In contemporary and near contemporary records, a large number of grants given by the officials to religious institutions and individuals are available. These officials who served their respective states during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century and gave grants apart from jagirdars, and ghurcharas were, sūbadārs, nāzims, diwāns, kārdārs, āmlīs, tahsīlīs, thānadars, qānūngos, chaudharis, muqaddams, toshakhānīs, munshīs, chobdārs, deodīdārs and khidmatgārs. The example of the chiefs seems to have been followed by all of them; they alienated portions of revenue from their own jāgīrs or estates for charitable purposes.

I

The Sikh institutions and individuals were the earliest to get grants from these officials. A total of 2,884 rupees were assigned by at least twenty-two officials in Punjab during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century for the Golden Temple and individuals attached to it. Garbha Singh and Makhan Singh, the grānthī Chet Singh and Jamiat Singh the mutasaddīs, Majja Singh rāgī, Bhai Rao rabābī and Dya Singh sweeper of the holy place were given grants. The head grānthī Sham Singh received grants from jāgīrdārs like Dhanna Singh Malwai, Dal Singh Kalewala, Desa Singh Majithia, Jwala Singh Padhanaia, Wasava Singh Sandhanwalia and Rattan Singh Saurianwala. A ghurchara named Baj Singh and the zamīndārs of the village Sultanvind Bhagowalia also gave grants to Sham Singh, the head grānthī. The maximum amount of 680 rupees was given in grants by Desa Singh Majithia, followed by Dal Singh Kalewala gave
Grants for providing oil for lamps at the Golden Temple were also given. For instance, Pahar Singh, Jhanda Singh and Dal Singh Mann, the *jagirdars* of Charhat Singh Sukarchakia, granted a well worth eighty rupees to the *shamafaroz* to defray the expenses of oil required for lamps at Harimandir Sahib. Some of these grants were given so that the *granthis* and *pujaris* attached to the Golden Temple could pray for the donor. Nihal Singh Atariwala, Fateh Singh Mann and Thakur Singh Atariwala are known to have alienated grants for the very same purpose. The day of Baisakhi, a yearly celebration at Golden Temple was an occasion to give grant to the persons attached to the shrine. Thakur Singh Atariwala gave a well worth fifty rupees in Amritsar to Chet Singh and Jamiat Singh, *mutsaddis* of the temple, in 1828 on Baisakhi. Administration of *pahul* to his son, Ajit Singh, was an occasion of grant by Wasava Singh Sandhanwalia to Sham Singh, the head *granthi* of Golden Temple, in 1828.3

The *bungās* attached to the Golden Temple in Amritsar received grants from a number of officials. Akal Bunga received grants from *jagirdars* of late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.4 The *zamindārs* of village Sultanvind in Amritsar too endowed it with a share of well worth hundred rupees.5 Jhanda Bunga was patronized by Ram Singh Kahlon, he gave a village worth 1,300 rupees in *pargana* Talwandi in 1773.6 This was also the earliest and the maximum amount given to any *bungā* by any official. Mitt Singh Padhana, in service of Mahan Singh and his son Ranjit Singh, raised

---

1 *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 10 June 1853, No. 218.
3 *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 10 June 1853, No. 218.
4 *Foreign/Political Consultation*, 21 February 1851, No.218A; *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 10 June 1853, No. 218.
5 *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 10 June 1853, No. 218.
6 Ibid., 10 June 1853, No. 219.
a bunga and endowed it with a village worth 500 rupees in 1805. It has been mentioned in the third chapter that Ranjit Singh raised his own bunga known as Sarkarwala, Bhai Ram Singh gave it a well worth hundred rupees in Amritsar out of his jāgīr in 1839. Mohmamdin, a kārdār of Ranjit Singh gave a share of village worth fifty rupees to Shahid Bunga in 1825.

A number of officials erected gurdwārās and donated land for their maintenance. Deva Singh, the deodhidār, of Maharaja Narinder Singh, is known to have erected a gurdwārā near the Patiala railway station and granted money and land for its maintenance. The gurdwārās related to life of Gurū Nanak, Gurū Arjan Dev, Gurū Hargobind, Gurū Har Rai and Gurū Gobind Singh, were endowed by the officials during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Though references to thirty-seven grants are available but the amount aliened was 3,664 rupees only. The gurdwārās related to the life of Gurū Nanak received the maximum grants from officials like diwāns, kārdārs, jāgīrdars, ghurcharas, muqaddams besides zamīndārs. Nankana Sahib at Shaikhupura received grants from jāgīrdars of Ranjit Singh like Dal Singh Minhas, Jwand Singh Mokal and Sham Singh Atariwala. His prime minister, Dhian Singh Dogra, and Governor of Multan, Sawan Mal, were also donors to the same. In fact, Dal Singh Minhas and Sawan Mal each gave grants to this institution at three different times.

Other gurdwārās at Shaikhupura to receive grants were Gurdwarā Bal Lila, which received grants from Tej Singh and Sulakhan Singh Khudpuria; Gurdwara Darbar Sahib received grants from Amir Singh Bhikiwala and Jwala Singh Padhana, the jāgīrdars of Ranjit Singh. Manji Sahib at Shaikhupura received a grant worth

---

7 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 10 June 1853, No. 219.
8 Loc.cit.
9 Loc.cit.
11 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No. 241.
12 Loc.cit.

172
five rupees from a village headman in 1806.\textsuperscript{13} Gurdwara Rori Sahib at Eminabad that received patronage from early Sikh rulers and Ranjit Singh was equally famous among the ruling class. Mana Singh Majithia, a jāgīrdar of Charhat Singh, gave a grant worth 128 rupees to Mahant Hiradas of the institution. In fact a grant by a kārdār of Ranjit Singh to Rori Sahib is also available. Dal Singh kārdār gave grant of a village worth 900 rupees in Shaikhupura in 1813. This is the maximum amount given by any official to the establishments dedicated to Gurū Nanak.\textsuperscript{14}

Baoli Sahib and Ber Baba Nanak at Sialkot and Gurdwara Kera Sahib at Gujrat were some of the other Gurdwaras of Gurū Nanak to be patronized by jāgīrdars and ghurcharas during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.\textsuperscript{15} Desa Singh Mann was one of them. The latter gave a well worth one hundred rupees in Gujrat to the said establishment in 1808.\textsuperscript{16} Gurdwara Ber Baba Nanak at Sialkot received grants from at least eight officials during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Gurmukh Singh Lamba, Mitt Singh Padhania, Nihal Singh Atariwala, Wazir Singh Rangar Nanglia and Sham Singh Sultanvindia were some of the jāgīrdars of Punjab to assign grants to this establishment. The ghurcharas of Ranjit Singh like Rattan Singh Bhinder, Sadda Singh and Sardul Singh were also some of the patrons to the same.\textsuperscript{17} The Namdeo Darbār at Gurdaspur received grant from a mugaddām named Raju who assigned one ghūman and ninetten marlās in Batala in 1808.\textsuperscript{18} Panja Sahib at Hasan Abdal received a munificent jāgīr for its maintenance from Hari Singh Nalwa.\textsuperscript{19}

The Gurdwaras associate with Gurū Arjan Dev’s received grants as early as 1653 from the zamīndārs. Dera of Gurū Arjan Dev at

\textsuperscript{13} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 28 November 1856, No. 128.
\textsuperscript{14} Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 241.
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid., 14 January 1853, Nos. 235 & 241.
\textsuperscript{16} Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 241.
\textsuperscript{17} Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 229.
\textsuperscript{18} Foreign/Political Consultation, 31 December 1858, Nos.1676-1679.
\textsuperscript{19} Surinder Singh Johar, Sikh Warrior Hari Singh Nalwa, National Book Shop, Delhi, 1996, pp.7-8; Nalwa, Hari Singh Nalwa: Champion of the Khalsaji, p. 245.
Amritsar received grants worth 275 rupees from the zamīndārs of a village in Amritsar in 1653, this grant was confirmed by Ranjit Singh in 1811.20 Another early grant for the said establishment was received in 1753 from Rassan Chand, a jāgīrdar, in Pathankot.21 Taran Taran Sahib at Amritsar received grants from a number of jāgīrdars of Ranjit Singh like Karam Singh Chahal, Hari Singh Nalwa, Lehna Singh Majithia and Sham Singh Atariwala.22

The gurdwārās dedicated to Gurū Hargobind at Bibeksar received grants from Nihal Singh Atariwala and Sham Singh Sultanvindia in 1813 and 1825, respectively.23 The gurdwārā dedicated to Gurū Har Rai received a grant of five ghumāons worth ten rupees from Mohar Singh, the son-in-law of Karam Singh Chahal, in 1823.24 Gurdwara Padal Sahib, dedicated to Gurū Gobind Singh, in Mandi received a regular annual grant of eighty-five rupees from the revenue of village Balh of Mandi from Lehna Singh Majithia.25 Raja Gulab Singh donated eight villages to Dera of Negali, established by a follower of Gurū Gobind Singh, in Punch in Kashmir.26

The udāsīs and their establishments also received grants from various officials like jāgīrdars, ghurcharas, governors, commandants, kārdārs, chaudharis and zamīndārs. General Ventura, Sawan Mal and Mulraj were some of the prominent grantors of the udāsī sādhs.27 Cojoint grants were given by the chaudharīs Fateh and Rahim, Sahib Rai and Chanda to udāsī sādhs in pargana Shaikhupura during the late eighteenth century.28 The former duo gave the earliest of all grants given by officials to udāsī individuals as they gave a piece of

---

20 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 10 June 1853, No. 218.
21 Ibid., 31 December 1858, No.1068.
23 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 10 June 1853, No. 219.
24 Ibid., 14 January 1853, Nos. 234-236.
27 Sulakhan Singh, Heterodoxy in the Sikh Tradition, p. 58.
28 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No. 238.

174
land worth twenty-eight rupees to Baba Ram in 1753.\textsuperscript{29} Sewa Singh, a jāgīrdaṛ, was also one of the earliest grantors to have alienated grant in 1750s to Nanak Das who was given village Cheecha worth 70 rupees in pargana Saurian.\textsuperscript{30} The ghurcharas of Nar Singh Chamiariwala like Amir Singh and Rattan Singh, gave grants to udāsī sādhurs named Atma Ram and Sukha Nand, worth twenty rupees each, in 1799 and 1801, respectively.\textsuperscript{31} Another servant of Nar Singh Chamiariwala to make grant to the same sādhur was Jai Singh who gave grant of land worth sixty-five rupees in Sialkot in 1804.\textsuperscript{32}

Ram Das, an udāsī sādhur, received cash grants from jāgīrdaṛs of Ranjit Singh in Pindi Gheb in Rawalpindi district.\textsuperscript{33} The military officials like Ram Singh Commandant and Colonel Kaun Singh Rora also gave grants to the udāsī sādhurs.\textsuperscript{34} Sawan Mal, the governor of Multan, gave cash grant of forty rupees in Dera Ghazi Khan to an udāsī faqīr.\textsuperscript{35} Mokham Chand gave a village worth 247 rupees in Wadni to an udāsī faqīr, Hazuri Ram, though the actual possession of this village was much less than what had been granted.\textsuperscript{36} Fateh Chand, a jāgīrdaṛ of Ranjit Singh, granted cash worth forty-eight rupees to Sarab Dial in tahsīl Pindi Gheb in 1818.\textsuperscript{37} Interestingly, Rattan Singh Gadwai, a khīdmatgār of Ranjit Singh, gave a village worth 400 rupees to two different grantees, an udāst and a brahman, in Nakodar in Jalandhar district after immersion of Ranjit Singh’s ashes in Haridwar in 1839, out of his own jāgīr.\textsuperscript{38} The minimum amount to the udāsī sādhurs was granted by a zamīndār of village Raipur in pargana Gungrana in Ludhiana district. He is known to

