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THE  
GOLDEN BOOK  
OF  
INDIA

A GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE  
RULING PRINCES, CHIEFS, NOBLES, AND OTHER  
PERSONAGES, TITLED OR DECORATED  
OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

BY

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**SULTAN JAN SADDOZAI, C.I.E., *Sardár*.**

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1881.

*Residence*.—Punjab.

**SULTAN KHAN (of Pothi), *Rájá, Khán Bahádur*.**

The first title (*Rájá*) is hereditary, the second (*Khán Bahádur*) was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 30th May 1891. Is descended from the ancient Chiefs of the Chib *Rájputs*, a tribe inhabiting the low ranges of hills between the rivers *Biás* and *Jhelum*. Those in the *Gujrát* district are chiefly *Muhammadan*, as is the family of the Chief; but in the *Kángra* and *Jammu* districts the Chib *Rájputs* retain their ancient faith. The *Rájá Hasan Muhammad Khán* held the sovereignty over the territory stretching along the *Jhelum* below *Naushahra*. He was succeeded by his son, *Ináyatullah Khán*, and third in lineal descent from the latter was the late *Rájá Shujang Khán*, father of the present *Rájá*. The *Rájá Sultán Khán* rendered excellent service during the *Mutiny* of 1857. He has four sons—(1) *Muhammad Khán*, born 1848; (2) *Ata Muhammad Khán*, born 1853; (3) *Amir Ali Khán*, born 1857; (4) *Farmán Ali Khán*, born 1861.

*Residence*.—*Pothi, Gujrát, Punjab*.

**SULTAN KUNWAR (of Raipur Bichaur), *Thákurain*.**

Born 6th August 1813; succeeded her father-in-law, *Rai Pirthipál Singh*, *Bachgoti*, in 1866. The title of *Rai* was conferred on her husband, *Jagmohan Singh*, as a personal distinction, in 1877; it was made hereditary in 1883, and when *Rai Jagmohan Singh* died in 1886, it seems to have fallen into abeyance during the lifetime of his widow, the *Thákurain*. The *Thákurain* is a Chief of one of the numerous subdivisions of the *Bachgoti* clan of *Rájputs*, of which the *Rájá* of *Mainpuri* is the principal Chief (*q.v.*), and the *Rájá Partáb Bahádur Singh* of *Kurwar* (*q.v.*), the *Rai Mádho Prasád Singh* of *Adharganj*, *Dalippur* (*q.v.*), the *Diwán Ran Bijai Bahádur Singh* of *Patti Saifabad* (*q.v.*), and others, are also Chiefs. The *Rais* of *Raipur Bichaur* are an offshoot of the *Patti Saifabad* house. The *Diwán Hirda Singh* of *Patti Saifabad* (fifth in descent from *Nahar Singh*, the founder of the family) had seven sons, to each of whom he gave a share of his estates; and *Raipur Bichaur* fell to the second son, *Rai Agar Sen*. His son was *Rai Zoráwar Singh*, to whose son, *Rai Jabar Singh*, and grandson, *Rai Pirthipál Singh*, the estate descended undivided. During the lifetime of the last named he was twice besieged in his fort of *Dandpur*—in 1818 by the *Nawáb Názim*, and in 1847 by the late *King Wajid Ali Khán* of *Oudh*. In each case the Chief had to fly into *British* territory, but subsequently returned to the possession of his estate. In 1866 he divided his estate of *Raipur Bichaur*, giving rather more than half ( $\frac{11}{20}$ ths) to the present *Thákurain*, wife of his eldest son, and rather less than half ( $\frac{9}{20}$ ths) to his youngest son, *Bisheshwar Singh*. His third son, *Randhir Singh*, had been adopted in 1810 by one of the *Thákurains* of *Patti Saifabad*; and the share of his second son, *Digbijai Singh*, appears to have been included in that of the *Thákurain Sultán*



Kunwár, and was ultimately fixed by the Courts in 1876 at  $\frac{99}{400}$ ths. In 1882 the Thákurain instituted a suit, and obtained possession of the Dsrathpur estate from the Diwán Ranbijai Bahádur Singh of Patti Saifabad. Her husband, Rai Jagmohan Singh (whose titles have been given above), died on the 9th April 1866. She has a son and heir, named Jagatpál Singh.

*Residence.*—Raipur Bichaur, Parganá Patti, Partábgarh District, Oudh.

#### SULTAN MUHAMMAD SHAH, AGHA, *His Highness.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 16th April 1886. His Highness is the spiritual head of the Khoja community of Western India.

*Residence.*—Bombay.

#### SULTAN MUHI-UD-DIN, GHULAM, *Khán Bahádur Intizám Jang Aziz-ud-daulá.*

The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, by one of the Nawábs of the Carnatic, and was recognised 16th December 1890.

*Residence.*—Madras.

#### SUNDAR LAL, PANDIT, *Rai Bahádur.*

Born 1835. The title was conferred, as a personal distinction, on 24th May 1882, for meritorious services rendered in the Postal Department. Is a Sanadhya Bráhman of the Dikshit family of Mahában; descended from ancestors who were invited by Rájá Jai Chand, and given a *jágir* in the Etáwah district. The Rai Bahádur's grandfather settled in Agra, where he became a physician.

*Residence.*—Agra, North-Western Provinces.

#### SUNDAR SINGH (of Malaudh), *Sardár.*

Born 1843. The title is hereditary, the Sardár being the son of Sardár Mit Singh of Malaudh, and the younger brother of Sardár Badan Singh of Malaudh (*q.v.*) The House of Malaudh is descended from Phul, the common ancestor of the great Phulkian Houses—the Mahárájás of Patiála, Jind, and Nábha, and the Sardárs of Bhadaur. The fourth son of the great Phul was named Ráma, who died in 1714; whose son, the Sardár Bhakta, conquered Malaudh from the Máler Kotla Afgháns in 1754. He died in 1757, and was succeeded by his son, the Sardár Mán Singh, who died in 1778. His son, Sardár Dalel Singh, who died in 1824, was succeeded by two sons—Sardár Fateh Singh (who died in 1849), and Sardár Mit Singh, father of Sardár Sundar Singh. The Sardárs Fateh Singh and Mit Singh rendered good service in the war of 1845-46, supplying fifty horsemen, and Mit Singh fought himself at the battles of Mudki and Firuzshahr. The latter Sardár also showed conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857, being always ready with men and money, and he received a considerable remission of taxation as a reward.

*Residence.*—Malaudh, Ludhiána, Punjab.