

the shrine are the descendants of Sakhi Sarwar's three servants, among whom the revenues accruing from the offerings are divided in 1,650 shares, the descendants of one servant receiving 750 shares, of another 600 shares, and of the third 300 shares. Throughout the year the shrine forms the resort of numerous mendicants, Hindu and Muhammadan.

## NATIVE STATES.

**Phūlkiān States.**—The three Native States of PATIĀLA, JĪND, and NĀBHA in the Punjab are collectively known as the Phūlkiān States. They are the most important of the Cis-Sutlej States, having a total area of 7,599<sup>1</sup> square miles, with a population (1901) of 2,176,644 and a gross revenue of 97·5 lakhs. The main area of this group of States contains 5,611 square miles, and lies between 74° 10' and 77° 3' E. and 29° 4' and 30° 54' N. It is bounded on the north by the District of Ludhiāna; on the east by Ambāla and Karnāl; on the south by Rohtak and Hissār; and on the west by Ferozepore and the State of Farīdkot. This area is the ancestral possession of the Phūlkiān houses. It lies mainly in the great natural tract called the Jangal (desert or forest), but stretches north-east into that known as the Pawādh and southwards across the Ghaggar into the Nardak, while its southernmost tract, round the ancient town of Jīnd, claims to lie within the sacred limits of KURUKSHETRA. This vast tract is not, however, the exclusive property of the States; for in it lie several islands of British territory, and the State of Māler Kotla enters the centre of its northern border. On the other hand the States hold many outlying villages surrounded by British territory. While the three States, as a group, hold a comparatively continuous area, individually each resembles Brunswick or the county of Cromarty, its territory being scattered and inextricably intermingled with that of the other States. Besides its share in the ancestral possessions of the Phūlkiān houses, Patiala holds a considerable area in the Simla Hills, acquired in 1815. In addition to these possessions, the three States hold a fairly compact block of outlying territory in the south-east of the Punjab, between 75° 58' and 76° 27' E. and 27° 48' and 28° 27' N. The area of this tract is 1,534 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Hissār; on the east by Rohtak and Gurgaon; and on the south and west by Rājputāna. Each of the States received a part of this territory as a reward for services in the Mutiny.

<sup>1</sup> These figures do not agree with the area given in the article on THE PUNJAB, which is the area returned in 1901, the year of the latest Census. They are taken from more recent returns.

The ruling families are descended from Phūl, their eponym, from whom are also sprung the great feudal, but not ruling, families of Bhadaur and Malaud, and many others of less importance. Collaterally again the descendants of Phūl are connected with the rulers of Farīdkot, the extinct Kaithal family, and the feudatories of Arnauli, Jhamba, Siddhuwāl, and, north of the Sutlej, Atāri. These numerous branches of a vigorous stock belong to the great Siddhu-Barār tribe, the most powerful Jat clan south of the Sutlej, and claim descent from Jaisal, a Bhāti Rājput, who, having founded the State of Jaisalmer in 1156, was driven from his kingdom by a rebellion and settled near Hissār. Hemhel, his son, sacked that town and overran the country up to Delhi, but was repulsed by Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh. Subsequently, in 1212, that ruler made him governor of the Sirsa and Bhatinda country. But his great-grandson Mangal Rao, having rebelled against the Muhammadan sovereign of Delhi, was beheaded at Jaisalmer. His grandson, Khīwa, sank to the status of a Jat by contracting a marriage with a woman of that class; and though the great Siddhu-Barār tribe in the following centuries spread itself far and wide over the MĀLWĀ country up to and even beyond the Sutlej, the descendants of Khīwa fell into poverty and obscurity, until one of them, Sanghar, entered the service of the emperor Bābar with a few followers. Sanghar himself fell at Pānīpat in 1526; but the emperor rewarded his devotion by granting his son Baryām the *chaudhrāyat* or intendancy of the waste country south-west of Delhi, and thus restored the fortunes of the family. The grant was confirmed by Humāyūn; but in 1560 Baryām fell fighting against the Muhammadan Bhattis, at once the kinsmen and hereditary foes of the Siddhu tribe. Baryām was succeeded as *chaudhri* by his son Mahrāj and his grandson Mohan, who were both engaged in constant warfare with the Bhattis, until Mohan was compelled to flee to Hānsi and Hissār, whence he returned with a considerable force of his tribesmen, defeated the Bhattis at Bhedowāl, and at the advice of the Sikh Gurū Har Gobind founded Mahrāj in Ferozepore District. But the contest with the Bhattis was soon renewed, and Mohan and his son Rūp Chand were killed by them in a skirmish about 1618. His second son Kāla succeeded to the *chaudhrāyat* and became the guardian of Phūl and Sandāli, the sons of Rūp Chand. Phūl left six sons, of whom Tiloka was the eldest, and from him are descended the families of Jīnd and Nābha. From Rāma, the second son, sprang the greatest of the Phūlkiān houses, that of Patiāla.



