

A
SHORT SKETCH OF LIKHARI FAMILY
RESIDING IN
JETHUWALL VILLAGE, AMRITSAR DISTRICT



AUTHOR

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EX. CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS

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P R E F A C E

To attempt to write a family history is rather an irksome job for want of proper data. Generally in India, and more particularly in its rural areas, no great significance is attached to the family history, nor its value appreciated.

In the absence of any reliable record, the writer has either to rely on hearsay versions or depend upon what he heard from his forefathers in his younger age. The older the member of the family the greater are the chances for him to recapitulate the past events with some degree of accuracy.

A member in a family takes birth and dies after playing an important drama according to his own conception of mind. His experiences of success or failure met with in his lifetime, if not recorded, get lost to the family to which he belonged.

Each individual has conception according to his own way of thinking, which resolves into different phases of his life. Some think that, their aim of life is to eat, drink, be merry and to lead an immoral life. Some have conception of high ideals of morality and spirit of service to mankind. Some are known for the valour and chivalry and sacrificing their all in alleviating the sufferings of humanity at large. Some but only rare have the highest ideals of self-realization following the path of truth and virtue to attain emancipation of soul.

The family history furnishes a valuable contribution to its descendants in the matter of self-help, noble deeds and infuse in them the spirit of love and chivalry on the instance of their forefathers. While lessons can be drawn from their misdeeds.

Collectiveness of families in a country go to make a nation. Each nation takes its cue from the past history and draws its inspiration to progress and prosperity. History repeats itself is a common maxim. To weaken a nation is to strangle its history, as did the foreign rulers to tighten their hold on the country under their subjection.

The bards sing the valorous deeds of past martyrs to rouse the nation from its lethargy, and infuse in them the spirit of sacrifice for a noble cause. The deeds of past martyrs become tradition for the nation.

Rural India constitutes 80% of the total population. The smaller unit is a village. The village "mirasees" attached to each family or group of families, keep a comprehensive record of family members, and recite them or "kalan karo" in genealogical order on special occasions, such as, births and marriages. The names of newly born children are periodically added to their lists. In this manner, an uninterrupted repetition of family names becomes a common feature of the village community.

After the partition of India in, 1947, all the "mirasees" have opted to Pakistan. At the same time, dispersal of families has taken place throughout India. A state of chaos thus prevails in the country. No body will know after a lapse of time about his kith and kin, much less their ancestors. A stage may come when relationship between families will be forgotten to determine who is who.

In Rajisthan, Rajputs have got institution of "Bahi-Bhats" who perform both the functions of "mirasees" and Bards. To buck up the spirits of Rajputs, the "Bhats" sing the valorous deeds of their ancestors. Quite lately, however, a decline having set in, in the institution a corresponding decline has also crept in the society with the result that the courage and chivalry for which Rajputs were known, is now decidedly on wane. The authenticity of "Bahi-Bhats" record is even given credence in the law courts in determining succession claims preferred by the disputing parties.

Much as I wished to write a comprehensive family history, I was handicapped for lack of proper details. Luckily I had in my possession an old "Shajra Nasab" with minor details, the basis on which I was prompted to write and expand on my personal knowledge, being the oldest living male member of the family.

This "Shajra Nasab" was written in a memorandum form by late Sardar Bur Singh Daffadar, during September, 1909, whose initiative in this respect deserves high appreciation.

The Likhari family takes its origin from Sardar Dial Singh, and for convenience sake, a reference to his forefathers names has been omitted.

The genealogical Table of the family includes names of members except those who died in their minority. Those issue-less have been shown with asterisk mark (★). The family history has been so arranged as to give ready reference to the parentage of each member and his offsprings. A careful study will thus enable each member to trace out his lineage and the position where he stands in the family order.

In making a poor attempt to write down history of the great Likhari Family, I may be excused for the errors that may have crept therein. It may, however, be mentioned that the final draft was duly approved by almost all the leading members of the family. S. Raghbir Sigh furnished a long and exhaustive account, covering 23 pages, of his family members, which could not be possibly included in this short sketch. However, as desired by him, I have given a brief resume of the same. Despite repeated requests, few of the members however failed to supply details about themselves, and so their names have had to be excluded.

Dated Ranchi
The 20th August, 1960.

Bahadur Singh P. F. S.

Preliminary

Casteism in India has been crux of the problem from ages. It has left humiliating reminiscence of the past on certain class of people affecting their status and mode of life. An attempt has however been made, under this head, to explore the origin of caste system and the repercussion it had on the life of society at large. The object of doing so, has been aimed at clarification of the relative points referred to in the text of the family history.

It is commonly admitted that the human race took its birth in the very inception of the world from a common parentage of Adam and Eve. With the propagation of male and female the population got multiplied into teeming millions by gradual rise.

There was no caste barrier in the beginning. The people were known by the name of the country in which they resided. As the population increased in later periods the struggle for existence became more and more acute. Owing to the pressure on land, being the only source of livelihood, and economic needs, jealousy hatred and strife came into effect. The factional wars were then waged to gain supremacy and power.

The people were mostly illeterate. The only intelligentsia was restricted to Brahmins or priest class. The cleverest man among them called "Manu" took this opportune time to venerate his class of people, taken as superhuman. On the administrative plea, he divided the human race into four classes viz;—(1) Brahmins—the supreme (ii) Kayashatries—the fighters (iii) Vaish—the business men and (iv) Shudras—the lowly and despised.

In propounding his theory, the "Manu" only envisaged division of labour on economic basis but its actual implication by his adherents changed its fundamental object with the result that these classes got transformed into different castes according to the profession they adopted. The rigidity of profession-cum-caste left a perpetual stigma of caste, even if any class of people changed or left the profession.

This was perhaps the only country where profession determined its caste irrespective of its adherence to it. Stalin rose to a dictator's position in a great country like Russia, while his father was shoe-maker by profession. Mussolini, in Italy assumed the same position, while his father had been blacksmith by profession. Those two high dignitaries belonging to lower strata of life, according to Indian way of thinking, were treated with highest esteem and respect in their own countries. While the curse in India had been that, a blacksmith remained blacksmith for generations to come, even though he had assumed higher status in the society.

The society had thus sunk too low in the morass that its emergence had been well nigh impossible. The reason being that, the high caste people, being once placed in a privileged position were least willing to treat at par those who were reckoned to be inferior to them. Although, this created lot of heart burning, but the low caste people having been obsessed with inferiority complex dared not resent or oppose, believing in the infallibility of "Karma" theory.

With the rigorous implication of caste system the greatest injury was done to Shudras,

who were grossly hated, despised and maltreated like beasts. In Madras, and some other places their shade was even shunned, by high caste people. They were not permitted to walk on roads frequented by high caste. Wood carried by them was given a thorough bath before being used for cooking purposes. To touch them was considered to be sin. As such, they were called untouchables.

The wrong perpetrated by "Manus" theory could not be easily undone by the religious leaders, who condemned in strong terms the abominable caste system. The preachings of Sikh Gurus however softened its rigours, but could not altogether eliminate it for lack of any force of law at the back. Guru Gobind Singh went as far as to baptise them and permitted them inter-dining with Sikhs. Saint Kabir denounced the caste distinction saying, "that Brahmins in no way contained milk in their veins and Shudras—the blood. He preached that the Almighty God permeated His light in all human beings alike without distinction of caste and creed.

In turbulent days the different caste-people joined hands together, under some strong leader, to avert danger from common foe. Or, they did it for their factional rule.

The different caste people including those of Ramgarhia "misel" under the leadership of Jassa Singh, could be easily traced to the caste each one belonged, by the "gotras" attached to their names. For instance, those having "gotras" like Sher Gil, Sohal, Sindhus, Kalhas, Kalers and Dhillon & etc. to be originally Jats; Chuhans, Bhatties and Dham & etc. to be Rajputs; Rahsias to be Dogras. All that happened that, in those unsettled times the people lost the identity of their original caste, but retained the distinguishing feature of "gotras".

The English rulers took advantage of the fissiparous elements and further accentuated the cleavage by introducing two more classes viz:—(i) agriculturist and (ii) non-agriculturist in the matter of distribution of loaves and fishes of the office. Apart from this, the introduction of Land alienation Act and reservation of seats in the Legislative assemblies on communal basis created disturbing factors.

All these political manoeuvres went a long way in creating dissensions between the communities. The people even belonging to one community were torn asunder by mutual discord. The rulers did it on "divide and rule policy" so as to tighten their hold on the country.

With the emergence of independence, however, in, 1947, the slur of vicious caste hatred has decreased to some extent though old prejudices still existed. The untouchables were accorded new lease of life. They were made eligible to hold Government's job without entering into competition with the intelligentsia. Their seats in the legislatures were given special protection. The result being that, the so-called untouchables have now held the high posts of Ministers, Judges and other high civil appointments, thus enabling them free association with the previous privileged classes.

In cancellation of the inequitable land Alienation Act, a provision now exists in the Constitution to concede full rights to all Indian nationals irrespective of caste and creed to buy, possess or alienate land in any part of India.

The Indian nationalists envisaged a casteless society, which had for their object the building up of an idealistic secular Government. To cut at the root of all evils, the Constitution guaranteed equal treatment to all,

tempered with equity, justice and fairness. While giving full effect to the provisions of Constitution in an impartial manner, there leaves hardly any reason for pessimism. The scourge of age-long casteism is not likely to stand any more a bar to progress or cause any source of hatred on racial grounds.

1. Choice of Likhari title and the role played by the family.

Likhari family living in Village Jethuwall, District Amritsar, is a scion of Ramgarhia "misel", which played an important role in the political history of the Punjab.

The word Likhari literally means a literate person, well versed in art of reading and writing. In the early unsettled times, literacy had been uncommon and rare, especially in rural areas. A literate person living in a village was considered to be a useful member of the society. A search had often to be made for one who could read a letter.

The founder of the Likhari family—S. Dial Singh had been the only literate person living in his village at that time. As such, he was called by the surname of Likhari, and so were his descendants called by the common usage of the term.

The Civil administration record called "misel haqiyat" contained an entry to the effect that "Theh Jethuwall was originally colonised by the Ramgarhia Sikh Sardars".

2. Origin of Likharies and trait of their character.

The Likharies trace their origin from the sturdy race of Rajputs, who fought for their factional rule, in early period of history, and later for their country's cause. Even in the far off Sikh rule in the early eighteenth cen-

tury, they had been combatants in the Sikh Army, and fought for their country in a spirited manner and won laurels. This trait of their military acumen runs a red thread in their sphere of common life. Even now, since the dawn of new era of Indian independence, their descendants have taken glorious part in the service and defence of their mother-land. A short account of their achievements in this respect appears in following pages.

3. War activities of Likharies in alliance with Ramgarhia "misel" as well as during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's rule in the Punjab.

Sardar Dial Singh in alliance with Ramgarhia "misel" siezed two villages viz; Warpal and Chatiwind by force of arms for their factional rule. Maharaja Ranjit Singh after assuming the sovereignty of Punjab, confiscated the above two villages and granted instead two other villages in Jagir viz; Mullawalla and Bahminianwalla lying in Bist Jullundar.

The recipients of landed Jagirs were required to supply a stipulated number of fighting "Sowars" to the Crown in consideration of the nature of Jagir-grant. Under this provision S. Dial Singh (Likhari) in collaboration with "Sulakhanian patti" supplied to the "Sarkar" 22 "Sowars" for the Sikh Army.

During the turbulent days, S. Dial Singh left his original place of residence in Dhand Kasel, and migrated to live in a vacant place, later named Jethuwall, where his descendants lived and even continued to live till now.

Sardar Dial Singh had four sons, namely, S. Jaimal Singh, S. Ranjeet Singh, S. Fateh Singh and S. Wazir Singh; of them the two last named died issueless.

While S. Jaimal Singh had four sons viz; S. Chattar Singh, S. Jowahar Singh, S. Hira Singh and S. Attar Singh. He was enlisted in the Sikh Army, and so were his three sons (S. Chattar Singh, S. Jowahar Singh and S. Attar Singh), who fought heroically in different theatres of Sikh Wars.

As a brave son of a brave father, S. Chattar Singh was killed in action in Firozeshah campaign during, 1845. He left behind no male issue, and his widow (Grand-ma-Malan) being a highly respected old lady, died at a full ripe age of about 90 years' age. Her daughter had a son (Rajinder Singh), who died in his youth, leaving behind a son, S. Amolak Singh who is an officer in the Education department.

4. End of Sikh rule and annexation of Punjab by the British Government.

The year, 1765, emerged a new era in the Sikh history and embarked upon consolidation of "Misaldari" power brought about by waging relentless wars with Mughals and Afgans, who held sway over Punjab. This "Misaldari" order consisting of 12 "Misels" ruled over Punjab for 35 years. The Ramgarhia "Misel", also included members of the Likhari family which played an important role in factional rule in Punjab along with members of other "Misels".

The struggle for land seized from previous rulers and accentuated by the absence of external danger, generated an atmosphere of mutual distrust and suspicion resulting into keen rivalry among "Misaldari" chiefs. The common and united cause, which led to their success now led them to their disintegration.

Being a house divided against itself internecine wars raged between the "Misels", which were productive of greater harm than

good. Viewing the tottering state of "Misaldari" system, Maharaja Ranjit Singh consolidated all the "Misels" into a compact Empire under his monarchical rule in alliance with Jagirdari system during, 1800 A.D.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a statesman of an high order of his time. He was a ruler of liberal vision and organised a cosmopolitan court consisting of a mohammaden his chief minister and a Hindu to be Finance Minister. Amongst his Army officers there were number of foreigners together with Hindus, Gorkhas and Muslims. Among Sikhs also included a strong contingent of Akalis under the leadership of Akali Phula Singh as also the personnels of disbanded "Misels". Among notable personalities of repute were Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa and a number of other Sardars.

