

IN THE DAYS OF YORE IN POONA A CITY
in Bombay Presidency there ruled a dy-
nasty of Ad Gaur Brahmans Kandinya by
Got who had their Capital at Kepu Fort
and Gau Karan Ghat. Kandinya was a Rishi
who had one son named Nag Ved. The
following is the list of Rajas who suc-
ceeded Nag one after the other:

1. Deram Nag
2. Brahmajit Pal
3. Parduman Pall
4. Prabhai Pall
5. Indra Pall
6. Anand Pall
7. Jit Pall.
8. Purshotam Pall
9. Bikhrip Pall
10. Bishambar Pall
11. Karan Pall
12. Jit Pall
13. Babhishan Pall
14. Augat Pall
15. Lachhman Pall
16. Keshav Pall
17. Hari Pall
18. Govind Pall

Raja Govind Pall had two sons,

1. Tikka Ujjain Pall and
2. Dharam Pall.

At the close of Dwapar Yuga, Raja Govind Pal who claimed his descent from Chandar Bansi dynasty of Kashatriyas held his sway over the country called Poona and Sitara now annexed to the Bombay Presidency. This Raja had two sons (1) Tikka Ujjain Pal and (2) Dharam Pall. Ujjain Pall, in the life-time of his father, went on pilgrimage and before his return, his father Raja Govind Pall died. The second son Dharam Pall took advantage of his elder brother's absence and took possession of the Gaddi forcibly. When Ujjain Pall, returned he had a fight with his brother, but having been defeated he fled away towards the Punjab with his only son Sukh Pall. On arriving in the Punjab, they settled down at first at -- Bhabour at the bank of the river Sutlaj in the Hoshiarpur district. Here Raja Ujjain Pall died, and Tikka Sukh Pall proceeded towards Kot Kangra. When he reached Nadaun, he found that ^apowerful enemy of Raja Susram Chand Katoch had taken --- illegal possession of a portion of his territory, and was a source of constant trouble to him by which the whole administration of Government had been upset. Tikka Sukh Pal attacked this enemy and killed him, and thus restored the lost territory to the Raja. By this brave act he won a -- great favour with the Raja, who as a mark of --- appreciation and in recognition of his services gave his daughter in marriage to him and bestowed upon him the country of Nadaun. ^{HC} founded his capital at ^{Nauras} ~~Nur-Bas~~ alias Nuri situated in the Taluqa of Nadaun and gradually extended his territory. At his death he left all his property and possession to his son Tikka Karan Pal, who succeeded him. ~~Karan Pal who had remained behind in Poona founded the dynasty of Bishwas~~

The following is a list of the Rajas who ---- succeeded Raja Karan Pal one after the other in

the line of Raja Sukh Pal's house:-

19. Sahad Pal
20. Sawasani Pall
21. Ket Pall
22. Bhum Pall
23. Chandan Pall
24. Sabram Pall
25. Biram Pall
26. Chain Pall
27. Tripti Pall
28. Parduman Pall
29. Basakh Pall
30. Devi Pall
31. Sulakhan Pall
32. Prag Pall
33. Bali Ram Pall
34. Kartin Pall
35. Jai Pall
36. Naranjan Pall
37. Jas Pall.

They all in their time conquered the neighbouring territories and in the time of the last Raja, his territory included the Taluqas of Talahati and Kot Kutlehar. In the days of Raja Jas Pall a Turk ----- conquered the territory called Kahloor and advanced towards this side of river Sutlaj. In order to check his advance, Raja Jas Pal built a fortress, called Jas Kot after his name, on the Dhar Bachharetoo. He changed his residence from Nuri to Kot Kutlehar --- where he collected his army and defeated the Turk in an open battle. This victory extended his possessions upto the bank of River Sutlaj.

Raja Jas Pall had two sons. The 1st son Karan Pal and the second Gajindra Pall. *The* latter, on account of some disagreement, went towards Simla and there founded the state of Bhajji. He also had two sons, the elder of whom remained in Bhajji and the younger founded the state of Koti in Simla District. Both these houses -

assumed the title of Rana and have got their
separate estates now. The successors of Raja
Jas Pall were called Kutleharias after the name
of Taluqa Kutlehar in which they had taken up
their abode.

The following is a list of Rajas who succeeded
Raja Jas Pall:-

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 23. Karan Pall | 24. Paras Ram Pall |
| 25. Ram Pall | 26. Ishar Pall |
| 27. Yudhashtar Pall | 28. Ram Pall |
| 29. Narsingh Pall | 30. Jai Pall |
| 31. Raisen Pall | 32. Karan Pall |
| 33. Bijai Pall | 34. Hari Dev Pall |
| 35. Parshotam Pall | 36. Sughar Pall |
| 37. Sri Dhar Pall | 38. Tirath Pall |
| 39. Ran Pat Pall | 40. Bijai Pall |
| 41. Megh Pall | 42. Basu Pall |
| 43. Adam Pall | 44. Bhag Pall |
| 45. Sar Pall | 46. Bishambar Pall |
| 47. Sarjit Pall | 48. Machh Pall |
| 49. Dharam Pall | 50. Surat Pall |
| 51. Krishna Pall | 52. Bijai Pall |
| 53. Ratan Pall | 54. Ghanbir Pall |
| 55. Bhim Pall | 56. Baghat Pall |
| 57. Sehdev Pall | 58. Das Pall |
| 59. Barish Pall | 60. Sat Dhari Pall |
| 61. Jai Pall | 62. Parbhat Pall |
| 63. Sukhain Pall | 64. Bhagwan Pall |
| 65. Sochan Pall | 66. Jagambar Pall |
| 67. Kemal Pall | 68. Anant Pall |
| 69. Kanshi Pall | 70. Abhai Pall |
| 71. Nardas Pall | 72. Bhagirath Pall |
| 73. Chain Pall | 74. Anrudh Pall |
| 75. Gop Pall | 76. Misri Pall |
| 77. Terbini Pall | 78. Pawan Pall |
| 79. Puran Pall | 80. Behadur Pall |
| 81. Sarag Pall | 82. Suraj Pall |
| 83. Bhagat Pall | 84. Parkash Pall |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 85. Gajindra Pall | 86. Surpat Pall |
| 87. Dashambar Pall | 88. Manak Pall |
| 89. Nahar Pall | 90. Beshi Pall |
| 91. Ranjit Pall | 92. Deip Pall |
| 93. Naram Pall | 94. Ron Pall |
| 95. Madan Pall | 96. Sukar Pall |
| 97. Bhagat Pall | 98. Makhan Pall |
| 99. Harbans Pall | 100. Surat Pall |
| 101. Gajpat Pall | 102. Kidar Pall |
| 103. Udal Pall | 104. Parag Pall |
| 105. Tilok Pall | 106. Jaish Pall |
| 107. Raghu Pall | 108. Karamjit Pall |
| 109. Siam Pati Pall | 110. Lachhmi Pall |
| 111. Kalian Pall | 112. Dalip Pall |
| 113. Mahan Dev Pall | 114. Kesari Pall |
| 115. Naurang Pall | 116. Gauri Pati Pall |
| 117. Gangadhar Pall | 118. Narindra Pall |
| 119. Govardhan Pall | 120. Kapur Pall |
| 121. Tej Pall | 122. Basra Rup Pall |
| 123. Harpati Pall | 124. Uttam Pall |
| 125. Gajdev Pall | 126. Jangi Pall |
| 127. Surat Pall | 128. Wasasar Pall |
| 129. Ganga Ram Pall | 130. Bariah Pall |
| 131. Sarpang Pall | 132. Apurab Pall |
| 133. Ratan Pall | 134. Sanghai Pall |
| 135. Jaikam Pall | 136. Udal Pall |
| 137. Badai Pall | 138. Bahadur Pall |
| 139. Tilok Pall | 140. Santokh Pall |
| 141. Lachhmi Pall | 142. Basant Pall |
| 143. Bali Raj Pall | 144. Surat Pall |
| 145. Bishen Pall | 146. Jamat Pall |
| 147. Gopti Pall | 148. Jag Pall |

Raja Jag Pall was married to the daughter of the Raja of Jaswan. She went to her paternal house while in pregnancy. In the meantime the means with the intrigue of Purohit Karvari conspired against and killed Raja Jag Pall by administering poison and usurped the state. While in her paternal

house the Rani Jag. Pall gave birth to a child who was named Suraj Pall. The Raja of Jaxan brought the minor up at his house and at his attaining the age of maturity, he performed his Raj Tilak ceremony and to perpetuate it, gifted a village named Tikala after this ceremony. This village is now situated in Tehsil Una district Foshiarour. Subsequently he helped Raja Suraj Pall to reconquer and regain his inherited territory and in consequence to their infidelity and treachery punished the Kians by confiscating their Jagirs and discarded the Karvarian tribe of Brahmans from the priesthood.

