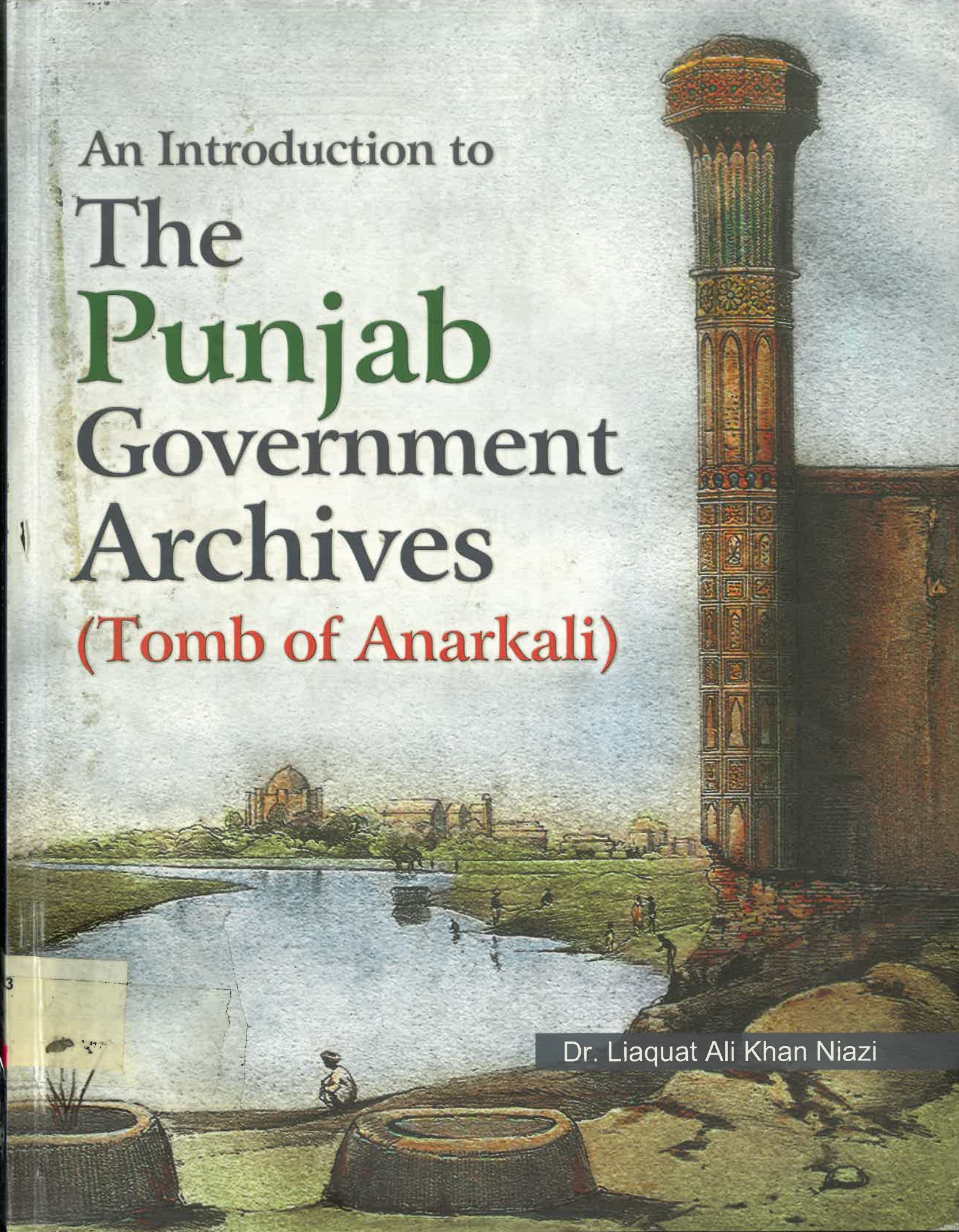


An Introduction to
The Punjab
Government
Archives
(Tomb of Anarkali)

Dr. Liaquat Ali Khan Niazi



AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

(TOMB OF ANARKALI)

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Dr. Liaquat Ali Khan Niazi



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1st Keeper of the Record of the Punjab Government
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Preface

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH,
MOST GRACIOUS, MOST MERCIFUL

اللهم صل على محمد النبي ن الامى وعلى اله وسلم تسليماً

Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the Chieftain of the World, and the unseen creatures. He is also the leader of the Arabs and of the non-Arabs.

محمد سيد الكونين والثقلين
والفريقين من عرب و من عجم

I am articulating these panegyric verses in praise of Muhammad (peace be upon him) for the remission of the sins of my life which has been spent in poetic pursuits and as a courtier.

خدمته بمدح استقبل به
ذنوب عمر مضى فى الشعر و الخدم

This world is life-ful owing to your generosity and blessings and the knowledge of the protected plate *i.e.* the creation of world, all happenings, Day of Judgment and Predestination etc. is all within purview of your knowledge.

فان من جودك الدنيا و ضرّتها و من
علومك علم اللوح و القلم

O Allah! Forgive the reciter of these poetic verses, and also forgive its reader. O Generous and Gracious Allah! I seek your blessings and bounties.

فاغفر لنا شديها و اغفر لقارئها
سالتك الخير يا ذا الجود و الكرم

(Ode Burda Sharif by Allama Busairi)



The need for a systematic and brief catalogue on the Punjab Archives has been greatly felt in recent years both by students and by teachers, as well as research scholars, the undersigned endeavoured to make a beginning in this direction.

I have tried to work on it. I am fully alive to the difficulties in this work, nevertheless I have made an attempt and I hope that others, more competent, will complete the task.

Archives is a place where public records, old books, manuscripts and historical documents, valuable papers, photographs, films, videotapes, sound recordings are kept in such a depository.

Archivology has now developed as a science of maintaining and cataloging public documents. In the U.K., the Public Record Office (London and Kew) has documents of law and government departments from the Norman Conquest, including the Domesday Book and Magna Carta. There are famous Archives in the world *e.g.* India Office Record, National Archives of Malaysia.

The Punjab Archives is the richest and the oldest archives of Pakistan. The work on the Punjab Archives has been divided into eight chapters. These chapters give detail of the history of the Tomb of Anarkali, Mughal Rule in India, the art of miniature painting, life and times of Ranjit Singh, miniature paintings and lithographs of the Mughal, Sikh and British period. There is also a chapter on the evolution of British Administration in Punjab. There is a good collection of seals, coins and arms in the Punjab Archives which has been described in a separate chapter. Another chapter contains detail of historical documents displayed in Archival Museum. Original sale deed of Kashmir is the most important document. Some important postage stamps of Pakistan have also been included in this work. Appendices include lists of Lt. Governors and Governors of the Punjab, Prime Ministers of Pakistan, Secretaries and Chief Secretaries of the Punjab, indices and catalogues of Archives and remarks of some important visitors of the Punjab Archives. At the end of this book, a bibliography on the archival material has been added for further guidance of the students and research scholars. Some important citations, paintings, lithographs and prints have been given. A bibliography at the end gives sufficient information concerning the leading authorities.

My sincere gratitude is due to Mr. Salman Siddique, Chief Secretary and Mr. Naguib Ullah Malik, Additional Chief Secretary, Government of the Punjab, who very kindly motivated me to do this work and made suggestions for the improvement.

I am also thankful to Mr. Muhammad Abbas Chughtai, Deputy Director (Research & Admn.), Mr. Muhammad Arfeen Awan, Deputy Director (Conservation & Coord.), Mr. Ejaz Hussain, Assistant Director (Library), Ms. Nasreen Akhtar, Research Officer, Syeda Shamim Asghar Ali Jafri, Research Officer, Mr. Muhammad Iqbal, Photographer, Lahore Museum and my Private Secretary, Mr. Safdar Ali, who helped me in completing this work. I am also thankful to Mr. Tariq Mahmood, Programme Officer, Lahore Museum who composed this work.

Finally Sang-e-Meel Publishers have done everything in their power to have the book printed expeditiously, and I would like to offer to them my deep acknowledgements. I am highly obliged to Mr. Niaz Ahmad and Mr. Afzaal Ahmad for publishing this work.

26th February, 2007.

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SECRETARY (ARCHIVES),
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S&GAD
LAHORE.

An Introduction of the Punjab Government Archives and a Brief History of the Tomb of Anarkali



he history of the Organization of Punjab Archives dates back to the late 19th century when the Secretariat Departments of the Punjab Government started storing their records in the historic Tomb of Anarkali situated inside the Punjab Secretariat premises. In fact, the place was used only for storing the Government records without any organization and this mess continued till 1923. It was around this time that Professor H.L.O. Garrett, an eminent scholar of history in the Government College, Lahore and a member of Indian Education Service was allowed to consult these records by Sir Edward Maclagan, the then Governor of the Punjab. Mr. Garrett submitted his proposals for its improvement. Luckily, the Governor took keen interest in the proposals of Professor Garrett, who was entrusted the historic task of organizing them on proper lines.

2. The Tomb of Anarkali, which houses the Punjab Archives, is structurally unique building for the purpose of preservation of records, besides being historically important. The Province of Punjab was annexed by British in 1849 and this building was under the use of the Board of Administration of the Punjab for the residence of their staff. Later on, it was used by the Christians for weekly divine service when some alterations were also made in the building. During the Sikh period, this building, which is a symbol of Mughal architecture and is to have been built during the Mughal period in 1615 A.D., was also used for residence purposes by Sardar Kharak Singh.

3. The records in the Punjab Archives date back to the year 1804. They provide deep study in the socio-cultural, political and administrative history of the Province. As such, the Punjab Archives enjoy the position and status of a centre of excellence so far as it contains one of the biggest collections of great archival importance alongwith four libraries with collection of over 80,000 books. These records consist of the Delhi Residency and Agencies Records transferred to Lahore after the War of Independence in 1857. The North West Frontier was the part of Punjab and all the records relating to the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Division and the Tribal Areas before the creation of a separate province for these regions were also preserved at Lahore. The Province of Sindh was annexed by Sir Charles Napier in 1843. All old papers relating to the Province, until it became a part of the Bombay Residency, constituted a part of the Punjab Archives. Besides the Punjab Archives have the privilege of preserving all papers relating to the occupation of Tribal Areas in Balochistan. All records relating to political relation of the Jammu and Kashmir State, Afghanistan and Persia especially commercial and certain Middle Eastern Principalities are also preserved. The archives of all administrative departments from the time the Province of Punjab was annexed in 1849 are also stored.

4. There is a long and consistent history of efforts having been made to organize the Punjab Archives in the form as they appear today. A number of scholars both local and foreign have been visiting Punjab Archives to carry on research and a large number of them have completed their Doctorates Thesis by utilizing the source material available here.

5. The holding at Lahore which constitute the main bulk of the Punjab Archives, consists of two categories of records, namely Persian and English records.

6. The bulk of Persian Records is tied up in bundles of cotton cloth. They were probably kept in this form in the office of "Mir Munshi" from where they were transferred to the Record Office. Some of these papers relate to the following matters.

- i) Trade with Central Asia, (1846-1875).
- ii) Lahore Darbar, N.W.F.P. and Afghanistan etc. (1808-1877).
- iii) Vice-regal and Provincial Durbar and Durbarie, (1846-1882).
- iv) Papers relating to Nepal, (1815-1846).
- v) Cases relating to the Jammu and Kashmir State (1846-1888).
- vi) Vernacular reports of Bahawalpur, Patiala, Nabha and Jind agencies in respect of political relations of these States with the British Government and territorial disputes between the States and British Government.
- vii) Papers relating to Diwan Mulraj and the Rising at Multan.
- viii) Papers relating to the Second Sikh War, the rising at Hazara etc.
- ix) Papers relating to the Kabul War, the Lahore Durbar, the Jammu and Kashmir State and the Hazara Rebellion of 1846 etc.

7. On the annexation of Punjab, the British introduced a regular system of keeping of proper records by the administration. The official language was English and as such all the records are in English. These records date back to 1849 when the Board of administration for the affairs of the Punjab were constituted by the British. The English records have been kept department-wise, year-wise and head-wise in bundles. Some of the important topics covered by English records are as under:-

- i) Political Department (1849-1877, 1887-1945).
- ii) Revenue Department (1849-1868).

- iii) Finance Department (1869-1946).
- iv) Public Health (1928-1945).
- v) Commerce and Industry (1905-1921).
- vi) Local Self Government (1921-1947).
- vii) Education Department (1849-1868).
- viii) Forest Department (1860-1900).
- ix) Home Department (1849-1900)
- x) Mutiny Record (1857-1858).
- xi) Record of Lahore Residency (1845-1849).
- xii) Revenue Records of the Delhi Residency and Agency (1806-1857).
- xiii) Correspondence relating to the affairs in Afghanistan *i.e.* 1st Afghan War (1841-1842).
- xiv) Delhi, Ludhiana and Karnal Agencies (1804-1816) Book No: 1-15.
- xv) Ambala Agency from 1809-1845.
- xvi) Ludhiana Agency from 1816-1840.
- xvii) North West Frontier Agency letters despatched from 1840-1845.
- xviii) Ludhiana Agency letters despatched from 1821-1829.
- xix) North West Frontier Agency letters despatched from 1840-1845.
- xx) Lahore Residency from 1846-1847.

8. All the English records from 1849 to 1869 have been press listed. Each press list contains alphabetical indices wherein the files have been indicated by serial numbers. After consulting the index on a particular subject or subjects one can check up the contents of the file in the volume wherein an abstract of the file is given. This facilitates the tracing of file as the same can be picked up from the relevant bundles in the shelf allocated to each Department. From the year 1869 upto 1952 alphabetical indices with subject head of each file have been given. These indices are available for the entire record in half yearly and yearly volumes. In the Punjab Archives, a collection of the printed proceedings is maintained wherein the files are abstracted according to their classification. The work on getting the lists printed upto 1950 had been in progress. Besides, the Punjab Archives have conducted valuable research and produced the following publications:

- i) The Grand Trunk Road in the Punjab from 1849 to 1886.
- ii) A History of the Development of the Judiciary in the Punjab from 1846 to 1884.
- iii) A Brief History of the Old Police Battalions in the Punjab.
- iv) A History of the Development of the Judiciary in the Punjab (1884-1926).
- v) A History of the Growth and Development of Western Education in the Punjab from 1846 to 1884.

- vi) A History of the Development of the Police to the Punjab from 1849 to 1900.
- vii) Commerce by Rivers in the Punjab or a Survey of the Activities of the Marine Department of the Punjab (illustrated) from 1861 to 1871.
- viii) A History of the Excise System in the Punjab from 1846 to 1884.
- ix) Trial of Diwan Mul Raj (Governor of Multan).
- x) Trial of Muhammad Bahadur Shah (Ex-King of Delhi).
- xi) Events at the Court of Ranjit Singh (1810-1817).
- xii) The Great Rising of 1857.
- xiii) Development of Urdu as Official language in the Punjab (1849-1947).

9. The Tomb of Anarkali, on its ground floor houses a small Archival Museum which is maintained as a part of the Punjab Archives. Documents of historical value and pertaining to historical celebrities connected with this part of the country have been exhibited in the show cases. Among the documents on display, there are some "Faramin" of the "Great Mughals", important letters, the original Mutiny Telegrams, rare paintings, photographs of Viceroys and Governors, prints of the War of Independence of 1857 and Sikh and Afghan Wars.

10. The Civil Secretariat Library attached to the Punjab Archives holds about forty thousand books and other printed material and as such it is one of the biggest departmental libraries in Pakistan. A major portion of the collection consists of Law books, Rules and Regulations of both Central and Provincial governments etc. The collection includes various subjects, topics, statutes and laws. It consists of Annual Administration Report, Budgets, typography, archaeology, medical and sanitary, agriculture, Forestry, Census, Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Industries, Railways, reports by various Central and Provincial Commissions, Committees and Conferences etc. Apart from publications, there are several lists and history of services of gazetted officers etc. The unique character and importance of these collections may, however, be attributed to the rare and historically important documents preserved like extracts and budget reports printed some 100 years ago as will be seen from the following lists:-

- 1. Punjab Gazetteers (Provincial volumes), 1888-89.
- 2. Punjab District Gazetteers, 1883-1936.
- 3. Punjab States Gazetteers, 1904-1936.
- 4. North West Frontier Province District Gazetteers, 1907-1931.
- 5. Delhi District Gazetteers, 1883-1913.

6. Rajputana District Gazetteers, 1904-1908.
7. Bombay Residency Gazetteers, 1896-1904.
8. Bengal District Gazetteers, 1906-1914.
9. Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteers, 1916-1924.
10. Burma District Gazetteers 1913-1924.
11. Madras District Gazetteers, 1905-1915.
12. United Provinces District Gazetteers, 1905-1911.
13. Central Provinces District Gazetteers, 1891-1928.
14. Balochistan District Gazetteers, 1905-1907.
15. Imperial Gazetteers of India, 1881-1908.

11. There is another small library known as Punjab Archives Library which has a collection of more than 12,000 books. Many of them are rare and out of print books. These rare books consist of biographies, travelogues etc. Research scholars have the facilities to use these books for research and reference purposes.

12. Yet another Library which stands next to Punjab Secretariat Library is the Punjab Board of Revenue Library. Prior to 1955, this Library was the Financial Commissioner's Office Library. It holds about 20,000 books and it is quite rich in the filed of Government Reports, Settlement Reports. Apart from such rare books, this Library has got complete files and almost all Punjab Gazettes.

13. The Organization of the Punjab Archives have framed rules relating to the access of the public to the Archives of the Punjab Government. Scholars are provided all facilities to conduct their research including the facilities of obtaining photo-stat and microfilm copies of the material required by them on payment.

Official Language Committee

14. The Official Language Committee was established in 1949 and later on it was re-organized in 1974. The main function of this Committee is development and introduction of Urdu as Official Language. The Committee brings out a monthly magazine titled "Urdu Nama". The Rules/Regulations, summaries, drafts and Assembly Questions/Answers of Administrative Departments are translated into Urdu on the request of concerned Department.*

* M. Abbas Chughtai.

A Brief History of the Tomb of Anarkali

Anarkali — Its History

Anarkali (the pomegranate blossom), by which name the Civil Station is called, was the title given to Nadira Begum, or Sharf-un-Nisa, one of the favourites of harem of the Emperor Akbar. One day while the Emperor was seated in an apartment lined with looking glasses, with the youthful Anarkali attending him, he saw from her reflection in the mirror that she returned Prince Saleem (afterwards Jahangir) a smile. Suspecting her of a criminal intrigue with his son, the Emperor ordered her to be buried alive. She was accordingly placed in an upright position at the appointed place, and was built round with bricks. Saleem felt intense remorse at her death, and, on assuming sovereign authority, had an immense superstructure raised over her sepulcher. The sarcophagus is made of a block of pure marble of extraordinary beauty and exquisite workmanship. It is according to Mr. Eastwick "one of the finest pieces of carving in the world". On the top are inscribed the 99 attributes of God and on the sides is engraved the following Persian couplet, composed by Jahangir, her royal paramour:-

تا قیامت شکر گویم کردگار خویش را
آه گر من باز بینم روت یار خویش را

"Ah could I behold the face of my beloved once more, I would give thanks unto my God until the day of resurrection".

On the north side of the sarcophagus, below the ninety-nine attributes of the Deity is the inscription:-

مجنون سلیم اکبر

"The profoundly enamoured Saleem, son of Akbar"*,
Saleem being the name of Jahangir when a Prince.

The inscription shows how passionately fond Saleem had been of Anarkali, and how deeply her death had grieved him. It is the spontaneous outcome of a melancholic mind, the irrepressible outburst of an affectionate heart. The building was, until, lately used as the Protestant Church, and known as St. James' Church, Anarkali. When it was about to be utilized as a Church, the body was exhumed and buried under one of its turrets. The marble sarcophagus, which covered it beneath the Central dome, was at the same time removed and is now kept locked up in a side chamber.

Building of the Tomb

The building known as Tomb of Anarkali is located in the Punjab Secretariat premises in Lahore. The monument was built during the Mughal period in 1615 A.D. The design and construction of the building is a symbol of Mughal

* Latif, S.M., *Lahore: Its History, Architectural Remains and Antiquities*, Syed Muhammad Minhaj-ud-Din, Lahore, 1956-57, p.186.

architecture. This is an eight-cornered building with bays and small side rooms. It has a Central Chamber with bays or alcoves leading off it. The building has a double dome which keeps the temperature low in the summer.

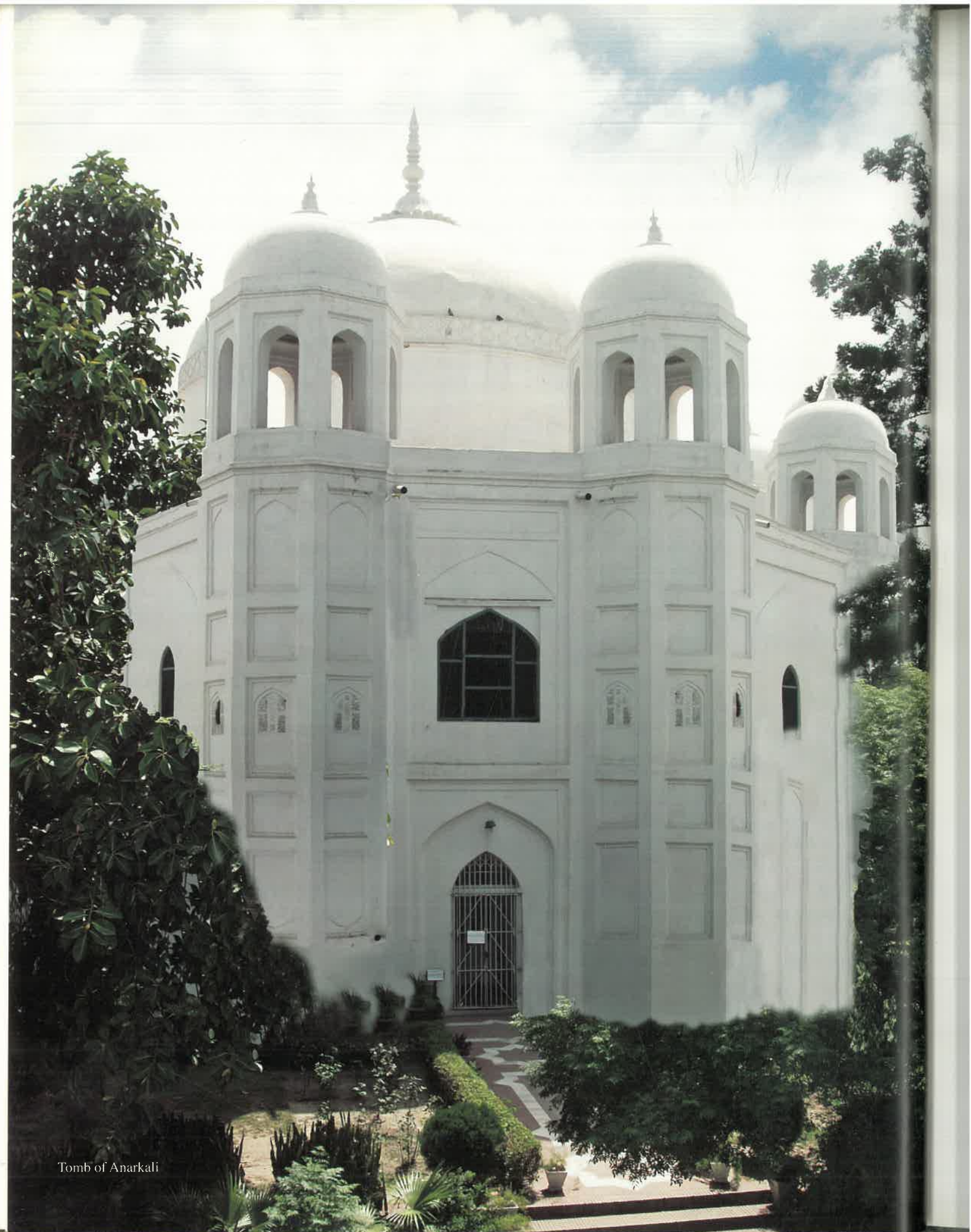
The date given in letters and in figures is 1008 A.H. (1599 A.D.), which refers to the death of Anarkali. On the west side of the sarcophagus above the word "in Lahore" is another date, 1024 A.H. (1615 A.D.) which is the date of the building of the tomb. Akbar died on the 13th October 1605, and thus the building was completed ten years after his death.

The building is circular in shape and roofed with a vast and lofty dome supported inside by eight massive arches, 12 feet 3 inches thick. It is a masterpiece of solid masonry work of early Mughal period, and is neatly and prettily fitted up. It measures 75 feet 6 inches from east to west.

During Mughal regime extensive gardens surrounded this imposing mausoleum and several beautiful buildings were attached to it, but not a vestige of them now remains. The Ravi then flowed under its walls. In the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh it was occupied by Kharak Singh, the heir-apparent, but was subsequently given to M. Ventura, the Italian Officer of the Sikh Government, who converted it into a private residence. Adjacent to it was the handsome house of M. Allard, and in front of it, a parade ground intervening, were the lines of the Sikh regiments and battalion under the order of the French officers previously named.

The Punjab was annexed by the British in 1849 and this building was used as residence by the clerical staff of the Board of Administration of the Punjab. In March 1851, on vacation by the Board, it was used by Christians for divine service on Sundays as there was no other church in Lahore. In January 1857, the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab consented to the consecration of the Tomb as a place of Christian worship and some alterations and modifications were made in the building. It continued to be used as such till a new cathedral was opened in Lahore in 1886.

From 1886 to 1890 the building remained vacant. The Government of the Punjab then took it over for storing its old record. The records continued to be stocked in the building by the Secretariat Departments without any organization. Various proposals for arranging the record in the building as a proper Public Record Office were considered but the records remained in a mess till 1923. In 1923 Professor Garrett, a scholar of history in the Government College, Lahore, was allowed to consult the records for research. He reported the condition of the records with proposals for improvement to Sir Edward Maclagan, the then Governor of the Punjab. Sir Edward took keen interest in the development of the Record Office, and it was in his time that Anarkali's Tomb came to be constituted as it is to-day.



Tomb of Anarkali



View of Chief Secretary's Building.



Another view of Chief Secretary's Building.

Mughal Rule in India: The Art of Miniature Painting

1. Babar (1526-1530)
2. Humayun (1530-1556)
3. Akbar (1556-1605)

Babar, the sixth in descent from Timur, in 1526 defeated Ibrahim Lodi, who then ruled at Delhi, at the battle of Panipat. In 1527, he conquered Sanga Rana and the Rajput confederacy which had been formed against him. He died in 1530. Humayun, his son, succeeded him, but had to fly through Sind into Persia. At Amarkot, the 15th October, 1542, Akbar was born. Sher Shah, his son and grandson, ruled at Delhi, but in 1556, Akbar then only in his fourteenth year, won the second battle of Panipat, and his father—Humayun was restored to the throne, both of India and Kabul, but died the same year from an accident. His eldest son, Abul Fateh Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar, succeeded as Emperor of India, and really established the Mughal dynasty. He was on the day of his accession (14th February, 1556) only thirteen years and nine months old. Beale, in his *Dictionary of Oriental Biography*, thus writes of him and his reign:-

“He enlarged his dominions by the conquest of Guzerat, Bengal, Kashmir, and Sind. Besides the forts of Atak, Agra and Allahabad, many military works were erected by him. He also built and fortified the town of Fatehpur Sikri, which was his principal residence, and which though now deserted, is one of the most splendid remains of the former grandeur of India. He died on 16th October, 1605. He was buried in the village of Sikandra, in the environs of Agra, where a splendid mausoleum was built over his remains by his son, Jahangir, which is still in a high state of preservation. He received, after his death, the title of ‘Arsh-Ashyani’ and was succeeded by his son, Sultan Salim, who assumed the title of Jahangir. His mother’s name was Hamida Banu, commonly called Maryam Makani. The history of this potentate has been written with great elegance and precision by his Vizier, Abul Fazl, in a work entitled the *Akbarnama*. In order to keep his turbulent *Umaras*, Turks, and Afghans in check, Hindu chiefs were encouraged by Akbar, and entrusted with the highest powers, both military and civil, as was the case with Rajah Maldeo of Marwar, Bhagwandas of Amber, Mansingh his son, and Rajah Todarmal. He also connected himself and his son with them by marriage. Both Akbar and his son Jahangir had amongst their wives, several of Hindu origin. Towards the middle of his reign Akbar became dissatisfied with the Muhammadan religion, and invited to his court teachers of the Christian and Parsi religions, and took little interest in their discussions. He, however, adopted neither, but attempted to found a new system of belief, called Din-i-Ilahi, which acknowledged one God, and the king as his vice-regent.”

4. Jahangir (1605-1627)

Jahangir was succeeded, on the 16th October, 1605, under the title of Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir. He was named Mirza Salim, after Sheikh Salim Chishti of Fatehpur Sikri, near Agra, because it was supposed that his birth was due to the prayers of this venerable person. His mother was the daughter of Rajah Bharmal of Amber. He was born on August 31st, 1569. Jahangir died on the 28th October, 1627, on his way to Lahore from Kashmir, and was buried in the garden of Shahdara, near the former place.

5. Shah Jahan (1627-1657)

He was succeeded by Jahangir son, Mirza Khurram, who took the title of Shah Jahan and was, surnamed Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Sahib Kiran Sani. He was born at Lahore on 5th January, 1593 and his mother, Balmati, was the daughter of Rajah Udai Singh, son of Rajah Maldeo of Jodhpur.

6. Aurangzeb (1657-1707)

Beale, in his *Dictionary*, gives the following account of Alamgir:-

“Alamgir I, Emperor of Hindustan, surnamed Abul-Zafar Muhi-ud-din Muhammad Aurangzeb, took the title of Alamgir on his accession to throne. He was the third son of the emperor Shah Jahan, born on 10th October, 1619. His mother's name was Arjmand Banu, surnamed Mumtaz Mahal. In his youth he put on the appearance of religious sanctity, but in June 1658, Ramzan 1068 (Hij.) during his father's illness, he, in conjunction with his brother Murad Bakhsh, seized Agra and made his father prisoner. Murad was soon after imprisoned by Alamgir, who marched to Delhi, where he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor on the 21st July of the same year, but was not crowned till the first anniversary of his accession, a circumstance which has introduced some confusion in the chronology of his reign.

7. Bahadur Shah (1707)

“Bahadur Shah I, surnamed Kutb-ud-din Shah Alam, formerly called Prince Muazzim was the second son of the emperor Alamgir I, born at Burhanpur in the Dakhan, on the 4th October, 1643. At the time of his father's death, which took place at Ahmedabad on the 21st February, 1707, he being then at Kabul, his younger brother, Prince Azim was proclaimed sovereign of all India, in perfect disregard of the late emperor's will. Prince Muazzim with better reason, assumed the crown at Kabul with the title of Bahadur Shah.

