

quarters of the District were fixed for a time at this town; but since their removal to Gujrānwāla, Shekhūpura has possessed no importance except as a resort for sportsmen. About 2 miles from the town is a large tank surrounded by handsome flights of steps, with a three-storeyed *bāradarī* in the centre. The tank, however, is dry, and indeed is said to have never held water. A lofty watch-tower stands beside it. Both tank and buildings are the work of Dārā Shikoh.

Sodhra (*Sohdra*).—Town in the Wazīrābād *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 29' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 14' E.$, on the left bank of the Chenāb, 5 miles east of Wazīrābād on the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 5,050. Sodhra, which is administered as a 'notified area,' is a place of some antiquity, and had given its name to the Chenāb, or to that part of it which lies in the plains, prior to the invasion of Mahmūd of Ghazni. The river then flowed close under the town on the north, but is now over a mile away.

Wazīrābād Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 26' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 7' E.$, on the right bank of the Chenāb, 21 miles north-west of Gujrānwāla town. Population (1901), 18,069. Said to have been founded in the time of Shāh Jahān by Wazīr Khān, it is first heard of in the time of Charat Singh, when, together with other towns in the District, it fell into his hands about 1760. Ranjīt Singh acquired it in 1809, and shortly afterwards General Avitabile made it his head-quarters. He built an entirely new town, with a straight broad bazar running through it, and side streets at right angles. Wazīrābād was the head-quarters of the old Wazīrābād District, broken up in 1851-2, and was the site of a cantonment removed to Siālkot in 1855 on account of the unhealthiness of the place.

The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 20,800, and the expenditure Rs. 21,400. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 20,800, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 19,200. The town has a considerable trade in timber, which comes down the Chenāb from Jammu territory, and in cloth, grain, and sugar. The smiths of Wazīrābād have a reputation for the manufacture of small articles of cutlery, and the village of Nizāmābād within a mile of the town is famed for its weapons. Wazīrābād is an important junction on the North-Western Railway, as the Siālkot-Jammu and Lyallpur lines both branch off here. The Chenāb river is spanned opposite Wazīrābād by the Alexandra railway bridge, one of the finest engineering

works of the kind in India, which was opened by His Majesty the King-Emperor as Prince of Wales in 1876. An important fair is held at Dhaunkal, a short distance off. The town possesses two Anglo-vernacular high schools, one maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission, and a Government dispensary.

RĀWALPINDI DIVISION

Rāwalpindi Division.—The north-western Division of the Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 35'$ and $34^{\circ} 1'$ N. and $70^{\circ} 37'$ and $74^{\circ} 29'$ E. The Commissioner's head-quarters are at Rāwalpindi and Murree. The total population of the Division increased from 2,520,508 in 1881 to 2,750,713 in 1891, and to 2,799,360 in 1901. Its total area is 15,736 square miles, and the density of the population is 178 persons per square mile, compared with 209 for the Province as a whole. In 1901 the Muhammadans numbered 2,428,767, or nearly 87 per cent. of the total; while Hindus numbered 275,905, Sikhs 84,953, Jains 1,232, Pārsīs 66, and Christians 8,436. The Division contains five Districts, as shown below:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901).	Land revenue and cesses (1903-4), in thousands of rupees.
Gujrāt	2,051	750,548	10,52
Shāhpur	4,840	524,259	12,38
Jhelum	2,813	501,424	8,84
Rāwalpindi	2,010	558,699	6,56
Attock	4,022	464,430	7,17
Total	15,736	2,799,360	45,47

The Districts of Rāwalpindi, Attock, and Jhelum are hilly, extending from the outer ranges of the Himālayas and including most of the Salt Range, which enters Shāhpur District on the south-west.

