs. 12,000 in lieu of the old jágir, as Kaniat Táj Khán (now broken into six villages, Kaniat Pir Bakhsh, Kaniat Ladhú, Kaniat Malhár, Kaniat Khalíl, Chechi Bahádar, and Bokra), Usmán záda, Partáli, Murábiál, Káli Khingár, Hoshang, Naban, Ogáhún, Kaniat Malúk, Nothe Chhatter, Turkwál, Gukhar Sunál, to Míza Faiz-ulla Khan, No. 7, and Sarbaland, No. 6 (in the family table). Under Mahárája Ranjít Singh this jágir was resumed, and since then up to British times various villages were occasionally given and as often resumed.

During the Residency the family headmen went to Lahore and represented their case.

By letter dated 12th June 1848, signed by Mr. Cox (?), a chaháram of mauza Kaniat Táj Khan and Kaniat Malúk was given to Mirza Muhammad Wali, No. 11, and Wáris Khan, No. 19, and Ghazan Khan, No. 20, on condition of their supplying Government with three sowárs. This, however, was changed to a cash grant of Rs. 750 in the same year, on Chhatter Singh's recommendation. The Gakhars appealed from this and got back their chaháram by order dated 24th Asuj 1905; but this order, it appears, was never carried into execution, although the reason is not apparent.

Wáris Khan and Azím-ulla Khán served with Major Abbott, and when they returned the Sikhs prepared to seize them, and they all went off to the hills, and then they got permission to attack Chattar Singh, and did so, and got some Rs. 487 of loot, which they made over to Nicholson in 1850. They petitioned the Deputy Commissioner to be allowed to enjoy their jágir of Mohra Chechí and Mohra Bakhtán, which they said had been stopped for two and a half years, and for further favors. Major Abbott gave them a note of recommendation, and a report was called for as to the jágir from the Tahsildár and sent to the Commissioner. The end of it was that the Rs. 487 of plunder was made over to them and their other requests refused, and Major Abbott gave them a certificate of good service (see file 5, Goshwára Bandobast, mauza Kaniat Khalíl).

In the troubles of 1857 Mirza Wáris Khan, No. 19, served as a Resaldár for three years and got a grant of Rs. 1,100.

Azím-ulla, No. 12, was a Deputy Inspector for nine years.

At present the following members of the family are in Government service :—

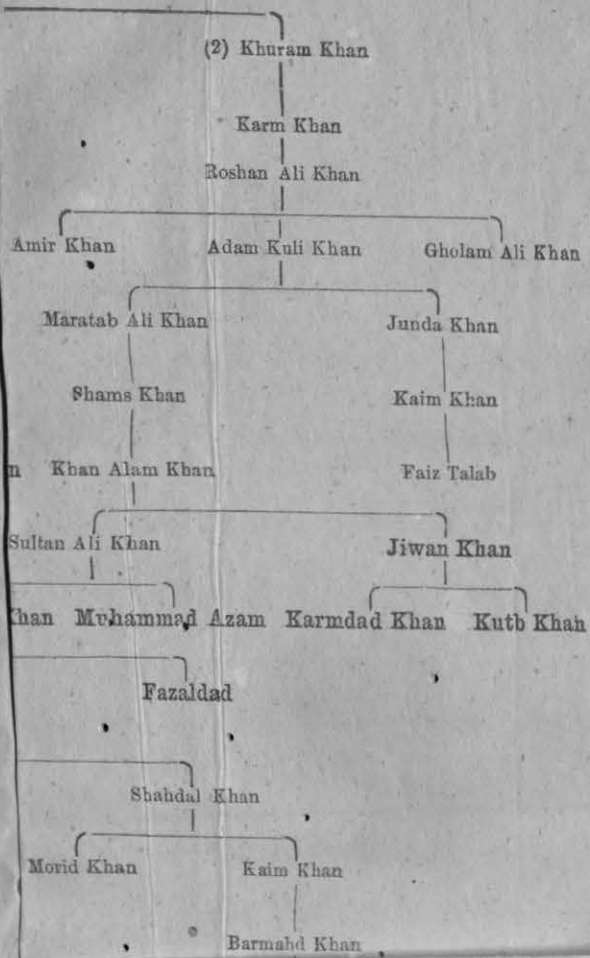
No.	Name of employé.	No in pedigree table.	Pay.		Office held.	Where employed.
				Rs.		
1	Abdulla Khan	...	8	20	Sowár	Jodhpur, Marwár State.
2	Núr Khan	...	9	18	Sergeant	Police, Sibi.
3	Ghulám Muhammad	...	10	10	Sowár	In service of Sardár Utar Singh-Attáriwálá.
4	Nádar Khan	...	13	28	Do.	4th Bengal Cavalry, Morar Cantonment.
5	Karmádá Khan	...	14	28	Do.	Iranpur Cantonment.
6	Raím-ulla	...	15	12	Sepey	21st Bengal Infantry, Ráwalpindi.
7	Nádar Khan	...	16	28	Sowár	Iranpur Cantonment.
8	Ali Gouhar	...	17	28	Do.	Ditto.
9	Karámat Husain	...	18	9	Constable	Police, Ráwalpindi.
10	Ghulám Haidar	...	22	40	Dafadár	Deóli Cantonment.
11	Ditto	...	23	7	Constable	Police, Ráwalpindi.
12	Núr Khan	...	24	10	...	Servant of a contractor at Sibi.
13	Muhammad Sarwár Khap	...	26	27	Lance Dafadár	13th Bengal Lancers, Bareilly Cantonment.
14	Ghulám Haidar	...	27	28	Sowár	2nd Central India Horse, Goona.
15	Tála Muhammad	...	28	20	Do.	Jodhpur, Marwár State.
16	Fazal	...	29	20	Do.	Ditto.
17	Ghulám Muhammad	...	30	20	Do.	Ditto.
18	Farmán Ali	...	31	20	Do.	Ditto.
19	Muhammad Banáris	...	32	15	Sergeant, Grade.	2nd Police, Dera Ismail Khan.
20	Karudád	...	33	50	Resaldár	Jodhpur, Marwár State.
21	Firoz Khan	...	34	28	Sowár	Deóli Cantonment.
22	Pahlwán Khan	...	35	7	Sepey	Iranpur Cantonment.

Fazaldád, No. 21, gets a pension; he was a Dafadár on Rs. 60 per annum.

There are about 120 souls in this family.

Muhammad Akbar, No. 25, and Wáris Khan, No. 19, are the two principal and best known men of this family at present.

