

to the authorities at Delhi, while subject to the constant incursions of the turbulent Khokhars, who devastated the country round in 1205. On the death of Muhammad of Ghor in 1206 Kutb-ud-dīn Aibak was crowned at Lahore; his lieutenant Kubācha lost the city to Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz in 1206, but it was recovered by Kutb-ud-dīn in the same year. From the death of Arām Shāh in 1211 the province of Lahore became the bone of contention between Altamsh at Delhi, Nāsir-ud-dīn Kubācha at Multān, and Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz at Ghazni. Yalduz in 1215 took Lahore from Nāsir-ud-dīn; but Altamsh defeated him in the following year, and made himself master of the city in 1217. On the death of Altamsh in 1236, Malik Alā-ud-dīn Jāni of Lahore broke out in revolt; and after he had been defeated and killed, Kabi-Khān-i-Ayāz of Lahore likewise rebelled in 1238, but submitted later.

Then follows a century during which Lahore lay at the mercy of incessant Mongol raids. It was taken by them in 1241, and put to ransom in 1246. The city was rebuilt by Balban in 1270; but in 1285 the Mongols returned, and Balban's son, prince Muhammad, was slain in an encounter on the banks of the Rāvi, the poet Amīr Khusrū being captured at the same time. Muhammad's son, Kai Khusrū, was appointed governor of the Punjab in his stead, but was murdered in 1287. The suburb of Mughalpura was founded about this time by Mongol settlers, and Dua the Chaghatai made a raid on Lahore in 1301. Under Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī, Ghāzī Malik, afterwards the emperor Tughlak Shāh, received charge of the territories of Dīpālpur and Lahore as a warden of the marches against the Mongols, an office he seems to have discharged with some success. However, the Khokhars took Lahore in 1342, and again in 1394, when it was recovered by Sārang Khān. In 1398 Lahore was taken by a detachment of Tīmūr's army, and seems to have lain desolate till it was rebuilt by Mubārak Shāh in 1422. Jasrath Khokhar attacked Lahore in the same year, and again in 1431 and 1432, but without success; but in 1433 Shaikh Alī took the city, which, however, he had almost immediately to surrender. In 1441 Bahlol Khān Lodī was appointed to the fiefs of Lahore and Dīpālpur, and seized the opportunity of turning against his master Muhammad Shāh. Lahore seems to have enjoyed a period of peace under the Pathāns; but in the reign of Ibrāhīm Lodī, Daulat Khān Lodī, governor of Lahore, revolted and called in the aid of Bābar. Lahore was plundered by Bābar's troops in 1524, but in his final invasion in the next year he passed to the north through Siālkot.

The period of Mughal rule was the golden time of the history of Lahore, which again became a place of royal residence and grew to be, in the language of Abul Fazl, 'the grand resort of people of all nations'; it still retains many splendid memorials of this period. On the accession of Humāyūn, Kāmraṇ, his younger brother, took possession of Lahore and obtained the Punjab together with Kābul and Kandahār. In the struggle between Humāyūn and Sher Shāh, Lahore was the military head-quarters of the Mughals, and narrowly escaped destruction on their temporary defeat. Humāyūn entered Lahore triumphantly in 1554, being received with every expression of joy; but after Akbar had come to the throne, the place was seized in 1563 by his younger brother Hākīm, who, though expelled, made another assault in 1581, from which he was repelled by Akbar in person. Akbar held his court at Lahore from 1584 to 1598, where he was visited by some Portuguese missionaries, and by the Englishmen Fitch, Newberry, Leeds, and Storey. He enlarged and repaired the fort, and surrounded the town with a wall, portions of which still remain, embedded in the modern work of Ranjīt Singh. Specimens of the mixed Hindu and Saracenic style adopted by Akbar survive within the fort, though largely defaced by later alterations. Under that great emperor, Lahore rapidly increased in area and population. The most thickly inhabited portion covered the site of the existing city, but long bazars and populous suburbs spread over the now desolate tract without the walls.