The principal town is RĀWALPINDI (population, 87,688, with cantonments). SHĀHDHERI, close to the Mārgalla pass, has been identified with the ancient city of Taxila. HASSAN ABDĀL, and MĀNIKIĀLA, the site of the body-offering *stūpa* of Buddhist legend, are within 30 miles of Shāhdheri. ROHTĀS and MALOT in Jhelum and Mong in Gujrāt District also possess an antiquarian interest. In Gujrāt District are the battle-fields of SADULLAPUR, CHILIĀNWĀLA, and GUJRĀT, while the famous defile of Narsingh-Phohār in the Salt Range, with its waterfall, is one of the most beautiful spots in Northern India.

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

Gujrāt District.—District in the Rāwalpindi Division of the Punjab, lying between $32^{\circ} 10'$ and $33^{\circ} 1'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 17'$ and $74^{\circ} 29'$ E., with an area of 2,051 square miles. In shape a narrow strip of sub-Himālayan plain country, it lies between the Chenāb and Jhelum rivers and marks the northern limit of the true Punjab plains. It is bounded on the north-east by Kashmīr; on the north-west by Jhelum District; on the south-west by Shāhpur; and on the south-east by Gujrānwāla and Siālkot. The northern corner is crossed by the Pabbī Hills, a low range, pierced by the Jhelum at Mong Rāsul, which forms a continuation of the Salt Range. These hills consist of a friable Tertiary sandstone and conglomerate, presenting a chaos of rock, naked or clothed with rough scrub, and deeply scored with precipitous ravines. Their highest point has an elevation of 1,400 feet above sea-level, or about 600 feet above the surrounding plain. Immediately below and surrounding these hills a high and undulating submontane plateau extends across the north of the District from the Jhelum eastwards, till it terminates in a precipitous bank 100 to 200 feet in height, which almost overhangs the waters of the Tawī and Chenāb. At the foot of the plateau a belt of upland crosses the District, terminating in a high bank, beneath which lies a strip of lowland about 8 miles in width, which forms the wider valley of the Chenāb. A similar narrow belt of lowland fringes the Jhelum. The surface of the *doāb* thus descends in a series of steps towards the south and west, and a section of the line along the grand trunk road shows a rise of 111 feet from the Chenāb to the Jhelum in a distance of 34 miles. Besides the great boundary rivers, the Jhelum and Chenāb, the District is intersected by numerous hill torrents rising in the Outer Himālayas or the Pabbī Hills, the chief being the Bhimbar, Bhandar, Dalli, Dabūli, Doāra, and Bakāl. Most of these streams, although unmanageable torrents in the rains, either dry up entirely, or find their way into the Chenāb by insignificant channels during the dry season.

Geology.

The greater part of the District lies on the Indo-Gangetic alluvium, but beds of Siwālik (Upper Tertiary) age are found in the Pabbī or Khāriān Hills, which are composed of an enormous accumulation of sandstones, sands, conglomerates, and clays. The sandstones are highly fossiliferous, and have yielded great numbers of mammalian bones and teeth, including species of *Equus*, *Bos*, *Elephas*, and *Cervus*.

Botany.

None of the submontane Districts, except Siālkot, has

a scantier flora than Gujrāt, but the low Pabbī range supports a few stunted trees and shrubs of kinds abundant in the neighbouring Salt Range and dry Outer Himālaya. In the broken country at the north-east corner, and on the bank of the Chenāb farther to the south, there is a good deal of scrub, chiefly *Acacia modesta* and reed jungle. The *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*) is fairly common, while the *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*) and horse-radish-tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*) occur also, the first being fully naturalized in the northern part.

Wolves are found in the Pabbī Hills and hyenas are occasionally met with; *nīlgai* and antelope are rare, but 'ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are not at all uncommon on the hills. Wild hog are numerous in the low-lying lands of the Chenāb, where they do a great deal of damage.

The climate is quite bearable, even in the hot season, owing to the nearness of the hills. The health of the people is unusually good; but malaria prevails along the Jhelum and Chenāb in the autumn months, and small-pox along the borders of Kashmīr, whence it is generally imported. Plague entered the District in 1902. The village of Malkowāl was in the same year the scene of an unfortunate accident whereby 19 villagers who had been inoculated against plague died of tetanus.