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{29} Loc.cit.
\item \textsuperscript{30} Karamjit Kaur Malhotra, ‘Social and Cultural Life of the Sikhs’, p. 296.
\item \textsuperscript{31} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 27 May 1853, No. 202.
\item \textsuperscript{32} Loc.cit.
\item \textsuperscript{33} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 7 January 1853, No. 241.
\item \textsuperscript{34} Foreign/Political Consultation, 3 April 1850, No.228; 23 August 1850, Nos. 59-61.
\item \textsuperscript{35} Ibid., 23 August 1850, Nos.59-61.
\item \textsuperscript{36} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, No. 1851.
\item \textsuperscript{37} Ibid., 7 January 1853, No. 241.
\item \textsuperscript{38} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, No. 2200.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
have granted a piece of land worth three rupees, eleven annas and seven paise to Hazuri Das from his own village.39

The udāsi akhāras, got grants from a number of officials during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. At least twelve jāgīrdars of the period have been endowers of the same. Out of which eight were employed under Ranjit Singh. Akhāra Santokh Das at Amritsar, Akhāra of Mahant Balanand, Akhāra of Karam Das at Narowal, Akhāra of Ganga Ram of Kashiwala at Amritsar and Akhāra Sant Das at Batala received grants from the jāgīrdars and zamīndārs, the maximum number of grants were received by the Akhāra of Santokh Das at Amritsar.40 Akhāra Karam Das and and Akhāra Ganga Ram also received grants the five officials. Rattan Singh Derewala, Sham Singh Atariwala, Atar Singh, General Mihan Singh, Dal Singh Kalianwala being the patrons of the former and Mitt Singh and Jwala Singh Padhania, Sham Singh Atariwala, Nidhan Singh and zamīndārs of village Lalyani of the latter.41 In comparison to this, Akhāra of Baba Sant Das received only one grant from Himmat Jalawalia who gave a well worth twenty rupees in Batala to Baba Saran Das of the said akhāra in 1823.42 The earliest grant to any akhāra by an official was made by zamīndārs in 1753 who granted land along with well worth hundred rupees in Taran Taran to Baba Santokh Das for his akhāra.43 It was also patronized by Raja Gulab Singh who gave three villages worth 1600 rupees a year Manawar.44

The udāsi deras received patronage from sixteen officials like jāgīrdars, governors, kārdārs, courtiers and muqaddams besides zamīndārs. The total value of the grants was 4,330 rupees. Dera of Sant Prasad at Qasur received grants to the tune of 1,895 rupees from jāgīrdars Chattar Singh, Dial Singh Kalianwala and Jwand Singh

39 Foreign/Political Consultation, 2 January 1857, Nos. 181-83.
40 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 7 January 1853, No. 219.
11 Loc.cit.
42 Loc.cit.
43 Loc.cit.
Mokal.\textsuperscript{45} It was the only dera to receive the maximum patronage from the officials. Dera of Bhai Pirthi at Qasur too was quite famous among the officials of the Punjab. Jwand Singh Mokal gave it grants worth 1,025 rupees in Lahore in the years 1818 and 1823.\textsuperscript{46} In fact, he was the only one to have been a patron to two udāsi deras. There are various instances of zamīndārs giving land in Lahore and Shaikhupura to this dera.\textsuperscript{47}

Other deras to be patronized by the ruling class were Dera Khoord of Bhai Pheru at Qasur and an udāsi dera at Dera Baba Nanak at Batala.\textsuperscript{48} Dera Kulan of Bhai Pheru at Qasur (different from udasi dera Khor of Bhai Pheru) was one dera that received grants from a number of officials like kârdâr Faqr Chiraguddin, diwân Hukma Singh, jâgîrdar Sham Singh Atariwala, muqaddam Gian Singh and Punnu, a zamīndâr. The latter gave a munificent grant of 300 ghumâons of land worth 500 rupees in Qasur in 1783.\textsuperscript{49} The udāsi dera of Bhai Sucheta at Qasur, on the other hand, received grants only from zamīndârs.\textsuperscript{50}

The udāsi samādhs of Baba Mahan Sahib at Wazirabad, Bhai Anup at Dinanagar received support from the officials during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.\textsuperscript{51} A total of 572 rupees were endowed in their favour by a number of jâgîrdars like Amir Singh Mann, Hari Singh Nalwa, Suchet Singh, Desa Singh Majithia, Chahar Singh, a ghurchara and Misar Diwan Chand. A grant of an official of cis-Satlej State is also available. Pahar Singh, an official of Raja Sangat Singh of Jind, granted a well worth one hundred rupees in Batala to Misar Mutsaddi for udāsi samādh of Baba Anup in 1834.\textsuperscript{52} A piece of land of two and a half ghumāons worth six rupees in Batala

\textsuperscript{45} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 7 January 1853, No. 219.
\textsuperscript{46} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 27 May 1853, No. 202.
\textsuperscript{47} Loc.cit.
\textsuperscript{48} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, Nos. 229 & 241.
\textsuperscript{49} Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 202.
\textsuperscript{50} Ibid., 7 January 1853, No. 219.
\textsuperscript{51} Ibid., 7 January 1853, No. 219; 27 May 1853, No. 202.
\textsuperscript{52} Ibid., 7 January 1853, No. 219.
was given to *samādh* of Sahib Anup Singh in 1753 by a *zamīndār*.\(^53\) This was the earliest grant given to any *udāsi samādh*.

If on one hand the *muqaddams* of the rulers of the late eighteenth century gave grants of very low denomination then on the other hand, the *muqaddams* of Ranjit Singh during the early nineteenth century gave grants of much higher value. For instance, in 1777, Gurbakhsh Singh, gave land worth five rupees and twelve *annas* in Ludhiana district to Prem Das for an *udāsi dharmśāla*.\(^54\) Arura Singh *muqaddam* assigned 300 *ghumāons* worth 200 rupees in *pargana* Chunian in Lahore district in 1805 for an *udāsi dharmśāla* at Lahore.\(^55\) A reference of grant given by a *thānadār* to an *udāsi dharmśāla* is also available. Boor Singh, a *thānadār* under Amir Singh Sandhanwalia, gave land worth fifteen rupees in Sialkot.\(^56\) Grant by a barber employed under a *jāgīrdar* to *udāsi dharmśāla* is also available. A family barber of Amir Singh Sandhanwalia, granted land worth twenty-five rupees in Naunar in *pargana* Sialkot to Ram Jas for an *udāsi dharmśāla* at Sialkot in 1837.\(^57\) The grant was later confirmed by Amir Singh’s grandson, Ajit Singh in 1842.\(^58\)

Sardar Mangal Singh, the manager of Kharak Singh’s estates and his brother-in-law, is known to have endowed *Udasi dharmśālas*.\(^59\) At least three *dharmśālas* in Sahiwal were given grants by him.\(^60\) A number of grants for *udāsi dharmśālas* were given in Lahore, Dinanagar and Ludhiana.\(^61\)

The *diwānas*, a sub sect of the *udāsīs*, also received grants from the *jāgīrdars* of Ranjit Singh. Hari Singh Nalwa gave a piece of land

---

\(^{53}\) Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No 219.
\(^{54}\) Foreign/Political Consultation, 2 January 1857, Nos.181-83.
\(^{56}\) Loc.cit.
\(^{58}\) Very early in his reign, Naunar in the *pargana* of Sialkot, was given by Ranjit Singh in *jāgīr* to Amir Singh Sandhanwalia (d.1827) whose family enjoyed it for the rest of the reigns of Ranjit Singh and his successors. Banga, *Agrarian System of the Sikhs*, p.145 n 98.
\(^{59}\) Griffin & Massy, *Chiefs and Families*, LPP, pp. 47-49.
\(^{60}\) Foreign/Political Proceedings, 27 May 1853, No. 202.
\(^{61}\) Foreign/Political Consultation, 2 January 1857, Nos.181-83; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No. 241; 27 May 1853, No. 202.
worth eight rupees in Hazara to a *diwâna sâdh*. A family of *diwâna sâdhs* was endowed with half a village worth 300 rupees in Taran Taran by father of Mangal Singh, a *jâgîrdar* in 1818. *Diwâna sâdhs* were also given grants for maintenance of their *dharmsâlas*. Hakim Rai, *kârdâr* of Ranjit Singh, gave a piece of land worth twelve rupees in Ferozepur to Beer Lamer for this *dharmsala* in 1817.

The trend of giving the maximum grants to the Bedis continued under the officials of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, who assigned 138 grants worth 21,993 rupees. Jodh Singh, Sobha Singh and Godh Singh Bhakka, Bagh Singh Chichawalia, Mirsa Singh, Mohar Singh Thathra, Nodh Singh Majithia and Bhai Kapur Singh were some of the twenty-one *jâgîrdars* of late eighteenth century to give grants to the Bedis. The maximum grants among them amounting to 1,053 rupees were assigned by Karam Singh Chahal. Out of fifty *jâgîrdars* of early nineteenth century. Arjan Singh Rangarnanglia, Jagat Singh Atiriwala, Budh Singh and Kishen Singh Chhina, Jwahar Singh Bastni, Dewa Singh Sindhu, Hari Singh Bolachakia, Kharak Singh Jallewalia, Jodh Singh Bhangu, Amir Singh Juraivala, Mala Singh Chatta, Mehtab Singh Kalalwala, Ganda Singh, Hari Singh Nalwa, Mohar Singh Chabiwara and Abhayraj Singh Ghuman gave grants to the Bedis. Jawahar Singh, son of Hari Singh Nalwa, is known to have bequeathed his entire property to Surjan Singh Bedi, the grandson of Sahib Singh, Surjan Singh was the family priest of the Nalwas. The maximum amount among the *jâgîrdars* of Ranjit Singh amounting to 4,100 rupees was given by Ajit Singh.

---


64 Ibid., 9 January 1857, No. 239.

65 Ibid., 14 January 1853, Nos. 213-23.

66 *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 13 August 1852, No.49; 14 January 1853, Nos. 213 & 223.


The officials of the early Sikh rulers like Diwan Ram Kumar, the Diwan of Bhangis Mian Singh and Tegh Singh, the kārdārs of Mai Sada Kaur too imitated their masters and gave grants to Bedis. Some of the courtiers of Ranjit Singh to give grants to Bedis were Ilira Singh, Pardhan Singh, Chanda Singh, Baisakha Singh, Ganda Singh Safi, Shaikh Imamuddin, Jamiat Singh, Gulab Singh Kaptah, Dhanpat Rai and Hardas Singh Baniah, Diwan Moti Ram, Kārdārs Baisakha Singh, Wazir Singh, Raj Kaur and Raj Rup.


Grants by muqaddams to the Bedis are also available. Bhagu and Mohan, the muqaddams, gave grants to Bedis like Dewa Singh and Jamiat Singh during the early nineteenth century. The father of Gulab Singh, a muqaddam is known to have given sixteen bighas worth sixteen rupees in Wazirabad to Bedi Bilasput in 1803. Few grants by chaudharis to the Bedis during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century are also available. Chaudhari Rupa gave a piece of land worth fifty rupees to Lal Bakhsh in 1753. The chaudharis under Ranjit Singh like Bagh Singh and Dya Singh also figure among the grantors of the Bedis.

