

# PROVINCIAL GAZETTEERS OF INDIA

## PUNJAB

### VOLUME II.

#### LAHORE DIVISION

**Lahore Division.**—The central Division of the Punjab, stretching roughly from the Chenāb to the Sutlej. It lies between  $29^{\circ} 58'$  and  $32^{\circ} 51'$  N. and  $72^{\circ} 27'$  and  $75^{\circ} 56'$  E. The Commissioner's head-quarters are at Lahore and Dalhousie. The total population of the Division increased from 4,696,636 in 1881 to 5,321,535 in 1891, and 5,598,463 in 1901. The total area is 17,154 square miles, and the density of population is 326 persons per square mile, compared with 209 for British territory in the Province as a whole. In 1901 Muhammadans numbered 3,332,175, or 60 per cent. of the total; while other religions included Hindus, 1,567,402; Sikhs, 661,320; Jains, 5,507; Buddhists, 6; Pārsīs, 228; and Christians, 31,815, of whom 25,248 were natives.

The Division contains six Districts, as shown below :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901).	Land revenue and cesses (1903-4), in thousands of rupees.
Montgomery . . .	4,771	497,706	6,90
Lahore . . . . .	3,704	1,162,109	12,55
Amritsar . . . . .	1,601	1,023,828	14,54
Gurdāspur . . . . .	1,889	940,334	17,72
Siālkot . . . . .	1,991	1,083,909	17,27
Gujrānwāla . . . . .	3,198	890,577	12,89
Total	17,154	5,598,463	81,87

Gurdāspur includes a few square miles of mountainous country, enclosing the hill station of Dalhousie (highest point 7,687 feet), but otherwise the Division is flat. It contains 9,869 villages and 41 towns, of which the largest are Lahore (202,964, including cantonment), Amritsar (162,429), Siālkot (57,956), Gujrānwāla (29,224), Batāla (27,365), and Kasūr

(22,022). In commercial importance Lahore and Amritsar dwarf all other towns in the Division, but Siālkot and Batāla are considerably more than local centres. The history of LAHORE, and the religious importance of AMRITSAR, are described under those cities.

Besides the administrative charge of six British Districts, the Commissioner of Lahore has political control over the Native State of Chamba, which has an area of 3,216 square miles and a population of 127,834.

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

**Montgomery District.**—District in the Lahore Division of the Punjab, lying between  $29^{\circ} 58'$  and  $31^{\circ} 21'$  N. and  $72^{\circ} 27'$  and  $74^{\circ} 8'$  E., with an area of 4,771 square miles. It is named after the late Sir Robert Montgomery, sometime Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In shape the District is a rough parallelogram, whose south-east side rests on the Sutlej, while the Rāvi flows through the District parallel to the Sutlej and not far from the north-west border. It is bounded by the Districts of Lahore on the north-east, Jhang on the north-west, and Multān on the south-west, while on the south-east it marches with the Native State of Bahāwalpur and the British District of Ferozepore. Except along the river banks and where watered by canals, the District is practically a waste of sand. The desert strip or Bār to the north of the Rāvi is a continuation of the Jhang Bār. The Gugera branch of the Chenāb Canal has now been extended to it, and the country is rapidly assuming a fertile appearance, though part of it is still desert. On either bank of the Rāvi is a strip of riverain cultivation; here inundation canals carry the water for varying distances up to 23 miles, population is fairly thick, and cultivation good. South of this tract stretches the Dhaia or central ridge of the District. Absolutely bare in a dry season, this tract produces a good crop of grass if the rains are plentiful. The head-quarters of the District are situated in the middle of it. The Dhaia is bounded on the south by the high bank which marks the ancient bed of the Beās, south of which is the Sutlej valley, watered by the Khānwāh and Upper Sohāg canals of the UPPER SUTLEJ CANAL system. The Deg torrent enters the District from Lahore, and after a course of 35 miles through the Gugera *tahsīl* flows into the Rāvi.

Geology  
and  
botany.

The District contains nothing of geological interest, being situated entirely on the alluvium. The flora is essentially of the Bār or desert type, *jand* (*Prosopis*), *van* (*Salvadora*), *kari* (*Capparis aphylla*), and a tamarisk (*Tamarix articulata*), abounding where the soil can support them; but wide stretches



show nothing but saltworts (*lāna*, *lāni*, &c.), such as *Haloxylon recurvum*, *Salsola foetida*, *Suaeda*, &c. The type is, however, changing with the spread of cultivation. In the low grounds near the Rāvi there is a good deal of *kīkar* (*Acacia arabica*), which may possibly be indigenous in this part of the Punjab and in Sind.