8. Jahandar Shah (1712)

“Jahandar Shah, surnamed Muhammad Muizz-ud-din, was the eldest son of the emperor Bahadur Shah and grandson of Alamgir. He was born in the Dakhan on Wednesday, the 8th April, 1663 A.D. The death of his father, which took place in February, 1712 A.D. was followed by the usual struggle among his sons for the crown. The incapacity of Jahandar Shah, the eldest, had given a great ascendancy to the second, whose name was Azim-ush-Shan. He was supported by most of the nobility and of the army, but his other brothers joined their interests and were kept together by the persuasions and false promises of Zulfikar Khan, the Amir-ul-Umara.

9. Farrukh Siyar Muhammad (1713)

“Farrukh Siyar Muhammad, emperor of Delhi, was born on the 18th July, 1687. He was the son of Azim-ush-Shan, the second son of Bahadur Shah I, and great grandson of the emperor Alamgir. His father was killed in the battle fought against Jahandar Shah, his uncle and predecessor. One of Jahandar Shah's first acts, on his accession to the throne, had been to put all the princes of the blood, within his reach to death.

10. Rafi-ud-Darajat (1719)

11. Rafi-ud-Daulah (1719)

“Rafi-ud-Darajat and Rafi-ud-Daulah, the sons of Rafi-ush-Shan and grandsons of Bahadur Shah. The former was raised to the throne of Delhi by the two Sayyids, *viz.*, Abdullah Khan and his brother Hussain Ali Khan, after the dethronement of the emperor Farrukh Siyar, on the 18th February, 1719 A.D. but died in a little more than three months of a consumption at Agra, on the 28th May the same year, when another youth of the same description, younger brother to the deceased, was set up by the Sayyids under the name of Rafi-ud-Daula Shah Jahan Sani, who came to the same end in a still shorter period. Both were buried in the mausoleum of Khawaja Kutb-ud-din Kaki at Delhi. After their death the Sayyids pitched on a healthier young man as their successor, who ascended the throne by the title of Muhammad Shah.

12. Muhammad Shah (1719)

“Muhammad Shah, emperor of Delhi, surnamed Roshan Akhtar or ‘the brilliant star’ was the son of the prince Jahan Shah, one of the three brothers who perished in disputing the crown with their eldest brother, Jahandar Shah. He was born on 7th August, 1702, and crowned by the two Sayyids, after the death

of Rafi-ud-Daula, on the 29th September, 1719 A.D. On his accession it was determined that the names of his two predecessors, viz., Rafi-ud-Darajat and Rafi-ud-Daula, who reigned about three months each should be struck out of the list of kings and that his reign should commence from the death of the emperor Farrukh Siyar, Muhammad Shah reigned 30 lunar years 6 months and 10 days, and died one month after the battle of Sirhind.

13. Ahmad Shah (1748)

"Ahmad Shah, entitled Mujahid-ud-din Muhammad Abun Nasr Ahmad Shah Bahadur, was the son of Muhammad Shah, emperor of Delhi, whom he succeeded on the 15th April, 1748. His mother's name was Udham Bai. He was born in the fort of Delhi on 14th December, 1725 and crowned in Panipat on 19th April, 1748. After a reign of 6 years 3 months and 8 days he was deposed, imprisoned, and afterwards blinded, together with his brother, by his prime minister, Imad-ul-Mulk Ghazi-ud-din Khan, on 2nd June, 1754. After this he lived more than twenty-one years and died on the 1st January, 1775 of bodily disease. He was buried in the front of the mosque of Kadur Sharif in Delhi.

14. Alamgir II, Aziz-ud-din (1759-60)

"Alamgir II., Aziz-ud-din, was the son of the emperor Jahandar Shah by Anup Bai. He was born in 1688 A.D. and raised to the throne in the fort of Delhi by Imad-ul-Mulk Ghazi-ud-din Khan, the Wazir, on Sunday 2nd June, 1754, after the deposition and imprisonment of Ahmad Shah, the son of the emperor Muhammad Shah. He was, after a nominal reign of 5 years and some months, assassinated by the same person who had placed him on the throne, on the 29th November, 1759 and was interred in the platform before the mausoleum of the emperor Humayun.

15. Shah Alam (1759)

"Shah Alam, King of Delhi, whose original name was Ali Gauhar, was the son of the emperor Alamgir II, by Zinat Mahal, surnamed Bilal Kanwar, was born on the 15th June, 1728. In the year 1758, fearing he might be made a prisoner by Imad-ul-Mulk, Ghazi-ud-din Khan, the minister of his father, he left Delhi to try his fortune in Bengal, the Nawab of which province, Siraj-ud-Daula, had been deposed by the assistance of the English, and Mir Jafar set up in his room. He was in Behar when he received the intelligence of the murder of his father and having assumed the Imperial authority, he ascended the throne on the 25th December, 1759, with the title of Shah Alam.

16. Akbar Shah II (1806)

“Akbar Shah II, King of Delhi whose title in full is Abul-n-Nasr Muin-ud-din Muhammad Akbar Shah, was the son of the nominal emperor, Shah Alam. He was born on 23rd April, 1760 and succeeded his father, at the age of 48, on the 19th November, 1806, as titular King of Delhi. On his accession he made some weak attempts to increase his influence and power.

17. Bahadur Shah II (1858)

“Bahadur Shah II, the last King of Delhi whose title in full was Abul Muzaffar Siraj-ud-din Muhammad Bahadur Shah, a lineal descendant from Amir Taimur, was the son of Akbar Shah II, on whose death he succeeded him on the 28th September, 1837. He was born on 24th October, 1775, and Abul Muzaffar is the chronogram of his birth. His mother's name was Lal Bai. A stipend or pension of one lakh of rupees monthly was allowed him by the British Government. He was excellent Persian scholar and an elegant Urdu poet and Zafar was his poetical name.

Bazarzad Sikka nuarat tirazi
Sirajuddin Bahadur Shahe Gazi”

The verses from the lyrics (*ghazals*) of Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.

کتابہ بد نصیب ظفر کہ دفن کے لئے
دو گز زمیں بھی نہ ملی کوئے یار میں

نہ کسی کی آنکھ کا نور ہوں، نہ کسی کے دل کا قرار ہوں
جو کسی کے کام نہ آسکے، میں وہ اک مشت غبار ہوں

عمر دراز مانگ کر لائے تھے چار دن
دو آرزو میں کٹ گئے دو انتظار میں

Bahadur Shah II held possession of the puppet throne till 1857. When his conduct in the Mutiny led to his removal to Rangoon, and the end of the Taimur dynasty. He died in 1862.”



Sultan Amir Taimur



Sultan Muhammad Mirza



Sultan Jalal-ud-Din Mirza



Sultan Abu Saeed Mirza



Sultan Umar Sheikh Mirza



Naseer-ud-Din Hamayun



Zaheer-ud-Din Babar



Jalal-ud-Din Akbar, 1556



Noor-ud-Din Jahangir, 1605



Muhi-ud-Din Aurangzeb, 1658



Shahab-ud-Din Shah Jahan, 1627



Moazzam Shah, 1707



Bahadur Shah I



Muhammad Farrukh Saiyer, 1713



Muiz-ud-Din Jahandar Shah, 1712



Rafi-ud-Din Jahandar Shah, 1712



Rafi-ul-Darajat, 1719



Ahmad Shah, 1748



Muhammad Shah, 1719



Mozaffar-ud-Din Alamgir II, 1754



Muhammad Shah Alam, 1759



Abu-ul-Zafar Siraj-ud-Din Bahadur Shah, 1837-1858



Abu Naseer-ud-Din Akbar, 1806



Fateh-ul-Mulk, Mirza Fakhru, Crown Prince



View at Delhi, Near the Mausoleum of Humayun.



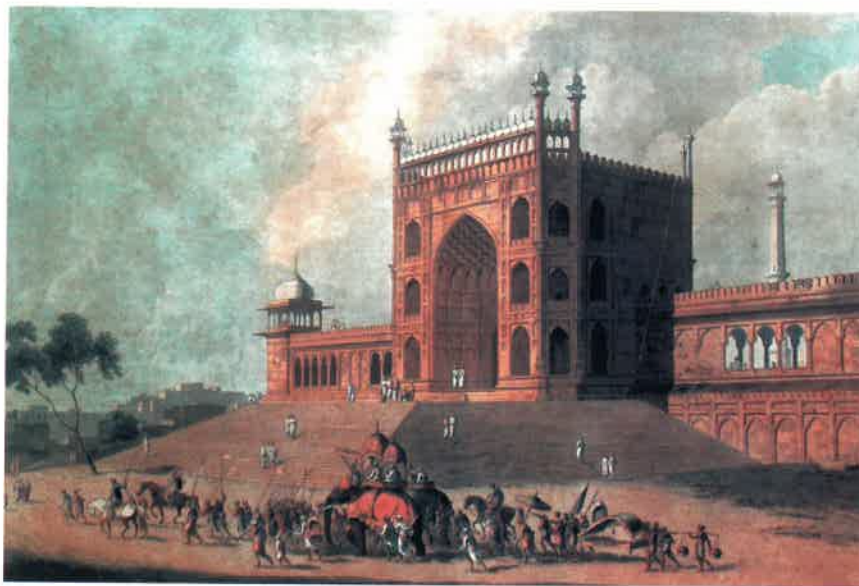
The Tomb of the Emperor Babar, 1842.



The Western entrance of Sher Shah's Fort, Delhi.



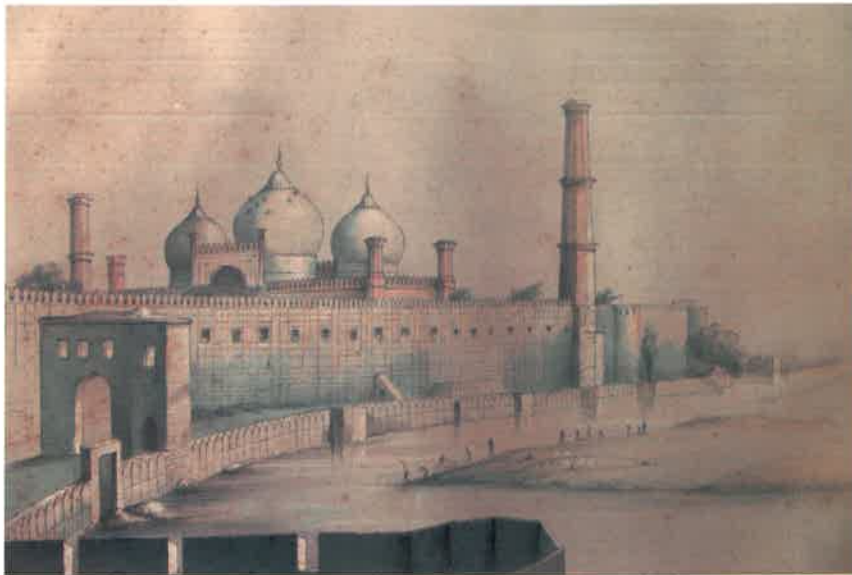
Fort of Agra, 1847.



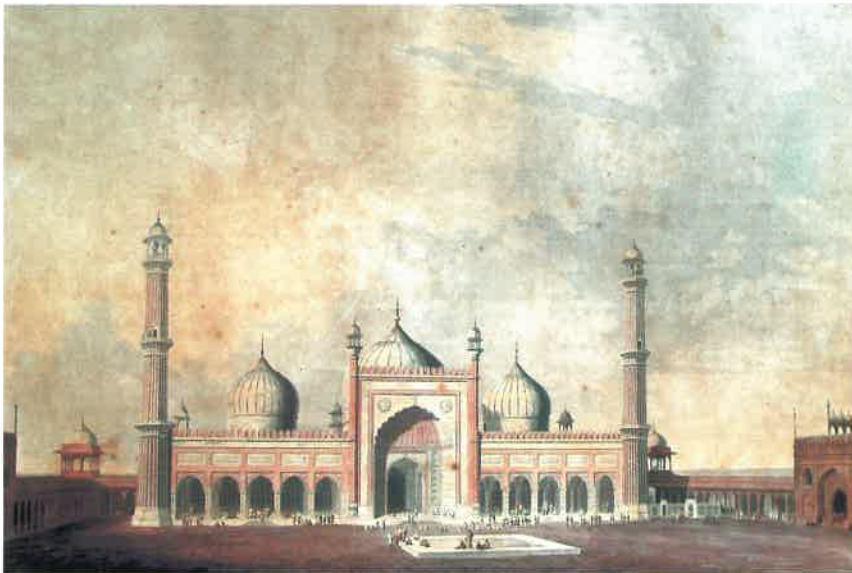
Eastern gate of the Jamia Masjid, Delhi.



Jamia Masjid, Agra, 1847.



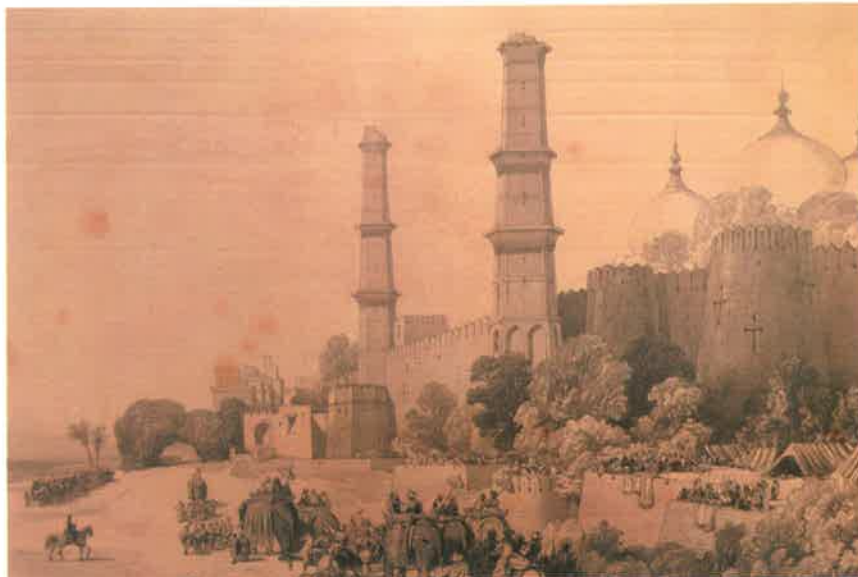
The Badshahi Masjid Walls.



The Badshahi Mosque.



Lahore from the old Race Course.



Entry into Lahore from the Parade Ground.



The Tomb of Jahangir, 1947.



The Residency of Lahore in 1849.

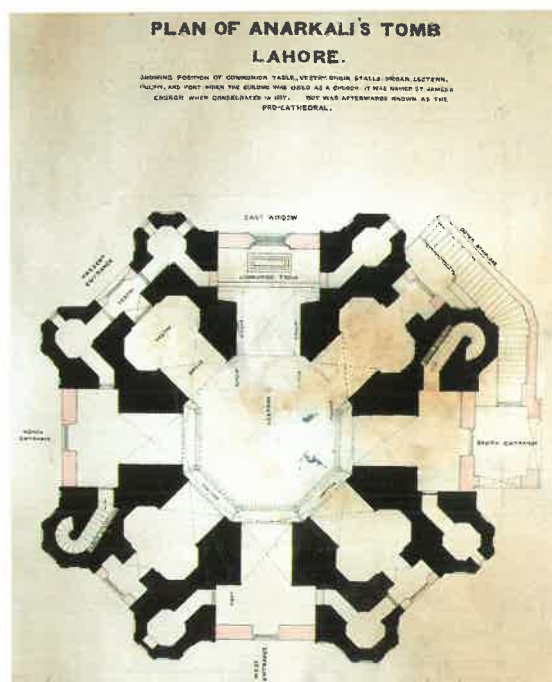
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Tomb of Anarkali, 1615.



Cenotaph of Anarkali.



Cenotaph of Anarkali.



Ruin of the Gateway on the road to Multan, 1854.



Wazir Khan Mosque.



View of the Sheesh Mahal.



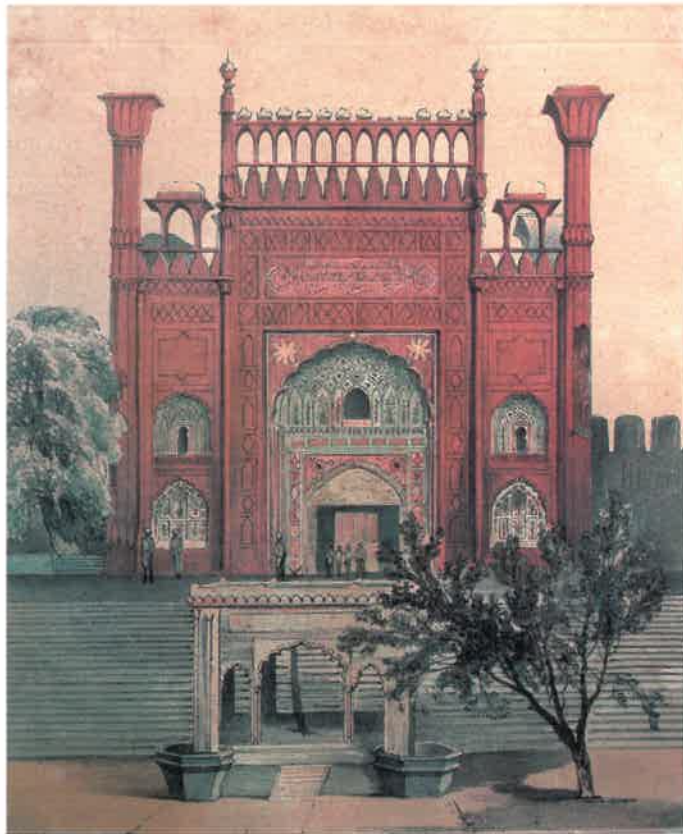
The Hazuri Bagh, Lahore, 1847.



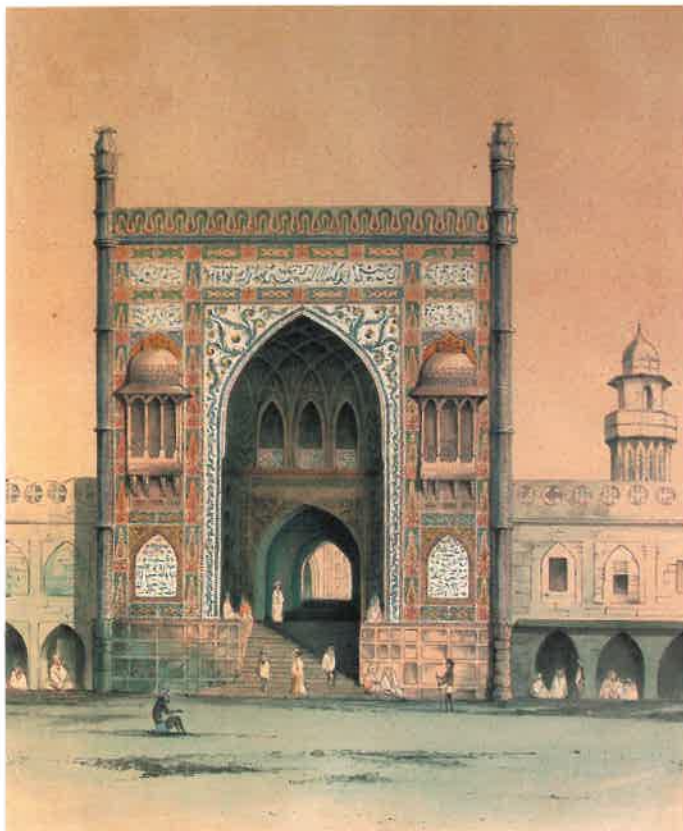
The River Chenab, Punjab.



River Ravi, Punjab.



Gateway of Badshahi Mosque.



Entrance of the Wazir Khan's Mosque, 1854.



Tomb of Anarkali from the Multan Road, 1854.



North East view of the Cotrea Bhaug, on the river Jumna, Delhi.



Delhi Palace of King, 1847.

The Art of Miniature Painting



he art of miniature painting in the Subcontinent has maintained an unbroken and glorious tradition over 400 years of its creativity, unlike the mural paintings found at Ajanta (1-4th cent. BC), miniature paintings were done on palm leaf and subsequently on paper, serving as supporting illustrations to written texts.

The first significant change in the development of local styles came from an infusion of the maturer Persian influences, brought to India by the Mughal Emperor Humayun (1530-1556). He recruited two skilled painters – Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad and used them to establish a royal atelier, which under his successors Akbar (1556-1605), Jahangir (1605-1627) and Shah Jahan (1627-1658) attained unsurpassed heights of naturalistic expression and technical expertise.

With the gradual weakening of the Mughal Empire during and following the reign of Aurangzeb (1658-1707), the level of patronage available to families of miniature artists receded until they found it necessary to migrate to smaller provincial courts in Central India, Rajasthan and northwards to the Rajput hill states of the Punjab. By the end of the 17th century distinct local styles began to distinguish themselves. Although they belonged to a common main-stream of technique (naturally extracted pigments applied in successive layers to hand-made paper and then burnished to an enamelled smoothness), they were nevertheless distinguishable from each other. The Rajasthani schools favoured strong vivid colours, while the Pahari schools preferred softer tones and more fluid lines.

The subject matter of these paintings included popular scriptures such as the 'Bhagavata Purana', the 'Gita Govinda' and the 'Ramayana', as well as secular romances. Understandably, portraiture remained a popular subject amongst the provincial nobility.

While Western cultural influences can be detected in miniature paintings almost from the time of Akbar, the subordination of local styles to Europeanised themes followed the advent of the British, resulting in hybrid products like the popular but contrived Delhi ivories of the late 19th century.*

* The Art of Miniature Painting, *Lahore Museum Bulletin*, Lahore.

Life and
Times of
Ranjit Singh:
Miniature
Painting and
Lithographs
pertaining to
Sikh Period

Introduction



aptain the Hon'ble W.G. Osborne, Military Secretary to the Earl of Auckland, Governor-General of India (1836-42)¹, who visited the Court of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Adinanagar in 1838 remarked:

"The attention which is bestowed upon Indian politics and history is so rare and superficial, that there are probably many persons to whom the name of Ranjit Singh is sufficiently familiar, who are very imperfectly acquainted with his origin, career and the nation which he ruled". In spite of the march of time and the growing thirst for historical research this observation holds good today. This monograph, based as it is on unpublished records in the archives of the Government of India, should throw a new flood of light on the life and times of the "Lion of the Punjab".*

2. There is, perhaps, no more notable and picturesque figure among the Indian Chiefs who rose to power and carved his way to eminence on the ruins of the once great and magnificent Mughal Empire than the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the founder of the Sikhs Kingdom of Lahore. In the beginning of the 19th century amidst the fierce conflicts and dissensions of the Sikh Chiefs and Sirdars he found his opportunity and seizing it with energy and promptitude welded an unruly and disorganized people into a compact and powerful nation and converted them into a strong military body, "which" according to Hunter "for steadiness and religious fervour has had no parallel since the 'Ironsides' of Oliver Cromwell".

3. The great French traveller Victor Jacquemont, who visited Ranjit Singh's Court at Lahore, remarked: "Ranjit Singh is an extraordinary man—'a Bonaparte in miniature'. His conversation is like a nightmare. He is almost the first inquisitive Indian I have met and his curiosity balances the apathy of his nation. He has asked me a hundred thousand questions about India, the British, Europe, Bonaparte, this world in general and the next, hell, paradise, God, the devil and a myriad of others of the same kind".

Ranjit Singh and Napoleon Bonaparte Compared

4. Jacquemont's comparison of Ranjit Singh with Napoleon is not as fanciful as it appears. From the records we find that Ranjit Singh had many similarities with Napoleon. Ranjit Singh's way of honouring his famous generals, Misser Dewan Chand with the title of "Khair Khwah Ba-safa Zafar Jang Bahadur" and with a *khilat* valued at a lakh of rupees after the fall of Multan in 1818 and Boodh Singh with the honorary dress on the battle-field after his suppression

* Abdul Ali, A.F.M., *Notes on the Life and Times of Ranjit Singh*.

against Syed Ahmed's terrible revolt near Attock in early 1827² greatly resembled Napoleon's way of honouring his famous marshals, Lannes and Davout, after the battles of Montebello and Auerstadt in 1800 and 1806; Ranjit Singh's hazardous expedition in 1822 to Afghan town of Menkerali³ an inhospitable sandy and cheerless tract between the Indus and the Sutlej -- and Napoleon's expeditions to the deserts of Syria and Egypt in 1798 have many features in common; Ranjit Singh's way of encouraging his disheartened troops at the fierce Battle of Nowshera in 1823 "by placing himself at the heat of the battle with a flying standard in hand and uttering fiery words of exhortations"⁴ reminds us of the tactics which Napoleon so often displayed in his several battles, notably at Arcola and Lodi in 1796; Ranjit Singh's expedition against the wild and warlike Afghan tribes of the Derbend country (in Balochistan) after crossing the most dangerous part of the Indus between Ghazi and Tribela in 1825⁵ corresponds in several ways to Napoleon's great expedition against the hardy and impetuous Cossacks of Russia after crossing the Niemen river in 1809; Ranjit Singh's masterly retreat from the Derbend province to Lahore single-handed through hills, mountains and deserts at the astonishing speed of 50 to 60 miles a day after recrossing the Indus⁶ recalls to our mind Napoleon's great retreat from Moscow through the wilds of Russia to Paris all alone in 1812 after affecting the perilous passage of the River Beresina. Sir Lepel Griffin, a writer of great repute, also finds many common features between the kingdoms of Ranjit Singh and Napoleon. He says: "The Sikh monarchy founded by Ranjit Singh was Napoleonic in the suddenness of its rise, the brilliancy of its success and the completeness of its overthrow."

Ranjit Singh's Inquisitiveness

5. Regarding the "inquisitiveness" of Ranjit Singh of which Jacquemont speaks, a detailed account of his 'Insatiable curiosity' will be found in the letters⁷ of Captain C.M. Wade, Political Agent at Ludhiana, to the Secretary of the Board, dated the 22nd, 25th and 31st May 1831 and 31st December, 1832. The Hon'ble Captain Osborne who had the opportunity of conversing with Ranjit Singh in 1838 thus speaks of his "keen inquisitiveness" in his (Osborne's) Journal:-- "It is hardly possible to give an idea of the ceaseless rapidity with which his questions flow or the infinite variety of subjects they embrace". This shows how eager he was "to increase the sphere of his knowledge and information" and how with no advantage of early education he made himself the best-informed man in the Punjab.

An interesting story is given by an anonymous writer in a recent issue of *The Statesman* ⁸ which is well worth repeating:-

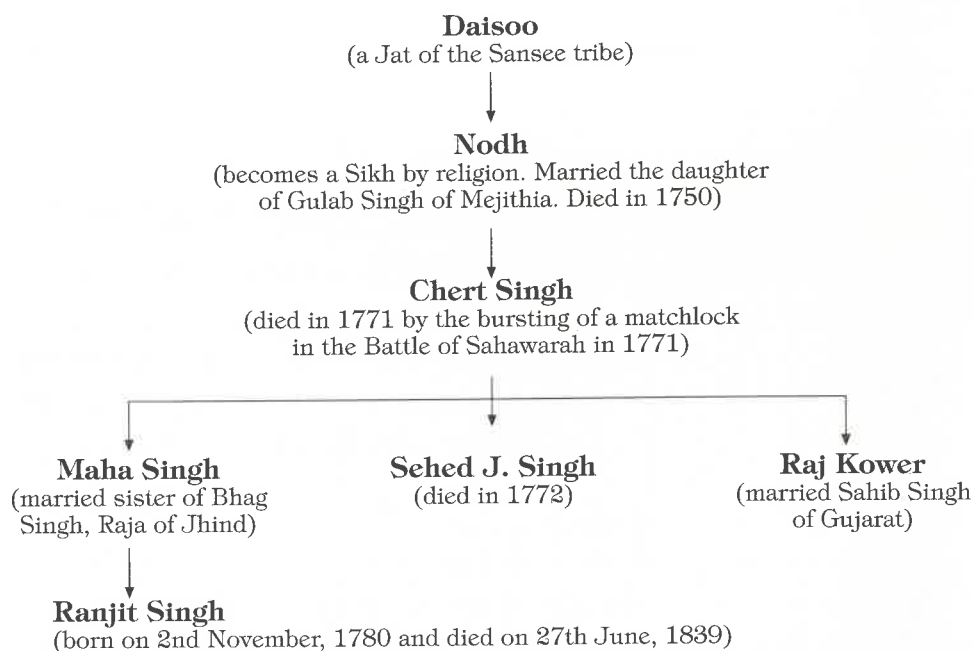
"Ranjit Singh fell once into a great fit of curiosity about Lord Auckland's religion,

the Governor-General having declined engagements for Sundays and Christmas day; so he sent his fakeer to the Chaplain for translations of what the Chaplain says to the Lord Sahib every Sunday, and one day, after a review, he stopped the Chaplain to ask him questions about our prayers. One day he wanted the Chaplain to come and explain to him what it all meant. The Chaplain went, taking with him translations of the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the prayer for the Governor-General. The Commandments, the Governor-General thought, must have been a puzzle to Ranjit, especially the one about not coveting one's neighbour's goods. Ranjit was very much interested, the Chaplain reported on his return, and his fakeer, and Dhian Singh, asked a great many questions".

Ranjit Singh's Origin; Wells in the Punjab

6. Ranjit Singh cannot lay claim to a notable pedigree. From the records⁹ his origin can be traced to a petty *Zemindar* (some say farmer) by the name of Daisoo, a Jat of Sansee race, who dwelt in a village called Sukercheck in the district of Manjha. A son by the name of Nodh and a humble patrimony of "three ploughs and a well" were "all" which Daisoo possessed in this world. It may be noted here that the possession of wells is considered very valuable in the Punjab, where on account of the dearth of extensive river-systems and water-supply, any reservoir of water is a source of wealth to their possessors. The value of wells in the Punjab is evidenced by the fact that Ranjit Singh visited Menkerah in 1822 and ordered several wells to be dug around its Fort¹⁰. Little did Daisoo's dream that one of his descendants was destined to carve out for himself a great kingdom, greater than Italy¹¹, to be the proud possessor of that peerless gem, the Kohinoor¹², once the glory of the peacock throne of the Mughal Court, to become a powerful potentate, whose friendship would be courted not only by the Indian Chiefs and Rajahs but also by foreign kings and princes and successive Governor-Generals from the Earl of Minto down to the Earl of Auckland¹³ that he would create a powerful and well-trained army strong enough to resist the whole might of the British empire in the hard-contested Sikh Wars (1845-9) and, on his death, would leave the empire he founded at the zenith of its glory. "Such was the magnificence of his palaces at Lahore, Cashmere, Multan and Adinanagar" that Ranjit Singh admitted to Capt. Wade that "he himself felt surprised at the gifts of fortune in changing his destiny"¹⁴. What a contrast between Daisoo, the humble possessor of "a well and three ploughs" and his descendant, Ranjit Singh -- the undisputed monarch of "the land of the five rivers!"