Some time after Jahāngīr's succession in 1605 prince Khusrū escaped from Agra, seized the suburbs of Lahore, and besieged the citadel; but he was quickly defeated and his followers put to death with great barbarity. Gurū Arjun was implicated in this rebellion and died in captivity, or, as the Sikh tradition has it, disappeared miraculously beneath the waters of the Rāvi. His shrine still stands between the Mughal palace and the mausoleum of Ranjīt Singh. Jahāngīr fixed his court at Lahore in 1622 and died near by in 1627. He erected the greater Khwābgāh or 'Sleeping Place,' the Motī Masjid or 'Pearl Mosque,' and the tomb of Anārkalī, now used as a repository of secretariat records. The palace originally consisted of a large quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by a colonnade of red stone pillars, with capitals intricately carved with figures of peacocks, elephants, and griffins. In the centre of the fourth side, overlooking the Rāvi, stood a lofty pavilion in the Mughal style, flanked by two chambers with elaborately decorated verandas of Hindu architecture. A garden filled the interior

space of the quadrangle, with a raised platform of marble mosaic, while beneath the colonnade and pavilion underground chambers afforded cool retreats from the midday sun. The beauty of this building was largely disfigured by Sikh and European alterations, but a great deal has been done recently towards its restoration. Jahāngīr's mausoleum at Shāhdara forms one of the chief ornaments of Lahore, though even this has suffered. The tombs of Nūr Jahān, his devoted wife, and of her brother Asaf Khān, have fared worse, having been stripped of their marble facings and coloured enamels by the Sikhs.

Shāh Jahān erected a smaller palace by the side of his father's building, the beauty of which can still be discerned through the whitewash which covers the marble slabs and hides the depredations of the Sikhs. To the same emperor is due the range of buildings to the left of the Khwābgāh, with octagonal towers, the largest of which, known as the Samman Burj, contains the exquisite pavilion, inlaid with flowers wrought in precious stones, which derives its name of 'the Naulakha' from its original cost of 9 lakhs; together with the Shīsh Mahal, afterwards the reception-room of Ranjīt Singh, and the scene of the transfer by Dalīp Singh of the sovereignty of the Punjab to the British Government. Lahore was seized by Shahryār on Jahāngīr's death; but he was soon defeated, and between 1628 and 1637 Lahore enjoyed peace and prosperity under the rule of Alī Mardān Khān and Hakīm Alī-ud-dīn, generally known as Wazīr Khān. The mosque built by the latter in 1634, in a Perso-Mughal style, contains in the panel-lings of its walls and minarets the finest known examples of *khāshi* or inlaid pottery. This form of decoration, which must be reckoned among the lost arts of India, may also be studied to advantage in the mosque erected by Dai Anga, the wet nurse of Shāh Jahān, in 1635, which, after being used for several years as an office, has now been vacated and restored; in the Chauburji, or 'four-turreted gateway,' built in 1641 by the princess Zeb-un-nisa, daughter of Aurangzeb; and in the Lahore fort, where the *khāshi* panels cover a surface of about 8,000 square yards. The panelling in the fort was carried out during the reigns of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān, and possesses a special interest in the fact that, contrary to the almost invariable rule in Muhammadan art, figures of men and animals are freely introduced. During the reign of Shāh Jahān, Lahore must have had a circuit of some 16 or 17 miles, the portion of the city outside the walls consisting of numerous

thickly inhabited suburbs connected with the city gates by long bazars. The people of Lahore warmly espoused the cause of Dārā Shikoh, and supplied him with men and money on his flight westward in 1658.

The Shālamār gardens and pleasure-ground, situated 4 miles east of Lahore city, were laid out in 1667 by Alī Mardān Khān, the celebrated engineer of Shāh Jahān, in imitation of the garden planned by the emperor Jahāngīr at the sources of the Jhelum river in Kashmīr. The garden consisted of seven divisions representing the seven degrees of the Paradise of Islām, of which only three are included in the present area of about 80 acres, the remainder having fallen into decay. In the centre is a reservoir, bordered by an elaborately indented coping and studded with pipes for fountains. A cascade falls into it over a slope of marble corrugated in an ornamental carved diaper. During the troublous times of Ahmad Shāh the gardens were neglected, and some of the decorative works were defaced and removed. Ranjīt Singh restored them; but at the same time he laid ruthless hands upon the marble pavilions of the central reservoir, using them to adorn the Rāmbāgh at Amritsar, and substituting structures of brick and whitewash in their stead.