Wolves and wild cats are the principal beasts of prey. Fauna. 'Ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are fairly numerous, but *nilgai* and antelope are confined to the banks of the Rāvi on the Lahore border. Wild hog are becoming scarce as cultivation advances.

The climate is very dry and the temperature in summer is oppressive. From May to the middle of October, and especially in June and July, the heat during the day is intense; but, except on the frequent occasions when heavy dust-storms blow, the nights are comparatively cool. The District is fairly healthy. Pneumonia is common in the winter, caused by the intense cold and dryness of the air. Fevers are prevalent, as the majority of the population live along the banks of the rivers and in the canal tracts. Climate and temperature.

The rainfall is generally scanty, the annual average ranging from 8 inches at Pākpatan to 10 inches at Montgomery. The average number of rainy days is twenty-three between April and October, and eight during the winter. Rainfall.

In the time of Alexander the District of Montgomery History. appears to have been held by the Malli, who occupied the cities of KAMĀLIA and HARAPPA taken by Alexander. All that is known of the history of the District during the next 2,000 years is summarized in the paragraph on Archaeology and in the articles on PĀKPATTAN and DĪPĀLPUR. After the hold of the Mughal empire had relaxed, the District was divided among a number of independent tribes engaged in a perpetual warfare with one another, and with invaders belonging to the Sikh confederacies. The most important of the Muhammadan tribes were the Kharrals, Siāls, Wattus, and Hans, while the Sikh Nakkais occupied a considerable part of the District. Between 1804 and 1810 Ranjīt Singh obtained possession of the whole District except a strip on the Sutlej, held, on payment of tribute, by the Nawāb of Bahāwalpur, and occupied in default of payment by the Lahore government in 1830. About 1830 all but the Dīpālpur *tahsīl* and the cis-Rāvi portion of Gugera was entrusted to Dīwān Sāwan Mal. The Kharrals and Siāls took the opportunity of the first Sikh War to rise against the Sikhs, but were suppressed. British influence

extended to the District for the first time in 1847, when an officer, under orders from the Resident at Lahore, effected a summary settlement of the land revenue. Direct British rule commenced on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, when a District was formed with its head-quarters at Pākpattan, including as much of Montgomery as now lies in the Bāri Doāb. The trans-Rāvi portion of the District was added in 1852, and the head-quarters were then moved to Gugera. In 1865, when the railway was opened, a village on the railway, thenceforward known as MONTGOMERY, became the capital.

During the Mutiny of 1857 the District formed the scene of the only rising which took place north of the Sutlej. Before the end of May, emissaries from Delhi crossed the river from Sirsa and Hissār, where open rebellion was already rife, and met with a ready reception from the Kharrals and other wild Jat clans. The District authorities, however, kept down the threatened rising till August 26, when the prisoners in jail made a desperate attempt to break loose. At the same time Ahmad Khān, a famous Kharral leader, who had been detained at Gugera, broke his arrest, and, though apprehended, was released on security, together with several other suspected chieftains. On September 16 they fled to their homes, and the whole country rose in open rebellion. Kot Kamālia was sacked, and Major Chamberlain, moving up with a small force from Multān, was besieged for some days at Chichawatni on the Rāvi. The situation at the civil station remained critical till Colonel Paton arrived with substantial reinforcements from Lahore. An attack which took place immediately after their arrival was repulsed. Several minor actions followed in the open field, until finally the rebels, driven from the plain into the wildest jungles of the interior, were utterly defeated and dispersed. Our troops then inflicted severe punishment on the insurgent clans, destroying their villages, and seizing large numbers of cattle for sale.

Archaeo-  
logy.

Mounds of brick débris at HARAPPA, KAMĀLIA, Akbar, Satghara, and Bavanni mark the sites of forgotten towns. The coins found at Harappa and Satghara prove that both were inhabited in the time of the Kushan dynasty, while General Cunningham upholds the identity of Kamālia and Harappa with cities of the Malli taken by Alexander in 325 B.C. Carved and moulded bricks have been found at Bavanni and Akbar, and it is not improbable that Harappa was one of the places visited by Hiuen Tsiang. The fortified town of DĪPĀLPUR is built on an old Kushan site. The fortifications them-



selves are very ancient, though it is impossible to determine their date. All that can be said is that they are older than the visit of Tīmūr (1398). The tomb of the famous saint Bāba Farīd, at PĀKPATTAN, is supposed to have been built about 1267 and was repaired by Fīroz Shāh. The style is simple and destitute of ornament. There are shrines at Shergarh and Hujra, decorated with floral designs and dating from about 1600.