7. The following is the family genealogical tree collected from available records¹⁵:-



The year '1757'

8. Let us now turn for a moment to the history of the East India Company in Bengal. The year in which Maha Singh, the father of Ranjit Singh, was born was the most momentous in the annals of the Company. It was the year 1757¹⁶. In this memorable year Lord Clive sowed on the battle-field of Plassey the seed of the great British Indian Empire.

Death of Maha Singh

9. Maha Singh, who was a brave predatory chief, died in 1787¹⁷ at the early age of 30 leaving a fairly large territory. Ranjit Singh was then, according to the records, a boy of 7 years of age. As during this period, women¹⁸ used to play an important part in public affairs, the task of administering the estates left by Maha Singh devolved on his widow, who was assisted by her late husband's *dewan* named Lekheo or Lekhpet¹⁹. Obsessed with the glamour of power she was even unmindful of her own son's interests. Ranjit Singh, however, was a boy of a different mould altogether. Instead of indulging in idle pleasures, he spent his time in manly and warlike exercises²⁰. He himself told Captain Wade, Political Assistant at Ludhiana, in one of his conversations with him in the year 1831²¹ that "when my father died, he left 20,000 rounds of shots which I spent in firing at marks". Such 'heroic boyhood' was surely not destined by Nature to lose itself in effeminate degeneracy as planned by his selfish mother.

Ranjit Singh ends the Regency of his Mother

10. At the age of 13 (about the year 1793) Ranjit Singh²², with the aid of his father's maternal uncle, Dal Singh, assumed the government of his father's estates. It may be noted here that Ranjit Singh has been accused by some writers²³ of matricide "to remove the obstacle which interfered with the attainment of his ambition". But there is nothing definite in the records which can substantiate this charge. This much only is alleged²⁴. "It is said that the means which Ranjit Singh adopted to affect his purpose involved a commission of some criminal acts, which if founded on truth, would appear deeply to implicate his moral character".

Ranjit Singh as a Leader of Men

11. Ranjit Singh's great career since his assumption of his government in 1793 up to his last campaign against Peshawar in 1828 was a long series of thrilling military exploits extending over 40 years, which according to Sir Lepel Griffin, "undoubtedly puts his name among the great leaders of men from Julius Caesar down to Napoleon Bonaparte".

Ranjit Singh's Campaigns

12. It is not within the scope of this paper to recount in detail the campaigns of Ranjit Singh, but two of the most important of them cannot be overlooked:-

I. Against Lahore

Ranjit Singh's campaign against Lahore in 1799 in which he was materially aided by his mother-in-law, Mae Sedda Kower, was "the first event of his life from which his rise is chiefly to be dated"²⁵. It was here in 1801 that Ranjit Singh "formally assumed the title of 'Maharaja' and established a Mint and issued in token of sovereignty a coin in his name, on the obverse of which was the inscription Hospitality, the Sword, Victory and Conquest, and on the reverse, the era and place of coining.

II. Against Azim Khan

Ranjit Singh's campaign against the Afghan King, Azim Khan²⁶ who came to invade his dominion in 1823 ranks as one of the greatest battles of the world. "The army of Azim Khan was estimated at 25,000 and Ranjit Singh had about 35,000 men". It would have ended in disaster for Ranjit Singh, had not his propitious star brought providential help to him. On the fateful field of Nowshera

where the two armies met, the troops of Azim Khan fought with such desperation that Ranjit Singh very nearly lost his crown. The documents say that the Afghans "worked up to a pitch of frenzied enthusiasm, stained their hands and feet with the juice of *henna* and rushed upon the Sikhs". It further appears from the records, just when the Afghans were going to strike the decisive blow Azim Khan, their Chief, misled by a false rumour "that the Sikhs had penetrated to the rear of the field and his harem was in danger", hastily retreated from the field to its rescue--a fact which dispirited his soldiers and led victory to the standard of Ranjit Singh.

Ranjit Singh not a Cruel Man

13. Although to build his mighty empire Ranjit Singh humbled successive Chiefs and Sirdars of the Punjab and the adjoining countries and used all manner of means to exact big tributes and *nazranas* from them to enrich and replenish the Treasury²⁷, let it be said to his credit, that he never want only sullied and soiled his hands with their blood. On the contrary, the records of the Imperial Record Department, teem with instances of his favour and bounty, bestowed irrespective of caste, creed and religion. In some cases even the booty²⁸ taken by his soldiers was ordered to be returned to the proper owners. For a full catalogue of such favoured names, the records may be profitably consulted.

14. The following testimonies of three eminent Europeans regarding the clemency of Ranjit Singh amply repay perusal. Baron Carl von Huegel, an Austrian traveller who visited Ranjit Singh's Court in 1835, thus speaks about him: "The sole aim of Ranjit Singh is the preservation and extension of his unlimited power and though his ambitious mind considered all means perfectly allowable to this end he has never want only imbrued his hands in blood. Never perhaps was so large an empire founded by one man with so little criminality". H.E. Fane, Aide-de-Camp to the then Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Fane, who visited the Court of Ranjit Singh in 1837, supports the above view: "Ranjit Singh has the character generally of a kind and generous master and one of the best princes that has ever reigned in India. As evidence of being a really good man may be cited the fact of his never having put a man to death for even the most heinous crime. His exceeding kindness and good nature throughout our entire visit makes us believe that such was his real character". Osborne who, at the instance of Lord Auckland, visited the Court of Ranjit Singh in 1838, also corroborates the above opinion in the following terms: "The Maharaja rules with a rod of iron, it is true, but in justice to him it must be stated that except in actual open warfare he has never been known to take life, though his own²⁹ has been attempted more than once, and his reign will be found freer

from any striking acts of cruelty and oppression than those of many more civilized monarchs”.

Ranjit Singh's Shortcomings

15. Nonetheless he was not without his blemishes:-

- (a) About the year 1810³⁰ Ranjit Singh, without any justification, exacted 10,000 rupees from the innocent *faqirs* of Utchgul Imam, the shrine of Muhammadan saint.
- (b) About the year 1813³¹ he extorted the 'Kohinoor' jewel from its possessor, Shah Shuja, ex-monarch of Kabul, who was at the time under his projection.
- (c) In 1817³² Ranjit Singh without sufficient reason dispossessed the Raja of Nurpur at the instigation of Raja Sansar Chand, Chief of Katoch, who bore a private grudge and had him placed in confinement.
- (d) In 1821³³, Ranjit Singh without apparent reason imprisoned, after confiscating all her territories, his mother-in-law Mae Sedda Kower, who had so largely helped him in his earlier career. It may, however, be mentioned that her estate of Wednee, on the East of the Sutlej, was immediately released on the intervention of Capt. Murray, then at Ludhiana.
- (e) About the year 1822³⁴ some Jagirdars were heavily fined by Ranjit Singh without any adequate reason. One of them, Sirdar Dal Singh, who was fined one lakh of rupees committed suicide by taking poison.
- (f) Sometime in the year 1826³⁵ Ranjit Singh's character underwent a great change and it became a strange combination of "excessive liberality and avarice". While he was granting extensive charity to his favourites he was committing "indiscriminate extortion from every officer of the State. Misser Dewan Chand—a sturdy upright man and the hero of the Multan, Cashmere and Derbend expeditions—strongly protested against the Maharaja's avarice. Ranjit Singh so far forgot himself that he severely scolded him for his so-called audacity. This was too much for the heart of that great soldier. Deeply mortified, he ended his life, some say, by poison.
- (g) In 1828³⁶ Ranjit Singh tried to force Raja Anuruddha Chand, Chief of Katoch, to marry his sister with his favourite minister, Raja Dhiyan Singh. But Anuruddha refused the alliance on account of the obscure origin of Dhiyan Singh. As Ranjit Singh still continued to press Raja Anuruddha unreasonably for this marriage, the latter

requested a month's time to enable his sister to take a bath in the holy waters of the Ganges at Hurdwar—an act essential for a Punjab lady preliminary to her marriage. In the meantime Raja Anuruddha with his family and sister fled to Nalagher, East of the Sutlej. Ranjit Singh on this plea dispossessed him of his territories and annexed them.

Ranjit Singh's Contact with the British

16. Ranjit Singh's first relation with the British began in 1805³⁷, just after his return to Lahore from his Multan expedition of 1804. In that year he first came into contact with the British by taking an important part in the treaty which was concluded between Jaswant Rao Holkar and Lord Lake when the former, after crossing the Beas river at Byrowal, entered Ranjit Singh's dominion near Amritsar, closely pursued by the latter. But his first permanent connection with the British dates from the year 1808. It happened thus: The phenomenal military success of his great general Dewan Mohkem Chand on the cis-Sutlej states in 1807³⁸ emboldened Ranjit Singh to conquer the whole country east of the Sutlej up to the Jamuna—the northern boundary of the then Company's dominion in India. To force him to desist and also to invite his co-operation to thwart the threatened attack of Napoleon on India about this time, Lord Minto sent a mission to his Court³⁹ in 1808 headed by Charles Metcalfe, then First Assistant to the Resident at Delhi.

Muharram of 1809, Treaty of Amritsar, 1809

17. It happened that amongst Metcalfe's attendants there were a number of Mohammedans. It being Muharram time (February 1809) they were celebrating the martyrdom of Hussain with the usual ceremonies. The passing of *taziahs* to the place of burial to the accompaniment of wailing and tomtoming excited the Akali Sikhs to frenzy. A rush upon Metcalf's camp would have surely taken place, had not these handfuls of Mohammedans, trained in European military discipline, stood to arms and scattered the rioters. Ranjit Singh reached the scene just in time to see the Sikhs dispersed. He hastened to Metcalfe, made ample apologies for the unprovoked attack on his men, complimented him on the discipline of his sepoys and granted all the British demands. He then entered into a friendly treaty with the British on the 25th April, 1809⁴⁰, the details of which are given in the records⁴¹. One important condition of the treaty was that

“the Maharaja should not extend his conquests to the east of the Sutlej”.

18. The Muharram incident established his faith in European military discipline and he sought to have his soldiers trained according to the Western standards. We find from the records⁴² that in the fierce battle of Nowshera with the Afghans in 1823, when the fate of his empire was in the balance⁴³, Ranjit Singh once more felt strongly the necessity of imparting European military training to his troops.

A peep into the later Mughal period, foreign
adventurers into Indian Courts.

19. After the fall of the magnificent Mughal Empire in the beginning of the 19th century, Hindustan presented a sad spectacle of constant internecine warfare, rapine and violence. The imbecility of the later Mughal Emperors, their indolence and love of ease and luxury paved the way for ambitious/foreign adventurers to try their fortune in India—which appeared to them a most alluring prize, a land strewn with gems and jewels—a perfect El Dorado of Fairy—tale. Bands of enterprising Europeans ⁴⁴ began to flood the Indian Courts and enter the armies of the native rulers. Their unquestionable talent and knowledge of military tactics won the admiration of the native Princes and Chiefs, who eagerly employed them with a view to organise their armies according to European modes of discipline.

Allard and Ventura

20. Amongst these adventurers were two French veterans of Waterloo – Allard and Ventura – whose services were eagerly utilised by the Maharaja about the year 1823. From the records⁴⁵ it appears that after the fall of the Napoleonic Empire on the field of Waterloo in 1815, they left their native country, passed through Constantinople and Asia Minor, and accepted service in Persia. Not meeting with any success there, they proceeded to India by way of Kandahar, Kabul and Peshawar, arrived at Shahdara opposite to Lahore in 1823. Although their admission into Ranjit Singh’s service stirred the jealousy of his old servants, we find from the records that “it created a new era in his Government which led to those changes in its military organisation which the benefit of European science is calculated to introduce”. It is interesting to note the Frenchmen’s smart reply—that “a shawl once woven cannot be re-woven”—when a battalion already trained in Indian methods were put under them for European training. The following incident shows how the appointment of European foreigners in the army of the Maharaja was resented by the Sikh soldiers:--“In 1826 Generals Ventura and Allard represented to the Maharaja

that a number of Sikh Sirdars and soldiers had refused to serve under them as they were foreigners and were ready to oppose their authority with drawn swords. The Maharaja at once at the head of a body of troops and with some guns came out of the city to Anarkali and ordered his tents to be pitched there. Many arrests were made, officers degraded and ringleaders fined. These prompt measures restored order among the troops, the Maharaja taking the utmost precaution to allay unfounded fears". Next year, Ranjit Singh allowed some more Europeans to enter his army. They were, Oms, a Spaniard, Court, a Frenchman, Avitabile, an Italian, and Mevius, a Prussian. In the year 1831 an Italian, Signior Catchioli⁴⁶ came to Ranjit Singh's court at Lahore for service but failed to secure it. It is interesting to note that Ranjit Singh also encouraged the Gurkhas⁴⁷ to enter his army. His army, besides these, contained a large number of Muhammadan troops⁴⁸.

Ranjit Singh's ill health: Cholera outbreak of 1827

21. The suicide of Ranjit Singh's great/general, Misser Dewan Chand, in 1826 was an irreparable loss to the Punjab and was followed by a series of unhappy events. In that very year⁴⁹ the Maharaja was struck down by a serious attack of fever, due to the excessive rains of that year. On account of the virulence and obstinacy of the fever, Doctor Murray of Ludhiana was immediately sent for by Faqir Imam-ud-din, the Maharaja's most devoted officer. The doctor at the request of the Maharaja stayed with him for nearly 7 months. Under his able treatment the Maharaja regained his normal condition. It appears from the records that Doctor Murray made a very favourable impression on the Maharaja, though Latif in the *History of the Punjab* (p.436) says: "that Doctor Murray was kept more as an object of curiosity than anything else". At the end of this year (we learn from the records) some powerful subject-chiefs threw up their allegiance to the Maharaja and tried to be independent of him. Further we find from the papers that in the monsoon of the year 1827⁵⁰, Cholera—which about this period was raging in Hindustan—reached the Punjab. Its effects on the Punjab and the adjoining countries were terrific. It devastated the cities of Lahore and Amritsar, claiming for its victim no less a man than General Boodh Singh, who had only a few months before done signal service in checking the terrible revolt of the Afghan fanatic, Syed Ahmed, near Attock—a brilliant military achievement for which Captain Wade congratulated the Maharaja⁵¹. "This scourge", say the documents⁵², "extended quickly from the plains of the Punjab to Cashmere, when its progress was marked with increased devastation, about 10,000 persons having perished in the valley". To add to the calamity, "a severe earthquake⁵³ occurred there nearly at the same time, which overthrew many houses and buried many people in the ruins".

Ranjit Singh's Love for Horses

22. Ranjit Singh's love for horses amounted almost to a passion and he maintained an enormous stud for his personal use, collected from all parts of India, Arabia and Persia. From the records⁵⁴, we find that in making treaties with the vanquished foes and in punishing his refractory subordinate chiefs, he was in the habit of demanding horses as one of the essential conditions. The records further enlighten us, what enormous amount of trouble he took between the years 1820 and 1828 to secure the horse "Leilee" of rare beauty from its owner, Yar Muhammad Khan, Governor of Peshawar, and how liberally he rewarded Ventura for ultimately securing the animal for him through the instrumentality of his friend, Sheikh Faiz. Ranjit Singh also secured another horse named "Zerd Kehar" from the Afghans of Peshawar in 1827. The Maharaja's peculiarity was so well-known to the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck⁵⁵, that on several occasions he presented beautiful horses to him.

The Dress of Ranjit Singh

23. In dress the Maharaja was scrupulously simple, though his court, which was an imitation of the Court of the Great Mughals, was thronged with "Chiefs and Nobles blazing with gold and jewels and dressed and armed in every conceivable variety of colour and fashion". In the winter and the spring he generally wore a warm dress of saffron-coloured Cashmere cloth and in the hot weather white Bengal Muslin without jewel or ornament. His liking for Bengal Muslin can be adduced from the fact that in the year 1832⁵⁶ the British Government presented 10 pieces of the finest Dacca Muslin to him. From the papers⁵⁷, we also find that Benares *Kimkhab*s and other valuable wearing stuffs were not distasteful to him. The simplicity in dress of the Maharaja, even when attending his Court is thus described by Captain Osborne who was present at his Adinanagar Court in 1838: "Cross-legged in a golden chair, dressed in simple white, wearing no ornaments but a single string⁵⁸ of enormous pearls round the waist and the celebrated Kohinoor or 'mountain of light' on his arm—the jewel rivalled, if not surpassed, in brilliancy by the glance of fire which every now and then shot from his single eye as it wandered restlessly round the circle sat the 'Lion of the Punjab'.

The Dussera Festival

24. On the festive occasion of the Dussera, which for the generality of Indian Chiefs is an occasion for profuse display of grandeur of dress, was for Ranjit Singh an occasion for holding grand military reviews. Captain Wade who attended the Maharaja's celebration of this festival on the 16th October 1831 writes

thus⁵⁹ to H.T. Prinsep, Secretary to the Board, on the 19th of that month:--
 "It was an interesting festival. The plain on which it was held was covered with troops which, after the proper ceremonies for the day, passed before the Maharaja and afforded me an excellent opportunity of seeing the whole of Sikh army and all the Sirdars and diplomatic agents attending His Highness' Court". Again in the letter which Shahamat Ali (Munshi of Captain Wade) wrote to Captain Wade on the 14th October 1837⁶⁰ about Ranjit Singh's Dussera festival held at 'Baba Nanak Ka Dehra' in that year, we find strong evidence of the Maharaja's predilection for military displays and not for mere spectacular exhibitions. "Soon after our arrival, the troops were ordered to pass on inspection. The Regiments N.I. of Mons. Ventura and of Mons. Court with bands of musicians playing at the head of each Regiment and followed by a man bearing the *Granth* (Sikh holy book) passed first and were preceded by the Regiments of cavalry under the command of Mons. Allard. About 200 sowars who were dressed in cuirasses were at the head of them. They were followed by a large train of horse artillery. After their Regiments had passed inspection Messrs Allard and Court waited on His Highness. The former made a *nazar* of some new coins made of gold and silver and struck in France". The letter⁶¹ of Captain Wade to Mr. Prinsep, dated the 31st May, 1831 proves that in his interviews with important European officials, Ranjit Singh took more delight in showing his guests the shooting skill of his soldiers and officers than in displaying before them the grandeur of his wearing apparel. A careful study of the records⁶² will also show that even amidst the pleasures of "Nautch-girls and shining cups of wine" when talk and display of dress absorbed the attention of other men, Ranjit Singh preferred to converse with Sir David Ochterlony on military and commercial subjects such as the Amritsar treaty of 1809, the navigation of the Indus, and the state of his relations with Sind⁶³.

Ranjit Singh's Religion

25. Ranjit Singh's religion, as far as can be ascertained from the records, was the moral system propagated by the Sikh reformer, Guru Govind, greatly modified by Brahminical tenets. The following instances will illustrate this point:-

- (a) On the birth of his son, Kharak Singh, in 1802⁶⁴ he went to bathe in the "pool of Tarentaren", near Amrtisar – a tank sacred to the Sikhs. "This pool" according to Hunter "has the reputation of possessing miraculous powers on all persons afflicted with leprosy who can swim accord it. He further richly ornamented the Sikh temple which was built by its side and overlaid it with plates of copper gilt."

- (b) In the year 1803⁶⁵ he went on a pilgrimage to the Ganges at Hurdwar – the sacred city of the Hindus – which was then in the hands of the Marhattas.
- (c) In the year 1815 Ranjit Singh presented a gilded roof to the Jwalamukhi temple at Kangra and in 1831 sent 125 rupees⁶⁶ as an offering to the shrine
- (d) In 1823⁶⁷ after the terrible Battle of Nowshera he went to the Golden Temple of Amritsar “to offer thanks-giving for his victory and to make a donation of a lakh of rupees to the Sikh priests.”
- (e) Captain Wade,⁶⁸ who was present at his Court at Adinagar in 1831, tells us that “about 1 p.m. he rises and passes an hour in hearing a portion of the *Granth* read out to him.”
- (f) In the year 1838⁶⁹ when Lord Auckland paid him a visit at Amritsar, the Maharaja went with him to attend the religious service at the Golden Temple.
- (g) Lastly we find that in the year 1839,⁷⁰ the shadow of death was fast creeping upon his paralysed body he ordered (though the order was never carried out) that the Kohinoor should be sent to the temple of Jagannath at Puri.

These incidents tend to prove that whatever may have been the actual religious faith of Ranjit Singh, it was undoubtedly greatly influenced by the Brahminical cult. But the Maharaja was not a religious bigot, will be evidenced from the fact that he had also great faith in the prayers of Muhammadan *faqirs* and *darveshes*.⁷¹

His Sense of Superstition

26. As a hard-hearted man of the world the Maharaja should have been above all weaknesses, yet at times we find he was a slave to superstition and put faith in omens, charms and witchcraft. It appears from the records that in the course of his dealings with the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, in 1831⁷² he ordered his court priests to consult the pages of the *Holy Granth* and his court astrologer to divine from the aspect of the stars whether the results would be favourable to him or not. Again, we find that “in the year 1833 the Maharaja again fell ill. He offered a pair of shawls, 1,000 rupees in money and 25 pieces of crystallized sugar as a *nazar* to a Bairagi Faqir who lived on the banks of the Ravi to pray for his recovery. But, these things were distributed among the poor by the order of the Faqir: On the night previous to the first day of the moon, the Maharaja dreamt a dream. He saw a band of Sikhs dressed in black, with dreadful features, speaking harshly to him. Ranjit Singh was highly perplexed at this and Brahmans and astrologers were consulted as to the interpretation of the dream. They declared after a reference to their holy books

that the Sikhs whom he had seen in his dream were the soldiers of God (Nihangs) who had come to tell him that he had relinquished the religion of the Guru by marrying Gul Bahar in that year, a Muhammadan dancing-girl of Amritsar, and that unless atonement was made, the wrath of the Guru would not be averted. It was, therefore, resolved that the Maharaja should take 'the Pahul'⁷³ refresh and renew the faith of his ancestors by doing penance for his sin. The Maharaja allowed himself to be duly invested with 'the Pahul' of the Guru for the second time. It may, however, be pointed out that in accepting 'the Pahul' it was not the intention of the Maharaja to discard Gul Bahar, the charming Nautch girl of Amritsar." Captain Osborne has expressed some doubt as to the genuineness of the Maharaja's superstition. He says that "it is difficult to say whether his superstition is real or only a mask assumed to gratify and conciliate his people."

Ranjit Singh true to his Treaty; offered bribes by the Secret Agents

27. To his credit, it must be said that after the conclusion of the Treaty of 1809 with the British, Ranjit Singh took every care to abide by its conditions. Though secret agents⁷⁴ from different Indian States strained their utmost between the years 1824 and 1826 by offer of large bribes⁷⁵ to tempt him to prove false to this treaty but he continued true to its terms. The Jats of Bharatpur were so enraged that, according to General Gordon, they sent him women's garments as a mark of their dissatisfaction with his conduct. Again, we find from the papers of the year 1836⁷⁶ that when M. Antoine, who had been in the service of Begum Sombre requested Ranjit Singh "to take him as well as the Begum's band of musicians" and the other Indian Officers of her disbanded troops into his service, he consulted the British Government as "these were affairs connected with the East side of the Sutlej." We also find from the records of this year⁷⁷ that agreeably to the conditions of the treaty of 1809, the Maharaja, at the request of the British Government caused the arrest of two notorious Thugs who had after murdering a Subadar of the British Army entered into his military service at Peshawar in the corps of Sirdar Tej Singh under assumed names and sent them to Captain Wade at Ludhiana for punishment.

Ranjit Singh's Efforts to perpetuate his Friendship with the British

28. The records⁷⁸ of the Imperial Record Department abound with papers which go to show how by means of friendly intercourse with British officials, presents, missions and letters, Ranjit Singh endeavoured to perpetuate his friendship with the English at home, as well as in India.

Adinanagar: the country-seat of Ranjit Singh

29. No papers among the records give more detailed accounts of Ranjit Singh's court, character, mode of life and pleasures than the letters of Captain C.M. Wade, Political Assistant at Ludhiana, who visited the Maharaja at his summer villa at Adinanagar in the year 1831 and thus came in close contact with the Maharaja. In his letters⁷⁹ to H.T. Prinsep, Secretary to the Board dated the 22nd, 25th and 31st May of that year, he gives graphic accounts which "exhibit the Maharaja in three different situations of state, retirement and at the head of the troops." The following extract from his letter dated the 22nd May, 1831, describes very clearly the famous Adinanagar summer-seat:--" Adinanagar, which is near the hills of Nurpur is a town founded by Adina Beg Khan, the last of the Muhammadan Governors of Lahore. Ranjit Singh has made it his retreat for some years past in the hot months, having been attracted to the place by the umbrageous groves with which it abounds and the freshness of air, imparted by a canal which pervades them. In the centre of these groves is the Maharaja's residence. The rest are occupied by the Sirdars of the Court and beyond them there are encampments of troops on all sides consisting of 'Ghorcheras'⁸⁰ his principal camp of infantry of eleven battalions, several brigades of horse artillery and the crops of Messrs. Allard and Court." Osborne, who also visited the Maharaja's country-seat in the year 1838, adds the following to the above description. "The garden communicates through a handsome gateway with fine level plain. A short distance in front of it is the parade-ground, between which and the gateway a small scarlet and gold-embroidered shawl-tent is always pitched. It is entirely open in front and here soon after dark, Ranjit Singh retires to rest, sleeping in the open air and guarded only by a few Sikh Sipahis."

Ranjit Singh's Courtesy

30. Another extract from the same letter shows how courteous he was to his visitors. "After arriving at the place fixed for my residence at Adinanagar, I received a *Ziafat* of rupees 5,000 and 101 pots of sweet-meats besides bags of rice, *ghee* and other articles of entertainment...After a conversation on different subjects for about half an hour, during which he referred several times to the friendship existing between the two States, he called for Attar and gave me my dismissal." The following extract⁸¹ from the letter of Shahamat Ali (Munshi of Captain Wade) to Captain Wade dated 'Baba Nanak ka Dehra', the 27th October 1837, gives another striking instance of the Maharaja's civility to his visitors. "In the meantime two trays containing some pieces of *khilat* were produced. For sometime I was at a loss to know for whom they are intended, but the Maharaja soon removed the doubt by ordering a necklace to be put on my neck, a pair of bangles on my hands and a *jigha* to be tied to my forehead, at the same time directing ten pieces

of clothes to be made over to the charge of my own servant. I was absorbed in a deep thought to make out what His Highness meant by giving the *khilat* so unexpectedly, but I soon penetrated into his design that it signified for us to take leave without our representing to him any other case."

His daily life at Adinanagar

31. The following extract from Captain Wade's letter⁸² to H. T. Prinsep, dated the 31st May 1831, gives us a clear picture of Ranjit Singh's daily life at Adinagar. "In the hot weather the Maharaja goes out about 5 a.m., spends an hour or two in riding and inspecting his troops and then takes the first meal often without dismounting from his horse. About 9 a.m. he retires to his residence and holds a Court receiving reports, issuing orders to his officers and examining minutely into the financial accounts of his Government himself. At noon he reclines for an hour, having a Secretary by his side to write from his dictation, as different things requiring execution, cross his mind. About 1 p.m. he rises and passes an hour in hearing a portion of the *Granth* read to him, after which he resumes his court, which lasts till the day begins to close when he either sends for a set of dancing-girls to beguile the time or secludes himself in meditation until his second repast. He goes to bed between 8 and 9 p.m. a Secretary still being in attendance, to whom he frequently dictates his orders in the night. In the cold weather, he does not go abroad until near 9 a.m. His habits in other respects are the same with the exception of mounting and promenading his horse in the evening along the parterres of his garden."

Social Amenities

32. The social amenities of life were not neglected, Ranjit Singh entertaining his friends on the most lavish scale and caring little for expense or trouble. The archives of the Government of India contain many interesting and amusing accounts of the gaieties at Adinanagar, which it is not the purpose of this paper to recount in detail.⁸³

Ranjit Singh's first Stroke of Paralysis

33. In the year 1835 he had his first stroke of paralysis. From the letter of Captain Wade to W. H. Macnaughten, dated Ludhiana, the 23rd August 1835,⁸⁴ it appears that "early in the morning of the 17th August, Maharaja was seized with a paralysis of the face, right arm and side which made him lose his speech during the whole day, his countenance became considerably distorted, but on the following day he was comparatively better."

34. Before this attack which shattered his iron constitution, Ranjit Singh according to the records,⁸⁵ "was in excellent health and was in complete possession of that activity of mind and body which had always been the prominent feature of his character." Faqir Azizuddin,⁸⁶ the Maharaja's devoted and favourite servant, thus speaks⁸⁷ of his master's health before the attack: "His Highness enjoyed unusually good health; he took regular exercise daily, slept well, had an excellent appetite, his functions were natural, in short, he was like a pearl without a flaw or stain of any kind."

Medical Treatment

35. Dr. W.L. MacGregor, M.D., then in medical charge of the Political Agency of Ludhiana, who went to Amritsar on the 7th September 1835 to attend on Ranjit Singh thus speaks of the immediate cause of the Maharaja's paralytic attack in his letter to Wade, dated Amritsar, the 18th September 1835.⁸⁸ It is a very interesting document: "About a month ago the Maharaja retired to rest in a chamber where his body was freely exposed to a free circulation of cool air, the body being at the time in rather a profuse state of perspiration. In the middle of the night, he awoke suddenly and found himself unable to move his tongue, so as to articulate and his mouth distorted to a considerable degree. His attendants were alarmed at these symptoms and various remedies, chiefly aromatics, were prescribed by Faqir Azizuddin. By the aid of these, the Maharaja was soon able to articulate a little, his general health likewise suffered a visible change. There was a loss of appetite, some heaviness about the head, heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; thirst, frequently urgent and a general despondency and depression of spirits. These symptoms were present when I first saw him on the morning of the 8th instant, though in a less severe degree than they had been. The Maharaja has much aversion to the use of internal medicines; so that I experienced extreme difficulty in treating him. By the regulation of diet and regimen, gentle exercise every morning and occasional laxatives, with the external application of stimulating embrocation he has been daily improving. He now speaks with fluency, his enunciation being correct, full and sonorous, the dryness of his mouth is hardly perceptible to a casual visitor, his general health likewise improves; the thirst is moderate; he sleeps, in general, well; the appetite is still indifferent, there is no sensation of heat in the hands or feet unless his rest be disturbed. Complete recovery is retarded by the use of opium to which the Maharaja has been addicted for a long time and which, at this time of his life, it would not be prudent to withdraw too suddenly." It transpires from the records⁸⁹ that on the evening of the 3rd October 1835 Doctor MacGregor "left the Maharaja in a convalescent state and returned to Ludhiana."

