

Sālivāhan, the reputed founder of the town of Siālkot, and his famous son Rasālu, and is described under SIĀLKOT town. PASRŪR is also an ancient place. At an early date the District fell to the Rājās of Jammu, and under the Mughals formed the Rechna Doāb *sarkār* of the *Sūbah* of Lahore. Under Shāh Jahān the *sarkār* was entrusted to Alī Mardān Khān, the famous engineer, who dug a canal through it to bring water from the Chenāb to the imperial gardens at Lahore. On the decline of the Mughal empire Ranjīt Singh Deo, Rājput, a hill chief, extended his sway over the lowlands, owning a nominal allegiance to Delhi. In 1748 he transferred his allegiance to Ahmad Shāh Durrāni, who added Zafarwāl and two other *parganas* to his fief. Before his death in 1773 Ranjīt Deo had secured possession of the whole District, except Siālkot town and its dependencies, which were held by a Pathān family. After his death the Bhangī confederacy of the Sikhs took Siālkot from the Pathāns, and eventually overran the whole country up to the foot of the Jammu hills, dividing it among a score of leaders. These petty States were, however, attached by Ranjīt Singh in 1791; and his annexation of Pasrūr in 1807 gave him control of the tract, after his general Dīwān Mohkam Chand had defeated the Sardārs of Siālkot at Atāri.

In the Mutiny of 1857 the station was denuded of British troops; and the native regiments which were left behind rose, and, after sacking the jail, treasury, and courthouse, and massacring several of the European inhabitants, marched off towards Delhi, only to be destroyed by Nicholson at Trimmū Ghāt. The rest of the Europeans took refuge in the fort, and on the morning after the departure of the mutineers order was restored. The only events of interest in the subsequent history of the District are the plague riots which occurred at the villages of Shāhzāda and Sankhatra in 1901.

Numerous mounds are scattered about the District, which Archaeology mark the sites of ancient villages and towns. None of them, except that on which the Siālkot fort stood, has been excavated, but silver and copper utensils and coins have been dug up from time to time by villagers. Most of the coins are those of Indo-Bactrian kings. The excavations in Siālkot revealed the existence of some old baths, with hot-water pipes of solid masonry. The fort itself, of which very little now remains, is not more than 1,000 years old, and is said to have been rebuilt by Shahāb-ud-dīn Ghori at the end of the twelfth century. For further information, reference should be made to the articles on SIĀLKOT TOWN and PASRŪR TOWN.

The
people.

The District contains 7 towns and 2,348 villages. The population at the last four enumerations was: (1868) 1,004,695, (1881) 1,012,148, (1891) 1,119,847, and (1901) 1,083,909. It decreased by 3.2 per cent. during the last decade, the decrease being greatest in the Raya *tahsīl* and least in Daska. The Chenāb Colony is responsible for this fall in population, no less than 103,000 persons having left to take land in the newly irrigated tracts. The District is divided into five *tahsīls*, SIĀLKOT, PASRŪR, ZAFARWĀL, RAYA, and DASKA, the headquarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of SIĀLKOT, the administrative head-quarters of the District, DASKA, JĀMKI, PASRŪR, KILA SOBHA SINGH, ZAFARWĀL, and NĀROWĀL.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901:—

<i>Tahsīl.</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.				
Siālkot . .	428	1	637	312,688	730.5	+ 3.2	12,101
Zafarwāl . .	310	1	480	178,887	577.1	— 6.3	3,950
Pasrūr . .	394	2	443	193,746	491.7	— 5.0	5,601
Raya . .	485	1	456	192,440	396.8	— 10.4	5,586
Daska . .	360	2	332	206,148	572.6	— 0.6	4,103
District total	1,991	7	2,348	1,083,909	544.4	— 3.2	31,431

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

Muhammadans number 716,953, or over 66 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 302,012, or 28 per cent.; and Sikhs, 50,982, or less than 5 per cent. Siālkot town contains the famous shrine of Bāba Nānak, the first Sikh Gurū. The density of the population is high. The language of the people is Punjābi, but the dialect known as Dogrī is largely spoken by Hindus on the Jammu border.