The Maharaja organised the Sikh Army into a formidable fighting machine, equipped with modern arms of that time.

His sway extended from Ambala to Kashmere, Multan, Peshawar and Jamrud. Invincible as the Sikh Army was, it was perfectly disciplined and well paid.

Unfortunately the Maharaja died on 27th June, 1839. On his death subversive elements became active. The Dogra Ministers entered into deep conspiracy against the ruling dynasty and played chief role of traitors to overthrow the Empire to gain their selfish ends. Through their active connivance, assassination of royal family members started with vengeance.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army in secret alliance with the British led the Sikh Army into its defeat. The Sikhs fought on eight different theaters of war with the British; but, were defeated through lack of striking power due to subversive activities of their Commander. A state of chaos

having thus arisen, politics crept in the army, which now took the role of king-makers resulting into the entire dismemberment of the organised Government.

Some of the prominent members of the Likhari family took active part in the campaigns; and one of them (S. Chattar Singh) was killed in action in Firozeshah in 1845. While the other member (S. Jowahar Singh) valiantly fought in Mudki, Subhraon and Ferozeshah campaigns and had his left hand toe slashed and horse killed in action. These brave soldiers will keep alive their memories for all time to come.

With the defeat of the Sikh Army despite its display of gallantry, ended in the dismemberment of Sikh Empire—due largely to subversive activities and anarchy. The Sikhs ruled over Punjab for 83 years inclusive of “Misaldari” system which ended in dismay.

The British Government annexed the Punjab in, 1849, and abrogated all landed jagirs. The traitors were rewarded as a matter of political exigency. Here ends the painful story of the fall of Sikh Empire.

With the consolidation of British rule in Punjab, a new era of peace and prosperity emerged. The Likharies' trait of military acumen came into activity again by their having joined the British Army to fight for their country's cause and even abroad. Later on, when India won its independence, the Likharies enlisted themselves in the Indian Army in defence of their motherland, as will appear from following pages.

5. S. Jawahar Singh son of a valiant father (S. Jaimal Singh) he almost spent his young age in fighting wars.

Following the footsteps of his father, he joined the Sikh Army and fought bravely

in Mudki, Subhraon and Firoze Shah campaigns at the risk of his life, to uphold the dignity of a brave soldier.

After the annexation of Punjab by the British he served as Jamedar in the 2nd Regiment, and fought wars in different places, with conspicuous gallantry, and earned high praise and appreciation of his brave acts. He was, in recognition of his meritorious services, awarded two coveted medals viz: (a) Shamsheer Bahadur and (b) 3rd class order of merit. For his distinguished services, he was granted landed Jagir by the British Government, in Rakh Dinewall, to the extent of 120 Bighas, which is still being held by his descendants.

On retirement from Military service, he settled in his village, where he was appointed as Head Nambardar. With his long flowing beard and smart whiskers he wielded an influential personality after the fashion of old Sikh Sardars. To his village-men he served them in their adversity. To his family member he acted as a pillar of support. The women-folk of the family treated him with utmost respect and regard. It had been his usual wont to cough while entering the main gate of the group-houses of the family. One of the women will then call out “beware Singh jee has arrived”. A complete silence will then prevail. No woman will cross his way, nor talk aloud so long he was there. It was a unique experience which the author had in his young age to find how the women paid high regard to their elders.

He married in a rich family, and is said to have received a dowry of Rs. 400/- in cash and a riding pony. His wife belonged to an old school of thought—possessed with cool temperament and high thinking.

He died at a ripe age during, 1894, leaving behind two sons—S. Bur Singh and

S. Ganda Singh and one daughter—"Bhua" Budhan, who being widowed lived her whole life with her parents.

6. *S. Bur Singh Daffadar

S. Bur Singh Daffadar son of a veteran father (S. Jowahar Singh), also joined the military profession. He served as Daffadar in the 12th Bengal Lancer for 21 years and participated in 2nd Afgan war in 1878-1889, at the time of Lytton administration. He won 3 medals viz; (a) Kabul War (b) Pewan Kotal medal and (c) Afgan war medal. After retirement he held Nambardars' post in his village. Being a man of great stamina and grit he stood firm in safeguarding the interests of his village-men against any untoward treatment meted out to them from any quarter. Being a spokesman of the village community, his voice carried a great weight among local officials. His love towards religion influenced his son and some others as well. Feeding of "Sant Mandlies" invited at his house had been notable feature of his life. He took keen interest in the up-bringing of his nephews after the death of their father.

He had the misfortune to lose his only son (S. Nawab Singh) during his life time. Severe shock as it was, he however bore it with patience and fortitude, relying on the will of the Almighty God. Eventually he adopted one of his nephews—Sardar Kartar Singh as his future successor.

7. S. Hira Singh Jamedar

S. Hira Singh Jamedar son of a brave militant father (Sardar Jaimal Singh) he equally proved to be a brave soldier.

He served in the 2nd Regiment, under the British, with great distinction, and was awarded two medals viz;—(a) Shamsher Bahadur and (b) 3rd class order of merit.

He then took discharge from the military and got appointed as Deputy Inspector of Police; in which capacity he served for 13 years before retirement.

He had three sons—namely, S. Gujjar Singh Jamedar, S. Narain Singh and Daffadar Hari Singh, who all led a prosperous life; but, a state of ruination brought about by their descendants will read a dismal story, as related in following pages.

8. S. Attar Singh

S. Attar Singh son of a sturdy soldier (S. Jaimal Singh) he was both brave and fortunate in having prosperous descendants.

Following the instance of his brothers he also joined the Sikh Army, but full details about him in this respect are however lacking. He later served under the British as a Jamedar in the Army and got subsequently appointed as Jamedar of the mounted Police, Lahore Division, and served in that capacity for 12 years before being finally retired. He then lived for the rest part of his life in his village looking after the landed property.

He left behind after his death 4 sons—namely, S. Uttam Singh, S. Hukam Singh, S. Partab Singh and S. S. S. Bishen Singh, who built up tradition of the family in a remarkable manner.

9. *S. Uttam Singh

S. Uttam Singh, son of a brave soldier (S. Attar Singh) he followed the foot-steps of his father to adopt military as his profession.

He was the eldest among his brothers. As the story goes, he had a bulky body and huge stature, so much so, that an ordinary man could easily pass through the openings

of his trouser. Strong built as he was, he had equally a strong and indomitable will.

He served in the British cavalry and won distinctive medals to his credit. Unfortunately he did not live long to earn the benefit of his labours, as it is said, the orders granting him Jagir Ind reached just after his death.

He left behind 6 sons viz;—S. Jawand Singh, S. Jowala Singh, S. Surjan Singh, S. Nihal Singh, S. Gurdit Singh and S. Sunder Singh, of whom only one (Gurdit Singh) survived while all others died in their youth.

10. *S. Partab Singh Naib Risaldar

S. Partab Singh Naib Risaldar son of a strong willed father (S. Attar Singh), he built up a prosperous family.

He served in the British cavalry as a Naib Risaldar with great distinction. He then took discharge on account of urgent private affairs at home. He purchased a large landed property, and by intensive cultivation raised its productivity and correspondingly increased value. He continued to buy more land year after year from the profits thus accrued.

Being a landlord of high repute, and having had free access to the people to serve in their adversity, he gained popularity in the country side. At the same time, his influence got increased in the official circle. As such, he was nominated as a Provincial Darbari—a coveted distinction assigned to only few. Also he was selected to be a member of the Municipal Committee, Amritsar.

He built 3 storey pucca building in the village for residential purposes. The grandeur of the buildings could be visible from miles. He stabled good breed horses for riding and racing. His cow shed contained milch cattle,

which had to be exhibited in the cattle market

His whole life had been a life of resplendent glory imbued with service to community. He died at the ripe age leaving behind two sons and one daughter. Out of the sons, one S. Gurbux Singh died a premature death and the other—S. Shankar Singh lived long and proved credit to the family.

His wife coming from orthodox Sikh family—though simple and unassuming, carried universal love and regard among the women folk. Shedding her superiority complex, she offered help where needed.

His only daughter Bibi Gurdevi was married with S. Chattar Singh of Manga with great eclat and show. There was a great rejoicing and almost all villagers were invited to feast. He gave in dowry Rs.500/- in cash 100 tolas gold and a number of milch cattle together with valuable clothes. The dowry grant being exceptionally high in those days was popularly talked of.

Unfortunately, Bibi Gurdevi did not live long Nor did she leave behind any issue.

11. S. Thakar Singh, Daffadar

S. Thakar Singh, Daffadar son of sturdy father (S. S. S. Bishen Singh) was equally strong and energetic. Even in his youth he took part in risky games and shooting enterprises.

He was directly recruited as Daffadar in the central India Horse, at Agar Goona but he soon took discharge and was appointed as courtier to His Highness, Udaipur, Unfortunately he did not survive long and died in his prime of youth leaving no male issue. His wife having died previously of a fall from house in Udaipur.

12. S. Gurdit Singh.

Gurdit Singh son of a strong-built father (S. Uttam Singh), pushed up his way of life under economic pressure and tribulations.

He had 5 grown up and study brothers but all died in their youth to the great bewilderment of the family.

Left alone as an earning member of the family, he managed two ends meet through his frugal and pains taking habits.

As a young man he joined the Military but left it later and joined the Mewar State as an Octroi Officer, through the influence of his uncle (S. S. S. Bishen Singh). He was of industrious habits with keen sense of duty. He had a quick intelligence and a will to progress. He mastered the regional language of Hindi, and was having good future; but, due to his failing health he had to leave the job and return to his village. At home, he practiced Homeopathy with marvellous results. He had a keen taste in Urdu literature and "Yunani" medicines. These books still fill his library.

The impaired health at last ended into his premature death at the age of about 35 years. He left behind one son and two daughters. His only son (S. S. S.

Bahadur Singh) later became Conservator of Forests of Mewar State in which he continued to serve. Of the two daughters, one Bibi Gango died soon after marriage in, 1906. While the younger daughter—Bibi Harnam Kour gave birth to five sons and one daughter. The eldest son (S. Jai Singh) a qualified Engineer from Burma Engineering School is now serving as a Valuation Officer in the Rehabilitation department. The second—S. Rattan Singh is running a Textile

factory in Amritsar on profitable basis. The 3rd—S. Trilochan Singh is a substantive Major in the Indian Army as a regular Comissioned Officer. The fourth—S. Parshottam Singh is an officer in the Railway department. These worthy sons proved credit to their father (S. Natha Singh), who had been qualified Engineer in Dolla Dock Yard, Burma and built a rice mill there. He (N.S.) died of diabetes at about 50 years of age, leaving behind a prosperous family.



S. Gurdit Singh

(Note. The fifth—Karnail Singh died as young).

13. Sardar Hari Singh Daffadar.

Sardar Hari Singh Daffadar son of a heroic soldier (S. Hira Singh) was equally brave and a man of great courage and grit. He served as Daffadar in the second Bengal Lancer and was lucky enough to take part in the famous campaign of Tel-el-

Kabir under General Woolsley, where he routed the enemy in a spectacular manner. He was awarded 3 medals viz; (a) Egypt War (b) coveted medal of Tel-el-Kabir and (c) Egypt War of 1882 medal.

Being issueless he married two wives but had no offspring. His first wife (Sardarni Lachmi)—the daughter of a rich man of Dera Baba Nanak, was a noble lady of amiable habits.

14. S. Narain Singh P.W.D. Engineer

S. Narain Singh P.W.D. Engineer, son of an energetic soldier (Sardar Hira Singh), he possessed the qualities of both soldier and civilian'.

For a year or two he served in the Military as a Daffadar in the 12th Lancer, and then left the job and joined Roorkee Engineering College, in the Overseer class.

Having obtained Engineering diploma, he served in the P.W.D. in different places. After serving for a number of years in that capacity, he got his services transferred to become Inspector of Police, and posted to Fatehpur (Lucknow U.P.) where he died still in his youth, suspecting some foul play.

He had no issue from his first wife. From the second wife he got a son (Mobarak Singh) who was left hardly two years age when his father died. At his death he left behind sufficient legacy of cash, ornaments, landed property and valuable Lal Imli, Textile Mill, shares.

14 (A) S. Mobarak Singh, born 1890

S. Mobarak Singh, born 1890, left as a child after his father's death, was brought up by his mother and step mother with tender care and delicacy. Being a pet child of the

rich family he acquired the habit of wasting money on trifles even in his school days. He read up to matriculation but did not appear in the final.

He grew up into fine physique and imposing look. He had a religious tinge and would sing "shabad kirtan" each evening in solemn devotion. Unfortunately, the Society he led indulged him in drinking habits. His admirers in the village will gather round him and partake in drinks and dainty dishes.

He recklessly spent money in a lavish manner to gain undue popularity with the result that, in few years time he had practically spent all he had except the landed property of 100 Bighas in the village.

His drunkenness habit reached to an alarming pitch which endangered his health. At last, he succumbed to heavy drinking. He left behind a son (Bachan Singh), who as a result of drinks which his father offered him in his childhood, rendered the boy imbecile and of deranged brain. The boy when little grown up would now take opium or "Bhang" which ever available. As ill luck would have it the boy was married in his teens and the issue he had were half mad after him.