Second Stroke of Paralysis

36. In the beginning of the year 1837⁹⁰ Ranjit Singh had a second stroke of paralysis on his right side, which continued for six months. On this occasion, he did not lose the power of speech. The joint opinions of Dr. D. Macleod and Dr. A. Wood on the Maharaja's health as embodied in the paper dated the 15th March, 1837, will be found in the Political O.C., 22 May 1837 No.74 A. Mother of Kharak Singh dies: Ranjit Singh attacked by an elephant

37. Misfortunes followed thick and fast. A year after his second stroke of paralysis, his favourite wife, the mother of Kharak Singh, whom he endearingly called by the name of 'Nakahun'⁹¹—she being a daughter of the family of 'Nakkai' Chiefs – breathed her last on the 20th July 1838. Scarcely a week had elapsed when his own life was seriously threatened by the attack of a mad elephant. Let the records⁹² tell the story of these two events: "On the 20th July 1838, Raja Dhiyan Singh reported the demise of Kunwar Kharak Singh's mother occasioned by headache and pains in her sides. The Maharaja was greatly afflicted on hearing the intelligence and ordered several courtiers to proceed to the house of 'Nakahun' with 3,000 rupees, 200 ducats as well as two pieces of silk, besides a quantity of sandal and other articles to assist Kharak Singh in performing the funeral rites and to see the corpse burnt in his garden situated to the north of Anarkali. The following extract describes his encounter with the mad elephant: "His Highness on the morning of the 24th July 1838 went out as usual for an airing. He was riding in a Khasa (a kind of litter) along with Jawahir Singh, the brother of Raja Hira Singh. On his way when he reached to the streamlet, opposite to the fort, he was attacked by a furious elephant, which had been taken out for forage. The bearers of the Khasa being alarmed, dropped the Khasa on the spot and ran off to a distance, the orderly *sowars* spread themselves also here and there and the Khasa wherein the Maharaja sat was entirely left alone. The elephant soon broke some of the glasses of it and the Maharaja shrank into one of its corners. Sirdar Atar Singh who observed what was passing, came forward and gave the animal a cut on his trunk with his sword. On receiving the wound, the elephant took to flight in another direction. The Maharaja then offered thanks-giving to the Almighty for having had such a providential escape and at the same time observed to Raja Dhiyan Singh that he was saved alone by the grace of God, otherwise his life had been lost. Five thousand rupees were ordered to be distributed in charity to the poor on the occasion of the Maharaja's safety."

Third Paralytic Stroke

38. His third paralytic stroke was in the month of December 1838⁹³ and this ended his great career. It was greatly due to his excesses during Lord Auckland's visit to him at Ferozepur in that year. On this occasion, the Maharaja placed

himself under the treatment of Dr. J. Steele who was in that year on special duty at Ferozepur. The Doctor on reaching Lahore on the morning of the 21st April 1839 found the Maharaja in a most unhealthy house. No reasons can be traced from the records as to why the afflicted Maharaja was living in that house when he could have used his magnificent palaces at Lahore, Cashmere, Multan and Adinanagar. Dr. Steele thus graphically describes the wretched state of the house:⁹⁴

“His house is situated close on the edge of a filthy canal from which the roads are constantly wetted and the surrounding grounds kept in a swampy state. It is in an atmosphere sufficient to create disease among the most healthy. He sleeps in a small tent adjoining which (within 10 yards) there is a small patch of rice cultivation. This is constantly under water. I need not say that the smell arising from the damp earth and confined air is anything but pleasant. The house consists of two small rooms, in each room, there is but one door communicating with the open air and the door of the larger room is only about 3 feet by 2•5f. This room is kept dark to which he retires during the heat of the day. It will be observed that the fresh air cannot circulate in these rooms and in addition to the constant unpleasant exhalation from the damp floor and walls, the rooms are constantly crowded with his followers.” At the doctor’s suggestion, the Maharaja was removed⁹⁵ to a healthier abode on the 9th May 1839.

39. Doctor Steele carefully examined the Maharaja from the 22nd April to 2nd May 1838 and his report on the Maharaja’s health is embodied in the Sec. O.C. 7th August 1839, No.10. The concluding portion of the Doctor’s report runs thus: “Is the Maharaja likely to live long? I think ‘not long’. He is in that state that the least unfavourable accidental occurrence in the form of disease may be decisive and likely to be so. He may live for a short time, perhaps for a few months or even a year, but the latter period, I think, improbable, although I consider that he has still some remaining energy and the natural powers of his constitution to be great and his rallying powers, from what I have heard, to be extraordinary.”

Ranjit Singh’s Death

40. Within two months of the report of Doctor Steele, Ranjit Singh passed away peacefully at Lahore on the evening of the 27th June 1839⁹⁶ ‘retaining his mental faculties unimpaired to the last.’ It appears from the records that “to avoid the sudden effect on his troops and the population, the news of the Maharaja’s death was at first attempted to be kept secret.”

41. “During the few last days of his illness” the documents say “prayers were said and offerings were sent to the different shrines for his recovery, and High Highness bestowed in charity money, jewels and other property to the

value of nearly 50 lakhs of rupees.⁹⁷ Among his jewels, he directed the well-known Kohinoor⁹⁸ to be sent to the temple of Jagannath at Puri, muttering at the same time the great truth that "no one carried with him his worldly wealth and that such a bequest would perpetuate my name."

42. The scene that took place in the harem after the death of the Maharaja is thus described by the *Punjabi Akhbar*⁹⁹ of the 27th June 1839:-

"The death of the Maharaja being known, the Ranees (queens) Kunwar Kharak Singh (the Maharaja's son), Raja Dhiyan Singh (the Maharaja's Prime Minister), Jemadar Khushhal Singh and other raised their cries and lamentations, tearing their hair, casting earth on their heads, throwing themselves on the ground and striking their heads against bricks and stones. This continued during the night by the side of the corpse. Every now and then looking towards the corpse, their shrieks were shriller. The gates of the Fort were shut but Kunwar Kharak Singh ordered the shops in the city to be opened and business to be carried on." We find, however, that "the people had closed their shops and had shewn every mark of grief at the death of their chief."¹⁰⁰

43. In the *Akhbar* of the 28th June 1839 and in some other documents the following account of the funeral ceremony is given: The Maharaja's body having been bathed with the Ganges waters, dressed in rich clothes and decorated with ornaments was placed on an adorned sandalwood bier (Bawan) in shape like a ship. It was wrought with gold and the sails and flags were made of the richest silk. The bier was carried by a number of men in procession in the garden at Dhoolkot situated in the Fort, near the Huzuri gate, adjoining the Gooroo Argin's residence. Several notable men of the kingdom threw costly shawls on the bier. Rani Koondun (commonly known as Rani "Gadun" or "Guddhun"), daughter of Raja Sansar Chand of Katoch, Rani Hurderee, daughter of the Raja of Nurpur, Rani Raj Kour, daughter of Sirdar Jai Singh of Chynpur – about 7 miles from Amritsar and Rani Baawallee (*sic*) came out of the harem and approached the corpse and resolved to burn themselves with their husband. For the first time during their lives these Ranis came out unveiled with richest apparel and jewels worth many lakhs of rupees on their person and accompanied the procession bestowing every now and then some portion of their jewels and ornaments to the singers and the Brahmins. In front of each Rani, at a distance of two or three paces, walked a man with his face turned towards her and moving backwards. He held a mirror before the Rani in front of whom he walked that she might see that her features were unaltered and that her resolution to sacrifice her life had no effect on her appearance. After the Ranis followed seven slave-girls. All seemed quite indifferent to the awful fate which awaited them, and which, indeed, they had

themselves sought.

44. The drums beat mournfully, the musicians sang melancholy dirges and the sound of their instruments spread gloom throughout the whole assembly. At last the bier reached the funeral pile. It was constructed of sandalwood and aloe in the form of square, six feet high. The ascent to the pile was by means of a ladder. On the pole were strewed inflammable substances, such as cotton seeds etc. The high officers of the State first ascended the pile and helped in gently removing the royal body from the bier and respectfully placing it in the middle of the pile. Rani Koondun sat down by the side of the corpse and placed the head of the deceased on her lap while the other three Ranis with seven slave-girls seated themselves around with every mark of complacency on their countenances. Raja Dhiyan Singh prepared to burn himself with the Maharaja, and it was with very great difficulty that he was persuaded to refrain from sharing the fate of the Satees. Thereupon the Raja proposed to leave the world and go to Benares after a year, which was complied with. Kunwar Kharak Singh also did his utmost to dissuade the Satees to relinquish their intention but they did not heed the appeals of the Kunwar nor of the other Chiefs. Rani Koondun taking Raja Dhiyan Singh by the hand and placing it on the breast of the corpse made him swear never to be a traitor to Kunwar Kharak Singh. Kharak Singh was, in like manner made to swear to be led away by no misrepresentations of interested parties to renounce Raja Dhiyan Singh; and the torment due for the slaughter of a thousand kine were imprecated on him who should violate his oath.

Affliction of Raja Dhiyan Singh

45. At 10 o'clock approaching, the time fixed by the Brahmins, fire was set to each corner of the funeral pile.¹⁰¹ In a moment, the whole mass was a complete blaze, the flames of which ascended to a prodigious height. As the flames shot up, the faces of these devoted women, still calm and serene, were visible for the last time. A moment so and smoke and fire enveloped them. In a little while the sacrifice was consummated – the great Maharaja, his four wives and seven slave-girls were a holocaust. A small cloud appeared in the sky over the burning pile and having shed a few drops passed away. Raja Dhiyan Singh attempted four times to jump into the burning pile but was withheld by the mourning crowd. After the ceremony was over, Kunwar Kharak Singh and other Chiefs bathed themselves in the Ravi and returned to the Huzuri Garden.¹⁰² Fifteen pairs of shawls and 20 ducats were given to the singers of the holy hymns of Baba Nanak and a thousand rupees were distributed among the poor.

46. The huge pile continued to smoulder for two days. On the third day, the bones and ashes of the dead were picked out by the members of the royal

household and were put in separate urns. Preparations were then made to send them to the Ganges at Hurdwar. The remains of the Maharaja and those of the four Ranis were placed in different decorated palanquins to be conveyed by the guards to their final destination. As the procession passed the headquarters of the districts in British territory, due military honours were paid to his ashes.¹⁰³ We find in the letter¹⁰⁴ of H. Torrens, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, to the Deputy Collector of Customs of Saharanpore, dated Simla, the 4th July 1839, that the Government issued strict orders "to all the officer of Customs forbidding their interfering in any way with the Sikh priests, Sirdars and others who would cross the British frontier with the ashes of the late Maharaja." Records¹⁰⁵ further enlighten us that the palanquin containing the remains of the Maharaja passed through Ludhiana after crossing the Sutlej on the 11th July 1839 and that Mr. M.P. Edgeworth, Assistant Political Agent of that place, laid two pairs of shawls valued at Rs. 475¹⁰⁶ on the conveyance as a mark of respect.

47. The Governor-General, Lord Auckland, also lost no time in shewing due honour to the memory of the late Maharaja. The following General Order, dated Simla (Political Department), the 4th July 1839¹⁰⁷ was issued: "The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General having this day received from the Offg. Political Agent at Loodhiana official announcement of the melancholy intelligence of the demise of His Highness Maharaja Ranjit Sing, ruler of the Punjab, on the 27th ultimo is pleased in testimony of his deep regret for the loss of his faithful and highly valued Ally of the British Government to direct that minute guns to the number of 60 corresponding with the years of the deceased be fired from the ramparts of the Forts of Delhi, Agra and Allahabad, and at all the principal stations of the army throughout the North-Western Provinces. The ceremony will be also observed at the Frontier stations of Loodhiana and Ferozepore." A mission of condolence was also sent¹⁰⁸ to Kharak Singh at Lahore "consisting of the Offg. Political Agent at Ludhiana and some officers of his personal staff."

Conclusion

48. So lived and died the "Lion of the Punjab." "It was his extraordinary talent alone", says Marshman, "which reared the edifice of Sikh greatness and if it had not been hemmed in by the irresistible power of the East India Company would undoubtedly have established a new and magnificent empire in Hindoosthan. By indefatigable exertions he succeeded in creating an army 80000¹⁰⁹ strong with 300¹¹⁰ pieces of cannon, superior in discipline, valour and equipment to any force which had ever been seen in India under Native colours." When he died the Sikh power in India was at its zenith and "then it exploded", says General Sir J. H. Gordon, "disappearing in fierce but fading flames."

Notes and References

1. Capt. Osborne was also the nephew of Lord Auckland (*vide* Sec. O.C., 3rd October 1838, No.102).
2. For. & Pol. Dept. Misc. Vol. No.206, pp.18-19 and 165.
3. Ibid., pp.135-6.
4. Ibid., p.142.
5. Ibid., p.155 (in this attempt Ranjit Singh lost more than 500 men by drowning.)
6. Ibid., p.157.
7. Pol. O.C. 1st July 1831 Nos. 42-5; Sec. O.C. 23rd April 1833, No.14.
8. "Kim" in *The Statesman* of Nov. 1st, 1925. "Fakeer" mentioned in the above passage apparently refers to "Faqr Azizuddin" (See footnote 82).
9. For. & Pol. Dept. Misc. vol. No. 206 p.45.
10. Ibid., p.135.
11. *The Sikhs* by Gen. Sir. J.H. Gordon, p.118.
12. For. & Pol. Dept. Misc. Vol.No.206, pp.98-9.
13. Pol. O.C.18th July, 1838, Nos.52-4; Sec. O.C. 16th October, 1839, No.12; Pol. O.C, 29th July, 1831, Nos.39-40, etc.
14. Sec. O.C. 23rd April, 1833, No.14 (Letter from C.M. Wade to W.H. Macnaughten, dated 31st December,1832, para 3.)
15. For. & Pol. Dept. Misc. Vol No.206, pp.45-9.
16. But Syed Muhammad Latif in his *History of the Punjab* puts this state as 1760, and the year of his death as 1792 (p.335).
17. For. & Pol. Dept. Misc. Vol. No.206, p.51. But Gordon in his book *The Sikhs*, puts this date as 1792 (p.83); he further says that Ranjit Singh was twelve years old when his father died.
18. They not only took part in 'public affairs' but also in 'military affairs.' Mae Sedda Kower, mother-in-law of Ranjit, materially helped him in his military campaigns (*vide* For. & Pol. Misc. vol.206, pp.57 and 124).
19. For. & Pol. Dept. Misc. vol. No.206, p.52.
20. Ibid., pp.52-3.
21. Pol. O.C. 1 Jul. 1831, No.45.
22. For. & Pol. Dept. Misc. Vol. No.206, p.53; but Gordon and Thorburn in their works, *The Sikhs* and *The Punjab in Peace and War*, put the age as 17.
23. *The Punjab in Peace and War* by S.S. Thorburn, p.21; *The History of India*, by Beveridge, Vol.III, p.274.
24. For. Mis. Vol. No.206, p.53.
25. For. Mis. Vol. No.206, pp.57-8.
26. For. Mis. Vol. No.206, pp.140-45; Ranjit Singh was so much impressed

with the "furious impetuosity" of the Afghan soldiers on the battlefield of Nowshera that he remarked to Capt. Wade "the Sikhs hardly know how to contend" (page 141).

27. Capt. Osbrone says that "Ranjit had 12 millions in gold in his Treasury at Amritsar in 1839. (Osborne's *Court and Camp of Ranjit Singh*, London, 1840, p.218).
28. For. & Pol. Misc. Vol. No.206, p.118.
29. Pol. O.C. 1 Jul. 1831, No.43.
30. For. Misc. Vol. No.206, p.86.
31. Ibid., p.99.
32. Ibid., p.112.
33. Ibid., p.125.
34. For. Misc. Vol. No.206, p.139.
35. Ibid., pp.161-2.
36. For. Misc. Vol. No.206, pp.171-3.
37. Ibid., p.70.
38. Ibid., pp.74-5.
39. Ibid., p.76.
40. Ibid., p.78.
41. Ibid., pp.78-80.
42. Ibid., pp.141-2.
43. Ibid., p.142.
44. India Pol. Despatch to the Court of Directors No.1 of 1831.
45. For. Misc. Vol. No.206, pp.125-34.
46. Pol. O.C., 4 Nov. 1831, No.19.
47. Pol. O.C., 1 Jul. 1831, No.43, 18 Jul. 1838, No.53.
48. Sec. O.C., 7 Aug. 1839, Nos.11-12.
49. For. Misc. Vol.206, p.162.
50. For. Misc. Vol.206, pp.169-71.
51. For a complete history of Syed Ahmed the students are referred to the *History of the Punjab* by S.M. Latif, pp.437-9; Pol. O.C. 1 Jul.1831. No.42.
52. For. Misc. Vol.206, p.169.
53. Ibid., p.170.
54. Ibid., p.156.
55. Pol. O.C., 22 Jul, 1831, Nos.23-24; 4 Nov, 1831, Nos, 76-8; 30 Dec, 1831, Nos.42-4.
56. Pol. O.C., 4 Jun,1832, Nos.4 and 7-8.
57. Pol. O.C., 26 Aug,1831, Nos.57; 4 Nov, 1831, No.52.
58. Sec. O.C., 25 Nov, 1831, No.50.
59. Captain Osborne speaks thus about this ornament:- "The Maharaja's string of pearls was, I think, handsomer than the diamond – Kohinoor.

- They are about 300 in number and literally the size of small marbles, all picked pearls and round, and perfect both in shape and colour”.
60. Pol. O.C., 18 July, 1838, No.53; this document contains a very graphic description of the Maharaja's Dussera festival in the year 1837.
 61. Pol. O.C., 1 Jul.1831, No.45.
 62. Ibid., No.43.
 63. The records of 1833 deal in extenso with Ranjit Singh's attempt to promote the commercial growth of the Punjab by placing the system of transit duties in that country on a firm basis, by removing the vexatious taxes, by opening the Indus and the Sutlej and by the commercial treaties with the English (*vide* Sec.O.C.,4 Feb.1833, Nos.5-10;Sec.O.C., 23rd Apr. 1833, Nos.14-19, etc.) We also find from Pol.O.C.23rd May 1833, Nos.19-20 that the Maharaja proposed to open a salt-depot at Mithankote. See also Aitchison's *Treaties*, etc., Vol.II, 1863, pp.240-50.
 64. For. Misc. Vol.206, p.66.
 65. Ibid., p.68.
 66. Pol. O.C., 1st July, 1831. No.42.
 67. For. Misc. Vol.206, p.145
 68. Pol. O. C., 1st July, 1831. No.45.
 69. *The Sikhs* by J.H. Gordon, p.109.
 70. Sec. O.C., 4th December, 1839. No.78.
 71. *History of the Punjab* by S.M.Latif, 1891, p.466.
 72. Pol. O.C., 1st July, 1831. No.42.
 73. The ceremony of the 'Pahul' was as follows:- The novice, who must have reached the age of discrimination, stands with his hands joined in supplication and repeats after the priest the articles of his faith. Some sugar and water are stirred in a vessel with a double-edged dagger and the water is sprinkled on his face and person; he drinks the remainder and exclaims "Wah Guru" which completes the ceremony. At least five Sikhs must be present at the ceremony one being a priest. Women were sometimes, but not generally initiated after the above formula. *The Punjab and North-West Frontier of India* by An Old Punjabi, 1878, p.12.
 74. For. and Pol. Misc. Vol.206, p.159. We find from Pol. O.C., 9th May 1838 No.47, that Nepal's agents used to come to the Court of Ranjit Singh in the disguise of *Faqirs*.
 75. Durjan Sal of Bharatpur offered Ranjit Singh 50 thousand rupees a day besides a large gratuity for the cooperation of his troops on the East of the Sutlej. (For. Misc. Vol.296, p. 159).
 76. Pol. O.C., 2nd May 1836, Nos.57-8.

77. Pol. O.C., 28th November 1836, No.19.
78. For. Misc. Vol.206, p.168; Sec. O.C., 30 Apr.1833, No.11; Pol.O.C., 14 Nov. 1836, Nos.7-9; Govr.-Genl.'s Sec. Despatch to the Court of Directors, dated Kurnul, 19th November 1831, paras 34-41, etc.
79. Pol. O.C., 1 July 1831, Nos.42-5.
80. The name of one of his 'corps.' Captain Murray in his Political reports calls them Ghorchurs. (Huegel's *Travels in the Punjab*, p.327, footnote.)
81. Pol. O.C., 9 May 1838, No.47.
82. Pol. O.C., 1 Jul.1831, No.45.
83. The curious student is referred to the following records for fuller information: Pol.O.C., 1 Jul.1831, No.43; also the Journal of Capt. H.G. Osborne, Military Secretary to the Governor General, Earl of Auckland, pp.85-6, 95, 189-92.
84. Pol. O.C., 14 Sept.1835, No.33.
85. Pol. O.C., 1 Jul.1831, No.42.
86. Faqir Azizuddin was the Foreign Minister of the Maharaja and the most conspicuous figure of his Court. He was a 'Sufi', a sect to which some best thinkers and poets of the East have belonged. He was a great humorist. When sent on a mission to Lord William Bentinck at Simla in 1831 he was asked by an English officer of which eye the Maharaja was blind. His answer was "The splendour of the Maharaja's face is such that I have never been able to look close enough to discover". On one occasion Ranjit Singh asked him whether he preferred the Hindu or Muhammadan religion. The Faqir's answer was: "I am a man floating in the midst of a mighty river. I turn my eyes towards the land but can distinguish no difference in either bank." He also helped Ranjit Singh in his military career and conquered the Fort of Tibee Lal Beg about 20 miles south of Pakpattan. (For.Mis.vol.206, p.109). For a detailed account of his life see Sir Lepel Griffin's *Ranjit Singh* (Rulers of India Series).pp.117-22.
87. Pol. O.C. 19th October 1835, No.44.
88. Ibid.
89. Pol. O.C., 2 Nov. 1835, No.55.
90. Sec. O.C., 7 Aug. 1839, No.10.
91. Pol. O.C., 9 Jan.1839, No.29.
92. Pol. O.C., 9 Jan.1839, No.29. (*vide* Abstract of Intelligence from Lahore, dated from the 20th to the 24th July, 1838.)
93. Sec. O.C., 7 Aug.1839, No.10.
94. Ibid.
95. Sec. O.C., 7th August 1839, No.10.
96. Sec. O.C., 4th December 1839, No.78.

97. Ibid.
98. Ibid., but Misser Beli Ram who was in charge of the Treasury objected to its delivery on the ground of its being "State" property.
99. Pol. O.C., 24th July 1839, Nos.13-14; See also Sec. O.C., 4th December 1839, Nos.78-9.
100. Sec. O.C., 4th December 1839, No.78 (para 9).
101. Captain Osborne in his Journal says that the Chief Rani herself set fire to the pile: but Syed Muhammad Latif in his *History of the Punjab* says that it was the Maharaja's son, Kharak Singh.
102. Near this garden stands Ranjit Singh's mausoleum, a curious mixture of Hindu and Muhammadan ideas, being a compromise between a Hindu Samadh and a Muhammadan tomb. In the centre is a raised stone platform on which is a marble lotus flower, surrounded by eleven smaller ones. The centre flower covers some ashes of the Maharaja, the others those of four wives and seven slave girls who perished on his funeral pyre.
103. Pol. O.C., 14th Aug.1839 N.34.
104. Pol. O.C., 4 Sep. 1839, No.79.
105. Pol. O.C., 14 Aug. 1839, No.34.
106. Ibid., No.36.
107. Pol. O.C., 11 Sep. 1839, No.96.
108. Sec. O.C., 4 Dec. 1839, No.80.
109. Ranjit Singh's army was composed of:

(1) The French legion, clothed and exercised in the European manner.	8,000 men
(2) Gorchelis and Gorches Khas, armed with muskets, wearing armour, and paid either in money or lands	4,000 men
(3) Disciplined battalions	14,940 men
(4) Cavalry in various Fortresses	3,000 men
(5) Infantry Pultuns (Regiments), equipped variously.	23,950 men
(6) Contingent of the Sirdars in Cavalry	27,014 men
	80,904 men

To this 34,014 horses and 101 elephants may be added. For further information on this subject, the reader is referred to Persian Ms.No.622 of the Khuda Bakhsh Library at Bankipur.

110. According to Captain Murray the numbers of cannons were 376 besides 370 Jinjals or long pieces of ordinance which used to be carried by camels. For fuller details see Pol. O.C. 14th Feb. 1838, Nos.57-8.



anjit Singh died at Lahore on 27th June 1839 aged fifty-seven. He died as like the old Lion as he had lived. In the course of forty years of his career, he had not only reduced to subjection the proud and high spirited chiefs of his nation but he had created an army of 80,000 of all arms, in a high state of discipline, with 300 admirable guns. He left a country which extended from the confines of Thibet to the great Suleman range and from beyond the Indus to the extreme limits of Multan.

Successors of Ranjit Singh

Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his eldest son Kharak Singh, an imbecile monarch, who having died in 1840 was succeeded by his son Naunehal Singh. This latter met his death by the fall of a portion of the archway leading to Hazuri Bagh, as he was returning after performing the funeral rites of his father and thus the same day that witnessed his coronation, saw him deprived of life. Sher Singh, a reputed son of Ranjit Singh, was elected sovereign but Chand Kour, the widow of Kharak Singh and mother of the slain prince, assumed power. Sher Singh, who was popular with the army, assaulted Lahore on the 14th January 1841 and the Mai Chand Kour having yielded, he was proclaimed Maharaja with Dehan Singh as his Wazir. The Scindhianwalas feeling that they must prove obnoxious to the new ruler formed a plot for his destruction and Sher Singh was assassinated on the 15th September 1843 by Ajit Singh who likewise put Dehan Singh to death. The death of Dehan Singh was avenged by his son Hira Singh, who besieged Lahore and assaulted the citadel. The army responded to his call and both places were reduced. Ajit Singh was seized, while attempting to escape from the lofty wall of the fort and Lahna Singh, his associate in the late conspiracy was at once slain. Dalip Singh was proclaimed Maharaja and Hira Singh, his Wazir.

The new minister was virtually ruler of the Punjab but he was solely guided by Pandit Jalla, his preceptor. Two of the chief enemies of Raja Hira Singh's rule were Raja Suchet Singh, his uncle and Sardar Attar Singh Scindhianwalia. A large army marched against the former and put his little band of followers to flight and the brave Raja died fighting to the last, near the tomb of Mian Wadda, in the vicinity of Lahore. Attar Singh and Kashmira Singh, a reputed son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh were attacked near Ferozpur by a large body of troops from Lahore and were both slain. Jalla Pandit, by his naughty conduct, irritated the Sikhs and offended the Queen-Mother. Both he and his master, Hira Singh had to fly from Lahore but were overtaken at Shahdara and put to death, 21st December 1844.

First Sikh War

Jawahir Singh, the brother of the Rani and Lal Singh, her favourite became the most influential members of the administration. The former was formally appointed Wazir but he incurred the displeasure of the Khalsa army was condemned and put to death, 21st September 1845. The army was now all powerful and in expectation of the English war, Dal Singh was elected Wazir and Tej Singh, Commander-in-Chief. War with the English was declared on the 17th November and the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej on the 11th December 1845. The battles of Mudki (18th December), Feroz Shahr (21st and 22nd December), the skirmish of Baddowal (21st January 1846), the battles of Aliwal (28th January), and Sobraon (10th February), resulted in the total defeat of the Sikhs and the occupation of Lahore by the British troops. The British army arrived at the Sikh capital on the 20th February 1846 and the citadel was garrisoned by English regiments. A convention was entered into for the administration of the government, by a Council at Lahore, under British superintendence, during the minority of Dalip Singh and Lal Singh, who had excited the late insurrection, was removed from Lahore. The removal of Lal Singh excited the bitterest feelings in the heart of Rani Jindan and the Sikhs were not satisfied with the settlement of their country as effected by the Governor-General.

Rebellion of Dewan Mul Raj

Mul Raj, the Singh Governor of Multan, rebelled and a second Sikh war ensued. Multan was conquered, and the rebel Mul Raj taken prisoner. He was tried by a Military Court Martial and found guilty. But British clemency prevailed, and his life was spared; he was imprisoned for life.

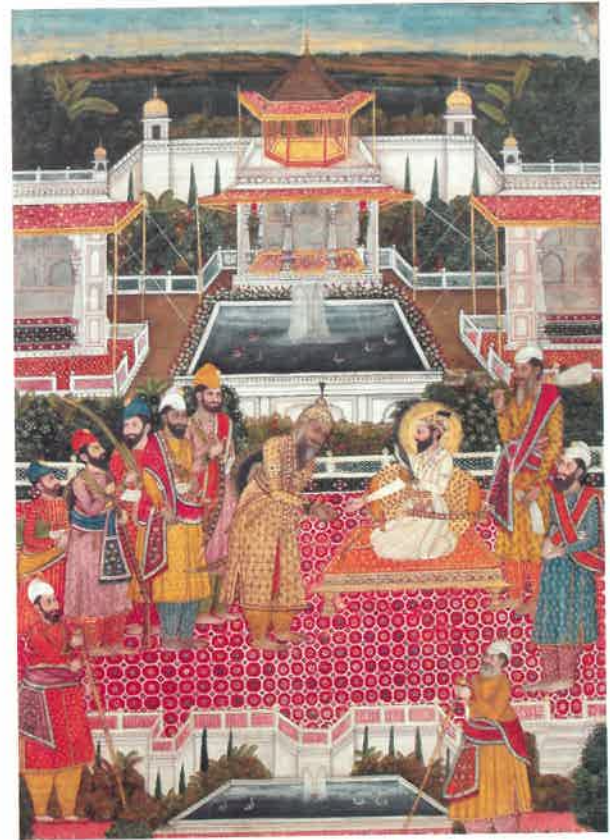
Second, Third Sikh War (Chillianwala and Gujrat)

The insurrection of Multan was followed by an open rebellion of the great Sikh army and the Sikh population. The Khalsa army approached within sixty miles of Lahore. Lord Gough being put at the head of the Punjab army, the bloody battle of Chillianwala was fought on the 13th January 1848. This was the last great effort of Ranjit Singh's army to recover their country, and it was followed by the battle of Gujrat, 21st February 1848, when Lord Gough, advancing with his whole army, utterly routed the Sikhs. Dalip Singh was formally deposed on the 29th March 1848, and the kingdom of Lahore having come to an end, the country was annexed to the British Empire.*

* Latif, S.M., *Lahore: Its History, Architectural Remains and Antiquities*, Syed Mohammad Minhaj ud Din, Lahore 1956-57, p.81.



Ranjit Singh.



Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Shah Zaman at Shalimar Garden, Lahore, 1799.



Maharaja Ranjit Singh "Walking in Prairie".