Castes and
occupa-
tions.

The Jats are in greater numerical strength in Siālkot than in any other District in the Province, numbering 258,000, or 24 per cent. of the total. Other agricultural tribes include the Arains (67,000), Rājputs (60,000), Awāns (24,000), and Gūjars (10,000). The commercial classes are Khattrīs (19,000), Arorās (19,000), and Pahāri Mahājans (11,000). The Bhātiās (6,000) are stronger in Siālkot than anywhere else. Brāhmans number 35,000 and Saiyids 15,000. Of the artisan classes, the most important are the Tarkhāns (carpenters, 44,000), Kumhārs

(potters, 32,000), Julāhās (weavers, 28,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 21,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 17,000), Telis (oil-pressers, 14,000), and Sonārs (goldsmiths, 10,000). Kashmirīs number 32,000. Of the menial classes, the Chūhrās (sweepers, 64,000) are the most numerous; other large menial castes are Jhīnwars (water-carriers, 23,000), Nais (barbers, 22,000), Chhimbās and Dhobis (washermen, 17,000), Māchhis (fishermen and water-carriers, 15,000), Meghs (weavers, 34,000), Barwālās and Batwāls (village watchmen, 34,000), Mīrāsīs (village minstrels, 12,000), and Changars (labourers, 6,000). There are 22,000 Fakīrs. About 46 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

The American United Presbyterian Mission, which was established at Siālkot in 1855, supports a theological seminary, a Christian training institute, a female hospital, and an Anglo-vernacular high school. The Established Church of Scotland maintains two European missionaries at Siālkot (branch established in 1857) and one in Daska, and also has a separate female mission, mainly occupied with work in *zanānas*. The Church of England Mission at Nārowāl was founded in 1859, and the Zanāna Mission at that place in 1884. The Roman Catholics, who entered the field in 1889, have now three stations. Siālkot has the largest number of native Christians in the Punjab, numbering 10,662, or 1 per cent. of the population, in 1901.

The soil consists chiefly of loam, but clay is found in depressions, and the waste lands mostly consist of sandy or salt-impregnated soil. Owing to the abundant rainfall, and the large proportion of the cultivated area which is served by wells, the District is secure against any serious failure of crops.

The District is held almost entirely on the *bhaiyāchārā* and *pattidāri* tenures, *zamīndāri* lands covering only about 30,000 acres. The area for which details are available from the revenue record of 1903-4 is 1,984 square miles, as shown below:—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total area.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Siālkot . .	436	333	160	41
Zafarwāl . .	310	250	98	21
Pasrūr . .	304	303	170	29
Raya . .	485	305	165	131
Daska . .	359	294	265	38
Total	1,984	1,485	858	260

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering

601 square miles in 1903-4; barley and gram occupied 120 and 64 square miles respectively. Sugar is the most valuable crop of the autumn harvest, and the area planted (50 square miles) is surpassed only in Gurdāspur. Rice, maize, and great millet are the chief autumn food-grains.

Improve-
ments in
agricul-
tural prac-
tice.

The cultivated area has increased by 28 per cent. since 1854 and by 1 per cent. in the ten years ending 1901-2, the increase being due to the steady extension of well-cultivation, and the great pressure of population on the soil. Nothing has been done in the way of improving the quality of the crops grown. Loans for the construction of wells are extremely popular, over Rs. 60,000 having been advanced during the five years ending 1903-4.

Cattle,
ponies, and
sheep.

Very few cattle are bred locally. Agricultural stock is purchased at the Amritsar fairs or at the Gulū Shāh cattle fair in the Pasrūr *tahsīl*, and imported from Jhang, Gujrānwāla, and Gujrāt. Horses and ponies are not common, and the indigenous breed is poor; two pony and five donkey stallions are kept by the District board. Sheep and goats are numerous, and donkeys are largely used as pack animals, but camels are scarce.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 858 square miles, or 58 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 788 square miles were irrigated from wells, 16 from canals, and 54 from streams. In addition, 135 square miles, or 9 per cent., are subject to inundation by the Chenāb, Rāvi, and minor streams. Irrigation from canals is confined to small private channels taken from the Degh and other streams; irrigation from streams is either by lift or from the perennial brooks of the Bajwāt. Wells are the mainstay of the cultivation, owing to the copious supply of subsoil water, and the fact that they can be constructed at comparatively small cost. In 1903-4 the District possessed 24,452 masonry wells worked with Persian wheels by cattle, besides 1,450 unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts.

