

On the rise of Sikh power the waste plains of Gujrānwāla were seized by the military adventurers who then sprang up. Charat Singh, the grandfather of Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh, took possession of the village of Gujrānwāla, then an inconsiderable hamlet, and made it the head-quarters of himself and his son and grandson. Minor Sikh chieftains settled at WAZĪRĀBĀD, SHEKHŪPURA, and other towns; while in the western portion of the District the Rājput Bhattīs and Chathās maintained a sturdy independence. In the end, however, Ranjīt Singh succeeded in bringing all the scattered portions of the District under his own power. The great Mahārājā was himself born at Gujrānwāla, and the town continued to be his capital up to his occupation of Lahore. The mausoleum of his father is still to be seen there, and a lofty cupola close by covers a portion of the ashes of Ranjīt Singh himself. The Sikh rule, which was elsewhere so disastrous, appears to have been an unmitigated benefit to Gujrānwāla. Ranjīt Singh settled large colonies in the various villages, and was very successful in encouraging cultivation throughout the depopulated plain of the Bār. In the Degh valley, especially, he planted a body of hard-working Hindus, the Labānās, to whom he granted the land at a nominal rent, on condition that each cultivator should bring under tillage the ground allotted to him.

In 1847 the District came under British influence, in connexion with the regency at Lahore; and two years later, in 1849, it was included in the territory annexed after the second Sikh War. A cantonment was established at Wazīrābād, which was abolished in 1855. The District formed a part originally of the extensive District of Wazīrābād, which comprised the whole upper portion of the Rechna Doāb. In 1852 this unwieldy territory was divided between Gujrānwāla and Siālkot. The District, as then constituted, stretched across the entire plateau, from the Chenāb to the Rāvi; but in 1853 the south-eastern fringe, consisting of 303 villages, was transferred to Lahore, and three years later a second batch of 324 villages was handed over to the same District. There was no outbreak during the Mutiny, and the Sikh Sardārs and people rallied to the side of Government with the greatest enthusiasm.

The
people.

The District contains 8 towns and 1,331 villages. Its population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 616,892, (1891) 690,169, and (1901) 890,577. During the last decade it increased by 29 per cent., the increase being greatest in the Hāfizābād and Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsils*, owing to the extension of canal irrigation and the colonization of the Bār. It is

divided into four *tahsils*, GUJRĀNWĀLA, WAZĪRĀBĀD, HĀFIZĀBĀD, and KHĀNGĀH DOGRĀN, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of GUJRĀNWĀLA, the head-quarters of the District, WAZĪRĀBĀD, RĀMNAGAR, AKĀLGARH, EMINĀBĀD, KILA DĪDĀR SINGH, and the 'notified area' of SODHRA.

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

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Gujrānwāla . .	756	3	445	252,863	334.5	— 6.1	11,605
Wazirābād . .	457	4	254	183,205	400.9	— 0.2	8,158
Khāngāh Dogrān	873	...	239	237,843	272.4	} + 91.5	{ 6,322
Hāfizābād . .	895	1	393	216,666	242.1		
District total	3,198	8	1,331	890,577	278.5	+ 29	30,821

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

Muhammadans number 603,464, or 67 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 208,557, or 23 per cent.; and Sikhs, 71,950. The density of population is 278 persons per square mile, as compared with the Provincial average of 209. The language usually spoken is Punjābi.

The most numerous tribes are the agricultural Jats, who number 246,000, or 27 per cent. of the total population.* Next to them in numerical strength come the Arains (44,000), and after them the Rājputs (28,000). Saiyids number 9,000. Of the commercial and money-lending classes, the most numerous are the Aroras and Khatris, who number 41,000 and 26,000 respectively. The Khojas, a Muhammadan commercial class, number 6,000. The Brāhmans return 20,000. Of the artisan classes, the Kumbhars (potters, 36,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 36,000), Julāhās (weavers, 34,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 31,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 18,000), Telis (oil-pressers, 15,000), and Sonārs (goldsmiths, 9,000) are the most important; and of the menials, the Chūhrās and Musallis (sweepers, 91,000), Māchhis (Muhammadan fishermen, bakers, and water-carriers, 24,000), Nais (barbers, 19,000), Chhimbās and Dhobis (washermen, 11,000), and Jhīnwars (Hindu water-carriers, 6,000). Kashmirīs number 26,000. Other castes worth mention are the Mīrāsīs (village minstrels, 15,000),

Castes and occupations.