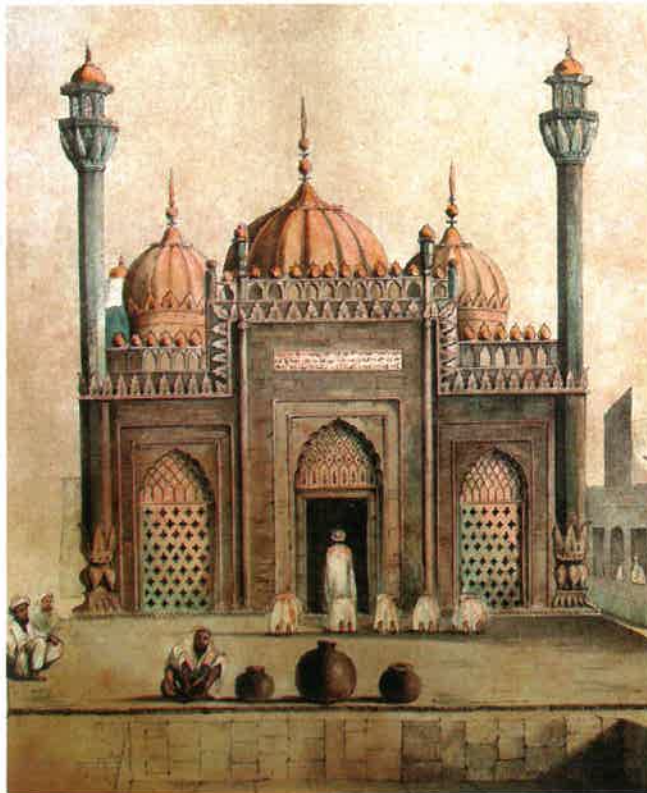
Horse and Jewels of Ranjit Singh.



Sikh Guru.



Maharaja Hari Singh.



Sonowlee Masjid or
Golden Temple, Amritsar, 1854.



Maharaja Duleep Singh.



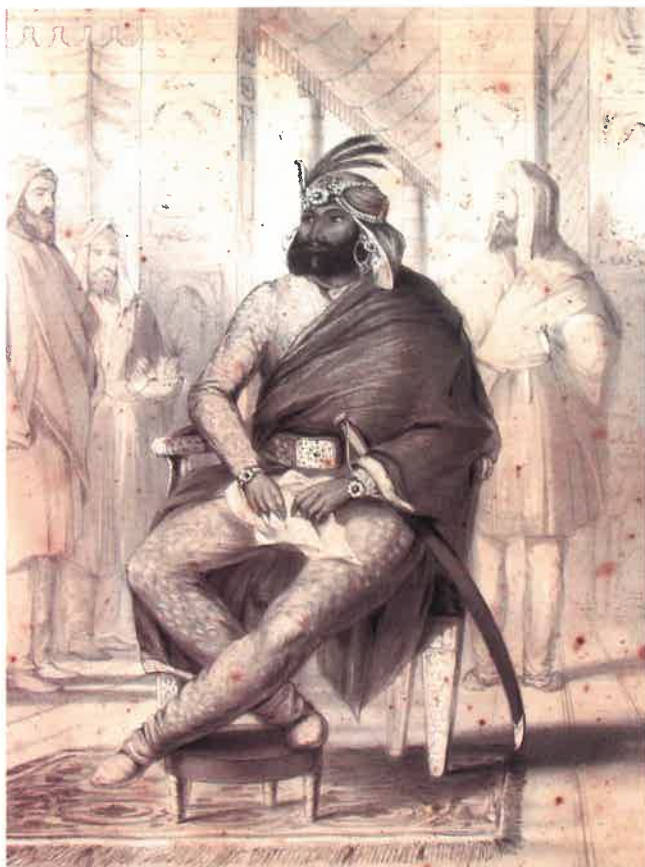
A private Darbar of Ranjit Singh.



The Holy Temple, Amritsar.



Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Smadhi, Lahore, 1854.



Maharaja Sher Singh, 1844.



General Avitabile – A General of Ranjit Singh Army.



SKETCH of the Fortified CITY of LAHORE

and its Environs, showing the positions of the Head Quarters' Camp during the visit of His Excellency General Sir Henry Fane G.C.B. Commanding in Chief of all the Forces in India to His Highness the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Chief of the Sikh Nation, and Lord of Cashmere in March 1837—
By Captain Warden of the Artillery

Sketch of the Fortified City of Lahore.



Hill Fort of Gulab Singh.



Jammu – the Residence of Maharaja Gulab Singh.



King Nadir Shah.



Maharaja Gulab Singh.

The Evolution of British Administration in the Punjab Province*

Introduction



n the ruins of the Mughal administration the Britishers built up an administrative apparatus which was altogether different from all the preceding administration both in form and spirit. Incidentally, it has also come to be adjudged as one of the most excellent administrations of the world. In the post-independence period we have inherited this apparatus from our former rulers. The impact of British ideas was felt in the sphere of administration before any other sphere.

The British administration in India was not, however, built in a day. It did not consist in the continued growth of national institutions. Nor did it develop in pursuance of a premeditated plan. The story of this administration is the story of a series of experiments made by foreign rulers in a strange land. These experiments were carried out under various stresses and strains and exhibited a considerable vacillation of purpose too. But still on the whole we find a steady advance towards the forging out of machineries for "securing justice and legislation". The story of these experiments has been told here vividly and as an integral part of a historical scene so that the present can be understood properly in the light of the past.

Generally, new experiments were first tried in Bengal, the premier Presidency of the Company during the latter half of the 18th century, and subsequently the other Presidencies became the beneficiaries of the results obtained there. The Punjab was the latest child of British Empire in India and, in 1849, on its annexation a Board of Administration was constituted for the affairs of the Punjab by the Governor-General. The Board of Administration was invested with plenary authority and control in all Departments.

It is true that some of the Maurya, Gupta and Mughal Emperors built up strong administrations over a very large part of India, but these administrations were all hinged upon particular persons.

The Britisher, however, introduced into India a written and committed form of government. This form of government is a distinct contribution of the English in the art of Indo-Pak administration. It was impersonal in character and so its continuity could not be much disturbed due to coming and going of the individual administrators. The period under review, though covering a period of only 4 years, constitutes an important and interesting chapter in the administrative history of Pakistan.

* "The Evolution of British Administration in Punjab 1849", By Muhammad Abbas Chughtai

Last Days of Sikh Rule

There is, perhaps, no more notable and picturesque figure among the chiefs who rose to power on the ruins of the Mughal Empire than Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the founder of the short-lived Sikh kingdom of Lahore. In the stormy days at the beginning of the 19th century, amid a fierce conflict of races and creeds, he found his opportunity, and seizing it with energy, promptitude, and genius, he welded the turbulent and warlike Sikhs who followed the teaching of Govind Singh into a homogeneous nation. Under his strong and remorseless rule, the Sikhs, trained and disciplined on a military system more perfect than had before or than has been since employed in the native States of India, were rapidly converted into a formidable fighting machine, which only broke into pieces when the folly and weakness of the great Maharaja's successors persuaded them to use it against the English.

The Sikh monarchy was Napoleonic in the suddenness of its rise, the brilliancy of its success, and the completeness of its overthrow. Like his contemporary, Napoleon Bonaparte, the Maharaja of Lahore failed to found a lasting dynasty on the ruins of the petty States, Rajput, Muhammadian, and Sikh, which he in turn attacked and destroyed. His victories had no permanent result; his possessions, like a faggot of sticks, bound together during his lifetime by the force of his imperious will, fell asunder the moment the restraining band was served. His throne and the tradition of his power and greatness passed into the hands of incompetent successors, who allowed the ship of the State to drift on to the rocks in irremediable wreck.

The downfall of the Sikh monarchy was chiefly due to the fact that the authority of Ranjit Singh was personal and drew no part of its strength from the inherent respect of the people for an ancient house. Sprung from the people and the outcome of the democratic principles of Sikhism, the one chance of the survival of his dynasty was that his successors should have inherited his character and ability. But, this was not the case. His only son Kharak Singh was a hopeless imbecile; his grandson Nao Nihal Singh, a youth of promise, died a violent death, and a period of anarchy set in which the men who succeeded had no power to subdue or control. There were several who claimed the throne as sons of the great Maharaja, but the secrets of Ranjit Singh's 'zanankhana' were the common property of the Lahore bazaars, and there was not one whose legitimacy the Sikhs accepted as proved. Then came the war with the English in February 1849 in which the Sikhs, badly led, displayed the utmost gallantry in vain; ending in the occupation of the Punjab by a foreign army, dismemberment, and finally annexation in March 1849.

Creation of the Board of Administration

When the British took over Punjab, they created the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab. The Board consisted of the following officers:-

- 1) Henry M. Lawrence, President.
- 2) John Lawrence, Senior Member.
- 3) Robert Montgomery, Junior Member.

Creation of Divisions and Districts

Following Divisions and Districts of the Punjab were divided topographically and politically by the Board of Administration:-

- 1) CIS-Sutlej States Division:- Ambala, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Thanesur & Simla.
- 2) Trans-Sutlej States Division:- Jullundhur, Hoshiarpur, and Kangra.
- 3) Jhelum Division:- Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Shahpur & Gujrat.
- 4) Multan Division:- Multan, Googaira, Jhang.
- 5) Leiah Division:- Leiah, Khangarh, D.G.Khan & D.I. Khan.
- 6) Lahore Division:- Lahore, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Amritsar.

Creation of Departments

The following departments were established to run the Civil and Military Administration:-

1. Home Department

Home Department was the biggest department. All matters relating to the Police, Gazette (Civil Servants) Medical and Sanitary, Judicial, Military, Legislative, Registration, Ecclesiastical, Reforms, Jails, Passport and matters of general nature were dealt with the Home Department. The subject of Education had also been dealt with the Home Department in the beginning.

2. Foreign Department

All the matters relating to the Native States, North-West Frontier including tribal areas were dealt with the Foreign Department.

3. Revenue /Agriculture Department

During and after the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, major portion of the Agricultural land in the Punjab was occupied and cultivated by the Sikh Sardars and Chieftains. At the time of annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the Board of

Administration reconsidered the cases of the allotment of land. The English regime issued instructions to conduct enquiries in the matter of land. The Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners were ordered by the Governor-General to confirm or cancel the ownership rights of agricultural land in respect of previous landlords. The Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners held the enquiries and submitted their reports to the Board of Administration with their recommendations. The final orders were passed by the Governor-General and issued through the Chief Secretary to the Government of India. It is interesting to note that all such enquiries were conducted in Urdu and endorsements were made in English by the higher authorities. The final orders for the allotment of Jagirs etc. were written in English and Urdu.

4. Education Department

From the beginning, the Punjab authorities showed great enthusiasm in the cause of education. Punjab was spending more in proportion on education than any other province. The Education Department was established in 1854 and was originally under the Judicial Commissioner. In 1856 it was transferred to the Financial Commissioner. The First Director of Public Instruction was appointed in the person of Mr. W.D. Arnold son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby who had previously been an officer in the Army and then an Assistant Commissioner. As the Department expanded, Inspectors were appointed Messrs Paskel and Brone being the first two with the necessary staff.

Conquest often gives new ideas and new impetus to a nation and opens up a new vista before it. The East India Company came to India on commercial pursuits and eventually became the masters of large territories. This no doubt gave immense economic advantages to them. The full impact of the English conquest upon the Indian national life could be visible only after English education had been introduced into this country and sufficient time had been allowed to absorb its spirit. It was, however, immediately felt in the administrative sphere because the task of bringing order out of chaos and building up an administrative machinery here could not be made to wait.

Before England had become an exporter of goods in the real sense of the term, she began exporting ideas. It is under the aegis of the East India Company that an attempt was first made to build up an English administration in India. With the participation of the Parliament animated by the current spirit of reform, the process was accelerated. When the Company's rule finally disappeared in 1858, some adjustments were made in the form of the Government but the administration itself remained unchanged in essentials. Because the ideas that were behind this administration were English ideas and not those peculiar to

the Company only.

An English administration, however, could not be built up in India and so in Punjab in a day. Its transplantation in a foreign land could not but be slow. The period under review constitutes an important stage in the transition from the indigenous system of government to the modern English system. The process of this transition was necessarily painful, it being full of the birth pangs of the new order. A series of experiments continued to be made either to retain some of the indigenous institutions after modifying them in the light of the English norms or to introduce some English institutions after adapting them to the new environment. As it was an impersonal and written system, the continuity in the administrative development could be maintained, though it was not the spontaneous growth of the national institutions.

An overall picture of the net achievements in the field of administration by the Board of Administration during the period under review may be summarized thus:

- a) After annexation the province was split into Divisions, Districts and Tehsils and their administration was transferred to Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, & Assistant Commissioners respectively.
- b) Fixed rules had been provided for the constitution and functioning of the Central Government located in Bengal, and a faltering step had been taken to evolve an administrative unification throughout India which was to be one of the potent causes of giving birth to Indian nationalism.
- c) The system of civil administration introduced was of the simplest kind. A few rules of Procedure were drawn up for the guidance of the Civil Officers. Religious liberty was proclaimed. Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and Christians were alike protected. All were free to observe their own religious and social customs, but none were permitted to injure or meddle with their neighbours in the observance of theirs. Once more the recall to public prayer, which the Sikhs had silenced, awoke the dawn from the minarets of the mosque.
- d) Even if we limit our review to a comparison of the Revenues collected by the Sikhs in the shape of land tax, customs and excise, the rental of the Jagir lands and the other free tenures with the Revenues and tributes which were estimated the country could yield under British management with moderate and even liberal assessment and keeping in mind that in the latter case all customs, transit duties, capitation taxes and the like were abolished, it would at once strike us that the relief to the country under British administration would be prodigious, not so much by the direct revenue of which it would be

relieved from as from the extortion, delay and annoyance from which the people would be freed.

- e) The administrative system that was thus built up was sustained by a number of communication-lines. Of course, there was no escape from the technological limitation of the time. So there was no quick means of communication. But the Company's Government set up a postal communication system, more or less regular and swift as far as practicable, from the centre to the districts and also from district to district. The construction of new roads and introduction of Railway brought revolution in the communication. These communication-lines made possible the proper functioning of a number of administrative units throughout the country and served as so many veins and arteries of the body politic.

Abolition of the Board of Administration. Conclusion

After successfully achieving its objects the Board of Administration was abolished in 1853 and in its place a Chief Commissioner was appointed to correspond directly with the Supreme Government, to be the chief functionary in carrying out its orders, and to be the head of the local executive Administration in all civil and political departments. Subordinates to the Chief Commissioner were appointed two principal Commissioners for the Judicial and Financial branches of the Administration respectively. The Judicial Commissioner was to be the chief Judge of appeal and to exercise the powers in civil and criminal cases. He was made the Head of the Police; he was also to have many purely executive functions, such as the superintendence of roads, the control of the local and municipal funds, the execution of miscellaneous improvements, the supervision of educational institutions. The Financial Commissioner was incharge of the collection and the settlement of the Revenue, the arrangement of many matters connected therewith, of more relating to the agricultural people than to the Government itself, the decision of questions relating to landed property, the preparation of the financial returns, and the balance sheet of the Province. He also had some miscellaneous duties, such as the supervision of the census of the population, of trade statistics, etc.

Annexure

Officers of Punjab and their Pay

Commissioners:

Messrs D.F. McLeod, E. Thornton, G. Edmonstone, G. Barnes, Lieut. Colonel F. Macheson.

Deputy Commissioners:

Major S.A. Abbot, Major J. Abbot, C. Van Cortlandt Esq., Major G.H. MacGregor, Major G.W. Hamilton, Major F.C. Marsden, Major G.R. Taylor, Major E. Lake, Major J. Nicholson, Major H.B. Edwards, Major P. Goldney, Capt. W. Wakins, Lieut. J.R. Becher, C.B. Saunders Esq., W. Ford Esq., Lieut. H.R. James, H.P. Fane Esq., Capt. O.J. McL. Farrington, J.E.L. Brandreth Esq., L. Bowring Esq., B. Sapte Esq., E.C. Bayley Esq. Capt. J. Coke.

Settlement Officers

Messrs R.H. Davies, P.S. Melvill, R. Temple.

Assistant Commissioners

H. Brereton Esq., J. Wedderburne Esq. Capt. F.E. Voyle, C.B. Denison Esq., Lieut. F.R. Pollock, Lord W. Hay, D. Simson, Esq., F. Thompson Esq., W.a. Forbes, Esq., R. Simson, Esq., Lieut. H.H. Coxe, Lieut. W.S. Hodson, Lieut. R. Young, T.D. Forsyth, Esq., Lieut. G. Pearse, E.A. Prinsep, Esq., J.H. Morris, Esq., Lieut. A.L. Busk, Lieut. J.E. Cracroft, J.S. Campbell, Esq., Lieut. J. McCarty, Lieut. B.T. Reid.

Extra-Assistant Commissioners

J. Taylor, Esq., R. W. Thomas, Esq., W. Blythe, Esq., J.H. Penn, Esq., J. Christie, Esq., T.C. Vaughan, Esq., O. Wood, Esq., R. Berkeley, Esq., W.C. Wood, Esq.

Native Extra-Assistant Commissioners

Bunsee Lal, Badr-ool-Islam, Koosh-Wuqt Rae, Sardar Jodh Sing, Shahzada Jumhoor, Hadee Hoosain, Mithun Lal, Jowala Parshad, Gopal Sehai, Kaim Alec.

Commandant of Police

Major N. Chamberlain.

Captains of Police

Captains Edgell and Younghusband.

Customs Officers

Mr. H. Wright and Dr. McArthy.

In those days the officers used to get the following pay:

Commissioner	Rs.2750/- per month
Dy. Commissioner	Rs.1000/- to Rs.1600/- per month
Asst. Commissioner	Rs.500/- to Rs.700/- per month
Extra-Asstt. Commissioner	Rs.250/- to Rs.500/- per month



Tomb of Anarkali



The storming of Multan, January 2, 1849.



Charge of H. M. 14th Light Dragoons at the Battle of Ramnuggur, Nov. 22, 1848.



Charge of H. M. 14th Light Dragoons at the Battle of Ramnuggur, Nov. 22, 1848.



The Battle of Goojrat, 1849.



The Battle of Goojrat, 21st February, 1849.



The Battle of Meeanee.



Sketch after taking the city of Multan.



The 3rd (King Own) Light Dragoons at the Battle of Sabraon.



Dewan Mool Raj after his surrender.



The Raja of Patiala on his State Elephant, 1844.



Breaching of Delhi Gate at Multan.



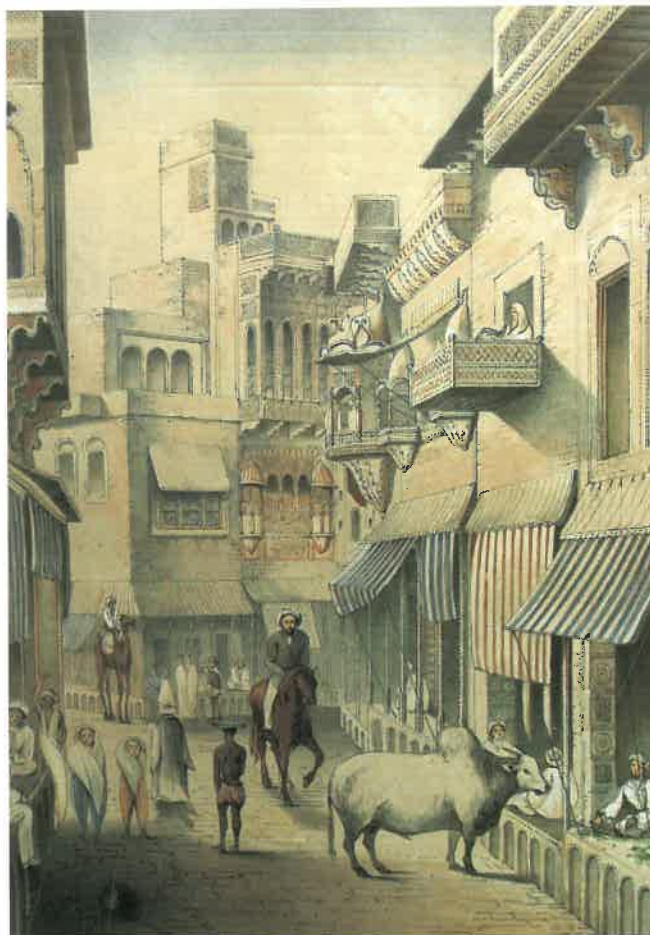
A Punjabi cultivator going to the field in the morning.



Kabul Costumes.



Photographic Copy of the pillar near which the third battle of Panipat was fought.



A street in the city of Lahore, 1854.



A farmer of the Upper Province and a famous Pathan wrestler, 1844.



Attendants of the Raja Kharak Singh, 1844.



People of Multan.



City of Kashmir, 1847.



City of Kashmir, 1847.



A medallion on the Chief Secretary's Building, Lahore.



Chief Secretary's Building.



Darbar Hall, Civil Secretariat, Lahore.



Punjab Commission Officers, 1889.



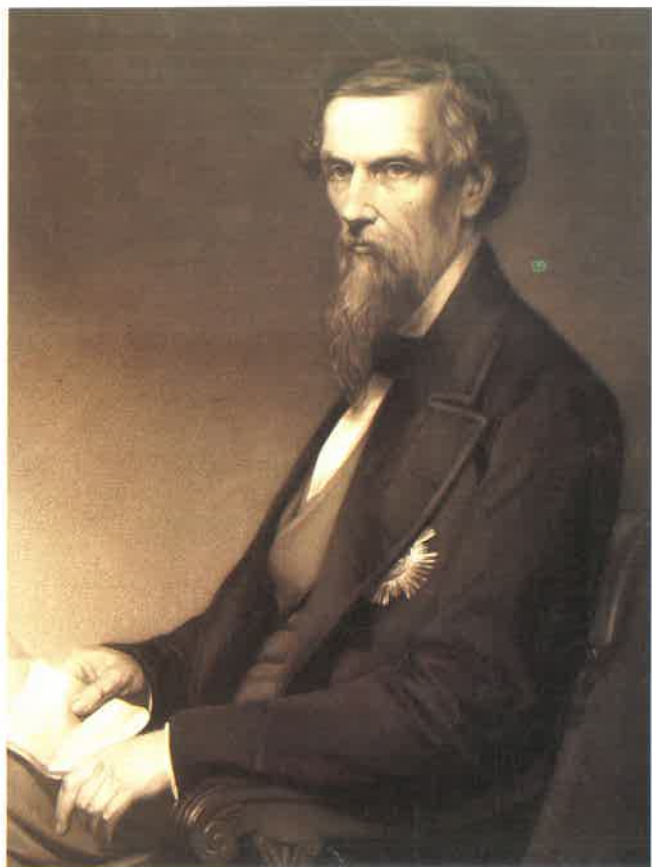
The Punjab Boundary Commission, Simla, the 7th August, 1947.



Lt. Col. H.L.O. Garrett I.E.S., 1st Keeper of the Record of the Government of the Punjab.



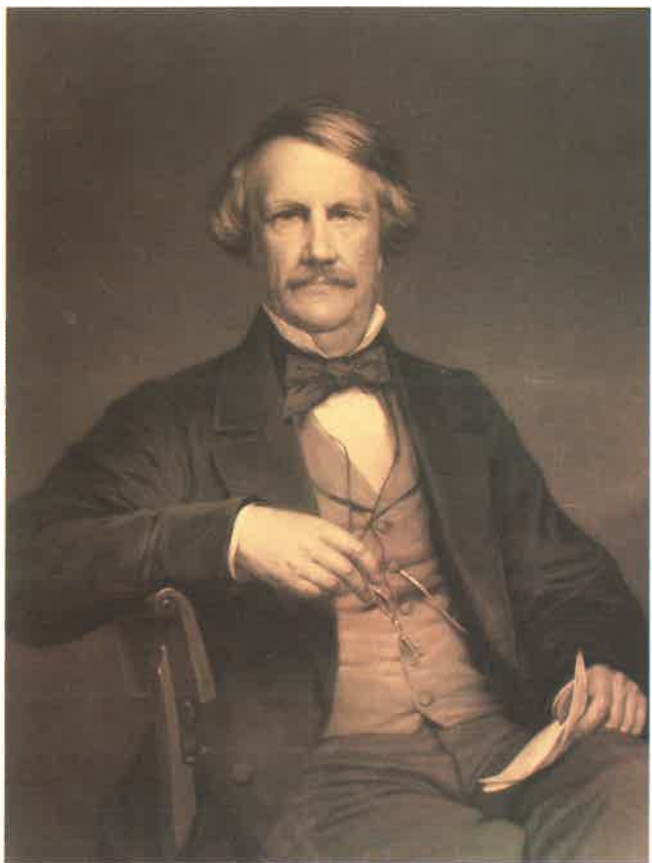
Raja of Chamba.



Col. Sir Henry M. Lawrence, 1849.



Sir Robert Montgomery, 1859-1865.



Sir John Lawrence, Laird Mair, 1859.



Sir Donald Macleod, 1865-1870.



Major General Sir Henry Durand, 1870-1871.



Sir Deniss Fitzpatrick, 1892-1897.



Sir James B. Lyall, 1887-1892.



Sir W. Mackworth Young, 1897-1902.



Sir Denzil G.J. Ibbetson, 1907.



Mr. F.O. Dwyer, 1908-1919



Louis Dane, 1908-1913.



Sir Edward Maclagan, 1919-1921.



Sir Malcolm Hailey, 1924-1928.



Sir Herbert William, Emerson, 1938.



Sir Geofriery Fitz Hervy de Montmorency, 1928-1933.



Sir Henry Duffield Craik, 1938-1941.



Sir Evan Jenkins, Governor, 1946-1947.



Sir Francis Mudie, Governor, 1947-1949.



Grant of Armorial Ensigns to the Province of the Punjab.



Tipu Sultan.



Ch. Rahmat Ali.



Allama Muhammad Iqbal.



Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

Old Seals, Coins and Arms Displayed in Archival Museum

I) Seals and Coins



he Archives Museum has a small collection of coins and seals of Mughal, Sikh and British period. This collection is kept in the showcases. The coins of the Mughal Emperors were struck in gold, silver, and copper. The silver issues of Babar and Humayun are broad thin pieces which follow the fashion of the coins struck in Afghanistan by the descendants of Taimur. The copper coins are of the standard devised by Bahlol Lodi, Sultan of Dehli. Humayun's able conqueror, the Suri chieftain Sher Shah, initiated important currency reforms. It is from his reign that we must date the introduction of the gold mohar and silver rupee in the form and size they maintain throughout the Mughal dynasty and to the present day.

II) Arms

The arms of Sikh and British period are also exhibited in the Punjab Archives Museum. These include swords, barrels of shot guns, Ghurkha knives, daggers, muzzle-loading guns, rifle, shot guns and pistols.



Seal of Ranjit Singh.



Seal of Ranjit Singh.



Seal of Ranjit Singh.



Seal of Chief Commissioner, Punjab.



Coins of Bhalol Lodhi.



Coins of Ghias-ud-Din Bulben.



Coins of Feroz Shah Toghlok.



Coins of Akbar Badshah.



Coins of Noor-ud-Din Jahangir.



Coins of Shah Jahan.



Coins of Aurangzeb Alamgir.



Coins of Ranjit Singh.



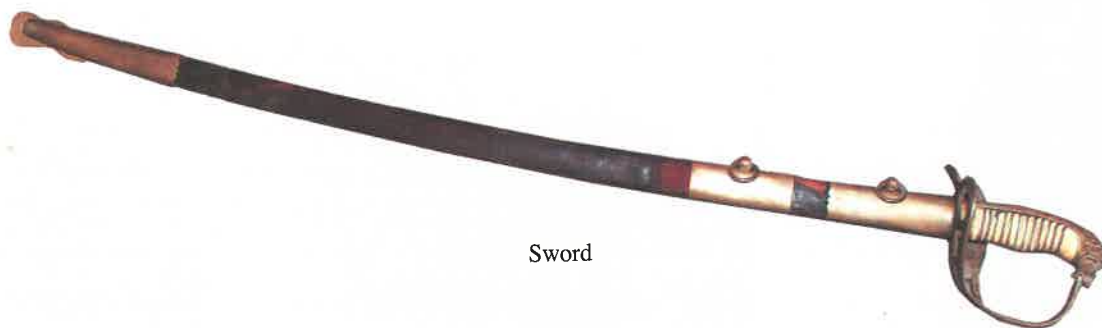
Coins of Government of India.



Coins of East India Company.



Sword



Sword



Axe (Pertaining to Sikh Period).



Sword.



Dagger.



Pistol



Rifle.

Historical Documents Displayed in Archival Museum



he Record Office maintains an Archival Museum, which is a distinctive feature of the Punjab Record Office. Mr. Garrett, the first records keeper, made strenuous efforts for building up this Museum.

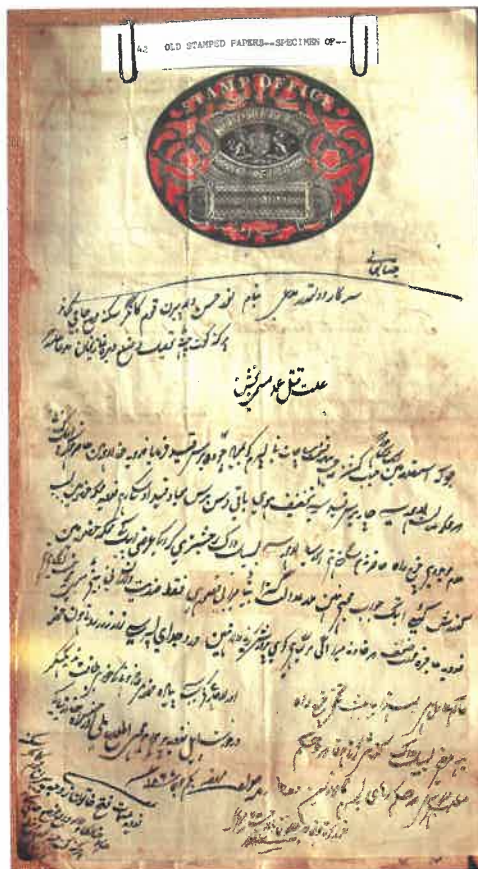
This Archival Museum was established along with the Record Office in 1924. Sir Edward Maclagan and Sir Malcolm Hailey, the then Governor of the Punjab, took a keen interest in the development of Archives and this small museum was set up as a part of the Archives, and documents of historical value and portraits of historical celebrities connected with the history of the north western portion of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent were acquired with strenuous efforts, from different sources and exhibited in the show cases. The volume of the collections gradually increased during the times of the various Keepers as each of them endeavoured not only to improve the arrangements for the exhibition of the articles but also made valuable addition to the collections.

Scope and Collection

This Museum is housed in the Central Hall of the Tomb. It is circular in shape and roofed with a vast and lofty dome supported inside by eight massive arches. There are eight large bays in the building. The show-cases containing the historical documents are in the main Hall, Southern, Eastern and Western bays. Some paintings, prints, lithographs etc. have also been exhibited on the first floor of the building. Among these documents exhibited in the show-cases, there are some *farmans* of the Great Mughals, important letters, which passed between the Rulers of different States and the East India Company, the original Mutiny Telegrams, rare paintings pertaining to various places and events in the subcontinent, the Court of Ranjit Singh (a big size painting), photographs of the Viceroys, Lieutenant-Governors and Governors up-to-date, and points of the War of Independence, 1857 and Sikh and Afghan wars. It is worth mentioning that most of the papers and records relating to these documents have been preserved in the Record Office located in the same building. Efforts in quest of such valuable documents are continuously being made to enrich the contents of the Museum. The exhibits especially the painting and lithograph were divided in 1947, an Independence, between Pakistan and India. Although it created a big gap yet efforts have been made to make up the gap and to collect such exhibits which should depict upon the history and culture of the country.