A number of grants of the zamindārs given to Bedis during late eighteenth and early nineteenth century are also available. The Bedis like Tughana, Kirpa Nidhan, Sada Rup, Kaha Singh, Anup Singh,
Bishen Singh, Sant Singh and Amir Singh received grants in parganas Eminabad, Shakargarh, Batala and Amritsar.\textsuperscript{76} Most of the grants alienated by zamindârs were below the value of ten rupees and a few of hundred rupees, but there is one reference where a powerful zamindâr named Hakumat Singh Sandhu, gave share of a village worth 600 rupees in Dinanagar to four different Bedi families.\textsuperscript{77} In an isolated instance, grant was given for the tomb of the mother of a Bedi. On occasion of Afghan invasion of Punjab, Kirpa Nidhan fled to the hills from Dera Baba Nanak, his mother died at village Chak Bhika. Abba, a zamindâr gave a grant of five ghumâons to Kirpa Nidhan in 1778 for the maintenance of tomb his mother.\textsuperscript{78}

The Sodhis received grants from thirty-four officials besides the zamindârs, a total of 12,097 rupees were assigned by jâgîrdars, ghurcharas, kârdârs and courtiers.\textsuperscript{79} Sodhi Sadhu Singh, direct lineage of Guru Arjan, was given grant by Anchal Singh Jillawala.\textsuperscript{80} It is interesting to take note of two grants given to Sodhis. Radha Kishen, kârdâr of ta’âlluqa Chuchak Nizam in Pakpatan, granted a share of village worth seventy rupees to Hira Singh Sodhi as he undertook to cultivate a deserted village.\textsuperscript{81} Sham Singh Atariwala, a general in Sikh army, granted 150 ghumâons to Dial Singh Sodhi for sinking three wells in 1818.\textsuperscript{82}

The Bhallas lag behind the Sodhis in terms of grants and amount received, a total of 4,873 rupees were assigned by twenty-six officials to them.\textsuperscript{83} The earliest official of Punjab to give grant to the Bhallas was Diwan Lakhpat Rai. A village worth 300 rupees in

\textsuperscript{76} Ibid., 21 February 1851, No.218A, 13 August 1852, No. 49; 27 August 1852, No.102; 14 January 1853, Nos. 213-23.
\textsuperscript{77} Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 98.
\textsuperscript{78} Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 219.
\textsuperscript{79} Foreign/Political Consultation, 16 April 1852, Nos.48-51; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 November 1851, Nos. 48-50; 14 January 1853, No. 235; 27 May 1853, No. 196.
\textsuperscript{80} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, No. 2200.
\textsuperscript{81} Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 196.
\textsuperscript{82} Loc.cit.
\textsuperscript{83} Ibid., 14 November 1851, Nos. 44-47; 14 January 1853, No. 238; 27 May 1853, No.199.
Dinanagar was granted to Sahajanand Bhalla. The kārdārs of the early Sikh rulers and Ranjit Singh also gave grants to the Bhallas. Mian Singh, kārdār of Mai Sada Kaur, gave a piece of land worth ten rupees in Dinanagar to Dilbagh Rai Bhalla in 1813. Rai Singh Bhandari, a kārdār, gave land worth twelve rupees in Batala to Maya Singh in 1828. Budh Singh Dharmkot, Nodh Singh Morh, Tej Singh, Budh Singh Nangalia, Nand Singh Rawalpindia and Hukm Singh Chamiariwala were some of the jāgīrdārs of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century to give grants to Bhallas. The minimum amount was given by Dhanna Singh a ghurchara who endowed Gulab Rai Bhalla with land worth eight annas in Dinanagar in 1797.

Like their masters, the officials gave grants to babas and bhāīs. Chattar Singh, a jāgīrdār, gave a cash grant worth twelve rupees in Pindi Gheb tahsil of Rawalpindi to Baba Sahab Das in 1841. The Bhais received grants from jāgīrdārs Nihal Singh Atariwala, Hari Singh of Mari, Raja Tej Singh and Lehna Singh Majithia. Bakshi Megh Raj is said to have given a grant to Bhai Tehl Singh in 1819.

The granthis were also given grants by the officials of Punjab. Suchet Singh Dogra, Nihal Singh Lamah and Himmat Singh were some of the jāgīrdārs to assign grants to granthis. Interestingly, an European employee of Ranjit Singh, Ventura also gave a grant worth hundred rupees in Lahore to Nihal Singh granthī in 1836. Rup Singh, a servant of Jagīrdar Mast Singh Padhania, endowed three

---

81 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 199.
82 Loc.cit.
83 Loc.cit.
84 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 27 May 1853, No. 199.
86 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1851, No. 1851; 14 February 1851, No. 19 A; Secret/Political Consultation, 6 September 1850, No.31-A.
87 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 November 1851, Nos. 44-47.
88 Ibid., 7 January 1853, No. 222.
89 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 238. Ventura was promoted as general in December 1836, he also served as chief justice of Lahore during 1835-37. Harbans Singh, Encyclopaedia, Vol. IV, p.425.
granthis—Chain Singh, Sewa Singh and Diwan Singh, with land worth three rupees in 1818 in Sialkot.94 Hira Singh Commandant of orderlies; the nazim Mulraj of Multan, and Bhag Singh, a ghurchara were the other donors who gave grants to the granthi.95

The Granth Sahib, holy book of the Sikhs, also received grants from officials. Sham Singh Atariwala gave a daily allowance of forty-two rupees to Mohr Singh for Granth Sāhib in 1821.96 A zamindār is also known to have made an endowment of land worth twenty-five rupees in Amritsar for Granth Sāhib.97

The nirmales were endowed with grants worth 290 rupees by Subha Singh Bhakka, Sham Singh Atariwala and Jodh Singh Mann.98 The ganjbakshia sādhīs not only received grants from the jāgirdārs of Ranjit Singh but also from Mehr Singh, a ghurchara and Mangal Singh, a muqaddam.99 The banuwaniyas like Hira Singh were given grants by General Mihan Singh and Nihal Singh Lamah in 1814 and 1827, in Shaikhupura and Gujrat, respectively.100 Bhai Purana, a ramdasia, was also given grant worth hundred rupees in Sialkot by the zamindārs.101

II

Needless to say, the brahmans received numerous grants from the officials during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Names of eighty-one grantors have come to light who endowed the brahmans, it is more than double the number of grants given to the Sodhis. The grants given to brahmans amounted to 11,066 rupees.

94 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 235.
95 Ibid., 14 November 1851, Nos.44-50; 7 January 1853, No. 222.
96 Foreign/Political Consultation, 11 June 1852, Nos.135-37.
97 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 10 June 1853, No. 218.
101 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 235.
The *brahmans* were given grants by the officials from all over the Punjab like Amritsar, Lahore, Dinanagar, Wazirabad, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Hazara, Multan, Peshawar, Pind Dadan Khan, Jhang, Leia, Rohtas, Pakpatan, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Thanesar and Kulu. Dhanpat Rai, a *diwān* of Jaimal Singh Kanhiya, for instance, gave two *kanaīs* of land to Chaman, a *brahman*. Sukh Dial and Hazari Badan, the *nazims* of Multan, gave cash grants worth eighty-eight rupees of the customs from Shujabad in Multan to *brahmans* in 1818 and 1821, respectively. Hari Singh Nalwa, gave four *bighas* and ten *biswās* of land in ‘īlāqa Sarai Saleh in Hazara to Misar Ram Sahai in 1830. Even *brahman* women received grants from official class. References to grants by Hari Singh Nalwa giving donations to *brahman* women like Mathra, Mithi and Dev Dhwani in Hazara in 1827 are available. Hira Singh is also known to have given a cash grant of fifty rupees in *pargana* Ramnagar in Shaikhupura to Musammat Sobha Devi in 1844.

Some officials gave grants to their family *purohits*. For instance, a *jāgīrdar* Amir Singh Sandhanwalia, granted a well and land worth 140 rupees in *pargana* Shakargarh to Dasaundhi Ram, Chajju Ram, Bansi Dhar, Harsi, the *purohits* of Sandhanwalia sardars at Haridwar, in 1818. The same group of *purohits* was assigned a village worth 500 rupees in the same *pargana* by Atar Singh Sandhanwalia, son of Amir Singh, this grant was later confirmed by his nephew, Ajit Singh Sandhanwalia, in 1834. Governor Sawan Mal, is also known to

---

102 Foreign/Political Consultation, 7 May 1852, No.40-43; 11 February 1853, No. 60; 18 March 1853, Nos.150 & 157; 24 November 1854, Nos.187-190; 2 January 1857, Nos.198-201; 16 September 1859, Nos.53-55; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, Nos. 1855, 2200, 2206 & 2511; 14 November 1851, Nos.44-47; 20 August 1852, No.141; 15 October 1852, No.117; 7 January 1853, Nos.225, 239 & 241; 27 May 1853, No. 211; Sachdeva, *Politics and Economy*, p. 125.

103 Sachdeva, *Politics and Economy*, p. 121.

104 Foreign/Political Consultation, 18 March 1853, No.157.


106 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 November 1851, Nos. 44-47.

107 Ibid., 14 November 1851, Nos. 51-57.

108 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 211. Amir Singh is known to have received Shakargarh in *jāgīr* from Ranjit Singh which remained with family even after his death. Griffin & Massy, *Chiefs and Families of Note*, Vol. I, p. 397.

109 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 211.
have given an assignment in kind to Ram Das, his family purohit, in pargana Ramnagar in 1840. Another example of a nazim making grant to his family purohit was by Diwan Moti Ram, who assigned handsome grant of a village worth 500 rupees in Gujrat to Ramji, a brahman of Gujrat, in 1826. The same was confirmed by Ranjit Singh. Hari Singh Nalwa granted a well to his family purohit, Madan Das of Haridwar, in 1808. The family records maintained by the pandas in Haridwar, contain this entry and the year in which Hari Singh had made dharmarth grant to the purohits of this place.

The pandits of Lahore Darbar like Madhusudan and his son Har Kishen enjoyed the attention of officials like Tej Singh and Lal Singh. Lehna Singh Sandhanwalia’s grant of a well worth hundred rupees to Gulab Rai, chief among the family purohits of royal family at Lahore, in 1842 probably hints towards the episode of reconciliation between the Sandhanwalias and Sher Singh and probably the grant was given as a goodwill gesture to pandit of the Sher Singh. References of not only powerful jāgīrdārs making grants to the darbār pandits but of kārdārs imitating the same are also known. Nand Singh, a kārdār gave a piece of land worth sixty rupees in Amritsar to Sukha Nand, a sarkāri purohit, in 1815. Surprisingly, the officials of Lahore Darbar also gave grants to the purohits of Jaimal Singh Kanhiya, the father-in-law of Kharak Singh. Sham Singh Atariwala gave village Gharunda in Amritsar worth hundred rupees to Dhar Chand, Dhanpat and Hemraj, the purohits of Kanhiya family at Fatehgarh, in 1836. The kārdārs and zamāndārs are also known to have given grants to these purohits.