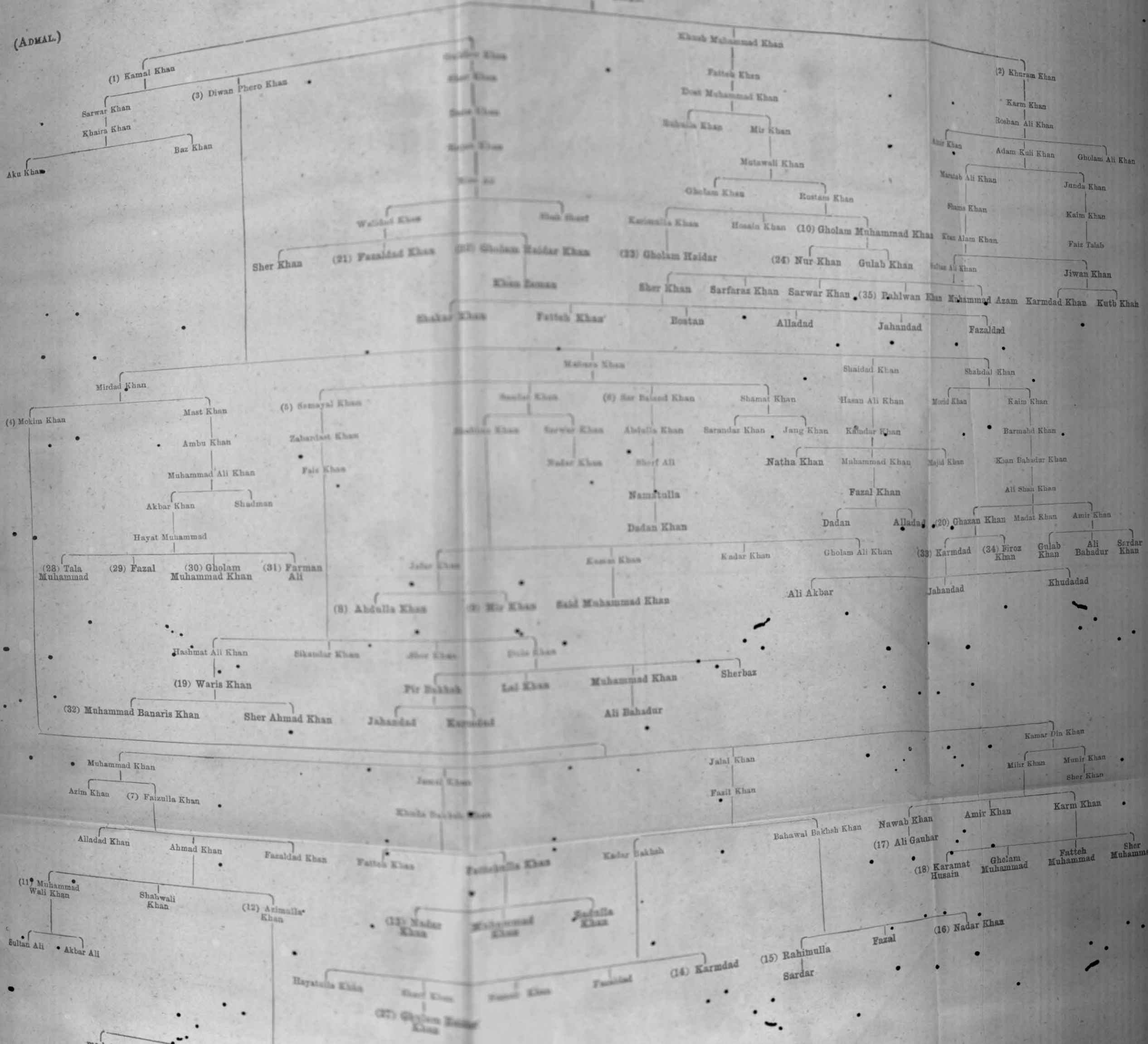
Muhammad Akbar is now in receipt of a lambardári inám of Rs. 100, and the continuance of this has been recommended. Mirza Wáris Khan now receives one of Rs. 100 also, but he has now been recommended for one of Rs. 120.



No. IV
Genealogical Table of Gokhars of Kanyata Family, Tahsil Gujar Khan.

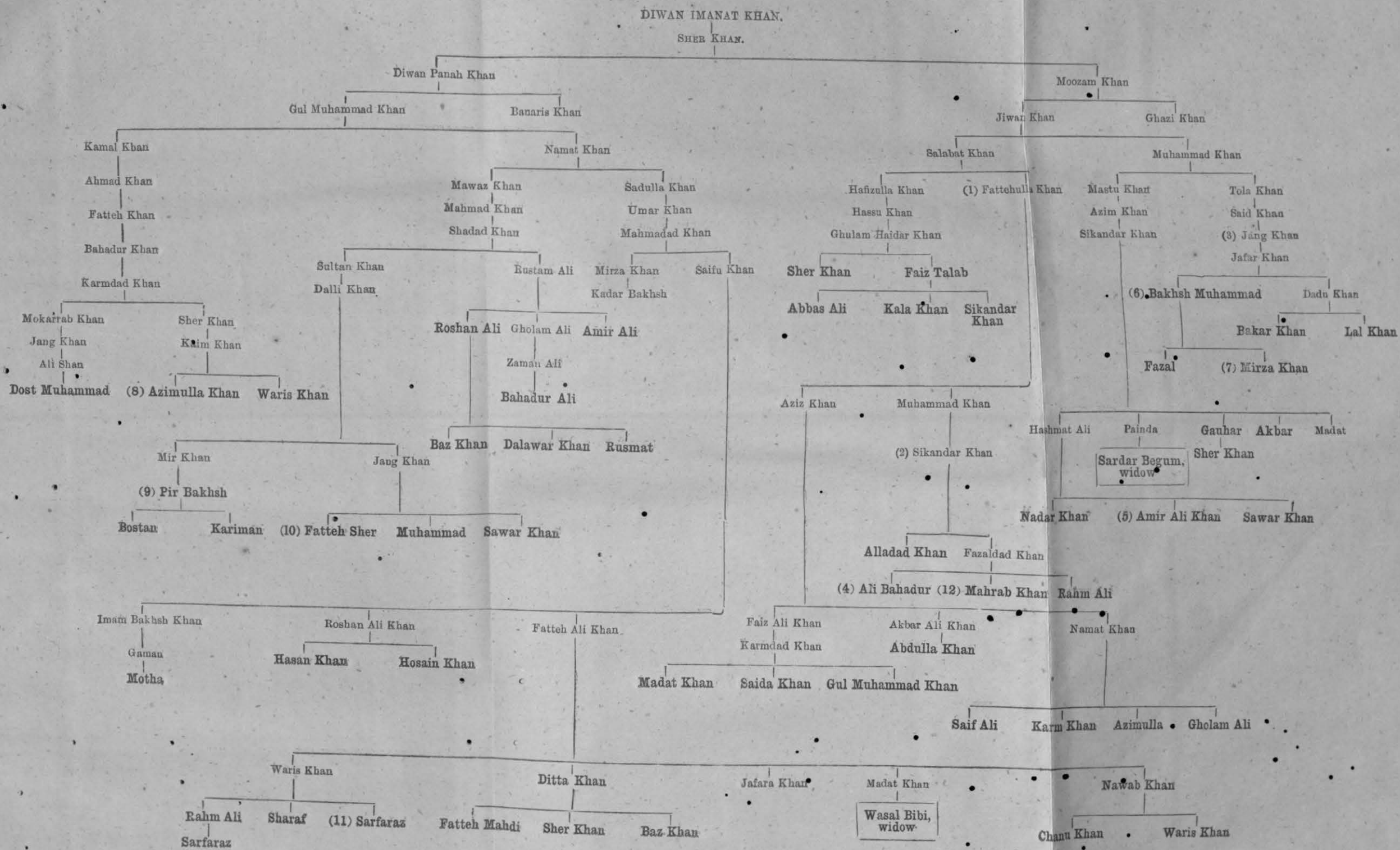
DIWAN TAJ KHAN

(ADMAL.)



Genealogical Table of Diwan Imanat Khan, Gakhar, of Manianda and Sohawa Family, entered in No. 12 of a main genealogical tree of Gakhars.

Gakhar Admal.



ADMAL, No. 5.

The next Admál families of note are those of mauza Maniánda and Soháwa Mirza. This family claims its descent from Díwán Amánat Khan (No. 12 in the general table).

The descendants of Fatteh-ulla (No. 1 in the family table) are known as the Maniánda Gakhars, and that village in tahsíl Kahuta is their head-quarters.

The other descendants of Amánat Khan are known as the Soháwa Mirza Gakhars, tahsíl Gujar Khan. They say that in the times of the Moghal Emperors they enjoyed a jágír of 84 villages and a cash revenue of Rs. 12,000, but they have no proof of this. They hold some sanads from Sikh Kárdárs, which show that Sikandar Khan (2), and after him his son Fazaldád, enjoyed a jágír of mauza Baliám Pandori, and Malot Keswál, tahsíl Gujar Khan, and Marígála Hayál, and Marígála Chillo, Maniand, Pandora, in tahsíl Kahuta. From time to time one or other of these villages was given or resumed after the manner of the Sikhs.

When the province became British, four villages, Baliám Pandori, Malot Keswál, Marígála Hayál, and Marígála Chillo, were in Fazaldád's possession, and were resumed by General Nicholson. In 1850 Fazaldád claimed these villages, and his claim was dismissed by the Commissioner (Mr. Thornton) in 1851 (see file No. 5, Goshwára Bandobast Sarsari, mauza Baliám Pandori).

