

followed the invasion by Nādir Shāh; and again in 1770, 1783-4, 1803-4, 1813-4, and in 1825-6, when the Sonapat *tahsil* was severely affected and the entire revenue was remitted. In 1832-4 and 1837-8 bread riots occurred, and unlimited relief was offered to those who would work. The famine of 1860-1 was severe, and 2.7 lakhs was expended on relief works and gratuitous relief, representing a total number of 12,000 persons relieved for a whole year. The famine of 1865 was not severe in Delhi. In the famine of 1868-9 relief works were provided, and altogether Rs. 14,000 expended, including Rs. 9,000 from private subscriptions. The famine of 1877-8 did not materially affect Delhi. In 1896-7 there was considerable distress, wheat and *bājra* sold at $7\frac{3}{4}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively, and more than 3,000 persons were employed on relief works, and about 4,000 received food at kitchens. Scarcity again supervened in 1899-1900, but in spite of unfavourable local conditions the people did not resort to the main relief work provided. The District is small; it contains a large city centrally situated, and there is at all times a demand for labour. The greatest daily average of persons relieved in 1899-1900 was 4,374; Rs. 40,694 were spent in wages on earthwork, and the cost incurred by the municipality was Rs. 5,699.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by five Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. The treasury here is the Bank of Bengal, and there is a currency dépôt at the courthouse. The District is divided into three *tahsils*, each under a *tahsildār* and a *naib-tahsildār*. Delhi city is also the head-quarters of the Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal circle, and of the Executive Engineer, Delhi Provincial division.

Civil judicial work is under a District Judge, from whom appeals lie to the Divisional Judge of the Delhi Civil Division. He is aided by an Extra Assistant Commissioner, who is solely employed on civil judicial work and may be replaced by a Munsif, a Small Cause Court Judge, and one Munsif, besides whom the other Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and the *tahsildārs* help in civil judicial work. There is an honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner at head-quarters. The civil work, arising mainly out of the large and growing trade of the city, is very heavy. The Divisional Judge is also Sessions Judge of the Delhi Civil Division. There are sixteen honorary magistrates, of whom twelve constitute a bench for the city,

District
subdivi-
sions and
staff.

Civil
justice and
crime.

two sit at head-quarters, and one in each *tahsil*. The predominant forms of crime are burglary and theft.

Land
revenue
adminis-
tration.

The only peculiarity as regards tenure of land is that in a few villages superior and inferior proprietors are found; the settlement is (with one exception) made with the latter, the superior proprietors merely receiving a charge of 5 to 10 per cent. on the revenue. The nature of the early revenue assessments appears to have been very summary. They were made, as far as possible, on the basis of existing arrangements, and were for short terms only. The administration, from annexation to 1841, was harsh and unsympathetic. The Sonepat and Delhi *tahsils* were regularly settled in 1842 and 1844, and Ballabgarh after its confiscation in 1857. The Settlement officer in 1842 reduced the demand in Sonepat, and excused himself for so doing by pointing out that the greatest difficulty had been invariably experienced in realizing the Government demand; that notwithstanding strenuous and well-sustained efforts the District officers and their subordinates had been baffled, and that large balances had frequently remained uncollected. Reductions were made in all *tahsils* at the regular settlement. The settlement of the whole District was revised between 1872 and 1880. The revenue rates on land irrigated from wells varied from Rs. 4 to 8 annas, on flooded land from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2, and on unirrigated land from Rs. 1-10 to 10 annas. Canal lands were assessed at 'dry' rates of about Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3 being paid as occupier's rate for the use of the water, plus an extra Rs. 1-8 as owner's rate. Villages on the Najafgarh *jhal* were charged a fluctuating assessment on the area cultivated, varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 1-8 according to the nature of the crop. The new assessment resulted in an increase of Rs. 45,000. A change was made in 1895 in the method of realizing canal revenue, and the system then adopted remains in force. The land revenue demand in 1903-4, including cesses, was 10 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 3 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	8,60	8,12	7,68	8,06
Total revenue . . .	11,57	11,94	15,10	16,21

Local and
municipal.

The District contains four municipalities, DELHI, SONEPAT, BALLABGARH, and FARĪDĀBĀD; and two 'notified areas,' Mah-

rauli and Najafgarh. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose income amounted in 1903-4 to a lakh. The expenditure in the same year was also a lakh, of which a fifth was devoted to education.

The regular police force consists of 1,023 of all ranks, including 539 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who usually has one Assistant and one Deputy-Superintendent (in charge of the city) and six inspectors under him. Village watchmen number 924. There are 14 police stations, of which 3 are in the city, 8 outposts, and 10 road-posts. The District jail in the city has accommodation for 536 prisoners. Police and jails.

Delhi stands fifth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 4.6 per cent. (8 males and 0.6 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 5,210 in 1880-1, 8,124 in 1890-1, 9,525 in 1900-1, and 10,644 in 1903-4. In the last year the District had 2 Arts colleges, 14 secondary, 110 primary, one training, and 3 special (public) schools, and 12 advanced and 123 elementary (private) schools, with 570 girls in the public and 277 in the private schools. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was 2 lakhs, of which Rs. 19,000 was derived from District funds, Rs. 18,000 from municipalities, and Rs. 73,000 from Provincial funds. Education.

The public medical institutions are the municipal Dufferin Hospital and two dispensaries in the city, and 6 outlying dispensaries. In 1904, these treated a total of 131,050 out-patients and 2,299 in-patients, and 5,975 operations were performed. The total expenditure was Rs. 30,000, the greater part of which was met from municipal and District funds. Besides the institutions mentioned above, the city possesses the St. Stephen's Hospital (Cambridge Mission) for women, and the Baptist dispensary. The Victoria Memorial Zānā Hospital, erected at a cost of one lakh, was opened in December, 1906. Hospitals and dispensaries.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 27,280, representing 39.7 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is compulsory only in Delhi city and Sonepat town. Vaccination.

[D. C. J. Ibbetson, *District Gazetteer* (1883-4); R. Macdonachie, *Settlement Report* (1882).]

Delhi Tahsil.—Central *tahsil* of Delhi District, Punjab, lying between 28° 30' and 28° 53' N. and 76° 51' and 77° 17' E., to the west of the river Jumna, with an area of 429 square miles. The population in 1901 was 359,008, compared with 329,547

in 1891. The head-quarters are at DELHI CITY (population, 208,575), and it also contains 243 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.4 lakhs. The eastern portion of the *tahsil* lies in the Jumna lowlands. From the city southwards stretches a line of low quartzite hills, while the south-west corner is occupied by the Najafgarh *jhil*. The rest of the *tahsil* consists of a fertile upland plain, poorly wooded and with a light rainfall, but for the most part irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal.

Sonepat Tahsil (*Sonpat*).—Northern *tahsil* of Delhi District, Punjab, lying between 28° 49' and 29° 14' N. and 76° 48' and 77° 13' E., with an area of 460 square miles. It lies to the west of the river Jumna, which separates it from the Meerut and Bulandshahr Districts of the United Provinces. The population in 1901 was 203,338, compared with 189,490 in 1891. It contains the town of SONEPAT (population, 12,990), the head-quarters, and 224 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.1 lakhs. The eastern portion of the *tahsil* lies in the Jumna lowlands. The upland plateau to the west is irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal.

Ballabgarh Tahsil.—Southern *tahsil* of Delhi District, Punjab, lying between 28° 12' and 28° 36' N. and 77° 7' and 77° 31' E., with an area of 395 square miles. It lies to the west of the river Jumna, which separates it from the Bulandshahr District of the United Provinces. The population in 1901 was 126,693, compared with 119,652 in 1891. It contains the towns of BALLABGARH (population, 4,506) the head-quarters, and FARĪDĀBĀD (5,310); and 247 villages. The land revenue and cesses in 1903-4 amounted to 2.7 lakhs. The country is in general bare and treeless. On the east lie the Jumna lowlands, while the hills that run south from the Delhi Ridge cross the western portion of the *tahsil*. The rest consists of a plain of sandy loam.

Ballabgarh Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name in Delhi District, Punjab, situated in 28° 20' N. and 77° 20' E., 24 miles south of Delhi on the Delhi-Muttra road and the Delhi-Agra branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population (1901), 4,506. The name Ballabgarh is a corruption of Balrāmgarh, 'the fort of Balrām,' a Jāt chief who held the surrounding country under Sūraj Mal of Bharatpur, and built the fort and palace. In 1775 the estate was transferred by the Delhi emperor to Ajit Singh, whose son Bahādur Singh was recognized in 1803 as chief, and built the town. His successor was hanged for complicity in the Mutiny

of 1857 and the estate confiscated. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 7,000, and the expenditure Rs. 6,300. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 8,700, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,900. The town possesses a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Delhi City (*Dehli* or *Dillī*).—Head-quarters of the Delhi Division, District, and *tahsil*, Punjab, and former capital of the Mughal empire, situated in 28° 39' N. and 77° 15' E., on the west bank of the Jumna; distant from Calcutta 956 miles, from Bombay 982 miles, and from Karāchi 907 miles. The population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 173,393, (1891) 192,579, and (1901) 208,575. The increase during the last decade is greatly due to the development of mill industries. The population in 1901 included 114,417 Hindus, 88,460 Muhammadans, 3,266 Jains, 2,164 Christians, and 229 Sikhs.