110 Ibid., 14 November 1851, Nos.51-57.
111 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 15 October 1852, No. 117.
112 Nalwa, Hari Singh Nalwa: Champion of the Khalsa, pp. 8 & 284.
113 Ibid., pp. 8 & 252.
114 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 21 February 1851, Nos. 142 A & 218 A; 14 November 1851, Nos.48-50.
115 Ibid., 7 January 1853, No. 225.
116 Loc.cit.
117 Loc.cit.
118 Loc.cit.
The jagirdars, ghurcharas, kārdārs and zamīndārs of the late eighteenth century gave endowments to the brahmans.\textsuperscript{119} Interestingly, the variety of officers giving donations to brahmans increased with the commencement of Ranjit Singh’s rule. Grants of wazīrs, bakhshis, diwāns, nazims, personal servants, jagirdars, kārdārs, treasurers, muqaddams and zamīndārs to the said class are available.\textsuperscript{120} The brahmans in Kulu received grants worth 1,313 rupees from Lehna Singh Majithia, the nazim of Kangra.\textsuperscript{121} Gour Singh, a kārdār of Gulab Singh, gave a cash grant of fifteen rupees in Rawalpindi to Suba, a brahman in 1837.\textsuperscript{122}

The latest grant to the brahmans was given by Diwan Karam Chand, an employee of Maharaja Gulab Singh. He gave grant of cash and kind worth seventy-nine rupees and seven annas to Misar Raj Kour in Hazara in 1847.\textsuperscript{123} Minimum amount to any brahman by any official was assigned by Mangal Singh, a ghurchara in service of Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, who granted a bigha worth one rupee to Hari Das, a brahman of Sankatra in Amritsar, in 1786.\textsuperscript{124} Even less, a cash grant of fifteen annas was assigned by Isar Das, Harnam Das and Jagat Singh Kārdārs to Kanhiya, a brahman in Gugera in 1827.\textsuperscript{125} Besides the maintenance grants given to brahmans, grants were also given on completion of the recitation of a holy scripture. Amir Singh, Gurmukh Singh and Badan Singh Sandhanwalias gave a well worth hundred rupees in Wazirabad to Sukha Nand for recitation of a Hindu holy scripture in 1790.\textsuperscript{126} More than one brahman could be given a combined grant by an official. Nihal Singh Atariwala, for instance,

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{119} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, No.1855; 15 October 1852, No.117; 7 January 1853, No. 225.
\textsuperscript{120} Foreign/Political Consultation, 3 April 1850, No.228; 16 September 1859, Nos.53-59; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, No. 2200; 14 November 1851, Nos.44-47; 7 January 1853, No. 241; 27 May 1853, No. 211.
\textsuperscript{121} Ibid., 18 March 1853, No.154.
\textsuperscript{122} Ibid., 1 January 1853, No. 225.
\textsuperscript{123} Ibid., 14 November 1851, Nos.44-47.
\textsuperscript{124} Ibid., 15 October 1852, No.117.
\textsuperscript{125} Foreign/Political Consultation, 18 March 1853, No.154.
\textsuperscript{126} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 7 January 1853, No. 225.
\end{flushleft}
gave cash grant to five brahmans- Devi Chand, Bhaga, Atma Ram, Bindraban and Karam Chand.127

The Vaishnava, thākurḍwāras and bairāgīs were endowed with 6,338 rupees by fifty-two officials of all levels ranging from governors, diwāns, jāgīrdārs, courtiers, ghurcharas, kārdārs, chaudharis, muqaddams to zamīndārs. The thākurḍwāras were given grants at Zafarwal, Pathankot, Sialkot, Gujrat, Shakargarh, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Taran Taran, Nawab Shahr and Thanesar.128

The thākurḍwāra of Baba Lal Das at Qasur, thākurḍwāra of Baba Hari Har at Qasur, thākurḍwāra of Lahar Nathji at Talwandi, thākurḍwāra of Baba Partap Das at Shakargarh, Thākurḍwāra Pulkiwala at Taran Taran, and thākurḍwāra of Lakshmi Narain at Zafarwal received grants.129 The Pindori establishment received grants from the jāgīrdārs like Arjan Singh Rangarnanglia, Nidhan Singh, Raja Dhian Singh, besides, muqaddams and zamīndārs.130 At least twenty-three thākurḍwāras in Kulu received grants from Lehna Singh Majithia.131

Some of the grants were alienated for making arrangements for lights at thākurḍwāras. For instance, kārdār Lala Raj Kaur gave an allowance of eight rupees, thirteen annas and three paise for lights for a thākurḍwāra at Leia.132 The thākurḍwāras were also built by the officials who later endowed them. Dhanna Singh Malwai built a thākurḍwāra at Lahore and assigned cash worth fifty rupees from Pind Dadan Khan in 1835 for its support.133 Besides jāgīrdārs, thākurḍwāras were also built and endowed by zamīndārs. Sher Singh, a zamīndār of village Mangah in pardana Lahore, built a thākurḍwāra

127 Foreign/Political Consultation, 11 June 1852, Nos.135-37.
128 Foreign/Political Consultation, 14 October 1853, Nos.121-123; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 7 January 1853, No.238; 27 May 1853, No. 193 & 208; 28 November 1856, No.113; 12 December 1856, Nos.252-3A; 9 January 1857, No.221; 17 April 1857, No.603; 31 December 1858, No. 1103; 8 April 1859, Nos. 64-66.
129 Foreign/Political Consultation, 8 April 1853, No.165; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 27 May 1853, Nos. 193 & 208.
130 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 21 February 1851, No. 218 A.
131 Ibid., 31 December 1847, No. 2510.
132 Foreign/Political Consultation, 7 May 1852, Nos.40-43.
133 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 27 May 1853, No. 193.
Plate 1

Grant by a diwan (official of a State)
in the same village and endowed it with fourteen *ghumāons* of land worth eight rupees in 1805.\(^{134}\) Grants could also be given to a grantee for building a *thākurdwāra*. For instance, Sawan Mal granted four *annas* a day in Dera Ghazi Khan to Jai Ram Das in 1841 for building the same.\(^{135}\)

Individuals *bairāgīs* were also given grants by the officials of Punjab during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, like Lehna Singh Majithia, Sawan Mal, Fateh Singh Mann, a *jāgīrdār*, General Mihan Singh, Lala Raj Kaur, a *kārdār* and Chanda Singh a doorkeeper at Lohare Darbār,\(^{136}\) Mahi Mal, a *muqaddam*, gifted a piece of land worth ten rupees to Bhag Mal Bairāgi in Wazirabad in 1728.\(^{137}\) Maha Singh *thānadār* gave grain worth eight rupees to Surasti Das Bairāgi in Rawalpindi in 1845.\(^{138}\) Grant by a *ta’alluqdār* to a *bairāgī* is also available. Kunar Chand, the *ta’alluqdār* of Bhabour, granted village Fattowal in *pargana* Gharshanker in Hoshiarpur district to Kishen Gir.\(^{139}\)

The *bairāgīs* of the Ramanandi sub-sect were also given grants by the officials. Mahan Singh, commandant of the *ghurcharas*, gave land worth hundred rupees in Shaikhupura to Sardha Ram, a Ramanandi *bairāgī*, in 1834.\(^{140}\) Grants to *bairāgīs* who were descendants of famous *faqīrs* were also given. Hence, Dya Ram, descendant of Bairāgi Baba Jhallian a celebrated *faqīr* who lived in village Naushera in *pargana* Taran Taran, was given handsome grant of a village worth 615 rupees in Taran Taran in 1804.\(^{141}\) Similarly, the *bairāgī* descendants of Baba Ramthamman, a very famous *faqīr*, were also given grants by various officials like Basti Ram *kārdār*, Nihal

---

\(^{134}\) *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 27 May 1853, No. 193.

\(^{135}\) *Foreign/Political Consultation*, 23 August 1850, Nos. 59-61.

\(^{136}\) *Foreign/Political Consultation*, 16 April 1852, Nos. 98-101; 7 May 1852, Nos. 40-43; 11 February 1853, No. 59; *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 31 December 1847, No. 2511; 27 May 1853, No. 208.

\(^{137}\) *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 27 May 1853, No. 193.

\(^{138}\) Ibid., 7 January 1853, No. 241.

\(^{139}\) Ibid., 31 December 1847, No. 2206.

\(^{140}\) Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 193.

\(^{141}\) *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 27 May 1853, No. 208.
Singh Atariwala, Jwand Singh Mokal and a few zamīndārs. Possibly, the *bairagis* were also given alienations for distributing *bhang* and tobacco at *thākurthwāra*. For instance, Jawahar Singh Bastani gave grant worth one rupee and eight annas in Gujranwala to Darshan Gir in 1828 for giving *bhang* and tobacco to faqīrs halting at *thākurthwāra* of Jalalpur. This was also the minimum amount given to any Vaishnava individual or establishment by any official during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The maximum grants to the *bairagis* were given by Sham Singh Atariwala who endowed them with grants worth 1,345 rupees. The earliest grant was given by Diwan Ilari Ram to a *thākurthwāra* worth five rupees and four annas in Sialkot to Dasandhi in 1755.

In the Shaiva individuals and institutions enjoyed patronage of eighteen officials during early nineteenth century, worth 3,261 rupees. Out of more than half of the amount i.e. 1,975 rupees was contributed by Sawan Mal. Though grants of the officials of late eighteenth century are not available yet a number of officials of Ranjit Singh have been generous to the Shaivas. Dina Nath, for instance, built a *shivāla* at Lahore and supported it with a *jāgīr* in perpetuity. Lehna Singh Majithia gave grants to three *shivālas* in Kulu. A number of *kārdārs* of Ranjit Singh like Kishen Kaur, Mahu Singhand Devi Dial gave cash grants to *jogīs* in Rawalpindi and Dera Ghazi Khan.

A *shivāla* built by a member of the royal family was given grants by officials. For instance, Mutsaddi Mal, a *jāgīrdar* and Kishen Kaur, a

---

142 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 193.
143 Ibid., 27 May 1853, Nos. 193 & 208.
145 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 193.
146 Ibid., 9 January 1857, No. 221.
147 *Foreign/Political Consultation*, 27 October 1849, Nos.132-34; 23 August 1850, Nos.59-61; 18 March 1853, No.159; *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 14 November 1851, Nos. 48-57.
149 *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 31 December 1847, No. 2510.
150 *Foreign/Political Consultation*, 23 August 1850, Nos. 59-61; *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 7 January 1853, No. 241.
kārdār gave grants worth thirty rupees and hundred rupees respectively to temple of Mahadev at Wazirabad built under the orders of Prince Nau Nihal Singh in 1840.\(^{151}\) Sham Singh Atariwala is known to have given grants worth ninety rupees in 1816, 1833 and 1835 for the Śāmādh of Baba Dial Nath in Qasur.\(^{152}\) Grants were also given for providing roses and oil at śhivala.\(^{153}\)

The followers of Shaktaism and establishments like devidwāra received grants from eight officials of Ranjit Singh during the early nineteenth century. These were Desa Singh Majithia, nāzimś Moti Ram, Sawan Mal and Mulraj, kārdārs Kishen Kaur and Raj Kaur, Shiv Sahai qānūngo, an agent of Sawan Mal and Devi Dial.\(^{154}\) Shiv Sahai, a qānūngo granted ten kanāls of land worth seven rupees in pargana Batala for the support of a temple of Kali Bhawani in 1814.\(^{155}\)

A grant was given by Desa Singh Majithia of six kanāls and ten marlās in pargana Gurdaspur for a temple of Sheetla.\(^{156}\) As the nāzims of Kangra hills, he is also known to have built the present structure of Vajresvari Temple in Kangra.\(^{157}\) The maximum grant among the nāzims was given by Moti Ram who endowed half share of village worth 200 rupees in Hoshiarpur for offering bhog at Jwalamukhi in 1835.\(^{158}\) A grant given by a wazir of a Hill state is also available. Dhian Singh, wazir of Raja Goverdhan Chand of Guler, granted land worth 300 rupees a grant of one hundred rupees for the temple of Guler in favour of a temple of Bagla Devi Charmunda Devi at Kotla Fort.\(^{159}\) At least thirty-two establishments of hill Gods and Goddesses in Kulu received grants of land worth 2,520 rupees from

---

\(^{151}\) Foreign/Political Proceedings, 27 May 1853, No. 205.

\(^{152}\) Ibid., 27 May 1853, No.193.

\(^{153}\) Foreign/Political Consultation, 18 March 1853, No.159.

\(^{154}\) Ibid., 3 April 1850, Nos.196-198; 7 May 1852, Nos. 40–43; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 November 1851, Nos.51-57; 7 January 1853, No.238.

\(^{155}\) Foreign/Political Proceedings, 8 August 1856, No. 206

\(^{156}\) Ibid., 28 November 1856, No.1372-B.


\(^{158}\) Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, No. 2206.

\(^{159}\) Dewan Sarb Dayal (compiled in 1883), Twankh Rajgan-e-Zila Kangra, (tr.A.N. Wallia), Department of Language & Culture, Himachal Pradesh, n.y., p. 59.
Lehna Singh Majithia. His example was followed by Ranjodh Singh Majithia who granted 104 rupees for the same in Kulu.