At present the Maniánda branch hold no jágír or muáfi.

In the Soháwa family Jang Khan, No. 3, and after him his son Jafar Khan, held the following villages:—

Gasrúr, tahsíl Gujar Khan, Káhli-Dhamnoa and Sahot Sadra, tahsíl Kahuta, during part of Sikh times; and also at various times enjoyed a chaháram in some or all of the following villages:—

- Mamdot, Malakpur, Gulín, Kamálpur, tahsíl Gujar Khan.

On 1st April 1863 an order was passed granting Rs. 230 cash from mauza Soháwa Mirza to Bakhsh Muhammad (6), Pír Bakhsh (9), Azim-ulla Khan (8), in perpetuity.

The following persons belonging to the two families are in Government employ:—

No.	Name of employé.	No in pedigree table.	Pay.	Office held.	Where employed.
			Rs.		
1	Ali Babádúr Khan	4	40	Depnty Inspector, Police.	Police, Ráwalpindi.
2	Amír Ali Khan	5	28	Sowár	} Bareli Cantonment.
3	Firoz Khan	7	28	Do.	
4	Fatteh Sher	10	28	Do.	
5	Sarfaráz	11	28	Do.	

Their principal men at present are Mahráb Khan and Bakhsh Muhammad Khan, and the two families contain about 110 souls.

Mahráb Khan, formerly held an inám of Rs. 76. He has now been recommended for one of Rs. 50 for the future. He is the head of the Maniánda branch, but is not a very useful man.

The head of the Soháwa branch is Bakhsh Muhammad Khan.

ADMAL, No. 6.—Nára.

The family claims descent from Díwán Nauroz (No. 16 in the general table).

The members of the family hold sanads showing that they held land muáfi in the times of Ahmad Shah and of the Sikhs, and also that Nára and Bhagún were at one time held by them in jágír; but in the time of Maharája Guláb Singh very little was left to them.

By order No. 299, dated 31st August 1860, from Commissioner, containing sanction of Government, Rs. 100 cash and 34 acres of land in mauza Nára were granted to the following persons for life:—

No.	Name.	No in pedi- gree table	Cash.	Land.
			Rs. A. P.	A. K. M.
1	Sultán Muhammad	1	14 4 0	4 0 0
2	Fatteh-ulla Khan	2	...	3 0 0
3	Mirza Sher Khan	3	7 4 0	8 6 4
4	Faiz Ali	4	14 4 0	4 0 0
5	Mussamat Begam	5	...	4 0 0
6	Mirza Hashmat Ali and Náddú	6 & 7	14 4 0	4 1 11
7	Ali Mardán	8	7 4 0	3 2 18
8	Fatteh Ali Khan	9	...	3 2 18
9	Mirza Saifu, Gamim and Alaf	10, 11 & 12	14 4 0	8 1 7
10	Rusmat Khan	13	14 4 0	...
11	Hayát Ali	14	14 4 0	...
12	Roshan Ali	18	...	4 0 0
13	Najaf Khan	19	...	1 5 1
14	Amir Ali	20	...	1 5 10
Total		...	100 0 0	34 0 0

By docket No. 247, dated 19th July 1860, from Commissioner, containing sanction of Government, 126 acres 2 kanáls 12 marlas were given for life in muáfi to—

		A. K. M.
Mirza Hashmat Ali (7)	...	100 4 16
Rusmat Khan (13)	...	17 4 0
Fatteh-ulla Khan (15)	} equally ...	8 1 16
Abdulla (16) and		
Fazal Khan (17)		

and in accordance with docket No. 282, dated 15th August 1860, and letter No. 3300, dated 1st August 1860, from Financial Commissioner, and No. 2442, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, Rs. 100 in cash from the jama of Nára, and by docket No. 1900 (Commissioner), covering letter No. 2242, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, Rs. 20 cash from jama of mauza Balriha, was granted to Mirza Hashmat Ali (6) for life. These grants are now enjoyed by Mirza Hashmat Ali (6), Mirza Ali Mardán (8), and Fatteh Khan (15), Abdulla (16), Fazal Khan (17), together; Amir Ali (20), Najaf Khan (19).

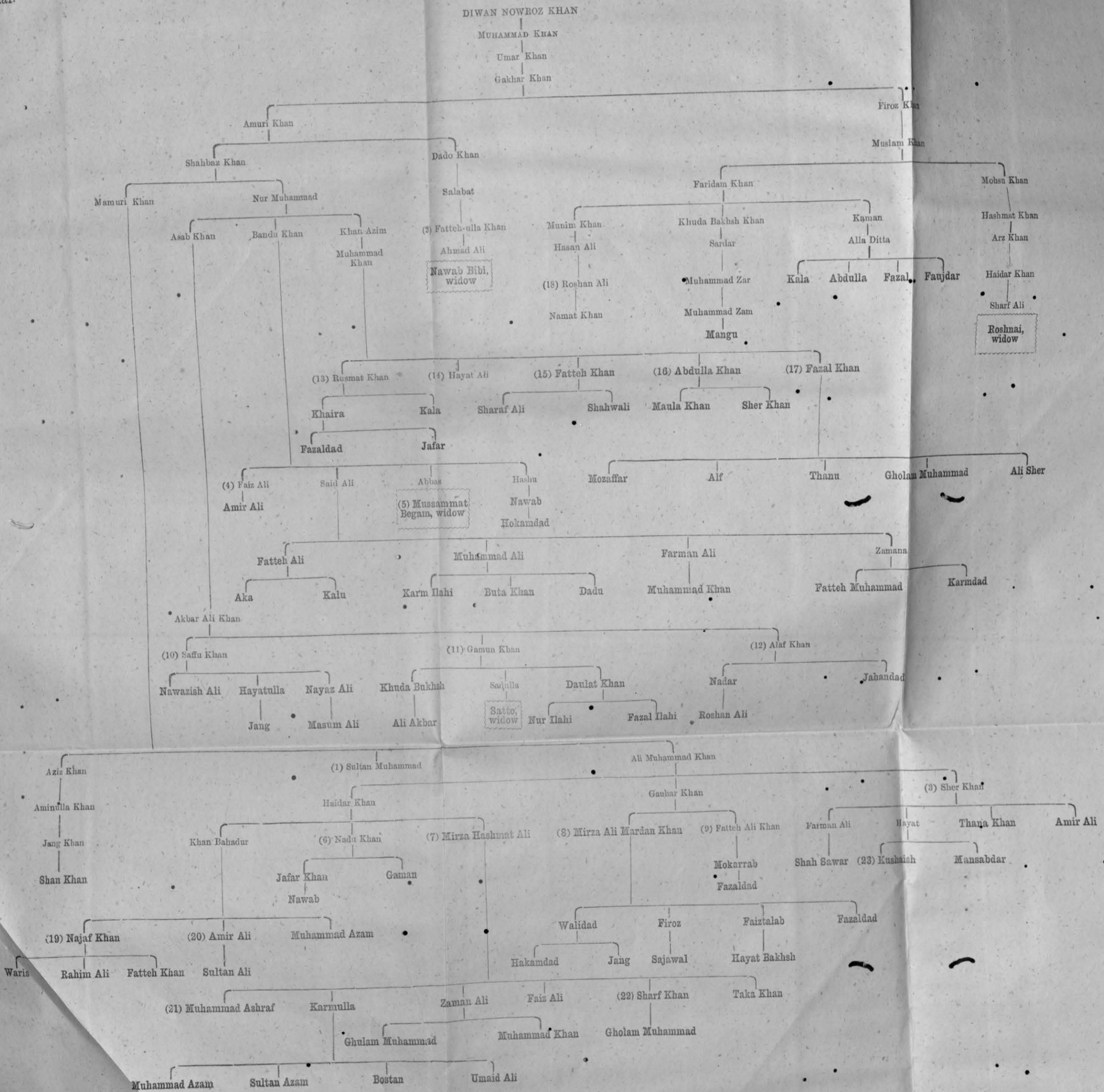
The rest of the original grantees are dead, and their shares have been resumed.