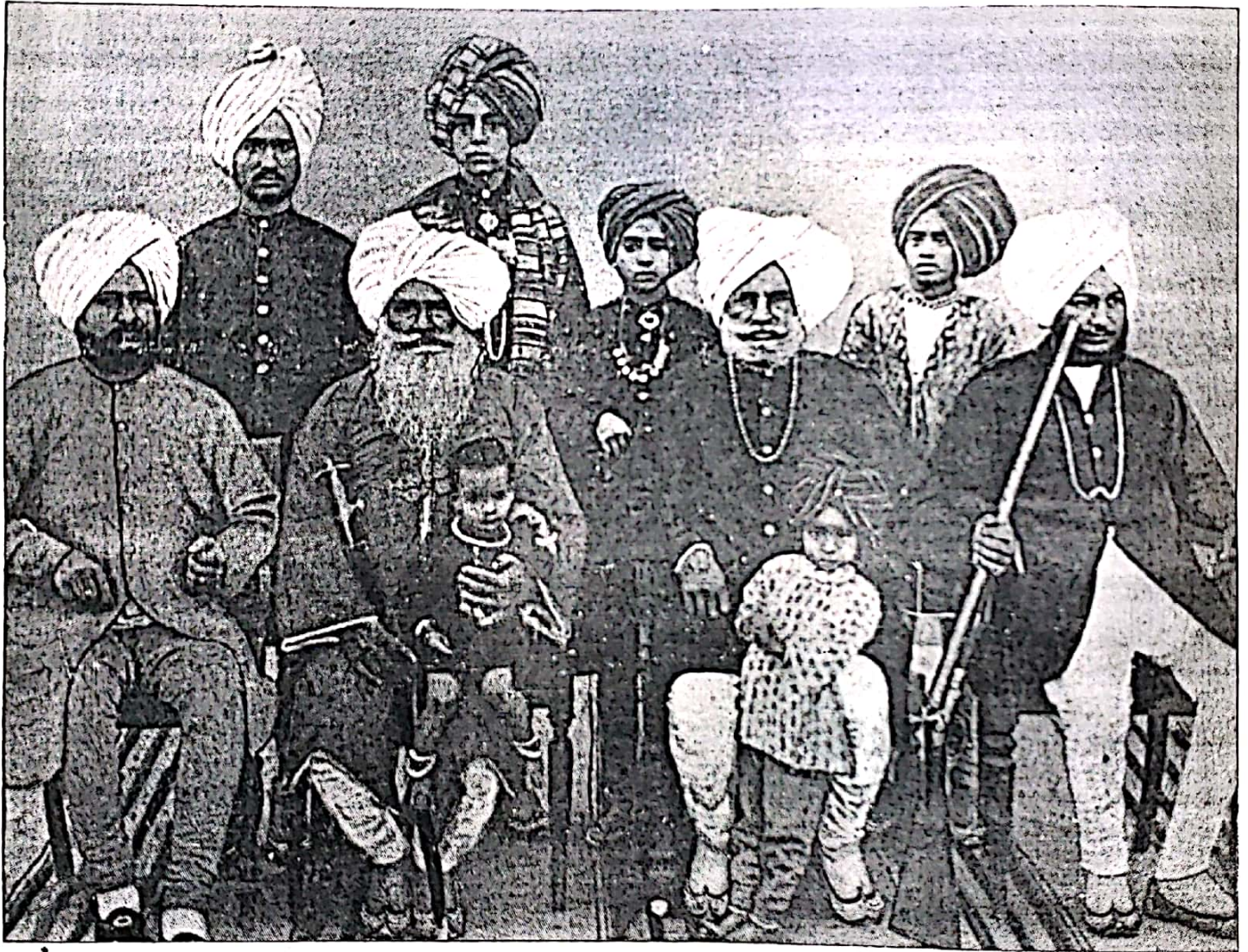
During his (Mobarak Singh) minority his uncle—Jamedar Gujjar Singh, managed the minor's property. As is usual in such circumstances, the Jamedar seemed to have pinched his nephews' property. He may or may not have done it, but such was the belief. The relations often resort to pin pricks on such occasion. On his attaining maturity, Mobarak Singh was persuaded to take legal action, which he did after the death of his uncle against his aunt. This was highly unwise action. The case hanged on for years and the result had been only frustration loss of moeny and misery to both the parties.

Whatever money Mobarak Singh had thus frittered away.

The Jamedar, who may or may not have quseezed money had equally to suffer. His

son also wasted the property in immorality and drunkenness, as will be read hereafter. The mystery involved in such a dramatic change affecting both the families: can be ascribed to "light come light go".

GROUP OF LIKHARI FAMILY IN, 1888



Sitting left to right :—S. Narain Singh, S. Jowahar Singh (in lap Kesho Singh), S. Partab Singh (standing Bahadur Singh), S. Hari Singh.

Standing left to right :—S. Ganda Singh, S. Gurbux Singh. S. Shankar Singh, S. Anant Singh.

15. Sardar Gujjar Singh Jamedar

S. Gujjar Singh Jamedar, son of a war hero (S. Hira Singh), he equally proved warrior after his father. He served as a Jamedar in the 2nd Bengal Lancer, and took

part in different campaigns to his great credit. He was awarded certain medals of gallantry, of which no record is available.

He was pensioned off at the retiring age. He lived for rest of his life in the village,

managing his landed and housing property. He had valuable house property in Amritsar and land in moffasil areas. He was always found up and doing even in his old age.

At an advanced age he married second wife due to lack of any issue from his first wife. He was blessed with four sons and a daughter; three sons out of them together with the daughter died prematurely. The only surviving son left behind was named Pritam Singh.

He managed the property of his nephew (Mobarak Singh) left of tender age at the death of the minor's father. Such a humane job, which he undertook, was aimed at the protection of minors' property, but it proved hazardous even to his family.

15 A. S. Pritam Singh, born 1898

Son of a strong-willed father (S. Gujjar Singh) he fell victim to depraved proclivity. Having passed the Middle School examination he developed in himself a reading habit—mostly of novels, which eventually moulded his life. He was intelligent but much too arrogant.

After the death of his father, he came in possession of the valuable property. His head was turned at its sight. Sycophants are often in look out for such newly acquired wealth. He fell in their company and got used to heavy drinks and all sorts of its attendant evils. He sold off every bit of his property in drunkenness and immorality. He discarded his wife, who died of shock. He even neglected his mother. His brothers died for want of proper care. Left alone to himself, he joined the society of vagabonds, cheats and ill-famed women.

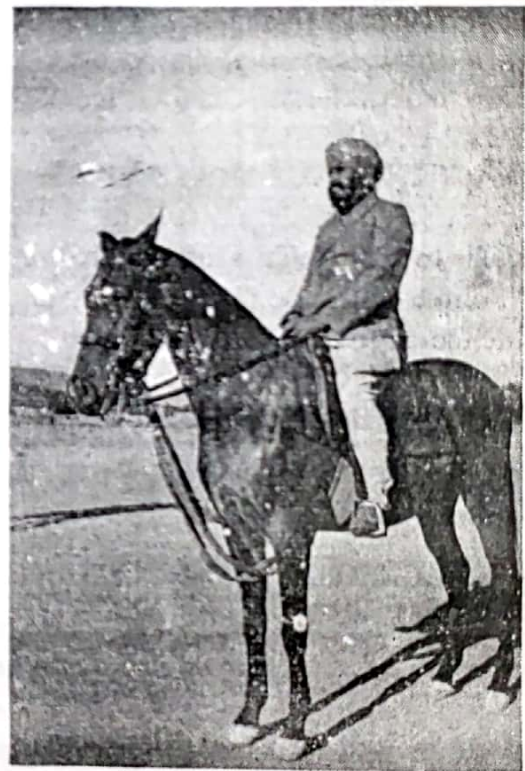
Left in a state of utter penury he took asylum in Darbar Sahib and lived on alms. His conscience seemed to have pricked living

so close to his village. To avoid public gaze, he went to Hardwar in the garb of Sadhu to hide his identity of purpose. He became Sadhu not in search of truth but in utter frustration and misery. How he fared in the garb of Sadhu none can visualize.

What an irony of fate. S. Hira Singh was known for his heroic deeds. At one time his family members lived in resplendent glory; but the evil deeds of their survivals have even extinguished their good name.

16. S. Shamsheer Singh, born 1907

Son of an easy going father (Sardar Surat Singh), he was conscious to himself, to his relatives and to others.



Major Samsher Singh

In early period of his life, he served for some time in Burma in P.W.D. Later, he joined the Mewar State, through the influence of his father, and served there as a courtier to His Highness, Maharana Sahib, Udaipur,

for few years. He was then enlisted in the State Army as a direct recruit to Lieutenants' post in 1932. By dint of hard work and devotion to duty, he eventually rose to the substantive rank of Major.

After completing about 18 years service, he retired during 1950, in consequence of the amalgamation of State services with the Indian Republic Army.

His services in Mewar State Army were largely valued for training recruits for home and war services. Although he did not join any fighting campaign abroad, yet he had the misfortune to lose his left eye, due to accidently bursting of a shell in a local exercise.

On retirement from military, he was taken in the Border Police as Deputy Superintendent, but he did not remain long there. Getting rid of service ties once for all, he started working as a proprietor of the workshop, which he had already set up in Udaipur, prior to his taking up service in the border Police. He also built a Bungalow for his residence in Udaipur.

He had a cheerful and humorous nature. He often took pleasure in inviting his friends to dinner and drink parties. His friends loved him for his sincerity and so did his relations. His intense love to religion endeared him to Sikh Sangat. The erection of a Sikh Gurdwara in Udaipur, is largely an act of his enterprise. His name will ever stand living monument to the sacred building. Ever since its inception, he almost invariably held the honorary post of the President. He took lively interest in its management.

He was known for giving financial aid to people in their strained condition to set up their business or otherwise without having regard for its payment.

He had special aptitude in learning Mewari language, in which he freely talked with His Highness, who often appreciated his achievement in this respect.

He was endowed with a loving and dutiful wife, who had been largely instrumental in guiding the home affairs. As her name (Sardarni Maya Vanti) indicated, she had been virtually a goddess of "Maya", which freely poured in the house. She was by temperament gentle and humble towards her elders, whom she treated with respect.

Unfortunately, she did not live long and died a premature death to the great embarrassment of her husband, who lost in her an invaluable companion. As a devoted husband he personally nursed his ailing wife in her critical moments, which only few husbands can emulate his noble example.

A sense of loneliness having prevailed on him, he married with Sardarni Parkash Kour, who is likely to become homely in course of time.

His home affairs were however managed by his mother (Sardarni Lachmi), who proved a source of comfort after the death of his wife. Her mother had to pass through great ordeal in her young age, in the house. She received the blessings of her mother-in-law, whom she served with loyal devotion. To repay her old debt of gratitude, he (Major Shamsheer Singh) served her old mother till her death, which occurred on 1st June, 1960, in her 80th year of age. Her last rites were performed in a befitting manner.

17 S. Surindra Singh, born 1920

Son of a humble and self-reliant father (S. S. Bahadur Singh), he possessed gentle and enduring nature. He is deeply religious and well-

intentioned. He bears a high moral character after S. Nawab Singh, in the family. He strongly deprecated the use of liquor and meat from his childhood. What prompted him to do so is still a mystery.

Having passed F.A. from the Forman Christian College, Lahore, he was recruited as an Emergency Viceroy's commissioned officer, in 1941, and served as Subedar in R.I.A.S.C. branch of the Indian Army. He served in World War II campaigns in Iraq, Iran, Arabia and Assam and won two medals viz:—1935-45 star and Viceroy's medal of Burma campaign. He then took discharge in, 1946, owing to demobilisation, and started business in Udaipur.

He married in an old Sikh family of Gujranwala, then residing in Karachi; his father-in-law (S. Buta Singh) held the title of "Sardar Bahadur". One of his brother-in-law held a high post of Aerodrome Officer and the other being a contractor. His wife (Bibi Rajinder Kore)—read up to F.A. is a trained hand in embroidery, knitting, tailoring and cookery. She is serving as a teacher in one of the local women college, in Udaipur. Her only daughter (Bibi Har Kirat) is reading in 7th class.

18. S. Harbans Singh, born 1924

Son of Forest officer (S. S. S. Bahadur Singh) he inherited self-help and good qualities of a progressive nature.

He was reading in F.A. final in the Forman Christian College, Lahore when he was enrolled as a cadet in the 4th (Pb) R.N.U. T.C. on 2nd October, 41, and received training in musketry parades. Later on completion of military training at Mhow, he was recruited in Lieutenants rank, in 1943.

He participated in Burma campaign during World War II in the 15th Punjab

Regiment, and won two medals viz; 1939-45 star and Burma campaign medal.

After partition of India, he was transferred to Sikh Regiment. He took part in Junagarh and Hyderabad Police actions in 1947-48.

He served in the intelligence branch for 4 years at Ranchi and then reverted back to his Regiment.

He is now serving in 4 Sikh as a Regular Commissioned Officer in the rank of substantive Major.

He had a keen taste of big and small game shooting. He bagged a number of wild boars and chinkaras (deer).

During, 1959, when he returned second time to Ranchi, he had to encounter wild elephants, who had run amuck and tormented the people, living close to a forest area. The animals going about in a party of five ransacked the country, side, destroyed the crops, and wantonly pulled down the huts. One man was killed and the other seriously wounded. A great panic had thus arisen among the people. None dared even to visit his field crop.

On his having been appraised of the serious situation, the Deputy Commissioner sought the military aid in destroying the animals.

A shooting party was then chosen out of the force. Two Officers—he (Major Harbans Singh) and Captain Emry volunteered themselves to a call of duty on humanitarian grounds. The animals were chased and killed at their personal risk.

The people heaved a sigh of relief. They organised singing and dancing performance to give vent to their happy feelings. As desired by the Sub Divisional Officer, he (Maj.

Harbans Singh) gave a talk on the shooting expedition. There was general rejoicing among the people. The atmosphere, which was previously fraught with danger and pessimism, now turned gay and happy.

He married in a well-cultured family; his father-in-law (S. Gurdial Singh B.A.L.L.B.) has been a practising Advocate of Amritsar High Court. His wife (Bibi Santosh) is intelligent and well-behaved besides being fully conversant with house keeping, knitting, tailoring and cookery. She sings "Gur bani" in sweet tone, and recites Granth Sahib as a daily routine. She has acquitted herself well in forming a sociable company with her husband and also with ladies of her status. She had a little loving son (Prabh Jote Singh) and two daughters (Rajju and Rainun).