The other four sons only succeeded to a small share of their father's possessions.

In 1627 Phūl founded and gave his name to a village which is now an important town in the State of Nābha. His two eldest sons founded Bhai Rūpa, still held jointly by the three States, while Rāma also built Rāmpur. The last named successfully raided the Bhattis and other enemies of his line. He then obtained from the Muhammadan governor of Sirhind the intendancy of the Jangal tract. His cousin Chain Singh was associated with him in the office ; but Rāma could brook no rival and caused his cousin to be assassinated, only to fall in turn a victim to the vengeance of Chain Singh's sons. The blood-feud was duly carried on by Ala Singh, Rāma's third son, who killed all but one of the sons of Chain Singh.

Ala Singh, now quit of his nearest enemies, established a post at Sanghera, to protect its people against the chiefs of Kot and Jagraon. In 1718 he entrusted Bhadaur to his brother, and rebuilt Barnāla, where he took up his residence. Shortly afterwards his son Sardūl Singh attacked and destroyed Mīna, the possession of a Rājput who was related to the powerful Rai Kalha of Kot. This roused the Rai to a determined attempt to destroy the rising power of Ala Singh ; and collecting a large force led by the Rājput chiefs of Halwāra, Malsin, Thattar, and Talwandi, and the famous Jamāl Khān, Rais of Māler Kotla, and strengthened by an imperial contingent under Saiyid Asad Alī Khān, general of the Jullundur Doāb, he attacked the Sikhs outside Barnāla. The imperial general fell early in the day and his men abandoned the field. The troops of Māler Kotla and Kot followed their example, and the Sikhs obtained a complete victory, routing the Muhammadan forces and taking many prisoners and much booty. This victory raised Ala Singh to the position of an independent chief, and the Sikhs flocked to his standard. But the next ten years were consumed in desultory warfare with the Bhattis, and Ala Singh allied himself with the imperial governor of Sirhind against the chief of Kot, who was forced to abandon his principality. Ala Singh, however, soon quarrelled with his ally, and was in consequence thrown by him into prison, where he would have perished but for the self-sacrifice of a follower, a relative of Chain Singh, his hereditary foe. Thus freed, Ala Singh built the fort of Bhawānigarh, 22 miles west of the town of Patiāla. Three years later his general, Gurbakhsh Singh, Kāleka, subdued the territory of Sanaur or Chaurāsi, in which the town of Patiāla lies, and fortified the latter place to hold