The following persons of this family are in Government employ:—

No.	Name.	No. in pedigree table.	Pay.	Office held.	Where employed.
			Rs.		
1	Muhammad Ashraf	21	40	Dafadár	12th Bengal Cavalry.
2	Sharaf Khán	22	8	Sepoy	Baháwalpur State.
3	Kasháish	23	8	Do.	Ditto.
4	Khaira	24	8	Do.	Ditto.

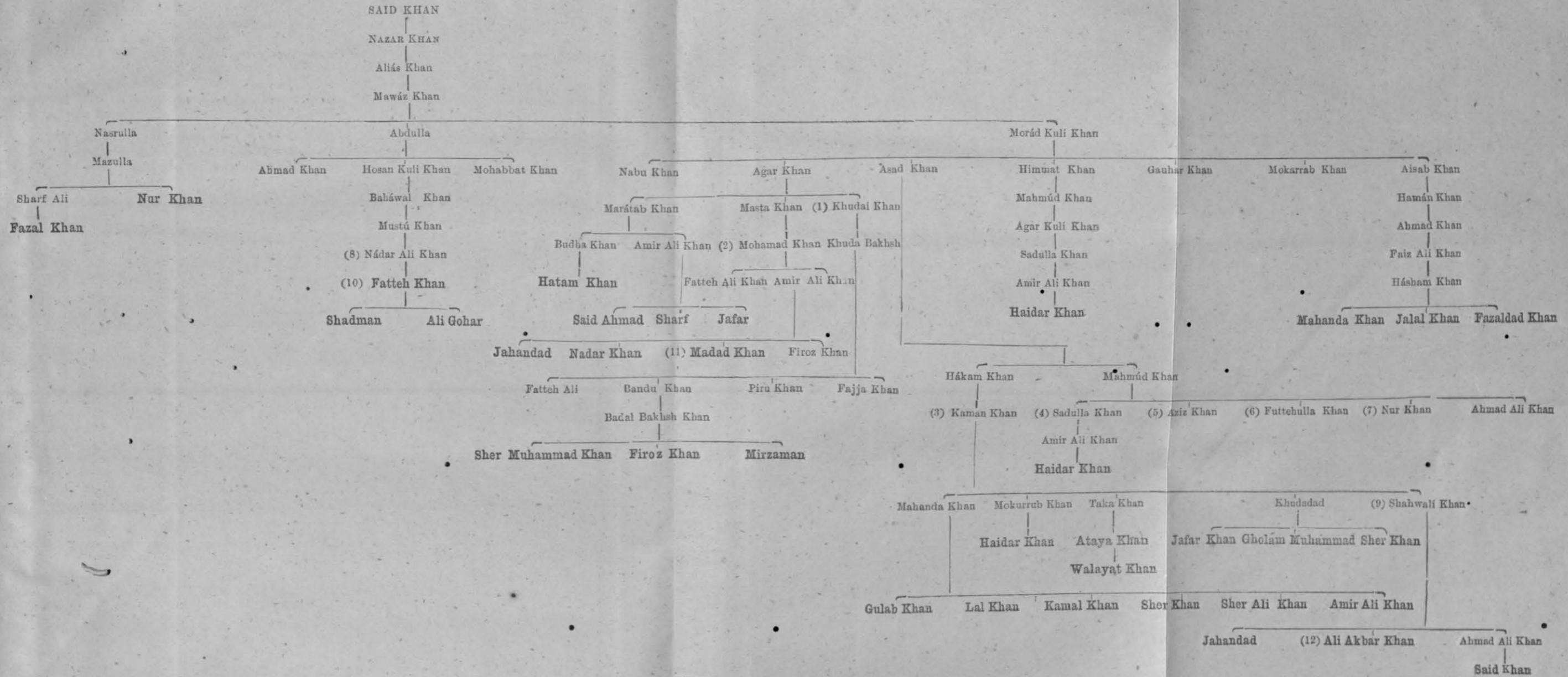
Genealogical Table of the Gakhars of Narawala Family, Tahsil Kahuta.

Gakhar Admal.



No. VII.

Genealogical Table of the Gakhars (Sarnugal) of Saidpur Family, Tahsil Rawalpindi.



The head of this family is Mirza Hashmat Ali, an extremely well-mannered, pleasant old gentleman of considerable influence.

This family also, like that of Kaniat, use the title of Mirza.

There are about 410 persons in this branch.

Mirza Hashmat Ali is now in receipt of a lambardári inám of Rs. 50, and has just been recommended for one of Rs. 80 for the future.

SARANGAL, No. 7.

The chief family of this branch is to be found in Saiadpur, a well-known village about eight miles from Ráwalpindi. It claims descent from Sultán Sárang through Saiada Khan, No. 11 in the general table, and who gave his name to the village, about one-third of which now belongs to the family, which, however, is much in debt and has parted with the greater part of its lands. The villages of Malhas and Gidarkotha belong entirely to this family, and about six-sevenths of Chak Mamuri is also their property. They also hold land in Núrpur and Hama.

From sanads in their possession it appears that in Moghal times the following village, Tatral, Sangral, Harnianwála in tahsíl Fatahjang, Gorakhpur in Ráwalpindi, were held in jágír by Saiadulla Khan, No. 4 (in family table), Azíz Khan, No. 5, Fatteh-ulla, No. 6, and Núr Khan, No. 7.

Khudai Khan got the land in his own possession in mauza Lakhan and in addition 400 per annum cash grant. There is no evidence to show when these grants were resumed. In Lakhan at present the Gakhars have no proprietary rights. In Sikh times, by sanad dated 10th Phágan 1855, Rs. 50 inám was granted to Muhammad Khan, No. 2, and Azíz Khan, No. 5, from mauza Katarián, and mauza Tuthal, Chak Mamuri, Malhás were granted to Kaman Khan, No. 3, and Hama and Bhal to Nadar Ali Khan, No. 8, in jágír.

In British times (letter No. 312, from Commissioner, dated 6th June 1854; copy of letter No. 478, from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, dated 29th May 1854; letter No. 2150, dated 19th May 1854, from Secretary to Government of India) a pension of Rs. 400 in cash and mauza Chak Mamuri were given in jágír to Shahwali Khan. After Shahwali Khan's death the pension was resumed, and the jágír continued to Ali Mardán Khan.

By order dated 19th May 1854, from Secretary to Government of India, Rs. 72 pension per annum was conferred on Fatteh Khan, No. 10. Also by docket No. 4161 and letter No. 981, dated 5th December 1876, from Commissioner; letter No. 981, dated 29th August 1877, from Secretary to Government, Punjab; No. 5048, from Secretary to Financial Commissioner, and No. 1751 B., dated 21st July 1877, from Secretary to Government of India, a jágír of Rs. 300 in village Chak Pakhral was granted to Fatteh Khan, which he still enjoys. Only one member of this family is in Government service—Madat Khan, No. 11, who is a Havildár in the Bengal Infantry on Rs. 14.

There are about 70 souls in this family. The chief of the family is Ali Akbar Khan.

The family is considered of very high descent, but not in this district equal to the Admals. The members of it call themselves "Rája," but Mirza is the title used in their sanads.

Shahwan Khan, who was their chief and was very well known, died about two years ago. He was considered loyal, but was well known as about the most quarrelsome person in the district.

Ali Akbar Khan has been recommended for a lambardári inám of Rs. 50 per annum.

SARANGAL—VARIOUS.

The above is the only well-known family of Sarangals in this district, but they are very strong in Hazára.

In addition to this family there are a number of Sarangal Gakhars scattered about, tilling their lands and living the same life as other zamíndárs around them. There are about 1,100 of those scattered about chiefly in the following villages:—

Dhaman, Kathana, Gágri, Dodhari Najar, Mohri Gakhrán, Mohrián, Jába Teli, Kuri, Sihála, Arázi Sobál, Malkpur, Azízál, Chuch, Kal, Shekhpur, Tirhala, Rúpa, Pandori, Ráwalpindi; Mohra Chhapar, Girja Dhok, Malot, Sumbal Kork, Harno Thanda Páni, Malpur, Mohra Núr, Bihara, all in tahsíl Ráwalpindi; Krumb Keswal, Darkala, tahsíl Gujar Khan, Mohra Bakhtan in tahsíl Kabuta.