Climate,
tempera-
ture, and
rainfall.

The rainfall is abundant, and the country people have a proverb that 'rain is always to be had for the asking.' It rapidly decreases with the distance from the Himālayas and the Pabbī range, the average annual fall varying from 28 inches at Khāriān to 20 at Phālia.

GUJRĀT TOWN itself is a place of some antiquity, and the District abounds in ancient sites, MONG being the most important. The District formed part of the kingdom of Porus, who was defeated by Alexander, probably in the Karri plain beyond the Jammu border, in July, 326 B.C.; but four years later it was conquered by Chandragupta Maurya in the national rising which took place on the death of Alexander. It remained under the Mauryas until shortly after the death of Asoka in 231, and about forty years later came under the sway of Demetrius the Graeco-Bactrian. The overthrow of the Bactrians by the Parthians in the latter half of the second century brought another change of rulers, and the coins of the Indō-Parthian Maues (c. 120 B.C.), who is known to local tradition as Rājā Moga, have been found at Mong. At the end of the first century A.D., the whole of the Punjab was conquered by the Yueh-chi. For several

History.

hundred years nothing is known of the history of the District, except that between 455 and 540 it must have been exposed to the ravages of the White Huns. Dr. Stein holds that the District formed part of the kingdom of Gurjjara, which, according to the *Rājatarangini*, was invaded between A.D. 883 and 902 by Sankara Varman of Kashmīr, who defeated its king Alākhāna. This may be the Alī Khān to whom tradition ascribed the refounding of GUJRĀT. But authentic history commences only in the Lodī period, when Bahlolpur, 23 miles north-east of Gujrāt, was founded in the reign of Bahlol (1451-89). Khwās Khān, governor of Rohtās under Sher Shāh Sūri, founded Khwāspur near Gujrāt. The settlement of the tract was completed by Akbar, who built a fort and compelled the Gūjars, a pastoral tribe given to plunder, to settle in it. The tract was then named Gujrāt and formed into a separate district. Revenue records have been preserved in the families of the hereditary registrars (*kānungos*), and these exhibit Gujrāt as the capital of a district containing 2,592 villages, paying a revenue of 16 lakhs. In 1605 the famous Saiyid Abdul Kāsim received Gujrāt as a *tuyūl* or fief from Akbar. On the decay of the Mughal power Nādir Shāh ravaged the District and destroyed Gujrāt, after which it was overrun by the Gakhars of RĀWALPINDI, who probably established themselves at Gujrāt in 1741. The country also suffered at the same time from the ravages of Ahmad Shāh Durrāni, whose armies frequently crossed and recrossed it.

Meanwhile the Sikh power had been asserting itself in the Eastern Punjab; and in 1765 Sardār Gūjar Singh, head of the Bhangī confederacy, crossed the Chenāb, defeated the Gakhar chief, Mukarrab Khān, and extended his dominions to the banks of the Jhelum. On Gūjar Singh's death in 1788, his son, Sāhib Singh, became involved in war with Mahān Singh, the chieftain of Gujrānwāla, and afterwards with his son, the celebrated Ranjīt Singh. After a few months of desultory warfare in 1798, the Gujrāt leader found it well to accept a position of dependence under the young ruler of Gujrānwāla. At length, in 1810, Ranjīt Singh, now master of the consolidated Sikh empire, determined to depose his tributary vassal. Sāhib Singh withdrew to the hills without opposition, and shortly afterwards accepted the Bajwāt territory in the present Siālkot District conferred on him in *jāgīr*. In 1846 Gujrāt came under the supervision of British officials, when a settlement of land revenue