Fakīrs (mendicants, 11,000), and Barwālās (village watchmen and messengers, 7,000). The Ulamas, a Muhammadan priestly class, stronger here than in any other District of the Province, number 10,000. About 49 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture.

Christian missions.

The Siālkot Mission of the Church of Scotland established a branch at Wazīrābād in 1863, and the United Presbyterian American Mission came to Gujranwāla from Siālkot in the same year. The Roman Catholic missionaries have a station at the village of Maryābād, founded in 1892. The District contained 5,592 native Christians in 1901.

General agricultural conditions.

The fertility of the soil and the rainfall decrease as the distance from the hills increases. The soil varies in quality from a stiff clay, found chiefly in the drainage channels on the Siālkot border, to a light sandy soil only fit for inferior autumn crops. The introduction of canal irrigation has, however, to a large extent equalized the agricultural conditions in the various parts of the District, which is now one of the richest in the Punjab.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

Except in the Chenāb Colony, the District is held chiefly on the *bhaiyāchārā* and *pattidāri* tenures. *Zamīndāri* lands cover about 14 square miles, and lands leased from Government about 388 square miles, chiefly in the colony. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 2,978 square miles, as shown below:—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Gujranwāla . . .	756	490	314	214
Wazīrābād . . .	455	266	219	113
Khāngāh Dogrān . .	873	553	468	276
Hāfizābād . . .	894	500	425	333
Total	2,978	1,809	1,426	936

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering 604 square miles in 1903-4. Gram occupied 174 square miles, and barley 51. Cotton is the chief staple of the autumn harvest (86 square miles), and great millet is the principal food-grain (95 square miles). Rice occupied 73 square miles, and maize, spiked millet, and pulses 57, 47, and 153 respectively. There were 31 square miles under sugar-cane in that year.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The cultivated area increased by 45 per cent. during the decade ending 1900, owing to the construction of the Chenāb Canal, which has totally changed the agricultural conditions of

the tract irrigated by it. Nothing of importance has been done towards improving the quality of the crops grown, but as usual in canal-irrigated tracts the cultivators display a marked tendency to substitute the more valuable spring crops for those reaped in the autumn. Loans for the construction of wells are taken steadily, nearly Rs. 7,000 having been advanced during the five years ending 1903-4 under the Land Improvement Loans Act; but there is yet much room for a further increase in the number of wells.

Before the construction of the Chenāb Canal the south-western portion was chiefly inhabited by pastoral tribes; but the introduction of canal irrigation and the consequent contraction of the area available for grazing has largely diminished the number of live-stock, though the cattle are still of good quality. An important fair is held at Shāhkot for the benefit of the colonists, and a cattle fair is also held at Eminābād. The indigenous breed of horses is not above the average; the Army Remount department maintains six horse and six donkey stallions, and the District board four pony stallions. An annual horse show is held at Gujrānwāla. Sheep and goats are kept, but not in large numbers, and there are but few camels.

Cattle,
ponies, and
sheep.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 1,426 square miles, or 79 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 663 square miles were irrigated from wells, 19 from wells and canals, 741 from canals, and 1,033 acres from tanks. In addition, 63 square miles, or nearly 4 per cent. of the cultivated area, were subject to inundation from the Chenāb. The CHENĀB CANAL takes off at the village of Khānkī and its main line runs through the District, giving off the Jhang, Miān Alī, and Gugera upper branches, and irrigating the Hāfizābād and Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsils*. Most of the canal-irrigated area was formerly waste, and is included within the limits of the Chenāb Colony. The District has 12,786 masonry wells, worked by cattle with Persian wheels, chiefly found in the tract bordering on Siālkot. It also possesses 277 water-lifts, unbricked wells, and lever wells, mostly in the riverain tracts. Cultivation on the land inundated by the river is precarious, and mainly confined to the spring harvest.