Forests.

The District contains only one square mile of 'reserved' forest under the Deputy-Conservator of the Chenāb Forest division, 1.4 square miles of military reserve, and 7 of unclassed forest and Government waste under the Deputy-Commissioner. With the exception of one plantation these are chiefly grass reserves, and even an ordinary coppice can hardly be found. In 1904 the forest revenue was Rs. 1,500.

Minerals.

The District contains several beds of *kankar*, and saltpetre is prepared to a small extent.

Siālkot town was once famous for its paper, but the industry has much declined of recent years owing to the competition of mill-made paper. It also possesses a recently introduced and flourishing industry in the manufacture of cricket bats, polo and hockey sticks, and the like, which have a wide popularity all over India. Tents, tin boxes, and surgical instruments are made; and three flour-mills, in one of which cotton-ginning is also carried on, employed 85 hands in 1904. Cotton is woven all over the District, and printed cotton stuffs are made at Pasrūr; shawls of *pashm*, the fine wool of the Tibetan goat, are produced at Kila Sobha Singh. Damascened work on iron is made at the village of Kotli Lohārān near Siālkot, and Daska and other places produce vessels of brass and white metal on a considerable scale. In 1869 an undertaking was started at Siālkot under the name of the Belfast Flax Company, to encourage the growth of flax for export to England; but, though an excellent fibre was raised in the District, the difficulty of procuring good seed and the apathy of the peasantry caused the enterprise to prove a failure after some years' trial.

Arts and
manu-
factures.

Siālkot town is the only important centre of commerce, and receives such surplus raw produce as the District produces, most of which is consumed in the town and cantonment. The chief exports are rice, sugar, paper, cotton, cloth, and brass vessels; and the chief imports are grain, rice, tobacco, *ghī*, timber, and tea, besides the various necessities for the British troops in cantonments. There is a branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla at Siālkot.

Commerce
and trade.

A branch of what is now the North-Western Railway from Wazīrābād to Siālkot, a distance of 27 miles, was opened for traffic in 1880, and its continuation to Jammu in 1890. The principal metalled road runs parallel to the railway from Wazīrābād to Jammu. An important metalled road connects Siālkot and Amritsar. The chief unmetalled roads are from Siālkot to Gurdāspur, to Gujrānwāla, and via Eminābād to Lahore. The total length of metalled roads is 56 miles, and of unmetalled roads 785 miles; of these, 24 miles of metalled and 29 of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department and the rest are maintained by the District board. The Chenāb is crossed by nine ferries and the Rāvi by five, but there is little traffic on either river.

Means of
communi-
cation.

The District was visited by famine in 1783, 1812, 1843, and 1861. Neither in 1870 nor 1878 did it suffer severely, and with the extension of well-irrigation that has taken place

Famine.

in the last twenty years it is believed to have become practically secure. The crops matured in the famine year 1899-1900 amounted to 63 per cent. of the normal.

District
subdivi-
sions and
staff.

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 *tahsils* of Siālkot, Zafarwāl, Raya, Daska, and Pasrūr are each under a *tahsildār* and a *naib-tahsildār*. Siālkot is the head-quarters of a Superintending Engineer and two Executive Engineers of the Canal department.

Civil and
criminal
justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice, and civil judicial work is under a District Judge. Both officers are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Siālkot Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. The District Judge has one Subordinate Judge and five Munsifs under him, one at head-quarters and one at each outlying *tahsil*. A cantonment magistrate is posted to Siālkot cantonment. The District is singularly free from serious crime, despite the large number of Sānsīs and other criminal tribes domiciled in it.

Land
revenue.