was effected under orders from the provisional government at Lahore. Two years later, the District was the scene of some of the battles which decided the event of the second Sikh War. While the siege of MULTĀN still dragged slowly on, Sher Singh established himself at Rāmnagar on the Gujrānwāla side of the Chenāb, 22 miles below Gujrāt, leaving the main body of his army on the northern bank. Here he awaited the attack of the British, who attempted unsuccessfully to drive him across the river, on November 22, 1848. Lord Gough withdrew from the assault with heavy loss; but sending round a strong detachment under Sir Joseph Thackwell by the Wazīrābād ferry, he turned the flank of the enemy, and won the battle of Sadullapur. Sher Singh retired northward, and took up a strong position between the Jhelum and the Pabbī Hills. The bloody battle of Chilianwāla followed (January 13, 1849), a victory as costly as a defeat. On February 6 Sher Singh again eluded Lord Gough's vigilance, and marched southwards to make a dash upon Lahore; but the British pressed him close in the rear, and, on February 22, he turned to offer battle at Gujrāt. The decisive engagement which ensued broke irretrievably the power of the Sikhs. The Punjab lay at the feet of the conquerors, and passed by annexation under British rule.

At the first distribution of the Province, the whole wedge of land between the Chenāb and the Jhelum, from their junction to the hills, formed a single jurisdiction; but a few months later, the south-western portion was made a separate charge, with its head-quarters at Shāhpur. Various interchanges of territory took place from time to time at later dates; and in 1857 the north-eastern corner of the original District, comprising the tongue of land between the Tawī and the Chenāb, was transferred to Siālkot. Gujrāt District then assumed its present form. At the time of the Mutiny the wing of native infantry stationed at Gujrāt was ordered to Siālkot, and the Jhelum mutineers, who tried to cross the river in order to join them, were defeated and dispersed by the Deputy-Commissioner with the police and local levies. A marauding tribe, the Chibs, from across the Jammu border, who had long been a source of annoyance, invaded the District and gave a good deal of trouble. But Deva, their stronghold, was destroyed in the following year by the Mahārājā of Jammu.

Excepting the mounds marking the ruins of ancient villages, Archaeo- the District contains no monuments of the Hindu period. At logy. Khwāspur are the ruins of a *sarai* built in 1546 by Khwās

Khān, the governor of Rohtās under Sher Shāh; and at Khāriān is a deep well with steps, built by Akbar in fulfilment of a promise made by Humāyūn. Another similar well built by Akbar exists at Gujrāt, and there are the ruins of a hunting-box at Alamgarh. At Naurangābād are the remains of a *sarai* and at Khāriān a well with steps, both built by Aurangzeb. The tomb (rebuilt in 1867) of Shāh Daula at Gujrāt bears an inscription dated 1719.

The
people.

The District contains 4 towns and 1,336 villages. Its population at each of the last four enumerations was: (1868) 616,509, (1881) 689,115, (1891) 760,875, and (1901) 750,548. It fell by 1.3 per cent. during the last decade, owing to emigration. The Chenāb Colony received more than 25,000 settlers, and the people readily emigrate even beyond India. The District is divided into the three *tahsils* of GUJRĀT, KHĀRIĀN, and PHĀLIA, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The towns are the municipalities of GUJRĀT, the head-quarters of the District, JALĀLPUR, KUNJĀH, and DINGA. The following table shows the principal 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.				
Gujrāt . .	556	3	518	309,887	557.3	—0.3	10,798
Khāriān . .	643	1	507	242,687	377.4	—2.2	6,715
Phālia . .	721	...	311	197,974	274.5	—2.9	7,300
District total	2,051	4	1,336	750,548	365.9	—1.3	24,813

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

Muhammadans form as much as 87.4 per cent. of the population, Hindus 9.2, and Sikhs 3.3 per cent. The density (366) is about double the Provincial average, and is equal to the average for the sub-Himālayan Districts. The language of the District is Western Punjābi, sometimes known as Lahnda.

Castes and
occupa-
tions.