19. S. Niamat Singh Lt. Colonel M.E.S.

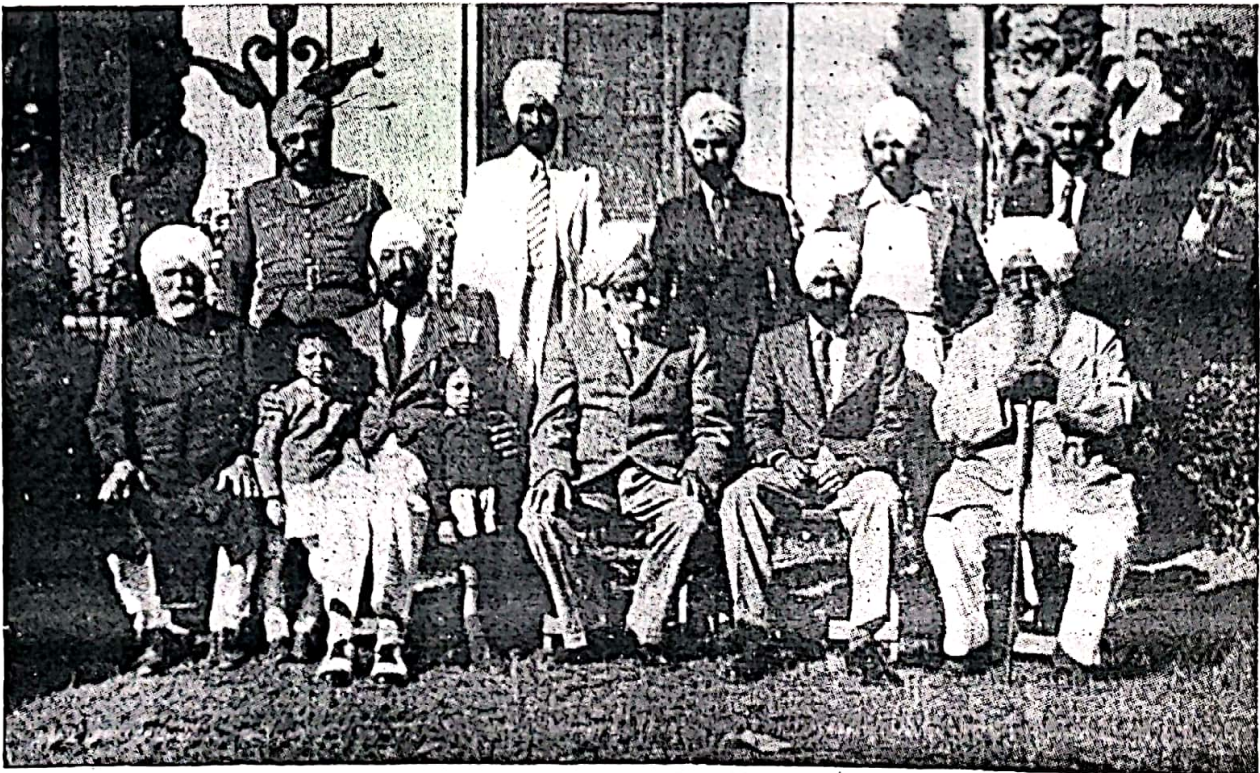
S. Niamat Singh Lt. Colonel M.E.S., son of a Village Officer (S. Kartar Singh), pushed his way of life through thick and thin.

His details are lacking, but, it is understood, he graduated in Engineering from Burma and entered Military department as an Emergency Commissioned Officer in World War II. He is now holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in M.E.S.

20. S. Naranjan Singh, born 2nd April, 1917

Son of an M.B.B.S. Doctor (Dr. Hazura Singh) he specialised in Dentistry and entered Military.

Group of family members during 1946, '75 Model Town' Lahore



Sitting from left to right:— S. Kartar Singh, S. S. S. Saroop Singh (with his sons), S. S. S. Bahadur Singh, Major Harbans Singh, S. Surat Singh.

Standing from left to right:—Major Samsher Singh, S. Bhupindra Singh, S. Surindra Singh, S. Amrik Singh, S. Autar Singh.

He was hardly three years old, when he lost his mother, and was brought up by his grand-mother. After passing 4th primary from Jethuwall village school, he joined Khalsa College, Amritsar, where he did his matriculation and F.S.C. He then joined Forman Christian College, Lahore, and passed B.S.C., in 1939.

In order to adopt Dentistry profession, he joined De Montgomery College, Lahore, and after undergoing 4 years course, he qualified in B. D. S. in May, 1943. Having obtained Dentistry diploma, he entered Army as an Emergency Commissioned Officer in the rank of Lieutenant on 18th October, 1943.

He served during World War II within India and later posted to Jammu and Kashmere for 1½ years on Field Service. After one year's service he was promoted to Captain's rank and given Regular commission in 1946. He was one of the few officers who was selected in the first batch in recognition of his good services. On completion of 10 years service he was promoted to substantive rank of Major, which post he is still holding.

He was married on 17th July, 43, to Miss Gurcharan Kore, daughter of S. Kishen Singh Babra, now settled in Ambikapur (Surguja). His offsprings are;—(1) Narendra-daughter, born 12th March, 44 (2) Surindra Singh-son, born 2nd Febuary, 46 (3) Ravindra Singh-son, born 6th March, 48 and (4) Neelam daughter, born 2.12.54.

21. Stock from which Likharies come.

The Likharies come from a peasant stock of "Dham gotra"—a sub-caste of Rajput, who originally lived in village Piplanwalla, Hoshiarpur District. Owing to turbulent days and instability of Government, they (Dham gotras) led a migratory life, till circumstances forced them to make an alliance

with the "Ramgarhia misel" under the leadership of Sardar Jassa Singh

These were the days of great "misels", with whom the smaller units had to join for political reasons. Such a conglomeratory union consisting of different integrating caste people, initiated as a matter of expediency, changed the entire texture of the Society. The result being that, each party member forming the union lost his identity of caste to which he originally belonged. But on the other hand he was called by the profession held by the leader of the "misal".

On its annexation of the Punjab, the British Government took advantage of such unhappy transformation and further intensified the caste system on fictitious grounds, in spite of the fact that "gotras" affixed to each name had been clear determination of his original caste.

Many families represented on the basis of such invidious discrimination. Some were however accorded recognition to their original castes; while many others did not care to worry.

Ramgarhias as a class held agricultural lands in the rural areas, and they were primarily dependent on the profits made therefrom. Under the land Alienation Act Ramgarhias were not included among the scheduled castes and tribes, who could buy lands except from their own. These rules worked at the very root of their existence. They carried out country wide agitation. Eventually the British Government included Ramgarhias among the scheduled castes and tribes by issue of a notification during 1943.

This is all an affair of the past. Now caste has got no significance whatever. Every national of India can now, under the provision of Constitution, possess, buy and alienate

land in any part of India without caste and creed.

22. Cultivation as means of subsistence.

The Likharies derived main source of their income from the proceeds of cultivated lands. Collectively the Likhari family members owned among themselves no less than 1300 Bighas in addition to 120 Bighas of "Jagir" land. In virtue of their possessing large tract of arable land the family wielded great influence in the country side.

23. Part played by the family in Civil administration.

The Likharies' activities were not only confined to the Army but also found its access to the Civil administration. This will become apparent from paras hereafter mentioned.

24. Sardar Sher Singh Tehsildar.

Sardar Sher Singh Tehsildar, son of a saint father (Sant Hukum Singh) imbibed the good qualities of his father.

In consideration of the meritorious services of the family, the Government appointed him (S. Sher Singh) direct to the post of Naib Tehsildar—a covetious appointment of that time. He rose to Tehsildars' post in due course and served in many important Districts. Unfortunately his brilliant career was cut short by his premature death. He left behind two sons viz; S. Anant Singh and S. Surjant Singh to mourn his loss.

He was deeply religious-minded; and as such he was highly loved and respected by the litigants for his unbiased and fair judgments. His name remained long remembered in the localities where he happened to serve

25. S. S. S. Bishen Singh, born 1847.

S.S.S. Bishen Singh, born 1847. Son of a brave soldier (S. Attar Singh) he built up his career by self-help and hard work.

Having obtained diploma from the Engineering College, Roorkee, for Overseer class, he joined the Forest department as a Forest Ranger. After serving in the Punjab for some years, he was selected for deputation to the Mewar State, where he served in the capacity of Conservator of Forests for more than 17 years.

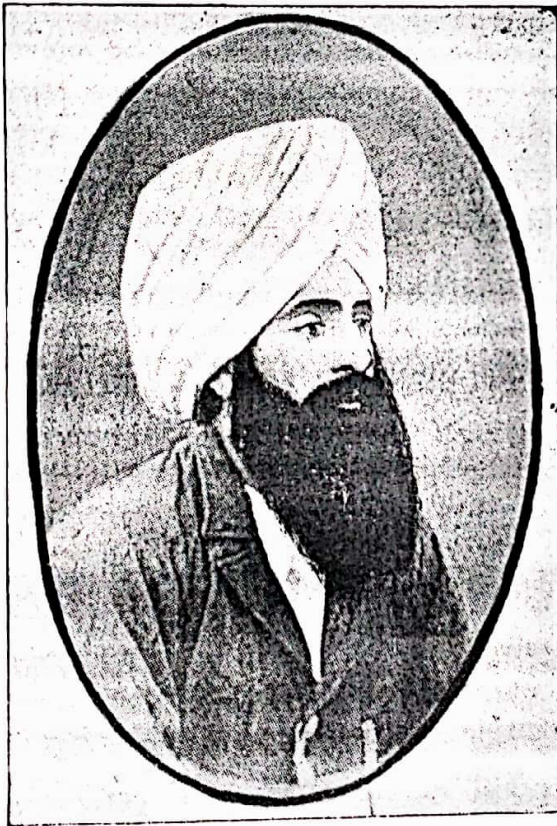
With his untiring zeal and energy, he managed the State Forests to supply firewood and grass to the public. How cheap these commodities were used to be supplied is a common talk even now.

Living in close association with the ruler of the State, he became adept in State politics. Having had keen interest into the State affairs he won the favours of His Highness, the Maharana Sahib. His seat used to be allotted next to the throne, which aroused jealousy among other aspirants.

Young prince (Maharaj Kumar) would not take lessons from several tutors engaged from time to time. Sardar Sahib offered his voluntary service to the ruler to teach the prince. The sceptics only laughed at it, and the Maharana Sahib treated it with scoff. Strong-willed as he was, Sardar Sahib, after all, triumphed over his determination. The young prince gladly yielded to the teaching method adopted on western lines. In a few years time the prince acquired sufficient knowledge of English, which enabled him to carry out the administration, after ascending the throne.

While being full-fledged ruler of the State, the Maharana Sahib often used to tell the

author "whatever he had learnt it was all what Bishen Singh had taught him". Not only this, but the ruler said the secret of his long life had been due to the strict observance of the rules of health, daily excursions and taking of food at regular hours as laid down by Bishen Singh". It may be mentioned here that, the ruler had emaciated body due to paralytic attack from his childhood. He lived up to 73 years of age only through regular habits. What a marvellous achievement of a Forest Officer.



S. S. S. Bishen Singh

Sardar Sahib was an all round man, well versed in the art of photography, engineering, shooting and above all lucidity in talk. He always gave sound advice to any one, who asked for it. He had a dynamic personality, with long flowing beard and active outlook. He had a tenacity of purpose and a will of strong determination.

He had a special taste in big game shooting. He bagged no less than dozen of tigers, number of panthers and many wild boars. His life had been full of pluck and marvellous feat of courage. There are many such anecdotes, but the one in which he had to encounter an armless fight with a wild boar, is well worth mention here.

Once out to chase a reported wild boar, which had gone amuck in wounding some people, he encountered the animal in Udai Niwas forest. The animal surprised him from the reverse direction he was following. He came to know the approach of the animal from behind when it was hardly few feet away from him. In that excited state, he fired at a very close range hit the animal at its leg. A wounded boar becomes doubly ferocious and that is what happened.

The wounded and infuriated boar charged Sardar Sahib with its sharp-edged snout and ripped open the flesh from his left leg, and also badly mauled the toes of his right hand, in an attempt to seize its snout. There was now a struggle for life and death. Bewildered as he was, he did not however lose presence of mind. He struck the animal with the butt end of his gun, as shooting was impossible at so close a range and especially when the animal was actually on him. The butt end only broke into two, and fell from his hand. Then there arose hand to hand fight. There was no approach for help. The Bhils sent out for "haka" (drive) kept hiding over the hill for fear of their lives.

Even under this state of desperation Sardar Sahib mustered his strength and held firmly the animal's snout with both hands. Profusely bleeding from the wounds, he tightened his grip. The more the animal showed signs of suffocation the more he was encouraged to tighten his hold. In its frantic efforts the animal pushed back Sardar Sahib with all its

might, but could not move his strongly entrenched figure. At last, the animal spent all its force and eventually fell but not dead.

Finding the animal now fell, the Bhils came out of their hiding and killed the animal, now gasping for life, with their swords by ripping open its belly.

On reaching him the news the Maharana Sahib sent a relief party with an elephant to fetch the wounded hero of the tragic and romantic scene. Sardar Sahib was brought before Maharana Sahib in that wounded condition and proper medical aid afforded there. His Highness paid high tribute to the act of chivalry, and bestowed upon him a rifle and golden edged sword. A couplet in Hindi was also written eulogising the act of his bravery in combating armless with the wild boar.

The growing popularity of Sardar Sahib reached its height with ruler of the State. The British Resident in Udaipur wanted to take its advantage. He asked Sardar Sahib to divulge him news about His Highnesses' views on political and other matters concerning the State. Sardar Sahib politely refused to serve an intriguing tool. The Resident thereupon, moved the Punjab Government asking for the recall of Sardar Sahib from the deputation. This was done sometime during 1894.