The area close to where the northernmost spur of the Arā- History. valli Hills abuts on the Jumna has from remote times been the site of one great city after another. First of these is the city of Indraprastha, founded, according to the tradition preserved in the Mahābhārata, by the Pāndava chief Yudhishtira. Indraprastha was, however, only one of the five *prasthas* or 'plains,' which included Sonepat, Pānīpat, Pilpat, and Bāghpat. Firishta has preserved a tradition that Delhi or Dillī was founded by a Rājā Dhilū before the Macedonian invasion; but as an historical city Delhi dates only from the middle of the eleventh century A.D., when Anang Pāl, a Rājput chief of the Tomar clan, built the Red Fort, in which the Kutb Minār now stands, and founded a town. He also removed the famous iron pillar on which are inscribed the eulogies of Chandra Gupta Vikramāditya, probably from Muttra, and set it up in 1052 as an adjunct to a group of temples. This remarkable relic consists of a solid shaft of metal 16 inches in diameter and about 23 feet in height, set in masonry, 3 feet of it being below the surface. Tradition indeed asserts that a holy Brāhman assured the Rājā that the pillar had been driven so deeply into the earth that it reached the head of Vāsuki, the serpent king who supports the world, and, consequently, had become immovable, whereby the dominion was ensured for ever to the dynasty of its founder. The incredulous Rājā ordered the monument to be dug up, when its base was found reddened with the blood of the serpent king. Thus convinced, Anang Pāl at once commanded that the shaft should be sunk

again in the earth ; but as a punishment for his want of faith, it appeared that no force could restore it to its place as before. Hence the city derived its name Dhili, from the fact that the column remained loose (*dhila*) in the ground. Unfortunately for the legend, not only does the inscription prove its falsity, but the name of Dilli is undoubtedly earlier than the rise of the Tomar dynasty.

Anang Pāl, who seems to have come from Kanauj, ruled a petty principality extending to Hānsi on the north, the Ganges on the east, and Agra on the south. His dynasty lasted just a century, until 1151, when it was supplanted by Visaldev or Bisaldeo, a Chauhān chief of Ajmer. Bisaldeo's grandson, the famous Prithwī Rāj or Rai Pithora, ruled both Delhi and Ajmer, and built the city which bore his name at the former place. The walls of this city may still be traced for a long distance round the Kutb Minār. From Delhi Rai Pithora in 1191 led his Hindu vassals and allies to defeat Muhammad of Ghor at TIRĀWARI, but in the following year he met with a decisive overthrow at that place. With his death the history of Hindu Delhi ends. In 1193 Kutb-ud-dīn, Muhammad's slave general, took Delhi ; and on his master's death in 1206 it became the capital of the Slave dynasty to whom Old Delhi owes its grandest ruins. Kutb-ud-dīn's mosque was commenced, according to the inscription on its entrance archway, immediately after the capture of the city in 1193. It was completed in three years, and enlarged during the reign of Altamsh, son-in-law of the founder, and the greatest monarch of the line. This mosque consists of an outer and inner courtyard, the latter surrounded by an exquisite colonnade, whose richly decorated shafts have been torn from the precincts of Hindu temples. Originally a thick coat of plaster concealed from the believer's eyes the profuse idolatrous ornamentations ; but the stucco has now fallen away, revealing the delicate workmanship of the Hindu artists in all its pristine beauty. Eleven magnificent arches close its western façade, Muhammadan in outline and design, but carried out in detail by Hindu workmen, as the intricate lace-work which covers every portion of the arcade sufficiently bears witness. Ibn Batūta, the Moorish traveller, who was a magistrate in Delhi and saw the mosque about 150 years after its erection, describes it as unequalled for either beauty or extent. The Kutb Minār, another celebrated monument of the great Slave king, stands in the south-east corner of the outer courtyard of the mosque. It rises to a height of 238 feet, tapering gracefully from a diameter of 47 feet at the base

to nearly 9 feet at the summit. The shaft consists of five storeys, enclosing a spiral staircase, and was crowned by a now broken cupola, which fell during an earthquake in 1803. The original purpose of the minaret was doubtless as a *muazzin's* tower, whence the call to morning and evening prayer might be heard throughout the whole city. The site chosen for the mosque was that already occupied by the iron pillar, which forms the central ornament of the inner courtyard. Around in every direction spreads a heap of splendid ruins, the most important of which are the tomb of Altamsh and the unfinished minaret of Alā-ud-dīn, commenced in 1311.

During the reign of the Slave kings, a queen, for the only time in its history, sat on the throne of the Muhammadan empire of Delhi. As the patriot Hungarians, in the annals of modern Europe, drew their swords for *Rex* Maria Theresa, so her subjects gave to queen Raziya the masculine title of *Sultān*.

The Slave dynasty retained the sovereignty till 1290, when Jalāl-ud-dīn, Khiljī, founded a new line. During the reign of his nephew and successor, Alā-ud-dīn, Delhi was twice unsuccessfully attacked by Mongol hordes, who swept into the country from Central Asia.

In 1321 the house of Tughlak succeeded to the empire; and Ghiyās-ud-dīn, its founder, erected a new capital, Tughlak-ābād, on a rocky eminence some 4 miles farther to the east. Remains of a massive citadel, and deserted streets or lanes, still mark the spot on which this third metropolis arose; but no human inhabitants now frequent the vast and desolate ruins. Ghiyās-ud-dīn died in 1325, and was succeeded by his son Muhammad bin Tughlak, who thrice attempted to remove the seat of government and the whole population from Delhi to Daulatābād in the Deccan, more than 800 miles away. Ibn Batūta gives a graphic picture of the desolate city, with its magnificent architectural works, and its bare, unpeopled houses. Fīroz Shāh Tughlak once more removed the site of Delhi to a new town, Fīrozābād, which appears to have occupied all the ground between the tomb of Humāyūn and the Ridge. Amid the ruins of this prince's palace, just outside the modern south gate, stands one of the famous pillars originally erected by Asoka, in the third century B.C. This monolith, 42 feet in height, is known as Fīroz Shāh's *lāt* or pillar, as it was brought by him from Topra near Khizrābād in the District of Ambāla. It is composed of pale pink sandstone, and bears a Pālī inscription, first deciphered by Mr. Prinsep.

In December, 1398, while rival claimants of the house of Tughlak were fighting for the remnants of the kingdom, the hordes of Tīmūr reached Delhi. Mahmūd Shāh II, the nominal king, fled to Gujarāt, after his army had suffered a defeat beneath the walls; and Tīmūr, entering the city, gave it over for five days to plunder and massacre. Dead bodies choked the streets; and when at last even the Mongol appetite for carnage was satiated, the host retired, dragging with them into slavery large numbers of both men and women. For two months Delhi remained absolutely without government, until Mahmūd Shāh recovered a miserable fragment of his former empire. In 1412 he died; and his successors, the Saiyid vassals of the Mongols, held Delhi, with a petty principality in the neighbourhood, until 1450, when the Lodi dynasty succeeded to the Muhammadan empire. In 1503 Sikandar II made Agra the capital of the empire, but Delhi retained much of its former importance. After his defeat of Ibrāhīm II, the last of the Lodis, at Pānīpat, Bābar entered Delhi in 1526, but resided mainly at Agra. Humāyūn removed to Delhi, and built or restored the fort of Purāna Kila on the site of Indraprastha. The Afghān Sher Shāh, who drove out Humāyūn in 1540, enclosed and fortified the city with a new wall. One of his approaches, known as the Lāl Darwāza or 'red gate,' still stands isolated on the roadside, facing the modern jail. The fortress of Salimgarh preserves the name of a son of Sher Shāh. Humāyūn's tomb forms one of the most striking architectural monuments in the neighbourhood. Akbar and Jahāngīr usually resided at Agra, Lahore, or Ajmer. Shāh Jahān rebuilt the city on its present site, surrounding it with the existing fortifications and adding the title of Shāhjahān-ābād from his own name. He also built the Jāma Masjid, and reopened the Western Jumna Canal. From his time, except for brief periods, Delhi remained the head-quarters of the Mughal emperors. In 1737, during the reign of Muhammad Shāh, Bāji Rao, the Marāthā Peshwā, appeared beneath its walls. Two years later, Nādir Shāh entered the city in triumph and re-enacted the massacre of Tīmūr. For 58 days the victorious Persian plundered rich and poor alike, and left the city with a booty estimated at nine millions sterling. Before the final disruption of the decaying empire in 1760, the unhappy capital was twice devastated by civil war, sacked by Ahmad Shāh Durrāni, and finally spoiled by the rapacious Marāthās. Alamgīr II, the last real emperor, was murdered in 1759. Shāh Alam, who assumed the empty title, could not establish

his authority in Delhi, which became the alternate prey of Afghāns and Marāthās until 1771, when the latter party restored the emperor to the city of his ancestors. In 1788 a Marāthā garrison permanently occupied the palace, and Shāh Alam remained a prisoner in the hands of Sindhia until the British conquest. On March 14, 1803, Lord Lake, having defeated the Marāthās, entered Delhi, and took the emperor under his protection. Next year, Holkar attacked the city; but Colonel (afterwards Sir David) Ochterlony, first British Resident, successfully held out against overwhelming numbers for eight days, until relieved by Lord Lake. The conquered territory was administered by the British in the name of the emperor, while the palace remained under his jurisdiction.