Though not many but grants were given to dadupanthis and sirapanthis. The dadupanthis shrine of Paramhans Bikhari at village Rushu in pargana Shakargarh in Dinanagar district received grants worth hundred rupees from zamindars named Khazan Singh, Dal Singh, Badan Singh, Hinga and Kumala between the years 1824 and 1843. A sirapanthi faqir, Keval, received ninety rupees from Sawan Mal in Dera Ghazi Khan in 1834.

III

As expected, grants to the Islamic establishments and individuals are few. The grants for maintenance of tombs given by jagirdars, muqaddams, chaudharis and zamindars are available. For instance, Tomb of Shaikh Chuhar Bandagi was endowed by Hari Singh Nalwa, Kehr Singh and Atar Singh Sandhanwalia. The latter gave generous grant of a village worth 500 rupees in pargana Saurian for its maintenance. Mian Khazana Singh, the officer in artillery, was the benefactor of the same. Another tomb in favour of which Hari Singh Nalwa gave a grant was tomb of Sayyad Murad Shah. The dargah of Boohali Qalandar at Khadur was also endowed with land in Thanesar by zamindars of the village. Ilahi Bakhsh, Miran Shah and Makhdum Bakhsh were given grants by jagirdars for dargah of Sayyad Miran Shah at village Thaskah in tahsil Naraingarh in Ambala district.

160 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, No. 2510.
161 Loc.cit.
163 Foreign/Political Consultation, 23 August 1850, Nos. 59-61.
164 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 7 January 1853, No. 234; 28 November 1856, No.1856, No.1372 B.
165 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 1 January 1853, No. 234.
166 Nalwa, Hari Singh Nalwa: Champion of the Khalsaji, p. 312.
167 Foreign/Political Consultation, 14 October 1853, Nos. 121-23.
168 Ibid., 20 January 1854, No.133.
The khānqāhs received grants worth 237 rupees from at least ten besides zamindārs. A grant worth seven rupees and eight annas in Dera Ghazi Khan for oil at Balak Shah’s khānqāh was given by Sawan Mal. Diwān Ram Chand gave cash grant of twelve rupees for oil for the khānqāh of Habil Shah in Multan in 1824. Hari Singh Nalwa patronised the khānqāh of Pir Mitha of Wazirabad. Tek Singh, an official, and Thakur Das Duggal, a daftārī, endowed khānqāh of village Piradabagh in Gurdaspur and khānqāh of Mian Fazldin at Batala, respectively. The minimum grant of one rupee was given to khānqāh of Imam Sahib by Mulla Chaudhari in 1797. Bhilah and Jasoundi, muqaddams, gave the earliest grant to a khānqāh as they endowed one in 1753 with land worth seventeen rupees and eight annas in pargana Ramnagar.

The takiyas too received grants from officials during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, these included jāgīrdārs like Mohar Singh, kārdār Dal Singh of Rawalpindi, kārdārs Salamat Rai and Danish Mand and nazim Shaikh Imamuddin. The muqaddams and zamindārs also gave grants to the takiyas. Khan Muhammad, Piara and Hakikat, the muqaddams gave pieces of land worth six and twelve rupees in Sialkot and Gujranwala, respectively, in 1772 and 1777 to takiyas.

169 Foreign/Political Consultation, 7 April 1854, nos.125-128; 2 January 1857, Nos.181-83; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No.229; 28 November 1856, No.134; 9 January 1857, No. 221; 31 December 1858, No.1 104.
170 Foreign/Political Consultation, 27 October 1849, Nos.132-134; Meera Nagpal, 'State Patronage by the Rulers of the Punjab to the Muslims', p. 617.
171 Ibid., 18 March 1853, No. 159.
173 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 3 June 1853, No.119; 29 August 1856, Nos.248-50
174 Ibid., 9 January 1857, No. 221.
175 Ibid., 27 March 1857, No. 240.
176 Foreign/Political Consultation, 14 February 1851, No.19-A; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 7 January 1853, No. 241; 12 December 1856, Nos. 252-53A, 9 January 1857, Nos. 238 & 240.
177 Foreign/Political Consultation, 13 January 1854, Nos.73-76; 20 March 1854, Nos.180-83; 7 April 1854, Nos.125-28; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 28 November 1856, No.134; 9 January 1857, No. 238.
178 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 9 January 1857, Nos. 221 & 267.
The mosques also received grants from the zamindars and muqaddams. Colonel Wade gave a piece of land in Ludhiana for building mosque. Danishmand, a kârdâr of Ahluwalias, gave a piece of land in Ferozepur to Modri Sultan, Imam of the mosque. A number of grants, though of low denominations, for mosques were given in pargana Phalia in Gujrat by the village proprietors in the late eighteenth century. Grants to the mosques by zamindars in Thanesar are also available though of early nineteenth century.

For the Muslims individuals, generous endowments were made in Dera Ghazi Khan, by Diwan Sawan Mal, the governor of Multan. Ramjan, Muhammad, Ghulam Rasul, Aziz and Fazil got cash pensions worth 120 rupees approximately from him. Diwan Mulraj, son of Sawan Mal, also made cash endowment to a Muslim. He granted six rupees to Budhu Shah of Dera Ghazi Khan. Not many grants were given to the shaikhs. Hari Singh Nalwa and Chattar Singh Atariwala are known to have given grants to the shaikhs in Hazara in 1824 and 1848, respectively. Avitabile, gave a piece of land worth twelve rupees to Shaikh Usman in 1838 in Hazur tahsil of Peshawar.

In contrast, the sayyads received 764 rupees from at least ten officials and all of them were prominent ones. Hari Singh Nalwa, Jwala Singh Padhania and Raja Gulab Singh were the jagirdars to endow them. The nazims like Ghulam Mohiuddin and Diwan Ganga
Ram gave grants to sayyads in Hoshiarpur and Gujrat respectively.\textsuperscript{188} Faqir Nuruddin gave a dharmarth grant to Sayyad Sharfali, of land worth twenty-five rupees in Lahore.\textsuperscript{189} Surprisingly, a grant of James Abbot is also available.\textsuperscript{190} He gave a piece of land worth one rupee and twelve annas in Hazara to a sayyad.\textsuperscript{191} The mullas, were also endowed by the Europeans. General Ventura, gave cash grants to mullas Aziz and Khuda Bakhsh in Dera Ghazi Khan.\textsuperscript{192} In fact grant by Major Edwards is also available.\textsuperscript{193} He gave cash grant to a mulla named Abdul Qadir in Dera Ghazi Khan.\textsuperscript{194} The pîrţâdas in Hazara found their patrons in Lehna Singh Sandhanwalia, Piara Mal and Diwan Hari Chand.\textsuperscript{195} Some of the ulamâs also received grants from Hari Singh Nalwa and Diwan Mulraj.\textsuperscript{196} Bakhshi Sewa Ram is also known to have alienated eight bighas of land worth four rupees in Hazara to Badruddin, an ulamâ, in 1833.\textsuperscript{197} Dogar faqîrs were also endowed by the officials.\textsuperscript{198} Grants were also given by muqaddams and zamîndârs for Sarwar Sultân’s dargahas in Talwandi, Gurdaspur and Ludhiana.\textsuperscript{199}

**IV**

The seal of the ruler was affixed on the sanad of land grant to give it authenticity. It is interesting to note here that the seals were also used by jâgîrdars, ghurcharas, commandants, kârdârs, thanadârs and

\textsuperscript{188} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, No. 2207; 7 January 1853, No. 231.
\textsuperscript{189} Foreign/Political Consultation, 22 November 1850, No.117 A.
\textsuperscript{190} He was British resident's assistant at Hazara in 1848 who was designated commissioner for settlement of Punjab boundaries in 1846. Harbans Singh, Encyclopaedia, Vol. I, p. 1.
\textsuperscript{191} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 November 1851, Nos. 44-47.
\textsuperscript{192} Foreign/Political Consultation, 3 April 1850, Nos. 196-98.
\textsuperscript{193} He was appointed assistant to Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, British Resident at Lahore, who sent him to effect the settlement of Bannu, in 1847. Harbans Singh, Encyclopaedia, Vol. II, p. 1.
\textsuperscript{194} Foreign/Political Consultation, 3 April 1850, Nos.196-98.
\textsuperscript{195} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 November 1851, Nos. 44-47.
\textsuperscript{196} Loc.cit.
\textsuperscript{197} Loc.cit.
\textsuperscript{198} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 3 June 1853, No.119; 31 December 1858, no.1104.
\textsuperscript{199} Foreign/Political Consultation, 20 January 1854, Nos.135-39; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 28 November 1856, Nos. 111 &1 31.
zamīndārs on their documents making endowments. For illustration, Amir Singh and Badan Sandhanwalia, Chattar Singh Kalianwala and Sham Singh Atariwala, the jāgīrdārs, used their seals on their documents.200 Hari Singh Nalwa is said to have affixed both of his seals in Persian and Gurumukhi on a document giving grant of a well to Purohit Madan of Haridwar in 1808.201 In fact, Garbha Singh, a jāgīrdar also affixed his seal on two of his documents.202 Bhai Kapur Singh, a jāgīrdar under Jaimal Singh Kanhiya, is known to have affixed his seal to a document pertaining to his grant of six and half ghumāons of land worth sixteen rupees in Dinanagar to Bedi Karam Nath in 1798.203 The seal of father of the jāgīrdar was also fixed on the sanad. For instance, seal of Charhat Singh Bhakka was used for a joint grant given by his sons, Suba Singh, Jodh Singh and Godh Singh, given to Bedi Mir Mall in 1806 though it cannot be ascertained whether the seal was used posthumously or during his life time.204 In one instance, seal of a son was used for the grant. Kahan Singh’s seal was affixed on the document by Sham Singh Atariwala in 1837 for a grant of a well worth twenty rupees in Qasur to Baba Hari Har for the upkeep of the thākurī, the latter was asked to pray for the grantor and his son.205 There are examples where sons while confirming their father’s grants affixed their seals. One such example is that of Hukam Singh and Kirpal Singh Malwai who while confirming grant of their father, Dhanna Singh Malwai, used their seals in 1843. Originally Dhanna Singh Malwai had given grant of a well worth twenty-five rupees in Lahore to Sobha Singh granthi in 1813.206 Similarly, Harsa Singh’s confirmatory document of the grant of his father Tara Singh, a jāgīrdar, given in 1813 to Bir Bhan for temple of

200 Foreign/Political Consultation, 11 June 1852, Nos. 135-37; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 7 January 1853, Nos. 219 & 225.
202 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 8 April 1859, Nos. 64-66.
203 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 219.
204 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 213.
205 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 193.
206 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 238.
Sudamapuri at Amritsar, bore his seal.\textsuperscript{207} Chanda Singh, Commandant of Raja Hira Singh's regiment, also put his seal on a document granting land worth thirteen rupees in Amritsar to Bedi Jamiat Singh in 1844.\textsuperscript{208}

It is interesting to note that a number of kārdrārs are also known to have followed the practice. Sanads of Radha Kishen, kārdrār of ta'ālīhuqa Chuchak Nizam in Pakpatan, and Hari Singh, kārdrār of Fategharh in Wadni, carry the impressions of their seals.\textsuperscript{209} Jawahar Singh and Jaimal Singh affixed their seals on a co-joint grant given to a Bedi in 1845 during the prime-ministership of Jawahar Singh.\textsuperscript{210} Achal Singh, a kārdrār at the time of giving grant, not only affixed his seal but also put his signature on the document.\textsuperscript{211} Seal of Govind Jas, the kārdrār, was also used on confirmation of a grant made by zamīndārs in 1844 to Bedi Sant Singh in Wazirabad.\textsuperscript{212} Bur Singh, thānādār of Amir Singh Sandhanwalia, too affixed seal on his document giving land worth fifteen rupees in Sialkot to Sukha Nand, Atma Ram and Ram Jas for an udāsi dharmśāla in Sialkot in 1820.\textsuperscript{213} In 1805, Sher Singh, zamīndār of village Mangah in pargana Lahore, granted fourteen ghumoans of land worth eight rupees to a bairāgi for a thākurduvāra built by the said zamīndār. The writing on the document bears the seal of zamīndār's brother Bela Singh.\textsuperscript{214}