The rules provided that an officer on reversion had ordinarily to resume same position and rate of salary which preceded his deputation. Its implication operated rather too harshly, but he (Sardar Sahib) bore it calmly and made no attempt to stay back. He often used to advise the author never to go on State deputation for these apparent reasons.

The Maharana Sahib persuaded him (Sardar Sahib) to stay on in the State on the same progressive rate of salary together with a grant of landed jagir. But Sardar Sahib politely refused the offer. His refusal was well considered, as the State service depended on the whims of the ruler. There were instances when even Ministers incurring rulers displeasure had to leave the State within 24 hours. He did not like to take the risk and returned back to Punjab.

On his reversion, he took furlough leave, and started building house in his village and also managed the home affairs concerning the land and improvement of garden. He built a commodious 3 storey pucca house next to his brothers'.

After the expiry of furlough, he joined the Punjab Forest department and soon regained his lost position by getting promotion to gazetted rank of E.A.C. Forests in, 1901. Kangra Resin Factory initiated by him at Nurpur, had been an acid test of his efficiency and technical skill. The title of "Sardar Sahib" came in its wake in recognition of the pioneer work undertaken by him on that important revenue yielding project.

On retirement from service during, 1904, he joined Chamba State, where he served for two years in the Forest department, and another 1½ years as a census Superintendent. He received high appreciation from the Census Commissioner for the integrity and hard work displayed by him in completing the census within time. He then retired for good.

He settled in his village. His hobbies related to gardening and administering allopathic medicines to the sick. He planted fruits of many varieties in his garden which brought sustained income to his descendants. Each morning patients would flock to him for

treatment. In this manner, he spent his well-earned rest in the service of sick and poor,

He maintained his vitality to the last. Daily excursions to the garden and visit to landed property kept him hale and hearty. He died peacefully like a saint in, 1919, at the age of 72 years from heart failure. He visualised his end only few days before his death, and he got wood cut and collected in advance for his cremation. He was cremated in the garden—a place of his choice for eternal rest; thus, ended an eventful and interesting life. He left behind 3 sons viz; (i) Surat Singh (ii) Randhir Singh and (iii) Madho Singh, and one daughter (Bibi Udey Kore), who died in young age after marriage.

With the death of Sardar Sahib the villagers grieved at the loss of their benefactor, and the family grieved at the loss of their highly revered and respected leader.

He married 3 wives giving birth to 4 sons and one daughter. The last one (Sardarni Kishen Dai), had been long lived companion of her husband, in whose pleasure and sorrow she freely joined. To her family members she enriched their life to usher in an era of peace and happiness. To sick and poor she served with humility and love. To her relations she acted as a perfect model of motherhood; ever ready to help whosoever had asked her. She died peacefully at the ripe age of 85 years in full glory.

26. S. S. S. Bahadur Singh, born 1884

Son of a zealous father (S. Gurdit Singh) he inherited self-help. He is another Forest Officer produced by the Likhari family, who was known for his technical skill in the department.

He had the misfortune to lose his father while he was only 12 years old. The func-

tion of bringing up the children rested on his mother (Sardarni Nihal Kour), who by her frugality and forbearance steered the family life-boat through thick and thin to a successful end.

Owing to lack of financial aid, he could not carry on higher study. He joined during 1902. Dehra Dun, Forest School as a private student at his expense, and passed out D.D.F. (with honours) during 1904. He topped the class winning Inspector General Forde's prize (golden fountain pen) for the best student of the year.

Having joined service in the Punjab Forest Department on May, 1904, he held charge of important Forest Ranges like Lahore, Chamba, Madhopur, Kulu, Upper Murree, Lower Murree and Kahuta till 1920, when he was promoted to the gazetted rank of Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests. He then held charge of Montgomery Division as its Divisional Forest Officer for 17 years at a stretch. He held this post till 15th March, 1939, when he retired after completing 35 years service.

In his inspection note, submitted during 1937, to the Government of India, Sir, Gerald Trevor Inspector General of Forests, India, paid high tribute for his long and continuous services as a D.F.O.

Amongst selected Divisional Forest Officers his name in appreciation of his good work was specially mentioned in the Punjab Administration Reports, submitted to the Government, for the years, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

He applied himself assiduously to the solution of an intricate problem confronting Punjab Government in evolving proper technique on the formation of Irrigated Plantations. He summed up the results of his

investigations and research carried over years, in a book named "Irrigated Plantations in the Punjab; A manual of all operations". This book he edited for the benefit of departmental Officers and students of Forestry. He edited another book "Working Plan of Chichawatni Plantation". For these two books he was given an honorarium of Rs.500/- together with special allowance aggregating to Rs.600/-.



S. S. S. Bahadur Singh

His opinion in Plantation matters was taken to be the opinion of an expert. The Governments of Bombay and North Western Frontier Provinces invited him to explore the possibility of formation of Plantations in Sind, Mardan and Dehra Ghazi Khan. He prepared Working Schemes after visiting these areas. The title of "Sardar Sahib" followed in its wake during, 1931, as a mark of personal distinction.

His services contributory to War efforts (1st World War) were given due apprecia-

tion. In recognition of which he was awarded "Sanad" and a "Khillat" of gold watch for his loyal and meritorious services. He also received two medals; one, by command of His Majesty the King Emperor in commemoration of their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, on the 6th May, 1935; and the other by Command of His Majesty the King Emperor for their Majesty' coronation on 12th May, 1937.

His early family life had been rather morose. He lost three wives one after the other within 32 years of his age. Their offsprings consisting of 3 sons and two daughters also died.

His relations pressed him to remarry, but he refused. Until at last he was persuaded by his grand-father (S.S.S.Bishen Singh), who predicted and said "my boy, marry this last time and you will be happier". Grand-fathers words thus spoken in earnest touched him and he agreed.

His fourth marriage was then celebrated in, 1918, with Sardarni Swaraswati Devi, who proved to be better-half in the real sense. She was the daughter of S. Ishar Singh—a retired Supervisor of Irrigation department. His daughter having been brought up in a congenial atmosphere possessed serene temperament with religious trend of mind. Through her inspiration her husband got influenced towards "Gurbani" and a regard of Sikh saints. Her youngest brother (S. Karam Singh) serving as Subedar Major has lately retired from the Indian Army.

She gave birth to 3 sons and two daughters. The sons are:—S. Surindra Singh, Major Harbans Singh and S. Autar Singh. The eldest daughter (Bibi Amrit Kour) having had education from Queen Mary College, Lahore, was married during, 1938,

with S. Anup Singh, who having graduated from Sandhurst Military College, is now holding the rank of Brigade Commander posted in Delhi.

Bibi Amrit Kour has four daughters and one son. Her four daughters (viz.—Primla, Asha, Kamla and Bubble) are well read, well behaved and well versed in home affairs enabling them to set their own home with dignity and pride. Her little lovely son (Ravi Inder Singh) is a true facsimile of "Sweeto"—the nick name he bears.

While younger daughter (Bibi Harbinder Kour) after receiving education from Queen Mary, was married with S. Iqbal Singh Kohli, contractor of Delhi, whose father (S. Autar Singh) comes from a respectable family of Rawalpindi. Her little son (Tito) is a loving child and so are her two daughters (Mina and Nilu)

The family account will speak for itself the fulfilment of the predictions of his grandfather in their entirety.

On his retirement during, 1939, he settled in Model Town Lahore, where he built a Bungalow-75B, which was lost to Pakistan.

The Model Town was manned by Co-operative Society whose affairs were mismanaged. In the coming election he (Sardar Sahib) was voted to the Managing Committee in 1940. He was unanimously elected Vice President in the new election, in which all the old members were routed. The towns-men heaved a sigh of relief at the new change; and, the Society's affairs were being gradually straightened. In the meantime Sardar Sahib was called by His Highness, Mewar State, for service in the State.

In his sixtieth year of age, Sardar Sahib started again active service in the capacity of Conservator of Forests, holding charge of

Mewar State forests, in the beginning of, 1944, and continued till July, 1948, when he resigned on the change of Ministry and curtailment of Ruler's powers.

As a Conservator of Forests he regulated fellings under coupe system after preparation of Working Schemes over one lac acres. The forest administration was overhauled, and demarcation work, being much too in arrear, was accelerated by appointing two more settlement parties. To improve means of conveyance two roads 10 feet wide were constructed on 1 in 25 gradient, which facilitated transport of forest produce from two inaccessible forests. Afforestation of dry naked hills with indigenous species was taken in hand. A comprehensive planting scheme costing Rs.12 lacs received Government approval, but before its execution he had resigned.

As a result of systematic working of forests the revenue got increased to ten fold than what it used to be before. Jagirdars were getting only paltry sums for the sale of forest produce from their forests under the management of Conservator. Their revenue now increased to ten times.

Housing scheme providing accommodation to subordinates was given effect to, by providing annually a sum of Rs.30000/-. Baling machines for pressing grass, for military supply and storage were indented for from America at a total cost of Rs.40000/-. For the benefit of Udaipur public, both grass and firewood collection to the extent of 50000 maunds each, were carried out through departmental agency, so as to make them available at cheap rates.

His Highness expressed his deep sense of appreciation at the turn of events brought about by the grand-son of his tutor (S.S.S. Bishen Singh). His Highness struck by rapid

transformation of his forest property into money-yielding projects, often used to remark "Well, Bahadur Singh I wish I had called you earlier for service in this State."

Amongst his hobbies were:—(a) shooting of munals in alpine forests deeply laden with snow and other winged birds (b) photography (c) study of homeopathic medicines and (d) lives of great men.

His library consisted of several books in English, Gurmukhi, Urdu, Homeopathic and Allopathic medicines.

27. S. Shankar Singh, born 1872.

S. Shankar Singh born 1872, son of a rich father (S. Partab Singh) he doubly enriched the wealth he inherited.

Having gone through the schooling at Amritsar he restricted his stay at home, where his function lay in supervising his landed property. As a subsidiary business he did money-lending on honest terms. His whole life has been dedication to the cause of humanity and honest dealings. As a result of his effective control, the landed property swelled up to 900 Bighas in course of time.

In consideration of his procuring 103 recruits to help prosecution of World War I, he was awarded a sanad together with a robe of honour worth Rs. 200/- as well as a recruiting badge, on the 20th June, 1919. Over and above this, he was given a seat in the Provincial Darbar—a unique distinction of that time.

Land-proprietory qualification entitled him to vote-giving privelege for Central Legislator's membership, thereby enhancing his sphere of influence and prestige. The village communities would not take any action unless

he was consulted. His opinion carried weight in official circle.

He maintained intact stalls of milch-cattle and horses for exhibition of the best breeds to the cattle market. He kept racing horses for his own safety. Swift horses ridden by him could not be overtaken by thieves, who often encountered him on his way back from Amritsar near Fathehgarh bridge. He was so strong in his youth that he braved such like challenges of show of force.

He had been a great asset to the Likhari family. He being the oldest living male member of his time, was respected like a head of the joint family. His intense love for all the family members gave him a place of reverence and esteem. He had a keen insight in house-hold matters, and his opinion had had deep significance.

He died a peaceful death during, 1944, with heart failure, leaving behind a brilliant son (Saroop Singh) and a heritage of prosperous family.

He married two wives. The first one (Sardarni Mehr Kour)—a sweet-tongued lady is still aliive at the age of 88 years, being the eldest living femal-member of the family. The second wife (Sardarni Kishen Dai)—the daughter of a retired Executive Engineer and a rich land-lord of Harpalk. Lahore District, adorned the house with the welcome birth of a son (Saroop Singh) who inherited the ancestral property and proved a shining member of the family.

His daughter from the first wife (Bibi Parmeshri) was married in a respected family, headed by Sardar Bahadur Ram Singh (known as Vilatia) Principal of Art School Lahore. He had been world-famed architect, who designed an built Buchingham palace in England and earned high tribute from

Queen Victoria. To his son (S. Sunder Singh) Parmeshri was married. Her husband was an expert decorative artist of Plaster Of Paris, whose business did not however flourish as it should have.

Bibi Parmeshri had one son (S. Hari Saran Singh) being a contractor of P.W.D. Of her daughters, Bibi Phulan Rani was married with S. Raghbir Singh contractor. The other (Bibi Swatran) was married with S. Gurcharan Singh S. D. O Railways.

Sardarni Kishen dai had also one daughter (Bibi Lajwanti) who was married in a well-to-do agricultural family of Amritsar District, but she died still young, leaving behind one son and two daughters, who are equally well-placed.

28. S. S S. Saroop Singh, born 1900.

Son of a rich landlord (S. Shankar Singh) he not only maintained status quo of the inherited property, but added another 100 Bighsas of land to his credit. He imbibed all the finer qualities of his worthy father.

He received education up to F.A., but lived in his home to look after the ancestral property. Following the foot-steps of his father, he procured 734 recruits for waging war in World War II—thus adding to the credit of

both father and son, a total strength of 837 recruits, equal to a full battalion number, supplied in both the wars.

In recognition to his unique services to the state he was honoured with following distinctions:—

- (i) Grant of a title of "Sardar Sahib".
- (ii) Grant of one square of agricultural land.

(iii) Nomination to the membership of Debt Conciliation Board, Amritsar.

(iv) Appointed Honorary Magistrate in the City Branch of Amritsar, on 1st July, 1942, and continued till 5th February, 1948, when the institution of Honorary Magistracy was abolished as a general policy by the Indian Government.

In virtue of his having possessed extensive area of cultivable land in the rural area, coupled with so many honours conferred on him, enhanced his popula-

rity and prestige, to enable him to be unanimously elected as President of the village Panchayat.

