

sacks and sieges too numerous to detail. During this period Multān was for the most part subject to Delhi, but twice it was a separate and independent kingdom.

On the death of Kutb-ud-dīn, Nāsir-ud-dīn Kubācha seized Multān, with Sind and Seistān (1210), and ruled independently till 1227. After successfully resisting a Mongol siege in 1221, Multān was reduced in 1228 by the governor of Lahore under Altamsh, and again became a fief of the Delhi empire. On that emperor's death, its feudatory Izz-ud-dīn Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz joined in the conspiracy to put Raziya on the throne (1236); but though he received the fief of Lahore from her, he again rebelled (1238), and was made to exchange it for Multān, where he proclaimed his independence, and was succeeded by his son Tāj-ud-dīn Abū-Bakr-i-Ayāz (1241), who repelled several Karlugh attacks from the gates of the city.

Saif-ud-dīn Hasan, the Karlugh, unsuccessfully attacked Multān (1236). After his death the Mongols held the city to ransom (1246), and at last it fell into the hands of the Karlughs, from whom it was in the same year (1249) wrested by Sher Khān, the great viceroy of the Punjab. Izz-ud-dīn Balban-i-Kashlu Khān endeavoured to recover Uch and Multān (1252), and succeeded in 1254. Mahmūd Shāh I bestowed them on Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast, but Izz-ud-dīn was reinstated in 1255. He rebelled against the minister Ghiyās-ud-dīn Balban (1257), and being deserted by his troops fled to Hulākū in Irāk, whence he brought back a Mongol intendant to Multān and joined a Mongol force which descended on the province, and dismantled the walls of the city, which only escaped massacre by a ransom paid by the saint Bahāwal Hakk (Bahā-ud-dīn Zakariyā).

For two centuries the post of governor was held by distinguished soldiers, often related to the ruling family of Delhi, among whom may be mentioned Ghāzi Malik, afterwards Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlak. In 1395 Khizr Khān, the governor, a Saiyid, quarrelled with Sārang Khān, governor of Dipālpur, and, being taken prisoner, escaped to join Tīmūr on his invading the Punjab. After being compelled to raise the siege of Uch, Tīmūr's grandson defeated Sārang Khān's forces on the Beās, and invested Multān, which surrendered after a siege (1398), and Khizr Khān was reinstated in his governorship. After a series of victories over the Delhi generals, he seized Delhi and founded the Saiyid dynasty. Some years later Bahlol Lodī held the province before seizing the throne of Delhi. In 1437 the Langāhs, a Pathān tribe recently settled

in the District, began to make their power felt; and in 1445 Rai Sahra Langāh expelled Shaikh Yūsuf, a ruler chosen by the people, and his own son-in-law, and established the Langāh dynasty, which ruled independently of Delhi for nearly 100 years, the Rāvi being recognized in 1502 as the boundary between the two kingdoms. Finally, however, the Arghūn Turks incited by Bābar took Multān in 1527, and in the following year handed it over to him. Under the Mughal emperors Multān enjoyed a period of peace and prosperity, only disturbed by the rebellion of the Mirzas, who were defeated at Talamba in 1573, and by the flight of Dārā Shikoh through the province. The town became the head-quarters of a *Sūbah* covering the whole of the South-West Punjab and at times including Sind. Even when the Mughal power began to wane Multān no longer felt the first shock of invasion, the route through Multān and Bhatinda being now too dry to give passage to an army. In 1748 a battle was fought near Multān between Kaura Mal, deputy of Mīr Mannu, the governor of the Punjab, and Shāhnawāz, who had received a grant of the province from the late emperor Muhammad Shāh. Kaura Mal was victorious, but fell later fighting against Ahmad Shāh Durrāni. Multān in 1752 became a province of the kings of Kābul, ruled for the most part by Pathān governors, chiefly Sadozais, who ultimately founded a virtually independent kingdom. Their rule, however, extended over only half the present District, the southern portion being under the Nawābs of Bahāwalpur. The Marāthās overran the province in 1758, but the chief feature of this period was the continual warfare with the Sikhs. From 1771-9 the Bhangī confederacy held the north and centre of the District, but they were expelled by Tīmūr Shāh, and from 1779 to 1818 Nawāb Muzaffar Khān Sadozai was in power in Multān. His relations with the Bahāwalpur State were strained, and he had to face unassisted the repeated onslaughts of the Sikhs, which culminated in the capture and sack of Multān by Ranjīt Singh in 1818.