The most numerous caste is that of the agricultural Jats, who number 195,000, or 26 per cent. of the total population. Among Jats are included the Gondals, who in 1891 numbered 28,000. Next to them in importance are the Gūjars, who are far stronger here than in any other Punjab District, and

number 111,000, or 15 per cent. of the population. After them come the Rājputs (24,000), Arains (22,000), and Awāns (15,000). The Labānās (8,000), who were formerly carriers and traders, have now taken to agriculture and service in the army. Of the commercial and money-lending classes, the most numerous are the Arorās (29,000) and Khattrīs (18,000). The Bhātiās number only 5,000. The Muhammadan priestly class, the Saiyids, return 19,000, and the Brāhmans, who are traders as well as priests, 7,000. Of the artisan classes, the Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 34,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 24,000), Julāhās (weavers, 23,000), Kumhārs (potters, 18,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 14,000), and Telis (oil-pressers, 9,000) are the most important. The Kashmīrīs, immigrants from Kashmīr, who live mainly by shawl-weaving, number 33,000. Of the menial classes the most important are the Chūhrās (sweepers, 34,000), Māchhis (fishermen, bakers, and water-carriers, 16,000), and Nais (barbers, 15,000). About 63 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

As early as 1862 the operations of the Church of Scotland Punjab Mission, which had its head-quarters at Siālkot, were extended to Gujrāt, and in 1865 a European missionary was permanently stationed there. The activity of the mission is especially noticeable in the sphere of education. A Ladies' Mission House was completed in 1892, and Zanāna work combined with female education has made steady progress. The District contained 241 native Christians in 1901.

The submontane tract east of the Bhimbar consists of plateaux of sandy soil, intersected by hill torrents. West of that stream the Pabbī submontane tract is equally sandy and still more broken. The soil of the central upland is stronger and better, but like the submontane tract devoid of water, the Pabbī Hills arresting the drainage from the Himālayas and percolation from the Jhelum, while the torrents which pass through both these tracts flow in such deep beds as to do harm rather than good. The soil of the lowlands is generally a good loam fertilized to some extent by the hill torrents, while the riverain tracts along the Jhelum and Chenāb consist of a fertile loam moistened by the rivers, though liable to injury from floods.

The District is held almost entirely by communities of small peasant proprietors, large estates covering only about 1,000 acres. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 1,922 square miles, as shown in the table on the next page.

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Gujrāt . . .	554	442	125	25
Khāriān . . .	646	434	19	53
Phālia . . .	722	456	198	161
Total	1,922	1,332	342	239

The area, in square miles, under each of the principal food-crops in 1903-4 was: wheat (507), spiked millet (235), great millet (103), gram (97), and barley (56). There were 10 square miles under sugar-cane, 22 under cotton, and 58 under oilseeds.

Improve-
ments in
agricul-
tural
practice.

The cultivated area increased by 4 per cent. during the decade ending 1901; there is still room, however, for extension, especially by increased well-irrigation. Experiments made in the cultivation of Australian wheat appear to show that, while the out-turn and quality are excellent, the grain does not store well. Attempts have also been made to cultivate sweet potatoes and *Sorghum saccharatum*, so far without definite results. Loans are readily taken for the construction of wells, and nearly Rs. 39,000 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the five years ending 1904.

Cattle,
ponies, and
sheep.

The cattle are of the ordinary Punjab type, but have been improved by the introduction of Hissār bulls. The local breed of horses is good, and has been much improved by foreign sires. The Army Remount department maintains 5 horse stallions, and the District board 3 pony and 3 donkey stallions. A horse show is held every year at Gujrāt. Sheep and goats are kept in considerable numbers, but only a few camels.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 342 square miles, or 26 per cent., were irrigated from wells. In addition, 87 square miles, or 7 per cent., are subject to inundation from the Jhelum, Chenāb, and minor streams. The District contains 10,435 masonry wells worked with Persian wheels by cattle, besides 541 unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. The Lower Jhelum Canal takes off at the village of Mong Rasūl, but does not irrigate any part of the District. The projected Upper Jhelum Canal will, however, supply nearly the whole of the Phālia *tahsil*.