In few instances, the sanads were written by the grantors themselves. The hand written sanads of jāgīrdoars like Gulab Singhand Morh Singh Chhabiwaria are available in the National Archives of India, New Delhi.\textsuperscript{215} Even powerful officials like Jwahar Singh Bastani, the personal attendant of Ranjit Singh, is known to have made over in his handwriting thirty-one ghumāons of land worth seventy rupees in

\textsuperscript{207} Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 211.
\textsuperscript{208} Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 219.
\textsuperscript{209} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, No. 1850; 27 May 1853, No. 196.
\textsuperscript{210} Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 220.
\textsuperscript{211} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, No. 2234.
\textsuperscript{212} Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 223.
\textsuperscript{213} Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 202.
\textsuperscript{214} Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 193.
\textsuperscript{215} Ibid., 14 January 1853, No.220.
Shaikhupura in 1804 to a Bedi. In fact, a few references to ghurcharas giving grants and issuing hand written documents in the early nineteenth century are also available. Bahadur Singh, Jawahar Singh Mattu, Mohr Singh and Sahib Singh, the retainers of Bagh Singh Miraliwala, were the ghurcharas who are known to have issued the formal documents in their own writing. Ram Dhan Pulkar, kârdâr of Sobha Ram, gave fifteen ghumâons of land in Batala, to brahman Kalian Das, in his own writing.

Signatures of the officials giving grants have also been found on the sanads. Gulab Singh is known to have put his signatures on two sanads giving grants worth 450 rupees in Gujrat in favour of temple at Dingah in Gujrat in 1840 and 1842. Lehna Singh Majithia’s sanad too bore his signature making a grant of a well worth 175 rupees in Amritsar to Bhai Parduman Singh in 1833. Achal Singh, a kârdâr, is already known to have put his signature to the sanad along with his seal. Abhay Raj Ghuman, a jagirdar of Shaikhupura, granted one fourth of a village to Amir Singh Bedi in 1817, the document was in his writing, it also had his signature but without any seal, probably it was to grant legitimacy to his grant in the absence of a seal. The grants of Dasaundha Singh, a jagirdar’s given in favour of Karam Das of udâsi akhâra bears his signature in Gurumukhi.

The officials gave dharmarth grants out of the service jagîrs received by them from their rulers during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. References to grants given out of their own jagîrs by important officials included the nâzîms like Desa Singh and Lehna Singh Majithia, Diwan Moti Ram, Wazîr Lal Singh, and

---

216 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No.213.
217 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No.220; 27 May 1853, No.1 93.
218 Ibid., 15 October 1852, No. 117.
219 Foreign/Political Consultation, 3 April 1850, No.194; 2 August 1850, No.70 A.
220 Ibid., 6 September 1850, No. 31-A.
221 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, No. 2234.
222 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 223.
223 Ibid., 7 January 1853, No. 219.
224 Jagîrs in Punjab during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century consisted of three types-service jagîr, inâm jagîr and subsistence jagîr. Banga, Agrarian System of the Sikhs, p. 118.
Commander Tej Singh.225 Personal servant of Ranjit Singh, Rattan Singh Gadwai also gave grants out of his own jāgīr.226 The jāgīrdārs like Atar Singh Kalianwala Nihal Singh and Sham Singh Atariwala, Lehna Singh Majithia and Dhanna Singh Malwai followed the same practice.227 Raja Gulab Singh ordered Sukha Singh, a kārdār to alienate two wells, out of certain wells sunk by the Raja, in favour of a temple in Gujrat in 1842.228 Rattan Chand Duggal and Baisakha Singh were some of the kārdārs to do the same.229 Gajja Singh and Bakshish Singh, ghurcharas are also known to have endowed seventeen kanāls of land worth four rupees out of their jāgīr to Chain Singh, Sewa Singh and Diwan Singh granthīs in 1809.230 Bhagel Singh, a jāgīrdar, granted a piece of land worth four rupees in Dinanagar to Pardish Rai Bhalla in 1793 out of his jāgīr given by Gurbhaksh Singh Kanhiya.231 Grants given by the servants of the officials out of the jāgīrs received from their respective masters are also available. A servant of Amir Singh, a barber of Amir Singh Sandhanwalia, and Roop Singh, servant of Mast Singh Padhania are known to have given the dharmarth grants.232

The grants were also given out of the property specially purchased by the officials. Diwan Tara Chand gifted sixteen bighas of land worth twenty rupees purchased by him in Shahadra near the in Lahor to Goverdhan Brahman in 1843.233 A similar instance exists for the Mughal times too when Rai Bhawani Das, āmil of pargana Tibbar, purchased the village of Talibabad in the administrative

---

225 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 November 1851, Nos. 48-50; 15 October 1852, No.117; 27 May 1853, Nos. 205 & 211.
226 Ibid., 31 December 1847, No. 2200.
227 Foreign/Political Consultation, 22 November 1850, No.117 A; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 15 October 1852, No.117; 27 May 1853, Nos. 193 & 199; Khalsa Darbār Record, Bundle No.5, Vol. X, Part II, p. 349.
228 Foreign/Political Consultation, 2 August 1850, No.70 A.
229 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No. 220; 27 May 1853, No. 205.
230 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 235.
231 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 199.
233 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 211.
jurisdiction of *pargana* Batala and granted it to the Vaishnava establishment of Pindori in 1732.234

Any alienation of revenue by the *jāgīrdar* in favour of *dharmarth* grantees could not in theory last longer than his own tenure.235 In actual practice, however, the *dharmarth* grant, made by *jāgīrdars* continued beyond thier tenure because of the sentiment of piety attached to such grants.236 Mehtab Singh Kanhiya, for example, confirmed the grant given by the Mughal *diwān*, Lakhpat Rai; Nar Singh Chamiariwala confirmed the grant given by his *ghurchara* Amir Singh. Similarly, Jodh Singh confirmed the grant given by Saurianwala Bagh Singh Chichowala and Jodh Singh Ramgarhia confirmed the one given by Nodh Singh Mohar.237 Even the rulers of cis-Satlej states Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, Jaswant Singh of Nabha and Bhag Singh of Jind had confirmed the grants given by their officials.238 Ranjit Singh and his successors seem to have followed the same policy. Grants of not only the prominent *jāgīrdars* like Atariwalas and Kalianwalas were confirmed but also of *ghurcharas*, *kārīnā*, *muqaddams* and *zamīndārs*.239 A grant of Bhan Singh, a *kārīnā* of Mai Sada Kaur, given in 1817 for a *thākurdwāra* was confirmed by Ranjit Singh in 1825.240 A grant by *zamīndārs* to Kamah Singh Bedi in 1781 was confirmed by Ranjit Singh in 1815.241 Dalip Singh confirmed the grant of Bhagu, *muqaddam* of the village, given in 1833 to Dewa Singh Bedi. The same was confirmed by the last Maharaja of Punjab in 1846.242 It ought to be mentioned here that some of the confirmatory *parwanas* of Dalip Singh regarding official grants contain the signature of Raja Tej Singh. In fact, Tej Singh was

---

236 Ibid.
238 *Foreign/Political Consultation*, 2 January 1857, Nos. 181-83; *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 14 January 1853, No.219.
239 *Foreign/Political Proceedings*, 31 December 1847, No. 2214, 14 January 1853, Nos. 220 & 235; 27 May 1853, Nos.193, 202 & 205.
240 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 193.
241 Ibid., 21 February 1851, No. 218 A.
242 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 220.
nominated the president of the council of Regency in December 1846, and was allowed to continue as commander-in-chief of the Sikh army. Probably it is in this capacity that he acted as regent on behalf of the minor Maharaja Dalip Singh.243 A confirmatory grant of Dalip Singh dated 1847 for a grant made by Sham Singh Atariwala to Pandit Devi Sahai in 1838 also bears the signature of Tej Singh.244

These official grants were confirmed by the rulers of the times either during the lifetime of the official or after his death. Some of the grants given by Diwan Moti Ram, Mokham Chand and Desa Singh Majithia were confirmed during their lifetimes by their masters.245 Similarly, grants of Karam Singh Chahal, Sham Singh Atariwala, Nand Singh Rawalpindia and Himmat Singh Jalewalia were also confirmed during their lifetimes by their masters.246 Death of the official marked an important occasion of confirmation by the ruler to the grant made by the deceased official. Some of the grants to be confirmed in the same or a year within the death of the official were those of Diwan Moti Ram, Jodh Singh Bhakka, Fateh Singh Mann, Hari Singh Nalwa and Dhanna Singh Malwai.247 In fact, numerous grants of Sham Singh Atariwala were confirmed by Dalip Singh on the former’s death in 1846.248 But there are many grants which were confirmed years after the death of the official. Grants of Mitt Singh Padhania, Jwand Singh Mokal, Dal Singh, Fateh Singh Kalianwala and Hukma Singh Atariwala were some examples of the grants being confirmed later.249

243 Harbans Singh, Encyclopaedia, Vol. IV, pp. 343-44.
244 Foreign/Political Consultation, 11 June 1852, Nos.135-37
245 Ibid., 31 December 1847, No.2200, 31 December 1847, No.1851; 10 June 1853, No.218.
246 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No.213; 27 May 1853, Nos.193 & 196; 7 January 1853, No. 219.
247 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 15 October 1852, No.117; 14 January 1853, No.213; 27 May 1853, Nos.193, 199 & 208
248 Foreign/Political Consultation, 11 June 1852, Nos.135-137; 15 October 1852, No.117; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, Nos.219, 220 & 223; 27 May 1853, Nos. 199 & 211.
249 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No.220; 27 May 1853, No. 196 & 208.
At times, the grant was released after gap of some time. For instance, jagir of Rattan Singh Gadwai was resumed in 1845 along with the grant of a village given out of it to an udāsi and a brahman, but after two months, it was released by Dalip Singh in their favour again. In fact the grant of Narain Singh, a jāgirdar to Sodhi Man Singh in 1830 was resumed and released after a gap of ten years by Kharak Singh in 1840. A decent number of references are available of continuation and confirmation given by sons of the officials their fathers’ grants. In 1842, Arjan Singh Nalwa confirmed the grant of his father Hari Singh given to a family priest belonging to Haridwar. Sham Singh Atariwala, Atar Singh Kalianwala, Lehna Singh Majithia and Surjan Singh Mokal are known to have confirmed the grants of their respective fathers, Nihal Singh Atariwala, Dal Singh Kalianwala, Desa Singh Majithia and Bela Singh Mokal. In fact, the grants given by Dal Singh and Bela Singh were confirmed the same year of their passing away.