After passing through the hands of two or three Sikh governors, Multān was in 1821 made over to the famous Dīwān Sāwan Mal. The whole country had almost assumed the aspect of a desert from frequent warfare and spoliation; but Sāwan Mal induced new inhabitants to settle in his province, excavated numerous canals, favoured commerce, and restored prosperity to the desolated tract. After the death of Ranjīt Singh, however, quarrels took place between Sāwan

Mal and Rājā Gulāb Singh; and in 1844 the former was fatally shot in the breast by a soldier. His son Mūlrāj succeeded to his governorship, and also to his quarrel with the authorities at Lahore, till their constant exactions induced him to tender his resignation. After the establishment of the Council of Regency at Lahore, as one of the results of the first Sikh War, difficulties arose between Dīwān Mūlrāj and the British officials, which culminated in the murder of two British officers, and finally led to the Multān rebellion. That episode, together with the second Sikh War, belongs rather to imperial than to local history. It ended in the capture of Multān and the annexation of the whole of the Punjab by the British. The city offered a resolute defence, but, being stormed on January 2, 1849, fell after severe fighting; and though the fort held out for a short time longer, it was surrendered at discretion by Mūlrāj on January 22. Mūlrāj was put upon his trial for the murder of the officials, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to death; but this penalty was afterwards commuted for that of transportation. The District at once passed under direct British rule. In 1857 the demeanour of the native regiments stationed at Multān made their disarmament necessary, and, doubtless owing to this precaution, no outbreak took place.

The principal remains of archaeological interest are described in the articles on ATĀRI, JALĀLPUR, KAHROR, ^{Archaeology.} MULTĀN, and TALAMBA.

The District contains 6 towns and 1,351 villages. The population at each of the last three enumerations was: (1881) ^{The} 556,557, (1891) 635,726, and (1901) 710,626. During the last decade it increased by 11.7 per cent., the increase being greatest in the Multān *tahsīl* and least in Lodhrān. The increase was largely due to immigration, for which the attractions of the city are partly responsible, and to some extent to the colonization of the Sidhnai Canal tract between 1886 and 1896. The District is divided into five *tahsīls*, MULTĀN, SHUJĀBĀD, LODHRĀN, MAILSI, and KABĪRWĀLA, the head-quarters of these being at the place from which each is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of MULTĀN, the administrative head-quarters of the District, SHUJĀBĀD, KAHROR, TALAMBA, and JALĀLPUR. The table on the next page shows the chief statistics of population in 1901.

Muhammadans number 570,254, or over 80 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 133,560; and Sikhs, 4,662. The density of population is very low, but is comparatively high if the cultivated

area only be taken into account. The language of the people, often called Multāni, is a form of Western Punjābi.

Tahsīl.	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.				
Multān . .	953	1	289	232,126	243.6	+ 21.9	19,726
Kabīrwāla . .	1,603	1	320	130,507	81.4	+ 15.1	6,338
Mailsi . .	1,658	...	332	109,727	66.2	+ 3.5	4,213
Lodhrān . .	1,057	2	262	113,359	107.2	+ 3.3	4,710
Shujābād . .	680	2	148	124,907	183.7	+ 8.9	5,546
District total	6,107	6	1,351	710,626	116.4	+ 11.7	40,533

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

Castes and occupations.