the conquered territory in check. Meanwhile the Dīwān of Samand Khān, governor of Sirhind, had fled for protection to Ala Singh, who refused to surrender him. Samand Khān thereupon marched on Sanaur, only to meet with a severe defeat. Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh, the founder of the Kaithal family, next invoked the aid of Ala Singh in subduing the country round Bhatinda, which was then held by Sardār Jodh Singh. Ala Singh dispatched a considerable force against this chief, but effected nothing until the Sikhs from the north of the Sutlej came to his aid, overran the country, and placed Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh in possession of it. Ala Singh then turned his arms against two neighbouring chiefs, who, having called in vain upon the Bhattis for help, were slain with several hundred followers and their territories annexed. With his son Lāl Singh, Ala Singh now proceeded to overrun the country of the Bhatti chiefs, who summoned the imperial governor of Hissār to their aid; but in spite of his co-operation they were driven from the field. This campaign terminated in 1759 with the victory of Dhārsūl, which consolidated Ala Singh's power and greatly raised his reputation. Ahmad Shāh Durrāni on his invasion of India in 1761 had appointed Zain Khān governor of Sirhind; but the moment he turned his face homewards, the Sikhs, who had remained neutral during his campaigns against the Mughal and Marāthā powers, attacked Sirhind, which was with difficulty relieved by Jamāl Khān of Māler Kotla and Rai Kalha of Kot. In 1762 Ahmad Shāh determined to punish the Sikhs for this attempt on Sirhind; and though a great confederacy of the Phūlkiān chiefs and other Sikh leaders was formed and opposed his advance near Barnāla, the Durrāni inflicted on them a crushing defeat, their loss being estimated at 20,000 men. Ala Singh himself was taken prisoner and Barnāla occupied by the Afghāns. The chief's ransom of 4 lakhs was paid with difficulty, and he was released; but Ahmad Shāh, in pursuance of his policy of employing the Sikhs against the Mughal power, gave Ala Singh a robe of honour with the title of Rājā and authority to coin money in his own name, thus founding the Patiāla State. These gifts, however, raised the suspicions of the Sikhs; and Ala Singh only recovered his position in their eyes when, in 1763, he headed the great force of confederated Sikhs which took Sirhind, after Zain Khān had been defeated and slain outside its walls. In this battle the nascent State of Jīnd was represented by Alam Singh, a grandson of Tiloka, and that of Nābha by Hamīr Singh, his great-grandson. After the victory,

the old Mughal district of Sirhind was divided among its conquerors. Sirhind itself, with its surrounding country, fell to Ala Singh, Amloh to Nābha, and a considerable area to Jīnd. In this year Jīnd and Nābha may be deemed to have come into being as ruling States, and henceforward their histories diverge.

The right of adoption was granted to the chiefs of Patiāla, Jīnd, and Nābha in 1860, together with the further concession that, in the event of the chief of any one State dying without male issue and without adopting a successor, the chiefs of the other two, in concert with the Political Agent, should choose a successor from among the Phūlkīan family. Succession in these cases is subject to the payment to the British Government of a *nazarāna* or fine equal to one-third of the gross revenue of the State. The Political Agent for the Phūlkīan States and Bahāwalpur resides at Patiāla.

**Patiāla State.**—The largest in area, wealth, and population of the three Phūlkīan States, Punjab, and the most populous of all the Native States in the Province, though second to Bahāwalpur in area. It lies mainly in the eastern plains of the Punjab, which form part of the great natural division called the Indo-Gangetic plain west; but its territories are somewhat scattered, as, owing to historical causes, it comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and the Nārnaul *ilāka*, which now constitutes the *nizāmat* of Mohindargarh, in the extreme south-east on the borders of Jaipur and Alwar States in Rājputāna. The territory is interspersed with small tracts or even single villages belonging to the States of Nābha, Jīnd, and Māler Kotla, and to the British Districts of Ludhiāna, Ferozepore, and Karnāl, while, on the other hand, it includes several detached villages or groups of villages which lie within the natural borders of those States and Districts.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Its scattered nature makes it impossible to describe its boundaries clearly and succinctly, but briefly it may be described as consisting of three portions. The main portion, lying between  $29^{\circ} 23'$  and  $30^{\circ} 55'$  N. and  $74^{\circ} 40'$  and  $76^{\circ} 59'$  E., and comprising the plains portion of the State west of the Jumna valley and south of the Sutlej, is bordered on the north by the Districts of Ludhiāna and Ferozepore; on the east by Karnāl and Ambāla; on the south by the State of Jīnd and Hissār District; and on the west by Hissār. This portion forms a rough parallelogram, 139 miles in length from east to west, and 125 miles from north to south, with an appendage on the south lying south of the Ghaggar river and forming part of the *nizāmat* of Karmgarh. The second block lies in



the Siwālik Hills between  $30^{\circ} 40'$  and  $31^{\circ} 10'$  N. and  $76^{\circ} 49'$  and  $77^{\circ} 19'$  E. It is bordered on the north by the Hill States of Bhāgal, Dhāmi, and Bhajji; on the east by those of Koti, Keonthal, and Sirmūr; on the south by Ambāla District; and on the west by the States of Nālāgarh and Mailog, and by Ambāla District. This portion is 36 miles from north to south, and 29 miles from east to west, and forms a part of the *nizāmat* of Pinjaur. The third block, the *nizāmat* of Mohindargarh, lies between  $27^{\circ} 47'$  and  $28^{\circ} 28'$  N. and  $75^{\circ} 56'$  and  $76^{\circ} 17'$  E., and is entirely surrounded by Native States—Jind to the north, Alwar and Nābha to the east, and Jaipur to the south and west. It is 45 miles from north to south, and 22 miles from east to west.