There are references of jāgirdars continuing the grants given out of their jagirs by those who were earlier holding these jagirs. Sham Singh Atariwala is known to have received the jagirs of Mal Singh and Amir Singh ghurcharas, but he continued the grants given by them to Bedi Beant Singh in Wazirabad out his jagir. Similarly, the jagir of Mangal Singh, a ghurchara, was resumed on his death and given to Diwan Jawahar Mal but the grant of Chur Mal and Ramnath Bedi who had received land worth 15 rupees from the ghurchara in 1813, remained undisturbed. In 1823, Amir Singh Shaikhupuria confirmed the grant of a well with land worth twenty rupees in Shaikhupura given by Sulakhan Singh Khudpuria, the jāgirdar of

---

250 Ibid., 31 December 1847, No. 2200.
251 Ibid., 21 February 1851, No. 142 A.
252 Nalwa, Hari Singh Nalwa: Champion of the Khalsa, p. 284.
253 Foreign/Political Consultation, 11 June 1852, Nos. 135-37; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No.220; 27 May 1853, No.205; 10 June 1853, No.218.
254 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No.220; 27 May 1853, No. 205.
255 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 213.
256 Loc.cit.
village, in 1821.\textsuperscript{257} But in some cases, the grantees had to beg nazrana. For instance, Sahib Singh and Kharak Singh Badecha had granted a village worth 200 rupees in Nakodar to Jeet Singh Akali in 1786, the village was resumed by Sandhanwalias and released only on payment of nazrana of 200 rupees by Jert Singh.\textsuperscript{258}

There are also cases where the new jãgîrdar did not confirm the grant and instead resumed a part and gave it to a new grantee. For instance, Rai Singh a ghurchara received village Maya in pargana Ramnagar in jãgîr in 1815. A well in the village was in possession of ancestors of Jawahar Das Gosain. The ghurchara deprived them of half of it and gave one fourth of the confiscated well to Bedi Sukha Singh in 1838.\textsuperscript{259}

While confirming a grant, sometimes, the rulers used to increase the amount of the grant. For instance, Ganpat Rai, a jãgîrdar of village Ghartal in Wazirabad, had given a grant worth eighty-seven rupees and eight annas to pujâri of a temple built by the former, in 1844. The jãgîrdar got it confirmed by Maharaja Dalip Singh who also gave an additional grant worth fifty rupees in 1847 to Ganesh Das pujâri.\textsuperscript{260} The addition was not only made by the rulers but also by their officials. In 1836, Sayyads Imam Shah and Mahbub Shah solicited the continuance of their grant of one-fourth share of revenue of village Ghamiake in pargana Hafizabad from Sawan Mal who not only confirmed it but also granted one-fourth share of village Burj Derawala.\textsuperscript{261}

In few cases, additional grants were given by the officials after gap of some time ranging from few months to few years. For instance, Nidhan Singh, a jãgîrdar granted land worth thirty-five bighas to Mahant Gopal Das of Udasi Akhara Kashiwala at Amritsar in two different years, 1826 and 1839.\textsuperscript{262} Dasaundha Singh gave twenty-five

\textsuperscript{257} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No. 241.
\textsuperscript{258} Ibid., 31 December 1847, No. 2200.
\textsuperscript{259} Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 220.
\textsuperscript{260} Foreign/Political Consultation, 2 August 1850, No. 70 A.
\textsuperscript{261} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 3 June 1853, No. 119.
\textsuperscript{262} Foreign/Political Proceedings, 7 January 1853, No. 219.

202
bighas in 1804 and added ten bighas in 1829, in favour of udāsi akhāra of Karam Das in Narowal.263 Similarly, Chaudhari Bagh Singh gave two ghumaons of land worth two rupees to two Bedi grantors, Dowlat Rai and Khushal Singh, in 1823 in village Pindori in pargana Batala. He added more land in 1829.264 Interestingly, Subha Singh Bhakka granted six wells within a gap of a fortnight to Mulk Raj and Mul Singh Bedi in 1809. The first was given on 11th of Baisakh 1866 in village Mangal in pargana Saurian of Amritsar, followed by three wells on 13th but in village Kharki in pargana Batala, two more wells were given in village Mangal on 26th of Baisakh. The grantor added two wells in village Kharki but after a gap of one year exactly on 26th of Baisakh, 1867 Sammat (1810 A.D.).265

Not all grants were allowed to continue after the completion of the tenure of jāgīrdars.266 There are few examples of resumption, either full or partial. An instance of complete resumption is cited herein. With the resumption of Bhamma Singh’s jāgīr by the Lahore Darbār, the grant given by him to Gulab Singh Sodhi in 1833 was also resumed. So was the case with the grants given by Dal Singh Minhas and Narain Singh the jāgīrdars.267 References to partial resumptions of grants are also available. Ranjit Singh resumed the jāgīr of Hari Singh Nalwa on his death and along with it, he resumed half of the village Bhagatgarh in Sialkot granted by the Sardār to Bairāgi Ram Jas.268 Dalip Singh resumed half of the grant worth 200 rupees granted to Pandit Hari Kishan, in 1846 on resumption of Lal Singh’s jāgīr.269 Sometimes, the sons resumed the grants given by his father. Son of Sham Singh Atariwala resumed the grant of a well given by the latter to a brahman, Dharm Chand in 1836, when he inherited the

263 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 7 January 1853, No. 219.
264 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No. 220.
265 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 223.
266 Banga, Agrarian System of the Sikhs, p. 128.
267 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 21 February 1851, No.142 A; 27 May 1853, No.196.
268 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 208.
269 Ibid., 14 November 1851, Nos.48-50.
village.\(^{270}\) Resumption could also be done by a succeeding jāgīrdar. Kahan Singh Banka received the 'ilāqa previously held by Atar Singh Rukhanwala in 1832 but along with it, he also resumed the grant of a share of a village worth seventy-five rupees in Qasur given by the latter to a bairāgi Jaggar Nath in 1824.\(^{271}\)

Sometimes, the grantors gave new grants in case of resumption of their jāgīrs by the rulers. Colonel Mihan Singh gave a well to Jiwan Singh, Bedi of Wazirabad, in 1812 out of his own jāgīr. As the village in which the well was located was resumed by Ranjit Singh in 1835, the official gave a cash grant worth fifty rupees to the Bedi. After Mihan Singh’s death in 1841, his son Sant Singh gave a well worth seventy rupees in village Killa Mian Singh in Shaikhupura to Gurbaksh Singh, son of the original grantee Jiwan Singh.\(^{272}\)

In most of the cases the form of grant remained intact after resumption of the grantor’s jāgīr, but in few instances, the form was changed. For instance, in 1846, Dalip Singh, while confirming a grant, gave well instead of cash to Shiv Das, a brahman of Lahore.\(^{273}\) Nand Singh Pindiwala assigned a well worth thirty-five rupees in Leia to Sodhi Kahan Singh in 1833, the well remained in his possession for six years after which the area was made over to Sawan Mai of Multan who resumed the well and gave a cash assignment.\(^{274}\)

There are references of grants given collectively by the officials. This practice seems to have been followed throughout the period under review and that too by jāgīrdars, ghurcharas, kārdārs and chaudharīs. Bhai Karam Singh and Dhanna Singh, jāgīrdars of Batchuana in Thanesar, granted land worth twenty rupees to Sada Sukh, a brahman.\(^{275}\) Sundar Singh, Hira Singh and Gurnam Singh, three jāgīrdars released a well worth forty rupees in village Viranwali,

\(^{270}\) Ibid., 7 January 1853, No. 225; The son can be Kahan Singh as Thakar Singh, the elder one, predeceased his father in 1842: Griffin & Massy, Chiefs and Families of Note, Vol. I, pp. 472-78.

\(^{271}\) Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 193.

\(^{272}\) Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No. 223.

\(^{273}\) Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 211.

\(^{274}\) Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 196.

\(^{275}\) Foreign/Political Consultation, 2 January 1857, Nos. 198-201.
Sialkot to Sham Singh. The ghurcharas—Gajja Singh and Bakhshish Singh, in service of Nar Singh Chamiariwala, together gave seventeen kanāls of land in village Koti in pargana Sialkot to a granthi. Desu Singh, Jeet Singh and Budha Singh, jāgīrdars, gave half a share of well in village Dhand in t'alluqa Patti in Amritsar to Sarmukh Das in 1833. One may infer that the jāgīrdars and ghurcharas were given adjoining land in payment for their services, or they had collectively purchased the land.

The kārdārs are also known to have given grants collectively. Karam Singh and Rattan Singh, the kārdārs of the chabūtra at Gugera, gave cash grant of eighteen rupees to Ganga Ram, a brahman, in 1847. Similarly, three kārdārs, Isar Das, Harnam Das and Jagat Singh, of Gugera jointly gave cash grant to Kanhiya Brahman in 1827 and affixed their respective seals on the concerned document.

References to chaudharis giving grants jointly during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century are also available. For instance, Chaudharis Fateh and Rahim gave grants of land worth twenty-eight rupees in village Mudwala in pargana Shaikhupura to udāsi sādh, Baba Rama. Chaudharis Sahib Rai and Chanda gave village Dhing Shaikhupura to Gian Das, an udāsi sādh, in 1793. Harmail along with other chaudharis is also known to have given a cash grant of forty rupees in Lahore to a sādh in 1845.

Grants given by the muqaddams jointly are also known. The muqaddams of Ludhiana, Dinanagar and Amritsar are known to have endowed various religious places during the late eighteenth century.

---

276 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No. 223.
277 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 235.
278 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No.2 02.
279 Foreign/Political Consultation, 18 March 1853, No. 154.
280 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No. 238.
281 Loc.cit.
282 Foreign/Political Consultation, 3 April 1850, No. 228.
283 Sachdeva, Polity and Economy, p. 122.
century. Bhilah and Jesaundi, *muqaddams*, gave land worth seventeen rupees and eight *annas* to Sayyad Muhammad Shah for a *khānqāh* in Ramnagar as early as 1753. During the early nineteenth century, Gurmukh Singh and Dewa Singh, *muqaddams* of village Joura in *pargana* Amritsar, Gulab and Tula, *muqaddams* of village Khakarke in *pargana* Talwandi, Maya and Rupa, *muqaddams* of village Rahab in *pargana* Talwandi, Karam Singh and Rattan Singh, *muqaddams* of village Nangal in *pargana* Talwandi, Wazira and Bishona, *muqaddams* of village Hapowal in *pargana* Shakargarh Bakht Mal and Gurdas, *muqaddams* of village Ludhiana in *pargana* Sewandi gave grants jointly during the early nineteenth century. A grant by three *muqaddams* of village Chandowal in *pargana* Talwandi to a *thakurdwara* given in 1843 is also available. The *zamīndārs* of a village are known to have given collective grants during the early nineteenth century. Shanker, Dulla and Ratna, the village *zamīndārs* of Chalitad in *pargana* Sialkot gave land worth ten rupees to Kanhiya Lal in 1817. Interestingly, a co-joint grant of a *ghurchara* and a *zamīndār* is also available. Guja Singh a *ghurchara* and Haveli Singh, a *zamīndār*, granted ten *bighas* of land worth twenty rupees to Bedi Khushal Singh of Pind Dadan Khan in 1813.

In few cases the grantors happened to be the relatives. For instance, Nihal Singh and his son Sham Singh Atariwala gave a well in Qasur to a sweeper of Golden Temple in 1812. Similarly, Tara Singh and his son Khushal Singh Kathgarhia, gave a share of well...
worth 150 rupees to Darbara Singh, an akālbungia, in 1829. Two brothers, Budh Singh and Hira Singh, granted land worth four rupees in Kalanaur for the shrine of Haji Hussain Shah in village Miankot in pargana Batala in Gurdaspur. Pahar Singh, Jhanda Singh and Dal Singh Mann gave a well worth eighty rupees in Lahore to shamāfaroz of Golden Temple in 1803 to defray expenses of oil required for light at the Gurdwara.

A number of reasons have come to light for which dharmarth grants were given by the officials. Expecting the grantee to pray for the welfare and prosperity of the donor was an important reason for the grant. Nihal Singh and Thakur Singh Atariwala, Jwand Singh Mokal, Karam Singh Chahal, Jwala Singh Padhana and Ranjor Singh Sandhanwalia specifically asked the donee to pray for them. The grantee was asked to pray for the grantor as well as his son. Sham Singh Atariwala asked Bairagi Harihar to pray for him and his son Kahan Singh. Sham Singh Atariwala gave a cash grant to a brahman, Devi Sahai, in 1838 and asked him to offer prayers for prosperity of Khalsa.