The names of the Rajas who succeeded Raja Jag Pall are the following:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 149. Suraj Pall | 150. Dharan Pall |
| 151. Asmat Pall | 152. Ragbar Pall |
| 153. Kumer Pall | 154. Sotan Pall |
| 155. Vidya Dhar Pall | 156. Narad Pall |
| 157. Parag Pall | 158. Ranbir Pall |
| 159. Udai Pall | 160. Basuram Pall |
| 161. Barakhian Pall | 162. Kannauj Pall |
| 163. Ran Pall | 164. Parjapati Pall |
| 165. <i>Kolloor</i> Pall | 166. Maha Nar Pall |
| 167. Din Pall | 168. Bhagat Pall |
| 169. Gaumir Pall | 170. Kumer Pall |
| 171. Pundri Pall | 172. Kashomri Pall |
| 173. Gajdas Pall | 174. Tilok Pall |
| 175. Karan Pall | 176. Gangapat Pall |
| 177. <i>Lankar</i> Pall | 178. Baran Pall |
| 179. Jaswant Pall | 180. Alam Pall |
| 181. Gandhar Pall | 182. Pathai Pall |
| 183. Pushkar Pall | 184. Kok Pall |
| 185. Jamat Pall | 186. <i>Dasudev</i> Pall |
| 187. Sis Ram Pall | 188. Hari Pall |
| 189. Alim Pall | 190. Sahdev Pall |
| 191. Kamal Pall | 192. Prithvi Pall |
| 193. Bramah Pall | 194. Bhagat Pall |

195. Gian Pall

196. Hari Pall.

199. Surpati Pall

201. Singh Pall

203. Jain Singh Pall

205. Mahadev Pall

207. Bachram Pall

209. Kahn Pall

211. Madhusudan Pall

213. Sadanand Pall

215. Hamir Pall

217. Machhandra Pall

219. Gian Pall

221. Mahesh Pall

223. Anant Pall

225. Basheshar Pall

227. Sukh Pall.

229. Abhai Pall

231. Sarjit Pall

233. Mahesh Pall

235. Dep Pall

237. Parpat Pall

239. Bikram Pall

241. Balbhadar Pall

243. Lachhman Pall

245. Devi Pall

247. Siri Pall

249. Haridev Pall

197. Hatten Pall

198. Kaldov Pall

200. Ram Bhadar Pall

202. Mahupati Pall

204. Bachatar Pall

206. Haripari Pall

208. Surath Pall

210. Kadho Pall

212. Raghu Nandan Pall

214. Kirpal Pall

216. Bhagat Pall.

218. Gorakh Pall.

220. Kailas Pall

222. Ajmere Pall

224. Jainath Pall

226. Parduman Pall

228. Gur Pall.

230. Ajrar Pall

232. Badhai Pall

234. Sajon Pall

236. Meni Ram Pall.

238. Isheri Pall

240. Parsaram Pall

242. Hanwant Pall

244. Hamanchal Pall

246. Hari Pall

248. Sirimani Pall

250. Sansar Pall

Raja Sansar Pall was very fond of riding and hunting so he kept a Kotwal and a small garrison in the Jaskot fort and built residential houses for himself at SajRot now situated in Taluqa Talhatti Tahsil Una Hoshiarpur district. The following of his descendants retained there capital at SajRot.

251. Sarjit Pall

253. Narmoh Pall

255. Govind Pall

252. Demodar Pall.

254. Govind Pall

256. Halar Pall

257. Sidh Pall	258. Bager Pall
259. Narban Pall	260. Sham Pall
261. Darun Pall	262. Tej Pall
263. Haridev Pall	264. Partap Pall
265. Rattan Pall	266. Bhimsen Pall
267. Parjapati Pall	268. Kirti Pall
269. Jit Pall	270. Jai Pall
271. Parkash Pall	272. Baram Pall
273. Ram Pall	274. Tilok Pall
275. Gauri Pall	276. Parbat Pall
277. Chandra Bhan Pall	278. Haradhip Pall
279. Basant Pall	280. Budhi Pall
281. Brij Pall	282. Singhasan Pall
283. Siridhar Pall	284. Gurdatt Pall
285. Ghamand Pall	286. Bikram Pall
287. Gulab Pall	288. Brij Pall
289. Jodh Pall	290. Basmodar Pall
291. Balbir Pall	292. Uttam Pall
293. Ishari Pall	294. Sabhram Pall
295. Sangar Pall	296. Mal Pall
297. Gian Pall	298. Raghu Nandan Pall
299. Kalian Pall	

The last of the above line, Kalian Pall, posted a Mian and some officials at Sajkot and himself established at Banga^{la} in the Taluqa Kutlehar and the following of his successors remained at this place.

300. Hari Ram Pall	301. Bhupat Pall
302. Behari Pall	303. Arjan Pall
304. Dipal Pall	305. Karam Rath Pall
306. Madan Pall	307. Abhakar Pall
308. Jasrath Pall	309. Dhan Pall
310. Gian Parkash Pall	311. Amrat Pall
312. Bakhsh Pall	313. Jawal Pall
314. Mahanandan Pall	315. Khag Pall
316. Teg Pall	317. Dhian Pall
318. Nailas Pall	318

The last named Raja built his palace at Chauki

and took up his residence there. The following of his descendants kept this place as their capital.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 319. Nisar Pall | 320. Harihar Pall |
| 321. Badri Pall | 322. Kesri Pall |
| 323. Abhai Pall | 324. Bhagirath Pall |
| 325. Parduman Pall | 326. Kumer Pall |
| 327. Karam Pall | 328. Warsingh Pall |
| 329. Janbhajai Pall | 330. Jalafan Pall |
| 331. Sarup Pall | 332. Brij Pall |
| 333. Parasram Pall | 334. Chakarbarti Pall
Har |
| 335. Kundan Pall | 336. Bijai/Pall |
| 337. Nalar Pall | 338. Umed Pall |
| 339. Jaswant Pall | 340. Puran Pall |
| 341. Jagdev Pall | 342. Dharamjit Pall |
| 343. Parsang Pall | 344. Dhian Pall |
| 345. Sath Pall | 346. Tej Pall |
| 347. Ujagar Pall | 348. Bhawani Pall |
| 349. Ajai Pall | 350. Bajai Pall |
| 351. Jai Pall | |

Raja Jai Pall garrisoned this fortress with one Mian and some horse and foot and himself took up residence at Rai Pur being the centre of territory, and having an abundant water supply. At this place, three sons were born to him. 1. Tika Suraj Pall the heir apparant, 2. Jit Pall the second son was given a Jagir in Takoli Tappa Bah Taluqa Kutlehar. His offshoots were called Ranawat who settled themselves in the Taluqas of Kutlehar, Jaswan Kangra, Kahloor and Siba. Karan Pall the third son migrated to Guler and his children were also called Ranawat. This section too is residing in Guler, Kangra and Jaswan. The descendants of Gujar Pall the brother of Rajas Suraj Pall and Jas Pall are called Kutleharias or maidanias, who are now inhabiting in different villages in Kutlehar.