Irrigation.

There are 2.2 square miles of 'reserved' and 6 of unclassed forests under the Deputy-Conservator of the Chenāb Forest division, and 7.1 square miles of unclassed forest and Government waste under the Deputy-Commissioner. With the exception of a few *shisham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) plantations, these forests consist of only scrub and grass land, but form valuable fuel and

Forests.

fodder reserves. Avenues of *shisham* have been planted along the roads and canal banks, but on the whole the District is not well wooded. In 1904 the forest revenue was 1.2 lakhs.

Minerals. The only mineral product is *kankar*, which is found in considerable abundance.

Arts and manufactures. The village of Nizāmābād has a reputation for cutlery of various descriptions, and also for the manufacture of silver-headed walking-sticks. Silk is woven to a small extent, and the goldsmiths' work of the District has some celebrity. Brass vessels are made and ivory-turning carried on at Gujrānwāla. Cotton cloth is woven in considerable quantities. The District contains 12 steam mills and factories, which in 1904 employed 475 hands in all. Five of them are cotton-ginning and pressing factories, three are flour-mills, three combine flour-milling with cotton-ginning, and one is a combined flour-mill and oil-press. The principal centres of the mill industries are Gujrānwāla, Hāfizābād, and Sāngla.

Commerce and trade. A large and growing export trade is carried on in wheat and other grains, cotton, and oilseeds; brass vessels and *ghī* are also exported. The chief imports are iron, piece-goods, and sugar. Wazirābād is the centre of a considerable trade in timber floated down the Chenāb from the Himālayas.

Means of communication. The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through the District inside its eastern border, and a branch from Wazirābād down the Rechna Doāb runs through the heart of the District, tapping the wealth of the Chenāb Colony. The Wazirābād-Siālkot branch also has a length of 6 miles in the District. The grand trunk road runs parallel to the main line of rail, and a metalled road to Siālkot parallel to the latter branch. The total length of metalled roads is 75 miles, and of unmetalled roads 1,309 miles. Of these, 56 miles of metalled and 40 of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, the rest being maintained from Local funds. The Chenāb, which is now little used for traffic, is crossed by eleven ferries.

Famine. Prior to the construction of the Chenāb Canal, agriculture over the greater part of the District was very precarious, and the Bār was inhabited by nomad tribes who grew crops only in the most favourable seasons. All the famines, therefore, which visited the Punjab up to 1890 affected Gujrānwāla more or less seriously. The construction of the canal has, however, entirely altered the conditions of the District, which now exports food-grains even in famine years. The area of the crops matured in the famine year 1899-1900 amounted to 77 per cent. of the normal.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the treasury. It is divided into the four *tahsils* of Gujrānwāla, Hāfizābād, Wazīrābād, and Khāngāh Dogrān, each under a *tahsildār* assisted by a *naib-tahsildār*. Two Executive Engineers of the Upper Chenāb Canal have their head-quarters at Gujrānwāla, and one of the Lower Chenāb Canal at Khānki. Wazīrābād is the head-quarters of an Extra Deputy-Conservator of Forests.

District
subdivi-
sions and
staff.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice, while 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. There are five Munsifs, two at head-quarters and one at each *tahsil*; and six honorary magistrates. The predominant forms of crime are burglary and cattle theft.

Civil and
criminal
justice.

The Sikh exactions reached a height which is almost incredible, as in the richest portion of the District the ordinary rate was equivalent to an assessment of Rs. 5 per acre, while a yearly demand of Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 was imposed on the land watered by a good well. Consequently at annexation the people were impoverished and demoralized, the village communities weak and inclined to repudiate the principle of joint responsibility, and averse to a fixed system of money payments. The summary settlement made in 1847-8 was based on the cash value of the grain collections of the preceding five years, less a reduction of 10 per cent. The result was a demand of Rs. 6,70,000, which fell on the cultivation at the rate of Rs. 1-9-3 per acre. The assessment was not only rigid and unequal, but in itself severe. High prices enabled the people to pay it until annexation, when prices fell. In 1851 the regular settlement was begun, and the officer in charge was convinced of the necessity for large and general reductions. The result was a reduction of the previous demand by about 20 per cent. The new assessment had an incidence of Rs. 1-4-6 per cultivated acre. In spite of the large abatement, many villages and individuals refused to engage for a cash payment and were sold up in consequence. Thus a serious expropriation of the old proprietors in favour of capitalists was begun. The matter was eventually referred to Government, and it was decided 'that the refusal of a proffered assessment by the proprietors does not make the compulsory sale of their land legal: all that they can be made to forfeit are the privileges of contracting for the payment of the

Land
revenue.