Montgomery District contains 3 towns and 1,371 villages. The people. Its population at the last four enumerations was: (1868) 360,445, (1881) 426,529, (1891) 499,521, and (1901) 497,706. In seasons of drought large numbers of people migrate to the Chenāb Colony, where their friends or relatives have obtained grants; but when there is a prospect of a good harvest they return to their homes. The District is divided into four *tahsils*: MONTGOMERY, GUGERA, DĪPĀLPUR, and PĀKPATTAN. The head-quarters of these *tahsils* are at the places from which each is named. The towns are the municipalities of MONTGOMERY, the head-quarters of the District, KAMĀLIA, and PĀKPATTAN. The principal statistics of population in 1901 are shown below:—

<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.				
Montgomery .	1,471	2	218	76,573	52.1	— 18.2	4,732
Gugera .	824	...	341	119,622	145.2	+ 5.4	3,907
Dīpālpur .	978	...	458	179,735	183.8	— 0.4	6,378
Pākpattan .	1,339	1	354	121,776	90.8	+ 8.8	4,046
District total	4,771*	3	1,371	497,706	104.4	— 0.4	19,063

\* The only figures available for the areas of *tahsils* are those derived from the revenue returns, and the *tahsil* densities have been calculated on the areas given in the revenue returns for 1900-1. These returns do not always cover the whole of the country comprised in a *tahsil*, and hence the total of the *tahsil* areas does not agree with the District area as shown in the table above, which is the complete area as calculated by the Survey department. The tracts not included in the revenue Survey are as a rule uninhabited or very sparsely populated.

Muhammadans number 355,892, or more than 72 per cent. of the total; and there are 118,837 Hindus and 22,602 Sikhs. The density of population is considerably below the average for the Punjab (209 persons per square mile), and varies with the extent of cultivation from 52 in the Montgomery *tahsil* to 184 in Dīpālpur. The decrease of 18 per cent. in the Montgomery *tahsil* is due almost entirely to migration into the CHENĀB COLONY. The language of the people is a form of Western Punjābi, very much tinged by the Multāni dialect.

Castes and  
occupa-  
tions.

Here, as in all the western Districts of the Punjab, where the influence and example of the frontier races is strong, caste is little more than a tradition, and the social unit is the tribe. Thus the terms Jat and Rājput are of the most indefinite significance, Jat including all pastoral or agricultural tribes who (being Muhammadans of Indian origin) do not distinctly claim Rājput rank. The pastoral clans inhabiting the District bear collectively the name of the 'Great Rāvi' tribes, in contradistinction to the purely agricultural classes, who are contemptuously nicknamed the 'Little Rāvi.' Their principal subdivisions include the Kāthias, who have been identified with the Kathaeans of Arrian; the Kharrals, the most turbulent and courageous of all the clans; together with the Fattiāna, Murdāna, Vainiwāl, Baghela, Wattu, and Johiya. The Great Rāvi Jats possess a fine physique, and have handsome features; they lay claim to a Rājput origin, and look down upon all who handle the plough. In former days they exercised practical sovereignty over the agricultural tribes of the lowlands. We find 56,000 persons returned as Jats and 53,000 as Rājputs in 1901. The Mahtams (12,000), Arains (34,000), and Kambohs (23,000) are hard-working tribes, the last two being, as elsewhere, first-rate cultivators. The Kharrals (21,000), Balochs (13,000), and Khokhars (8,000) are chiefly pastoral. Brāhmans number only 4,000 and Saiyids 5,000. Arorās (51,000) are the principal commercial tribe, and there are 5,000 Khattrīs and 10,000 Muhammadan Khojas. Of the artisan and menial classes, the chief are the Chūhrās (scavengers, 31,000), Julāhās (weavers, 23,000), Kumbhārs (potters, 20,000), Māchhis (fishermen and water-carriers, 18,000), Mochīs (cobblers, 16,000), Nais (barbers, 7,000), Mīrāsīs (village minstrels, 9,000), Kassābs (butchers, 6,000), Sonārs (goldsmiths, 4,000), and Tarkhāns (carpenters, 12,000). Chamārs, so common in the Eastern Punjab, are hardly represented. Nearly 50 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, 20 per cent. are industrial, and 5 per cent. commercial.

Christian  
missions.

A branch of the Reformed Presbyterian Mission was established at Montgomery in 1895. In 1901 the District contained 314 native Christians.