Forests.

The District contains 83 square miles of 'reserved' and half a mile of unclassed forests under the Deputy-Conservator of the Chenāb Forest division, and 2 square miles of unclassed forest and Government waste under the Deputy-Commissioner. The most important Reserve is that comprising the greater

part of the Pabbī Hills, which is covered with bush and scrub; a fair number of forest areas dotted about the central plateau are thinly covered with *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*), *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*), and the leafless caper; but much of the 'reserved' forest consists of grass lands on the Chenāb. In 1903-4 the income of the forests under the Forest department was Rs. 41,000 and of those under the Deputy-Commissioner Rs. 600.

Beds of *kankar* are to be found, but the supply is very Minerals. limited. Lime used to be burned in the Pabbī Hills, but the practice has been discontinued.

The most important industry is the manufacture of furniture Arts and manufactures. at Gujrāt, of a quality unsurpassed in India outside the Presidency towns. The only other distinctive art is that of damascening iron with gold and silver, now applied chiefly to the decoration of such articles as caskets, vases, bracelets, trays, &c. Cotton cloth is made all over the District, and an imitation in cotton of English checks and tweeds has a wide sale. Hemp sacking is largely produced. Inferior shawls of *pashm* wool are made at JALĀLPUR, and there is a small manufacture of soap. Boots and shoes and brass vessels are made at Gujrāt.

In ordinary years the District produces much more grain Commerce and trade. than is required for local consumption, and wheat, spiked millet, oilseeds, oil, *ghī*, wool, cotton (raw and woven), and hides are exported in large quantities by rail. The chief imports are piece-goods, iron, sugar, salt, rice, wool, brass vessels, spices, and dyes. Gujrāt is the only place of any commercial importance.

The District is traversed by the main line and the Sind- Means of communication. Sāgar branch of the North-Western Railway, which meet at LĀLA MŪSA. The grand trunk road runs by the side of the main line, and an important unmetalled road leads from Gujrāt to Bhimbar in Jammu territory. The total length of metalled roads is 52 miles, and of unmetalled roads 611 miles. Of the metalled roads 41 miles are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. Both the Chenāb and Jhelum are navigable, but as trade routes they have lost their importance since the advent of the railway. The railway bridges across the two rivers have tracks for wheeled traffic, and there are thirteen ferries on the Chenāb and seven on the Jhelum.

The District was visited by famine in 1783 (the great *chālīsa* Famine. famine), 1815, 1831, and 1863; and scarcity was experienced in 1869 and in 1878. In 1896-7 severe scarcity occurred.

Relief works were opened, and the greatest daily average relieved in any week exceeded 55,000, while the total expenditure was Rs. 4,84,000. There was scarcity again in 1899-1900, but only test works were opened, and the daily average number of persons relieved in any week never rose above 1,800. The total expenditure was a little over Rs. 10,000.

District
subdivi-
sions and
staff.

The District is divided into the three *tahsils* of Gujrāt, Phālia, and Khāriān, each under a *tahsildār* and *naib-tahsildār*. It is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. Two Executive Engineers of the Upper and Lower Jhelum Canals are stationed in the District.

Civil and
criminal
justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. Civil judicial work is under a District Judge, and both officers are subordinate to the Divisional Judge of the Jhelum Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There are three Munsifs, one at headquarters and one at each outlying *tahsil*. The predominant forms of crime are cattle-theft and burglary.

Land
revenue.