The revenue history in pre-annexation times presents no special features. A summary settlement was made in 1847 by the European Political officers under the Regency. The kind-rents of the Sikhs were appraised and a reduction of 10 per cent. made, while all extra cesses were abolished. This assessment worked well until the fall in prices which followed annexation. Bad seasons and bad management aggravated the distress, and even large remissions failed to prevent the people from abandoning their holdings. In 1850 the Rechna Doāb settlement began, including the present Districts of Siālkot and Gujranwāla, and the *tahsils* of Shakargarh and Shāhdara. The demand of the summary settlement was reduced from 15 lakhs to 13. Cesses were also reimposed at the rate of 16 per cent. on the demand. The settlement was revised in 1863-6, and a general reduction made, one-sixth of the gross produce being assumed as the equivalent of half the net 'assets.' The initial demand was slightly over 12 lakhs, and the ultimate demand 12½ lakhs. The sanctioned theoretical rates at the next revision (1888-93) indicated a revenue of 18½ lakhs, but the actual demand was 15 lakhs, an increase of 21 per cent. The average assessment on 'dry' land is Rs. 1-4-6 (maximum, Rs. 1-14-0; minimum, R. 0-11-0), and on 'wet' land Rs. 2-0-6 (maximum, Rs. 3; minimum, Rs. 1-1-0). The demand in 1903-4, including cesses, was over

17.3 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 7.6 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 . .	11,12	11,49	13,93	14,55
Total revenue . .	14,11	15,75	20,19	20,62

The District contains seven municipalities, SIĀLKOT, DASKA- Local and cum-Kot Daska, JĀMKI, PASRŪR, KILA SOBHA SINGH, ZAFAR- municipal. WĀL, and NĀROWĀL; and nine 'notified areas.' Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose income, mainly derived from a local rate, amounted in 1903-4 to 1.8 lakhs. The expenditure was also 1.8 lakhs, hospitals, schools, and public works forming the chief items. Siālkot is one of the few Districts in the Punjab in which local boards have answered expectations.

The regular police force consists of 576 of all ranks, Police and including 59 cantonment and 146 municipal police, in charge jails. of a Superintendent, who usually has 6 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 2,149. There are 17 police stations. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 482 prisoners.

The District stands twenty-third among the twenty-eight Education. Punjab Districts in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901, the proportion of literate persons was 2.8 per cent. (5.2 males and 0.3 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 5,266 in 1880-1, 13,300 in 1890-1, 13,745 in 1900-1, and 15,780 in 1903-4. In the last year there were one Arts college, 21 secondary, and 183 primary (public) schools, with 9 advanced and 228 elementary (private) schools, with 1,415 girls in the public and 278 in the private schools. The principal educational institutions are the Siālkot Arts college and 5 high schools. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was 1.2 lakhs, of which Rs. 24,497 was contributed by municipalities, Rs. 42,000 came from fees, Rs. 7,000 from Government grants, and Rs. 35,000 from District funds.

Besides the civil hospital and a branch dispensary at head- Hospitals quarters, local bodies maintain 7 outlying dispensaries. At and dispen- these institutions in 1904 a total of 139,968 out-patients and saries. 1,872 in-patients were treated, and 7,562 operations performed. A leper asylum and four Kot dispensaries, for the inmates of

the 'Kot' or reformatory for criminal tribes, are also maintained in the District. The Kot dispensaries treat a large number of out-patients. The expenditure for 1904 was Rs. 23,000, of which Rs. 11,000 was contributed by District and Rs. 12,000 by municipal funds. The District also has four mission dispensaries, aided from District and municipal funds, one for males and three for women and children; and in Siālkot town a charitable dispensary is maintained by the representative of an old family of *hakīms* or native physicians.

Vaccination.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 34,609, representing 32·3 per 1,000 of population.

[J. R. Dunlop-Smith, *District Gazetteer* (1894-5); *Settlement Report* (1895); and *Customary Law of the Main Tribes in the Siālkot District* (1895).]