Government revenue and of managing the estate.' That the assessment was in reality too high is shown by a comparison with the much lower rates of the present settlement, despite the rise of prices, and also by the fact that economic rents were practically unknown, the owners being only too glad to get tenants to cultivate on condition of paying the revenue with a nominal *mālikāna*. In 1858 a reduction of Rs. 21,000, or 4 per cent., was made, and thereafter the assessment, helped out by good seasons, worked satisfactorily. A revised settlement, completed in 1864-8, was directed chiefly to the correction of inequalities. Pasture lands were assessed where cultivation was backward, and lump rates were imposed on wells. The assessment was extremely moderate, the amount being only 6 lakhs, compared with $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs for the last year of the regular settlement, and an immediate revision was contemplated, but the settlement was eventually sanctioned for twenty years. Competition rents came into existence, and the District slowly recovered from the financial chaos into which a combination of circumstances had thrown it.

The current settlement was made between 1888 and 1894. Prices were found to have risen 27 per cent. in Wazirābād and Gujranwāla, where also cash-rents prevailed to an extent unusual in the Punjab. The third *tahsīl*, Hāfizābād, was in process of irrigation from the Chenāb Canal, and was therefore assessed for only ten years. The sanctioned assessment was nearly 9 lakhs, an increase of 37 per cent. The *tahsīl* of Hāfizābād, which has now been reconstituted and divided (with some additions and modifications) into the two *tahsīls* of Hāfizābād and Khāngāh Dogrān, again came under settlement in 1902. The previous assessment was $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and it is anticipated that the revision now being carried out will result in an increase of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, due to the extension of irrigation and colonization. The average assessment on 'dry' land is 10 annas (maximum, 12 annas; minimum, 8 annas), and on 'wet' land Rs. 1-2 (maximum, Rs. 1-8; minimum, 12 annas). The total demand, including cesses, for the whole District in 1903-4 was about 12.9 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 5.4 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown in the table on the next page, in thousands of rupees.

Local and
municipal.

The District contains six municipalities, namely, GUJRANWALA, WAZIRABAD, RAMNAGAR, AKALGARH, EMINABAD, and KILA DINDAR SINGH; and five 'notified areas,' HAFIZABAD, SODHRA, PINDI BHATTIAN, KHANGAH DOGRAN, and SANGLA.

Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, whose income, derived mainly from a local rate, amounted in 1903-4 to 1.5 lakhs. The expenditure in the same year came to 1.3 lakhs, roads being the largest item.

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue .	5,05	5,34	8,93	9,95
Total revenue .	6,83	8,08	13,30	14,79

The regular police force consists of 503 of all ranks, including 120 municipal police, in charge of a Superintendent, who usually has 4 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 1,423. There are 14 police stations, 9 outposts, and 2 road-posts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 422 prisoners.

Gujrānwāla stands twenty-first among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 3.5 per cent. (6 males and 0.4 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 4,906 in 1880-1, 8,267 in 1890-1, 10,938 in 1900-1, and 10,664 in 1903-4. In the last year there were 14 secondary (public) schools, 119 primary, and one 'special,' besides 24 advanced and 144 elementary (private) schools, with 851 girls in the public and 520 in the private schools. The District possesses 6 Anglo-vernacular high schools for boys. The chief schools for girls are the mission vernacular high school and the municipal vernacular middle school at Gujrānwāla town. The District also has 19 schools, with 209 pupils, intended mainly for low-caste children. The expenditure on education in 1903-4 was 1.4 lakhs, of which municipalities paid Rs. 15,000, while fees realized Rs. 28,000. The rest was paid out of District funds, except the sum of Rs. 13,000 received from Government for the maintenance of primary schools, and Rs. 17,000 from subscriptions and endowments.