Kutleharias

After Raja Jas Pall

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 354. ^{Narpati} Harjit Pall | 355. Gurbhagat Pall |
| 356. Jashan Pall | 357. Sukh Pall |
| 358. Udhai Pall | 359. Parojan Pall |
| 360. Jaishi Pall | 361. Sangram Pall |
| 362. Bharthi Pall | 363. Basant Pall |
| 364. Karan Pall | 365. Goni Pall |

Basu Pall was the younger brother of Raja Goni Pall. His children are now a-days residing in the villages called Ghugni Kokhar and Harot in Taluqa Kutlehar.

No: 366. Raja Ganesh Pall had a brother Baini Pall whose descendants are residing in the villages of Changreri, Dabhri, Kakrana.

After Raja Ganesh Pall,

367 Raja Bhagat Pall and

368 Raja Malar Pall succeeded to the Gaddi. The descendants of Bijai Pall a brother of Raja Malar Pall are now found in the village Korsai. Rajas 369 Krishna Pall and 370 Bhopat Pall succeeded Raja Malar Pall. Raja Bhopat Pall had a brother Tej Pall whose descendants are now found residing in the villages Bhagol Halwari and Kotla.

371 Raja Prithvi Pall who succeeded Bhopat Pall had a brother Kirpal Pall whose off-spring are traced in Mangtohal and Malangar wala. Raja Prithivi Pall was succeeded by 372 Raja Badhat Pall whose 4th brother was Amokh Pall. The descendent of Amokh Pall are found in Bholwala.

Rajas 373 Dharam Pall and 374 Langar Pall alias Gur Pall succeeded Raja Badhai Pall. Gur Pall had a brother Thal Pall whose son Mian Sampuran Pall had maid-servants whose offsprings are now found in the village Dumkhar.

375. Raja Amrat Pall and 376 Raja Narain Pall were the successors of Raja Badhai Pall. The offsprings of Mian Bhagwan Pall a brother of

Raja Narain Pall, are Mians Ran Bahadur Singh Suba Singh, Bikham Singh and Sahib Singh.

Raja Narain Pall had two sons from two wives one Raja Ram the present Raja and Mian Gopal Pall who has died but his son Mian Kallian Pall is now living. Raja Ram Pall is 377th in order of succession. He has two sons Tika Rajinder Pal and Mian Kadan Singh Sartora. Tika Rajinder Pal has got three sons. 1. Tika Brij Mohan Pall, 2. ^{Hari} Kand Pall, and 3. Shiv Pall.

A very peculiar feature of the ~~Pa~~ Pall dynasty is that the Rajas died either when they were below 20 years of age, or above 50 years.

Boundary of the state.

The state in the times of Hindu reign comprised of the Taluqas Chauki Kutlehar - Mankandi in Nadaun - Talhatti in Hoshiarpur Bakh and Bachharetoo now annexed to Kahloor state.

The same boundary continued in the reign of Mohammadan Emperors, which fact is ---- corroborated by the Sanads given by Emperors Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb Alamgir, Shah Ahmad Farrukh Ser, Shah Alam and Mohamad Shah to Rajas 370 Bhupat Pall, 371 Prithvi Pall 372 Badhai Pall 373 Dharam Pall respectively.

The copies of the Sanads are attached herewith, These Sanads contain the then boundary of the state, the amount of annual tribute excluding contingent force which the state had to --- provide at the time of war. The Emperors ---- generally used the word Zamindar for Rajas but in these Sanads they have addressed the recipients as Rai. At the decline of Mohammadan kingdom Katoh Raja of Kangra, Raja of Jaswan and Raja of Kahloor became powerful, invaded

the state and Taluqas of Mankandi, Talhatti, Baseh and Bachharetoo were reconquered by the Rajas of Kangra, Jaswan and Kahlour ^{respectively} representing and only a Taluqa of Kutlehar was left to the Raja but upon that two Raja Sansar Chand made an encroachment and ultimately only 4 Tappas were left as a Jagir. Raja Partap Chand of Kangra has admitted the extent of the state to the afore said Taluqas in a Sanad of 18th Phagan of the Bikram Calandar year 1911 corresponding to the month of February 1855. Jagir of Bhabbour has also been included in the Sanad. In Bikram year 1863 corresponding to 1806 A.D. when the Mohan Raja of Nepal invaded Kangra. Raja Narain Pall was ruling the state. He offered his services and remained loyal to the Mohan Raja who in turn gave him all the lost Taluqas together with the fortresses at Ram Garh Baseh, Bachharetoo Sola Singi Dhar Chaumukha and Chauki as a free grant until the Gorkhas held the county under them. A Copper Sanad of Baisakh Sammat Bikrami 1869 in support of the above grant is with the family. In Bikrami Sammat 1882 corresponding to 1825 A.D. Mohan Raja Ranjit Singh of the Punjab demanded the Ram Garh fort from Raja Narain Pall but he refused to surrender it saying that it was a residential place of his family. At this the Sikhs 35000 strong assisted by the Hillchaps invaded the fort and inspite of its 4 months besseige and continued fighting, it did not fall. In the end the Sikhs Sardars proposed to conclude peace with the Raja and despatched Guru Sadhu Singh ~~aa~~ of Kartar Pur whom the Raja respected much, as a plenipotentiary. A treaty was at last concluded by which the Raja was given the fortress of Charat Garh in Pargana Una together with a Jagir of annual income of Rs 10,000 and the rights of a landlord thereupon in lieu of Ramgarh fort. The family has got the above sanad of Sambat Bikram 1877. This money was collected

through Sardar Lehna Singh but thereafter -
this money was not entered by the Settlement -
authorities.

In 1846 A.D when the British conquered the
Punjab Mr. Osjuken was appointed the Commissioner
in the hill territories. This officer vide his -
Murnslajet of 17th and 22nd February 1846 asked
Raja Narain Pal to expel the Sikhs from his -
inherited territory. The Raja accordingly --
expelled the Sikhs from his state and forts and
took possession of one lac of rupees from them
and thus established his possessions, an ---
account of which is given in a Murasla of --
7th March 1847 A.D. despatched by ----
Sir John Lawrence .

Besides this on a report by Sir John -
Lawrence, the Government granted a Sanad in -
which they mentioned the state as independent
and including Taluqas Jagir in Bhabam and -
Chauki Kutlehra also provided an annual --
Nazrana of Rs 6000/- is given by the Raja.
The State representative did not accept the
provision at which Sir John Lawrence got -
offended and got the grant of 10,000 Rs as
a pension for the Rajas life without judicial
powers over that part of the state. The --
above orders were acted upon but the --
Chauki Kutlehra forests were left under -
the control and management of the Raja -
and all the forest revenue was ----
collected by the Raja and kept for. --
himself. In 1868 the state was ----
transferred from Hoshiarpur District -
into the present 4 Tappas 1. Thara -
2. Tirah 3. Dhaongali 4. Hem in Kangra -
District .

R e v e n u e .