Educational Activities

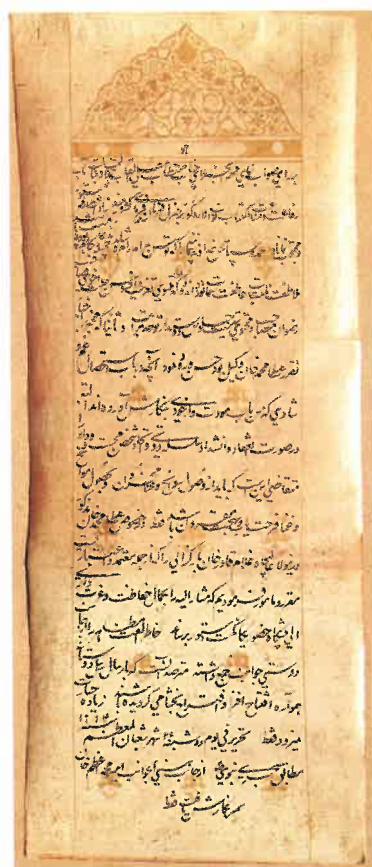
As documents of historical importance reflecting the political and cultural heritage of the nation have been displayed in the museum, it attracts a large number of people particularly the students and scholars from the universities in Pakistan and abroad as also the regular students of the local colleges and the university who come for research and preparation of their M.A. / Ph.D. thesis.



Old Stamped Papers.



Royal Farman of the Emperor Aurangzeb issued in 1069 AD granting forty *Bighas* of rent free land.



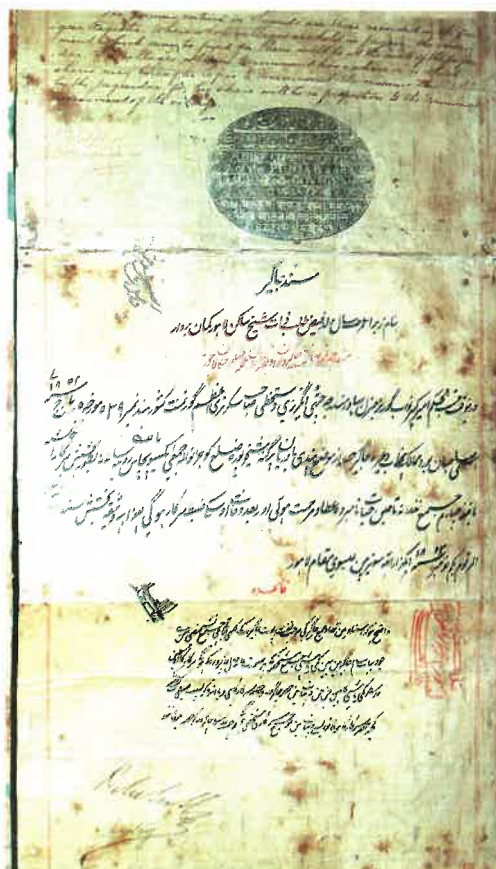
Afghan Murasilas specimen.



Handwriting of Zaib-un-Nisa.



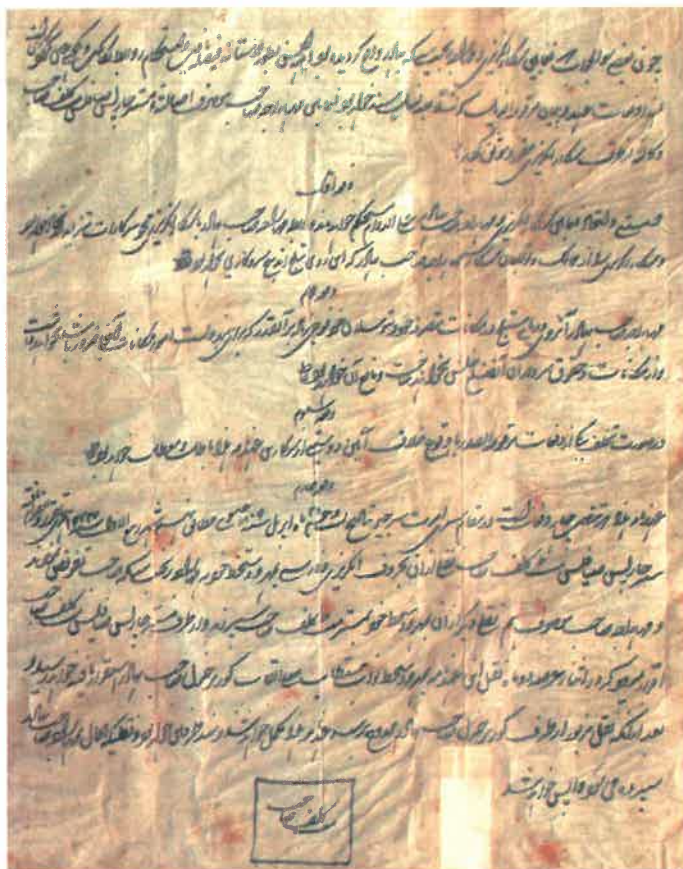
Book by Pundit Basdih of Multan containing verses in Sanskrit character to the address of the Lieutenant-Governor dated 26-9-1872.



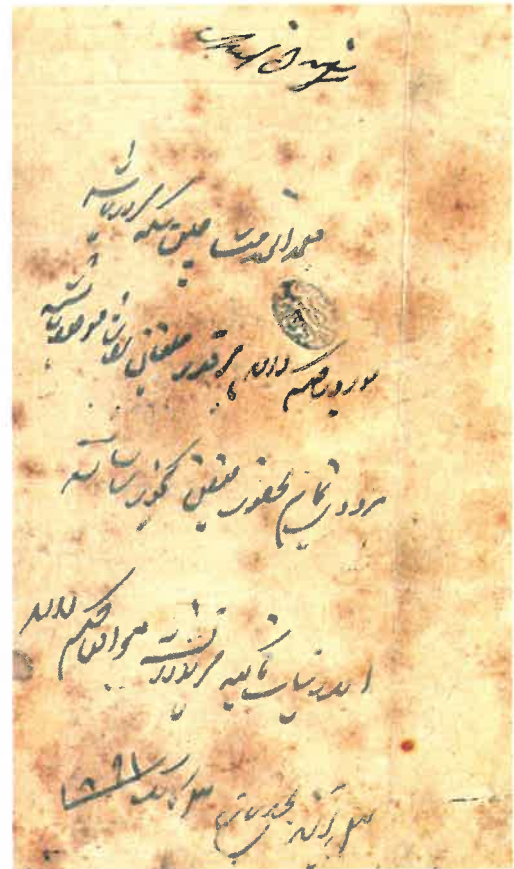
Sanad-specimen of an old Jagir.



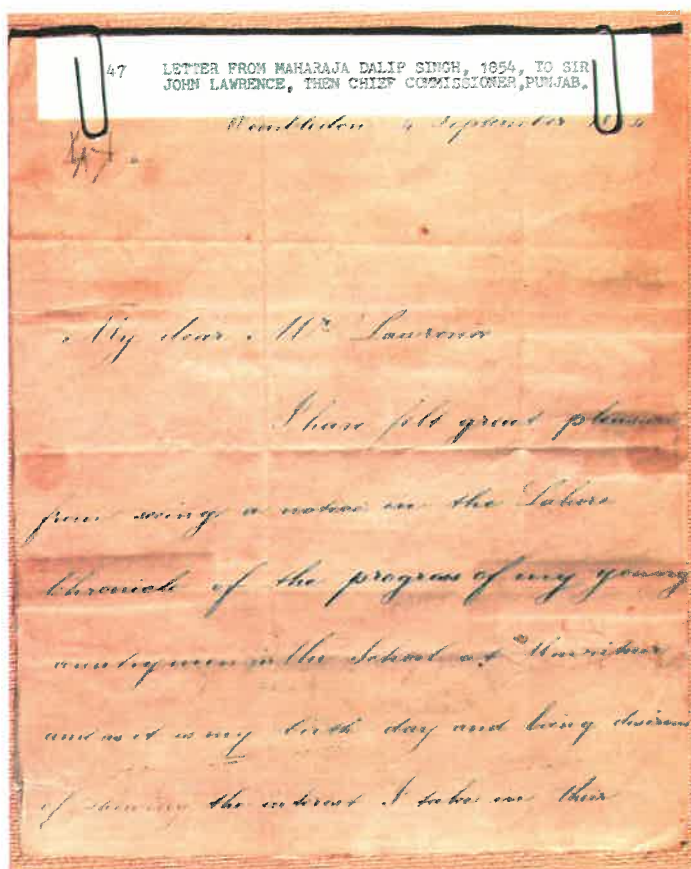
Specimen of Wooden Boards in which loose sheets of the Khalsa Darbar Records were kept.



Copy of Treaty between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and East India Company, 1809.



Sher Singh signature in English.



Letter from Maharaja Duleep Singh, 1854 to Sir John Lawrence, then Chief Commissioner, Punjab.



Copy of Treaty between Maharaja Duleep Singh and British Government, dated 9th March, 1846.

Copy of Treaty between the British Government and Maharaja Gulab Singh of Jammu for the sale of Kashmir for Rs. 75,00,000/-, dated 16th March, 1846.

Final receipt for the purchase of Kashmir, 1850 signed by the Board of Administration.

General Court – Autograph.

Indentures made between the Secretary of State and different Officers.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
INDIA.
(OPENED TO THE PUBLIC ON THE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1855)

MESSAGES (not excedg. 16 words) can be sent at any distance not excedg. 400 Miles, at a charge of 1 Rupee	Ditto	Ditto	800	"	"	2 Rupees.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1,200	"	"	3 "
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1,600	"	"	4 "

No charge made for delivery within half-a-mile of the Office; a charge of 4 annas a mile for all distance beyond that.

The following Message from Mukalla To Ramul Pinder

From	Name	To	Name
	<u>Respectful Commissioner</u>		<u>Sir John Lawrence</u>
Name		Name	
and		and	
Address		Address	

Number of Words 135 Arrived Report

This morning the 60th and 5th Regiments were in an as-
-sisted. State and under Arms in their Parade Grounds.
Heavy and Artillery ordered out but no actual war.
The Guard over one Treasury turned out under Arms
and were in an excited State. I ordered the Police Corps
to be in readiness and in their own lines. I have consulted
with the General who has sent an Officer of the 5th to
the Treasury Guard to dismiss the men to their Series.
if necessary the General will not give any orders without
your order.
E. T. Office,
the 10 of May 1855.

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper.

L. N. Pinder.
Assistant in charge.

Please enter Time of delivery.

Despatched 4/45 PM
Lahore Chronicle Press

The Electric Telegraph India.

Buckingham Palace
10 July 1856

Sir,

The Queen having been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint you to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, it becomes my pleasing duty to notify to you this mark of Her Majesty's Royal favour.

I am
Sir,
Yours &c.
Alfred
John Lubbock

Lt Colonel Sir John Lawrence CB
Bengal Military

Original Mutiny Telegram.

Form No. 6-9. 18 May 55

HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

MESSAGES (not excedg. 16 words) can be sent any distance not excedg. 400 Miles, at a charge of 1 R.	Ditto	Ditto	800	"	"	2 Rs.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1,200	"	"	3 "
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1,600	"	"	4 "

No charge made for delivery within half-a-mile of the Office; a charge of 4 annas a mile for all distance beyond that.

Message from Mukalla To Lahore & Pinder

From	Name	To	Name
	<u>Capt. Fanning</u>		<u>Lahore & Pinder</u>
			<u>Respectful Commissioner</u>
Name		Name	
and		and	
Address		Address	

Number of Words 95 Lower

18 May 55 6:10 PM

Alb. quiet - a considerable improvement in the feeling of the native troops. My fire last night - My treasure has been divided by the Brigadier and half placed under each native Regt to restore confidence.

L. N. Pinder.
Assistant in charge.

Please enter Time of delivery.

Despatched 6/10 PM
Lahore Chronicle Press

Original Mutiny Telegram.

QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION, 1858.

1. The Queen's Proclamation issued in the year 1858 on the assumption of the direct government of India by the Queen is reprinted here for general information.

Alb. quiet, Monday, 1st November 1858.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General has received the Commands of Her Majesty the Queen in such known the following proclamation of Her Majesty to the Prince, the Chiefs and the People of India.

PROCLAMATION BY THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL, TO THE PRINCES, CHIEFS AND THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Queen, Administrator of the Faith.

Whereas for diverse weighty reasons, We have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, to take upon Ourselves the government of the territories in India heretofore administered in great part by the Honourable East India Company.

Now, therefore, We do by these presents hereby declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, We have taken upon Ourselves the said government, and We hereby call upon the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to Us, Our heirs and successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom We may hereafter, from time to time, see fit to appoint to administer the government of our said territories, in Our name and as Our liege.

And We, regarding special trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and integrity of Our right trusty and well-beloved Council and Councilor, Charles John Lawrence Esquire, do hereby constitute, and appoint him, the said Charles John Lawrence Esquire, to be Our first Viceroy and Governor-General to and over Our said territories; and to administer the Government thereof in Our name, and authority to and in Our name and as Our liege, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall, from time to time, receive from Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

And We do hereby confirm in Law several offices, Civil and Military, all persons now employed in the service of the Honourable East India Company, subject to Our former powers, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

We hereby guarantee to the Native Princes of India that all Treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by Us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained, and We look for the like observance on their part.

We desire no extension of Our present territorial possessions, and while We will permit no aggression upon Our dominions or Our rights to be attempted with impunity, We shall exert no interference on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of Native Princes as Our own; and We desire that they, as well as Our own subjects, should enjoy their property and that social advancement which can only be secured by honest peace and good government.

We bind Ourselves bound to the duties of Our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind Us to all Our other subjects; and these obligations by the blessing of Almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

Queens Proclamation, 1858.

the 10,000 Rupees before to your Institution, from the Government Treasury, annually.

In conclusion your Lordships petitioner begs respectfully to add that for want of means, he is prevented from sending on your Lordships information in Calcutta, & he is unable to appoint a constituted Bakshi to act for him there: In fact, he has no other mode of seeking redress, but that of submitting his case to your Lordships liberal & most important consideration; & in doing so, humbly trusts, that the door of justice will not be shut against him —

Believe me
the 23rd March
1866. } This your Lordships Petition
will, as in Duty bound, comply —
اسد اللہ خان غالیب کا درخواست
موجودہ سب سے پہلے پیش ہے

A letter from Asad Ullah Khan Ghalib addressed to the Secretary to Government of Punjab, dated 7th Feb. 1867.

J. H. Thornton Esquire
Secretary to Government Punjab
Lahore

Dear Sir

During his Honor the Lt Governor's stay at Delhi I agreeably to the order received from your office sent to the camp 12 copies of Buzkhan Dakh styled also Surafah-i-Karwan. These have not yet been favored with their receipt. Neither have I had the good luck to be favored with the certificate for which I prayed in a petition which I forwarded for his Honor a few days afterwards. Hoping you will kindly grant my request.

I remain
in
yours obediently
Asadullah Khan Post
Delhi
7th Feb 1867.

Mirza Ghalib's petition addressed to Governor-General, Fort William.

Note

I, Asadullah Khan the petitioner, begs leave most respectfully to state that when Asadullah Khan the petitioner came to the British Government, the petitioner presented two petitions to the Governor of Agra (by the English Post): & the following are Copies of them.

اسد اللہ خان غالیب کا درخواست

Mirza Ghalib's petitions regarding his pension claim.

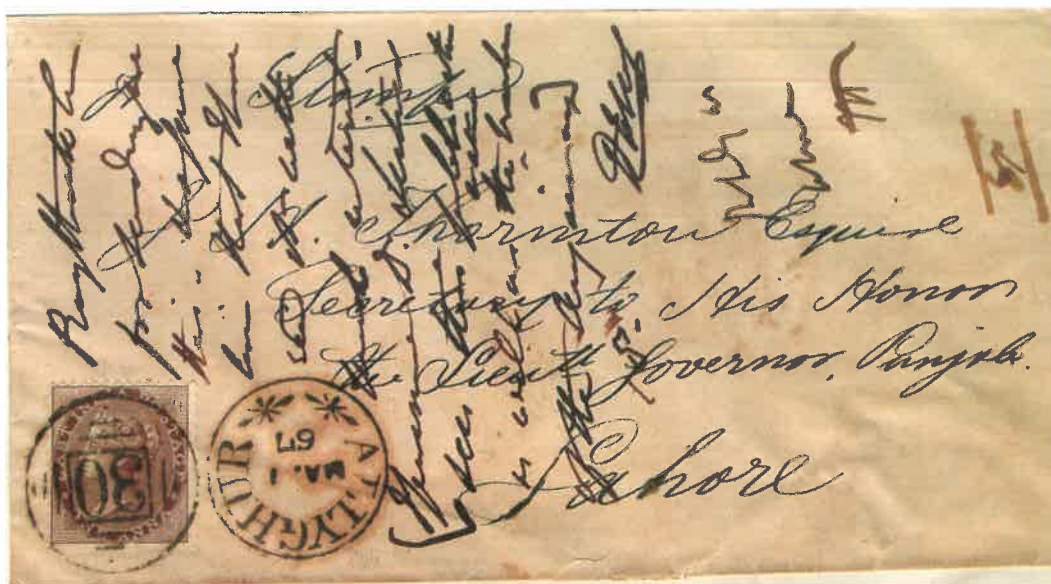
Allypore 1st March 1867.

Respected Sir

We have in today's issue of our Institute Gazette, a copy of which is herewith sent you, published an article on the subject of Public Education in India. I entreat you will be kind enough to read it to His Honor the Lieut Governor of the Punjab in some hour of his leisure and convenience — or to draw his attention to it at his ease. The subject discussed is an important one & I shall feel much obliged by you complying with my request.

Yours obediently
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's letter to Governor Punjab.



Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's letter to Governor Punjab.



Indian Postage Stamps – specimens of some early issues

Introduction



tamps are ambassador of every country. Stamps reveal culture, civilization, heritage and history of a country. It is second top most hobby in the world. It promotes harmony and kind relations amongst states. Although stamps are small pieces of paper but have significant role in the economy of every country.

History of Postage Stamps

“BLACK PENNY” had a denomination of one Pence and was printed in black colour, it was officially issued on May 6, 1840. Rowland Hill was the founder of this stamp. After the publication of this stamp many countries of the world had incepted exercising the same postage system. Rowland Hill introduced a new system that not only enhanced the economy growth of England but also the postage system got extensiveness. The sender of the letter was held responsible for the postage expenses.

The first ever postage stamp was issued on 1st May 1840 in England called Black Penny. The first postage stamp in the subcontinent was issued in 1852 called “Sindh Dawk Stamps”. It was the set of three stamps, which can be said the first postage stamps in Asia. It was issued by the orders of Governor of Sindh, Sir Bartle Frere. It was only used within the province for a specified time. After its issuance the Government of India imposed sanctioned over its consumption. Within the period of two years in 1854 the Indian Government issued new stamps depending the portrait of Queen Victoria. The Pakistan Post Office had also issued two stamps at the completion of its century in 1952.

At the emergence of Pakistan the Indian Stamps were used by making over printing on them. The first set of stamps was issued in July 9, 1948. It was a set of four stamps. The slogan “PAKISTAN ZINDA BAD” was printed on the face of these stamps. These stamps were designed by Abdur Rehman Chughtai and others. These stamps building of the National Assembly at Karachi, Airport Karachi and Lahore Fort and other Islamic traditional places that reveal Islamic values and Islamic ethical norms.

The first series of stamps was issued on 14th August, 1948 which consisted of 19 stamps (crescent & star facing north east).

1. The new set of stamps was issued in 1949 and the star and crescent

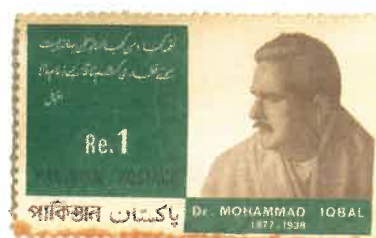
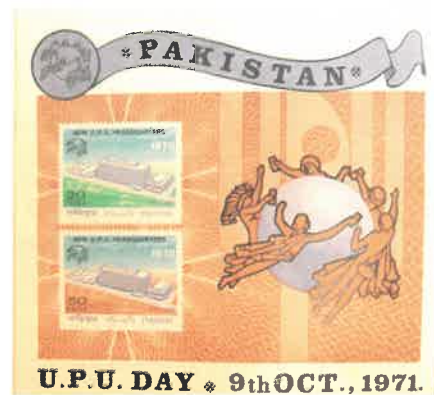
* “Postage Stamps of Pakistan” by Syed Hur Abbas Bukhari, Advocate, High Court, Lahore.

was shown in the north west of the stamps face.

2. Pakistan post office issued many stamps relating to the birthday, anniversary and other specific occasions on the life of founder of Pakistan Mr. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah were issued.
3. The first of them was included containing the saying of Mr. Jinnah: Unity, Faith, Discipline.
4. Pakistan post office revealed both common and cultural values of two wings, east and west.
5. Pakistan post office issued two sets of stamps on the eve of golden jubilee celebrations of WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.
6. Some stamps were issued depicting Iqbal's poetry and personality including his philosophical thoughts.
7. Pakistan has been supporting the global voice of human rights and contributed from the beginning with very zeal and zest. Pakistan post office issued new two sets of stamps on 10th December, 1958.
8. Pakistan post office contributed a lot over the cause of Kashmir and issued a set of 4 tickets on 23rd March, 1960.
9. Historical buildings that snap and show the historical significance of the history of subcontinent and depict the historical places like Khyber Pass, issued a set of 9 stamps.
10. These stamps carry the snaps of sports, instruments, operational ornaments, and others.
11. Pakistan post office illustrates the picture of many educational institutions like G.C. Lahore, The University of the Punjab, The Engineering University, F.C. College Lahore, Islamia College Railway road, Sindh Madrisatul-Islam, Govt. College Faisalabad, Gordon College Rawalpindi, The University of the Peshawar, and others.
12. Pakistan civilization is the most ancient civilization of the world. Glaring examples of it are: Gandhara Art, Moenjo Daru, historical places of Lahore and other Mughal's masterpieces, carried over stamps.
13. Instep with the other disciplines post office issued the stamps in which the pictures of the saints, religious places were shown. The shrine of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai was portrayed on the stamps.
14. Pakistan post office played a very vital role to praise the deeds of Pakistan army (identification of Pakistan).
15. Pakistan post office issued stamps over the numerous parts of life which include knowledge, literature, sports, war, peace, and in the way of development also illustrates our culture, civilization and others.



Postage Stamps of Pakistan.



Postage Stamps of Pakistan.

Appendices

Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab

- List of Lt. Governors and Governors of the Punjab
- List of Prime Ministers of Pakistan
- List of Secretaries and Chief Secretaries of the Punjab
- Archival Material
Remarks of some important visitors
to the Punjab
Archives / Tomb of Anarkali

1. Lawrence, Sir John Laird Mair
(1 Jan. 1859 – 25 Feb. 1859)
2. Montgomery, Sir Robert
(25 Feb. 1859 – 10 Jan. 1865)
3. Mcleod, Sir Donald Friell
(10 Jan. 1865 – 1 June, 1870)
4. Maj-Gen. Durand, Sir Henry Marion
(1 June, 1870 – 20 Jan. 1871)
5. Davies, Sir Robert Henry
(20 Jan. 1871 – 2 April, 1877)
6. Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles
(2 April, 1877 – 3 April, 1882)
7. Aitchison, Sir Charles Umpherston
(3 April, 1882 – 2 April, 1887)
8. Lyall, Sir James Broadwood
(2 April, 1887 – 5 March, 1892)
9. Fitzpatrick, Sir Dennis
(5 March, 1892 – March 6, 1897)
10. Young, Sir William Mackworth
(6 March, 1897 – 6 March, 1902)
11. Rivaz, Sir Charles Montgomery
(6 March, 1902 – 27 April, 1905)
(19 Oct. 1905 – 6 Mar. 1907)
12. Ibbetson, Sir Denzil Charles Jelf
(27 April, 1905 – 19 Oct. 1905) (Officiating)
(6 March, 1907 – 22 May, 1907)
(12 Aug. 1907 – 23 Jan. 1908)

13. Walker, Sir Thomas Gordon
(22 May, 1907 – 12 Aug. 1907) (Officiating)
(23 Jan. 1908 – 25 May, 1908)
14. Dane, Sir Louis William
(25 May, 1908 – 28 April, 1911)
(5 August, 1911 – 26 May, 1913)
15. Douie, Sir James McCrone
(28 April, 1911 – 5 August, 1911) (Officiating)
16. O'dwyer, Sir Michael Francis
(26 May, 1913 – 27 May, 1919)
17. Maclagan, Sir Edward Douglas
(27 May, 1919 – 3 Jan. 1921)

Governors of the Punjab

1. Maclagan, Sir Edward Douglas
(3 Jan. 1921 – 31 May, 1924)
2. Hailey, Sir William Malcolm
(31 May, 1924 – 10 Aug. 1928)
3. De Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey
(10 Aug. 1928 – 19 July, 1932)
(19 Oct. 1932 – 13 April, 1933)
4. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan
(19 July, 1932 – Oct. 1932) (Acting)
(15 Feb. 1934 – 9 June, 1934) (Acting)
5. Emerson, Sir Herbert William
(13 April, 1933 – 15 Feb. 1934) (Acting)
(9 June, 1934 – 8 April, 1938)
6. Craik, Sir Henry Duffield
(8 April, 1938 – 7 April, 1941)

7. Glancy, Sir Bertrand James
(7 April, 1941 – 8 April, 1946)
8. Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith
(8 April, 1946 – 14 Aug. 1947)
9. Mudie, Sir Robert Francis
(15 Aug. 1947 – 2 Aug. 1949)
10. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(2 Aug. 1949 – 26 Nov. 1951)
11. Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar
(26 Nov. 1951 – 1 May, 1953)
12. Mian Aminuddin
(2 May, 1953 – 23 June, 1954)
13. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola
(24 June, 1954 – 26 Nov. 1954)
14. Mian Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani
(27 Nov. 1954 – 31 Aug. 1957)
15. Akhtar Husain
(2 Sep. 1957 – 31 May, 1960)
16. Malik Amir Mohammad Khan
(1 June, 1960 – 18 Sept. 1966)
17. General Mohammad Musa
(Sept. 18, 1966 – March 19, 1969)
18. Yousuf Abdullah Haroon
(20 March, 1969 – 25 March, 1969)
19. Air Marshal Nur Khan
(1 Sept. 1969 – 31 Jan. 1970)
20. Lt. Gen. M. Attiqur Rahman
(1 Feb. 1970 – 23 Dec. 1971)

Prime Ministers of Pakistan

1. Khan Liaquat Ali Khan
15th August, 1947 to 16th October, 1951.
2. Khawaja Nazimuddin
19th October, 1951 to 17th April, 1953.
3. Muhammad Ali Bogra
17th April, 1953 to 11th August, 1955.
4. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
11th August, 1955 to 12th September, 1956.
5. Hussain Shahid Suhrawardy
12th September, 1956 to 18th October, 1957.
6. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
18th October, 1957 to 16th December, 1957.
7. Malik Feroze Khan Noon
16th December, 1957 to 7th October, 1958.
8. General Muhammad Ayub Khan
24th October, 1958 to 27th October, 1958.
9. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
14th August, 1973 to 5th July, 1977.
10. Muhammad Khan Junejo
23rd March, 1985 to 29th May, 1988.
11. Benazir Bhutto
2nd December, 1988 to 16 August, 1990.
12. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi (Caretaker)
16th August, 1990 to 6th November, 1990.
13. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif
6th November, 1990 to 18th April, 1993.