ADMAL—VARIOUS.

The six families mentioned above are all the well-known branches of the Admal clan settled in this district. There are, however, Admal Gakhars to be found here and there in other villages whose condition does not differ from that of other zamíndárs of the tract. There are about 600 of these scattered about in the following villages:—

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Harno Thanda Páni, Malkpur Azízál, tahsíl Ráwalpindi; Bains Damowál, Gasrur, Palina, Baliám, Pandori, Narát Jabair, Sakrána Krumb Keswál, Jaggi Naráli, tahsíl Gujar Khan; Admál, Samot, Asloha, Saroha, Gagári, Kharáin, tahsíl Kahuta; Kák Chowdari in tahsíl Fatahjang.

Mirza Sher Khan of Doheran, tahsíl Kahuta, receives an inám (lambardári) of Rs. 70 per annum.

FIROZAL, No. 8.

The Firozal, claim to be descended from Shah Daulat (No. 6), but they take their name from Firoz, No. 2 in the general table. They are not now in possession of any muáfi or jágír.

Diwán Táj Khan, No. 13, was, said to have had five sons, of whom Mirza Khan (No. 2 in the family table) was the family chief. The 14 villages belonging to Táj Khan were divided as follows:—

Mirza Khan—"Sáhib-i-dastár" Jhangi, Dudhal-cum-Bagwal, Sukho, Karnáli, Khamb, Pari Firozal, Chak Brahmanán = 7 villages.

The other sons—Sáng, Pind Paián, Chappar, Dera Pothi, Sampál, Soga Dat, Pind Bala, in equal shares.

The descendants of Mirza Khan, however, are in very low estate, and now own very little land.

In Sikh times Sher Jang Khan (No. 43) held a chuharam in mauza Jaoli and Mongar, tahsíl Gujar Khan, and held some land in Sukho and Chak Daulat in muáfi, and received Re. 1 per every new house built in Sukho.

Sarfaráz Khan (No. 23) held a jágír of Rs. 300, to some part of which his son Fatteh Jang Khan succeeded, but apparently it was all confiscated before the appearance of the British.

Fatteh Jang Khan was a Deputy Inspector for some time, and then took his pension; he also had an inám of Rs. 100, both of which were resumed on his death.

Karam Ali Khan (No. 18) held a chuharam in Karnáli, and Waris Khan (No. 41) and Shabdád Khan (No. 20) and Khan Bahádur (No. 19). Nadu Khan (No. 7) held some land in muáfi confiscated by the Sikhs.

Manak Khan (No. 6) and Ghulám Ali (No. 17) held a chuharam in mauza Dudhal, which they also owned, also confiscated in Sikh times. This branch of the family has completely disappeared. There are no descendants of Mirza Khan of any note left.

The seven villages which descended to the other four sons of Diwán Táj Khan are still held by their descendants, and from sanads in their possession it appears that in Sikh times they enjoyed a chuharam in these villages, which was confiscated on the advent of the British (see file No. 2, Sarsari Bandobast, mauza SÁNG.) An inám of Rs. 200 was granted to Mirza Khan, the chief of his family. On his death an inám of Rs. 100 was given to Baland Khan, who still enjoys it, and has been given a chair.

The family is of importance on account of its size, there being about 825 persons belonging to it. The following is a list of persons in Government employ or receiving pensions. It is considered to come in reputation and descent after the Admáls and Sarangals. Many of its members enter Government service, as the list below will show:—

No.	Name of employé.	No. in pedigree table.	Pay.	Office held.	Where employed
			Rs.		
1	Fatteh Khán	4	29	Sowár	5th Bengal Cavalry, Mooltan Cantonment.
2	Fazaldad Khán	5	6	Chaprasi	Chief Court, Punjab.
3	Mubammad Azam	8	15	Sergeant	Police, Ráwalpindi.

No.	Name of employe.	No. in pedigree table.		Office held.	Where employed.
			Pay.		
		Rs.			
4	Ghulám Muhammad Khan.	14	29	Sowár	10th Bengal Lancers, Mooltan Cantonment.
5	Rahm Ali	16	14	Havildár	Mule Battery, Bannu.
6	Sardár Khan	21	14	Ditto	Ditto, Hazára.
7	Samáil Khan	24	9	Sepoy	80th Bengal Infantry, Pesháwar.
8	Kattál Khan	25	8	Daffadár	Ditto ditto.
9	Sarwár	26	9	Sepoy	Ditto ditto.
10	Najaf Khan	27	28	Sowár	8th Bengal Cavalry, Lucknow.
11	Sherbáz	28	13	Patwári	Nurwasla Circle, tahsil Ráwalpindi.
12	Shahsawár	29	7	Constable	Police, Ráwalpindi.
13	Zamán Ali	30	6	Ditto	Ditto.
14	Fazaldád Khan	31	28	Sowár	13th Bengal Lancers, Bareli Cantonment.
15	Shádmán	32	8	Constable	Police, Ráwalpindi.
16	Mustafá Khan	33	7	Ditto	Ditto.
17	Farmán Ali	34	8	Sepoy	2nd Punjab Infantry, Kohát Cantonment.
18	Karmdád	35	14	Havildár	Ditto ditto.
19	Káim Khan	36	8	Sepoy	2nd Dogras, Abbott-abád.
20	Páinda Khan	37	8	Do.	Ditto Kohát.
21	Shádmán	38	8	Do.	Ditto ditto.
22	Muhammad	39	8	Chaprasí	Commissariat Department.
23	Farmán Ali	40	8	Ditto	Ditto.
24	Zamán	44	28	Sowár	Not known.
25	Faiza Khan	45	28	Do.	Ditto.
26	Hassa Khan	46	8	Sepoy	Military Department.
27	Nawázish Ali	47	8	Do.	2nd Punjab Infantry, Kohát.
28	Rakha Khan	48	8	Do.	Mule Battery, Abbott-abád.
29	Sher Khan	49	40	Daffadár	13th Bengal Cavalry.
30	Mirza Khan	50	28	Sowár	17th ditto.
31	Dádú Khan	51	7	Constable	Police, Ráwalpindi.
32	Akbar Khan	52	6	Khalási	Not known.
33	Karmdád Khan	53	27	Reader	Canal Department, Muzaffargarh district.
34	Fatfeh Mahdi	54	8	Jamadár	Municipal Committee, Muree.
35	Fatfeh Khan	55	7	Constable	Police, Ráwalpindi.
36	Fircz Khan	56	8	Sepoy	Not known.
37	Saída Khan	57	28	Sowár	Ditto.
38	Alladád Khan	58	12	Moharrir	Forest Department, Ráwalpindi.
39	Fatfeh Muhammad	59	28	Sowár	11th Bengal Lancers.
40	Azim-ulla Khan	60	150	Rasáidár	13th Bengal Infantry, Bareli Cantonment.

No.	Name of pension-holder.	No. in pedigree table.		Service qualifying for pension.
			Pay.	
		Rs.		
1	Sher Khan	9	42	Peon.
2	Azim-ulla Khan	10	48	Sowár.
3	Sultán Ali	11	84	Daffadár, Cavalry No. 13.
4	Rahm Ali	12	84	Guides Cavalry.
5	Hassa Khan	13	20	On account of wound.
6	Rusmat Khan	15	48	Sowár.
7	Mardan Ali	22	48	Military service.
8	Fazaldád Khan	3	48	Sepoy, Battalion No. 3.
9	Nádár Khan	42	84	Havildár.

Boland Khan now receives a lambardári inám of Rs. 100, and has been recommended for one of Rs. 120 for the future.

Ghulám Muhammad of Jhangijalal has been recommended for a new lambardári inám of Rs. 50 per annum.

FIROZAL—VARIOUS.