Before the advent of Gorkhas in Kangra the State consisted of Taluqa Basoh and -
Baohharitoo, ^{Chauki} Bhanki Kutlehar, Bhabaur, Mankandi and Talhatti. Although Taluqa Basoh and -
Baohharetoo, Mankandi and Talhatti had been -
^{reconquered} recognised by the adjoining states but this -
whole territory with the addition of Forts at Ram Garh - ^{Basoh} Baohh Baohharetoo, Sola Singri -
Dhar Chaumukha Vohauki was regained at the advent of Gorkhas in 1869. To this was --
added the fortress of Charat Garh in Pargana Una which alone yielded 10,000/- Rs annually -
to the state income. This fort was given by the Sikhs in 1882. In 1868, at the time -
of Settlement by the British, the Jagir in Una was exchanged to Taluqa Chauki Kutlehar in 4 -
Tappat Thara, 2 Tirah, 3 Dheongli, 4 Hera with annual land revenue of Rs 10,000/- to which may be added the Forest revenue and 10,000/- as -
pension for the life end of Raja Narain Pall. The additional revenue income of 1188/- which the state got on its transfer to present -
position was fixed as Nazrana and 1/4th under the head sale and auction and 60/- in all for -
Turn out of the total Forest revenue was fixed to be credited to the Government vide its -

letter No: 567 dated 26.12.84. Since then the Govt:

ownership of the forest produce by the family

F A M I L Y S E R V I C E S .

At the beginning when this family set its foot on the Punjab soil, Raja Ujjan Pall the head of the family first settled at Bhabaur in Hoshiarpur District with his son Sukh Pall who subsequently conquered the Nadaun part of the territory for Raja Suaran Chand a Katoch - Raja who gave his daughter in marriage and - then Raja Sukh Pall laid the foundation of Nadaun State. Whatever number of Royal Sanads

the family has got, they clearly show how loyal and faithful the family had been to them. The copies of the Sanads are attached herewith. In 1863 the Gorkhas advanced over Kangra District and pleased at the loyal and faithful services of Raja Narain Pall the then head of the family conquered his inherited territory for the Raja, which has been taken by the neighbouring Rajas. In addition to above, they gave the fortresses of Ram Garh Basah and Bachharetoq, Sola Singri, Dhar Chaumukha and Chauki to the Raja and - granted a Sanad to the above effect.

In 1846 in compliance with the Murasla of Sir John Lawrence dated 17th and 22nd Feby: 1822, Raja Narain Pall expelled the Sikh --- soldiers from his state which fact is mentioned in his letter dated 7th March 1847.

About the year 1848 or 1849 A.D. the family gave their men and money to be availed of in troubles with 1, Wazir Ram Singh of Nur Pur, 2 Raja Parmodh Chand of Kangra, 3 B Jaswal Raja, 4 Bedi Bikrama Singh. An appreciation of these services is mentioned in the letter by the then Deputy Commissioners of Kangra and copies of w which are attached.

In 1857 at the out-break of the Mutiny, Raja Narain Pall offered a handsome amount of money for disposal to the Government which got met with the appreciation of the Government as - mentioned in a letter by Deputy Commissioner - Kangra of 10th December 1857.

In 1878 at the time of Suket insurrection the raja offered his services together with his men and this service has been recognised by the Government in their letter No: 213 dated 11th February 1878 from the Secretary to the - Government Punjab.

He also offered his services to help in the

pacification of the state of Amir Sher Ali Khan Kabuli and it has been appreciated by the Government in their letter No:372 dated 8th February 1879 A.D.

The present Raja Ram Pall is serving the Government as an Honorary Magistrate since 1874 A.D. He is in exercise of the powers of Magistrate 1st Class, Munsiff 2nd Class and Assistant Collector 1st Grade and his services as such have been appreciated vide Punjab - ^{Gazette letter} Gazette dated 1st June 1903, In-1877 he was ^{In 1877 he was} and he is also a Sub Registrar/granted a - Sanad when the Queen Empress took reigns of the Government from E.I. Company. The loyal services of Raja Narain Pall were recognised by the Government in Sanad of 1st Jany: 1877 given under the hand of the Lieutenant - Governor of the Punjab, to Raja Ram Pall the present Raja.

The present Raja was honoured with the title of C. S. I., in 1905 and is the 5th Provincial Durbari.

SERVICES OF THE FAMILY IN GREAT WAR.

Raja Ram Pall.

1. Granted a Sanad by the Kangra War - Association for good services in connection with War Loan dated 2nd September 1918.
2. Granted a Sanad dated 12th September 1918 by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for valuable services he rendered in assisting - to obtain recruits. A gun was also presented
3. Granted a War Loan Sanad dated 21st March 1919 by the Punjab Provincial War Loan - Committee.
4. Granted a Sanad dated 18th February 1919 by the Punjab Government in recognition of valuable services rendered during the Great War (1914-1918).

5. Became the life member of St John Ambulance Association Indian Branch.

6. Supplied no less than 364 combatants to the Indian Army and got his three grandsons - enlisted the eldest grandson Tikka Brij Mohan Pall in XIII Bengal Lancers, where he distinguished himself in various fronts he was sent to. A mention of his distinguished services is made in London Gazette Eighth Supplement dated 21st February 1919. His younger brothers - Inder Singh and Mohan Singh served in the XIth and XIXth Lancers respectively. The Raja - contributed and collected Rs 27,000/- to the War Loan and made donations to the other War Loan funds and charities. Tikka Rajindar Pall the heir apparent is serving in the Punjab - Provincial Service since 1904, assisted in recruitment and other War activities and was granted the following Sanads with a sword of honour and the title of M. B. E..

1. Sanad of 4th December 1918 presented by - Deputy Commissioner Lyallpur as a reward for his service in connection with Indian War Loan.

2. Sanad of 23rd November 1917 granted by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in recognition of services rendered to the Indian Army during the Great War.

3. He has also got a private letter from - Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur in recognition of arduous and responsible duties he had to carry out at the commencement of the disturbances in 1919.

4. He has also been presented a medal for - voluntary War works in India 1914-1919.

Similarly Tikka Rajindar Pall's wife - interested herself in connection with Lady O' Dwyer's Soldiers' Comforts Fund and was the first Punjabi Lady whose services in

services in that connection were recognised by the grant of a Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

2. She has also got a medal for voluntary War works in India 1914-1919.

FAMILY CONNECTIONS.

This is a peculiarity with the family that the present raja is 377th generation - but upto now, it has remained Tikka Ghar viz the eldest sons in direct line have been - the Rajas and it is on account of this - that the family has been connected with the Ruling Princes like those of Chamba and - Mandi from olden times. At the first outset when this family set its foot on the soils of Kangra Raja Sukh Pall married the - daughter of Raja Susaram Chand the powerful Raja in Kangra. Raja Sansar Chand was - married in Mandi. Raja Amrit Pall married a girl from Mankotia dynasty. Raja Narain Pall had three wives i.e one from Katoch, one - from Jaswal and one from Sirmor or Nahan - dynasties.

Tikka Devi Pall was also married in - Nahan or Sirmor. The present Raja Ram Pall had three marriages. The first one with the sister of the Raja of Bashehar, and the other two were both the sisters of the Raja of - Junga or Kounthal. The daughter of Raja - Narain Pall was married to Raja Ugar Sain of Suket. Mian Suda Pall was married in - Jasrota Siba and Sirmor and his daughter was married to the Raja of Jasrota. Two Kanwars Suchet Singh and Parakaram Singh were - married in Chamba. Tikka Rajindar Pall is married to the daughter of Raja of Salangri. Tikka Brij Mohan Pall is married to the - elder daughter of the late Raja Bhuri Singh of Chamba while the younger one was married

to the Prince Hari Singh of Kashmir.

Mian Hari Pall had one of his two wives,
the daughter of the raja of Trilok Pur an
unprecedented connection in Kangra History.
Mian Shiv Pall was married to the daughter
of the late Raja Bhawani Sen of Mandi.