To improve productivity of the field-crops, he applied mechanical apparatuses with appreciable success. He carried out collective farming on 500 Bigha-plot, which resulted in better quality yield. The experiment went a long way in solving the country's food



S. S. S. Saroop Singh

problem. The civil authorities appreciated his enterprising spirit to set up an example for others.

Sardar Sahib's family life had been a strange mixture of both sorrow and joy. His only son (Gurbachan Singh) from his first wife died all of a sudden. The family was plunged in deep gloom and despondency. There were loud wailings and cries to mourn the loss. He married a second wife, but had no male issue. The God is great and merciful. To Him reached the afflicted voice of the family in total submission to His Will. The old wounds were soon healed up; and the God in His glory blessed the family four-fold, according to the saying of "Sukhmani".

After the death of his second wife he married the third (Sardarni Pritam Kore), who was blessed with two loving sons and three daughters; but unfortunately she did not live long to see her children growing.

She was on a pleasure trip to Delhi, but on reaching the Station she suddenly collapsed with heart failure while alighting on the platform.

Her sudden and untimely death shocked all including her husband who lost in her a loving and devoted companion. For the motherless children left in their infancy it was all the more tragic. Who will take care of them the sceptics asked? The God is great and merciful. Who knew that her daughters will be wedded with high personages?

Sardar Sahib married fourth wife, who gave birth to 3 sons. The family which grieved for the first born was now blessed with 5 sons and four daughters by the grace of Almighty God. The sons he had were named Man Mohan Singh, Sudarshan Singh,

Jogishwar Singh, Surjit Singh, and Bhagwant Singh. Of the daughters, Bibi Parkash, from the second wife, was married to S. Balbir Singh, Assistant (Punjab Secretariat) Chandigarh.

(ii) Bibi Sukhjit married to S. Santosh Singh, S.D.O. Irrigation department (Nangal Township).

(iii) Bibi Balbir married to Captain Bhu-pindra Singh, E.M.E. Madras.

(iv) Bibi Kulwant married to S. Ajit Singh I.A.S.Punjab (the last three born of third wife).

29. Sardar Nawab Singh Overseer.

Son of a respected father (S. Bur Singh) he possessed sterling qualities of unblemished character.

He served as an Overseer on Khanke Head Works. Imbued with religious ideals he was pious and truthful. Deeply engrossed in "bhagti" he would go about his work reciting "gurbani". Unfortunately he died in his prime of youth, leaving behind three daughters. Having had no male issue from the two wives he married, his departed soul would however feel proud of his daughters progeny.

The eldest daughter (Bibi Shibo) had a son and daughter. The son (S. Rajindra Singh M.A.) besides being a successful business-man had held high position in Amritsar Municipality. He was elected its chairman. His sister (Bibi Rajinder Kore) is a symbol of purity and goodness. Rising early morning she pays respectful homage to Guru Granth Sahib, and then starts reciting "gurbani", which she perhaps continues for 24 hours. Her eldest daughter (Bibi Iqbal) M.A.B.T. is married to a well placed gentleman (S.

Man Mohan Singh)—holding some high post in Aerodrome service, who has got charming personality. Her second daughter (Bibi Amrit) is B.A.(honours) and A.D.—now looking up for some job. Her step son (Sardar Piara Singh) is Major in the Indian Army. Her own son (Sardar Karnail Singh) is equally well placed and is preparing for foreign study in architect.

The tragic part of her (Bibi Rajindra Kore) life had been the untimely death of her husband (S. Dharam Singh—an architect) during, 1958. This was an irreparable loss, but she bore it with resolute calmness relying on the Supreme Will.

His (S. Nawab Singh) younger daughter (Bibi Kesar Kore) is of gentle and simple habits. She keeps warm heart for her relations. She was fortunate in having a brilliant son (S. Harbans Singh), who is now Executive Engineer in the Irrigation department.

30. Sardar Surat Singh, born 1884.

Son of a worthy father (S.S.S.Bishen Singh) he led a life of ease.

He was born in Udaipur State in a house facing Pachhola Lake. He was the fondest child of his parents and was brought up in a royal fashion. As a child, he visited the Maharanas' palace and used to partake dainty dishes with his father. Maharaj Kumar—the prince being almost of the same age were used to be playmates from childhood and that stood him good stead when the prince ascended the throne.

He received early education at Udaipur from tutors appointed from time to time. Even when he came to Punjab in consequence of his fathers reversion from State deputation, a whole time tutor had to be engaged. Later, he was admitted in Khalsa

School under the suprintendence of a special ward. His education expenses were princely in the school.

On his attaining maturity he served for about 6 years as courtier to His Highness, Maharana Sahib, Udaipur on receipt of usual subsistance allowance. While in the State service he learnt all the etiquettes required for a polished man. Whenever His Highness called for his views on State affairs or otherwise, he boldly expressed them without fear or favour. He, in fact, introduced the author to His Highness when a question arose for filling up the vacant post of the conservator of Forests.

At the age of 20 years he was recruited direct to Sub Inspector Polices' post in Punjab in consideration of the past meritorious services of his forefathers. Having learnt the State etiquettes he was gifted with polite talk and decent manners. These qualities earned for him good name in the department. He unearthed a number of theft and other cases in Lyalpur to his credit.

All was going well, but one wrong move on his part brought him discredit. Being too hasty and childish he could not resist the power which he wielded in the exercise of his duties. He could not be confirmed in his appointment and had therefore to leave the department.

He received number of offers for service in the Police from certain Indian States, but he refused them all.

He lived at his village for rest of his life in managing his landed property and garden. His younger brother (S. Randhir Singh) did all the field work, and he led an easy life.

After his brother had joined the Mewar State service he had to bear the brunt of

work and manage the home affairs. While at home, he gave his advice to village people as and when they got involved in a Police case. His influence with the Police officials carried a great weight.

He lived at home till his death which occurred in, 1950, due to plurisy. He left behind two sons—Major Sahamsher Singh and S. Jang Bahadur Singh to mourn his loss.

He married three wives; from the first two wives a son was born to each (Shamsher Singh and Jang Bahadur Singh). The first wife died still young.

31. Sardar Randhir Singh, born 1896

He was the son of a wise and energetic father (S.S.S. Bishen Singh). He inherited both these qualities.

Gifted with genuine qualities of head and heart he was sincere and trustworthy. From his early childhood he looked smart, energetic and dutiful; but a bit nervous. Having led a rural life in his early age, he had become expert in agriculture profession, and breeding of milch-cattle. He mastered himself in worldly customs and usages. His advice in household affairs carried a great significance.

He passed F.A. from Forman Christian College, Lahore. Unluckily he could not get into any Government service, and by then, his father had been dead. He, therefore lived at home and looked after the land. He started self-cultivation with local labour, and obtained marvellous results. But owing to fall in food grain prices in those days he could not make much except two ends to meet.

At an advanced age he visited Udaipur. His Highness having been aware of his past

career, readily appointed him as a courtier, to start with. He was later appointed as Dairy Manager. Honesty and hard work had been his motto. He, therefore, progressed step by step, and eventually became Live Stock Inspector in the Rajasthan Government as a permanent incumbent. At the age of 55 he retired from State service.

He married second time in, 1922, after the death of his first wife, who left behind a daughter (Vidya), who was beautiful, bashful and sharp witted. She died soon after marriage. The second wife (Sardarni Gurucharan Kore), though young in age, was fully alive to house-hold responsibilities. She set up a new home with wisdom and care. She had four sons (one of them died in minority) and two daughters. Of the sons (S. Bhupindra Singh, S. Iqbal Singh and Prithi Pal Singh); the first named is a Senior Sub Inspector in Udaipur; the next younger to him is studying in M. Com.; the youngest is reading in primary classes. Of the daughters, the eldest (Surindro) died young after marriage; the other (shilo) is married to S. Mohan Singh—a mechanical Engineer at Jamshedpur.

32. Sardar Bhupindra Singh, born 1927

Son of a tactful and industrious father (S. Randhir Singh), he acquired both these qualities in inheritance.

He was enlisted a direct recruit to the Sub Inspector, Police, after undergoing training at Chittor during, 1949. Acquiring natural gifts from his father, he entered service keeping in view hard work and honesty of purpose. He made a good beginning. In these days of rivalry and jealousy, tact, ability and alliance with the members of ruling party, are the factors which go to make a success in service. He made use of these principles with success.

He is now holding the post of Senior Sub Inspector, Police, in Udaipur, which is likely to prove a stepping stone for further rise.

He married with Sardarni Darshan Kour, daughter of a retired Subedar of Ludhiana. An era of prosperity ushered in the house with her coming.

He is blessed with two loving sons—Jatindra Singh and Sukhbir Singh and two daughters.

33. Sardar Hukam Singh Saint.

He was the son of a brave soldier (Sardar Attar Singh), He developed in him saintly character.

Nothing is known about his early life. He appears to have led family life like his brothers (S. Uttam Singh, S. Partab Singh, and S.S.S. Bishen Singh) till 40 years of age. He had two sons (S. Sher Singh and S. Mangal Singh) before he renounced the world and became "Sant" of Nirmala order to attain perfection.

He preached the ethics of his sect and built a Dharamsala at Amritsar, where devotees to his faith would flock round him in search of truth.

The people desirous of worldly longings sought for his blessings. His spiritual powers having thus received wide publicity, spread far and wide. Even some of the royal family members of Indian States became his disciples.

In producing a saint of high order, the Likhari family will be long remembered for its lasting fame. He died at the full ripe age of 80 years in full spiritual glory. At the last ceremony of giving ablution to the

saint's dead body, the people greedily drank the water that flowed over the corpse, taking it a sacred "amrit".

34. S. Anant Singh born 1874

He was the son of a highly-principled father (S. Sher Singh) and grand-son of the saint (S. Hukam Singh), He believed in art and music.

After passing F.A., he qualified himself in the Mechanical Engineering line from Bombay. He obtained first class order of merit in the final examination.

He possessed high intelligence and lofty ideals. Small beginning in service did not appeal him. His ambition to make a start from the top did not however materialise.

He married rich man's (Bhai Gurdit Singh) daughter who also joined with her husband in making castles in the air. He preferred land holding profession better than service.

The couple lived quite happily deeply attached to each other. The husband played on guitar and wife sung songs in sweet tones. The music had been their hobby and pastime in leisure.

As the family members increased there arose a natural urge to seek some means of subsistence. He joined service in some factory, but soon left it in disgust. He then worked for some time in his father-in-law's factory at Multan, but left in superiority complex.

As a young man, he was quite strong. He took precedence over his fellow mates in wrestling. He got addicted to taking Arsenic—an aphrodisiac tonic, which reacted on his health by its continual use. Although

he looked quite healthy but lacked in vitality. Once he was travelling by train and a stronger man pushed him out of his seat and occupied himself by force. This incident he often related about his helplessness.

He had a mania of owning land, which he did purchase near Chaheru Railway station, for cultivation, and also giving employment to his sons. A well was dug on the site and a mud house built on a mound.

The author visited the place on his repeated invitation, sometime during 1912. It was almost a sandy tract situated near a dry nala, which flowed in rainy season. He often spoke about the fertility of soil and the large sized melons it produced. Whatever the bright prospects, the crop depended on rain water. The field-crop outturn, being poor he eventually left the business as unremunerative.

He was greatly dejected at the loss of his beloved wife, who had been the only source of pleasure and comfort to him.

His future movements are however not known. Left alone to himself, it is believed, he roamed about the country as a tourist.

At last, he died in Kashmere State some time during, 1915. Thus ended as intelligent life in its youth.

He left behind two sons of whom one died as young and the other—Simran Singh survived to mourn his loss.

35. S. Simran Singh born, 30th April, 1904

Son of an intelligent father (S. Anant Singh), he inherited art and music.

He received education in his early life from private tuition in Multan, where he

was born. He evinced great interest in mechanical Engineering which he learnt practically from his maternal uncle's factory at Multan and Amritsar. His father being a first class mechanical Engineer imparted him also theoretical knowledge.

His father at first engaged him on agriculture, which having proved to be unremunerative he had to leave it. In the meantime his father died and he became rolling stone. His initiative of self-help and industrious habit however stood him good stead.

He joined Jamshedpur, during 1919, to serve in MacCline Marshall Co. Ltd. U.S.A. (P.A.)—the initial builders of great extension of Tata Iron Steel Co. (called TISCO). He then took up service in TISCO on 16th September, 1931, and persistently stuck to it against all odds. Till now his period of service amounts to 40 years. By devotion to duty and dint of hard labour, he progressed step by step, and is now holding a responsible post of Foreman getting a salary of Rs. 820/- P.M. with promising future.

The great concern in which he had the privilege to serve was originally founded by a great personality J.N.Tata, who developed the industry from a small beginning to Industrial Town, which can be ranked amongst highly specialized Steel Plants of the world.

The industry received further impetus under the wise and able management of Sir, J.J.Gandhy, who besides being a technical head and administrator, is sympathetic and kind towards all, who happen to be under his benevolent command.

He is a man of society, gifted with fun and art. He inherited art of singing and playing upon all sorts of musical instruments. Gifted with inventive brain, he manipulates

stories in an ingenious manner to create laughter among his hearers. He can write and speak English quite well. He can imitate almost all the languages spoken in different parts of India. He can as well mimick some of the foreign languages.

He married two wives. The first one died still young leaving behind two sons (Kuldip Singh and Rabinder Singh; of whom the former is employed in TISCO at Rs.400/- P.M. and the other still a student. The second wife (Sardarni Ajit Kour)—daughter of a Retd. Superintendent Police, seems desirous to establish 'old family ties. She has been blessed with two sons (viz; Iqbal Singh and Haribhajan Singh) and 3 daughters called Rani, Doli and Pili. Of her sons Iqbal Singh has lately appeared in F.Sc and has also got a side show of Radio singer.