The story of the Mutiny at Delhi and of the restoration of British sovereignty belongs to Indian rather than to local history. Delhi was recovered in September, 1857, and remained for a while under military government; and it became necessary, owing to the frequent murders of European soldiers, to expel the population for a while from the city. Shortly after, the Hindu inhabitants were freely readmitted; but the Muhammadans were still rigorously excluded, till the restoration of the city to the civil authorities on January 11, 1858.

Delhi has on two occasions since the Mutiny been the scene of Imperial assemblages: in 1877 when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, and in 1903 to celebrate the accession of Edward VII.

The modern city of Delhi extends for over 2 miles along the west bank of the river Jumna, and on the other three sides is enclosed by a lofty stone wall $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, built by Shāh Jahān, and reconstructed by the British at the beginning of the last century. It was once entered by fourteen gates, eight on the land side and six leading to the river; but many of these have now been removed. Of those that remain, the principal are: on the north the Kashmīr Gate, on the west the Farāsh Khāna and Ajmer Gates, and on the south the Delhi Gate. The imperial palace, now known as the Fort, lies to the east of the city, and abuts directly on the river. It is surrounded on three sides by an imposing wall of red sandstone, with small round towers, and gateways on the west and south.

On the north-east of the Fort is the outwork of Salimgarh. At this point the East Indian Railway enters the city by a magnificent bridge across the Jumna, passing over Salimgarh and through a corner of the Fort to the railway station within

the city walls. North-west of the Fort, up to the Kashmīr Gate, lies an open space in which are situated the public offices and St. James's Church. South of this and separated from it by the railway line lies another open space devoted to the public gardens; and in the south-east corner of the city, in the quarter known as Daryā Ganj, is the cantonment. The area thus occupied covers nearly one-half of the entire city; it presents a comparatively open appearance, and forms a marked contrast to the south-west quarter of the city, which is densely occupied by the shops and dwellings of the native population.

The architectural glories of Delhi are famous alike in Indian and European literature. It is impossible in a brief notice like the present to attempt any adequate description of them. They are described in Mr. Fergusson's *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* (1876), in Mr. Fanshawe's *Delhi Past and Present* (1902), and in many other works. The palace of Shāh Jahān, perhaps less picturesque and more sober in tone than that of Agra, has the advantage of being built on a more uniform plan, and by the most magnificent of the royal builders of India. It forms a parallelogram, measuring 1,600 feet east and west by 3,202 feet north and south, exclusive of the gateways. Passing the deeply-recessed portal, a vaulted hall is entered, rising two storeys, 375 feet long, like the nave of a gigantic Gothic cathedral—"the noblest entrance," says Mr. Fergusson, 'to any existing palace.' Facing this entrance is the Naubat Khāna or 'music hall,' and beyond is the great court of the palace, in the middle of which stands the Dīwān-i-ām or 'hall of public audience.' Behind this again is a court containing the Rang Mahal or 'painted chamber.' North of this central range of buildings stands the Dīwān-i-khās or 'private audience hall,' which forms, 'if not the most beautiful, certainly the most ornamented of all Shāh Jahān's buildings.' It overhangs the river, and nothing can exceed the delicacy of its inlaid work or the poetry of its design. It is on the walls of this hall that the famous inscription runs, 'If there is a heaven on earth, it is this—it is this!' South of the central range of buildings an area, measuring about 1,000 feet each way, was occupied by the harem and private apartments of the palace, covering, consequently, more than twice the area of the Escorial, or, in fact, of any palace in Europe.

The buildings in the native city are chiefly of brick, well-built, and substantial. The smaller streets are narrow and tortuous, and in many cases end in *culs-de-sac*. On the other hand, no city in India has finer streets than the main

thoroughfares of Delhi, ten in number, thoroughly drained, metalled, and lighted. The principal thoroughfare, the Chāndni Chauk, or 'silver street,' leads eastwards from the Fort to the Lahore Gate, three-quarters of a mile long by 74 feet broad. Throughout the greater part of its length, a double row of trees runs down its centre on both sides of a raised path, which has taken the place of the masonry aqueduct that in former days conducted water from the canal into the palace. A little to the south of the Chāndni Chauk is the Jāma Masjid, or 'great mosque,' standing out boldly from a small rocky rising ground. Begun by Shāh Jahān in the fourth year of his reign, and completed in the tenth, it still remains one of the finest buildings of its kind in India. The front courtyard, 450 feet square, surrounded by a cloister open on both sides, is paved with granite inlaid with marble, and commands a view of the whole city. The mosque itself, a splendid structure forming an oblong 261 feet in length, is approached by a magnificent flight of stone steps. Three domes of white marble rise from its roof, with two tall and graceful minarets at the corners in front. The interior of the mosque is paved throughout with white marble, and the walls and roof are lined with the same material. Two other mosques deserve a passing notice: the Kālī Masjid or 'black mosque,' so called from the dark colour given to it by time, and supposed to have been built by one of the early Afghān sovereigns; and the mosque of Roshan-ud-daula. Among the more modern buildings may be mentioned the Residency, now occupied by the Government high school; the town hall, a handsome building in the Chāndni Chauk, containing a Darbār hall with a good collection of pictures, a museum, and a public library; and the Church of St. James, built at a cost of £10,000 by Colonel Skinner, an officer well-known in the history of the East India Company. About half-way down the Chāndni Chauk is a high clock-tower. North of the Chāndni Chauk lie the Queen's gardens. Beyond the city walls the civil lines stretch away on the north as far as the historic Ridge, about a mile outside. To the west and south-west considerable suburbs cluster beyond the walls, containing the tombs of the imperial family. That of Humāyūn is a noble building of red sandstone with a dome of marble. It lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Delhi Gate in a large garden of terraces, the whole surrounded by an embattled wall, with towers and four gateways. In the centre stands a platform about 20 feet high by 200 feet square, supported by cloisters,

and ascended by four great flights of granite steps. Above rises the mausoleum, also a square, with a great dome of white marble in the centre. About a mile to the westward is another burying-ground, or collection of tombs and small mosques, some of them very beautiful. The most remarkable is perhaps the little chapel in honour of a celebrated Muhammadan saint, Nizām-ud-dīn, near whose shrine the members of the Mughal imperial family, up to the time of the Mutiny, lie buried, each in his own little enclosure, surrounded by very elegant lattice-work of white marble.

The palaces of the nobles, which formerly gave an air of grandeur to the city, have for the most part disappeared. Their sites are occupied by structures of less pretension, but still with some elegance of architectural design. The city is now amply supplied with water; and much attention has of late been paid to cleanliness and sanitary requirements generally.

The municipality was created in 1850. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged 5·6 lakhs. The income in 1903-4 was 6·5 lakhs, chiefly derived from octroi (3·1 lakhs), taxes on houses, lands, animals, and vehicles, and tolls (1 lakh), municipal property and fines, &c. (Rs. 79,000), and sale of water (Rs. 40,000); and the expenditure was 5·8 lakhs, including general administration (Rs. 77,000), public safety (Rs. 96,000), water-supply (Rs. 40,000), conservancy (Rs. 83,000), hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 41,000), public works (Rs. 69,000), and education (Rs. 33,000).

The ordinary garrison consists of a company of garrison artillery and a detachment of British infantry in the Fort; a native infantry regiment at Daryā Ganj; and a native cavalry regiment, for which lines have recently been built in the old cantonment, beyond the Ridge. The income and expenditure of cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 12,200.

The occupations and industries of Delhi are numerous, comprising jewellery, silversmith's work, brass and copper ware, ivory-carving, pottery, weaving, gold and silver embroidery, miniature painting, &c. For centuries the jewellery of Delhi has had a worldwide reputation, but it is doubtful whether the productions of the present day are equal to those of Mughal times. Ivory-carving is carried on successfully by one or two families, and within recent years some very beautiful caskets and similar articles in this material have been produced. A

feature of the work is the employment of geometric open-work patterns, which are carried out with a very high degree of finish. The pottery is a kind of rough porcelain and has certain artistic qualities. It is a comparatively modern art, and is in the hands of only one or two craftsmen. An important industry is gold and silver embroidery, chiefly carried on by the dealers of the Chāndni Chauk. Although the designs are now showing signs of European influence, good Oriental patterns are still obtainable, and the art is in a fairly flourishing condition. The manufacture of gold and silver wire to carry on this industry employs a large number of hands. These *kandla kashān*, or wire-drawers, pay the municipality yearly Rs. 25,000, in return for which it supervises the melting and blending of the metal in a central workshop, and thereby gives it a guarantee of purity whose value is undisputed throughout India. Modern mill and factory industries have made great progress in the city. The Delhi Cloth and General Mills in 1904 employed 624 hands, the Hanumān and Mahādeo Spinning and Weaving Mills 895, the Kishen Cotton-Spinning Mill 575, and the Jumna Cotton-Spinning Mills 388. The principal flour-mills are the Northern India Flour-Mills with 107 employes, the Ganesh Flour-Mills with 178, and John's Flour-Mill with 113. The three sugar-cane pressing factories employed 246 hands, and the three cotton-ginning factories 305. Minor industries include printing, biscuit-making, malting, and iron and brass-work. The total number of factories, mills, &c., in 1904 was 23, and the total number of employes 3,364.