The most numerous tribe is that of the agricultural Jats, who number 140,000, or 20 per cent. of the total population. Next to them come the Rājputs (92,000), and after them Arains (32,000), cultivators and market-gardeners. Then come the Baloch (24,000), Khokhars (12,000), and Pathāns (8,000). The Saiyids number 11,000, and Kureshis 8,000. Of the commercial classes, the Aroras, who are found in larger numbers in Multān than in any other District of the Province, number 89,000; the Khattrīs, who are largely immigrants from the Punjab proper, only 11,000. The Muhammadan Khojas, more numerous here than in any other District in the Punjab except Montgomery and Lahore, number 10,000. The Bhātias (3,000), though small in numbers, also deserve mention as a commercial caste. Of the artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 27,000), Mochis (shoemakers and leather-workers, 24,000), Kumhārs (potters, 19,000), and Tarkhāns (carpenters, 17,000) are the most important; and of the menial classes, the sweepers (38,000), who are mostly known in this District as Kutānās, Dhobis (washermen, 15,000, known as Charhoas), Māchhis (fishermen, bakers, and water-carriers, 12,000), and Nais (barbers, 8,000). The Mīrāsīs, village minstrels and bards, number 11,000. Other castes worth mention are the Mahtams (5,900), among whom the Muhammadans are generally cultivators, while the Hindus make a living by clearing jungle or hunting game; Ods (4,000), a wandering caste living by earthwork; Jhabels (3,000), a fishing and hunting tribe of vagrant habits, living on the banks of the Sutlej; and Marths (700), also a vagrant tribe found only in this District. About

40 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, and 28 per cent. by industries.

The Church Missionary Society began its operations at Multān town in 1855, and the mission school, the oldest in the District, was established there in the following year. The mission also maintains a church, a female hospital, and a branch of the Punjab Religious Book Dépôt. The American Methodist Episcopal Mission began work in Multān in 1893. The District contained 198 native Christians in 1901. Christian missions.

The soil is of a uniform alluvial composition, with sand everywhere at a greater or less depth from the surface; and the chief distinction of soils depends on the proportions in which the sand and clay are intermixed, though there are also some tracts of salt-impregnated soil. From an agricultural point of view, however, all distinctions of soil are insignificant compared with that between irrigated and unirrigated land, and the agricultural conditions depend almost entirely on the quality and quantity of irrigation. General agricultural conditions.

The District is held chiefly by small peasant proprietors, but large estates cover 627 square miles and lands held under temporary leases from Government about 533 square miles. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 5,952 square miles, as shown below:— Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.	Forest.
Multān . . .	953	364	331	242	268
Kabīrwāla . . .	1,604	343	298	304	889
Mailsi . . .	1,656	311	244	374	882
Lodhrān . . .	1,058	267	248	382	316
Shujābād . . .	681	256	189	289	60
Total	5,952	1,541	1,310	1,591	2,415

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering 555 square miles in 1903-4. Gram and barley covered only 40 and 21 square miles respectively. The great and spiked millets are the principal staples of the autumn harvest, covering 94 and 58 square miles; and pulses occupied 69 square miles. There were 26 square miles under indigo, 20 under rice, and 102 under cotton. Very little sugar or maize is grown.

The area under cultivation varies enormously with the character of the season, but the average area sown increased by about 30 per cent. in the twenty years ending 1901-2, owing to the extension of canal and well irrigation. Loans for the construction of wells are taken readily, and more than 3 lakhs Improvements in agricultural practice.

was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the five years ending 1903-4.

Cattle,
ponies, and
sheep.

Four breeds of cattle are recognized: the Bhāgnāri (from Sind), the Massuwāh and Dājal (from Dera Ghāzi Khān), and the local breed, which is mostly of an inferior description. Cow buffaloes are kept for milk. Camels are very largely bred, and sheep and goats are common in all parts. Horses and ponies are numerous, but the District is only a moderately good one for horse-breeding. The Army Remount department keeps six horse and eleven donkey stallions, and the District board one donkey and three pony stallions.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 1,310 square miles, or 85 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 123 square miles were supplied from wells, 758 from wells and canals, 417 from canals, and 12 from channels and tanks. In addition, 276 square miles, or 18 per cent. of the cultivated area, are subject to inundation from the Chenāb, Sutlej, and Rāvi. Three great canal systems irrigate the District: the SIDHNAI taking off from the Rāvi, the LOWER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS, and the CHENĀB INUNDATION CANALS. As these canals flow only while the rivers are in flood, they generally require to be supplemented by wells. The District possesses 21,615 wells, all worked by Persian wheels, and 3,744 unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. The latter are largely used for lifting water from river channels.

Forests.

The District contains 157 square miles of 'reserved' and 2,323 of protected forests, under the Deputy-Conservator of the Multān Forest division. These forests are chiefly waste land covered with scrub and scattered trees. Avenues of *shisham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) are found along the roads and canals, and the date-palm is grown largely, considerable quantities of the fruit being exported. The revenue from forests under the Forest department in 1903-4 was 1.2 lakhs.