Besides the civil hospital and city branch dispensary, there are 11 outlying dispensaries, which in 1904 treated a total of 178,237 out-patients and 1,137 in-patients, while 10,080 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 21,000, Local and municipal funds providing Rs. 10,000 each.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 24,039, representing 27 per 1,000 of the population. The Vaccination Act has been extended to the town of Gujrānwāla.

[M. F. O'Dwyer, *District Gazetteer* (1893-4); and *Settle-*

ment Report (1894); Rev. T. G. Bailey, *Panjābi Grammar as spoken in the Wazirābād District* (1904).]

Gujrānwāla Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 49'$ and $32^{\circ} 20'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 48'$ and $74^{\circ} 24'$ E., with an area of 756 square miles. The population in 1901 was 252,863, compared with 269,166 in 1891. It contains the towns of GUJRĀNWĀLA (population, 29,224), the head-quarters, EMINĀBĀD (6,494), and KILA DĪDĀR SINGH (2,705); and 445 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3,78,000. The eastern portion of the *tahsīl* is a rich and highly developed tract, with abundant well-irrigation. The rest lies in the level uplands, where the soil is lighter and better adapted for crops dependent on a scanty rainfall. The floods of the Degh irrigate a few villages in the south-east.

Wazirābād Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, lying on the south-eastern bank of the Chenāb, between $32^{\circ} 8'$ and $32^{\circ} 31'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 41'$ and $74^{\circ} 15'$ E., with an area of 455 square miles. The *tahsīl* consists of a riverain belt along the Chenāb; a rich and highly developed tract along the Siālkot border, with abundant well-irrigation; and the level uplands known as the Bāngar. The head-works of the Chenāb Canal are at Khānkī in this *tahsīl*. The population in 1901 was 183,205, compared with 183,606 in 1891. It contains the towns of WAZIRĀBĀD (population, 18,069), the head-quarters, RĀMNAGAR (7,121), SODHRA (5,050), and AKĀLGARH (4,961); and 254 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 2,70,000.

Khāngāh Dogrān Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 31'$ and $31^{\circ} 59'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 14'$ and $74^{\circ} 5'$ E., with an area of 873 square miles. This *tahsīl* was formed, mainly out of the unwieldy *tahsīl* of Hāfizābād, in 1893. The population in 1901 was 237,843. It contains 239 villages, including KHĀNGĀH DOGRĀN (population, 5,349), the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3,41,000. The *tahsīl* consists of a uniform Bār tract with a soil of good loam. Three-fourths of it are now irrigated by the Chenāb Canal.

Hāfizābād Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, lying on the east bank of the Chenāb, between $31^{\circ} 45'$ and $32^{\circ} 20'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 10'$ and $73^{\circ} 50'$ E., with an area of 894 square miles. In 1893 thirteen estates were transferred from this *tahsīl* to Jhang. Other minor changes in boundaries were made, and lastly, the new *tahsīl* of Khāngāh Dogrān was

formed out of the southern part. The population in 1901 was 216,666, compared with 237,397 for the undivided *tahsīl* in 1891. It contains the town of HĀFIZĀBĀD (population, 4,597), the head-quarters, and 393 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3,00,000. The *tahsīl* consists of a riverain belt along the Chenāb, the Bāngar uplands with a light soil and fair facilities for well-irrigation, and the Bār. The whole of the Bār and half the Bāngar are now irrigated.

Shekhūpura Estate.—An estate in the Districts of Gujrānwāla, Siālkot, Lahore, and Amritsar, Punjab. It comprises 180 villages held in *jāgīr*, with 14 square miles of proprietary land, and yields an income of about Rs. 1,20,000. Founded by a Brāhman of Meerut, the family supplied several soldiers and courtiers to the Sikh court, including Rājā Teja Singh, governor at Peshāwar and commander-in-chief of the Sikh army in 1845. Rājā Kīri Singh, a grandson of Teja Singh, died suddenly in 1906. The estate, however, is so heavily in debt that it is under the Court of Wards, and likely to remain so for some time. The rule of primogeniture prevails in the family.