Siālkot Tahsīl.—Northern *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, lying between 32° 17' and 32° 51' N. and 74° 11' and 74° 43' E., with an area of 436 square miles. The Chenāb forms part of the north-western boundary of the *tahsīl*, which includes a sub-montane tract known as the Bajwāt to the north of that river. The country is traversed by a number of hill torrents, and except in the south-east is extremely fertile and is fairly well supplied with irrigation wells. The population in 1901 was 312,688, compared with 302,866 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of SIĀLKOT (population, 57,956), and it also contains 637 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 4,00,000.

Zafarwāl Tahsīl.—North-eastern *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, lying between 32° 11' and 32° 30' N. and 74° 34' and 75° 1' E., with an area of 310 square miles. The population in 1901 was 178,887, compared with 190,970 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of ZAFARWĀL (population, 4,658), and it also contains 480 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 2,83,000. The surface of the *tahsīl* is fairly uniform, and the hill torrents, of which the Degh is the principal, are few in number. The soil is for the most part arid and inferior.

Pasrūr Tahsīl.—Central *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, lying between 31° 56' and 32° 20' N. and 74° 32' and 74° 57' E., with an area of 394 square miles. The population in 1901 was 193,746, compared with 203,875 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of PASRŪR (population, 8,335), and it also contains the town of KILA SOBHA SINGH (3,338) and 443 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3,10,000. Irrigation dams are an important factor in

cultivation, especially in the south and west of the *tahsīl*. The richest tract is the north-east corner. In the centre the country lies higher and is less fertile, while in the south the soil is a sour clay. The Degh passes through the eastern portion.

Raya.—South-eastern *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, lying on the north bank of the Rāvi between $31^{\circ} 43'$ and $32^{\circ} 13'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 22'$ and $75^{\circ} 1'$ E., with an area of 485 square miles. The Degh in its course through the western portion of the *tahsīl* deposits a fertile silt. In the north-east also the land is rich. In the south the soil is saline, but abundant crops of rice are grown in good years. The population in 1901 was 192,440, compared with 214,671 in 1891. It contains the town of NĀROWĀL (population, 4,422) and 456 villages, including Raya, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3,77,000.

Daska Tahsīl.—Eastern *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, lying between $32^{\circ} 1'$ and $32^{\circ} 37'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 16'$ and $74^{\circ} 32'$ E., with an area of 359 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Chenāb. The population in 1901 was 206,148, compared with 207,465 in 1891. The head-quarters are at the town of DASKA (population, 6,655), and it also contains the town of JĀMKI (4,216) and 332 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3,56,000. Daska, the most fertile of all the *tahsīls* of Siālkot District, consists of an almost unbroken plain, with abundant facilities for well-irrigation. The Aik torrent, which passes through the *tahsīl*, deposits a rich silt.

Chawinda.—Village in the Zafarwāl *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 22'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 47'$ E. Population (1901), 5,244. It is administered as a 'notified area.'

Daska Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 19'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 21'$ E. Population (1901), 6,655. The two villages of Daska and Kot Daska are said to take their name from being 10 *kos* (*das kos*) from Siālkot, Pasrūr, Gujrānwāla, and Wazīr-ābād. The town boasts of a considerable manufacture of brass vessels, and has a branch of the Mission of the Established Church of Scotland, which maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a training institution for teachers. It also has an Anglo-vernacular middle school maintained by the District board. The Daska-cum-Kot Daska municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,500, and the expenditure Rs. 5,400.

The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 6,100, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,500.

Jāmki.—Town in the Daska *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 23' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 24' E.$ Population (1901), 4,216. It is said to have been originally called Pindi Jām from its joint founders, Jām, a Chīma Jat, and Pindi, a Khattrī. It is of no commercial importance. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,200, and the expenditure Rs. 5,100. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 5,300, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,700. An Anglo-vernacular middle school is maintained by the municipality.

Kila Sobha Singh.—Town in the Pasrūr *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 14' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 46' E.$, on the banks of the Degh torrent. Population (1901), 3,338. It was founded in the eighteenth century by the Sikh chief Bhāg Singh, Ahlūwālia, who built a fort here and called it after his son Sobha Singh. It contains a colony of Kashmīrī weavers who weave *pashmīna* shawls. Vessels of white metal are also made, but both industries have much decayed of late years. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 3,900. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 4,100, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 3,700. A vernacular middle school is maintained by the District board.