Minerals.

Saltpetre is manufactured to some extent, and a little *kankar* is found. Impure carbonate of soda is also made from the ashes of *Haloxylon recurvum*, which grows wild in considerable quantities.

Arts and
manufac-
tures.

The industrial products for which the city of Multān is noted are glazed pottery, enamelling on silver, silver ornaments, cotton and woollen carpets, silk fabrics, mixed textures of cotton and silk, cotton printing, metal work, and ivory turning. The glazed pottery work, which used to be confined to the manufacture of tiles, now largely takes the form of ornamental vases, plaques, &c., and the enamelling industry is on

the increase. The manufacture of carpets has greatly fallen off. Multān is second only to Amritsar in the manufacture of silk, and over 40,000 yards of silk fabrics and 200,000 of silk and cotton mixtures are produced annually. A large number of ivory bangles are turned. The metal work consists chiefly of the manufacture of dispatch boxes and uniform cases, which is a rapidly growing industry. Cotton cloth is woven, and a once flourishing paper manufacture still lingers. Multān city has a railway workshop, with 315 employés in 1904; and 10 cotton-ginning and 3 cotton-pressing factories, with a total of 657 hands. At Shujābād a ginning factory employs 21 hands, and at Rashīda on the North-Western Railway a ginning factory and cotton-press employs 150.

The District exports wheat, cotton, indigo, bones, hides, and carbonate of soda; and imports rice, oilseeds, oil, sugar, *ghī*, iron, and piece-goods. The imports of raw wool exceed the exports, but cleaned wool is a staple of export. The chief items of European trade are wheat, cotton, and wool. Multān city is the only commercial place of importance, and has long been an important centre of the wheat trade. Commerce and trade.

The District is traversed by the North-Western Railway main line from Lahore to Karāchi, which is joined by the Rechna Doāb branch from Wazīrābād and Lyallpur at Khānewāl. After reaching Multān city the line gives off the branch running through Muzaffargarh, along the Indus valley, which leaves the District by a bridge over the Chenāb. It then turns south, and enters Bahāwalpur by a bridge over the Sutlej. The total length of metalled roads is 31 miles and of unmetalled roads 1,199 miles; of these, 13 miles of metalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained by the District board. There is practically no wheeled traffic, goods being carried by camels, donkeys, or pack-bullocks. The Chenāb is crossed by ten ferries, the Sutlej by thirty-one, and the Rāvi by twelve. There is but little traffic on these rivers. Means of communication.

Before British rule cultivation was confined to the area commanded by wells, and though drought might contract the cultivated area and cause great loss of cattle, real famine could never occur. The extension of cultivation that has taken place since annexation has followed the development of irrigation by wells and canals; and though considerable loss of cattle is still incurred in times of drought, the District is secure from famine, and exports wheat in the worst years. The area of crops matured in the famine year 1899-1900 amounted to 75 per cent. of the normal. Famine.

District
subdivi-
sions and
staff.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by two Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners and two Revenue Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. It is divided for general administrative purposes into the five *tahsils* of MULTĀN, SHUJĀBĀD, LODHRĀN, MAILSI, and KABĪRWĀLA, each under a *tahsildār* assisted by two *naib-tahsildārs*. Multān city is the head-quarters of a Superintending Engineer and two Executive Engineers of the Canal department, and of an Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

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 supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Multān Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge. There are two Munsifs, both at head-quarters. Cattle-theft is the principal crime of the District, but burglary is also becoming common. Cattle-lifting is regarded as a pastime rather than a crime, and proficiency in it is highly esteemed.

Land
revenue.

The greater part of the District was administered for twenty-three years by Diwān Sāwan Mal. He adopted the system usual with native rulers of taking a share of one-third, one-fourth, or one-sixth of the produce, or else a cash assessment based on these proportions but generally calculated a little higher than the market rate. Cash-rates per acre were levied on the more valuable crops. Another form of assessment was the lease or *patta*, under which a plot of 15 to 20 acres, generally round a well, paid a lump annual sum of Rs. 12 or more. In addition, many cesses and extra dues were imposed, until the uttermost farthing had in some way or other been taken from the cultivator.