Akālgarh.—Town in the Wazīrābād *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 32° 16' N. and 73° 50' E., on the Wazīrābād-Lyallpur branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 4,961. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,500, and the expenditure Rs. 5,300. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 6,400, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was also Rs. 6,400. The town is of no commercial importance; and its best claim to note lies in its being the residence of a family of Khattrīs of the Chopra clan, to which belonged the celebrated Dīwān Sāwan Mal and his son Mūlraj, governors of Multān in the latter days of Sikh rule.

Asarūr.—Village in the Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 31° 47' N. and 73° 42' E. It is identified by Cunningham with the ancient city of Tse-kie or Tāki, which was visited by Hiuen Tsiang in A. D. 630. The city was then one of great importance, and is said by the Chinese pilgrim to have been 3 miles in circuit, a measurement which agrees well enough with that of the ruins still existing. The antiquity claimed for the place is confirmed by the large size of the bricks, 18 by 10 by 3 inches, which are found all over the ruins, and by the great numbers of Indo-Scythian coins that are discovered after heavy rain. Its

history therefore certainly reaches back to the beginning of the Christian era. The ruins consist of an extensive mound, 15,600 feet, or nearly 3 miles, in circuit. The highest point is in the north-west quarter, where the mound rises to 59 feet above the fields. This part, which Cunningham takes to have been the ancient palace, is 600 feet long and 400 feet broad, and quite regular in shape. It contains an old well, 21 feet in diameter, which has not been used for many years and is now dry. The place is completely surrounded by a line of large mounds about 25 feet in height, and 8,100 feet, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, which was evidently the stronghold or citadel of the place. The mounds are round and prominent, like the ruins of large towers or bastions. On the east and south sides of the citadel the mass of ruins sinks to 10 and 15 feet in height, but it is twice the size of the citadel, and is no doubt the remains of the old city. There are no visible traces of any ancient buildings, as all the surface bricks have been long ago carried off to the neighbouring shrine of Ugāh Shah at Khān-gāh Masrūr on the road from Lahore to Pindī Bhattiān; but among the old bricks forming the surrounding wall of the mosque, Cunningham found three moulded in different patterns, which could only have belonged to buildings of some importance. He found also a wedge-shaped brick, 15 inches long and 3 inches thick, with a breadth of 10 inches at the narrow end and nearly $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the broad end. This could only have been made for a *stūpa* or a well, but most probably for the latter, as the existing well is 21 feet in diameter. The modern village of Asarūr contains only forty-five houses. At the time of Hiuen Tsiang's visit there were ten monasteries, but very few Buddhists, and the mass of the people worshipped the Brāhmanical gods. North-east of the town, at 10 *li*, or nearly 2 miles, was a *stūpa* of Asoka, 200 feet in height, which marked the spot where Buddha had halted, and which was said to contain a large number of his relics. This *stūpa* General Cunningham identifies with the little mound of Sālār, near Thatta Saiyidān, just 2 miles to the north of Asarūr.

Eminābād.—Town in the *tahsil* and District of Gujrānwāla, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 2' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 16' E.$, 8 miles south-east of Gujrānwāla town, on the North-Western Railway and the direct road to Amritsar. Population (1901), 6,494. The original town is said to have been founded by Sālivāhan, Rājā of Siālkot, and was once called Saiyidpur. Sher Shāh destroyed it in the sixteenth century and built Shergarh, which was itself destroyed and its Afghān garrison expelled under

Akbar by Muhammad Amīn, after whom the new town was called. The Mughal emperors made Eminābād the capital of a *mahāl* in the Lahore *Sūbah*. They were dispossessed in 1760 by Sardār Charat Singh. Ranjīt Singh gave the town in *jāgīr* to Rājā Dhyān Singh of Jammu, and it has never lost its connexion with that State, several of whose prime ministers have been natives of Eminābād. A Sikh temple, the Rohri Sāhib, commemorates the penance of Bāba Nānak, when he made his bed on a heap of stones (*rohri*). The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 3,500, and the expenditure Rs. 3,300. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 3,000, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 3,200. The town possesses an unaided Anglo-Sanskrit high school and also a Government dispensary. It is of no commercial importance.