General  
agricul-  
tural con-  
ditions.

The scanty and uncertain rainfall makes systematic cultivation on unirrigated land precarious, and agriculture depends almost entirely on artificial irrigation or river floods. The prevailing soil of the District is loam, but sandy and clay soils are also found; soils impregnated with soda and other salts are



not uncommon. The spring harvest (which in 1903-4 occupied 69 per cent. of the total crops harvested) is sown from the middle of September to the middle of December; the autumn harvest is sown chiefly in June, July, and August, except cotton, which is sown as early as May.

The District is held chiefly by small peasant proprietors, but large estates cover about 491 square miles, and lands leased from Government 220 square miles. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 4,619 square miles, as shown below :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Montgomery . . .	1,472	96	33	230
Gugera . . .	824	162	66	205
Dipālpur . . .	984	475	355	300
Pākpattan . . .	1,339	331	196	260
Total	4,619	1,064	650	995

About 837 square miles were harvested in 1903-4. Wheat is the chief spring crop, covering 354 square miles; gram and barley covered 89 and 19 square miles. In the autumn, cotton is the principal crop, covering 64 square miles; rice is the chief food-crop (27 square miles), followed by the great and spiked millets (22 and 26 square miles), pulses (18 square miles), and maize (16 square miles).

The cultivated area fluctuates violently from year to year according to the rainfall and the amount of water in the rivers; and the increasing tendency to leave the District in bad years and to seek employment in the Chenāb Colony has already been noticed. The chief prospects of improvement in the agricultural conditions lie in the direction of increased irrigation. The Sohāg Pāra Colony, established on Government lands irrigated by the canals of the UPPER SUTLEJ system, has a population of over 25,000, cultivating about 21,000 acres. Loans for the construction of wells are popular, and during the five years ending 1904 more than Rs. 22,000 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Nothing has been done in the way of improving the quality of the crops grown.

Camels are the most important live-stock of the District, and a large proportion of the population returned as agricultural make their chief livelihood by camel-breeding. The horses bred in the country on the Lahore border had a great reputation in ancient times. The District board now maintains two horse and two donkey stallions. The stud farm of the

Chief agri-  
cultural  
statistics  
and princi-  
pal crops.

Improve-  
ments in  
agricul-  
practice.

Cattle,  
ponies, and  
sheep.

11th Prince of Wales's Own Lancers is situated at Probynābād in the Dīpālpur *tahsil*. The District breeds all the cattle it requires, and a considerable surplus is exported. The cows are famous as the best milkers in the Province. Buffaloes are but little used.

**Irrigation.** Of the total cultivated area in 1903-4, 650 square miles were irrigated, 223 square miles being supplied from wells, 103 from wells and canals, 307 from canals, and 17 from streams and tanks, in addition to 190 square miles which were irrigated or moistened by inundation from the Sutlej. Ten villages north of the Rāvi are irrigated from the Gugera branch of the CHENĀB CANAL, which is designed to water 45 square miles; but the chief canal irrigation is near the Sutlej from the Khānwāh and Upper and Lower Sohāg canals of the UPPER SUTLEJ CANAL system, from which it is proposed to irrigate ultimately about 400 square miles. Some small canals from the Deg and Rāvi serve a small area in the north of the District, and the spill water from the Sutlej is controlled by dams and channels in many places. Except in the riverain tracts, wells are of masonry and worked with Persian wheels by cattle; the District has 11,546 masonry wells, besides 1,536 lever wells, water-lifts, and unbricked wells.

**Forests.** The District, which forms a Forest division, contains 87 square miles of 'reserved' and 703 of unclassed forests under the Forest department. The forest growth consists chiefly of tamarisk (*Tamarix orientalis*), *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*), leafless caper (*Capparis aphylla*), and *van* (*Salvadora oleoides*), with a considerable crop of *munj* grass (*Saccharum Sara*). In 1903-4 the total receipts were 1.7 lakhs. The wood is chiefly sold to the North-Western Railway for fuel, while the forests afford valuable fodder reserves. The District also contains 1,804 square miles of unclassed forests and Government waste under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner.

**Minerals.** The only mineral products are saltpetre and some beds of inferior *kankar*. Okāra contains an important saltpetre refinery. Impure carbonate of soda is also produced by burning the weed known as *khangan khār* (*Chloroxylon Griffithii*).