On annexation, the first summary settlement was made at cash-rates fixed on the average receipt of the preceding four years. Prices, however, had fallen ; and the fixity of the assessment, added to the payment in cash, pressed hardly on the people, and the assessment broke down. The second summary settlement made in 1853-4, despite reductions and attempts to introduce elasticity in collections, did not work well. In 1857-60 a regular settlement was undertaken. A fixed sum was levied in canal areas, amounting to 16 per cent. below the previous assessment, to allow for varying conditions. It was estimated that about 54 per cent. of the revenue might require to be remitted in bad years. In point of fact remissions were not given, but the assessment was so light that this was not felt. In 1873 a revised settlement was begun. The

new revenue was 86 per cent. of the half 'net assets,' and an increase of 40 per cent. on the last demand. A fluctuating system, which made the assessments depend largely on actual cultivation, was definitely adopted in riverain tracts, and the system of remission proposed at the regular settlement was extended in the canal areas.

The current settlement, completed between 1897 and 1901, was a new departure in British assessments, though the resemblance to Sāwan Mal's system is notable. On every existing well is imposed a lump assessment, which is classed as fixed revenue, and paid irrespective of the area from time to time irrigated by the well; if, however, the well falls out of use for any cause, the demand is remitted. All cultivation other than that dependent entirely on well-water pays at fluctuating rates, assessed on the area matured in each harvest. Thus, although the revenue is approximately 92 per cent. of the half 'net assets,' and the demand of the former settlement has been more than doubled, there is no fear of revenue being exacted from lands which have no produce to pay it with. The crop-rates vary from Rs. 3-5 per acre on wheat, tobacco, &c., to Rs. 2-2 on inferior crops. The demand, including cesses, was 17.5 lakhs in 1903-4. The average size of a proprietary holding is 8.3 acres.

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

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	7,61	8,26	6,60	7,77*
Total revenue . . .	9,72	11,22	12,05	13,16

* These figures are for the financial year ending March 31, 1904. The demand figures given above (17.5 lakhs, including cesses) are for the agricultural year, and include the revenue demand for the spring harvest of 1904, which was very much higher than that for the corresponding harvest of 1903.

The District contains five municipalities, MULTĀN, SHUJ-Local and ĀBĀD, KAHOR, TALAMBA, and JALĀLPUR; and one 'notified municipal area,' DUNYĀPUR. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board. The expenditure of the board in 1903-4 was 1.1 lakhs, education being the largest individual item. Its income, which is mainly derived from a local rate, slightly exceeded the expenditure.

The regular police force consists of 804 of all ranks, including 41 cantonment and 252 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who usually has one Assistant Superintendent and 5 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 943. Police and jails.

The District is divided into 18 police circles, with 5 outposts and 9 road-posts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 743 prisoners. It receives prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding three years from the Districts of Multān and Muzaffargarh, and in the hot season from Miānwāli. The Central jail, situated 4 miles outside the city, is designed to hold 1,197 prisoners. Convalescents from all jails in the Punjab are sent here.

Education. Multān stands third among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901, 5.7 per cent. of the population (10.1 males and 0.4 females) could read and write. The high proportion of literate persons is chiefly due to the Hindus, among whom education is not, as elsewhere, practically denied to the lower castes. The number of people under instruction was 3,684 in 1880-1, 7,355 in 1890-1, 8,156 in 1900-1, and 8,881 in 1903-4. In the last year the District had one training, one special, 13 secondary and 82 primary (public) schools, and 26 advanced and 141 elementary (private) schools, with 296 girls in the public and 166 in the private schools. The chief institutions are a Government normal school and three high schools at Multān city. The District also possesses five *zamīndārī* schools, where special concessions are made for the purpose of extending education to the agricultural classes. There is a school of music (unaided) for boys at Multān. The expenditure on education in 1903-4 was Rs. 89,000, of which fees contributed Rs. 25,000, municipalities Rs. 16,000, the District fund Rs. 19,000, and Provincial revenues Rs. 22,000, the rest coming from subscriptions and endowments.