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Farīdābād.—Town in the Ballabgarh *tahsil* of Delhi District, Punjab, situated in 28° 25' N. and 77° 20' E., 16 miles from Delhi, near the Delhi-Muttra road and on the Delhi-Agra branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population (1901), 5,310. The town was founded in 1607 by Shaikh Farīd, Jahāngīr's treasurer, to protect the high-road from Delhi to Agra. It is of no commercial importance. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,900, and the expenditure Rs. 5,800. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 6,800, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,400. The chief educational institutions are the Victoria Anglo-vernacular middle school (unaided), a vernacular middle school maintained by the municipality, and the English station school (middle). There is a Government dispensary.

Indarpat.—Village in Delhi District, Punjab, occupying the site of the ancient Indraprastha, and situated in 28° 36' N. and 77° 17' E., close to the modern city of Delhi. The original town stood upon the banks of the Jumna, between the Kotila of Fīroz Shāh and the tomb of Humāyūn; and although the river has now shifted its channel a mile eastward, the former bed may still be traced past the early site. Scarcely a stone of the ancient capital remains standing; but the village of Indarpat and the Muhammadan fort of Purāna Kila probably

Mālwa Railway; distant by rail from Calcutta 1,008 miles, from Bombay 838, and from Karāchi 904. Population (1901), 27,295, including 14,702 Hindus and 11,673 Muhammadans. Rewāri was formerly a halting-place on the trade road from Delhi to Rājputāna, celebrated for the manufacture of brass and pewter. These manufactures are still carried on; but since the opening of the railway the chief importance of the town lies in its trade in grain and sugar, sent westward, while salt and iron from Alwar are forwarded to the United Provinces.

The ruins of Old Rewāri, which local tradition connects with a nephew of Prithwī Rāj, lie some distance to the east of the present town, said to have been built about 1000 by Rājā Reo or Rāwat, who called it after his daughter Rewati. Under the Mughals, Rewāri was the head-quarters of a *sarkār*, but its Rājā seems to have been almost independent. In the reign of Aurangzeb the town and territory of Rewāri were obtained by a family of Ahīrs, who held them until annexation by the British. Rewāri was brought directly under British administration in 1808-9, and the village of Bhārāwās in its vicinity was until 1816 the head-quarters of the District. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 56,300, and the expenditure Rs. 58,100. The income in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 48,800, chiefly derived from octroi, and the expenditure to Rs. 56,400. Rewāri contains the only high school in the District, managed by the Educational dēpartment. The town has a Government dispensary, and another belonging to the S. P. G. Mission in charge of a lady doctor.

Sohna (*Sonāh*).—Town in the District and *tahsil* of Gurgaon, Punjab, situated in 28° 15' N. and 77° 5' E., 15 miles south of Gurgaon. Population (1901), 6,024. It is of no commercial importance, but claims considerable antiquity. It has been occupied in succession by the Kambohs, the Khānzādās, and the Rājputs; and traces of all three settlements are found in the extensive ruins which surround it. The town was taken in the eighteenth century by the Jāts of Bharatpur, who built a large fort, now in ruins. It has a mosque dating from 1561, and its hot springs are famed for their medicinal properties. The municipality was created in 1885. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,800 and Rs. 5,900 respectively. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 4,800, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,800. It possesses a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Boun-
daries, con-
figuration,
and hill
and river
systems.

Delhi District (*Dehli* or *Dilli*).—District in the Delhi Division of the Punjab, lying between $28^{\circ} 12'$ and $29^{\circ} 14'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 48'$ and $77^{\circ} 31'$ E., with an area of 1,290 square miles. The name should be written Dilli or Dhili, and is said to be derived from an eponymous Rājā Dilu or Dhilu. The District is bounded on the north by Karnāl; on the east by the river Jumna, which separates it from the Districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr in the United Provinces; on the south by Gurgaon; and on the west by Rohtak. The northern portion, like most of the alluvial plains of Upper India, is divided into the *khādar*, or riverain, a strip of land adjoining the Jumna; and the drier and more sandy uplands, known as the *bāngar*. Though monotonous in appearance, this latter tract is well wooded, and, being traversed by the Western Jumna Canal, is fertile in the extreme. A prolongation of the Arāvalli Hills enters Delhi from Gurgaon on the southern border, and immediately expands into a rocky table-land, about 3 miles in breadth, running in a north-easterly direction nearly across the District. Ten miles south of the city the range divides into two branches, one of which, turning sharply to the south-west, re-enters the borders of Gurgaon; while the other, continuing its northerly course as a low, narrow range of sandstone, passes west of Delhi city, where it forms the historic Ridge, and finally terminates on the right bank of the Jumna. The table-land nowhere attains an elevation of more than 500 feet above the lowlands at its base; but its surface consists of barren rock, too destitute of water for the possibility of cultivation, even in the few rare patches of level soil. The Jumna, before reaching the borders of the District, has been so completely drained of its waters for the two older canals which it feeds, that it forms only a narrow stream, fordable at almost any point, except during the rains.

Geology.

The greater part of the District lies on the alluvium; but the small hills and ridges, which abound to the south of Delhi, consist of outliers of Alwar quartzite belonging to the Delhi system of the transition group of Peninsular India. The Ridge at Delhi is composed of the same rock.

Botany.

The natural vegetation is that of the drier parts of the Upper Gangetic plain, with an element akin to that of North-East Rājputāna, while traces of an ancient Deccan flora are found on and near the low spur which ends in the ridge at Delhi. The mango and other sub-tropical species are cultivated in gardens and along canals and roadsides; but large trees, except where planted, are comparatively scarce, and the kinds

that reproduce themselves spontaneously are probably, in most cases, not natives of the District.

Wolves are not uncommon and leopards are occasionally Fauna. met with. Hog are plentiful all along the banks of the Jumna. Antelope are becoming scarce, while *nilgai* and hog deer are practically extinct. 'Ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are found in the low hills.

The cold season is much like that of the Punjab proper, but Climate ends a fortnight sooner than at Lahore. Hot west winds blow and tem- steadily till the end of June, when plentiful rain is expected. perature. October brings cool nights and the beginning of the feverish season, which is always very unhealthy. The average mean temperature of January is 57° , of April 85° , of June 97° , and of September 87° .

The average rainfall varies from $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Ballabgarh Rainfall. to 28 at Delhi. Of the rainfall at the latter place 25 inches fall in the summer months, and 3 in the winter. The greatest rainfall recorded during the twenty years ending 1901 was 48 inches at Delhi in 1884-5, and the least one-fifth of an inch at Mahrauli in 1896-7.

The history of the District is the history of DELHI History. City, of which it has from time immemorial formed a dependency. Even the towns of SONEPAT, BALLABGARH, and FARĪDĀBĀD hardly possess local histories of their own, apart from the city, in or around which are all its great antiquities.

The tract conquered by the East India Company in 1803 included a considerable strip to the west of the Jumna both north and south of the Mughal capital. A few native princes, however, still held independent estates within the Delhi territory, the principal in the present District being the Rājā of Ballabgarh. As early as 1819 a District of Delhi was regularly constituted. It included a part of the present Rohtak District; and in 1832 the administration of the Delhi territory, nominally as well as actually, was placed in the hands of the East India Company. The territory continued to form part of the North-Western (now the United) Provinces till the Mutiny of 1857.

On the outbreak of the Mutiny the whole District passed into the hands of the rebels; and though communications with the Punjab were soon restored, and the northern *parganas* recovered, it was not till after the fall of Delhi city that British authority could reassert itself in the southern portion. When the final suppression of the Mutiny enabled the work of reconstruction to proceed, the District was transferred to the

Punjab. At the same time the territories of the insurgent Rājā of Ballabgarh, who had been executed for rebellion, were confiscated and added as a new *tahsil* to the District; while the outlying villages of the Doāb, hitherto belonging to Delhi, and known as the eastern *pargana*, were handed over to the North-Western Provinces.

The
people.