**Arts and manufactures.** Various articles, such as bed-legs, boxes, toys, spinning-wheels, &c., are made of lacquered woodwork at Pākpattan, and the industry has more than a local celebrity. The cotton fabrics of the same place are of good quality, and very good cotton prints are prepared at Kamālia. Cotton carpets are made at Kamālia and in the Central jail; and carpets, both cotton and woollen, are woven at an orphanage at Chak Bāba



Khem Singh established by Bāba Sir Khem Singh Bedi. Vessels of brass and white metal are made in a few places. Silk is used to a small extent for embroidery, and in the manufacture of *lungīs*. There are four cotton-cleaning factories in the District, at Montgomery, Dīpālpur, and Okāra. The three which were working in 1904 gave employment to 86 persons.

The principal exports are wheat, cotton, oilseeds, wool, Commerce hides, and *ghā*; and the principal imports are millets, rice, and trade. sugar, cloth, hardware, and piece-goods. Wheat, wool, cotton, and oilseeds go chiefly to Karāchi. Kamālia and Pākpattan are the only trading towns of importance.

The North-Western Railway from Lahore to Multān runs through the District, and takes practically all the export and import trade. The District has only 5 miles of metalled road; but as there is no wheeled traffic the want is not felt, and it is traversed in all directions by broad unmetalled roads, the most important being the trunk road from Lahore to Multān, and that from Jhang via Pākpattan to the Sutlej, which is a great route for caravans from Afghānistān bound to Delhi. The length of unmetalled roads is 1,079 miles, of which 25 are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. The Rāvi is crossed by fourteen and the Sutlej by ten ferries, but there is practically no traffic up and down these rivers.

Means of  
communi-  
cation.

The great famines of 1783, 1813, and 1833 all affected this District, while the famine of 1860-1 was severely felt, and there was considerable distress in 1896-7. Owing to the extremely small proportion of cultivation depending on rainfall, real famine such as occurs from a total or partial failure of the crops is not likely to affect the District; but on the other hand, the effect of the shortage of fodder for the cattle is most serious, as large numbers die, and with the half-starved animals that remain it is impossible to plough and irrigate more than half the area that can be cultivated in a good year. The area matured in the famine year 1899-1900 amounted to 65 per cent. of the normal.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, with three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, one of whom is in charge of the District Treasury and another is District Judge. Montgomery is also the head-quarters of the Executive Engineer in charge of the Upper Sutlej Canals, and the Extra Assistant Conservator in charge of the Montgomery Forest division.

District  
subdivisions  
and staff.



Civil and  
criminal  
justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for the criminal justice of the District, and civil judicial work is under the District Judge. Both are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Multān Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There is one Munsif, who sits at headquarters. Burglary and cattle-theft are the chief forms of crime.

Land  
revenue.

The first summary settlement, made between 1848 and 1851, was based on a scrutiny of the revenue returns of the Sikhs. The main defect of the assessment was its inequality of distribution. A second summary settlement was completed in 1852, and local knowledge was then available to adjust the demand to the varying capacity and resources of estates with a considerable degree of fairness. The regular settlement was begun by Mr. Vans Agnew in 1852, and completed by Captain Elphinstone in 1856. Mr. Vans Agnew proposed a fluctuating assessment on land irrigated by canals or floods, but it was finally decided to impose a water-rent. This was to be paid for all canal-irrigated land, in addition to the ordinary revenue assessed at rates for unirrigated land; but remissions could be claimed if the supply of water failed. The total demand so fixed amounted to 3.4 lakhs.

The settlement was revised between 1868 and 1872. A system of fixed assessments was continued in the Rāvi *tahsils* (Gugera and Montgomery), the revenue consisting of a lump sum for each well in use (Rs. 8-12-0), a charge of from 8 annas to 1 rupee per acre on all cultivation, and a rate on all new fallow of 4 or 6 annas per acre. In 1879 fluctuating assessments were introduced in the riverain villages of this tract. All cultivable land was assessed at a fixed rate of 1 or 1½ annas an acre, and a charge of Rs. 10 per wheel was levied on each well worked during the year, while, in addition, fluctuating crop-rates were framed for different forms of irrigation, varying from Rs. 1-10-0 to R. 0-12-0 per acre. Experience showed that the new system pressed hardly on the flood lands, and the rates were modified three times before 1886. In 1887 a still more lenient system was adopted, which practically assessed all crops at R. 1 an acre. This was extended to an increasing number of estates, so that by 1892-3 364 villages were under fluctuating assessments, and the demand had fallen from Rs. 85,000 to Rs. 31,000. In 1891 the Rāvi *tahsils* again came under settlement. A fixed demand was imposed on wells, determined by the area it was estimated they could irrigate during the year. All crops actually maturing on areas



supplied by wells in excess of this estimate were liable to assessment at a rate per acre which was the same for all crops, though it varied in different tracts. The result of reassessment in the Rāvi *tahsils* was an increase of a quarter of a lakh.