380. Raja Mahendra Pal.

381. Raja BUDHISHWAR PAL

IN THE DAYS OF YORE IN POONA A CITY
in Bombay Presidency there ruled a dy-
nasty of Ad Gaur Brahmans Kandinya by
Got who had their Capital at Kepu Fort
and Gau Karan Ghat. Kandinya was a Rishi
who had one son named Nag Ved. The
following is the list of Rajas who suc-
ceeded Nag one after the other:

1. Deram Nag
2. Brahmajit Pal
3. Parduman Pall
4. Prabhai Pall
5. Indra Pall
6. Anand Pall
7. Jit Pall.
8. Purshotam Pall
9. Bikhrip Pall
10. Bishambar Pall
11. Karan Pall
12. Jit Pall
13. Babhishan Pall
14. Augat Pall
15. Lachhman Pall
16. Keshav Pall
17. Hari Pall
18. Govind Pall

Raja Govind Pall had two sons,

1. Tikka Ujjain Pall and
2. Dharam Pall.

At the close of Dwapar Yuga, Raja Govind Pal who claimed his descent from Chandar Bansi dynasty of Kashatriyas held his sway over the country called Poona and Sitara now annexed to the Bombay Presidency. This Raja had two sons (1) Tikka Ujjain Pal and (2) Dharam Pall. Ujjain Pall, in the life-time of his father, went on pilgrimage and before his return, his father Raja Govind Pall died. The second son Dharam Pall took advantage of his elder brother's absence and took possession of the Gaddi forcibly. When Ujjain Pall, returned he had a fight with his brother, but having been defeated he fled away towards the Punjab with his only son Sukh Pall. On arriving in the Punjab, they settled down at first at Bhabour at the bank of the river Sutlaj in the Hoshiarpur district. Here Raja Ujjain Pall died, and Tikka Sukh Pall proceeded towards Kot Kangra. When he reached Nadaun, he found that ^apowerful enemy of Raja Susram Chand Katoch had taken illegal possession of a portion of his territory, and was a source of constant trouble to him by which the whole administration of Government had been upset. Tikka Sukh Pal attacked this enemy and killed him, and thus restored the lost territory to the Raja. By this brave act he won a great favour with the Raja, who as a mark of appreciation and in recognition of his services gave his daughter in marriage to him and bestowed upon him the country of Nadaun ^{HC} founded his capital at ^{Nauras} ~~Nur-Bas~~ alias Nuri situated in the Taluqa of Nadaun and gradually extended his territory. At his death he left all his property and possession to his son Tikka Karan Pal, who succeeded him. ~~Karan Pal who had remained behind in Poona founded the dynasty of Bishwas~~

The following is a list of the Rajas who succeeded Raja Karan Pal one after the other in

the line of Raja Sukh Pal's house:-

19. Sahad Pal
20. Sawasani Pall
21. Ket Pall
22. Bhum Pall
23. Chandan Pall
24. Sabram Pall
25. Biram Pall
26. Chain Pall
27. Tripti Pall
28. Parduman Pall
29. Basakh Pall
30. Devi Pall
31. Sulakhan Pall
32. Prag Pall
33. Bali Ram Pall
34. Kartin Pall
35. Jai Pall
36. Naranjan Pall
37. Jas Pall.

They all in their time conquered the neighbouring territories and in the time of the last Raja, his territory included the Taluqas of Talahati and Kot Kutlehar. In the days of Raja Jas Pall a Turk ----- conquered the territory called Kahloor and advanced towards this side of river Sutlaj. In order to check his advance, Raja Jas Pal built a fortress, called Jas Kot after his name, on the Dhar Bachharetoo. He changed his residence from Nuri to Kot Kutlehar --- where he collected his army and defeated the Turk in an open battle. This victory extended his possessions upto the bank of River Sutlaj.

Raja Jas Pall had two sons. The 1st son Karan Pal and the second Gajindra Pall. *The* latter, on account of some disagreement, went towards Simla and there founded the state of Bhajji. He also had two sons, the elder of whom remained in Bhajji and the younger founded the state of Koti in Simla District. Both these houses -

assumed the title of Rana and have got their separate estates now. The successors of Raja Jas Pall were called Kutleharias after the name of Taluqa Kutlehar in which they had taken up their abode.

The following is a list of Rajas who succeeded Raja Jas Pall:-

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 23. Karan Pall | 24. Paras Ram Pall |
| 25. Ram Pall | 26. Ishar Pall |
| 27. Yudhashtar Pall | 28. Ram Pall |
| 29. Narsingh Pall | 30. Jai Pall |
| 31. Raisen Pall | 32. Karan Pall |
| 33. Bijai Pall | 34. Hari Dev Pall |
| 35. Parshotam Pall | 36. Sughar Pall |
| 37. Sri Dhar Pall | 38. Tirath Pall |
| 39. Ran Pat Pall | 40. Bijai Pall |
| 41. Megh Pall | 42. Basu Pall |
| 43. Adam Pall | 44. Bhag Pall |
| 45. Sar Pall | 46. Bishambar Pall |
| 47. Sarjit Pall | 48. Machh Pall |
| 49. Dharam Pall | 50. Surat Pall |
| 51. Krishna Pall | 52. Bijai Pall |
| 53. Ratan Pall | 54. Ghanbir Pall |
| 55. Bhim Pall | 56. Baghat Pall |
| 57. Sehdev Pall | 58. Das Pall |
| 59. Barish Pall | 60. Sat Dhari Pall |
| 61. Jai Pall | 62. Parbhat Pall |
| 63. Sukhain Pall | 64. Bhagwan Pall |
| 65. Sochan Pall | 66. Jagambar Pall |
| 67. Kemal Pall | 68. Anant Pall |
| 69. Kanshi Pall | 70. Abhai Pall |
| 71. Nardas Pall | 72. Bhagirath Pall |
| 73. Chain Pall | 74. Anrudh Pall |
| 75. Gop Pall | 76. Misri Pall |
| 77. Terbini Pall | 78. Pawan Pall |
| 79. Puran Pall | 80. Behadur Pall |
| 81. Sarag Pall | 82. Suraj Pall |
| 83. Bhagat Pall | 84. Parkash Pall |

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 85. Gajindra Pall | 86. Surpat Pall |
| 87. Dashambar Pall | 88. Manak Pall |
| 89. Nahar Pall | 90. Beshi Pall |
| 91. Ranjit Pall | 92. Deip Pall |
| 93. Naram Pall | 94. Ron Pall |
| 95. Madan Pall | 96. Sukar Pall |
| 97. Bhagat Pall | 98. Makhan Pall |
| 99. Hot Pall | 100. Surat Pall |
| 101. Gajpat Pall | 102. Kidar Pall |
| 103. Udal Pall | 104. Parag Pall |
| 105. Tilok Pall | 106. Jaish Pall |
| 107. Raghu Pall | 108. Karanjit Pall |
| 109. Siam Pati Pall | 110. Lachmi Pall |
| 111. Kalian Pall | 112. Dalip Pall |
| 113. Mahan Dev Pall | 114. Kesari Pall |
| 115. Naurang Pall | 116. Gauri Pati Pall |
| 117. Gangadhar Pall | 118. Narindra Pall |
| 119. Govardhan Pall | 120. Kapur Pall |
| 121. Tej Pall | 122. Basra Rup Pall |
| 123. Harpati Pall | 124. Uttam Pall |
| 125. Gajdev Pall | 126. Jangi Pall |
| 127. Surat Pall | 128. Wasasar Pall |
| 129. Ganga Ram Pall | 130. Bariah Pall |
| 131. Sarpang Pall | 132. Apurab Pall |
| 133. Ratan Pall | 134. Sanghai Pall |
| 135. Jairom Pall | 136. Udal Pall |
| 1 37. Badai Pall | 138. Bahadur Pall |
| 139. Tilok Pall | 140. Santokh Pall |
| 141. Lachmi Pall | 142. Basant Pall |
| 143. Bali Raj Pall | 144. Surat Pall |
| 145. Bishen Pall | 146. Jamat Pall |
| 147. Gopti Pall | 148. Jag Pall |

Raja Jag Pall was married to the daughter of the Raja of Jaswan. She went to her paternal house while in pregnancy. In the meantime the means with the intrigue of Purohit Karvari conspired against and killed Raja Jag Pall by administering poison and usurped the state. While in her paternal

house the Rani Jag. Pall gave birth to a child who was named Suraj Pall. The Raja of Jaxan brought the minor up at his house and at his attaining the age of maturity, he performed his Raj Tilak ceremony and to perpetuate it, gifted a village named Tikala after this ceremony. This village is now situated in Tehsil Una district Foshlarpur. Subsequently he helped Raja Suraj Pall to reconquer and regain his inherited territory and in consequence to their infidelity and treachery punished the Kians by confiscating their Jagirs and discarded the Karvarian tribe of Brahmans from the priesthood.