Nārowāl.—Town in the Raya *tahsīl* of Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 5' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 53' E.$, on the north bank of the Rāvi, 35 miles south-east of Siālkot town. Population (1901), 4,422. The name is derived from its founder Nāru, a Bājwā Sānsī, who is said to have settled here four centuries ago. It was formerly the head-quarters of what is now the Raya *tahsīl*. The chief industry is the manufacture of brass vessels, but native shoes of ornamental design are also made. The Church Missionary and Zanāna Missionary Societies established here maintain an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a female hospital and dispensary. The town also possesses an aided Punjābi Anglo-vernacular middle school. Outside the town is a large church. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 4,500. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 5,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,400.

Pasrūr Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 16' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 40' E.$, on the road from Siālkot to Amritsar, 18 miles

south of Siālkot town. Population (1901), 8,335. It was originally called Parasrūr after Paras Rām, Brāhman, to whom the town was assigned by its founder; it is mentioned by Bābar as a halting-place between Siālkot and Kalānaur, and seems to have once been of considerable importance. It possesses a large tank, constructed in the reign of Jahāngīr. To feed this, Dārā Shikoh dug a canal, traces of which are still extant. Near by are the remains of a bridge built by Shāh Daula. At the Muharram a great gathering takes place at the shrine of Miān Barkhurdār, a famous Muhammadan saint. The trade of Pasrūr has much decayed, partly through the opening of the North-Western Railway, and partly on account of the octroi duties which have diverted trade to the neighbouring village of Kalāswāla. Hand-printed cotton stuffs are the only manufacture of importance. Pasrūr is a station of the American United Presbyterian Mission. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 7,900, and the expenditure Rs. 7,800. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 8,000, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,900. The town contains an Anglo-vernacular high school maintained by the District board, and a Government dispensary.

Sankhatra.—Village in the Zafarwāl *tahsil* of Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 13' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 56' E.$, about 39 miles from Siālkot town. Population (1901), 2,233. It is said to have been founded by Hemrāj, a Khattrī, who gave it the name of Hemnagar, by which it was known for upwards of a century. In the time of Akbar a famous *fakīr*, by name Sankhatra, a Deo Jat, settled here, and the place was renamed after him. His tomb still exists near the village. Although of no commercial importance, Sankhatra is the residence of a number of wealthy merchants, and possesses larger and finer mansions than any minor town in the District. In 1901 it was the scene of a plague riot, when the *naib-tahsildār* in charge of the plague camp was burnt to death. It has a vernacular middle school maintained by the District board.

Siālkot Town.—Head-quarters of Siālkot District and *tahsil*, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 30' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 32' E.$, on the Wazirābād-Jammu branch of the North-Western Railway; distant by rail from Calcutta 1,341 miles, from Bombay 1,369, and from Karāchi 808. Population (1901), 57,956. Siālkot stands on the northern bank of the Aik torrent, upon the edge of the high triangular ridge which extends southward from the Jammu hills, and is 72 miles from Lahore.

Popular legends attribute its foundation to Rājā Sāla, the uncle of the Pāndavas, and say that it was refounded in the time of Vikramāditya by Rājā Sālivāhan, who built the fort and city. Sālivāhan had two sons: one, Pūran by name, was killed by the instrumentality of a wicked step-mother, and thrown into a well, still the resort of pilgrims, near Siālkot; the other, Rasālu, the great mythical hero of Punjab folk-tales, is said to have reigned at Siālkot. Towards the end of his reign Rasālu became involved in wars with Rājā Hūdi, popularly stated to have been a Gakhar chieftain. Being worsted in battle, Rasālu, as the price of peace, was forced to give his daughter in marriage to his conqueror, who gave the territory he had conquered to Rasālu's adopted son. According to a further legend related to Mr. Prinsep:—

‘After the death of Rājā Rasālu, the country is said to have fallen under the curse of Pūran (brother of Rasālu, who had become a *fakīr*) for 300 years, lying totally devastated from famine and incessant plunder.’