The system adopted at the regular settlement was no more successful in the Sutlej *tahsils* (Pākpattan and Dīpālpur). It was found that the people wasted water, for which they were paying next to nothing, and the canal tracts were not yielding their fair share of the public burdens. It was therefore decided to adopt Mr. Vans Agnew's original proposals in carrying out the revised settlement. Thus the fixed revenue of a village consisted of the amount which would have been assessed if it had no source of irrigation, plus a charge for each well it contained. In addition, villages taking canal water had to pay separately a sum proportionate to the area of crops matured by its means, as calculated by the canal officer. The new Sohāg Pāra Colony, established in 1888-91, was also placed under a fluctuating assessment. Consolidated rates for land revenue and canal water were imposed, varying from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per cultivated acre for irrigated land, while a uniform rate of 12 annas was imposed on 'dry' land. The total assessment of the two Sutlej *tahsils* for the year preceding the latest settlement (1897-8) was 2.2 lakhs. The latest revision was made between 1894 and 1899; and the new demand, including the estimated fluctuating revenue, was 3.5 lakhs, representing 40 per cent. of the net 'assets.' The land revenue of the whole District in the current settlement is thus about 5 lakhs, an increase of 47 per cent. on the previous assessment.

The grazing tax (*tirni*) is an inheritance from the Sikhs. Captain Elphinstone imposed it on all cattle, including well-bullocks. In 1857 the tax produced Rs. 32,000, in 1872 Rs. 1,08,000, in 1881 Rs. 48,000. In 1870 Government waste lands were divided into blocks and leased annually to farmers, who then realized grazing dues at fixed rates for all cattle grazing in their respective blocks. This system, however, led to extortion and was given up in 1879. In 1886 the Multān system was introduced, by which each *tirni*-paying village contracted to pay a fixed annual sum for a period of five years. In March, 1891, the sum for the succeeding five years was fixed at Rs. 1,41,000. The colonization of the Sandal Bār seriously curtailed the grazing-grounds, and in 1899 the system was again altered. The quinquennial assessment was retained for camels only, and the grazing for cattle, sheep, &c., was

auctioned annually in large blocks. The amount realized under the new system in 1903-4 was Rs. 46,000.

The collections of land revenue and of revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	4,87	5,36	3,41	4,19
Total revenue . . .	5,82	6,62	5,18	6,54

**Local and municipal.** The District contains three municipalities: MONTGOMERY, KAMĀLIA, and PĀKPATTAN. Outside these, the affairs of the District are managed by a District board, whose income, derived mainly from a local rate, amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 50,000. The expenditure was Rs. 43,000, schools and dispensaries forming the largest items.

**Police and jails.** The regular police force consists of 449 of all ranks, of whom 21 are municipal police. The Superintendent usually has 4 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 584. There are 17 police stations, one outpost, and 5 road-posts. Trackers are enlisted in the District police force, and one is kept at each police station. They often render most valuable assistance in the pursuit of criminals and stolen cattle. The combined Central and District jail at headquarters has accommodation for 1,522 prisoners. The principal jail manufactures are carpets, matting, cotton and woollen clothing.

**Education.** Montgomery stands thirteenth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in the literacy of its population, of whom 3.8 per cent. (6.7 males and 0.4 females) are able to read and write. The proportion is highest in the Montgomery *tahsil*. The number of pupils under instruction was: 1,505 in 1880-1; 3,371 in 1890-1; 3,097 in 1900-1; and 3,824 in 1903-4. In the last year there were 5 secondary and 37 primary (public) schools and 2 advanced and 116 elementary (private) schools, with 125 girls in the public and 128 in the private schools. The District possesses two high schools, one the Government high school at Montgomery and the other a private school at Kamālia. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was Rs. 23,000, of which fees brought in Rs. 8,000, District and municipal funds contributing Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively.

**Hospitals and dispensaries.** Besides the civil hospital at Montgomery town, the District possesses six outlying dispensaries. In 1904 the number of cases treated was 91,816, of whom 1,859 were in-patients,



and 3,649 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 15,000, chiefly contributed by municipal funds.

The number of persons successfully vaccinated in 1903-4 was 13,398, representing 29.9 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination.

[P. J. Fagan, *District Gazetteer* (1898-9); and *Settlement Report* (1899).]