Hospitals and dispensaries. Besides the civil hospital, two city branch dispensaries, and the Victoria Jubilee Hospital for women in Multān city, the District possesses eight outlying dispensaries. At these institutions, 119,044 out-patients and 2,510 in-patients were treated in 1904, and 6,153 operations were performed. The Church Missionary Society also maintains a female hospital at Multān. The medical expenditure in 1904 was Rs. 27,000, Rs. 16,000 being contributed by District and municipal funds in equal shares.

Vaccination. The number of persons vaccinated in 1903-4 was 27,700, representing 39 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is compulsory in Multān city.

[E. D. Maclagan, *District Gazetteer* (1901-2); *Settlement Report* (1901); and 'Abul Fazl's Account of the Multān Sarkār,' *Journal As. Soc. of Bengal* (1901), p. 1; Saiyid Muhammad

Latīf, *Early History of Multān* (1891); C. A. Roe, *Customary Law of the Multān District* (revised edition), 1901; E. O'Brien, *Glossary of the Multānī Language*, revised edition, by J. Wilson and Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul (1903).]

Multān Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, lying between $29^{\circ} 29'$ and $30^{\circ} 28'$ N. and $71^{\circ} 17'$ and $71^{\circ} 58'$ E., with an area of 953 square miles. Its north-west border rests on the Chenāb. It consists of the Chenāb lowlands, which are subject to periodical inundation from the river, a higher tract farther east irrigated by inundation canals, and a still higher strip beyond irrigated in part by the Sidhnai Canal. The population in 1901 was 232,126, compared with 190,431 in 1891. The *tahsīl* head-quarters are at MULTĀN CITY (population, 87,394). It also contains 289 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.9 lakhs.

Kabīrwāla.—Northernmost *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 5'$ and $30^{\circ} 45'$ N. and $71^{\circ} 35'$ and $72^{\circ} 36'$ E., with an area of 1,603 square miles. The population in 1901 was 130,507, compared with 113,412 in 1891. It contains the town of TALAMBA (population, 2,526) and 320 villages, including Kabīrwāla, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 5.2 lakhs. The Rāvi runs through the northern portion of the *tahsīl* to its junction with the Chenāb in the north-west corner. The north and west portions are irrigated by the Sidhnai Canal, while the south consists of uncultivated Bār jungle.

Mailsi.—*Tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, lying between $29^{\circ} 35'$ and $30^{\circ} 19'$ N. and $71^{\circ} 45'$ and $72^{\circ} 52'$ E., with an area of 1,658 square miles. Its long southern boundary is formed by the Sutlej, which periodically floods the lowland along its bank. Between the lowlands and the still uncultivated Bār lies a tract of country irrigated by inundation canals from the Sutlej. The population in 1901 was 109,727, compared with 106,050 in 1891. It contains 332 villages, including Mailsi, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.1 lakhs.

Lodhrān.—Southernmost *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, lying between $29^{\circ} 22'$ and $29^{\circ} 56'$ N. and $71^{\circ} 22'$ and $72^{\circ} 9'$ E., with an area of 1,057 square miles. On the south the Sutlej divides it from Bahāwalpur State. A narrow strip of low-lying country along the river is periodically flooded. Between this and the still uncultivated Bār lies a tract irrigated by inundation canals from the Sutlej. The population in 1901 was 113,359, compared with 109,752 in 1891. It contains the

towns of KAHOR (population, 5,552) and DUNYĀPUR (2,150), a place of some historical interest; and 262 villages, including Lodhrān, the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.1 lakhs.

Shujābād Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, lying between $29^{\circ} 22'$ and $30^{\circ} 1'$ N. and $71^{\circ} 2'$ and $71^{\circ} 31'$ E., with an area of 680 square miles. The Chenāb bounds it on its longest (north-west) border. Above the Chenāb lowlands, which are subject to periodical inundation from the river, is a high-lying tract of Bār country mainly unirrigated. The surface of the country slopes away towards the junction of the Sutlej and the Chenāb in the south-west corner. The population in 1901 was 124,907, compared with 114,714 in 1891. It contains the towns of SHUJĀBĀD (population, 5,880), the head-quarters, and JALĀLPUR (5,149); and 148 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.2 lakhs.