It has recently been suggested that Siālkot is the ancient site known as Sākala or Sāgal. In A. D. 790 the fort and city were demolished by an army under Rājā Naraut, supported by the Ghandaur of the Yūsufzai country. Under the Mughal emperors, Siālkot became the head-quarters of a fiscal district (*sarkār*). The country was afterwards occupied in the seventeenth century by the Rājput princes of Jammu. The mound which rises in the centre of the town, crowned with the remains of an ancient fort, is popularly believed to mark the site of the original stronghold of Rājā Sālivāhan; but the fort itself is not more than 1,000 years old, and is said to have been rebuilt by Shahāb-ud-dīn at the end of the twelfth century. Some old baths with hot-water pipes of solid masonry have been discovered here. Other similar mounds stand among the outskirts of the town. In modern times, the old fort is of historical interest for its gallant defence by the few European residents who took refuge here during the Mutiny of 1857. It is now dismantled, and the few buildings it contains are used for public purposes. The town also contains the shrine of the first Sikh Gurū, Bāba Nānak (see AMRITSAR DISTRICT), the scene of an annual fair largely attended by Sikhs from all parts of the District; the Darbār Baolī Sāhib, a covered well, erected by a Rājput disciple of Bāba Nānak, held high in religious consideration among the Sikhs; the Muhammadan shrine of Imām Alī-ul-hakk, a handsome building of ancient construction; and a temple erected by Rājā Tej Singh. The

municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged about a lakh. In 1903-4 the income was a lakh, chiefly derived from octroi (Rs. 80,500); and the expenditure was also a lakh, including conservancy (Rs. 13,200), education (Rs. 17,000), medical (Rs. 12,000), and administration (Rs. 25,900).

The large military cantonment is situated about a mile and a half from the native town. The garrison, which belongs to the Rāwalpindi division, consists of one battery and one ammunition column of horse artillery, one regiment of British cavalry, two regiments of native cavalry, one battalion of native infantry, and one company of sappers and miners. There is also a mounted infantry school. During the ten years ending 1902-3 the income and expenditure of cantonment funds averaged Rs. 37,000.

Siālkot is a flourishing trade centre and *dépôt* for agricultural produce. It has an extensive manufacture of cricket and tennis bats, hockey sticks, &c., tents, surgical instruments, and tin boxes. Boots are also made, and various cotton stuffs, chiefly twill (*sūsi*). The manufacture of paper is said to have been introduced four centuries ago, and under the Mughal emperors Siālkot paper was largely used at the Delhi court. The manufacture has now greatly declined, owing to the competition of mill-made paper. The town contains three flour-mills, in one of which cotton-ginning is also carried on. The number of employés in 1904 was 85. The Alliance Bank of Simla has a branch in the town. Its principal educational institutions are the Siālkot Arts college and four Anglo-vernacular high schools, of which one is managed by the Educational department, two by the Scottish and American Missions, while the fourth is the Christian Training Institute of the Scottish Mission. There are five middle schools for girls, one of which is attached to the convent. In the town are a civil hospital with a branch dispensary, an American Mission hospital for women and children, and a charitable dispensary maintained by a member of an old family of *hakims* or native physicians.

Zafarwāl Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Siālkot District, Punjab, situated in 32° 20' N. and 74° 55' E., on the east bank of the Degh torrent. Population (1901), 4,658. The place owes its name to Zafar Khān, a Bājwā Jat, by whom it was founded four centuries ago. It is of no commercial importance, but is a station of the American United Presbyterian Mission. The municipality

was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 6,600, and the expenditure Rs. 6,500. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 6,900, chiefly from octroi ; and the expenditure was Rs. 6,500. The town contains an Anglo-vernacular middle school maintained by the municipality, and a Government dispensary.