**Montgomery Tahsīl.**—*Tahsīl* of Montgomery District, Punjab, lying between  $30^{\circ} 16'$  and  $31^{\circ} 2'$  N. and  $72^{\circ} 27'$  and  $73^{\circ} 26'$  E., on both sides of the Rāvi, with an area of 1,472 square miles. The population in 1901 was 76,573, compared with 93,648 in 1891, the decrease being due to migration into the Chenāb Colony. It contains the towns of MONTGOMERY (population, 6,602), the head-quarters, and KAMĀLIA (6,976); and 218 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 78,000. The greater part of the *tahsīl* is uncultivated. It includes on the south a narrow strip of the Sutlej valley, from which it rises abruptly into the desert uplands lying between the old banks of the Beās and the Rāvi. Farther north lie the Rāvi lowlands, interspersed with great stretches of jungle, and, beyond the river, sloping gently upwards towards the fertile plateau irrigated by the Chenāb Canal. Cultivation is confined to the lands along the river, and a few scattered patches round the wells elsewhere. The scanty cultivation accounts for the low density of population, 52 persons to the square mile.

**Gugera Tahsīl.**—*Tahsīl* of Montgomery District, Punjab, lying between  $30^{\circ} 39'$  and  $31^{\circ} 33'$  N. and  $72^{\circ} 59'$  and  $73^{\circ} 45'$  E., on both sides of the Rāvi, with an area of 824 square miles. The population in 1901 was 119,622, compared with 113,447 in 1891. It contains 341 villages, including Gugera, the *tahsīl* head-quarters, which was from 1852 to 1865 the head-quarters of the District. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 1,33,000. On the south, the *tahsīl* includes portions of the Sutlej valley, rising abruptly into the desert plateau of the Ganji Bār, which lies between the old bank of the Beās on the south and that of the Rāvi on the north. Below the latter lies a strip of jungle, with patches of cultivation. Farther north come the riverain tracts on both sides of the Rāvi, which are scantily irrigated by inundation canals, and, beyond the river, rise gently towards the Sandal Bār. The Deg torrent flows in a deep bed close to the northern border of the *tahsīl*, and falls into the Rāvi near Gugera.

**Dipālpur Tahsīl.**—*Tahsīl* of Montgomery District, Punjab, lying between  $30^{\circ} 19'$  and  $30^{\circ} 56'$  N. and  $73^{\circ} 25'$  and  $74^{\circ} 8'$  E.,

with an area of 984 square miles. Its south-east border rests on the Sutlej. The population in 1901 was 179,735, compared with 180,455 in 1891. It contains 458 villages, including DĪPĀLPUR (population, 3,811), the head-quarters, which is a place of historical importance. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 2,73,000. The whole of the *tahsīl* lies in the lowlands between the central plateau of the Bāri Doāb and the Sutlej. There is a considerable area of waste land in the north, but the greater part is well supplied by the Khānwāh and the Upper and Lower Sohāg canals. The density, 184 persons per square mile, is thus considerably higher than in any of the other *tahsīls* of the District.

**Pākpattan Tahsīl.**—*Tahsīl* of Montgomery District, Punjab, lying between 29° 58' and 30° 38' N. and 72° 37' and 73° 37' E., with an area of 1,339 square miles. It is bounded on the south-east by the Sutlej. The population in 1901 was 121,776, compared with 111,971 in 1891. It contains one town, PĀKPATTAN (population, 6,192), the head-quarters, and 354 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 2,06,000. The *tahsīl* lies wholly in the lowlands which stretch from the southern edge of the central plateau of the Bāri Doāb to the right bank of the Sutlej. The western half, except for a narrow strip along the river, is a vast waste. The eastern half is more fully cultivated, owing to the irrigation from the Khānwāh and Sohāg and Pāra canals.

**Dīpālpur Village** (*Dibālpur, Deobālpur*).—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Montgomery District, Punjab, situated in 30° 40' N. and 73° 32' E., in the Bāri Doāb. Population (1901), 3,811. Deobālpur, the oldest form of the name, is doubtless of religious origin. Old coins of the Indo-Scythian kings have been discovered upon the site; and Cunningham believed that the mound on which the village stands may be identified with the Daidala of Ptolemy. As a fief of Sher Khān (c. 1250) it became, with Lahore and Sāmāna, one of the frontier fortresses which defended the Delhi kingdom against Mongol inroads in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In 1285 Muhammad, son of the emperor Balban, met his death in a battle with the Mongols near Dīpālpur, and the poet Amīr Khusrū was taken prisoner. Under Alā-ud-dīn it became the head-quarters of Ghāzi Malik, afterwards the Sultān Tughlak Shāh, and from it he repelled the Mongol raids. Fīroz Shāh Tughlak visited the town in the fourteenth century, and built a large mosque outside the walls, besides bringing a canal from the Sutlej to irrigate the sur-