Hājiwāh.—Estate in the Mailsi *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, with an area of 94 square miles, owned by the Khāk-wānī family of Multān. Deriving its name from Khākār, a village near Herāt, or from an adventure in hunting the boar (*khok*), the family first appeared in Multān as companions of Humāyūn. A member of it, Alī Muhammad Khān, became *sūbahdār* of the province under Ahmad Shah Durrānī, but was deposed in 1767. Under Muzaffar Khān, Hāji Alī Muhammad Khān, a cadet of the family, was governor of Sikandarābād; and his son Mustafa Khān, one of Sāwan Mal's *kārdārs*, supported the British during Mūlraj's rebellion, and as *tahsildār* of Mailsi rendered good service in the Mutiny. For this he received large grants of land. He also held a lease of the waste lands in the east of the Mailsi *tahsīl*, and to irrigate these constructed the Hājiwāh canal, which, after his death in 1869, was completed by his son Ghulām Kādir Khān. In 1880, 60,000 acres of land irrigated by the canal were conferred on the latter in proprietary right, and this grant was confirmed by deed in 1886. Under a clause in the deed Government took over the canal in 1888; but after litigation on this point, it was held by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1901 that the sons of Ghulām Kādir Khān were entitled to proprietary rights in the canal. Its management, however, is still in the hands of Government. The present holders of the estate, Muhammad Yār Khān, Ahmad Yār Khān, Hāfiz Khudā Bakhsh Khān, and Hāfiz Hāmid Yār Khān, succeeded in 1888.

Atāri.—Village in the Kabīrwāla *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, situated in $30^{\circ} 26'$ N. and $72^{\circ} 1'$ E., 20 miles south-

west of Talamba. It is at present an insignificant hamlet, but contains a ruined fortress, once evidently of great strength, and identified by Cunningham with the city of the Brāhmans, the third city taken by Alexander in his invasion of India. The citadel is 750 feet square and 35 feet high, surrounded by a ditch now almost undistinguishable, and having a central tower 50 feet in height. On two sides stretch the remains of an ancient town, forming a massive mound covered with huge bricks, whose size attests their great antiquity. No tradition exists as to the origin or history of these remains, and the name of the old city is unknown. The adjacent village of Atāri is quite modern.

Dunyāpur.—Town in the Lodhrān *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 49' N.$ and $71^{\circ} 49' E.$ Population (1901), 2,150. It is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbarī*, and at the beginning of the sixteenth century was the scene of a great fight between the Bhāti chief, Rāwal Chachik of Jaisalmer, and the Langāh princes of Multān. The place ceased to be a municipality in 1893, but is administered as a 'notified area.'

Jalālpur (*Jalālpur Pīrwāla*).—Town in the Shujābād *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 32' N.$ and $71^{\circ} 14' E.$, on the banks of an old bed of the Beās called the Bhatāri. Population (1901), 5,149. It is called Pīrwāla after Saiyid Sultān Ahmad Kattāl, generally known as Pīr Kattāl, a Muḥammadan saint, pilgrim, and missionary, and descendant of Saiyid Jalāl of Uch, who died here in 1631. A fine domed building, covered with blue glazed tiles, built in 1745, marks his tomb; and at the large fairs held here on every Friday in the month of Chait (March–April), evil spirits are exorcised from Muḥammadan women by day and from Hindu women by night. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 5,000, and the expenditure Rs. 5,200. The income in 1903–4 was Rs. 4,600, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,200. The town has a dispensary, and a vernacular middle school maintained by the municipality. Its trade has greatly decayed since the opening of the railway.

Kahrōr.—Town in the Lodhrān *tahsīl* of Multān District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 37' N.$ and $71^{\circ} 56' E.$, on an old bed of the Beās known as the Bhatāri nullah, about 8 miles from the present right bank of the Sutlej. Population (1901), 5,552. Being built on undulating ground, it is more picturesque than most Punjab towns. The town is said to have been founded by Kailun, chief of Jaisalmer, at the end of the fourteenth cen-

tury; its identification with the Karūr where Vikramāditya is said to have defeated the White Huns is extremely doubtful. The most remarkable building in the town is the shrine of Ali Sarwar, a Saiyid of Delhi, who came to Kahrur in 1204. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 4,000. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 4,300, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 4,100. The town has a vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a dispensary. It is the trade centre for the Sutlej *tahsils* of the District, dealing especially in wool, piece-goods, and wheat, and has a local reputation for the manufacture of coverlets of hand-printed cotton.