36. S. Madho Singh, born 1888

He was the son of a highly respected father (S.S.S.Bishen Singh). He was carried away by whims and false sense of vanity.

He was recruited direct to the post of Forester through the influence of his father. He had sufficient intelligence and strength to undergo the hardship of the forest life. Depending on his father's support in case of any trouble, he was carried away with false sense of vanity.

Being a man of moods he would blow both hot and cold when dealing with his Range Officers. At last, he was involved in a case, and Mr. A. J. Gibson, D. F. O. had issued orders of his removal before his father had approached the former.

He then took up service in some Indian States. Except in one place he did not stay for any length of time. As a last resort, he joined private service under some landlord and served in Hardwar and Montgomery but had to leave it after some time.

He then returned home and lived in his village. Here he quarrelled with his father, who did not think well of him. After his father's death he quarrelled with his step brothers on property dispute. The author intervened in the matter during, 1921; and with the good offices of S. Randhir Singh a suitable settlement was reached to the satisfaction of both parties. It was agreed that if he (M.S.) disputed the probate, applied for, the settlement will be revoked. As against this clear understanding he (M.S.) lodged suit in the court. The brothers revoked the agreement. He (M.S.) got non-plussed and to his dismay he also lost the case.

In his calmer moments he however realized the futility of his hasty action. He expressed his regret in unequivocal terms. The brothers condoned his action in a generous manner and gave him the treatment worthy of a noble family. The land was then returned to him and a sense of amity and good will brought about in the family. Much of the credit goes to S. Randhir Singh, who played the role of a peace maker.

He died with diabetes. The brothers served him in his last days of agony—thus affording lasting peace to the departed soul.

He left behind 3 sons viz; Ganga Charan Singh, Karam Jit Singh and Kritan Singh to mourn his loss.

37. S. Jang Bahadur Singh, born 1907

Son of an easy going father (S. Surat Singh) he was both energetic and hard worker.

He lost his mother in infancy, and was brought up by his grand-mother. He received his primary education at his village and schooling at Amritsar.

After passing matric, he joined Montgomery Forest Division as a clerk, and was

soon promoted to Forester's rank as a permanent incumbent. He possessed fine physique and smart habits—a fitting requisite for the executive post.

He successfully went through Forest School training at Ghoragalli. That gave him a lift to Deputy Ranger's grade, in which capacity he happened to hold charge of some Ranges to his credit. In the Rawalpindi Division he held charge of Murree Cantonment Forests. This important charge used to be held by Forest Rangers in the past.

He was, therefore, well on his way to progress. He received appreciation of his integrity and hard work. As ill luck would have it, he failed in his health and had to leave service. On reaching home he looked after the land and garden to a satisfactory end.

He was lucky to have promising sons viz: Narinder Singh, Sarab Jit Singh and Dawinder Singh. Of them—the eldest S. Narinder Singh B.Sc.L.L.B. is a shining member of the family, adopted by his uncle—Major Shamsher Singh. S. Sarab Jit Singh M.A. in English literature—passed in second division, is now serving as an upper grade clerk and is trying for a gazetted post. While the youngest S. Dawinder Singh having passed F.S.C. in the 1st division is now studying in Patiala Engineering College for the degree course.

One of his daughters—Bibi Jito was married with Dr. Jatindra Singh M.B.B.S., who in coordination with his father—a retired Sub Assistant Surgeon is running a Medical Hall successfully.

37. A.S. Narinder Singh B.S.C.L.L.B.

He being adopted son of Major Shamsher Singh, has made steady progress in life.

After having graduated from Maharana College, Udaipur, he passed L.L.B. examina-

tion in the 1st division, and worked as a practicing lawyer till he held charge of a workshop set up by Major Shamsher Singh, prior to his appointment as a Deputy Superintendent Police, after retirement from the Military service.

Since entering into business, he expanded the workshop with intelligence and hard work, and it can be reckoned as one of the best equipped in Rajasthan.

After retirement from the Police, Major Shamsher Singh also joined this running concern. Recently they have imported one diesel machine from U. K.—which is second of its kind in whole of Rajasthan. Along with this, they have started manufacturing spare parts. Also they have purchased Tata Mercedes truck for transport purposes. The prospects of further expanding the business seem to be bright. There are 35 workmen at present employed on the job.

He married in a rich family of Amritsar. His wife (Bibi Harbans Kour) is quite intelligent and well-cultured and possessed all the finer qualities of the lady of the house.

Though young in age, she adapted herself in managing home affairs with all ends and satisfaction. She gave birth to two daughters and one little blooming son, named Komal Singh.

38. S. Autar Singh born, December, 1928

He was the son of a Forest Officer (S.S.S. Bahadur Singh). He evinced great interest in machinery and its allied industries.

After having passed matric from Model School, Lahore, he was admitted in F.S.C. class in Maharana College, Udaipur, during, 1944; but made no progress in studies. He was then got admitted in Khalsa College, Amritsar. There too he made no head way, but wasted time and money, for want of any overhead control.

He returned back to Udaipur, but showed no appreciable desire to continue further studies. He then joined his elder brother in running a Forest contract, after buying a ten tonner truck for transporting the forest produce. The Truck was a huge monster and its plying was a problem, which he overcame with diligence. They made reasonable profit out of the contract, but being ill-advised left it, and opened repairing shop, wherein they did not make much.

He had special taste in machinery, and an inventive brain to start an industry, but having started one, he lacked in persistently following it up against set backs—which are natural in any new enterprise. With trial and error, which he experimented with cars and motor cycles, he almost perfected the technique, which served him well. He however sold out on profit some of the old cars after overhauling.

He married in, 1957, with Bibi Pritam Kore—daughter of a retired military Jamedar (S, Sarda Singh)—Gadok Khatri of Kanpur. His wife having passed matric forms an agreeable company with her husband.

39. S. Ganda Singh

He was the son of a brave soldier (S. Jowahar Singh). He was of industrious habits.

Having passed Matric, he served as a Reader to the Commissioners' office at Firozpur, for 10 years, and was in good books of the authorities for selection to Naib Tehsildars' post.

Unfortunately, his bright career was cut short by his premature death in a young age. He left behind five sons, namely S. Kesho Singh, (2) S. Raghbir Singh, (3) S. Kartar Singh, (4) Dr. Hazura Singh and (5) Dr. Darbara Singh to mourn his loss.

In bringing up the children left minors at the untimely death of their father; the part

played by their mother (Sardarni Gurdai) has been no less remarkable.

The cooperative spirit displayed by brothers jointly to raise the family status is a unique example in the family. Each one of the brothers contributed his share in building up a commn heritage to his credit.

40. S. Kesho Singh born 1886

He was the eldest of the brothers as mentioned in preceding para. On his attaining maturity he zealously guarded the interests of his younger brothers in their entirety.

Owing to lack of financial help he could not continue higher study. Luckily, he had a lift in life to build his future. It was, in fact, Rai Sahbi Sunder Singh Executive Engineer, Burma Railways (father-in-law of Raghbir Singh), who appointed him after giving practical training to the post of Upper grade, subordinate.

He left service in Burma and joined Indian Railways as an I. O. W. (Inspector of Works) and retired in due course. He built a commodious house at his home, but did not live long to enjoy it.

He was a man of cheerful nature. Sorrow seldom visited him except when he lost his beloved wife.

The loss of his life-long companion deeply devoted to him, hastened his death earlier than anticipated. His wife (Sardarni Tej Kour) was an accomplished lady.

She left behind four sons, namely, S. Jagjit Singh, S. Daljit Singh, S. Inderjit Singh and S. Sardul Singh; and, also one daughter (Bibi Joginder Kour), who was married with S. Prem Singh B.S.C. of Model Town, Lahore during 1941. Her husband is a chief Chemist in the Gastophene laboratory, Bombay,. She gave birth to 2 sons viz; Balbir Singh and Harbir Singh; both of them are studying in a convent school, Bombay.

41. Dr. Haoura Singh, born 1894

Among brothers he was fourth place younger. Having passed matric from the Khalsa College, Amritsar, he joined Dyal Singh College, Lahore, and passed intermediate examination. Later he joined Khalsa College Amritsar, for B.S.C. course, but after studying there for one year, he joined Medical College, Lahore, and completed M.B.B.S. course successfully in, 1925. He then joined Afgan Government service in Kabul, and remained there for three years. During this period he worked in different hospitals and earned good reputation. The Afgan Government in recognition of his services awarded him gold medal "Star" together with a commendatory certificate and ribbon of honour.

He had to leave the country under desperate state during turbulent days of King Amanullahs' dethronement culminating into general disorder in the country side. He left Kabul in that critical period. He made his escape in an adventurous manner. He lost all what he had earned from there. The man with whom he had deposited his savings refused to return at the last moment. The luckiest event of his escape was that his life was saved.

On his arrival at home he started private practice, not with any idea of monetary end, but with a spirit of service to his country men. Tide of events turned out in his favour and he was appointed Chief Medical Officer in the British Central Africa to hold charge of Nyassaland Railways which post he held for 20 years before retirement on pension during, 1950.

On his return home he took up private service as a Medical Officer in Sumbhaoli Sugar Factory (U.P.), and served there for 7 years, when he retired for good, and settled on 4 Hukam Singh Road, after buying a palatial bungalow there.

His first wife died still young after giving birth to a son (Naranjan Singh) left hardly 3 years old, who is now holding a rank of Major in the Indian Army. From his second wife—daughter of S. Mangal Singh S.D.O., Quetta, 5 daughters were born. These were:—

(i) Bibi Swaran after qualifying from Lady Irwin College, was married with Captain Sukhdev Singh. (ii) Bibi Kirpal Kour after passing B.S.C. (Honours) in Nursing from the Nursing College, Delhi, was married with Captain Bhupinder Singh. While (iii) Bibi Balbir Kour, (iv) Bibi Shagot Kumari and (v) Bibi Amrit are studying in College. Both the Dr. and his wife deserve appreciation for the spirit which actuated them in giving higher education to their daughters.

42. S. Kartar Singh

Amongst brothers he was the only one who could not benefit by higher education. He served for some time in Burma, but soon left it and returned to his village, where he lived for rest of his life.

He was adopted by his uncle (S. Bur Singh, Daffadar) as his successor. Here, in his village he looked after his uncle's property as also Rakh Dinewall Jagir land granted to his grand-father.

Having lived a rural life he commanded influence in his village, whose interests he always watched after being appointed "Sufed Posh". He continued to serve in this capacity till his death, which occurred with heart failure during, 1957.

He left behind three sons viz; Lt. Colone Niamat Singh, S. Alam Singh and S. Rattan Singh to mourn his loss.

43. Dr. Darbara Singh, born 1899

Out of the brothers, the Likhari family produced another Doctor of medicine, who made a great name in the medical profession.

Having passed matric from Khalsa College Amritsar, during 1917, he qualified for L.S. M.F. from Amritsar Medical School, in the year, 1928.

For about 10 years he worked in India in various capacities, such as, (i) practitioner in Amritsar (ii) service in Faridkote State as Medical Officer (iii) service in the Public Health department, Punjab, for about 3 years stationed at Pind Dadan Khan, Muzaffargarh Ambala Cantt, Hissar and Karnal.

Later, he joined the Public Health department (U.P.) and served there for 4 years at various stations viz;—Muzaffar-Nagar, Banaras and Gonda & etc. His services were highly appreciated by the authorities in following words:—

“Dr. Darbara Singh worked as an officer incharge of anti-cholera measures in Pacu-parwa and Tulsipur circles during severe cholera epidemic of, 1934. He worked very diligently and tactfully and infused enthusiasm among his subordinates by his active persevering and painstaking habits. He did excellent work and I appreciate his work. His case is strongly recommended and I wish him success.”

Having thus worked in India to the entire satisfaction of their officers, he then joined Nyassaland Railway Ltd. as their Medical Officer in, 1937. Here too, his work has been very much appreciated.

Dr. A. C. Byles M.D.(London) M.R.C.P. (London) Chief Medical Officer, prior to his departure to London, recorded following remarks in his Inspection Note:—

“Dr. Darbara Singh has been my second in command and I could not wish for a more pleasant colleague while his long experience of Africa and of Railway, has been a great help to me on many occasions.

He is a man of imperturbable character, kindly, tactful and sympathetic and punctu-

ous in the execution of his duties. He is well liked and respected equally by the Europeans, Asiatics, Mauritians and Africans, and his knowledge of Urdu, Punjabi, English and Chinaja is of great value in the community comprising of so many different races.

He has served the Railways for 17 years and I am glad to think that he is remaining on the staff”.

He had been the only Indian as a head of the department amongst other Europeans working in the Railways. He carries equally well his influence over the Sikh community living there, by virtue of his helpful attitude.

His bent of mind towards religion could be easily gauged from the literature in which he is interested.

Living in a foreign country his heart appears to have longed for the love of his home-land; and much more for the family members, whose memory he wishes to cherish with some pride.

He had three sons and two daughters. Two of his sons (Gurcharan Jit Singh and Phulwant Jit Singh) are studying in England for medicine; while the 3rd (S. Jang Bahadur Singh) is working as Station Master in Nyasaland Railways. Of the daughters, one Bibi Jaswant Kour is matric, and the other Bibi Parkash Kour is senior Cambridge.

His enterprising spirit for sending two of his sons for foreign study deserves high appreciation. His wife (Sardarni Harbans Kour) shares no less credit in imparting them home training.

44. S. Raghbir Singh, born 1:7.1891

Among brothers he occupied second position and assumed the role of a benefactor in affording monetary aid to his younger brothers in their education. Keeping this objective in view he

denounced the adoption offer made by his uncle. He was brought up by the loving cares of his mother, uncle and aunt, after the untimely death of his father.

He was married at the age of 14 years with Miss Guro, later called Pritam Kour, aged 11 years-daughter of Rai Sahib Sunder Singh, Executive Engineer, Burma Railways, during 1905. The matrimonial alliance between the minor couple virtually proved a boon in disguise.