14. Balkh Sher Mazari (Caretaker)
18th April, 1993 to 26th May, 1993.
15. Moeen Qureshi (Caretaker)
18th July, 1993 to 19th October, 1993.
16. Benazir Bhutto
19th October, 1993 to 5th November, 1996.
17. Malik Meraj Khalid (Caretaker)
5th November, 1996 to 17th February, 1997.
18. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif
17th February, 1997 to 12th October, 1999.
19. Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali
23rd November, 2002 to 26 June, 2004
20. Chaudhry Shujat Hussain (Caretaker)
From 29 June, 2004 to 27 Aug, 2004
21. Shaukat Aziz
From 28 Aug. 2004 to 2007

Board of Administration

1. Col. Sir Henry Lawrence (President)
31-03-1849 to 10-02-1853
2. Mr. C.G. Mansel (Member)
31-03-1849 to 15-11-1851
3. Sir Robert Montgomery (Member)
15-11-1851 to 19-02-1853
4. Lord John Lawrence (Member)
31-03-1849 to 10-02-1853

Chief Commissioner of the Punjab

Lord John Lawrence
11-02-1853 to 31-12-1858

Secretaries to Government of the Punjab

1. Mr. R.C.Temple
01-01-1859 to 08-01-1859
2. Mr. R.H. Davies
08-01-1859 to 16-09-1864
3. Mr. A. Brandreth
16-09-1864 to 28-09-1864
4. Mr. T.H. Thornton
28-09-1864 to 21-11-1867
5. Mr. C.U. Aitchison
22-11-1867 to 21-02-1868
6. Mr. T.H. Thornton
22-02-1868 to 17-03-1871
7. Mr. Lepel H. Griffin
18-03-1871 to 20-02-1873
8. Mr. T.H. Thornton
20-02-1873 to 25-01-1876
9. Mr. C.M.Rivaz
26-01-1876 to 09-02-1876
10. Mr.Lepel H. Griffin
09-02-1876 to 25-04-1878
11. Mr. J.G. Cordery
25-04-1878 to 17-08-1878
12. Mr. Lepel H. Griffin
17-08-1878 to 13-01-1880
13. Mr. C.L. Tupper
14-01-1880 to 24-01-1880

14. Mr.W.M. Young
25-01-1880 to 16-01-1884
15. Mr. H.C. Fanshawe
17-01-1884 to 07-04-1884
16. Mr. C.L. Tupper
07-04-1884 to 08-02-1886
17. Mr. W.M. Young
08-02-1886 to 25-12-1887
18. Mr. C.L. Tupper
26-12-1887 to 05-03-1890

Chief Secretaries of the Punjab

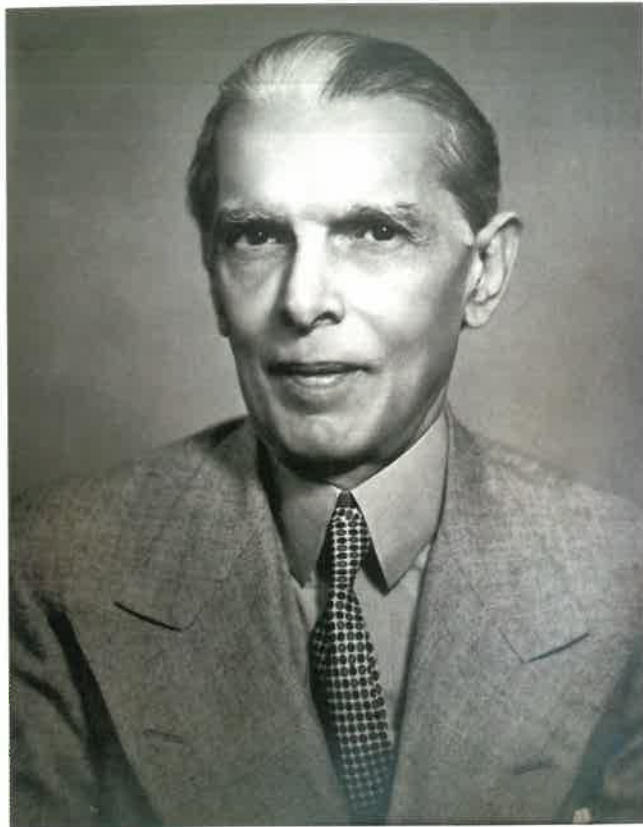
1. Mr. C.L. Tupper
06-03-1890 to 01-09-1895
2. Mr. H.C. Fanshawe
02-09-1895 to 11-10-1896
3. Mr. L.W. Dane
12-10-1896 to 11-11-1899
4. Mr. W.R.H. Merk
11-11-1899 to 23-03-1900
5. Mr. J.Mc Crone Douie
24-03-1900 to 12-12-1904
6. Mr. Alexander Handerson Diack
13-12-1904 to 11-01-1906
7. Mr. Edward Douglas Maclagan
12-01-1906 to 25-10-1910
8. Mr. Michael William Fenton
26-10-1910 to 05-01-1912

9. Mr. Claud Alexander Barron
06-01-1912 to 24-06-1915
10. Mr. Edward Douglas MacLagan
25-06-1915 to 23-11-1915
11. Mr. Claud Alexander Barron
24-11-1915 to 11-05-1916
12. Mr. John Peronett Thompson
12-05-1916 to 02-01-1921
13. Mr. E.Q. Aeworth Joseph
03-01-1921 to 09-04-1922
14. Mr. Henry Duffield Craik
10-04-1922 to 08-11-1927
15. Mr. H.W. Emerson
09-11-1927 to 06-04-1930
16. Mr. D.J. Boyd
07-04-1930 to 12-04-1931
17. Mr. C.C. Garbett
13-04-1931 to 07-02-1935
18. Mr. F.H. Puckle
08-02-1935 to 03-05-1937
19. Mr. J.D. Penny
04-05-1937 to 30-09-1941
20. Mr. F.C. Bourne
01-10-1941 to 06-11-1946
21. Mr. Akhtar Hussain
07-11-1946 to 14-08-1947
22. Mr. H.A.Majid
20-08-1947 to 07-10-1948

23. Mr. S. Fida Hassan
07-10-1948 to 30-05-1949
24. Mr. H.A. Majid
31-05-1949 to 10-02-1951
25. Mr. M.S.A. Baig
11-02-1951 to 13-04-1951
26. Mr. H.A. Majid
14-04-1951 to 27-04-1953
27. Mr. I.U. Khan
27-04-1953 to 23-06-1954
28. Mr. Ibne Hasan
23-06-1954 to 14-10-1954
29. Mr. S. Fida Hassan
14-10-1954 to 13-10-1955
30. Mr. N.A. Faruqui
14-10-1955 to 16-10-1957
31. Mr. S. Fida Hassan
17-10-1957 to 22-06-1959
32. Mr. M. Khurshid
22-06-1959 to 31-08-1961
33. Mr. S. Fida Hassan
04-09-1961 to 15-04-1963
34. Mr. W.M. Abbasi
15-04-1963 to 13-09-1964
35. Mr. A.H. Qureshi
15-09-1964 to 31-12-1966
36. Mr. S.I. Haque
31-12-1966 to 08-01-1969

37. Mr. B.A.Qureshi
08-01-1969 to 08-08-1969
38. Mr. S. Afzal Agha
09-08-1969 to 29-04-1974
39. Mr. F.K. Bandial
29-04-1974 to 05-02-1975
40. Mr. Masrur Hasan Khan
05-02-1975 to 09-07-1975
41. Brig. Muzaffar Khan Malik
09-07-1975 to 17-07-1977
42. Mr. Masrur Hasan Khan
18-07-1977 to 09-02-1978
43. Mr. Masood Nabi Nur
09-02-1978 to 18-07-1980
44. Mr. M.S. Chaudhry
19-07-1980 to 17-11-1986
45. Mr. Anwar Zahid
18-11-1986 to 15-12-1990
46. Mr. Muhammad Parvez Masud
15-12-1990 to 21-04-1993
47. Mr. Javed Ahmad Qureshi
21-04-1993 to 25-07-1993
48. Mr. Abdul Karim Lodhi
25-07-1993 to 18-11-1993
49. Mr. Javed Ahmad Qureshi
18-11-1993 to 06-09-1995
50. Brig. (R) M. Aslam Hayat Qureshi
06-09-1995 to 05-11-1996

51. Mr. Muhammad Parvez Masud
05-11-1996 to 06-04-1998
52. Mr. A.Z.K. Sherdil
06-04-1998 to 26-10-1999
53. Mr. Hafeez Akhtar
26-10-1999 to 10-10-2000
54. Mr. Imtiaz Masrur
10-10-2000 to 28-06-2002
55. Mr. Hafeez Akhtar
01-07-2002 to 25-12-2003
56. Mr. Kamran Rasool
25-12-2003 to 05-10-2005
57. Mr. Salman Siddique
05-10-2005 to (to date)



Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.



Abdur Rab Nishtar, 1949-1951.



Khan Liaquat Ali Khan, 1947-1951



Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar, 1951-1953.



Mian Amin-ud-Din, Governor, 1953-1954.



Mian Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani, 1954-1957.



Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Governor, June 1954 – Nov. 1954.



Akhtar Hussain, Governor, 1957-1960.



President Ayub Khan, 1958-1969.



General Muhammad Musa Khan, Governor, 1966.



Malik Amir Mohammad Khan, 1960-1966.



Air Marshal Nur Khan, Governor, 1969-1970.



Lt. General M. Attiq-ur-Rehman, Governor, 1970-1971.



Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din, 1951-1953.



President Yahya Khan, 1969-1971.



Ghulam Muhammad, Governor-General of Pakistan, 1955-56.



Muhammad Ali Bogra, 1953-1955.



Ch. Muhammad Ali, 1955-1956.



Hussain Shahid Suhrawardy, 1956-1957.

Press Lists of Old Records of Punjab Government Archives

- Volume I Delhi Residency and Agency, 1806 to 1857: contains the Revenue Records of the Delhi Residency from 1807 to 1834 and Political and Miscellaneous records of the Delhi Residency and Agency from 1806 to 1857, edited by A. Raynor & H.R. Goulding.
- Volume II Delhi Residency and Ludhiana and Karnal Agencies, 1804 to 1816: contains Delhi Residency Political Records, Receipts, 1804 to 1809 and Issues. 1808 to 1810; Letters relating to Mr. Metcalfe's Mission to Lahore, 1808-1809; Ludhiana Agency, Receipts, 1808 to 1815 and Issues, 1809 to 1815 and Karnal Agency, Receipts, 1815-1816 and Issues 1815-1816, edited by: A. Raynor & H.R. Goulding.
- Volume III Ludhiana, Karnal and Ambala Agencies, Receipts from 1809 to 1840: contains Receipts of the Ludhiana Agency from 1809 to 1815, Karnal Agency from 1815 to 1821 and Ambala Agency from 1822-1840, edited by: A. Raynor and H.R. Goulding.
- Volume IV Ludhiana, Karnal and Ambala Agencies, Issues from 1810 to 1840: contains Issues of the Ludhiana Agency from 1810 to 1815, Karnal Agency from 1815 to 1822 and Ambala Agency from 1822 to 1840 and Diaries of Captain Birch from Karnal, 1818 to 1821, edited by: A. Raynor & H.R. Goulding.
- Volume V Ludhiana Agency, 1816 to 1840: contains miscellaneous correspondence of the period with receipts and issues combined chronologically, edited by: A. Raynor & H.R. Goulding.
- Volume VI Ludhiana Agency, from 1831 to 1840: contains letters from Political Agent, Ludhiana to Government, correspondence connected with the negotiation of the Tripartite Treaty and correspondence of Major Wade while on deputation to Peshawar and Kabul with Shahzadah Taimur, with Receipts and Issues arranged chronologically, edited by A. Raynor and H.R. Goulding.

- Volume VII North-West Frontier Agency, correspondence with Government from 1840 to 1845, with Receipts and Issues arranged chronologically edited by A. Raynor and H.R. Goulding.
- Volume VIII North-West Frontier Agency, Miscellaneous Correspondence, from 1840 to 1845: contains Ludhiana, Ambala, Ferozepur and Peshawar correspondence, correspondence of Political Agent, Sabathu and Sub-Commissioner, North-West Frontier, North-West frontier, Simla; demi-official correspondence of Captains Mackeson and Lawrence from Peshawar and of Major-General Pollock relating to the period of the Kabul War; and miscellaneous memoranda by Captain H. M. Lawrence, edited by A. Raynor and H.R. Goulding.
- Volume IX Lahore Agency and Residency, 1846 to 1847: being the correspondence of the Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier, and Resident, Lahore with Government, and miscellaneous correspondence and translations of vernacular correspondence from 1846 to 1847, edited by A. Raynor and H.R. Goulding.
- Volume X Resident, Lahore and Chief Commissioner, Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territories, 1st January, 1848 to 7th April, 1849: being correspondence of the Resident and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier, Lahore and Chief Commissioner of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territories, from the 1st January, 1848 to the 7th April, 1849, edited by A. Raynor and H.R. Goulding.
- Volume XI Board of Administration, Punjab Military and Political Departments, from 8th April, 1849 to 10th April, 1853, edited by A. Raynor and H.R. Goulding.
- Volume XIII Board of Administration, Punjab, General Department, from 5th April, 1849 to 10th February, 1853, edited by A. Raynor and H.R. Goulding.
- Volume XIII Chief Commissioner's Administration, Punjab Political Department, from 11th February, 1853 to 31st December, 1858, edited by A. Raynor and H.R. Goulding.

- Volume XIV Chief Commissioner's Administration, Punjab, Judicial Department, from 11th February, 1853 to 31st December, 1858, edited by A. Raynor and H.R. Goulding.
- Volume XV Chief Commissioner's Administration, Punjab, General Department, from 11th February, 1853 to 31st December, 1858, edited by A. Raynor and H.R. Goulding.
- Volume XVI Chief Commissioner's Administration, Punjab, Revenue Department, from 11th February, 1853 to 31st December, 1858, edited by A. Raynor and H.R. Goulding.
- Volume XVII Lieutenant Governor's Administration, Punjab, Judicial Department from 1859 to 1868, edited by H.L.O. Garrett.
- Volume XVIII Lieutenant Governor's Administration, Punjab, General Department, from 1859 to 1863, edited by H.L.O. Garrett.
- Volume XIX Lieutenant Governor's Administration, Punjab, General Department, from 1864 to 1868, edited by H.L.O. Garrett.
- Volume XX Lieutenant Governor's Administration, Punjab, Political Department, from 1859 to 1863, edited by H.L.O. Garrett.
- Volume XXI Lieutenant Governor's Administration, Punjab, Political Department, from 1864 to 1868, edited by H.L.O. Garrett.
- Volume XXII Lieutenant Governor's Administration, Punjab, Finance Department, from 1862 to 1868, edited by H.L.O. Garrett.
- Volume XXIII Lieutenant Governor's Administration, Punjab, Revenue Department, from 1859 to 1863, edited by H.L.O. Garrett.
- Volume XXIV Lieutenant Governor's Administration, Punjab, Revenue Department, from 1864 to 1868, edited by H.L.O. Garrett.
- Volume XXV Educational Records, Punjab, from 1849 to 1861, edited by H.L.O. Garrett.
- Supplementary Board of Administration, Punjab Judicial Department,
Volume from 5th April, 1849 to 10th February, 1853.

Supplementary Board of Administration, Punjab Revenue Department, from
Volume 5th April, 1849 to 10th February, 1853.

Press List of Mutiny Papers in the Punjab Secretariat, 1857
to 1858.

Press List of Miscellaneous Papers (Political Revenue, Judicial,
Financial etc.) in the Punjab Secretariat 1849 to 1868.

Official Publications of Punjab Government Archives

(A brief preface dealing with the nature of the documents and administrative
changes is given at the beginning of each volume).

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Volume I | Records of the Delhi Residency and Agency, 1807 to 1857. |
| Volume II | Records of the Ludhiana Agency, 1808 to 1815. |
| Volume III | Political Diaries of the Agent to the Governor-General, North-
West Frontier and Resident at Lahore, from 1st January 1847
to 4th March, 1848. |
| Volume IV | Journal and Diaries of the Assistant to the Agent, Governor-
General, North-West Frontier and Resident at Lahore, from
1846 to 1849. |
| Volume V | Political Diaries of Lieutenant H.B. Edwardes, Assistant to
the Resident at Lahore, from 1847 to 1849. |
| Volume VI | Political Diaries of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Mr. P. Sandys
Melvill, Pandit Kunahya Lal, Mr. P.A. Vans Agnew, Lieutenant
J. Nicholason, Mr. L. Bowring and Mr. A.H. Cocks, from 1847
to 1849. |
| Volume VII | Part-I - Mutiny Records, Correspondence.
Part-II - Mutiny Records, Correspondence. |
| Volume VIII | Part-I - Mutiny Records, Reports.
Part-II - Mutiny Records, Reports. |
| Volume IX | Selection from Note-Books kept by Captain G. Birch, Assistant
to the Agent to the Governor-General, Karnal Agency, from
1818 to 1821. |

Historical Monographs

These are short treatises on specific subjects written mostly by post-graduate History students and are based upon research work undertaken in the Pakistan Government Record Office.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Monograph No. 1 | The Grand Trunk Road in the Punjab from 1849 to 1886, by K.M. Sarkar, M.A. |
| Monograph No. 2 | A History of the Development of the Judiciary in the Punjab from 1846 to 1884, by Ram Lal Handa, M.A. |
| Monograph No. 3 | A Brief History of the Old Police Battalions in the Punjab , by H.L.O. Garrett, I.E.S. |
| Monograph No. 4 | A History of the Development of the Judiciary in the Punjab , from 1884 to 1926, by Daya Krishna Kapur, B.A. |
| Monograph No. 5 | A History of the Growth and Development of Western Education in the Punjab , from 1846 to 1884, by H.R.Mehta, M.A. |
| Monograph No. 6 | A History of the Development of the Police in the Punjab , from 1849 to 1905, by Barkat Ram Kalia, M.A. |
| Monograph No. 7 | Colonization in the Rechna Doab (illustrated) by Deva Singh, M.A., with a foreword, by Sir G.F. de Montmorency, K.C.S.I. |
| Monograph No. 8 | Development of Local Self-Government in the Punjab from 1849 to 1900, by Amar Nath, M.A. |
| Monograph No. 9 | Commerce by Rivers in the Punjab or a Survey of the Activities of the Marine Department of the Government of the Punjab (illustrated) from 1861-62 to 1871-72, by Faqir Chand Arora, M.A. |
| Monograph No. 10 | John Lawrence as Commissioner of the Jullundur Doab , from 1846 to 1849, by R. R. Sethi, M.A., with a foreword, by Professor J. L. Morison. |
| Monograph No. 11 | A History of the Excise System in the Punjab , from |

1846 to 1884, by R. K. Kapur, M.A.

- Monograph No. 12 **The Building of the Jammu and Kashmir State.** Being the Achievement of Maharaja Gulab Singh, by Arjan Nath Sapru, M.A.
- Monograph No. 13 **A Critical Review of Punjab Mental Hospitals,** from 1840 to 1930, by Major C. J. Lodge Patch, I.M.S., with a foreword by Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon.
- Monograph No. 14 **Trial of Diwan Mul Raj (Governor of Multan),** edited with notes and introduction by Sita Ram Kohli, M.A.
- Monograph No. 15 **Trial of Muhammad Bahadur Shah (Ex-King of Delhi),** edited with an introduction and notes, by H.L.O. Garrett, I.E.S.
- Monograph No. 16 **Trial of Raja Lal Singh (The Lahore Minister),** edited with notes and introduction, by R.R. Sethi, M.A.
- Monograph No. 17 **Events at the Court of Ranjit Singh 1810-17,** translated from the papers in the Alienation Office, Poona, edited by Lt. Col. H.L.O. Garrett, I.E.S., and Dr. G.L. Chopra, P. E. S.
- Monograph No. 18 **The Punjab a Hundred Years Ago, as described by V. Jacquemont (1831) and A. Soltikoff (1842),** translated and edited by H.L.O. Garrett, I.E.S.
- Monograph No. 19 **British Relations with the Cis-Sutlej States,** from 1809 to 1823, by Bashir Ahmad Farooqi, M.A.
- Monograph No. 20 **Sir William Macnaghten's Correspondence** relating to the Tripartite Treaty, by Lajpat Rai Nair, M.A.
- Monograph No. 21 **Metcalf's Mission to Lahore from 1808-1809,** by Victor G. Kiernan, M.A.
- Monograph No. 22 **Persian Calendar, by Nazir Ahmad Chaudhry. Vol-I.**
- Monograph No. 23 **By Muhammad Ramzan Anwar. Vol-II.**
- Monograph No. 24 **By Muhammad Ramzan Anwar. Vol-III.**

Other Historical Publications of the Punjab Government

1. **A List of Inscriptions on Christian Tombs and Monuments in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Afghanistan possessing Historical or Archaeological Interest, compiled with a historical introduction, by Miles Irving, I.C.S.**
2. **Biographical Notices of Military Officers and Others whose names appear in the Inscriptions on Christian Tombs or Monuments in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Afghanistan, possessing Historical or Archaeological Interest, by George William De Rhe-Philipe.**
3. **Supplementary List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Sind, Afghanistan and Baluchistan together with War Memorials, compiled with an introduction by H.L.O. Garrett, I.E.S.**
4. **Catalogue of Khalsa Darbar Records, by Sita Ram Kohli, M.A.:**
Volume I – Army Papers, Volume II – Maliyat, Jagirat and Toshakhana Accounts.
5. **European Adventures of Northern India, from 1785 to 1849 (illustrated) by C. Grey, edited by H.L.O. Garrett, I.E.S.**
6. **History of the Punjab Hill States by J. Hutchison, L.R.C.P. and S.E. and J. Ph. Vogel, Ph.D: Volume I, Volume II.**
7. **Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab, a revised edition of The Punjab Chiefs by Sir Lepel H. Griffin, K.C.S.I., of Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab by Col. C.F. Massy, and of Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab, by Major W.L. Conran and H.D. Craik, I.C.S., revised and corrected up to July, 1939, under the orders of the Punjab Government, by Dr. G.L. Chopra, P.E.S.: Volume I, Volume II.**
8. **Appendix being revised pedigree tables of the families mentioned in the revised edition of "Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab."**
9. **Report on the Examination of Documents recently discovered in the Fort at Lahore, by Nand Lal Rajpal, M.A., revised and edited by Dr. G.L. Chopra, P.E.S.**

10. Collection of Indices and Lists of important papers retained after weeding, containing:
 - (i) Index to Selected Records of the late Military Department, 1849 to 30th June, 1870;
 - (ii) Index of Police Records, 1861 to 1865;
 - (iii) Index of Marine Records, 1862 to 1865;
 - (iv) List of Confidential Files;
 - (v) List of important files printed and manuscript;
 - (vi) List of files relating to Delhi, received from the North-West Provinces in 1858.
 - (vii) List of Punjab Government Confidential Selections, corrected up to 30th September, 1932.
11. List of Books containing Old Records and Memorandum showing particulars of Records in the West Pakistan Secretariat corrected up to 30th September, 1932.
12. Punjab Government Record Office, Catalogue of Pictures, Documents and other objects of interest displayed in the Historical Museum.
13. Rules regulating the access of the public and bonafide scholars to the Records of the West Pakistan Government preserved in the West Pakistan Secretariat Record Office.
14. **A Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, based on the Census Report for the Punjab, 1883, by the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., and the Census Report for the Punjab 1892, by Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., compiled by H.A. Rose, I.C.S.**
Volume I, Volume II, Volume III.
15. **Punjab Castes**, by Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., containing a reprint of the Chapter on the Races, Castes and Tribes of the Punjab, from the original Report on the Census of the Punjab, published in 1883.
16. **Catalogue of Books** in the West Pakistan Government Record Office Library.
17. **Lahore and some of its Historical Monuments.**
18. **Calendar of Persian Correspondence, 1785 to 1839.**

19. A Guide to the Punjab Government Record Office.

Reprints of Rare and out of print Books

1. **Alberuni's India**, by Dr. Edward C. Sachau (1952): Volume I, Volume II.
2. **A History of the Reigning Family of Lahore** by Major G. Carmichael Smyth (1961).
3. **Cabool**, by Lieut. Col. Sir Alexander Burnes (1961).
4. **A Year on the Punjab Frontier in 1848-49**, by Major Herbert B. Edwardes (1963): Volume I, Volume II.

Old Persian Record in the Punjab Government Archives kept in 'Bastas'

Part I:

1. Papers relating to Ludhiana Agency, 1804-1846, (Basta No, 1-76).
2. Papers relating to Lahore Fort regarding Doctor John Logan, 1849-1851, (Basta No.1-7).
3. Papers relating to Lahore Darbar, 1827-1849, (Basta No.1-6).

Part II:

1. Papers relating to Lahore Darbar, 1848-1864, (Basta No. 7-16).
2. Papers relating to Kabul Expedition, 1834-1847, (Basta No. 1).

Part-III:

1. Papers relating to Lahore Agency, 1834-1877, (Basta No.1-12).
2. Papers relating to Lahore Darbar, 1845-1878, (Basta No.23).
3. Papers relating to Kashmir, 1852-1862, (Basta No, 7E).

Part-IV:

1. Papers relating to trade with Central Asia, 1854-1867, (Basta No. 1).
2. Papers relating to East India Company regarding Government

of Nepal, 1840-1846, (Basta No.5).

3. Papers relating to Kashmir, 1848-1873, (Basta No.7C, 7F, 7K.
4. Miscellaneous papers relating to British Government, 1847, (Basta No. 17).

Part V:

1. Papers relating to Kashmir, 1848-1873, (Basta No., 7C, 7G).
- 2) Papers relating to Lahore Darbar, 1847-1860, (Basta No.9C).
- 3) Papers relating to British Government, 1844-1852, (Basta No.10, 10A, 17).

Remarks of some important visitors of the Punjab Archives / Tomb of Anarkali

1. I found this visit to the Punjab Record Office very interesting and illuminating. I was glad to see that there is now a determination to improve and develop the conservation of this major collection.

Sd/-Martin Moir
British Archivist,
Center of South Asian Studies,
Cambridge University, U.K.
31.12.1981

2. I have been most interested to see the good work you are doing and all the interesting records in your custody.

Sd/- I.J. Carter
27.12.1982

3. Very interesting display. Should be expanded so more documents can be displayed.

Sd/- Tyhson Banighen
21.11.1983

4. The exceedingly well maintained. Sadly I could not spend enough time here.

Sd/- Amarinder Singh
Chief Minister,
India Punjab
16.03.2005

5. A sadly brief visit, but a most impressive collection, and I am most

grateful for the attention given to me.

Sd/- Siman Butt
Deputy High Commissioner,
UK, Islamabad.
18.03.2005

6. More could be spent her learning of the amazing history region. A truly fascinating archive.

Sd/- Siman Smart
18.3.2005

7. This is the treasure-trove of records for the history of early colonial North India – a wonderful place. Many thanks for all your kindness.

Sd/- William Dralymple
Historian
18-23 September, 2005

8. I was extremely impressed by the maintenance of old record by the officers/officials in Archives. They are rightly taking it as a trust in their hands so as to pass on to the future generations a well maintained record of their past history. They are entitled to all praise. They are equally helpful to the visitors. To me also their help and cooperation cannot be described in words. Especially Shri Abbas and Shri Arfeen were extremely helpful and treated me very well.

Sd/- Justice S.N Aggarwal
Judge Pb & Hy High Court Chandigarh, (India).
13.01.2005

9. Excellent source of knowledge of North India and Punjab History.

Sd/- D.P. Chaudhri
15.10.2005

10. Once again a great pleasure to be here and to see the meticulous maintenance of the archive.

Sd/- Amarindur Singh
Chief Minister,
India, Punjab.
29.11.2005

11. Highly impressed by collection, good maintenance of the archives.

Sd/- Partap Singh Bajwa
29.11.2005

12. It is a great occasion to visit this historical place. Very well maintained, deserves compliments.

Sd/- J.S. Kang
29.11.2005

13. Great to visit this excellent office. I have to visit it again to benefit from its treasures. Good Luck.

Sd/- Navendra Luther
Former Chief Secretary,
Govt. of A.P. (India)
16.12.2005

14. A virtual treasure of the heritage of this land. I wish more people know of this great historical.

Sd/- G. Pantroanety
13.3.2006

15. Thank you for showing these extremely interesting treasures! I do hope they can be preserved for future generation.

Sd/- Ann Wilkens
29.4.2006

16. The archive is a veritable treasure-trove. A delight to visit. Thank you.

Sd/- Zorica McCartney
Australian High Commissioner,
Islamabad
29.4.2006

VISITORS BOOK
HISTORICAL RECORD OFFICE
WEST PAKISTAN SECRETARIAT
LAHORE

Serial No.	Date	Name	Address	Suggestions and Remarks
		<u>31-12-1981</u>		
1		(MR) MARTIN MOIR (MRS) ZAWANIR MOIR	INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY & RECORDS 197 BLACKFRIARS RD LONDON, SE1	I found this visit to the Punjab Record Office very interesting and illuminating. I was glad to see that there is now a determination to improve and develop the conservation of this major collection. N. I. Moir Secretary

Remarks of some important visitors of the Punjab Archives / Tomb of Anarkali.

Serial No.	Date	Name	Address	Suggestions and Remarks
✓	16 th March 2005	Amarinder Singh	C.M. Punjabs Residence Chandigarh	It's exceedingly well maintained. Sadly I could not spend enough time here. [Signature]
✓	18 March 2005	Simon Bull	Deputy High Commissioner, UK HC, Islamabad.	A sadly brief visit, but a most impressive collection, and I am most grateful for the attention given to me. [Signature]
✓	18 March 05	Simon Innes	Deputy High Commissioner Glasgow	Hours could be spent here learning of the amazing history of the region. A truly fascinating archive! [Signature] 18/3

Serial No.	Date	Name	Address	Suggestions and Remarks
1	18 th -23 rd September	William Jahyngale	Dr. Chopra's Farm, 22 Kapashera Estate, New Delhi 110037 INDIA	This is the (master) treasure house of records for the history of early colonial India - a wonderful place. May thanks for all your kindness.
2	13.10.05	Justice SN Aggarwal Judge P.B. & Hy. High Court Chandigarh (India)	House No. 41 Sector 24-A Chandigarh	I was extremely impressed by the maintenance of old record by the Officers/Officials in Archives. They are rightly taking it as a trust in their hands so as to pass on to the future generations a well maintained record of their past history. They are entitled to all praise. They have are equally helpful to the visitors. To me also. Their help & cooperation cannot be described in words. Especially Shri Abbas & Shri Asif were extremely helpful and treated me very well. Dated 13.10.05

Serial No.	Date	Name	Address	Suggestions and Remarks
✓ 1	15/10/05	D. P. CHAUDHARI	13 Rubicon St. Kaleen Act 2617. AUSTRALIA	Excellent source of knowledge of P.N. & Punjab History
✓	29/11/05	Amrit Singh	66 CM's residence Chandigarh	Once again a great pleasure to be here and to see the meticulous arrangement of the archives.
✓	29.11.05	Partap Singh BANSAL	Public Works, Culture & Archives Ministry (PB)	Highly impressed by the collection & good maintenance of the archives.
✓	29.11.05	J.S. Kang	Tourism Minister Punjab Chandigarh (UT)	It is a great occasion to visit this historical place. Very well maintained & deserves compli- ments. J. Kang 29/11
✓	16.12.05	Narinder Luthra	Former Chief Secy Govt - 2 AF (India)	Good to visit this excellent office. I have to visit it again to benefit from its treasures. Good luck Hank

Serial - No.	Date	Name	Address	Suggestions and Remarks
	23.02.2006	Qader Ahmad Bajwa	MPDD	Today, I visited the Punjab Archives with the course participants. Deputy Director (Archives) and his team arranged an informative briefing for us. The whole team was up-to-date on the subject of history and Punjab Archives. The officers also arranged a tour of the Punjab Archives for us. The Secretary (Arch) really deserves my sincere thanks for extending hospitality and cooperation. Qader Ahmad Bajwa 23/02/06 Inst (Revenue) / Coordinator MPDD
	13.3.2006			

Serial No.	Date	Name	Address	Suggestions and Remarks
	13.3.2006	G. Panthamthy	Former High Commissioner of India to Pakistan A-34, F-5 Area near Delights, Lahore, Pakistan. JELMH:0001	A virtual treasure of the heritage of this land. I wish more people knew of this great historical heritage. <u>G. Panthamthy</u>
	24/3/06	J. Gabriel Wain	57 South Hill Park Hampstead, London NW3	An extraordinarily rich collection of documents. A tribute to the diligence of those who archived the material and those who are maintaining it today. This material is priceless to present and future historians researching the history of the subcontinent. We have had a most interesting and welcome tour by Mr. Abbas.
	10/4/06	ILHAMELATTAR	MOROCCO	Wonderful and great place
	10/4/2006	WARUNA CHANDRASEKERE	SRI LANKA	Wow! I'm so lucky to see these all things. Wonderful and great place I like this place.
	10/4/2006	Ms. Khampheng VORADITH	Bank of the Lao PDR (LAO PDR)	I'm glad to be here it's a very wonderful.

VISITORS BOOK
HISTORICAL RECORD OFFICE
PUNJAB CIVIL SECRETARIAT
LAHORE

Serial No.	Date	Name	Address	Suggestions and Remarks
	April 10/2006	REUBEN C. ABLE	Central Bank of the PHILIPPINES	Great job of restoration
	20/04/2006	Zhang Wan X. Fang	China	
	22/4/2006	GASING HUSSAIN	NEW YORK, USA	The Mystery of Anarkali's Tomb must be solved.
	22/4/2006	Prof. Dr. Neelam Naz	Dept. of Architecture U.E.T, LHR.	It was a wonderful and inspiring experience to be at the Secretariat along with the students. I am impressed by the reception extended by the Dy. Director Chugla Sahib & Research Officer. Accept my gratitude on behalf of U.E.T. I wish we can extend the link between History & Architecture
✓	29/4/2006	Ann Wilkens	Swedish Embassy, Islamabad	Thank you for showing these extremely interesting treasures! I do hope they can be preserved for future generations.