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

Gujrānwāla District.—District in the Lahore Division of the Punjab, lying in the Rechna Doāb, between $31^{\circ} 31'$ and $32^{\circ} 31'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 10'$ and $74^{\circ} 24'$ E., with a total area of 3,198 square miles. From the Chenāb, which borders it for 80 miles on the north-west and separates it from the Districts of Gujrāt and Shāhpur, the District stretches in a rough rectangle towards the Rāvi, the north-west part of Lahore District separating it from that river. On the east it is bounded by Siālkot, and on the west by Jhang. Excepting its south-eastern corner, which is traversed by the Degh stream, it is a flat stretch of country, unrelieved by hill or ravine, and absolutely featureless. The District naturally falls into two main divisions: the low-lying alluvial lands fringing the Chenāb and Degh, and the upland between them. Geographically and physically it lies between the fertile submontane District of Siālkot and the desert of Jhang ; and the upland decreases in natural fertility as the distance from the Himālayas increases, until in the south-west it merges in the Bār tract, which in its natural aspect is a level prairie thickly covered with a stunted undergrowth. The Chenāb Canal, which irrigates the Hāfizābād and Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsils* in this District, has, however, changed the desert into a garden, and the immigrant population bids fair to outnumber the original inhabitants.

Geology
and
botany.

There is nothing of geological interest in the District, which is situated entirely on the alluvium. Most of it was waste until the recent extension of the canal system, and possessed the marked, if scanty, features of the arid Western Punjab Bār flora, trees being represented solely by the *van* (*Salvadora*), *jand* (*Prosopis*), and the large tamarisk, with *kari* (*Capparis aphylla*) and *malhā* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) as bushes. This is now disappearing, but the field annuals maintain a closer relationship with the Western Punjab than with the flora of the upper Gangetic plain or the submontane tract. The *ber* (*Zizyphus Jujuba*) is found in groves and gardens, in the eastern part especially, but is usually planted.

Fauna.

Antelope are to be found near Shekhūpura and hog deer occasionally in all parts. Wild hog are plentiful in the forest reserves near Wazirābad.

The climate differs little from that of the Punjab plains, but the District is reputed healthy. The extremes of temperature are greatest in the Bār, where the rainfall is scanty and the heat in the summer months excessive. The natives of this tract are an exceptionally strong and healthy race; but to strangers the hot months are most trying, ophthalmia, blindness, and diseases of the skin commonly resulting from exposure to the glaring sun and extreme heat.

Climate
and tem-
perature.

The annual rainfall averages about 18 inches, with a maximum of 32 inches in 1890-1 and a minimum of 9 inches in 1891-2. The fall diminishes rapidly as the hills are left behind, varying from over 20 inches on the Siālkot border to only 10 or 12 inches in the Bār.

Rainfall.

General Cunningham's theory as to the identity of SĀNGLA with the Sangala captured by Alexander is referred to in the article on that place. The village of ASARŪR has been identified as the site of the town of Tse-kie or Tāki, visited by Hiuen Tsiang about A.D. 630, and described by him as the capital of the Punjab. Here immense ruins of Buddhist origin are still to be seen, and their date is marked by the discovery of coins as well as by the great size of the bricks, which is characteristic of the period when they were constructed. After the time of Hiuen Tsiang, we know little of Gujrānwāla, until the Muhammadan invasions brought back regular chronological history. Meanwhile, however, Tāki had fallen into oblivion, and Lahore had become the chief city of the Punjab.

History
and
archaeo-
logy.

Under Muhammadan rule the District flourished. From the days of Akbar to those of Aurangzeb, wells were scattered over the whole country, and villages lay thickly dotted about the southern plateau, now a barren waste of grass land and scrub jungle. Their remains may still be found in the wildest and most solitary reaches of the Bār. EMINĀBĀD and HĀFIZ-ĀBĀD were the chief towns, while the country was divided into six well-tilled *parganas*. The principal architectural remains of the Mughal period are described in the article on SHEKHŪPURA. But before the close of the Muhammadan period the tract was mysteriously depopulated. The tribes at present occupying the District are all immigrants of recent date, and before their advent the whole region seems for a time to have been almost entirely abandoned. The only plausible conjecture to account for this sudden and disastrous change is that it resulted from the constant wars by which the Punjab was convulsed during the last years of Muhammadan supremacy.