Multān City.—Head-quarters of the Multān Division, District, and *tahsīl*, in the Punjab, situated in 30° 12' N. and 71° 31' E., on the North-Western Railway, 576 miles from Karāchi and 1,429 from Calcutta. The city is built on a mound, the accumulated *débris* of ages, at a distance of 4 miles from the present left bank of the Chenāb, enclosed on three sides by a wall from 10 to 20 feet in height, but open towards the south, where the old dry bed of the Rāvi intervenes between the city and the citadel. As late as the days of Tīmūr, the Rāvi seems to have flowed past Multān, joining the Chenāb 10 miles lower down; and the original site consisted of two islands, which are now picturesquely crowned by the city and citadel, at an elevation of 50 feet above the surrounding country. Population (1901), 87,394, including 46,899 Muhammadans and 36,947 Hindus.

Multān, formerly called Kashtpur, Hanspur, Bāgpur, Sanb or Sanābpur, and finally Mūlasthān, derives its name from that of the idol and temple of the Sun, a shrine of vast wealth in the pre-Muhammadan period. As one of the frontier towns of India, it has been from the earliest times of the greatest historical importance, and its history is given in detail with that of MULTĀN DISTRICT. Tradition identifies the present site with the strong city of the Malli, stormed by Alexander. For the next thousand years the conquerors of Multān present an amazing variety of race—Graeco-Bactrians are followed by the Kushans, who in turn give place to the White Huns. When the Arabs first penetrated the valley of the Indus, the town was ruled by Chach, a Brāhman usurper, who died in A.D. 671. The Arabs entered India from Sind, and after a victorious campaign they captured and garrisoned Multān. For three centuries the garrison remained the outpost of Islām in

India, though by 900 the Multān governor was independent of Baghdād. About that time the followers of Abdullah, the Karmatian, seized Multān. Mahmūd, the orthodox ruler of Ghazni, waged perpetual war upon this heretical sect, and the Ghaznivids kept a nominal control over Multān until Muhammad of Ghor overthrew them. The city fared but ill throughout these sectarian wars, and is said to have been deserted when the Gardezi Saiyids first migrated there in the twelfth century.

From 1206 to 1528 Multān was nominally subject to the kings of Delhi, though in fact it was almost independent. In 1397 Tīmūr occupied the city on his way to Delhi, and in 1528 it passed to Bābar. Always the route chosen by the earlier invaders, whether going or returning, the province of Multān passed with its capital city from hand to hand, with short space to recover from one devastation ere the next came upon it. Under the strong government of the greater Mughal emperors, Multān at last enjoyed 200 years of peace. The trade route from Hindustān to Persia passed through it, and Multān itself became a trading city. The later invaders chose the northern route, and Multān owed its immunity to the desert which had suddenly replaced the fertile lands of Sind.

In 1752 the nominal allegiance of Multān was transferred from Delhi to Kābul. In 1771 the Sikhs appeared before the gates, and the city was constantly threatened from that date until it was stormed by Ranjīt Singh in 1818. In 1821 Dīwān Sāwan Mal became its governor, and a just, if absolute, autocracy replaced the confusion of the Pathān régime. The first Sikh War did not affect Multān; but the murder of two British officers there by Mūlrāj, son of Sāwan Mal, led to the second Sikh War, in which it was captured on January 3, 1849. The fortifications were dismantled in 1854. In the Mutiny the garrison was quietly disarmed by orders of the Chief Commissioner. In consequence of a riot which broke out in September, 1881, between Hindus and Muhammadans the city was occupied by troops for ten days, and a punitive police post was imposed on the city for a year. Large and irregular suburbs have grown up outside the walls since the annexation in 1849. Within the city proper, one broad bazar, the Chauk, runs from the Husain Gate for a quarter of a mile into the centre of the city, ending at the Wali Muhammad Gate, from which three broad streets lead to the various gates of the city. The other streets are narrow and tortuous, often ending in *culs-de-sac*. The principal buildings include the shrines of the Muhammadan saints, Bahā-ud-dīn and Rukn-ul-ālam (of the