The District contains 4 towns and 714 villages. The population at the last enumerations was: (1881) 643,515, (1891) 638,689, and (1901) 689,039. It increased by 7.8 per cent. during the last decade, the increase being greatest in the Delhi *tahsil* (8.9) and least in Ballabgarh (5.9). It is divided into the three *tahsils* of DELHI, SONEPAT, and BALLABGARH, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of DELHI, the head-quarters of the District, SONEPAT, BALLABGARH, and FARĪDĀBĀD. The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Delhi	429	1	243	359,008	836.8	+ 8.9	21,854
Sonepat	455	1	224	203,338	446.9	+ 7.3	6,445
Ballabgarh	385	2	247	126,693	329.1	+ 5.9	3,271
District total	1,290	4	714	689,039	534.1	+ 7.8	31,570

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsils* are taken from revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Hindus number 510,532, or more than 74 per cent. of the total; Muhammadans, 167,290; and Jains, 7,726. The people of Delhi city share with Lucknow the reputation of speaking the most elegant form of Hindustāni or Urdū.

Castes and
occupa-
tions.

The Jāts are the chief landowning tribe, numbering 114,000, and are almost entirely Hindus. Those of the south of the District centre about Ballabgarh, and their traditions are connected with the Jāt Rājās of that place. Those of the north are divided into two factions: the Dahiyas, who trace their descent from a grandson of Prithwī Rāj, Dhanij by name, and a Jāt woman: and the Ahūlānas, who say that their ancestors came from Rājputāna. The Gūjars (28,000) are nearly all Hindus; they have a bad reputation as thieves, and levy a kind of blackmail on the residents of the civil station by ensuring that the rash householder who does not employ a

Gūjar watchman shall infallibly have his house robbed. The Tagās (9,000) say that they were once Brāhmans, and derive their name from the fact of their having abandoned (*tyāga*) the practice of mendicancy. They are of the Gaur family, and their tradition is that they were invited from Bengal for the purpose of exterminating snakes. Sir H. Elliot finds in this story an allusion to wars against 'Takshaka Scythians' of a Buddhist creed. The Ahīrs (14,000) are all Hindus and claim a Rājput origin. They are excellent cultivators. The Rājputs (24,000) are mostly Hindus, but 4,000 are Muhammadans. The District contains 62,000 Brāhmans, 71,000 Shaikhs, and 8,000 Meos. The Baniās (47,000) are the most important of the commercial classes, but there are 5,000 Khattris. Of the menials may be mentioned the Chamārs or leather-workers (66,000), the Chūhrās (27,000) and Dhānaks (6,000) who are scavengers, the Jhīnwars or water-carriers (17,000), the Kūmhārs or potters (14,000), the Lohārs or blacksmiths (6,000), the Nais or barbers (11,000), the Kassābs or butchers (6,000), and the Tarkhāns or carpenters (9,000). As is natural in a District containing so large a city, only 41 per cent. of the total population are supported by agriculture, while 29 per cent. are industrial, 6 commercial, and 3 professional.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was established at Delhi in 1854, and reinforced in 1877 by the Cambridge Mission—a body of graduates of Cambridge living and working together as a brotherhood—who, with the original body, form one mission under the name of the S. P. G. and Cambridge Mission in Delhi and the South Punjab. Among the institutions managed by this united body are St. Stephen's Mission College, a high school, with six branches and 700 boys, and other schools, a hospital for women, a Christian girls' boarding school and industrial school, and St. Mary's Home for convalescent converts and teachers. The first Baptist missionary in Delhi was John Chamberlain, tutor to the son of Begam Sumrū, who visited the city in 1814; but Delhi was not recognized as a mission station till 1818. In the operations of the Baptist Mission are included a training institution, dispensary, school, Zanāna mission, and a girls' school. Of every 10,000 persons in the District 46 are Christians. In 1901 it returned 2,042 native Christians.

North of the city the District is divided into two portions: General the low-lying riverain *khādar* lands near the Jumna, and the agricultural higher upland, or *bāngar* lands, now removed from the in-ditions.

fluence of the river. In the *khādar*, where the soil is light and sandy, irrigation from wells is easy, and this tract mainly depends on the spring harvest. The *bāngar* is traversed by the Western Jumna Canal and, until the recent realignment, suffered severely from swamping; in its unirrigated portions the autumn harvest is naturally the more important, and south of Delhi the riverain strip is very narrow. In the lands lying just under the hills, the soil is light, and irrigation is chiefly carried on by dams which hold up the mountain torrents. Round the Najafgarh *jhil* and in the extreme south are blocks of land, inundated in the rains, with a light soil and water near the surface. Since the Najafgarh *jhil* was drained, cultivation on its borders has ceased to be as profitable as formerly.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The District is held almost entirely by petty peasant proprietors, large estates covering only 50,000 acres, and about 16,000 acres owned by Government being held on temporary leases. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 1,284 square miles, as shown below:—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Delhi . . .	429	294	101	71
Sonepat . . .	460	323	194	82
Ballabgarh . . .	395	250	27	41
Total	1,284	867	322	194

The chief crops in the spring harvest are gram and wheat, which occupied 36 and 159 square miles respectively in 1903-4; barley occupied 47 square miles. In the autumn harvest spiked millet occupied 133 and great millet 114 square miles, these being the staple food-grains of the District. Next in importance are cotton (37 square miles), sugar-cane (25 square miles), and maize (15 square miles). Sugar-cane is the most important and profitable crop of the autumn in the *bāngar* tracts of Delhi and Sonepat; melons are an important crop of the extra spring harvest on the river-side near the city.

The cultivated area increased only from 821 square miles in 1881 to 867 in 1904, or by slightly more than 5 per cent., and there is little room for further extension. The character of the cultivation has, however, been enormously improved by the remodelling of the WESTERN JUMNA CANAL, which has caused the saline efflorescences and waterlogging, once characteristic of the canal-irrigated tracts, to disappear in great

Improvements in agricultural practice.

measure. The draining of the Najafgarh *jhal* has also added to the cultivated area, besides vastly improving the physical well-being of the people. A good deal has been done in the way of encouraging the people to take advances for the construction of wells, and 1.2 lakhs was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the five years ending 1904.

The cattle form an important feature of agricultural economy, and few Jāts do not own a yoke of bullocks and a cow or buffalo, but the breeds are in no way peculiar. A horse fair is held at Delhi city, but the District does not produce anything beyond the ordinary village pony. The District board maintains one donkey and two horse stallions. Cattle and horses.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 322 square miles, or 37 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Irrigation. Of this area, 161 square miles were irrigated from wells alone, 941 acres from wells and canals, and 159 square miles from canals alone. The new Delhi branch of the Western Jumna Canal, which traverses Sonapat and the northern part of the Delhi *tahsil*, is estimated to irrigate 129 square miles yearly. When the canal was reopened under British rule, it was aligned for a great part of its length in a valley, and the watercourses were equally ill-constructed, often intersecting one another and running side by side for long distances. The result was that almost irretrievable damage was done by waterlogging and saline efflorescences, and the health of the people was seriously impaired. Since 1880, however, the distributing system has been entirely remodelled and about 386 miles of drainage channels constructed. The result has been most encouraging, and waterlogging with its attendant evils has almost entirely disappeared. A small area is irrigated by the Najafgarh canal, an escape which drains the Najafgarh *jhal* and is now in charge of the District board. The Agra Canal takes off from the Jumna below Delhi, but flows at too low a level to give much irrigation in this District.

The District contains 9,943 wells, besides 1,279 temporary wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. The Persian wheel is the commonest way of raising water in the north, and the rope and bucket in the south and centre. As there is no scope for the extension of canal-irrigation, the chief means of protection against famine is afforded by the construction of new wells.

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and ascended by four great flights of granite steps. Above rises the mausoleum, also a square, with a great dome of white marble in the centre. About a mile to the westward is another burying-ground, or collection of tombs and small mosques, some of them very beautiful. The most remarkable is perhaps the little chapel in honour of a celebrated Muhammadan saint, Nizām-ud-dīn, near whose shrine the members of the Mughal imperial family, up to the time of the Mutiny, lie buried, each in his own little enclosure, surrounded by very elegant lattice-work of white marble.

The palaces of the nobles, which formerly gave an air of grandeur to the city, have for the most part disappeared. Their sites are occupied by structures of less pretension, but still with some elegance of architectural design. The city is now amply supplied with water; and much attention has of late been paid to cleanliness and sanitary requirements generally.

The municipality was created in 1850. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged 5·6 lakhs. The income in 1903-4 was 6·5 lakhs, chiefly derived from octroi (3·1 lakhs), taxes on houses, lands, animals, and vehicles, and tolls (1 lakh), municipal property and fines, &c. (Rs. 79,000), and sale of water (Rs. 40,000); and the expenditure was 5·8 lakhs, including general administration (Rs. 77,000), public safety (Rs. 96,000), water-supply (Rs. 40,000), conservancy (Rs. 83,000), hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 41,000), public works (Rs. 69,000), and education (Rs. 33,000).

The ordinary garrison consists of a company of garrison artillery and a detachment of British infantry in the Fort; a native infantry regiment at Daryā Ganj; and a native cavalry regiment, for which lines have recently been built in the old cantonment, beyond the Ridge. The income and expenditure of cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 12,200.