Gujrānwāla Town.—Head-quarters of the Gujrānwāla District and *tahsīl*, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 9' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 11' E.$, on the North-Western Railway and the grand trunk road; distant by rail from Calcutta 1,294 miles, from Bombay 1,322, and from Karāchi 828. Population (1901), 29,224, including 10,390 Hindus, 15,525 Muhammadans, and 2,181 Sikhs. Originally founded, as its name shows, by Gūjars, the town was renamed Khānpur by some Sānsi Jats of Amritsar who settled here; but its old name has survived. The town is of modern growth, and owes any importance it has entirely to the father and grandfather of Ranjīt Singh. Ranjīt Singh himself was born here, but he made Lahore his capital in 1799. The town contains a mausoleum to Mahān Singh, father of Ranjīt Singh, and a lofty cupola covering a portion of the ashes of the great Mahārājā himself.

The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 73,400, and the expenditure Rs. 73,600. The income and expenditure for 1903-4 were Rs. 83,100 and Rs. 67,900 respectively. The chief source of income was octroi (Rs. 59,700); while the main items of outlay were conservancy (Rs. 10,300), education (Rs. 17,300), medical (Rs. 10,100), public safety (Rs. 9,600), and administration (Rs. 12,800). The trade of the town, which is rapidly increasing, is chiefly in grain, cotton, and oil. Brass vessels and iron boxes are made, ivory bangles are turned, and some pottery and cotton cloth are manufactured. The factory industries include cotton-ginning, cotton-pressing, and the production of oil; and the three factories gave employment in 1904 to 120 persons. There are three Anglo-vernacular

high schools for boys—the municipal, United Presbyterian American Mission, and Khālśa schools—and an aided vernacular high school for girls, also supported by the mission, besides a vernacular middle school for girls maintained by the municipal committee. The mission further maintains an industrial orphanage for boys. The town possesses a Government hospital with a branch dispensary.

Hāfizābād Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 4' N.$ and $73^{\circ} 41' E.$, on the Wazīrābād-Lyallpur branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 4,597. It was formerly a place of great importance, and is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbarī* as head-quarters of a *mahāl*. Hāfiz, the founder, was a favourite of the emperor Akbar. The main channel of the Chenāb Canal runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the town, and the newly irrigated land sends its produce to Hāfizābād as the nearest mart and railway station. The factory industries of the place are cotton-ginning and flour-milling, and the number of employés in the three mills in 1904 was 73. The District board maintains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a Government dispensary. The town is administered as a 'notified area.'

Khāngāh Dogrān Village.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 49' N.$ and $73^{\circ} 41' E.$ Lying in the heart of the Bār, it was until recently famous only for a number of Muhammadan shrines at which a fair is held in June. In 1893 it was made the head-quarters of the newly constituted *tahsīl* named after it; and as it lies in the centre of the tract brought under irrigation by the Chenāb Canal, it is rapidly growing in importance, as is testified by the increase of its population from 877 in 1881 and 1,646 in 1891 to 5,349 in 1901. The village is administered as a 'notified area.' It contains a cotton-ginning factory, which in 1904 employed 34 hands.

Kila Dīdār Singh.—Town in the District and *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 7' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 5' E.$, 10 miles south-west of Gujrānwāla town, on the road to Hāfizābād. Population (1901), 2,705. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 2,900, and the expenditure Rs. 2,800. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 2,800, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 3,000.

Pindi Bhattiān.—Village in the Hāfizābād *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 54' N.$ and $73^{\circ} 19' E.$ It is a stronghold of the Bhatti Rājputs, from whom it takes

its name, and was founded by them in the time of Akbar. The Bhatti chiefs were expelled by Ranjit Singh, but were reinstated by the British Government, to whom they had rendered considerable assistance in the Sikh Wars. They also did good service in the Mutiny. The town has some trade in *ghī*, thread, grain, and Kābul fruits, and good saddles are made. It contains a wealthy community of Arora merchants, and formerly had a municipal committee which was abolished in 1890. It has prospered greatly since the construction of the Chenāb Canal, the population having risen from 3,674 in 1891 to 6,145 in 1901, and is now administered as a 'notified area.'