About 450 Firozál Gakhars are scattered about various villages, belonging to no particular family, and cultivating their land and living on it like other zamíndárs around them. The villages are as follows:—

Maira, Jaráhi, Ráwalpindi, Kot Jabbi.
Kurál, Gangál in tahsíl Ráwalpindi.
Lalhál, Paimál, Bijniál, Chah Kámdár.
Búra Thotha, Gujar Khán, Dhúre, Siháli.
Firozál, Jamál in tahsíl Gujar Khan.
Múral in tahsíl Fattehjang.

BUGIAL, No. 9.

This branch of Gakhars claims its descent from Páinda Khan, a descendant of Sultán Bugga Khan, from whom they take their name.

There are three branches of this family—those descended from Agar Khan (1), Badli Khan (2), and Aláwal Khan (3)—in the family table.

From sanads held by them it appears that in Sikh times mauza Kamála (now part of Shakar Parián) was held by Agar Khan in jágir. It is not clear when it was resumed.

Later Nathu Khan (4) held a chaháram in mauza Shakar Parián. After that Zamán Ali Khan (8) held some land in muáfi, and also for some time an inám of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. These were descendants of Agar Khan.

Of the Badli Khan branch, Hásham Ali Khan, No. 5, Nawázish Ali Khan, No. 6, and Rusmat Ali Khan, No. 7, held some land in muáfi, and for short periods also had a chaháram in their own lands. Then when the British rule was established, instead of the chaháram, 124 acres, by sanad dated 19th Bhádon 1906, was given to Zamán Ali Khan in muáfi, and Rs. 60 inám to other members of the family. Then at the regular settlement after enquiry (docket No. 299, dated 31st August 1860, from Commissioner, and order of Lieutenant-Governor) 189 acres of land was given to this family in perpetuity, contingent on loyalty and good conduct. One hundred and seventy-four acres four kanals one marla was the actual extent of land actually granted to—

			A.	K.	M.
Taraf Agar Khan	...	...	105	3	2
Do. Badli Khan	...	...	41	5	7
Do. Aláwal Khan	...	...	27	3	12

and it is still held by them (see docket No. 1545, dated 16th April 1885, from Commissioner and Superintendent, in reply to No. 4572, dated 22nd December 1884, from Deputy Commissioner, and letter No. 2540, dated 10th April 1885, from Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab). Five hundred and sixty-four acres of land from rakh Adhala were conferred on Sharaf Khan, No. 9, known as Ali Madat Khan, on these conditions—

First two years	...	...	...	free
The next three years at	...	...	Rs.	125
Then for five years at	...	...	"	200

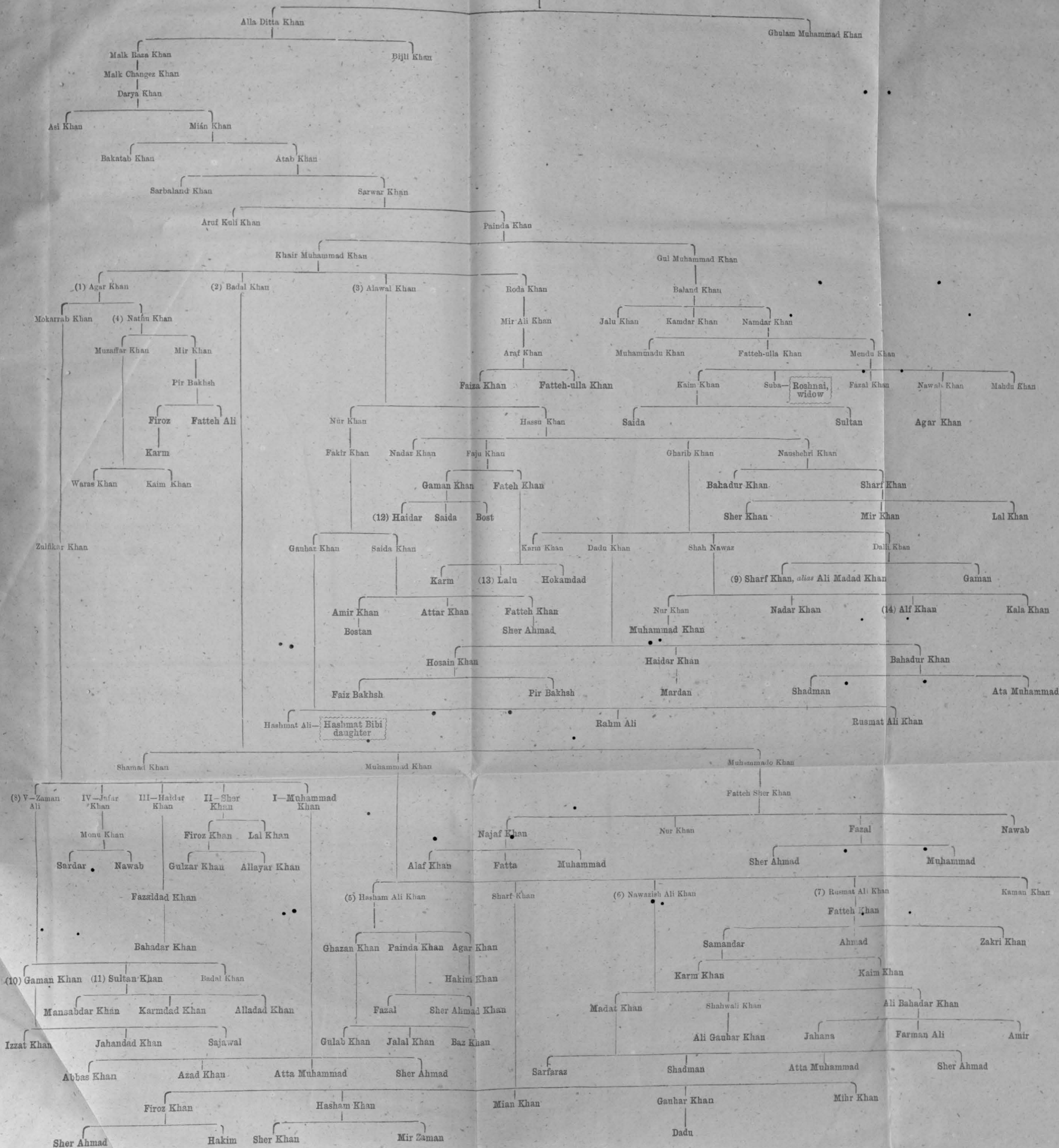
The trees on the land were also given to Ali Madat Khan.

The following is a list of members of this family now in Government employ:—

No.	Name of employè.	No. in pedigree table.	Pay.	Office held.	Where employed.
1	Sharaf Khan, alias Ali Madat.	9	Rs. 100	Subadár	Pesháwar, Battery No. 3 at Bannu.
2	Sultán Khan	11	60	Court Inspector of Police.	Siálkot.
3	Haidar Khan	12	12	Havildár	Pesháwar, Battery No. 3 at Bannu.
4	Lalu	13	7	Sepoy	Ditto.
5	Alaf Khan	14	7	Do.	Ditto.

Genealogical Table of Gakhars (Bugial) of Sakar Paryawala family, Tahsil Rawalpindi.

MALK BOGA KHAN



There are about 165 souls in this family. Ali Madat Khan, *alias* Sharaf Khan, is the present head of this family. Gáma Khau of this family receives a lambardári inám of Rs. 70, the continuance of which has been recommended.

In addition to these well-known families, there are about 1,000 Bagial Gakhars scattered about the following villages :—

Aujari Kalán, Aujari Khurd, Aujari Garanthi, Aujari Bakhshi, Súd, Bodial, Chháwarian, Kalias Teli, Bhangril, Mari Bugiál, Gahr Haro, Tirhála Bugiál, Parátál, Bijniál, Matiál, Jhang Bugiál, Sarhandil, Tiál, Kirpál, Jhan, Lundamastál, Bália Ká lír Bakhsh, Suráin in tahsíl Ráwalpindi ; Chak Naban, Sapiáli Bugiál, in tahsíl Gujar Khan ; Mamián, Ghoi, Sadiot, Saroha, Thoakhálsa, in tahsíl Kahuta.