The names of the Rajas who succeeded Raja Jag Pall are the following:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 149. Suraj Pall | 150. Dharam Pall |
| 151. Asmat Pall | 152. Ragbar Pall |
| 153. Kumer Pall | 154. Sotan Pall |
| 155. Vidya Dhar Pall | 156. Narad Pall |
| 157. Parag Pall | 158. Ranbir Pall |
| 159. Udai Pall | 160. Basuram Pall |
| 161. Barakhian Pall | 162. Kannauj Pall |
| 163. Ran Pall | 164. Parjapati Pall |
| 165. <i>Kolloor</i> Pall | 166. Maha Nar Pall |
| 167. Din Pall | 168. Bhagat Pall |
| 169. Gaumir Pall | 170. Kumer Pall |
| 171. Pundri Pall | 172. Kashomri Pall |
| 173. Gajdas Pall | 174. Tilok Pall |
| 175. Karan Pall | 176. Gangapat Pall |
| 177. <i>Lankar</i> Pall | 178. Baran Pall |
| 179. Jaswant Pall | 180. Alam Pall |
| 181. Gandhar Pall | 182. Pathai Pall |
| 183. Pushkar Pall | 184. Kok Pall |
| 185. Jamat Pall | 186. <i>Dasudev</i> Pall |
| 187. Sis Ram Pall | 188. Hari Pall |
| 189. Alim Pall | 190. Sahdev Pall |
| 191. Kamal Pall | 192. Prithvi Pall |
| 193. Bramah Pall | 194. Bhagat Pall |

195. Gian Pall

197. Hari Pall.

199. Surpati Pall

201. Singh Pall

203. Jain Singh Pall

205. Mahadev Pall

207. Bachram Pall

209. Kahn Pall

211. Madhusudan Pall

213. Sadanand Pall

215. Hamir Pall

217. Machhandra Pall

219. Gian Pall

221. Mahesh Pall

223. Anant Pall

225. Basheshar Pall

227. Sukh Pall.

229. Abhai Pall

231. Sarjit Pall

233. Mahesh Pall

235. Dep Pall

237. Parpat Pall

239. Bikram Pall

241. Balbhadar Pall

243. Lachhman Pall

245. Devi Pall

247. Siri Pall

249. Haridev Pall

197. Hatten Pall

198. Kaldov Pall

200. Ram Bhadar Pall

202. Bhupati Pall

204. Bachatar Pall

206. Haripati Pall

208. Surath Pall

210. Kadho Pall

212. Raghu Nandan Pall

214. Kirpal Pall

216. Bhagat Pall.

218. Gorakh Pall.

220. Kailas Pall

222. Ajmere Pall

224. Jainath Pall

226. Parduman Pall

228. Gur Pall.

230. Ajar Pall

232. Badhai Pall

234. Sajon Pall

236. Meni Ram Pall.

238. Isheri Pall

240. Parsaram Pall

242. Hanwant Pall

244. Hamanchal Pall

246. Hari Pall

248. Sirimani Pall

250. Sansar Pall

Raja Sansar Pall was very fond of riding and hunting so he kept a Kotwal and a small garrison in the Jaskot fort and built residential houses for himself at SajRot now situated in Taluqa Talhatti Tahsil Una Hoshiarpur district. The following of his descendants retained there capital at SajRot.

251. Sarjit Pall

253. Narmoh Pall

255. Govind Pall

252. Demodar Pall.

254. Govind Pall

256. Halar Pall

257. Sidh Pall	258. Bager Pall
259. Narban Pall	260. Sham Pall
261. Darun Pall	262. Tej Pall
263. Haridev Pall	264. Partap Pall
265. Rattan Pall	266. Bhimsen Pall
267. Parjapati Pall	268. Kirti Pall
269. Jit Pall	270. Jai Pall
271. Parkash Pall	272. Baram Pall
273. Ram Pall	274. Tilok Pall
275. Gauri Pall	276. Parbat Pall
277. Chandra Bhan Pall	278. Naradhip Pall
279. Basant Pall	280. Budhi Pall
281. Brij Pall	282. Singhasan Pall
283. Siridhar Pall	284. Gurdatt Pall
285. Ghamand Pall	286. Bikram Pall
287. Gulab Pall	288. Brij Pall
289. Jodh Pall	290. Basmodar Pall
291. Balbir Pall	292. Uttam Pall
293. Ishari Pall	294. Sabhram Pall
295. Sangar Pall	296. Mal Pall
297. Gian Pall	298. Raghu Nandan Pall
299. Kalian Pall	

The last of the above line, Kalian Pall, posted a Mian and some officials at Sajkot and himself established at Banga^{la} in the Taluqa Kutlehar and the following of his successors remained at this place.

300. Hari Ram Pall	301. Bhupat Pall
302. Behari Pall	303. Arjan Pall
304. Dipal Pall	305. Karam Rath Pall
306. Madan Pall	307. Abhakar Pall
308. Jasrath Pall	309. Dhan Pall
310. Gian Parkash Pall	311. Amrat Pall
312. Bakhsh Pall	313. Jawal Pall
314. Mahanandan Pall	315. Khag Pall
316. Teg Pall	317. Dhian Pall
318. Kailas Pall	318

The last named Raja built his palace at Chauki

and took up his residence there. The following
of his descendants kept this place as their
capital.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 319. Nisar Pall | 320. Harihar Pall |
| 321. Badri Pall | 322. Kesri Pall |
| 323. Abhai Pall | 324. Bhagirath Pall |
| 325. Parduman Pall | 326. Kemer Pall |
| 327. Karam Pall | 328. Narsingh Pall |
| 329. Janbhajai Pall | 330. Jalafan Pall |
| 331. Sarup Pall | 332. Brij Pall |
| 333. Parasram Pall | 334. Chakarbarti Pall
Har |
| 335. Kundan Pall | 336. Bijai/Pall |
| 337. Nalar Pall | 338. Umed Pall |
| 339. Jaswant Pall | 340. Puran Pall |
| 341. Jagdev Pall | 342. Dharamjit Pall |
| 343. Parsang Pall | 344. Dhian Pall |
| 345. Sath Pall | 346. Tej Pall |
| 347. Ujagar Pall | 348. Bhawani Pall |
| 349. Ajai Pall | 350. Bajai Pall |
| 351. Jai Pall | |

Raja Jai Pall garrisoned this fortress with
one Mian and some horse and foot and himself
took up residence at Rai Pur being the centre
of territory, and having an abundant water
supply. At this place, three sons were born to
him. 1. Tika Suraj Pall the heir apparant, 2. Jit
Pall the second son was given a Jagir in
Takoli Tappa Bah Taluqa Kutlehar. His off-
shoots were called Ranawat who settled them-
selves in the Taluqas of Kutlehar, Jaswan
Kangra, Kahloor and Siba. Karan Pall the third
son migrated to Guler and his children were
also called Ranawat. This section too is
residing in Guler, Kangra and Jaswan. The
descendants of Gujar Pall the brother of
Rajas Suraj Pall and Jas Pall are called
Kutleharias or maidanias, who are now
inhabiting in different villages in
Kutlehar.