No great river flows through the State or along its borders, the chief stream being the Ghaggar, which runs in an ill-defined bed from the north-east of its main portion south-west through the Pawādh to the Bāngar, and thence in a more westerly direction, separating the Pawādh from the Bāngar (Narwāna *tahsil*), after which it leaves Patiāla territory. The other streams are mere seasonal torrents. They include the Sirhind Choa or stream which enters the State near Sirhind and traverses the Fatehgarh, Bhawānigarh, and Sunām *tahsils*, following probably the alignment of the canal cut by Fīroz Shāh III about 1361. South of this through the Bhawānigarh and Karmgarh *tahsils* flows the Jhambowāli Chōi, and the Patiālewāli Nadi, which passes the capital. Both fall into the Ghaggar. There are minor streams in the Pinjaur *tahsil* and the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. In the former alone are there any hills of importance, the rest of the State being a level plain.

Geology. Geologically, the State may be divided into the Patiāla Siwāliks, composed entirely of Tertiary and principally of Upper Tertiary deposits; the Arāvalli outliers in Mohindargarh; and the portion which lies in the Indo-Gangetic alluvium.

Botany. Botanically, the State includes a large portion of the eastern Punjab, belonging partly to the upper Gangetic plain, and partly to the desert area; the territories of Nārnaul, &c., in north-eastern Rājputāna, with a desert flora; and a tract near Simla in the Outer Himālayas, whose flora is practically that described in the *Flora Simlensis*. The *kīkar* (*Acacia arabica*), which grows abundantly in the Pawādh and Dūn, is used for all agricultural purposes. The *beri* (*Zizyphus Jujuba*) is planted near wells and in fields, and in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* and

at Sunām, Sāmāna, and Sanaur in gardens. Banūr and Sirhind, the eastern parts of the Pawādh, are noted for their mangoes. The *pīpal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *barota* (*Ficus indica*), and *nīm* (*Melia Azadirachta*) are planted close to wells and ponds near villages. The *shisham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) is planted in avenues along the canals, and *siras* (*Albizzia Lebbek*) on the roadsides. The *frāns* (*Tamarix orientalis*), common near villages, is used for roofing. The *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*) is found in marshy lands and *bīrs* (reserves). The *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*), *kīkar*, *veru*, and *jāl* are common in the Jangal, Bāngar, and Mohindargarh. The *khair* (*Acacia Catechu*) and *gugal* (*Balsamodendron Mukul*) are common in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, and the *khajūr* (*Phoenix dactylifera*) in Pinjaur, Dūn, and in the Bet (Fatehgarh *tahsīl*).

*Chītal* (spotted deer), *charkh*, *kākar* (barking-deer), musk Fauna. deer, *gural*, and leopard are common in the hills; and the following mammals are found throughout the State: wolf, jackal, fox, wild cat, otter (in the Bet), wild hog (in the *bīrs*), antelope, *nīlgai* (in the *bīrs*, Bet, Narwāna, and Mohindargarh), monkeys (in the Narwāna *tahsīl*), and gazelle (*chinkāra*).

Game birds include peafowl, partridge (black and grey), quail, lapwing, *chikor*, and pheasant (in the hills). The crane, snipe, green pigeon, goose, and sand-grouse are all seasonal visitors. Among the venomous snakes are the cobra, *chitkabra* or *kauriāla* (found everywhere), *dhāman*, *ragadbans*, and *padma* (found in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*).

The healthiest parts of the State are the Bāngar and Jangal Climate tracts and the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. The Bet and the *thānas* and temperature. of Ghurām Ghanaur and Banūr are very unhealthy, consisting largely of swamps. In the Pawādh, where there is no marshland, the general health is fair. The climate of the hills is excellent, except in the Pinjaur *thāna*. In the Pinjaur hills the winter is cold, and the rainy season begins somewhat earlier than in the plains, while in summer the heat is moderate. In the Jangal tract and the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* the heat is intense in the hot season, which begins early, and the air is dry all the year round. But if the sky is clear the nights are generally cool.