31. VIEW FROM THE PALACE AND FORT AT AGRA

"The Fort of Agra, or Akberabad, is of the time of the Moguls, and one of the greatest architectural works of India. Though it would not be able long to resist the battering cannon of our days, it is undoubtedly the most solid and the most judiciously constructed fortress of those times. It is a mile in extent, and is built entirely of red sandstone, with a double wall, the exterior one towards the river being eighty feet high, and the whole is surrounded by small bulwarks, and a moat twenty feet broad."*

Extract from:

Charles Stewart Harding, *Recollections of India*, Thomas M'Lean, 26 Haymarket, London, 1847, p.56.

32. JAMIA MASJID AGRA

"Returning from the Akberabad to the city, the Jamia Mosque, an edifice in a grand style of architecture, resembling the Mosque of the same name at Delhi, lies outside of the fort. A broad terrace with numerous small towers and minarets at the sides leads to the interior, where the people offer up their devotions, and three vast domes nearly of equal size rise boldly above the whole. This fine building is falling every day more and more into decay."

Extract from:

Charles Stewart Harding, *Recollections of India*, Thomas M'Lean, 26 Haymarket, London, 1847, p.29.

33. THE BADSHAHI MASJID

"To the west of the fort is the Badshahi Masjid, or the Imperial Mosque of Aurangzeb. It is built on a raised platform, set on arches and is considerably elevated above the surface of the ground. The handsome and stately gateway to the east, made of red sand-stone and marble, is approached by a magnificent flight of large circular steps, paved with a beautifully variegated stone from Kabul known as Abri. These steps are twenty-two in number, the top one being 79 feet, 3 inches long, and the lowest more than 20 feet long. The mosque has been built in imitation of the mosque of Al Walid in Mecca."

Extract from:

Latif, S.M., *Lahore, Its History, Architectural Remains and Antiquities*, Syed Mohammad Minhaj-ud-Din, Lahore 1956-57, p.113

34. THE TOMB OF THE EMPEROR JEHANGIR, SHAHDHERA

This tomb is situated beyond the Ravi, and from this spot, according to all accounts, the town and fertile plain of Lahore presents a beautiful prospect.

"Shah Dhera consists, properly speaking, of three large buildings, the principal of which is the tomb, which is built of white marble and red sandstone, and lies in the middle of a garden, which is traversed by four bricked canals proceeding from the centre, and in which innumerable fountains are introduced. The tomb itself is a large square building, surrounded with a piazza, and ornamented by the most elegant mosaic of precious stones in white marble, of which the rosettes and arabesques over the arches, which are executed with extraordinary skill and taste, and are in a perfect state of preservation, are particularly striking. Two rows of black letters, inlaid in white marble, over the entrance, contain the name and titles of the Emperor, and in many places the word 'Allah' is inscribed in Persian and Arabic characters. The white marble sarcophagus with Arabic and Persian inscriptions stands in the centre, under a dome, which, however, was once pulled down by Shah Bahadur, in order the rain and the dew might fall upon the tomb of his ancestor.

Extract from:

Charles Stewart Harding, *Recollections of India*, Thomas M'Lean, 26 Haymarket, London, 1847, p.9.

35. THE VIZIER'S MASJID

"This beautiful Masjid was built by Hakim Ulmoodeen, Vizier to the Soobah of Lahore. It is a fine specimen of porcelain tiles. This Masjid was defiled by Ranjit Singh, and used as a sort of Market, until the British took possession, when it was cleaned and preserved, by order of Sir Henry Lawrence."

Extract from:

A lady, original sketches in the Punjab, Dickinson Bros., London, p.9.

36. ANARKALI FROM THE MULTAN ROAD

"The Village of Anarkali was a suburb of Lahore, and at one time occupied by the British troops as a cantonment, but abandoned for this purpose from its unhealthiest. The minaret in the foreground is part of the Chauburji, the subject of the preceding plate."

Extract from:

A lady, original sketches in the Punjab, Dickinson, Bros., London, p.15.

37. THE SHEESH-MAHAL

"The Shesh-Mahal, or Palace of Glass, was originally named the Shah Boorj. It was built by Shah Jahan, the Glass Room from which it is now called having been added by Ranjit Singh, who otherwise greatly ornamented it. After his death it was much damaged, but repaired by Shere Singh. Ranjit Singh always lived here which at Lahore, and from the roof used to watch his army reviewing in the plain below."

Extract from:

A lady, original sketches in the Punjab, Dickinson, Bros., London, p.3.

38. HAZURI BAGH

(PART OF THE CITADEL AND PALACE OF LAHORE)

"Hazuri Bagh was formerly the residence of the Mogul emperors, and consists of three large quadrangles; the first is 500 paces in length, and is surrounded by vaulted buildings which were used as magazines. The western side is occupied by a red sandstone mosque, built by the Emperor Aurengzebe, while a minaret 156 feet in height towers above each of the four angles. This quadrangle leads to the garden court, or the Hazuri Bagh, likewise surrounded by vaulted, though decayed, open halls, with a pavilion of white marble in the center. A ponderous gate leads to the third quadrangle or citadel, which is surrounded by numerous buildings, among which the winter palace of the Maharaja on its northern side, with a winding staircase rising above its highest platform, has a very original appearance. Everywhere are visible traces of cannonading, caused by the internal and desperate conflicts between the court and soldiery, in the revolutions which have occurred since the death of Runjit Sing."

Extract from:

Charles Stewart Harding, *Recollections of India*, Thomas M'Lean, 26 Haymarket, London, 1847, p.39.

39. THE CHAUBURJI

"The building known as Chauburji, on the west of the Multan road, is the gateway of the garden of Zeb-un-Nisa, or Zebinda Begam, the learned daughter of Aurangzeb. The outer walls are brilliantly enamelled and decorated with blue and green encaustic tiles. The garden originally extended from Nawan Kot to the city of Lahore on the west, but not a

vestige of it now remains.”

Extract from:

Latif, S.M., *Lahore, Its History, Architectural Remains and Antiquities*, Syed Mohammad Minhaj-ud-Din, Lahore 1956-57, p.188.

40. GATEWAY ON THE MULTAN ROAD

“This ruin on the Multan Road is called the Chauburji, it was built by Zebunisa Begum, daughter of Aurangzeb. It was the gateway to a garden of which it forms nearly the only remains, the rest having been destroyed by the encroachments of a neighbouring Nullah. It was originally intended by the Begum for her mausoleum, but her real tomb is shown at a village called Nowakote, three miles from Lahore.”

Extract from:

A lady, original sketches in the Punjab, Dickinson Bros., London, p.14.

41. THE RIVER RAVI

“The River Ravi rises in Kalu in the Kangra District, in the low mountains of Bungall, a short distance west of the Rotang Pass. After leaving the hills the general course of the river is south-westerly and passing through the Gurdaspur and Amritsar Districts in the same direction, it enters the Lahore District.”

Extract from:

Latif, S.M., *History of the Punjab*, Peoples’ Publishing House, Lahore, p.7.

42. THE RIVER CHENAB

“The Chenab River is the largest of the five rivers by which the Punjab is traversed. Its source is in the snowy mountains of the Himalaya in the Kashmir ranges. After receiving the water of the Punjab it falls into the Indus.”

Extract from:

Latif, S.M., *History of the Punjab*, Peoples’ Publishing House, Lahore, p.7.

43. SONOWLEE MASJID

“Sonowlee Masjid or Golden Temple, so named from its gilded domes, was built by Nawab Bhekaree Khan, son of a nobleman of the court of

Mohammad Shah. It is in the heart of the city, surrounded by narrow, dirty streets small yet highly regarded by the natives. It was once very wealthy."

Extract from:

A lady, original sketches in the Punjab, Dickinson Bros., London, p.11.

44. THE HOLY TEMPLE, AMRITSAR

"The Grunt'h, or Holy Book of the Sikh faith, is kept through the day in this Temple, but every night it is carried to the Akalee Temple adjoining, and placed under the care of the Akalees, a religious sect sworn to defend it with their lives. Each morning they bring it back in procession and through the day a Grunt'hee or priest, read out of it aloud at certain times and keep it perpetually fanned to prevent files or dust settling on it."

Extract from:

A lady, original sketches in the Punjab, Dickinson Bros., London, p.18.

45. THE TOMB OF RANJIT SINGH

"This tomb was erected on the place where the body of Ranjit Singh was burnt after his death, with four of his wives or ranees, and three female slaves, who offered themselves for this purpose. It is usually considered a great honour to be so sacrificed. The tomb is excessively ugly, and only looks well in a sketch. It is not of marble but of white chinam, painted in the front, and ceiled inside with Delhi glass and talc."

Extract from:

A lady, original sketches in the Punjab, Dickinson, Bros, London, p.5.

46. MAHARAJA SHERE SINGH

"Maharaja Shere Singh, the present Sovereign of the Sikhs, son of the late Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The present Maharaja succeeded to power early in 1841. He served with honour in Ranjit Singh's Campaigns, and always shown a peculiar friendship and regard for the European Officers in the Sikh Services."

Extract from:

Miss Eden, *Portraits of the Princess and People of India*, J.Dickinson & Son, London,1844, p.2.

47. SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MAHARAJAH GULAB SINGH

"Gulab Sing, the Maharajah of Jamu and Kashmir, is the elder brother of the Rajahs Dhihan and Suchet Sing, to the former of whom Gulab Sing owes his rise, and by whom he was first brought to Runjit Sing's notice. He was originally a soldier in the service of the old Rajah of Jamu, with whom he quarrelled, and entered the service of the Rajah of Kishtewar, when, hearing of Runjit's designs against Jamu, he offered him his services. The old Rajah fled, and Gulab Sing took possession of the latter district for Runjit. He subsequently got possession of Kishtewar, and, up to the period of the Sikh invasion, administered the whole of the Hill Districts (with the exception of Kashmir) under the Lahore Durbar.

Gulab Sing is about fifty years of age, and is not only noted for his political acumen, but for his physical activity and courage, which has never been disputed; his character also is free from those vices which have been attributed to his brothers, Rajahs Dhihan and Suchet Sing, and which pervade all orders of the Sikh nation, high and low. His features are regular, and the expression of his countenance more than usually mild, with an affectation of openness. Indeed, it has been remarked that a "man might almost take him for his grandmother," and the impression is certainly one which many who have conversed with him would form. He has remitted one-fifth of the revenues paid by the Hill Chiefs in Kashmir, and, by abolishing the rite of Sati in the valley of Kashmir, as well as by making lenient settlements, has taken steps to conciliate the feelings of the Kashmirians, who have been more or less oppressed by the successive governors appointed by the Lahore Durbar."

Extract from:

Charles Stewart Harding, *Recollections of India*, Thomas M' Lean, 26 Haymarket, London, 1847, p.8.

48. HILL FORT OF GULAB SINGH

"This fort was rebuilt twenty five years ago by the Maharajah in consequence of its having been destroyed by lighting. It is one of the numerous small lights, which are scattered about through his territory, and is capable of holding 100 men; it lies on the left bank of the Chenab, on the road to Jamu."

Extract from:

Charles Stewart Harding, *Recollections of India*, Thomas M' Lean, 26

Haymarket, London, 1847, p.33.

49. JAMMU

"The residence of Maharajah Gulab Sing is built on the banks of a small stream which is tributary to the Chunab. On the opposite bank is the fort which was built by him when the district was made over to him by Ranjit Sing, and is capable of holding a battalion. The town is small, but the inhabitants amount to about 8000/-.

In the foreground of this sketch one same figure representing a party about to proceed on a hunting excursion. They are taken from a sketch done by Mr. Harding at Jamu of Gulab Singh's eldest son."

Extract from:

Charles Stewart Harding, *Recollections of India*, Thomas M'Lean, 26 Haymarket, London, 1847, p.27.

50. THE STORMING OF MULTAN, 2ND JANUARY, 1849

To Major General Sir W.S. Whish K.C.B. and his brave companions in Arms.

This plate is most respectfully dedicated by their very obliged and obedient servant, Rudolph Ackermann, 191, Regent Street.

Showing H.M.Regiments and native troops gallantly entering the breach, led by the gallant chaplain Leith. Bombay, Fusiliers, the Union Jack being planted on the walls by Sergeant Bennet, who stood cheering on his comrades and filing as he could till every man had haunted and remind till he was called a way at night. The sterling party consisted of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, 4th Rifles and 9th Foot. Bombay column – in the foreground, within the Battery are introduced by General Whish and staff. General Dunetas, commanding the Bombay Division, Sir John Cheape SC. SC.

51. CHARGE OF H.M. 14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS AT THE BATTLE OF RAMNUGGUR, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1848

To the officer of the Regiment and their brave companions in Arms.

This print is most respectfully dedicated by their / to a very obliged & obedient servant. Rudolph Ackermann, 191, Regent Street. Colonel Havelock, cheering led the 1st and 2nd Squadrons of the 14th down to the bank then into the Nullah, crossed it at a gallop, and sabre hundreds of the enemy under the most frightful shower of missiles from their cannon and matchlocks, they then votive a short distance—formed up—were joined by the other squadrons

and 5th cavalry. In this second charge colonel Havelock met his death. Many had fallen by this time and were falling, when they again retired- formed up and charged under colonel King, for the last time. It was in the third charge that the brave General Cureton met his death—in riding up with orders for the 14th to retire when he was shot in the throat and breast by a matchlock ball.

52. CHARGE OF THE 3RD KING'S OWN LT. DRAGOONS AT THE BATTLE OF CHILLIANWALLAH, 13TH JANUARY, 1849

To Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B.K.H. and the officers of cavalry engaged.

This print is most respectfully dedicated by their/to a very obliged & obedient servant. Rudolph Ackermann, 191, Regent Street. Bodies of Sikh cavalry made demonstrations on our left, General Thackwell directed a squadron of the 3rd Lt. Dragoons to charge them, who willingly obeyed the order, and under their gallant leader, Capt. Unett, dashed through the Sikh wedge intense was our anxiety about the fate of the 3rd Squadron, but at length they cut their way back and emerged covered with glory. Two officers of this squadron were wounded, the gallant Unett, and stilted and the loss among the men amounted to 46 killed and wounded.

53. THE BATTLE OF GUJRAT ON THE 21ST FEBRUARY, 1849

To, Major General Sir Walter Gilbert, G.C.B.U.C.U.C. commanding the division. This plate is most respectfully dedicated by his very obliged & obedient servant, Rudolph Ackermann, 191, Regent Street. This view represents the advance penny, consisting of the 2nd Europeans, 31st and 10th Native infantry to the storming of the village of Kalra on the right of the picture is represented a body of Sikh cavalry who had got in the rear of the Artillery and nearly surrounded Lord Gough, but they were met by past of Brigadier Harvey's brigade vast gallantly led by Lt. Col. Franks of H.M's 10th and were all destroyed by the heavy batteries in enamoured with the celerity of light guns and the rapid advance and well directed fire of the troops of Horse Artillery and Light Field Batteries mainly contributed to the Glorious victory of Gujrat.

54. A ZAMINDAR OR FARMER AND A PATHAN

"The first of these figures represents a respectable landholder of the Upper Provinces, in his winter dress. The second figure is that of a Muhammadan of Upper India, of the Puthan Tribe, which is of Afghan descent. The man was famous as a wrestler."

Extract from:

Miss Eden, *Portraits of the Princess & People of India*, J. Dickinson & Son, London, 1844, p.23.

55. STREET IN LAHORE

"Lahore streets are generally picturesque, the houses lofty, and the windows overhanging, carved or painted according to the fancy of the owner. The Punjabi women in particular are striking objects, they wear trousers. All wear a sort of half saree, or muslin sheet, thrown over the head, with armlets and bangles. Nose-rings are the symbols of a betrothed or married woman. Nothing can be more grotesque than this costume, and the women themselves are generally very ugly. The male population are also peculiar, though not so striking and the camels and Brahminee bulls constitute other features of the scene. The latter are extremely tame and wander in the streets where they will, licking occasionally the rock-salt, of which it is usual to place a block in each shop virandah for their convenience. They are not troublesome, and are never molested."

Extract from:

A lady, original sketches in the Punjab, Dickinson Bros., London, p.12

56. CITY OF KASHMIR

"The old Hindu name of this city was Sirinagur, the town of Surza or the Sun. It extends about four miles along both banks of the Jylum, and is composed of irregularly-built houses of wood, which on that account are the more picturesque. On the north of the city rises the Hurri Purbut, about 200 feet above the river, on the summit of which stands the fort which, during the insurrection raised by Sheikh Iman-ud-din, was defended by a garrison of Gulab Sing's troops. The "Jamia Musjid" is the most remarkable building in the city and is supported by more than 300 columns of the Deodara wood, eleven feet in height."

Extract from:

Charles Stewart Harding, *Recollections of India*, Thomas M'Lean, 26 Haymarket, London, 1847, p.11.

57. INHABITANTS OF MULTAN

"The City of Multan, already celebrated in ancient annals, has, during the past years, filled an important page in modern history.

Sir Alexander Burnes states that he heard it styled by the natives, Mallithan, which he translates "the place of the Malli", and thence infers that it was the City which was according to Arian, taken by Alexander the Great. Multan was the favourite resort of Aurangzeb in his progresses through the Empire. It was besieged and taken by the Mahomedans under Ben Kasmin at the end of the eighth century, by Mahomet Ghiznee two centuries later, by Mahomet Ghori in 1176, by Tamerlane in 1398, by Ranjit Singh in 1818 and lastly by the forces of Anglo-India in January 1849.

The houses within the city are built of burnt bricks, surmounted with flat roofs, and sometimes rise to the height of six or seven stories. They are ranged in lanes close together, to exclude as much light and therefore as much heat as possible, for Multan has the character of being in summer the hottest place in India. The streets therefore are even gloomier than the numerous ornamented and highly-venerated tombs, to worship at which multitudes of pilgrims were formerly attracted. About the extraordinary heat there is of course a tradition. Near the northern suburb is the gorgeous shrine of Shams Tabreezi, a martyr, who was flayed alive on the spot where it stands. In revenge he prayed that the sun would descend the orb of day was so obliging as to grant the request, and there has not been a cool summer day in Multan since. The inhabitants declare that rain is almost unknown, yet it came down in such torrents just after its recent capture that some of our men had to stand for some time fighting ankle-deep in mud and water. Multan is a place of considerable commerce. The bazaars are extensive and well supplied with commodities. The chief manufactures are silks, cottons, shawls, loongees, and brocades interwoven with gold and tissues, all which, are largely exported into adjacent countries.

The inhabitants of Multan numbered before the siege; it is said, about 80,000. One-third of them were Hindus, the rest either Mahomedans, or Sikhs, following the peculiar creed a dissent from Hinduism effected in the fifteenth century - professed by that people. The two former castes are chiefly engaged in commerce, and there are many rich men among them. Fifteen Multan merchants were computed, a short time since, to possess, collectively, a million and a half of rupees. Being the entrepot of a vast transit trade carried on through the Punjab and the adjoining territories, Multan lately acquired a large banking business, in which it supplanted Shikarpore. Up to the recent capture, the commercial prosperity of the city was

rapidly increasing. However, their business was less with the trading Hindu and Muhammadan, than with the warlike Sikh inhabitants of Multan, which recent events made unusually numerous. They showed themselves more brave and skilful in war."

Extract from:

John Dunlop, M.D., *Multan, During and After the Siege*, WM.S.ORR Annl Co., London, p.6.

58. COL. SIR HENRY M. LAWRENCE, K.C.B.

On 29th March, 1849 the British took over the Punjab and then they created a Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab and Col. Sir Henry M. Lawrence had served as President of the Board of Administration from 1849 to December, 1858.

59. LAWRENCE, JOHN LAIRD MAIR, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Lawrence, John Laird Mair, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. was appointed as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on 1st January, 1859 and held this office till February 25, 1859.

60. MONTGOMERY, SIR ROBERT, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., I.C.S.

Montgomery, Sir Robert, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., I.C.S. was Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab from 25th February, 1859 to 10th January, 1865.

61. MCLEOD, SIR DONALD FRIELL, K.C.S.I., C.B.

McLeod, Sir Donald Friell, K.C.S.I., C.B. was appointed as Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab in 1854. He was appointed as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab on 10th January 1865 to 1st June, 1870. He was the Chairman of the Punjab, Sind and Delhi Railway and had the honour of establishing the Punjab University.

62. DURAND, SIR HENRY MARION, K.C.S.I., C.B.

Durand, Sir Henry Marion, K.C.S.I., C.B. became Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on 1st June, 1870 and was promoted to the rank of Major-General and became K.C.S.I. in 1867.

63. LYALL, SIR JAMES BROADWOOD, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Lyall, Sir James Broadwood, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., I.C.S. became Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in 1887 till 1892.

64. FITZPATRICK, SIR DENNIS, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

John Dunlop, M.D., *Multan, During and After the Siege*, W M.S.ORR Annl Co., London, p.6.

Fitzpatrick, Sir Dennis, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. was Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab 1892 to 1897 and was made Member of the Council of India.

65. YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM MACK WORTH, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

Young, Sir William Mack Worth, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. became Financial Commissioner of the Punjab in 1889 and remained on this post till 1895.

66. IBBETSON, SIR DENZIL CHARLES JELF, K.C.S.I.

Ibbetson, Sir Denzil Charles Jelf, K.C.S.I. was officiated as Governor of the Punjab from 27th April, 1905 to 19th October, 1905. He was again appointed as the Governor of the Punjab twice from 6th March, 1907 to 22nd May, 1907 and from 12th August, 1907 to 23rd January, 1908.

67. DANE, SIR LOUIS WILLIAM, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

Dane, Sir Louis William, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab from 25th May, 1908 to 28th April, 1911 and again served on the same post from 5th August, 1911 to 26th May, 1913.

68. O'DWYER, SIR MICHAEL FRANCIS, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Francis, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in 1913 to 1919.

69. MACLAGAN, SIR EDWARD DOUGLAS, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

MacLagan, Sir Edward Douglas, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on 27th May, 1919 and was the first to become full-fledged Governor on 3rd January, 1921 to 1924.

70. HAILEY, SIR WILLIAM MALCOLM, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

Hailey, Sir William Malcolm, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S. was appointed as Governor of the Punjab in 1924 till 1928.

71. DE MONTMORENCY, SIR GEOFFREY FITZHERVEY, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

De Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. was appointed as Governor of the Punjab in 1928

till 1933.

- 72. EMERSON, SIR HERBERT WILLIAM, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.**
Emerson, Sir Herbert William, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E. was made Governor of the Punjab in 1933 till 1938.

- 73. CRAIK, SIR HENRY DUFFIELD, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.**
Craik, Sir Henry Duffield, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. was appointed as Governor of the Punjab in 1938 and held this office till 1941.

- 74. JENKINS, SIR EVAN MEREDITH, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.**
Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. remained Governor of the Punjab from 8th April, 1946 to 14th August, 1947, i.e., till the birth of Pakistan.

- 75. MUDIE, SIR ROBERT FRANCIS, K.C.S.I., O.B.E.**
Mudie, Sir Robert Francis, K.C.S.I., O.B.E. was Governor of Sind during 1946-47 and the first Governor of the then West Punjab after the inception of Pakistan from 15th August, 1947 to 2nd August, 1949.

- 76. TIPU SULTAN (1740-1799)**
"Tipu Sultan was born in 1740. His father Haider Ali died at Arcot on 16th December, 1872. Tipu Sultan was a devout Muslim, who spent money freely for the Mosques.

Tipu Sultan was one of the most remarkable persons in the history of Islam. At a time when the most Muslim politicians and leaders were still incapable of discovering the importance of the rise of European nations, Tipu developed a world consciousness."

Extract from:

Allana, G., *Our Freedom Fighters (1562-1947)*, Paradise Subscription, Karachi, 1969, p.67.

- 77. SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN (1817-1898)**
"Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's contribution in the cause of Pakistan Movement has been a spectacular one and deserves honourable mention in the annals of our freedom movement. He was born in 1817. He was a devout Muslim. The Independent Sovereign nation of Pakistan was born in the Muslim University of Aligarh. Pakistan owns as much to Aligarh, as Aligarh owes to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for its conception, establishment and development.

He died on 27th March, 1898 at the age of eighty.”

Extract from:

Allana, G., *Our Freedom Fighters (1562-1947)*, Paradise Subscription, Karachi, 1969, p.111.

78. CHOUDHARY RAHMAT ALI (1895-1951)

“Choudhary Rahmat Ali, was born in 1895 in Mohar village in District Hoshiarpur (the Punjab). He is founder of Pakistan National Movement. In the year 1930 and 1933, he established “The Pakistan National Movement”. On 28th January 1933, he issued his first memorable pamphlet, “Now or Never”.

He had an unshakable and undying faith in the Pakistan Movement, and he did live to see the establishment of a sovereign, Independent Country, Pakistan. He died on 12th February 1951.”

Extract from:

Allana, G., *Our Freedom Fighters (1562-1947)*, Paradise Subscription, Karachi, 1969, p.295.

79. ALLAMA IQBAL (1877-1938)

“Allama Iqbal, a great poet, philosopher and political leader was born on 9th November, 1877, at Sialkot. He served his people through the gossamer voice of his poetry through the enchanting and dynamic political ideologies that he propounded in his philosophy and through his sagacious leadership in the battlefield of active politics. He died on 21st April, 1938. He lies buried in front of the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.”

Extract from:

Allana, G., *Our Freedom Fighters (1562-1947)*, Paradise Subscription, Karachi, 1969, p.185.

80. FINAL RECEIPT FOR THE PURCHASE OF KASHMIR, 1850 SIGNED BY THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION
Lahore, the 30th March, 1850.

The honourable the East India Company having received from His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh, the sum of Rupees 75,00,000/- (Seventy-five Lakhs) in payment of the amount guaranteed by the III article of the treaty, between the Honourable Company and His Highness, dated Umritsar, the 16th March, 1846.

This single acknowledgment of the receipt of the whole amount, is

granted by the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab, at the request of Diwan Jawala Sahai, in addition to the receipts already given to His Highness agents, by the receiving officers, for the instalments received by them from time to time between the date of the treaty, and the 14th March, 1850. The day on which the last instalment was paid in to the Lahore Treasury.

Lahore
the 30th March, 1850

Sd/-
Major
Deputy Secretary

81. WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1857

The year 1857 is a turning point in the history of South Asia. The country passed under the direct control of the British Crown and the managers of trading concern "namely the East India Company" and the Board of Directors ceased to exist. The nominal rule of Muslims also ended with the end of rebellion. The loss of political power was accompanied by a threat to their social, cultural and religious institution and even to their very existence as a community. Thousands of Muslims were butchered by the English. The houses burnt and the families imprisoned and tortured; A reign of terror prevailed. A policy of total ruination of Muslims took place in all walks of life, whereas the non-Muslims were favoured with bestowments and rewards generally. The Hindus were being encouraged to downgrade and discourage the Muslims. The Muslims were thrown out of the Public Service. "All sorts of employment, great and small was snatched away from Muhammadans and bestowed on men of other races, particularly the Hindus".

Persian, the official language was replaced by English, which automatically externed the Muslims from all services. Muslims were given inferior jobs and on the other hand Hindus were prevailing with the connivance of English in all the fields. In fact, the Hindus, through the patronage of British, were undergoing a process of moral and intellectual renaissance whereas the Muslims were the losers.

82. QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH (1876-1948)

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan was born on 25th December, 1876 in Karachi. In 1898, at the age of 18, he was called to the Bar, the youngest ever Indian Barrister. He died on 11th September, 1948.

- 83. NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KAHN (1895-1951)**
"Liaquat Ali Khan was born in Karnal on 1st October, 1895. He went to England for higher studies and obtained his Master's Degree from Oxford University in 1921. He returned to India in 1923. Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister and incharge of Foreign Affairs, Commonwealth Relation and Defence. He was assassinated on 16th October, 1951."

Extract from:

Allana, G., *Our Freedom Fighters (1562-1947)*, Paradise Subscription, Karachi, 1969, p.281.

- 84. SARDAR ABDUR RAB NISHTAR**
Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar was the first Pakistani Governor of the Punjab on 2nd August, 1949 and held this office till 26th November, 1951.
- 85. MR. ISMAIL IBRAHIM CHUNDRIGAR**
Mr. Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar became Governor of the Punjab on 26th November, 1951 and held this office till 1st May, 1953.
- 86. MIAN AMINUDDIN**
Mian Aminuddin was appointed Governor of the Punjab on 2nd May, 1953 and held this office till 23rd June, 1954.
- 87. MR. HABIB IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA**
Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola was Ambassador to France from 1952 to 1953. He became Governor of Sind in 1953 and that of the Punjab in 1954. Later on, he was made Minister for Commerce, Central Government, in 1954 and for Commerce and Industry from 1955 to 1956.
- 88. MIAN MUSHTAQ AHMAD GURMANI**
Mian Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani was appointed as Governor of the Punjab on 27th November, 1954 and went on to hold the office of the First Governor of the integrated province of West Pakistan in October, 1955 till 31st August, 1957.
- 89. MR. AKHTAR HUSSAIN, H.PK.**
Mr. Akhtar Hussain, H.Pk. was appointed Governor of West Pakistan on 2nd September, 1957 and served in this capacity till 31st May,

1960.

90. MALIK AMIR MUHAMMAD KHAN, H.PK. H.Q.A.

Malik Amir Muhammad Khan, H.Pk. H.Q.A. assumed charge of the office of the Governor of West Pakistan on 1st June, 1960 and remained Governor till 18th September, 1966.

91. GENERAL MOHAMMAD MUSA, H.PK. H.J., H.Q.A., M.B.E.

General Mohammad Musa, H.Pk. H.J., H.Q.A., M.B.E. was appointed Governor of West Pakistan on 18th September, 1966 and held this office till 19th March, 1969.

92. AIR MARSHAL NUR KHAN, H.J., H.Q.A., S.PK.

Air Marshal Nur Khan, H.J., H.Q.A., S.Pk. was member of the Council of Administration on the imposition of Martial Law in March, 1969 and was appointed Governor of West Pakistan on 1st September, 1969 to 31st January, 1970.

**93. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL M. ATTIQUR RAHMAN,
H.Q.A., S.PK., M.C.**

Lieutenant-General M. Attiqur Rahman, H.Q.A., S.Pk., M.C., on promulgation of Martial Law, was appointed Martial Law Administrator of Zone 'A' (West Pakistan) and later became the Governor of West Pakistan on 1st February, 1970. When the former provinces were restored in July, 1970, he became Governor of the Punjab till 23rd December, 1971.

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