The occupations and industries of Delhi are numerous, comprising jewellery, silversmith's work, brass and copper ware, ivory-carving, pottery, weaving, gold and silver embroidery, miniature painting, &c. For centuries the jewellery of Delhi has had a worldwide reputation, but it is doubtful whether the productions of the present day are equal to those of Mughal times. Ivory-carving is carried on successfully by one or two families, and within recent years some very beautiful caskets and similar articles in this material have been produced. A

thoroughfares of Delhi, ten in number, thoroughly drained, metalled, and lighted. The principal thoroughfare, the Chāndni Chauk, or 'silver street,' leads eastwards from the Fort to the Lahore Gate, three-quarters of a mile long by 74 feet broad. Throughout the greater part of its length, a double row of trees runs down its centre on both sides of a raised path, which has taken the place of the masonry aqueduct that in former days conducted water from the canal into the palace. A little to the south of the Chāndni Chauk is the Jāma Masjid, or 'great mosque,' standing out boldly from a small rocky rising ground. Begun by Shāh Jahān in the fourth year of his reign, and completed in the tenth, it still remains one of the finest buildings of its kind in India. The front courtyard, 450 feet square, surrounded by a cloister open on both sides, is paved with granite inlaid with marble, and commands a view of the whole city. The mosque itself, a splendid structure forming an oblong 261 feet in length, is approached by a magnificent flight of stone steps. Three domes of white marble rise from its roof, with two tall and graceful minarets at the corners in front. The interior of the mosque is paved throughout with white marble, and the walls and roof are lined with the same material. Two other mosques deserve a passing notice: the Kālī Masjid or 'black mosque,' so called from the dark colour given to it by time, and supposed to have been built by one of the early Afghān sovereigns; and the mosque of Roshan-ud-daula. Among the more modern buildings may be mentioned the Residency, now occupied by the Government high school; the town hall, a handsome building in the Chāndni Chauk, containing a Darbār hall with a good collection of pictures, a museum, and a public library; and the Church of St. James, built at a cost of £10,000 by Colonel Skinner, an officer well-known in the history of the East India Company. About half-way down the Chāndni Chauk is a high clock-tower. North of the Chāndni Chauk lie the Queen's gardens. Beyond the city walls the civil lines stretch away on the north as far as the historic Ridge, about a mile outside. To the west and south-west considerable suburbs cluster beyond the walls, containing the tombs of the imperial family. That of Humāyūn is a noble building of red sandstone with a dome of marble. It lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Delhi Gate in a large garden of terraces, the whole surrounded by an embattled wall, with towers and four gateways. In the centre stands a platform about 20 feet high by 200 feet square, supported by cloisters,

the city walls. North-west of the Fort, up to the Kashmīr Gate, lies an open space in which are situated the public offices and St. James's Church. South of this and separated from it by the railway line lies another open space devoted to the public gardens; and in the south-east corner of the city, in the quarter known as Daryā Ganj, is the cantonment. The area thus occupied covers nearly one-half of the entire city; it presents a comparatively open appearance, and forms a marked contrast to the south-west quarter of the city, which is densely occupied by the shops and dwellings of the native population.

The architectural glories of Delhi are famous alike in Indian and European literature. It is impossible in a brief notice like the present to attempt any adequate description of them. They are described in Mr. Fergusson's *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* (1876), in Mr. Fanshawe's *Delhi Past and Present* (1902), and in many other works. The palace of Shāh Jahān, perhaps less picturesque and more sober in tone than that of Agra, has the advantage of being built on a more uniform plan, and by the most magnificent of the royal builders of India. It forms a parallelogram, measuring 1,600 feet east and west by 3,202 feet north and south, exclusive of the gateways. Passing the deeply-recessed portal, a vaulted hall is entered, rising two storeys, 375 feet long, like the nave of a gigantic Gothic cathedral—"the noblest entrance," says Mr. Fergusson, 'to any existing palace.' Facing this entrance is the Naubat Khāna or 'music hall,' and beyond is the great court of the palace, in the middle of which stands the Dīwān-i-ām or 'hall of public audience.' Behind this again is a court containing the Rang Mahal or 'painted chamber.' North of this central range of buildings stands the Dīwān-i-khās or 'private audience hall,' which forms, 'if not the most beautiful, certainly the most ornamented of all Shāh Jahān's buildings.' It overhangs the river, and nothing can exceed the delicacy of its inlaid work or the poetry of its design. It is on the walls of this hall that the famous inscription runs, 'If there is a heaven on earth, it is this—it is this!' South of the central range of buildings an area, measuring about 1,000 feet each way, was occupied by the harem and private apartments of the palace, covering, consequently, more than twice the area of the Escorial, or, in fact, of any palace in Europe.

The buildings in the native city are chiefly of brick, well-built, and substantial. The smaller streets are narrow and tortuous, and in many cases end in *culs-de-sac*. On the other hand, no city in India has finer streets than the main

his authority in Delhi, which became the alternate prey of Afghāns and Marāthās until 1771, when the latter party restored the emperor to the city of his ancestors. In 1788 a Marāthā garrison permanently occupied the palace, and Shāh Alam remained a prisoner in the hands of Sindhia until the British conquest. On March 14, 1803, Lord Lake, having defeated the Marāthās, entered Delhi, and took the emperor under his protection. Next year, Holkar attacked the city; but Colonel (afterwards Sir David) Ochterlony, first British Resident, successfully held out against overwhelming numbers for eight days, until relieved by Lord Lake. The conquered territory was administered by the British in the name of the emperor, while the palace remained under his jurisdiction.

The story of the Mutiny at Delhi and of the restoration of British sovereignty belongs to Indian rather than to local history. Delhi was recovered in September, 1857, and remained for a while under military government; and it became necessary, owing to the frequent murders of European soldiers, to expel the population for a while from the city. Shortly after, the Hindu inhabitants were freely readmitted; but the Muhammadans were still rigorously excluded, till the restoration of the city to the civil authorities on January 11, 1858.

Delhi has on two occasions since the Mutiny been the scene of Imperial assemblages: in 1877 when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, and in 1903 to celebrate the accession of Edward VII.

The modern city of Delhi extends for over 2 miles along the west bank of the river Jumna, and on the other three sides is enclosed by a lofty stone wall $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, built by Shāh Jahān, and reconstructed by the British at the beginning of the last century. It was once entered by fourteen gates, eight on the land side and six leading to the river; but many of these have now been removed. Of those that remain, the principal are: on the north the Kashmīr Gate, on the west the Farāsh Khāna and Ajmer Gates, and on the south the Delhi Gate. The imperial palace, now known as the Fort, lies to the east of the city, and abuts directly on the river. It is surrounded on three sides by an imposing wall of red sandstone, with small round towers, and gateways on the west and south.

On the north-east of the Fort is the outwork of Salimgarh. At this point the East Indian Railway enters the city by a magnificent bridge across the Jumna, passing over Salimgarh and through a corner of the Fort to the railway station within

In December, 1398, while rival claimants of the house of Tughlak were fighting for the remnants of the kingdom, the hordes of Tīmūr reached Delhi. Mahmūd Shāh II, the nominal king, fled to Gujarāt, after his army had suffered a defeat beneath the walls; and Tīmūr, entering the city, gave it over for five days to plunder and massacre. Dead bodies choked the streets; and when at last even the Mongol appetite for carnage was satiated, the host retired, dragging with them into slavery large numbers of both men and women. For two months Delhi remained absolutely without government, until Mahmūd Shāh recovered a miserable fragment of his former empire. In 1412 he died; and his successors, the Saiyid vassals of the Mongols, held Delhi, with a petty principality in the neighbourhood, until 1450, when the Lodi dynasty succeeded to the Muhammadan empire. In 1503 Sikandar II made Agra the capital of the empire, but Delhi retained much of its former importance. After his defeat of Ibrāhīm II, the last of the Lodis, at Pānīpat, Bābar entered Delhi in 1526, but resided mainly at Agra. Humāyūn removed to Delhi, and built or restored the fort of Purāna Kila on the site of Indraprastha. The Afghān Sher Shāh, who drove out Humāyūn in 1540, enclosed and fortified the city with a new wall. One of his approaches, known as the Lāl Darwāza or 'red gate,' still stands isolated on the roadside, facing the modern jail. The fortress of Salimgarh preserves the name of a son of Sher Shāh. Humāyūn's tomb forms one of the most striking architectural monuments in the neighbourhood. Akbar and Jahāngīr usually resided at Agra, Lahore, or Ajmer. Shāh Jahān rebuilt the city on its present site, surrounding it with the existing fortifications and adding the title of Shāhjahān-ābād from his own name. He also built the Jāma Masjid, and reopened the Western Jumna Canal. From his time, except for brief periods, Delhi remained the head-quarters of the Mughal emperors. In 1737, during the reign of Muhammad Shāh, Bāji Rao, the Marāthā Peshwā, appeared beneath its walls. Two years later, Nādir Shāh entered the city in triumph and re-enacted the massacre of Tīmūr. For 58 days the victorious Persian plundered rich and poor alike, and left the city with a booty estimated at nine millions sterling. Before the final disruption of the decaying empire in 1760, the unhappy capital was twice devastated by civil war, sacked by Ahmad Shāh Durrāni, and finally spoiled by the rapacious Marāthās. Alamgīr II, the last real emperor, was murdered in 1759. Shāh Alam, who assumed the empty title, could not establish

to nearly 9 feet at the summit. The shaft consists of five storeys, enclosing a spiral staircase, and was crowned by a now broken cupola, which fell during an earthquake in 1803. The original purpose of the minaret was doubtless as a *muazzin's* tower, whence the call to morning and evening prayer might be heard throughout the whole city. The site chosen for the mosque was that already occupied by the iron pillar, which forms the central ornament of the inner courtyard. Around in every direction spreads a heap of splendid ruins, the most important of which are the tomb of Altamsh and the unfinished minaret of Alā-ud-dīn, commenced in 1311.