On his being approached, Rai Sahib appointed his elder brother (S. Kesho Singh) after giving him some practical training in Engineering, at Rs. 100/-P.M. This God sent move working at the root of financial problem, with which the family was faced set the ball rolling.

Having passed matriculation examination he joined Intermediate class in Khalsa College, Amritsar. He then joined Roorkee Engineering College, and obtained diploma during 1913.

He then took up service in the P.W.D. at Delhi, where initial work of clearing and levelling of site for the Viceregal Lodge and Secretariat buildings had been in progress, on transfer of Indian Capital from Calcutta, in pursuance of King Georges' proclamation issued in 1912.

While clearing the site, the Government envisaged dismantling the Rakabgunj Gurdwara wall, which obstructed general view from the main building. Imbibed by religious fervour, he (R.S.) took active part in mobilizing agitation among the Sikh public. The movement took a serious proportion. The British Government having come to know the true source of agitation, transferred him (R.S.) to Basra; but on his refusal he had to resign the post.

Later on, he joined Mysore West Coast Railway Project, and on its conclusion, he was selected for the construction of Nushki

Extension Railway, commencing from about 120 miles of North-West Quetta. The nature of terrain consisting of barren, sandy and water-less tract extending over 800 miles length created serious problem. However, the Project came to an end on conclusion of armistice.

The working party including himself (R.S.) received high appreciation from the British Government for the steady execution of work under trying circumstances.

On the completion of the said Project, he was selected for the post of Sub Engineer appointed for Military Works (M.W.S.) and posted to Kohat to supervise Military buildings, barracks, and also to look after 400 miles length of road running through dangerous tribal territory. Although it was a risky job, but he carried it out to the entire satisfaction of the superior authority. He was highly recommended by the Commanding Royal Engineer for the integrity with which he discharged his duties. He was later transferred to Quetta to take charge of construction of Royal Air Force buildings to accommodate its personnels. Unfortunately he was laid down with influenza in, 1920, and had to leave service finding no immediate prospects for promotion to gazetted rank.

While at Quetta he amicably settled the long standing disputes between the two contending parties of Ramgarhia Gurdwara, and introduced measures leading to its satisfactory management.

In 1921, he joined Andhra Valley Hydro Electric Project as an Assistant Engineer at Rs. 450/-P.M. Tatas had made arrangements with certain Textile Mills, Bombay, to supply the power by December, 1923. The Tata Co. had secured services of foreign experts from Chief Engineer right down to Electrical Engineers. The valley being malarious almost all the foreigners fell victim to malaria and they had to resign. These

conditions equally affected him (R.S.) and his staff. He wished to resign as well. But as the Co. afforded working facilities they continued to work till its completion within the prescribed period. He received high appreciation of his work. He left the locality being malarious.

In the beginning of 1938, he visited East Africa to see his son at Darasslam and also to have a change. At Nyasaland he took up service and had perforce to continue it for 8 years against his wishes, for reasons of all ocean going ships having been requisitioned by the Government during the currency of World War II. He was only allowed to return back home by September, 46. His war services were appreciated by the Nyasaland Government.

By the time he returned back the partition of India had almost been decided. This gave rise to communal roits. The Mohammadens being in majority in Amritsar and backed by Police and Baluch army, carried a reign of terror against Hindus and Silks of murderous attack, arson, loot and reckless destruction of property. In this affray, he and his family members escaped bodily injury, but got one of his houses, situated near Manh Singh Gate, burnt on 20/25th May, 47. The loss of this valuable property deeply shocked his wife, who by stages developed in her the symptoms of blood pressure, albuminaria, palpitation and diabetes. These ailments eventually precipitated her premature death which occurred on 18th June, 56. The loss of life-long and dear companion reacted rather adversely on her husband in aggravating the heart trouble, with which he (R.S.) was already suffering.

In this state of desparation he (R.S.) sought for some diversion. Luckily, he secured an Engineer's job in Sardar Nagar Sugar Factory owned by late Sir Sunder Singh Majithia on suitable terms. He had

hardly served a year when he had a bad fall from scaffolding, which intensified his heart trouble. He had, therefore, no option left to but to leave his job on 15th February, 1956.

He (R.S.) has devoted four closely written pages in praise of his beloved wife. It is impossible to reproduce the same in this short sketch of family history. However, a gist of the same is given below.

"Daughter of a rich man she brought along with her after marriage, all round prosperity and peace in the financially striven family. Though young in age, but wise in years, she tactfully handled home affairs with sobriety, patience and fortitude. With the earned money of her husband she ungrudgingly served all the family members of brothers and their children. She kept herself busy day after day in sewing clothes for the brothers and their children and cooking food for them till late in night. She reared and brought up the young and mother-less child Naranjan Singh in preference to her own children. She had firm faith in Gurbani-paying daily homage to Gurdwaras. She was known for her genrouisity in freely giving alms to beggars and also providing food and money to needy persons in distress."

Sardarni Pritam Kore left after her death 4 sons viz; Amolak Singh, Joginder Singh, Balwant Singh and Jaswant Singh, and two daughters viz; Bibi Satwant Kore and Bibi Mohinder Kore, to mourn her loss. Their details appear hereafter.

45. S. Amolak Singh born 22nd may, 1909

He was the son of an Engineer(S. Raghbir Singh). He followed the profession of his father with advantage.

He passed 5th Primary from Jethuwall Village School and Entrance examination

from Khalsa College, Amritsar, during 1926. He was sent to Lucknow to qualify in Civil Engineering; but he joined Electric classes according to his own choice. Having gone through the final examination he was selected as "A" grade apprentice in the grade of Rs. 45-90, to undergo further training in V.T. Institute, Bombay. On completion of the training he took up service in Darssalam Electric Co., Tonganyka—a territory of Africa, in the post of Storekeeper.

He then returned back to India and got married. Again he visited Africa, but could not stay there long owing to II World War, whereby passages could not be booked in ships, which had been requisitioned. He however managed to escape in a small country boat suffering all the privations.

He was later appointed in the Electrical department of Quarter Master General Ordnance branch of Government of India. In, 1950, he was transferred to inspect Tata Locomotive section; in 1953, he was transferred to Calcutta and gazetted as a 1st class officer, and in that capacity he still continued to work.

His father speaks highly of the integrity of character which his son maintained under trying circumstances. Unfortunately his family life had been unhappy owing to constant illness of his wife.

He was blessed with two sons viz;— Sharnagar Singh born 1946, Saranjit Singh born 1947, and one daughter—Jagdish Kore Rani born 1943.

46. S. Jogindra Singh born 17.8.1950

Son of an Engineer (S. Raghbir Singh) he also followed his footsteps in the same line.

He passed Vth primary from Jethuwalla School; and VII and VIII classes in one year under private tuition. After passing

matriculation in the 1st Division he passed B.Sc. degree from Khalsa College, Amritsar taking physics and chemistry with distinction, during, 1941.

Out of 200 candidates appearing in the competition he was selected for training in the Tata Institute of Science, Bangalore for higher study in Electrical Engineering; which he successfully completed in 1944.

He was appointed in, 1945, as Assistant Engineer in All India Radio, New Delhi, on the Electrical side, besides doing research work.

He married, during 1948, Bibi Parkash Kour daughter of S. Partab Singh Kalsi Retd. Supervisor, and blessed with a son Jagraj Singh, born on 31.1.49 and a daughter on 20.10.55.

His father considers his son to be unassuming, cheerful and bearing high moral character with religious trend of mind.

47. S. Balwant Singh, born in 1922.

He was the son of an Engineer (S. Raghbir Singh). He entered into business line.

Having passed 5th primary from Municipal School at Amritsar, he matriculated from Khalsa College, Amritsar, and joined the College, but left studies owing to break of his health.

He underwent major operation in the V.J. Hospital, at Amritsar, and with best of the care and treatment his life was saved. His younger sister played an important role in nursing him.

He got an appointment as mechanical Draft-man in Military works, Lahore; but having had no aptitude for service he soon chucked it off.

Later he entered into business in partnership with some of his friends but suffered a loss of Rs.10000/- through lack of business

Poona, and qualified for diploma in Civil Engineering during, 1933. He then joined service as an Overseer in Lahore, Improvement Trust. He had to leave Lahore in a desperate condition due to communal disturbances on partition of India.

After coming over to Indian Union, he served as an Overseer in the P.W.D. in Madhya Pradesh, and is still serving there in that capacity.

He got married in, 1938, with Bibi Rajinder-daughter of S. Harbans Singh of Batala, and was blessed with two sons viz; (1) Gurnam Singh born 1940—a very brilliant boy having passed S.S.C. and standing 10th in order of merit in whole of Moradabad and 1st in Raipur Division (ii) Surinderpal Singh now studying in 9th class; and two daughters.

50. S. Daljit Singh, born 1916

He was the second son of S. Kesho Singh. He followed the line of his father.

He had his primary education up to 3rd from Jethuwall village School and up to 4th in Larkana (Sind) and up to 5th in Dadu (Sind); from 6th to Intermediate in Khalsa School and College. Later joined Engineering College, Poona, and obtained diploma in Civil Engineering in 1st Division during, 1939.

As a qualified Engineer he joined service as an Overseer of Bridges during, 1939, in the B.N. Railway. He was promoted to Bridge Inspectors post in, 1944, in the same Railway—later called S.E.Railway. By selection he was promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineer in 1958, on South Eastern Railway.

He got married with Bibi Ranjit Kore—daughter of S. Harnam Singh of Dera Baba Nanak—formerly A.E.Railways. She took active part in civic activities holding the position of Vice President of Mahilla Society

of Manipur and also a member of the Railway Hospital visiting Committee and also District Commission of Girl as guide of S.E.Railway.

He had two sons viz; (1) Jasraj Singh born 1945 and (ii) Rajshi Singh born 1950.

51. S. Inderjeet Singh, born 1922.

He was the 3rd son of S. Kesho Singh. He adopted business line.

He passed matriculation examination and joined Khalsa College, Amritsar, for higher study. Later, he joined Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow during, 1942, and got diploma in Engineering. But having had no aptitude towards service he started timber business "Likhari Timber depot" in Lucknow in alliance with his younger brother. On successful termination of business they built a palatial house there.

He got married with Bibi Jagjit Kore—daughter of S. Atma Singh Chairman of Municipal Committee, Batala, during 1950. He had two sons viz; Mandip Singh born 1952, and Randip Singh born 1954; and two daughters.

52. S. Sardul Singh, born 1926.

He was the fourth son of S. Kesho Singh. He entered into business with his elder brother.

Having passed Entrance examination he joined Khalsa College for higher studies, but did not continue it, and joined Hewett Engineering School, Poona, and got diploma in 1945.

He had no mind to serve, but joined his elder brother to push on the timber business in Lucknow. The brothers are however proud of their flourishing business.

He was married with Bibi Surinder Kore, B.A.—daughter of S. Harnam Singh A.E. Blaspur. He got a son named Jaspal Singh born 8th May, 57.

tactics. He is now dealing in electrical goods at Lucknow. At the same time he displays his singing art in the Radio-as a side show.

He got married with Bibi Surjit Kore on 20.2.56 and was blessed with a blooming son during 56.

48. S. Jaswant Singh, born 15.1.25

He was the son of Engineer father (S. Raghbir Singh) He joined the Indian Aairline.

Having passed matriculation from Khalsa College, Amritsar he joined the College and studied for 3 years but did not continue further as his chief interest lay in games.

He left the College and joined the Indian Air Force and served for 3 years in the technical branch till 1946. After termination of World War II, he was selected to join Indian National Airways, which subsequently merged into Indian Airline Corporation. He is working till now in the capacity of Aircraft maintenance Engineer.

He got married with Bibi Tejinder Kour-daughter of S. Gurdit Singh of Amritsar. He got 3 daughters namely, Anita born 1952, Harmit Kore born 1957, Manoranjan Kour born 1947.

His father thinks that his son possessed all the qualifications required of a man of upright character.

The details about two daughters of S. Raghbir Singh are given below:—

1. Bibi Satwant Kore, born 25th May

She passed matriculation in the 1st Division from the Alexandra Convent, Amritsar and coming out successful in F.Sc. with theology and Botany subjects, she joined the degree College at Delhi. Obtaining the degree of home science she got the degree of B.E.D. with honours. She was then employed as lecturer and Professor in Home

Science at Jagjit College, where she introduced many reforms in educational system.

Apart from these qualifications she passed "First Aid" course and in its application received approbations of her activities by the Managing authorities as well as foreigners, who visited the College from time to time.

She nursed at her personal sacrifice her ailing mother and father from time to time. She received blessings from her parents for her devotion towards them. She has been the first graduate in the Likhari Family.

She was married on 30th September, 1957 with S. Dawinder Singh S/O S. Ujagar Singh Executive Engineer Railways, Lucknow. She gave birth to a daughter after abdominal operation.

(2) Bibi Mohinder Kour, born 1915

She was sent to Ferozepur Mahavidyala for education, but her grand-mother being of orthodox idea, brought her back home. She was then sent to Alexandra Convent School, but could not stay on there long, owing to her fathers' frequent transfers.

She was married in, 1933, with Sulakhān Singh, contractor at Jammun and Kashmere. She gave birth to 5 sons namely:—(1) Narinder Singh born 1936 now Flight Lieutenant in the I.A.F. (ii) Gajinder Singh born 1939 (iii) Param Inder Singh born January, 1943 (iv) Opinder Singh born 1946 and (v) Kanwal Indu Singh born 1949.

Her father thinks that she has imbibed the virtues of her mother.

49. S. Jagjit Singh, born 1914.

Son of S. Kesho Singh, he became Engineer after his father.

He had the primary education from Jethuwall village school and read up to intermediate in Khalsa College, Amritsar. Later joined Government Engineering College,