MISCELLANEOUS GAKHARS.

HATHIAL.

There are no well-known families of this branch. The Hathiáls are to be found in the following villages, and they number about 1,700 souls :—

Bodiál, Chháwarián, Súd, Timmar Ratial, Dadhúcha, Nothe Bánián, Jabbi Gakharán, Chak Thoba, Bhumbli, Kot Hathiál, Dhudián, Cnattha Hathiál, Farozi, Gakhar Hathiál, Pandori Hathiál, Pind Begwál, Gura Bharta, Haraka, Basáli Mairá Bharta, Kirpál, Bugiál Sáván, in tahsíl Ráwalpindi ; Narála Dungar, Daryoha in tahsíl Káhuta ; Bher Hathiál, Hajjo, in tahsíl Gujar Khan ; and Bágra, in tahsíl Fatahjang.

Firoz Khan of Kot Hathiál has been recommended for a small lambardári inám of Rs. 25, and Pir Bakhsh Khan for another of the same amount.

Najaf Khan of Chattha Hathiál now enjoys one of Rs. 25, the continuance of which has been recommended.

SAKANDRAL.

There are about 250 persons of this branch only in this district, and no prominent family or individual among them. They are to be found in the following villages :—

Dhok Sultán Alam, Kuri Haidar, Ratála, Sehr, Chakráli, Badhál, in tahsíl Gujar Khan ; Sahot Bugiál, Maira, Katiam, in tahsíl Kahuta.

PAHARIAL.

There are about 300 of these to be found in the villages noted below :—
Jhangra, Darkála, Gura, Mangot, in tahsíl Gujar Khan.

JOHDIAL.

There are only about 120 of these in the following villages :—

Naráli, Dhandeo Gujar Mal, in tahsíl Guja. Khan.

The four branches just mentioned are admittedly true Gakhars, but have no families or men of note among them. Like the others they make good soldiers.

MISCELLANEOUS UNRECOGNISED GAKHARS.

KAINSWAL.

There are about 300 of these, and they are not distinguishable from other zamíndárs. They are to be found in tahsíl Gujar Khan and the Kallar Circle of Kahuta.

Madat Khan of Missa Kainswál had been recommended for a lambardári inám of Rs. 30.

FARMSIAL.

There are no well-known families, but Fazaldád Khan of Bishndot is a useful man of some influence. There are about 100 of them only to be found in the Kallar iláqa and in Gujar Khan tahsíl.

Fazaldád Khan of Bishndot now enjoys a lambardári inám of Rs. 50, and has been recommended for one of Rs. 80. He is a useful man of some influence.

Madat Khan of Khánpur, tahsíl Gujar Khan, also enjoys one of Rs. 58, and has been recommended for one of Rs. 70 for the future.

SUNAL.

There are about 200 of these in the tahsíl of Ráwalpindi and Kahuta. Hayát Khan of Gakhar Sunál has been recommended for a small lambardári inám of Rs. 25.

KUL CHANDRAL.

There are about 150 of these in Gujar Khan and Kahuta.

Faiz Mahdi of Baghám receives Rs. 25 per annum as a lambardári inám, and its continuance has been recommended.

JNDIAL.

There are about 40 of these only in the Fatahjang tahsíl.

All the above claim to be Gakhars, the Farmsiál probably with most grounds, but the Admáls and Sarangáls and other recognised branches do not admit them to be such.

F. A. ROBERTSON.

Statement of Emoluments enjoyed by the Gakhar Tribe in the Rawalpindi District.

District.	No.	Name of branch of tribe.	Name of Mandi.	Names of leading families.	Names of leading members of such families.	LAND OWNED BY TRIBE.		EMOLUMENTS ENJOYED.						
						Area.	Revenue paid.	Talúkdári.	Jágir.	Muáfi.	Pension.	Chaháram.	Inám.	Lambardári.
pindi.	1	Admál	Adam Khan	Pharwála	Karmdád Khan (4)	1,146	690	...	...	...	1,970	2,199	50	8
	2	Do.	Do.	Mándla	Ali Akbar Khan (4)	3	11	...	...	...	690	...	...	...
	3	Do.	Do.	Chaneri	Rája Sultán Khan (2)	66	29	...	...	...	400	...	100	...
	4	Do.	Do.	Kaniáti	Muhammad Akbar (25) Wásis Khan (19)	985	437	78	...	...	...	...	220	74
	5	Do.	Do.	Maniánda and Soháwa Mirza	Mahráb Khan (12) Bakhsh Muhammad Khan (6)	1,952	1,179	...	...	...	...	...	50	106
	6	Do.	Do.	Nára	Mirza Hashmat Ali (7)	2,150	718	...	...	cash 134 land 118 acres	...	...	80	40
		Do.	Do.	Miscellaneous	...	4,593	3,503	...	...	...	...	...	70	141
					Total of Branch	10,895	6,567	78	...	cash 134 land 118 acres	3,060	2,199	570	369

Ráwalp.

7	Sarangál Do.	... Sultán Sárang Do.	... Saidpur Miscellaneous	... Ali Akbar ( ) ...	... 1,294 11,773	... 1,041 4,694	... 530 92	... ...	... 72 ...	... 50 ...	... 105 397
				Total of Branch	13,067	5,735	92 530		72	50	502	
8	Ferozáł Do.	... Feroz Khan Do.	... Sangh Miscellaneous	... Buland Khan (61) ...	... 8,304 4,204	... 3,625 2,000	... 61 25	... ...	... ...	... 170 96	... 256 90
				Total of Branch	12,508	5,625	86		96	170	346	
9	Buglál Do.	... Malk Bugga Do.	... Shakar Parián Miscellaneous	... Ali Madad Khan, alias Sharf Khan (9) ...	... 3,087 9,708	... 1,000 4,647	... ... 102	... 139 17	... ...	... 70 ...	... 50 161
				Total of Branch	12,795	5,647	102	156		70	211	
				<i>Miscellaneous Gakhars.</i>								
	Hathiál Sakandráł Pahariál Johdiál	... Hathi Khan Sakandar Khan Malk Pahári Malk Johda	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... 8,633 1,413 1,174 372	... 5,407 531 702 390	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... 48 88	... 234 10 56 42
				<i>Miscellaneous unrecognised Gakhars.</i>								
	Keswál Farmsiál Sunál Kul Chandráł Jandiál	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 2,081 6,282 566 2,006 92	... 1,494 3,806 223 859 110	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 72 238 85 182 ...
				Total of District	71,884	35,596	358 530	cash 290 land 118 acres	3,132	2,431	860	2,347

(21)

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Settlement Officer, Ráwalpindi.

Statement showing Emoluments enjoyed by the Gakhar Tribe in the Jhelum District.

District.	Name of branch of tribe.	Name of Mandi.	Names of leading families.	LAND OWNED BY TRIBE.		EMOLUMENTS ENJOYED.						REMARKS.	
				Names of leading members of such families.	Area.	Revenue paid.	Jágrs.	Muáfis.	Pension.	Chaháram.	Inám.		Lambardári.
					Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Buga Khan	Domeli	Bughial	Mobáraz Khan Roshan Khan Muhammad Khan	21,365	7,446	761	...	679	...	375	499	
	Do.	Padhri	Do.	Futteh Medhi Khan, Lambardár	9,798	1,303	...	...	48	...	106	139	
	Do.	Bárágowáh	Do.	Wards, Lambardár	9,201	2,438	...	...	...	...	28	150	
	Do.	Babeta	Do.	Khuda Bakhsh, Lambardár	5,999	1,188	...	...	288	...	48	85	
	Do.	Bárágarán	Do.	Painda Khan, Lambardár Muhammad Khan Khan Bahádur	14,076	7,824	...	16 Ghamaos	765	...	133	672	
				Total	60,439	20,199	761	16 Ghamaos	1,780	...	690	1,545	

The														
Sultán Sárang	... Sultánpur	... Iskandrul	... Ghulam Muhammad	}	...	4,202	766	...	...	328	...	251	84
			Atta Muhammad, Lambardár		...									
Do.	Lehri	... Ditto	... Muhammad Hosein	}	...	28,205	5,774	...	...	3,735	346	147	384
			Ghulam Muhammad		...									
			Sháhnewaz		...									
			Akbar Ali		...									
			Atta Muhammad	...										
			Total	...	32,407	6,540	...	...	4,063	346	398	468	
Tulla Khan	... Dulyal	... Tulyal	... Umr Khan, Lambardár		3,256	2,835	...	...	...	...	49	151	
			Total Tahsil Jhelum	...	96,102	29,574	761	16 Ghamaos	5,843	346	1,137	2,164		

JHELUM :
 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
 The 10th September 1885.