During the reign of the Slave kings, a queen, for the only time in its history, sat on the throne of the Muhammadan empire of Delhi. As the patriot Hungarians, in the annals of modern Europe, drew their swords for *Rex* Maria Theresa, so her subjects gave to queen Raziya the masculine title of *Sultān*.

The Slave dynasty retained the sovereignty till 1290, when Jalāl-ud-dīn, Khiljī, founded a new line. During the reign of his nephew and successor, Alā-ud-dīn, Delhi was twice unsuccessfully attacked by Mongol hordes, who swept into the country from Central Asia.

In 1321 the house of Tughlak succeeded to the empire; and Ghiyās-ud-dīn, its founder, erected a new capital, Tughlak-ābād, on a rocky eminence some 4 miles farther to the east. Remains of a massive citadel, and deserted streets or lanes, still mark the spot on which this third metropolis arose; but no human inhabitants now frequent the vast and desolate ruins. Ghiyās-ud-dīn died in 1325, and was succeeded by his son Muhammad bin Tughlak, who thrice attempted to remove the seat of government and the whole population from Delhi to Daulatābād in the Deccan, more than 800 miles away. Ibn Batūta gives a graphic picture of the desolate city, with its magnificent architectural works, and its bare, unpeopled houses. Fīroz Shāh Tughlak once more removed the site of Delhi to a new town, Fīrozābād, which appears to have occupied all the ground between the tomb of Humāyūn and the Ridge. Amid the ruins of this prince's palace, just outside the modern south gate, stands one of the famous pillars originally erected by Asoka, in the third century B.C. This monolith, 42 feet in height, is known as Fīroz Shāh's *lāt* or pillar, as it was brought by him from Topra near Khizrābād in the District of Ambāla. It is composed of pale pink sandstone, and bears a Pālī inscription, first deciphered by Mr. Prinsep.

again in the earth ; but as a punishment for his want of faith, it appeared that no force could restore it to its place as before. Hence the city derived its name Dhili, from the fact that the column remained loose (*dhila*) in the ground. Unfortunately for the legend, not only does the inscription prove its falsity, but the name of Dilli is undoubtedly earlier than the rise of the Tomar dynasty.

Anang Pāl, who seems to have come from Kanauj, ruled a petty principality extending to Hānsi on the north, the Ganges on the east, and Agra on the south. His dynasty lasted just a century, until 1151, when it was supplanted by Visaldev or Bisaldeo, a Chauhān chief of Ajmer. Bisaldeo's grandson, the famous Prithwī Rāj or Rai Pithora, ruled both Delhi and Ajmer, and built the city which bore his name at the former place. The walls of this city may still be traced for a long distance round the Kutb Minār. From Delhi Rai Pithora in 1191 led his Hindu vassals and allies to defeat Muhammad of Ghor at TIRĀWARI, but in the following year he met with a decisive overthrow at that place. With his death the history of Hindu Delhi ends. In 1193 Kutb-ud-dīn, Muhammad's slave general, took Delhi ; and on his master's death in 1206 it became the capital of the Slave dynasty to whom Old Delhi owes its grandest ruins. Kutb-ud-dīn's mosque was commenced, according to the inscription on its entrance archway, immediately after the capture of the city in 1193. It was completed in three years, and enlarged during the reign of Altamsh, son-in-law of the founder, and the greatest monarch of the line. This mosque consists of an outer and inner courtyard, the latter surrounded by an exquisite colonnade, whose richly decorated shafts have been torn from the precincts of Hindu temples. Originally a thick coat of plaster concealed from the believer's eyes the profuse idolatrous ornamentations ; but the stucco has now fallen away, revealing the delicate workmanship of the Hindu artists in all its pristine beauty. Eleven magnificent arches close its western façade, Muhammadan in outline and design, but carried out in detail by Hindu workmen, as the intricate lace-work which covers every portion of the arcade sufficiently bears witness. Ibn Batūta, the Moorish traveller, who was a magistrate in Delhi and saw the mosque about 150 years after its erection, describes it as unequalled for either beauty or extent. The Kutb Minār, another celebrated monument of the great Slave king, stands in the south-east corner of the outer courtyard of the mosque. It rises to a height of 238 feet, tapering gracefully from a diameter of 47 feet at the base

of 1857 and the estate confiscated. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 7,000, and the expenditure Rs. 6,300. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 8,700, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,900. The town possesses a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Delhi City (*Dehli* or *Dillī*).—Head-quarters of the Delhi Division, District, and *tahsil*, Punjab, and former capital of the Mughal empire, situated in 28° 39' N. and 77° 15' E., on the west bank of the Jumna; distant from Calcutta 956 miles, from Bombay 982 miles, and from Karāchi 907 miles. The population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 173,393, (1891) 192,579, and (1901) 208,575. The increase during the last decade is greatly due to the development of mill industries. The population in 1901 included 114,417 Hindus, 88,460 Muhammadans, 3,266 Jains, 2,164 Christians, and 229 Sikhs.

The area close to where the northernmost spur of the Arā- History. valli Hills abuts on the Jumna has from remote times been the site of one great city after another. First of these is the city of Indraprastha, founded, according to the tradition preserved in the Mahābhārata, by the Pāndava chief Yudhishtira. Indraprastha was, however, only one of the five *prasthas* or 'plains,' which included Sonepat, Pānīpat, Pilpat, and Bāghpat. Firishta has preserved a tradition that Delhi or Dillī was founded by a Rājā Dhilū before the Macedonian invasion; but as an historical city Delhi dates only from the middle of the eleventh century A.D., when Anang Pāl, a Rājput chief of the Tomar clan, built the Red Fort, in which the Kutb Minār now stands, and founded a town. He also removed the famous iron pillar on which are inscribed the eulogies of Chandra Gupta Vikramāditya, probably from Muttra, and set it up in 1052 as an adjunct to a group of temples. This remarkable relic consists of a solid shaft of metal 16 inches in diameter and about 23 feet in height, set in masonry, 3 feet of it being below the surface. Tradition indeed asserts that a holy Brāhman assured the Rājā that the pillar had been driven so deeply into the earth that it reached the head of Vāsuki, the serpent king who supports the world, and, consequently, had become immovable, whereby the dominion was ensured for ever to the dynasty of its founder. The incredulous Rājā ordered the monument to be dug up, when its base was found reddened with the blood of the serpent king. Thus convinced, Anang Pāl at once commanded that the shaft should be sunk

in 1891. The head-quarters are at DELHI CITY (population, 208,575), and it also contains 243 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.4 lakhs. The eastern portion of the *tahsil* lies in the Jumna lowlands. From the city southwards stretches a line of low quartzite hills, while the south-west corner is occupied by the Najafgarh *jhil*. The rest of the *tahsil* consists of a fertile upland plain, poorly wooded and with a light rainfall, but for the most part irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal.

Sonepat Tahsil (*Sonpat*).—Northern *tahsil* of Delhi District, Punjab, lying between 28° 49' and 29° 14' N. and 76° 48' and 77° 13' E., with an area of 460 square miles. It lies to the west of the river Jumna, which separates it from the Meerut and Bulandshahr Districts of the United Provinces. The population in 1901 was 203,338, compared with 189,490 in 1891. It contains the town of SONEPAT (population, 12,990), the head-quarters, and 224 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.1 lakhs. The eastern portion of the *tahsil* lies in the Jumna lowlands. The upland plateau to the west is irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal.

Ballabgarh Tahsil.—Southern *tahsil* of Delhi District, Punjab, lying between 28° 12' and 28° 36' N. and 77° 7' and 77° 31' E., with an area of 395 square miles. It lies to the west of the river Jumna, which separates it from the Bulandshahr District of the United Provinces. The population in 1901 was 126,693, compared with 119,652 in 1891. It contains the towns of BALLABGARH (population, 4,506) the head-quarters, and FARĪDĀBĀD (5,310); and 247 villages. The land revenue and cesses in 1903-4 amounted to 2.7 lakhs. The country is in general bare and treeless. On the east lie the Jumna lowlands, while the hills that run south from the Delhi Ridge cross the western portion of the *tahsil*. The rest consists of a plain of sandy loam.