The rainfall, like the temperature, varies considerably in Rainfall. different parts of the State. About Pinjaur and Kālka at the foot of the Simla Hills it averages 40 inches, but decreases away from the Himālayas, being probably 30 inches at Sirhind, 25 at Patiala and Pail, 20 at Bhawānigarh, and only 12 or 13 at Bhatinda and in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*.



In the south-west the rainfall is not only less in amount, but more capricious than in the north and east. Fortunately the zone of insufficient rainfall is now for the most part protected by the Sirhind Canal, but Mohindargarh is still liable to severe and frequent droughts.

**Floods.** Patiāla itself lies in a depression, and there were disastrous floods in 1852, 1887, and 1888. The greatest achievement of the State Public Works department has been the construction of protective works, which have secured the town from the possibility of such calamities in future.

**History.** The earlier history of Patiāla is that of the PHŪLKIĀN STATES. Its history as a separate power nominally dates from 1762, in which year Ahmad Shāh Durrāni conferred the title of Rājā upon Ala Singh, its chief; but it may be more justly regarded as dating from 1763, when the Sikh confederation took the fortress of Sirhind from Ahmad Shāh's governor, and proceeded to partition the old Mughal province of Sirhind. In this partition Sirhind itself, with its surrounding country, fell to Rājā Ala Singh. That ruler died in 1765, and was succeeded by his grandson Amar Singh, whose half-brother Himmat Singh also laid claim to the throne, and after a contest was allowed to retain possession of the Bhawānigarh *pargana*. In the following year Rājā Amar Singh conquered Pail and Isru from Māler Kotla, but the latter place was subsequently made over to Jassa Singh Ahlūwālia. In 1767 Amar Singh met Ahmad Shāh on his last invasion of India at Karābawāna, and received the title of Rājā-i-Rājgān. After Ahmad Shāh's departure Amar Singh took Tibba from Māler Kotla, and compelled the sons of Jamāl Khān to effect a peace which remained unbroken for many years. He next sent a force under his general Bakhshi Lakhna to reduce Pinjaur, which had been seized by Gharīb Dās of Mani Mājra, and in alliance with the Rājās of Hindūr, Kahlūr, and Sirmūr captured it. He then invaded the territory of Kot Kapūra, but its chief Jodh having been slain in an ambush, he retired without further aggression. His next expedition was against the Bhattis, but in this he met with scant success; and the conduct of the campaign was left to the chief of Nābha, while Amar Singh turned his arms against the fortress of Govindgarh which commanded the town of Bhatinda. After a long struggle it was taken in 1771. Soon after this Himmat Singh seized his opportunity and got possession of Patiāla itself, but he was induced to surrender it, and died in 1774. In that year a quarrel broke out between Jind and Nābha, which

resulted in the acquisition of Sangrūr by Jīnd from Nābha, Patiāla intervening to prevent Jīnd from retaining Amloh and Bhadson also. Amar Singh next proceeded to attack Saifābād, a fortress only 4 miles from Patiāla, which he took with the assistance of Sirmūr. In return for this aid, he visited that State and helped its ruler Jagat Parkāsh to suppress a rebellion. In a new campaign in the Bhatti country he defeated their chiefs at Begrān, took Fatehābād and Sirsa, and invested Rania, but was called on to repel the attack made on Jīnd by the Muhammadan governor of Hānsi. For this purpose he dispatched Nānu Mal, his Dīwān, with a strong force, which after defeating the governor of Hānsi overran Hānsi and Hissār, and Rania fell soon after. But the Mughal government under Najaf Khān, its minister, made a last effort to regain the lost districts. At the head of the imperial troops, he seized Karnāl and part of Rohtak; and the Rājā of Patiāla, though aided for a consideration by Zābita Khān Rohilla, met Najaf Khān at Jīnd and amicably surrendered Hānsi, Hissār, and Rohtak, retaining Fatehābād, Rania, and Sirsa as fiefs of the empire. The wisdom of this moderation was evident. In 1777 Amar Singh overran the Farīdkot and Kot Kapūra districts, but did not attempt to annex them, and his newly-acquired territories taxed his resources to the utmost. Nevertheless, in 1778 he harried the Mani Mājra territory and reduced Gharīb Dās to submission. Thence he marched on Siālba, where he was severely defeated by its chief and a strong Sikh coalition. To retrieve this disaster Amar Singh formed a stronger confederacy, enticed away the Siālba troops by offers of higher pay, and at length secured the submission of the chief without bloodshed. In 1779 the Mughal forces marched on Karnāl, Desu Singh, Bhai of Kaithal, being in alliance with them, and hoping by their aid to crush Patiāla; but the Delhi minister found it more profitable to plunder the Bhai, and the Sikhs then united to oppose his advance. He reached Kuhrām, but then retreated, in fear of the powerful forces arrayed against him.