Kutleharias

After Raja Jas Pall

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 354. ^{Narpati} Harjit Pall | 355. Gurbhagat Pall |
| 356. Jashan Pall | 357. Sukh Pall |
| 358. Udhai Pall | 359. Parojan Pall |
| 360. Jaishi Pall | 361. Sangram Pall |
| 362. Bharthi Pall | 363. Basant Pall |
| 364. Karan Pall | 365. Goni Pall |

Basu Pall was the younger brother of Raja Goni Pall. His children are now a-days residing in the villages called Ghugni Kokhar and Harot in Taluqa Kutlehar.

No: 366. Raja Ganesh Pall had a brother Baini Pall whose descendants are residing in the villages of Changreri, Dabhri, Kakrana.

After Raja Ganesh Pall,

367 Raja Bhagat Pall and

368 Raja Malar Pall succeeded to the Gaddi. The descendants of Bijai Pall a brother of Raja Malar Pall are now found in the village Korsai. Rajas 369 Krishna Pall and 370 Bhopat Pall succeeded Raja Malar Pall. Raja Bhopat Pall had a brother Tej Pall whose descendants are now found residing in the villages Bhagol Halwari and Kotla.

371 Raja Prithvi Pall who succeeded Bhopat Pall had a brother Kirpal Pall whose off-spring are traced in Mangtohal and Malangar wala. Raja Prithivi Pall was succeeded by 372 Raja Badhat Pall whose 4th brother was Amokh Pall. The descendent of Amokh Pall are found in Bholwala.

Rajas 373 Dharam Pall and 374 Langar Pall alias Gur Pall succeeded Raja Badhai Pall. Gur Pall had a brother Thal Pall whose son Mian Sampuran Pall had maid-servants whose offsprings are now found in the village Dumkhar.

375. Raja Amrat Pall and 376 Raja Narain Pall were the successors of Raja Badhai Pall. The offsprings of Mian Bhagwan Pall a brother of

Raja Narain Pall, are Mians Ran Bahadur Singh Suba Singh, Bikham Singh and Sahib Singh.

Raja Narain Pall had two sons from two wives one Raja Ram the present Raja and Mian Gopal Pall who has died but his son Mian Kallian Pall is now living. Raja Ram Pall is 377th in order of succession. He has two sons Tika Rajinder Pal and Mian Kadan Singh Sartora. Tika Rajinder Pal has got three sons. 1. Tika Brij Mohan Pall, 2. ^{Hari} Kand Pall, and 3. Shiv Pall.

A very peculiar feature of the ~~Pa~~ Pall dynasty is that the Rajas died either when they were below 20 years of age, or above 50 years.

Boundary of the state.

The state in the times of Hindu reign comprised of the Taluqas Chauki Kutlehar - Mankandi in Nadaun - Talhatti in Hoshiarpur Baeh and Bachharetoo now annexed to Kahloor state.

The same boundary continued in the reign of Mohammadan Emperors, which fact is ---- corroborated by the Sanads given by Emperors Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb Alamgir, Shah Ahmad Farrukh Ser, Shah Alam and Mohamad Shah to Rajas 370 Bhupat Pall, 371 Prithvi Pall 372 Badhai Pall 373 Dharam Pall respectively. The copies of the Sanads are attached herewith, These Sanads contain the then boundary of the state, the amount of annual tribute excluding contingent force which the state had to --- provide at the time of war. The Emperors ---- generally used the word Zamindar for Rajas but in these Sanads they have addressed the recipients as Rai. At the decline of Mohammadan kingdom Katoh Raja of Kangra, Raja of Jaswan and Raja of Kahloor became powerful, invaded

the state and Taluqas of Mankandi, Talhatti, Baseh and Bachharetoo were reconquered by the Rajas of Kangra, Jaswan and Kahlour ^{respectively} representing and only a Taluqa of Kutlehar was left to the Raja but upon that two Raja Sansar Chand made an encroachment and ultimately only 4 Tappas were left as a Jagir. Raja Partap Chand of Kangra has admitted the extent of the state to the afore said Taluqas in a Sanad of 18th Phagan of the Bikram Calandar year 1911 corresponding to the month of February 1855. Jagir of Bhabaur has also been included in the Sanad. In Bikram year 1863 corresponding to 1806 A.D. when the Mohan Raja of Nepal invaded Kangra. Raja Narain Pall was ruling the state. He offered his services and remained loyal to the Mohan Raja who in turn gave him all the lost Taluqas together with the fortresses at Ram Garh Baseh. Bachharetoo Sola Singi Dhar Chaumukha and Chauki as a free grant until the Gorkhas held the county under them. A Copper Sanad of Baisakh Sammat Bikrami 1869 in support of the above grant is with the family. In Bikrami Sammat 1882 corresponding to 1825 A.D. Mohan Raja Ranjit Singh of the Punjab demanded the Ram Garh fort from Raja Narain Pall but he refused to surrender it saying that it was a residential place of his family. At this the Sikhs 35000 strong assisted by the Hillchaps invaded the fort and inspite of its 4 months besseige and continued fighting, it did not fall. In the end the Sikhs Sardars proposed to conclude peace with the Raja and despatched Guru Sadhu Singh & of Kartar Pur whom the Raja respected much, as a plenipotentiary. A treaty was at last concluded by which the Raja was given the fortress of Charat Garh in Pargana Una together with a Jagir of annual income of Rs 10,000 and the rights of a landlord thereupon in lieu of Ramgarh fort. The family has got the above sanad of Sambat Bikram 1877. This money was collected

through Sardar Lehna Singh but thereafter -
this money was not entered by the Settlement -
authorities.

In 1846 A.D when the British conquered the
Punjab Mr. Osjuken was appointed the Commissioner
in the hill territories. This officer vide his -
Murnslajet of 17th and 22nd February 1846 asked
Raja Narain Pal to expel the Sikhs from his -
inherited territory. The Raja accordingly --
expelled the Sikhs from his state and forts and
took possession of one lac of rupees from them
and thus established his possessions, an ---
account of which is given in a Murasla of --
7th March 1847 A.D. despatched by ----
Sir John Lawrence .

Besides this on a report by Sir John -
Lawrence, the Government granted a Sanad in -
which they mentioned the state as independent
and including Taluqas Jagir in Bhabam and -
Chauki Kutlehra also provided an annual --
Nazrana of Rs 6000/- is given by the Raja.
The State representative did not accept the
provision at which Sir John Lawrence got -
offended and got the grant of 10,000 Rs as
a pension for the Rajas life without judicial
powers over that part of the state. The --
above orders were acted upon but the --
Chauki Kutlehra forests were left under -
the control and management of the Raja -
and all the forest revenue was ----
collected by the Raja and kept for. --
himself. In 1868 the state was ----
transferred from Hoshiarpur District -
into the present 4 Tappas 1. Thara -
2. Tirah 3. Dhaongali 4. Hem in Kangra -
District .

R e v e n u e .