Under Sikh rule the revenue was paid almost universally in grain, the demand being a certain share of either the actual or the estimated produce. Ranjit Singh divided the District among his Sardārs, who took what they could without much regard to the recognized share. In 1846 a summary settlement was made of the greater part of the District, the assessments being based mainly on the average realizations of the preceding three years. In 1849 a second summary settlement was effected, but the proprietors could only be induced to take up leases with great difficulty, as this settlement, though it reduced the previous demand, was unequal and in many estates too high. Sir Henry Lawrence visited the District in 1852 and found startling inequalities in the rates, which varied from an anna to Rs. 2 per *bigha*. He ordered a prompt reassessment, which was carried out by the Deputy-Commissioner in three months, the result being a reduction of 5.9 per cent. in the demand, and an average rate of Rs. 1-10-5 per acre of cultivation.

The first regular settlement was made between 1852 and 1859, and resulted in a reduction of 8 per cent. on the previous assessment. A revised assessment was carried out in 1865-8. An immediate increase of 5.8 per cent. was taken, giving a rate of R. 0-15-5 per acre of cultivation, while, after fifteen years, progressive assessments were to bring in an

increase of 12.8 per cent. on the demand of the regular settlement. A second revision was undertaken between 1888 and 1893. Prices were found to have risen by at least 25 per cent. and cultivation by 27 per cent. The new assessment, including various deferred payments, was fixed at 8.5 lakhs, at which sum it stood in 1903-4, being an increase of 34 per cent. on the last payment under the first revised settlement. The average assessment on 'dry' land is 14 annas (maximum, Rs. 1-4; minimum, 8 annas), and on 'wet' land Rs. 1-13 (maximum, Rs. 2-8; minimum, Rs. 1-2). The average size of a proprietary holding is 3.6 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 .	5,91	6,10	7,76	8,53
Total revenue .	7,51	8,11	10,60	11,85

The District contains four municipalities, GUJRĀT, JALĀLPUR, Local and KUNJĀH, and DINGA. Outside these, local affairs are managed municipal. by the District board, whose income, mainly derived from a local rate, amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 91,400. The expenditure was Rs. 94,000, of which public works formed the largest item.

The regular police force consists of 338 of all ranks, including Police and 38 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who is usually jails. assisted by 2 inspectors. The village watchmen number 907. There are eleven police stations. The District jail at headquarters has accommodation for 118 prisoners.

Gujrāt stands twenty-second among the twenty-eight Districts Education. of the Province in regard to the literacy of its population, of whom 3.3 per cent. (6.1 males and 3 females) could read and write in 1901. The proportion is highest in the Phālia *tahsīl*. The number of pupils under instruction was 3,764 in 1880-1, 9,553 in 1890-1, 9,725 in 1900-1, and 11,218 in 1903-4. In the last year the District possessed 6 secondary and 74 primary (public) schools, and 3 advanced and 256 elementary (private) schools, with 378 girls in the public, and 733 in the private schools. Gujrāt town has two Anglo-vernacular high schools, one kept up by Government as a model school, and one by the Scottish Mission. The mission also has schools for low-caste children at Gujrāt, Lāla Mūsa, Shādiwāl, and Jalālpur. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was Rs. 60,000, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 6,000,

municipalities Rs. 8,000, and the District fund Rs. 19,000. Fees brought in Rs. 19,000.

Hospitals
and dis-
pensaries.

Besides the civil hospital at Gujrāt, the District contains ten outlying dispensaries. In 1904 the number of cases treated was 152,575, of whom 548 were in-patients, and 6,645 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 16,000, the greater part of which was contributed by the District fund. The Scottish Mission maintains two hospitals: the Dow Memorial Hospital for females at Gujrāt, with a branch at Daulatnagar; and the other at Jalālpur, with a branch at Lāla Mūsa.

Vaccina-
tion.

The Vaccination Act is in force only in Gujrāt and Jalālpur towns. The number of persons successfully vaccinated in 1903-4 was 23,770, representing 31.7 per 1,000 of the population.

[Captain H. S. P. Davies, *District Gazetteer* (1892-3); *Settlement Report* (1893); and *Customary Law of the Gujrāt District* (1892).]