Ballabgarh Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name in Delhi District, Punjab, situated in 28° 20' N. and 77° 20' E., 24 miles south of Delhi on the Delhi-Muttra road and the Delhi-Agra branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population (1901), 4,506. The name Ballabgarh is a corruption of Balrāmgarh, 'the fort of Balrām,' a Jāt chief who held the surrounding country under Sūraj Mal of Bharatpur, and built the fort and palace. In 1775 the estate was transferred by the Delhi emperor to Ajit Singh, whose son Bahādur Singh was recognized in 1803 as chief, and built the town. His successor was hanged for complicity in the Mutiny

rauli and Najafgarh. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose income amounted in 1903-4 to a lakh. The expenditure in the same year was also a lakh, of which a fifth was devoted to education.

The regular police force consists of 1,023 of all ranks, including 539 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who usually has one Assistant and one Deputy-Superintendent (in charge of the city) and six inspectors under him. Village watchmen number 924. There are 14 police stations, of which 3 are in the city, 8 outposts, and 10 road-posts. The District jail in the city has accommodation for 536 prisoners.

Delhi stands fifth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 4.6 per cent. (8 males and 0.6 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 5,210 in 1880-1, 8,124 in 1890-1, 9,525 in 1900-1, and 10,644 in 1903-4. In the last year the District had 2 Arts colleges, 14 secondary, 110 primary, one training, and 3 special (public) schools, and 12 advanced and 123 elementary (private) schools, with 570 girls in the public and 277 in the private schools. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was 2 lakhs, of which Rs. 19,000 was derived from District funds, Rs. 18,000 from municipalities, and Rs. 73,000 from Provincial funds.

The public medical institutions are the municipal Dufferin Hospital and two dispensaries in the city, and 6 outlying dispensaries. In 1904, these treated a total of 131,050 out-patients and 2,299 in-patients, and 5,975 operations were performed. The total expenditure was Rs. 30,000, the greater part of which was met from municipal and District funds. Besides the institutions mentioned above, the city possesses the St. Stephen's Hospital (Cambridge Mission) for women, and the Baptist dispensary. The Victoria Memorial Zānā Hospital, erected at a cost of one lakh, was opened in December, 1906.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 27,280, representing 39.7 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is compulsory only in Delhi city and Sonepat town.

[D. C. J. Ibbetson, *District Gazetteer* (1883-4); R. Macnachie, *Settlement Report* (1882).]

Delhi Tahsil.—Central *tahsil* of Delhi District, Punjab, lying between 28° 30' and 28° 53' N. and 76° 51' and 77° 17' E., to the west of the river Jumna, with an area of 429 square miles. The population in 1901 was 359,008, compared with 329,547

two sit at head-quarters, and one in each *tahsil*. The predominant forms of crime are burglary and theft.

Land
revenue
adminis-
tration.

The only peculiarity as regards tenure of land is that in a few villages superior and inferior proprietors are found; the settlement is (with one exception) made with the latter, the superior proprietors merely receiving a charge of 5 to 10 per cent. on the revenue. The nature of the early revenue assessments appears to have been very summary. They were made, as far as possible, on the basis of existing arrangements, and were for short terms only. The administration, from annexation to 1841, was harsh and unsympathetic. The Sonepat and Delhi *tahsils* were regularly settled in 1842 and 1844, and Ballabgarh after its confiscation in 1857. The Settlement officer in 1842 reduced the demand in Sonepat, and excused himself for so doing by pointing out that the greatest difficulty had been invariably experienced in realizing the Government demand; that notwithstanding strenuous and well-sustained efforts the District officers and their subordinates had been baffled, and that large balances had frequently remained uncollected. Reductions were made in all *tahsils* at the regular settlement. The settlement of the whole District was revised between 1872 and 1880. The revenue rates on land irrigated from wells varied from Rs. 4 to 8 annas, on flooded land from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2, and on unirrigated land from Rs. 1-10 to 10 annas. Canal lands were assessed at 'dry' rates of about Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3 being paid as occupier's rate for the use of the water, plus an extra Rs. 1-8 as owner's rate. Villages on the Najafgarh *jhal* were charged a fluctuating assessment on the area cultivated, varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 1-8 according to the nature of the crop. The new assessment resulted in an increase of Rs. 45,000. A change was made in 1895 in the method of realizing canal revenue, and the system then adopted remains in force. The land revenue demand in 1903-4, including cesses, was 10 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 3 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	8,60	8,12	7,68	8,06
Total revenue . . .	11,57	11,94	15,10	16,21

Local and
municipal.

The District contains four municipalities, DELHI, SONEPAT, BALLABGARH, and FARĪDĀBĀD; and two 'notified areas,' Mah-

followed the invasion by Nādir Shāh; and again in 1770, 1783-4, 1803-4, 1813-4, and in 1825-6, when the Sonapat *tahsil* was severely affected and the entire revenue was remitted. In 1832-4 and 1837-8 bread riots occurred, and unlimited relief was offered to those who would work. The famine of 1860-1 was severe, and 2.7 lakhs was expended on relief works and gratuitous relief, representing a total number of 12,000 persons relieved for a whole year. The famine of 1865 was not severe in Delhi. In the famine of 1868-9 relief works were provided, and altogether Rs. 14,000 expended, including Rs. 9,000 from private subscriptions. The famine of 1877-8 did not materially affect Delhi. In 1896-7 there was considerable distress, wheat and *bājra* sold at $7\frac{3}{4}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee respectively, and more than 3,000 persons were employed on relief works, and about 4,000 received food at kitchens. Scarcity again supervened in 1899-1900, but in spite of unfavourable local conditions the people did not resort to the main relief work provided. The District is small; it contains a large city centrally situated, and there is at all times a demand for labour. The greatest daily average of persons relieved in 1899-1900 was 4,374; Rs. 40,694 were spent in wages on earthwork, and the cost incurred by the municipality was Rs. 5,699.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by five Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. The treasury here is the Bank of Bengal, and there is a currency dépôt at the courthouse. The District is divided into three *tahsils*, each under a *tahsildār* and a *naib-tahsildār*. Delhi city is also the head-quarters of the Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal circle, and of the Executive Engineer, Delhi Provincial division.

Civil judicial work is under a District Judge, from whom appeals lie to the Divisional Judge of the Delhi Civil Division. He is aided by an Extra Assistant Commissioner, who is solely employed on civil judicial work and may be replaced by a Munsif, a Small Cause Court Judge, and one Munsif, besides whom the other Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and the *tahsildārs* help in civil judicial work. There is an honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner at head-quarters. The civil work, arising mainly out of the large and growing trade of the city, is very heavy. The Divisional Judge is also Sessions Judge of the Delhi Civil Division. There are sixteen honorary magistrates, of whom twelve constitute a bench for the city,

District
subdivi-
sions and
staff.

Civil
justice and
crime.

Minerals.

Chalk is obtained in small quantities from two villages, where it is dug out of a rude mine, made by sinking a shaft 30 or 40 feet deep, and driving horizontal tunnels. The output is about 15,000 maunds annually. The work is done by menial castes, who get $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day for work below, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 annas for work on the surface. *Kankar* is quarried in about 125 villages, and a quartz-like building-stone is also found. A crystal mine, formerly worked at Arangpur, has long been abandoned. A certain amount of crude saltpetre is manufactured; and a saltpetre refinery in Delhi city turns out about 2,500 maunds annually.

Manufactures and trade.

The District possesses no arts or manufactures of any importance except those of the city. Similarly the commerce of the District all centres in the city, that of the rest of the District consisting merely in the interchange of agricultural produce for piece-goods, iron, and other necessities. Of the twenty-four factories in the District, which in 1904 employed 3,494 hands, all are in the city except a cotton-ginning and pressing factory at Sonapat, where the number of hands employed in 1904 was 130.

Railways and roads.

Delhi is in connexion with six railway systems. The East Indian, North-Western, and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways enter it from Ghāziābād junction, crossing the Jumna by an iron bridge. The Delhi-Ambāla-Kālka Railway runs northwards from the city, and the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway traverses the District for a short distance in the direction of Gurgaon. A line from Delhi to Agra was opened in 1904. The Jumna is navigable during the rainy season, and the Western Jumna Canal, continued as far as Delhi by the Okhla Navigation Canal, is navigable all the year round. Good metalled roads connect the city with Lahore, Agra, Jaipur, and Hissār; while a network of local trade-lines runs in every direction to the various minor towns. The District has altogether 143 miles of metalled and 499 of unmetalled roads, all of which, except 104 miles of metalled and 83 of unmetalled roads under the Public Works department, are maintained by the District board. The Jumna is crossed by four ferries, and the railway bridge at Delhi has a subway for ordinary wheeled traffic.

Famine.

The history of famine goes back to the year 1345 in the time of Muhammad bin Tughlak, when it is recorded that men ate one another. Subsequent famines occurred in 1631, in the time of Shāh Jahān; in 1661, under Aurangzeb, a severe famine; in 1739, under Muhammad Shāh, famine