Rāmnaḡar.—Town in the Wazīrābād *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 32° 20' N. and 73° 48' E., on the Siālkot-Multān road, on the left bank of the Chenāb, 26 miles west of Gujrānwāla town. Population (1901), 7,121. The town, originally known as Rasūlnagar, was founded by Nūr Muhammad, a Chatha chieftain, who possessed great power in the Punjab during the first half of the eighteenth century, and rapidly grew into importance under his family. In 1795 it was stormed by Ranjit Singh, after a gallant resistance by Ghulām Muhammad, the reigning Chatha chief, and received from the Sikhs its new name of Rāmnaḡar. Several fine buildings, erected during the Chatha supremacy, still remain. In 1848, during the second Sikh War, Lord Gough first encountered the Sikh troops of Sher Singh near Rāmnaḡar. Akālgarh, on the North-Western Railway, is 5 miles off. The diversion of through trade caused by the opening of the Sind-Sāgar Railway is ruining its trade, and its manufacture of leathern vessels is now extinct. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 7,000, and the expenditure Rs. 6,900. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 6,900, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 7,400. The town has a vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a Government dispensary.

Sāngla.—Village in the Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 31° 43' N. and 73° 27' E. Population (1901), 982. With the colonization of the Sandal Bār (see CHENĀB COLONY), it has rapidly developed into a place of some importance. It is administered as a 'notified area,' and now contains three cotton-ginning factories, which in 1904 gave employment to 192 persons. Trade will probably increase largely when the railway to Shāhdara is completed.

Apart from its recent commercial development, Sāngla is

chiefly of interest in connexion with the theories woven round the ruins crowning the rocky hill known as Sānglawāla Tibba, which General Cunningham identified with the Sākala of the Brāhmans, the Sāgal of Buddhism, and the Sangala of Alexander's historians. Modern authorities, however, have declined to accept the identification as correct; and the Sangala of Alexander is now located in Gurdāspur, while it is possible that Shāhkot, a village in Gujrānwāla District, 11 miles south-east of Sāngla, represents the Sākala which was the capital of Mihirakula, the White Hun, in the early part of the sixth century A.D., and the ruins of which were visited by Hiuen Tsiang. If this identification be correct, we probably have in Shāhkot the site of the Sākala of the Mahābhārata and the Sāgal of Buddhist legend. But the task of identification is beset with difficulties; and it is by no means certain that Chiniot in Jhang is not the modern representative of Sākala, which has also recently been identified with Siālkot. The hill of Sānglawāla Tibba rises to a height of 215 feet above the surrounding plain on its north side, and slopes southward till it ends in an abrupt bank only 32 feet in height, crowned in early times by a brick wall, traces of which still exist. The whole intervening area is strewn with large antique bricks, great quantities of which have been removed during recent years. An extensive swamp covers the approach on the south and east, the least defensible quarters, with a general depth of 3 feet in the rains, but dry during the summer. This must have once been a large lake, which has since silted up by detritus from the hill above. On the north-east side of the hill, General Cunningham found the remains of two considerable buildings, with bricks of enormous size. Close by stands an old well, lately cleared out by wandering tribes.

[C. J. Rodgers, *Report on Sāngla Tibba* (1896).]

Shekhūpura Village.—Ancient town in the Khāngāh Dogrān *tahsīl* of Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, situated in 31° 43' N. and 74° 1' E., on the road between Hāfizābād and Lahore, 22 miles from the former town. Population (1901), 2,205. It contains a ruined fort, built by the emperor Jahāngīr. Prince Dārā Shikoh, grandson of Jahāngīr, from whom the town may derive its name, is said to have connected it by a cut with the Aik rivulet, and this cut now forms the main channel of the stream. Under Ranjīt Singh Shekhūpura became the residence of one of his queens, Rānī Rāj Kaurān, better known as Rānī Nakāyan, whose brick palace still remains the most conspicuous object in the town. After annexation, the head-