Before the advent of Gorkhas in Kangra the State consisted of Taluqa Basoh and -
Bachharitoo, ^{Chauki} Bhanki Kutlehar, Bhabaur, Mankandi and Talhatti. Although Taluqa Bach and -
Bachharetoo, Mankandi and Talhatti had been -
^{reconquered} recognised by the adjoining states but this -
whole territory with the addition of Forts at Ram Garh - ^{Basoh} Bachh Bachharetoo, Sola Singri -
Dhar Chaumukha Vohauki was regained at the advent of Gorkhas in 1869. To this was --
added the fortress of Charat Garh in Pargana Una which alone yielded 10,000/- Rs annually -
to the state income. This fort was given by the Sikhs in 1882. In 1868, at the time -
of Settlement by the British, the Jagir in Una was exchanged to Taluqa Chauki Kutlehar in 4 -
Tappat Thara, 2 Tirah, 3 Dheongli, 4 Hera with annual land revenue of Rs 10,000/- to which may be added the Forest revenue and 10,000/- as -
pension for the life end of Raja Narain Pall. The additional revenue income of 1188/- which the state got on its transfer to present -
position was fixed as Nazrana and 1/4th under -
the head sale and auction and 60/- in all for -
Turn out of the total Forest revenue was fixed to be credited to the Government vide its -

letter No: 567 dated 26.12.84. Since then the Govt:

ownership of the forest produce by the family

F A M I L Y S E R V I C E S .

At the beginning when this family set its foot on the Punjab soil, Raja Ujjan Pall the head of the family first settled at Bhabaur in Hoshiarpur District with his son Sukh Pall who subsequently conquered the Nadaun part of the territory for Raja Suaran Chand a Katoch -
Raja who gave his daughter in marriage and -
then Raja Sukh Pall laid the foundation of Nadaun State. Whatever number of Royal Sanads

the family has got, they clearly show how loyal and faithful the family had been to them. The copies of the Sanads are attached herewith. In 1863 the Gorkhas advanced over Kangra District and pleased at the loyal and faithful services of Raja Narain Pall the then head of the family conquered his inherited territory for the Raja, which has been taken by the neighbouring Rajas. In addition to above, they gave the fortresses of Ram Garh Basah and Bachharetoq, Sola Singri, Dhar Chaumukha and Chauki, to the Raja and - granted a Sanad to the above effect.

In 1846 in compliance with the Murasla of Sir John Lawrence dated 17th and 22nd Feby: 1822, Raja Narain Pall expelled the Sikh --- soldiers from his state which fact is mentioned in his letter dated 7th March 1847.

About the year 1848 or 1849 A.D. the family gave their men and money to be availed of in troubles with 1, Wazir Ram Singh of Nur Pur, 2 Raja Parmodh Chand of Kangra, 3 B Jaswal Raja, 4 Bedi Bikrama Singh. An appreciation of these services is mentioned in the letter by the then Deputy Commissioners of Kangra and copies of w which are attached.

In 1857 at the out-break of the Mutiny, Raja Narain Pall offered a handsome amount of money for disposal to the Government which got met with the appreciation of the Government as - mentioned in a letter by Deputy Commissioner - Kangra of 10th December 1857.

In 1878 at the time of Suket insurrection the raja offered his services together with his men and this service has been recognised by the Government in their letter No: 213 dated 11th February 1878 from the Secretary to the - Government Punjab.

He also offered his services to help in the

pacification of the state of Amir Sher Ali Khan Kabuli and it has been appreciated by the Government in their letter No:372 dated 8th February 1879 A.D.

The present Raja Ram Pall is serving the Government as an Honorary Magistrate since 1874 A.D. He is in exercise of the powers of Magistrate 1st Class, Munsiff 2nd Class and Assistant Collector 1st Grade and his services as such have been appreciated vide Punjab - ^{Gazette letter} Gazette dated 1st June 1903, In-1877 he was ^{In 1877 he was} and he is also a Sub Registrar/granted a - Sanad when the Queen Empress took reigns of the Government from E.I. Company. The loyal services of Raja Narain Pall were recognised by the Government in Sanad of 1st Jan: 1877 given under the hand of the Lieutenant - Governor of the Punjab, to Raja Ram Pall the present Raja.

The present Raja was honoured with the title of C. S. I., in 1905 and is the 5th Provincial Durbari.

SERVICES OF THE FAMILY IN GREAT WAR.

Raja Ram Pall.

1. Granted a Sanad by the Kangra War - Association for good services in connection with War Loan dated 2nd September 1918.
2. Granted a Sanad dated 12th September 1918 by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for valuable services he rendered in assisting - to obtain recruits. A gun was also presented
3. Granted a War Loan Sanad dated 21st March 1919 by the Punjab Provincial War Loan - Committee.
4. Granted a Sanad dated 18th February 1919 by the Punjab Government in recognition of valuable services rendered during the Great War (1914-1918).

5. Became the life member of St John Ambulance Association Indian Branch.

6. Supplied no less than 364 combatants to the Indian Army and got his three grandsons - enlisted the eldest grandson Tikka Brij Mohan Pall in XIII Bengal Lancers, where he distinguished himself in various fronts he was sent to. A mention of his distinguished services is made in London Gazette Eighth Supplement dated 21st February 1919. His younger brothers - Inder Singh and Mohan Singh served in the XIth and XIXth Lancers respectively. The Raja - contributed and collected Rs 27,000/- to the War Loan and made donations to the other War Loan funds and charities. Tikka Rajindar Pall the heir apparent is serving in the Punjab - Provincial Service since 1904, assisted in recruitment and other War activities and was granted the following Sanads with a sword of honour and the title of M. B. E.,

1. Sanad of 4th December 1918 presented by - Deputy Commissioner Lyallpur as a reward for his service in connection with Indian War Loan.

2. Sanad of 23rd November 1917 granted by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in recognition of services rendered to the Indian Army during the Great War.

3. He has also got a private letter from - Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur in recognition of arduous and responsible duties he had to carry out at the commencement of the disturbances in 1919.

4. He has also been presented a medal for - voluntary War works in India 1914-1919.

Similarly Tikka Rajindar Pall's wife - interested herself in connection with Lady O' Dwyer's Soldiers' Comforts Fund and was the first Punjabi Lady whose services in

services in that connection were recognised by the grant of a Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

2. She has also got a medal for voluntary War works in India 1914-1919.

FAMILY CONNECTIONS.

This is a peculiarity with the family that the present raja is 377th generation - but upto now, it has remained Tikka Ghar viz the eldest sons in direct line have been - the Rajas and it is on account of this - that the family has been connected with the Ruling Princes like those of Chamba and - Mandi from olden times. At the first outset when this family set its foot on the soils of Kangra Raja Sukh Pall married the - daughter of Raja Susaram Chand the powerful Raja in Kangra. Raja Sansar Chand was - married in Mandi. Raja Amrit Pall married a girl from Mankotia dynasty. Raja Narain Pall had three wives i.e one from Katoch, one - from Jaswal and one from Sirmor or Nahan - dynasties.

Tikka Devi Pall was also married in - Nahan or Sirmor. The present Raja Ram Pall had three marriages. The first one with the sister of the Raja of Bashehar, and the other two were both the sisters of the Raja of - Junga or Kounthal. The daughter of Raja - Narain Pall was married to Raja Ugar Sain of Suket. Mian Suda Pall was married in - Jasrota Siba and Sirmor and his daughter was married to the Raja of Jasrota. Two Kanwars Suchet Singh and Parakaram Singh were - married in Chamba. Tikka Rajindar Pall is married to the daughter of Raja of Salangri. Tikka Brij Mohan Pall is married to the - elder daughter of the late Raja Bhuri Singh of Chamba while the younger one was married

to the Prince Hari Singh of Kashmir.

Mian Hari Pall had one of his two wives,
the daughter of the raja of Trilok Pur an
unprecedented connection in Kangra History.
Mian Shiv Pall was married to the daughter
of the late Raja Bhawani Sen of Mandi.

380. Raja Mahendra Pal.

381. Raja BUDHISHWAR PAL