In 1781 Amar Singh died of dropsy, and was succeeded by his son Sāhib Singh, then a child of six. Dīwān Nānu Mal, an Agarwāl Baniā of Sunām, became Wazīr and coped successfully with three distinct rebellions headed by relatives of the Rājā. In 1783 occurred a great famine which disorganized the State. Eventually Nānu Mal was compelled to call in the Marāthās, who aided him to recover Banūr and other places; but in 1788 they compelled him to pay blackmail, and



in 1790, though he had been successful against the other enemies of Patiāla, he could not prevent them from marching to Sūhlar, 2 miles from Patiāla itself. Saifābād had been placed in their hands, and Nānu Mal's fall from power quickly followed. With him fell Rāni Rajindar, cousin of Amar Singh, a woman of great ability and Nānu Mal's chief supporter, who had induced the Marāthās to retire and visited Muttra to negotiate terms with Sindhia in person. Sāhib Singh, now aged fourteen, took the reins of state into his own hands, appointing his sister Sāhib Kaur to be chief minister. In 1794 the Marāthās again advanced on Patiāla, but Sāhib Kaur defeated them and drove them back on Karnāl. In this year Bedi Sāhib Singh attacked Māler Kotla and had to be bought off by Patiāla. In 1798 the Bedi attacked Raikot, and, though opposed by the Phūlkiān chiefs, compelled its ruler to call in George Thomas, who advanced on Ludhiāna, where the Bedi had invested the fort, and compelled him to raise the siege. Thomas then retired to Hānsi; but taking advantage of the absence of the Sikh chiefs at Lahore, where they had assembled to oppose the invasion of Shāh Zamān, he again advanced and laid siege to Jīnd. On this the Phūlkiān chiefs hastened back to the relief of Jīnd and compelled Thomas to raise the siege, but were in turn defeated by him. They then made peace with Thomas, who was anxious to secure their support against the Marāthās. Sāhib Singh now proceeded to quarrel with his sister, and she died not long afterwards, having lost all influence in the State. Thomas then renewed his attacks on the Jīnd State, and as the Phūlkiān chiefs united to resist him he invaded Patiāla territory and pillaged the town of Bhawānigarh. A peace was, however, patched up in 1801, and Thomas retired to Hānsi, whereupon the Cis-Sutlej chiefs sent an embassy to General Perron at Delhi to ask for assistance, and Thomas was eventually crushed. The British now appeared on the scene; but the Phūlkiān chiefs, who had been rescued from Thomas by the Marāthās, were not disposed to join them, and remained neutral throughout the operations round Delhi in 1803-4. Though Holkar was hospitably received at Patiāla after his defeat at Dīg, he could not obtain much active assistance from Sāhib Singh. After Holkar's flight to Amritsar in 1805, the dissensions between Sāhib Singh and his wife reached a climax, and the Rāni attacked both Nābha and Jīnd. These States then invoked the intervention of Ranjīt Singh, Rājā of Lahore, who crossed the Sutlej in 1806. Ranjīt Singh did little to settle the domestic differences of the Patiāla Rājā, but despoiled

the widows of the Raikot chief of many villages. Patiāla, however, received no share of the plunder; and on Ranjīt Singh's withdrawal the conflict between Sāhib Singh and his wife was renewed. In 1807 Ranjīt Singh reappeared at Patiāla, when he conferred Banūr and other districts, worth Rs. 50,000 a year, on the Rāni and then marched on Naraingarh.