J. PARSONS,
 Deputy Commissioner.

No. 15, dated 19th January 1887.

From—Colonel W. G. WATERFIELD, Commissioner and Superintendent, Pesháwar Division,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your No. 523 of 22nd July 1885, calling for information showing the strength in number of the Gakhar tribe in the Hazára district, their emoluments in jágirs, máfis, ináms, &c., the area of land owned and other particulars, I have the honor to forward a copy of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazára's No. 24 of 7th January, and three enclosures, giving the required information in tabular form.

No. 24, dated 7th January 1887.

From—F. D. CUNNINGHAM, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Hazára,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Pesháwar Division.

IN compliance with orders in Government endorsement No. 523 of the 22nd July 1885, I have the honor to forward three statements :—

- (a) Statement in the form given in the letter No. 522 of 22nd July 1885, from Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Commissioner, Pesháwar, showing the amount of land owned and the value of revenue assignments, ináms and allowances enjoyed by different families and branches of the Gakhar tribe in this district.
- (b) Detail of the revenue assignments of the principal Gakhar jágirdárs in Hazára.
- (c) List of cash pensions paid to ladies of certain families, granted on resumption of the assignments of deceased jágirdárs.

2. I regret the delay which has occurred in supplying the information required. Soon after I took charge of the district in the end of November my attention was called to the matter by a reminder from your office. On inquiry it appeared to me that most of the material which had been collected in compliance with the orders of Government was useless, as it consisted of manuscript copies of extracts from Griffin's "Chiefs of the Punjab" and other printed works, and a copy of entries relating to Gakhar revenue assignments in Appendix XVII to the Settlement Report, which is out of date.

I believe the statements now submitted are correct to date. As I have only recently joined the district and have no previous acquaintance with the history of the Gakhars of the Khánpur iláka, I could not furnish a historical note on the tribe without further delay, and as 19 reminders have been received already from your office it seems better to send up the facts and figures in tabular form.

A.

Statement of Emoluments enjoyed by the Gakhar tribe in Hazára.

District.	Name of branch of tribe.	Name of Kund.	Names of leading families.	LAND OWNED BY TRIBE,			EMOLUMENTS ENJOYED.																	
				Names of leading members of each family.	Area.	Revenue paid.	Jágrs.	Máfis.	Pensions.	Chahármís.	Ináms.	Lambar-dáris.												
													Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Hazára.	Gakhar Sarungál.		Nawázish Ali Khan ...	Jahán Dád Khan and others ...	40,518	10,895	0	0	3,009	0	0	228	0	0	...	521	0	0	...	302	8	0		
			...	Firoz Khan and others ...	29,313	7,353	2	0	3,450	0	0	140	7	0	...	489	8	0	...	201	0	0		
			Tarbiat Khan ...	Sher Khan ...	763	487	0	0	...	...	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghulám Ali Khan ...	Amir Khan ...	92	35	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Muhammad Azam Khan ...	Muhammad Sarwar Khan ...	2,470	1,464	0	0	584	0	0	39	6	0	...	71	12	0	...	23	0	0		
			Sher Jang Khani ...	Nadir Khan ...	818	155	0	0	...	...	3	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
			Hyát Khani ...	Fateh Ali Khan ...	1,020	140	12	0	...	...	1	0	0	...	7	0	0	...	...	...	2	0	0
			Dalel Khani ...	Sher Khan ...	271	254	0	0	...	...	1	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Achha Khani ...	Nadir Khani ...	70	129	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sher Khani ...	Amir Khan ...	55	34	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Najábat Khani ...	Nadir Khan ...	263	167	8	0	...	...	2	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hosain Khani ...	Fateh Ali Khan ...	106	95	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Asálat Khani ...	Muhammad Khan ...	3,553	1,725	4	0	584	0	0	16	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarfaz Khani ...	Amar Ali Khan ...	25	22	0	0	34	0	0
			Muhammad Begi ...	Karm Khan ...	255	126	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jáni Begi ...	Hyát Khan ...	2,754	292	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	0	...	...	...	2	0	0
			Kandhár Begi ...	Muhammad Khan ...	100	102	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...				...	82,450	23,477	10	0	7,627	0	0	433	9	0	...	1,095	8	0	...	565	8	0	

HAZÁRA :
The 30th December 1886.

F. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Deputy Commissioner.

B.

Statement of Revenue-free Grants held by principal members of the Gakhar tribe in Hazdra.

No.	Name.	Village.	DETAILS OF JAGIR.			When granted.	No. and date of letter of Government sanctioning.	REMARKS.
			Annual value.	Term.	Total.			
			Rs.		Rs.			
1	Raja Jehándád Khan, son of Raja Haidar Bakhsh, Gakhar, of Khánpur.	Jawalián Badlpur Bhera Hariála Marchabad Jhalis Makhainal	820 416 232 28 419 19 136	Perpetuity. Ditto. Ditto. For life. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	2,070	Continued at settlement from Sikh times. 1881 1881 1881 1881	Secretary to Government, No. 1706, dated 22nd December 1873. Commissioner's No. 53, dated 5th January 1883.	Punjab Government No. 1126 of 17th November 1882, to Financial Commissioner, Punjab. (26)
2	Mussumát Hasn Ján, daughter of Raja Hasn and wife of the above.	Bhera	175	Perpetuity.	175	Continued at settlement from Sikh times.	Secretary to Government, No. 1706, dated 22nd December 1873.	
3	Raja Firoz Khan, son of Ali Gachar, Gakhar, of Khánpur.	Narota Pakshai Bharreh Bhaghpur Dheri Kuhmal Kotta Kohála Gain Nalah	227 714 230 219 414 162 850 180	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	3,450	Ditto	Ditto	

	Kharala	...	40	Ditto.			
	Bhamála	..	32	Ditto.			
	M. Khanpur	...	10	Ditto.			
	M. Tofkian	...	872	For life.			
4	Rája Núr Muhammad, son of Niáz Ali, Gakhar, of Tarnáwa.	‡ Tarnáwa	102	Perpetuity.	102	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	Rája Ghulám Muhammad, son of Mudad, Gakhar, of Shohal.	Shohal	232	Ditto.	232	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	Akbar Khan, son of Rája Ata Ali, Gakhar, of Jab.	M. Jab	510	Ditto.	510	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	Muhammad Sarwar, son of Rája Muhammad Khan of Khánpur.	M. Pind Gakhra	604	Ditto.	604	Ditto.	Ditto.

NOTE.—All these jágirs are on condition of military services when required.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
HAZARA :
The 4th January 1887.

F. FIELD,
Extra Assistant Commissioner,
for Deputy Commissioners.

C.

Statement of Cash Pensions and Allowances enjoyed by members of the Gakhar tribe in Hazara.

No.	Name of pensioner.	Amount per annum for life.	No. and date of order sanctioning.	REMARKS.
		Rs.		
1	Mussammát Sábib Ján, mother of Rája Jehándád Khan.	175	Government of India No. 3034, dated 8th July 1853.	
2	Mussammát Begam Ján, daughter of Rája Muhammad Khan.	137	Government of India No. 628 G., dated 7th September 1882.	
3	Mussammát Sahib Ján, widow of Rája Ghulám Muhammad.	160	Government of India No. 323, dated 9th October 1864.	

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