rounding lands. Near it a Mongol force was defeated in 1358; but though it submitted to Tīmūr (1398) and received a Mongol governor, the people attacked him suddenly, massacred the garrison, and fled to Bhatner. Jasrath, the Khokhar, besieged Dīpālpur in 1423, and Shaikh Alī, the Mongol leader, tried to take it in 1431; but the Malik-ush-Shah Imād-ul-Mulk threw troops into the fortress and the Mongols were forced to retreat. In 1524 it was stormed by Bābar, and under Akbar it became the head-quarters of one of the *sarkārs* of the province of Multān. It was still a centre of administration under Aurangzeb. The Marāthās seized it in 1758, but abandoned it shortly afterwards. A family of Afghān freebooters held it for three generations, until in 1807 the last of them was expelled by Ranjīt Singh.

Dīpālpur is situated on the old bank of the Beās, and the decay of the town is to be attributed to the shifting of that river. The restoration of the Khānwāh canal, since the British annexation, has partially revived its prosperity as a centre of local trade. The most noticeable feature in the modern town is the shrine of Bāba Lālu Jas Rāj, a saint much venerated by the higher families of Khattrīs. Dīpālpur has no trade of any importance, but possesses two factories for ginning cotton, of which one was working in 1904 and gave employment to 18 persons. It contains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

**Harappa.**—Ancient town in the District and *tahsīl* of Montgomery, Punjab, situated in 30° 38' N. and 72° 52' E., on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 1,030. It is identified by Cunningham as the town of the Malli, mentioned in Arrian as that into which a great body of Indians fled for safety, and against which Perdiccas was sent with Alexander's cavalry. The ruins extend over an area 3 miles in circumference, covered with fragments of large bricks. The principal remains occupy a mound forming an irregular square, with sides about half a mile in length. On the western side, where the mass of ruins lies, the mound rises to a height of 60 feet, and encloses solid walls built of huge bricks, apparently belonging to some extensive building. Coins of early date have been picked up amongst the débris. Tradition assigns the foundation of the ancient city to an eponymous Rājā Harappa. The place is now a village of no importance, but was once the head-quarters of a *tahsīl*.

**Kamālia** (*Kot Kamālia*).—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Montgomery, Punjab, situated in 30° 43' N. and 72° 40' E.,

27 miles west of Montgomery town and 14 from Chichāwatni station on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,976. It is identified by Cunningham as one of the towns of the Malli taken by Alexander. The modern town was founded by a Kharral chief named Khān Kamāl in the fourteenth century. In 1857 the insurgent tribes held the place for a week, and completely sacked it. The municipality was created in 1868. Its income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 9,300, and the expenditure Rs. 8,700. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 8,800, derived mainly from octroi, and the expenditure Rs. 10,200. Since the British annexation a brisk trade in the produce of the Rāvi lowlands has sprung up, and the importance of Kamālia has been immensely increased by the opening of the North-Western Railway. The town is now a place of considerable commerce, dealing in wheat, grain, and pulses from the surrounding villages and Jhang; *gur* and sugar from Jullundur and Amritsar; piece-goods from Karāchi, Amritsar, and Delhi. The exports are chiefly cotton, *ghī*, and wool. Excellent cotton prints and carpets are manufactured. The town contains an Anglo-vernacular middle school, a private high school, and a dispensary.

**Montgomery Town.**—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of the same name, Punjab, situated in 30° 39' N. and 73° 8' E., on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,602. In 1865 the village of Sāhīwāl was selected as the head-quarters of the District and renamed after Sir Robert Montgomery, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Situated in the most arid and dreary part of the uplands between the Rāvi and Sutlej, the station is almost unequalled for dust, heat, and general dreariness, but is not unhealthy. It has no commercial or industrial importance, and merely consists of a bazar and the residences of the District officials. The Central jail situated here usually contains about 1,500 prisoners. The municipality was constituted in 1867. Its income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 13,100. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 16,600, chiefly derived from octroi and school fees; and the expenditure was Rs. 15,200. It maintains a girls' school and a dispensary. The high school is managed by the Educational department. The town contains two factories for ginning cotton, of which one was working in 1904 and gave employment to 37 persons.

**Pākpattan Town.**—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Montgomery District, Punjab, situated in 30°