It was by this time clear to the Cis-Sutlej chiefs that they had to choose between absorption by Ranjīt Singh and the protection of the British. Accordingly, in 1808, Patiāla, Jind, and Kaithal made overtures to the Resident at Delhi. No definite promise of protection was given at the time; but in April, 1809, the treaty with Ranjīt Singh secured the Cis-Sutlej territory from further aggression on his part, and a week later the desired proclamation of protection was issued, which continued to 'the chiefs of Mālwa and Sirhind . . . the exercise of the same rights and authority within their own possessions which they enjoyed before.' Two years later it became necessary to issue another proclamation of protection, this time to protect the Cis-Sutlej chiefs against one another. Meanwhile internal confusion led to the armed interposition of the British Agent, who established the Mahārāni Ās Kaur as regent with sole authority. She showed administrative ability and an unbending temper until the death of Mahārāja Sāhib Singh in 1813. He was succeeded by Mahārāja Karm Singh, who was largely influenced at first by his mother and her minister Naunidhrai, generally known as Missar Naudha. The Gurkha War broke out in 1814, and the Patiāla contingent served under Colonel Ochterlony. In reward for their services, the British Government made a grant of sixteen *parganas* in the Simla Hills to Patiāla, on payment of a *nazarāna* of Rs. 2,80,000. Karm Singh's government was hampered by quarrels, first with his mother and later with his younger brother, Ajīt Singh, until the Hariāna boundary dispute demanded all his attention. The English had overthrown the Marāthās in 1803 and had completed the subjugation of the Bhattis in Bhattiāna in 1818; but little attention was paid to the administration of the country, and Patiāla began to encroach upon it, growing bolder each year, until in 1835 her colonists were firmly established. When the attention of the British Government was at last drawn to the matter, and a report called for, the Mahārāja refused to admit the British claims, declined arbitration, and protested loudly when a strip of country more than a hundred miles long and ten to twenty broad was transferred from his possessions to those of the British Government. The



Government, however, listened to his protest, the question was reopened, and was not finally settled till 1856, when some 41 villages were handed over to Patiāla. When hostilities between the British and the government of Lahore became certain at the close of 1845, Mahārājā Karm Singh of Patiāla declared his loyalty to the British ; but he died on December 23, the day after the battle of Ferozeshāh, and was succeeded by his son Narindar Singh, then twenty-three years old. It would be idle to pretend that the same active spirit of loyalty obtained among the Cis-Sutlej chiefs in 1845 as showed itself in 1857. The Patiāla chief knew that his interests were bound up with the success of the British, but his sympathies were with the Khālsa. However, Patiāla provided the British with supplies and carriage, besides a contingent of men. At the close of the war, Patiāla was rewarded with certain estates resumed from the Rājā of Nābha. The Mahārājā sanctioned the abolition of customs duties on the occasion of Lord Hardinge's visit in 1847.

The conduct of the Mahārājā on the outbreak of the Mutiny is beyond praise. He was the acknowledged head of the Sikhs, and his hesitation or disloyalty would have been attended with the most disastrous results, while his ability, character, and high position would have made him a formidable leader against the British. On hearing of the outbreak, he marched that evening with all his available troops in the direction of Ambāla. In his own territories he furnished supplies and carriage, and kept the roads clear. He gave a loan of 5 lakhs to Government and expressed his willingness to double the amount. His troops served with loyalty and distinction on many occasions throughout the campaign. Of the value of the Mahārājā's adhesion the Commissioner wrote : 'His support at such a crisis was worth a brigade of English troops to us, and served more to tranquillize the people than a hundred official disclaimers could have done.' After the Mutiny the Nārnaul division of the Jhajjar territory, jurisdiction over Bhadaur, and the house in Delhi belonging to Begam Zīnat Mahal fell to the share of Patiāla. The Mahārājā's honorary titles were increased at the same time. The revenue of Nārnaul, which had been estimated at 2 lakhs, was found to be only Rs. 1,70,000. On this, the Mahārājā appealed for more territory. The British Government had given no guarantee, but was willing to reward the loyal service of Patiāla still further ; and consequently parts of Kānaud and Buddhuāna, in Jhajjar, were conferred on the Mahārājā. These new estates had an income of about

one lakh, and the Mahārājā gave a *nazarāna* equal to twenty years' revenue.