Sacred days like Baisakhi, Sankrant and eclipse of sun were some of the occasions when grants were given by the officials. Grant by Thakur Singh Sandhanwalia on the day of Baisakhi has already been mentioned in the beginning of this chapter. Raja Lal Singh is known to have given grant of village Baggowal worth 600 rupees in Hoshiarpur to brahmans in 1834 on the sacred day of Sankrant. Sadda Singh, a local officer at Ludhiana, gave half a village worth 250 rupees to Mohan Lal Brahman in 1803 on Solar eclipse. Bathing in a river also called for a grant by an official. Fateh Singh Mann gave a

292 Ibid., 21 February 1851, No. 218 A.
293 Ibid., 29 August 1856, Nos. 248-50.
294 Ibid., 10 June 1853, No.218.
295 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No. 219 & 235; 27 May 1853, Nos. 196 & 199; 10 June 1853, No. 218.
296 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No.193.
297 Foreign/Political Consultation, 11 June 1852, Nos. 135-37.
298 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 10 June 1853, No. 218.
299 Ibid., 31 December 1847, No. 2206.
300 Ibid., 31 December 1847, No. 1855.

207
well worth hundred rupees in village Akalgarh, in pargana Shaikhupura to Asa Nand Brahman in 1840 while bathing in River Chenab on a festival.301 Reading a religious scripture was also an occasion for giving grant. Amir Singh, Gurmukh Singh and Badan Singh Sandhanwalia gave a well worth one hundred rupees in Sialkot to Misar Sukha Nand in 1790.302

Birth of a child in the family was celebrated by giving grant to a holy man. Hari Singh Nalwa's first grant on record was given in Haridwar in 1808, on the birth of his son.303 Lal Singh Jagirdar gave a well worth fifty rupees in pargana Batala to Sohanpat Bedi in 1780 on birth of a son.304 Khazan Singh, a ghurchara too endowed Bakshish Singh Bedi with land worth four rupees in the same pargana on the birth of his son.305 A grant given on occasion of administration of pahul by Wasava Singh Sandhanwalia has already been cited.306 Death of someone important in an official’s life also called for a grant. On occasion of shraddh of his mother, Raja Hira Singh granted shares of villages worth 650 rupees in Sialkot to Brahmans Bishen Chand, Gopal Das and Ramjas in 1839.307 Grant on immersion of bones of Ranjit Singh by Rattan Singh Gadwai has already been mentioned above on page number 7.308 Miraculous escape from death could be another reason for grant by an official. Hari Singh Nalwa’s grant to his purohits at Haridwar coincided with the said situation in 1824.309 Visiting one’s own jāgīr was also an occasion of grant by a jagirdar. Sham Singh Atariwala gave a grant worth fifty rupees in pargana Pasrur in Wazirabad to Bhai Dyal Singh when he visited his jāgīr at Dhamoke in 1844.310 Visit of a holy man to one’s dwelling also called for a grant from the official. Diwan Moti Ram, granted one-

301 Ibid., 14 November 1851, Nos.51-57.
302 Ibid., 7 January 1853, No. 225.
303 Nalwa, Hari Singh Nalwa: Champion of the Khalsaji, p. 252.
304 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 13 August 1852, No. 49.
305 Loc.cit.
306 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 13 August 1852, No. 49.
307 Ibid., 13 August 1852, No. 49.
308 Ibid., 31 December 1847, No. 2200.
309 Nalwa, Hari Singh Nalwa: Champion of the Khalsaji, p. 252.
310 Foreign/Political Consultation, 11 June 1852, Nos. 135-37.
fourth of village Burj Pokhtah in Phillaur in Jalandhar to Bedi Amar Singh on his arrival to Phillaur in 1818. Promise to give a grant on fulfilment of a wish was also a reason for Raja Hira Singh to give a well worth fifty rupees in Lahore to granthī Jiwan Singh of Shahidganj of Lahore. He had promised a grant if he would achieve victory against Sandhanwalia Sardars and avenge murder of his father, Dhian Singh, which of course was achieved as is widely known in the history of Punjab. Grants were also given after victory in a battle. Hari Singh Nalwa’s grants to the pandas of Haridwar in 1808 and 1809 coincided with his victory at Qasur and Sialkot, this was followed by a grant in 1836 which might be on his occupation of Peshawar in 1834.

Reclamation of waste-land with an intention to increase area under plough was an important reason for giving grant to a holy persons Chattar Singh Kalianwala, Fateh Singh Mann, Sawan Mal and Mokhamdin are known to have given culturable waste land to religious men for cultivation.

Karam Bakhsh, kārdār of pargana Fatehgarh in Wadni, gave waste-land to Sayyad Muhammad Shah for founding a new village over it in his pargana and assigned thirty-five ghumāons separately in dharmarth in 1840. In few cases, grant was given by an official after the land was reclaimed by the holy person. A kārdār, Radha Kishen granted share of village Kingranwala worth seventy rupees in ta’lluqa Chuchak Nizam in Pakpatan to Sodhi Hira Singh in 1844 after he reclaimed the land of the said village. Grants were specially given for sinking of wells. Jawahar Singh Bastani gave land worth forty rupees in pargana Ramnagar to Fateh Singh Bedi for sinking a well in the assigned land. Sham Singh Atariwala gave land worth 150 rupees in pargana Qasur to Sodhi Dial Singh for sinking three

---

311 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 31 December 1847, No. 2192.
312 Ibid., 14 November 1851, Nos. 48-50.
313 Nalwa, Hari Singh Nalwa: Champion of the Khalsaji, p. 252.
314 Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 January 1853, No. 241; 27 May 1853, Nos. 196 & 199; 10 June 1853, No. 219.
315 Ibid., 31 December 1847, No.1850.
316 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No.196.
317 Ibid., 14 January 1853, No. 223.
wells. The practice of giving waste-land by an official to a holy person for reclamation existed during the Mughal days too.

Besides the above-mentioned causes, grant to a grantee by an official could also be given if the land was disputed. Kardar Rajrup gave twenty-five ghumaons of disputed land worth twenty-five rupees in Kangra to Bedi Gujjar Singh in 1840. The land being a disputed one was the reason for its grant by the kārdār. Sometimes, the grants were given for samādhs. For instance, a well was sunk by, Balak Ram, a banker of Qasur, who also got made a tank and gave these to Baba Shivdas Nath for the Samadh of Baba Dial Nath in village Molehpur of pargana Qasur.

Generally, the grants by the officials were given in form of land and cash, but there are few examples where the grants were given in kind. Some of the grants of Gulab Singh, Sham Singh Atariwala, Sawan Mal and Mulraj were in form of grain, flour, makki, jowar, dāl, salt and ghee.

The following table clearly depicts the situation under the officials:

AMOUNT OF GRANTS TO RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS AND INDIVIDUALS IN RUPEES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sikh establishments and individuals</th>
<th>Hindu establishments and individuals</th>
<th>Muslim establishments and individuals</th>
<th>Secular Grants</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61,575</td>
<td>32,086</td>
<td>2,605</td>
<td>8,837</td>
<td>1,05,103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

318 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 196.
320 Ibid., 31 December 1847, No. 2214.
321 Ibid., 27 May 1853, No. 193.
322 Foreign/Political Consultation, 11 June 1852, Nos. 135-37; Foreign/Political Proceedings, 14 November 1851, Nos. 44-47 & 51-57.

210
Out of a total of 332 grantors, thirty-nine officials gave grants irrespective of their own religious inclinations, out of these, seven officials are known to have given grants to all the three religious systems, whereas thirty-two grantors gave grants to more than one religion (Table: 3). The following two tables depicts the same-

The following table depicts the names of officials and amount of grants given in rupees grants to the three major religious systems of Punjab during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AMOUNT ALIENATED IN RUPEES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lehna Singh Majithia</td>
<td>7,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nihal Singh Atariwala</td>
<td>4,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sham Singh Atariwala</td>
<td>4,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattar Singh Kalianwala</td>
<td>4,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajit Singh Sandhanwalia</td>
<td>4,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwand Singh Mokal</td>
<td>3,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulab Singh</td>
<td>3,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawan Mal</td>
<td>2,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fateh Singh Kalianwala</td>
<td>2,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwala Singh Padhania</td>
<td>1,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desa Singh Majithia</td>
<td>1,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lal Singh</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dal Singh Kalianwala</td>
<td>1,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dina Nath</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokham chand</td>
<td>1,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hari Singh Nalwa</td>
<td>1,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karam Singh Chahhal</td>
<td>1,283</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table given below shows the names of and amount of grants given by them grants to (two) major religious systems in Punjab during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century-

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Officials</th>
<th>INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS OF SIKH PANTH</th>
<th>HINDU INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS</th>
<th>MUSLIM INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lehna Singh Majithia</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>7,538</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattar Singh Kalianwala</td>
<td>2,362</td>
<td>2,080</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dal Singh Rawalpindi</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulab Singh</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>3,374</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hari Singh Nalwa</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawala Singh Padhania</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulraj</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawan Mal</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>2,419</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the official</th>
<th>Sikh Institutions and Individuals</th>
<th>Hindu Institutions and Individuals</th>
<th>Muslim Institutions and Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amir Singh Sandhanwalia</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>312</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arjan Singh Rangarnanglia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atar Singh Kalianwala</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atar Singh Sandhanwalia</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avitabile</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chanda Singh Deoriwala</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dal Singh Kalianwala</td>
<td>1710</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desa Singh Majithia</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>147</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanna Singh Malwai</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhian Singh</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fateh Singh Kalianwala</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>615</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fateh Singh Mann</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>287</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganda Singh Safi</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurmukh Singh Lamba</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hira Singh</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4-0-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagat Singh Atariwala</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamadar Khushal Singh</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamiat Singh Virk</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawahar Singh Bastni</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1-8-0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwand Singh Mokal</td>
<td>3,785</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnail Mihan Singh</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khazan Singh</td>
<td>3-2-0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megh Raj</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitt Singh Padhania</td>
<td>1146</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moti Ram</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>718</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nidhan Singh</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nihal Singh Atariwala</td>
<td>5029</td>
<td>470</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raj Kaur</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattan Singh Gadwai</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaikh Imamuddin</td>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sham Singh Atariwala</td>
<td>2,001</td>
<td>2,534</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suchet Singh</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tej Singh</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Having a careful look at table Nos. 2 and 3, one can see that inspite of their secular attitude, the officials gave more grants to their respective religions with the exception of Dal Singh Rawalpindi, Amir Singh Sandhanwalia, Chanda Singh Deoriwala, Dhanna Singh Malwai
Ganda Singh Safi, Khazan Singh and Sham Singh Atariwala. There is a reference among the officials of Atar Singh Sandhanwalia who is known to have endowed other religions instead of his. Many stories are current of Jwala Singh Padhania's, who is also known to be most secular and one of the few jagirdars to have been extremely generous, towards faqirs, brahmans and indigent persons. Similarly, Lehna Singh Majithia is known to have given a great variety of grants to Sodhis, bhais, granthis, pāthīs, ardāsias, akalis, brahmans, purohits, sādhs and the sayyads. These dharmarth grants amounted to 18,000 rupees and had been alienated out of a total jagīr of 57,000 rupees.

The figure of 7,894 rupees mentioned in the table is just confined to the grants to major religious systems of Punjab and does not include grants given to the secular and creative classes.

A total of 96,266 rupees were alienated in favour of religious institutions and individuals by 332 officials, exclusive of chaudharīs, muqaddams and innumerable zamindārs during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Such a large number of grantors in comparison to the amount given in grant is a proof that in order to earn religious merit, the officials gave in endowment whatever they could afford.

---