Gujrāt Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Gujrāt District, Punjab, lying between $32^{\circ} 24'$ and $32^{\circ} 53'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 47'$ and $74^{\circ} 29'$ E., with an area of 554 square miles. Its south-east border rests on the Chenāb. The northern portion consists of an undulating plateau, scored by hill torrents. The plateau sinks into the plain about the latitude of Gujrāt town, and is bordered by a narrow strip of low-lying alluvial land along the Chenāb. The population in 1901 was 309,887, compared with 308,861 in 1891. The *tahsil* contains the towns of GUJRĀT (population, 19,410), the head-quarters, JALĀLPUR (10,640), and KUNJĀH (6,431); and 518 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.4 lakhs.

Khāriān.—*Tahsil* of Gujrāt District, Punjab, lying between $32^{\circ} 31'$ and $33^{\circ} 1'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 35'$ and $74^{\circ} 12'$ E., with an area of 646 square miles. The Jhelum river divides it on the north-west from Jhelum District, while on the north-east a fixed boundary has now been laid down between this *tahsil* and Kashmīr territory. The greater part consists of a slightly undulating plain, well wooded, highly cultivated, and intersected by nullahs, especially towards the east. The Pabbī Hills run north-east and south-west, roughly parallel to the Jhelum river. The southern face of the range is steep, but towards the river the slope is more gradual. The population in 1901 was 242,687, compared with 248,076 in 1891. It contains the town of DINGA (population, 5,412) and 507 villages, including Khāriān, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.9 lakhs. LĀLA MŪSA railway junction is situated in this *tahsil*.

Phālia.—*Tahsīl* of Gujrāt District, Punjab, lying between $32^{\circ} 10'$ and $32^{\circ} 44'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 17'$ and $73^{\circ} 53'$ E., with an area of 722 square miles. The Jhelum bounds it on the north-west and the Chenāb on the south-east. The plateau which occupies most of the northern portion of the *tahsīl* is separated from the riverain tracts to the north and south by a high bank, below which the country slopes gradually towards the rivers. The population in 1901 was 197,974, compared with 203,938 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains 311 villages, including Phālia, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.2 lakhs. CHILIĀNWĀLA, the scene of Lord Gough's battle with the Sikhs in 1849, is in this *tahsīl*, and the Jhelum Canal has its head-works at MONG RASŪL. The village of SADULLĀPUR is of some historical interest.

Chiliānwāla.—Village in the Phālia *tahsīl* of Gujrāt District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 39'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 37'$ E., on the Sind-Sāgar branch of the North-Western Railway. It is famous as the scene of Lord Gough's doubtful victory over Sher Singh in the second Sikh War on January 13, 1849. Lord Gough, after marching several days from the Chenāb, came in sight of the enemy near Chiliānwāla on the afternoon of January 13, 1849. While his men were engaged in taking ground for an encampment, a few shots from the Sikh horse artillery fell within his lines. The general thereupon gave the order for an immediate attack; and the British moved rapidly forward through the thick jungle, in the face of masked batteries. Beaten back time after time, they still advanced upon the unseen enemy, until at last, by some misapprehension, a regiment of cavalry began to retreat in a somewhat disorderly manner. Although by this time the troops had taken fifteen or sixteen of the enemy's guns, and the artillery had swept the Sikh line from end to end, the unfortunate panic among the cavalry, the loss of almost an entire British regiment (the 24th), and the approach of darkness combined to prevent continued action. The Sikhs remained in possession of more than one British gun, besides holding some colours. At the end of the engagement, the British troops maintained their position, and the enemy retreated during the night. The British lost 22 European officers, 16 native officers, and 561 men killed, and 98 missing; while 67 European officers, 27 native officers, and 1,547 men were wounded. The temporary loss of prestige was fully retrieved by the decisive battle of Gujrāt, a month later, which placed the whole Punjab in the power of