In 1858 the Phūlkiān chiefs had united in asking for concessions from the British Government, of which the chief was the right of adoption. This was, after some delay, granted, with the happiest results. The power to inflict capital punishment had been withdrawn in 1847, but was exercised during the Mutiny. This power was now formally restored. The Khamānon villages (the history of which is given under 'Feudatories' on p. 294) were transferred to Patiāla in 1860. Mahārājā Narīndar Singh died in 1862 at the age of thirty-nine. He was a wise ruler and brave soldier. He was one of the first Indian chiefs to receive the K.C.S.I., and was also a member of the Indian Legislative Council during Lord Canning's viceroyalty.

His only son, Mohindar Singh, was a boy of ten at his father's death. A Council of Regency was appointed, which carried on the administration for eight years. The Mahārājā only lived for six years after assuming power. During his reign the Sirhind Canal was sanctioned, though it was not opened until 1882. Patiāla contributed one crore and 23 lakhs to the cost of construction. The Mahārājā was liberal in measures connected with the improvement and general well-being of the country. He gave Rs. 70,000 to the University College, Lahore, and in 1873 he placed 10 lakhs at the disposal of Government for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Bengal. In 1875 he was honoured by a visit from Lord Northbrook, who was then Viceroy, when the Mohindar College was founded for the promotion of higher education in the State. Mohindar Singh died suddenly in 1876. He had received the G.C.S.I. in 1871.

A long minority followed, for Mahārājā Rājindar Singh was only four when his father died. During his minority, which ceased in 1890, the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency, composed of three officials under the presidency of Sardār Sir Dewa Singh, K.C.S.I. The finances of the State were carefully watched, and considerable savings effected, from which have been met the charges in connexion with the Sirhind Canal and the broad-gauge line of railway between Rājpora, Patiāla, and Bhatinda. In 1879 the Patiāla State sent a contingent of 1,100 men to the Afghān War. The Mahārājā was exempted from the presentation of *nazars* in Darbār, in recognition of the services rendered by his troops on this occasion. He was the first chief to organize a corps of Imperial



Service troops, and served with one regiment of these in the Tīrāh expedition of 1897. Mahārājā Rājindar Singh died in 1900, and a third Council of Regency was formed. The present Mahārājā, Bhūpindar Singh, was born in 1891. He is now being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He ranks first amongst the chiefs of the Punjab, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

In 1900 it was decided by the Government of India to appoint a Political Agent for Patiāla, and the other two Phūlkiān States of Jind and Nābha were included in the Agency, to which was afterwards added the State of Bahāwalpur. The head-quarters of the Agency are at Patiāla.

Archaeo-  
logy.

The Siva temples at KALAIT, in the Narwāna *tahsīl*, contain some old carvings supposed to date from the eleventh century. Of PINJAUR, it has been remarked that no place south of the Jhelum has more traces of antiquity. The date of the sculptured temples of Bhīma Devī and Baijnāth has not been determined. The walls of the houses, &c., in the village are full of fragments of sculptures. The gardens, which are attributed to Fidai Khān, the foster-brother of Aurangzeb, were modelled on the Shālamār gardens at Lahore, and are surrounded by a wall originally made of the débris of ancient buildings, but the fragments of sculpture built into it are much damaged. At SUNĀM are the remains of one of the oldest mosques in India. At SIRHIND, Malik Bahlol Lodī assumed the title of Sultān in 1451, and his daughter was buried here in 1497, in a tomb still existing. The oldest buildings in the place are two fine double-domed tombs, traditionally known as those of the Master and the Disciple. The date is uncertain, but the style indicates the fourteenth century. Shāh Zamān, the refugee monarch of Kābul, was buried in an old graveyard of great sanctity near the town. The first certain mention of Sirhind is in connexion with events which occurred in 1360, but the place has been confused by historians with Bhatinda or Tabarhind, a much older place. The fort at Sirhind was originally named Fīrozpur, probably after Fīroz Shāh. The tomb of Ibrāhīm Shāh at NĀRNAUL, erected by his grandson, the emperor Sher Shāh (1540-5), with its massive proportions, deeply recessed doorways, and exquisite carvings, is a fine example of the Pathān style. Bhatinda was a place of great importance in the pre-Mughal days, but the date of the fort, which is a conspicuous feature in the landscape for miles round, is unknown. At Patiāla and at Bahādurgarh, near Patiāla, are fine forts built by chiefs of Patiāla.