Under Aurangzeb Lahore began to decline in population. Even before his time the foundation of Shāhjahānābād, or modern Delhi, had drawn away the majority of the classes dependent upon the court; and the constant absence of the emperor contributed still more to depress the city. Aurangzeb also constructed an embankment for 3 miles along the Rāvi, to prevent inundations, but with such undesirable success that the river completely altered its course, and left the town at a considerable distance. Among his other works, the Jāma Masjid or 'Great Mosque' ranks first, a stiff and somewhat ungraceful piece of architecture, which, in its poverty of detail, contrasts with the gorgeous profuseness of Agra and Delhi.

With the reign of Aurangzeb the architectural history of Lahore may be said to close, later attempts marking only the rapid decadence of art, which culminated in the tawdry erections of the Sikhs. From the accession of Bahādur Shāh till the establishment of Ranjīt Singh's authority at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the annals of Lahore consist of successive invasions and conquests by Nādir Shāh, Ahmad Shāh, and many less famous depredators. The magnificent city of the Mughal princes and their viceroys sank into a mere heap of ruins, containing a few scattered houses and a couple of

Sikh forts within its shrunken walls; while outside, a wide expanse of broken remains marked the site of the decaying suburbs which once surrounded the capital.

The Sikhs. As the capital of an outlying province Lahore early felt the effects of the decay of the empire. It was threatened by Banda's insurrection, and Bahādur Shāh marched there in 1712, but died before he could effect anything. A conflict ensued outside the walls of Lahore between his son Jahāndār and Azīm-ush-shān, in which the latter was defeated and drowned in the Rāvi. Under Farrukh Siyar the governor of Lahore was defeated by the Sikhs. He was succeeded by Abdus Samad Khān, who defeated the rebels and took Banda prisoner; and under his son Zakariya Khān the province had peace for twenty-one years (1717-38). He, however, found it prudent to submit to Nādir Shāh, who accepted a ransom in lieu of plundering the city. Ahmad Shāh Durrāni occupied Lahore in 1748, and again in his second invasion, after some resistance from Mīr Mannu (Muīn-ul-mulk), the new governor. Mīr Mannu was succeeded by his widow, and her abduction by the Wazīr was the pretext for Ahmad Shāh's fourth invasion (1755). Lahore was occupied and placed under prince Tīmūr, from whom, however, it was taken by the Sikhs under Jassa Singh. They were expelled by the Marāthās in 1758, who installed Adīna Beg as governor. He died a few months later, and the Marāthā power was broken by Ahmad Shāh's victory at Pānīpat in 1761, while the Sikhs, who again besieged Lahore, were defeated in the following year with great slaughter at Barnāla, Kābuli Mal being left as governor of Lahore. The Sikh cavalry ravaged the country round, and after Ahmad Shāh's seventh invasion Kābuli Mal was ejected and the Sikhs again became masters of Lahore.

For the thirty years following Ahmad Shāh's final departure (1767-97) the Sikhs ruled in Lahore unmolested; then in 1797 Shāh Zamān appeared before the city and put it to ransom. The next year he appeared again, and on this occasion Ranjīt Singh received from him on his retirement a formal grant of the chieftainship of Lahore. The rise of Ranjīt Singh's power made Lahore once more the centre of a flourishing, though ephemeral, kingdom. The great Mahārājā stripped the Muhammadan tombs of their ornaments, which he sent to decorate the temple at Amritsar; but he restored the Shālamār gardens, erected a really beautiful *bāradari* in the space between the palace and the Jāma Masjid, and also built a number of minor erections in the very worst taste. His mausoleum,

a mixed work of Hindu and Muhammadan architecture, forms one of the latest specimens of Sikh workmanship. The collapse of the Lahore kingdom under Ranjīt Singh's successors forms a chapter of imperial history (see PUNJAB). In December, 1846, the Council of Regency was established, and the British Resident became the real central authority at Lahore. On March 29, 1849, at the conclusion of the second Sikh War, the young Mahārājā Dalīp Singh resigned the government to the British. In 1849 the environs still remained a mere expanse of crumbling ruins; and the houses of the first European residents clustered around the old cantonment, on a strip of alluvial lowland, south of the town, running parallel to a former bed of the Rāvi. Gradually, however, the station spread eastward; and now a new town covers a large part of the area once given over to ruins and jungle, while every year sees fresh additions to the renovated capital.

The native city covers an area of about one square mile. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall, rising to a height of 30 feet and strengthened by a moat and other defences. But the moat has been filled in, and the wall razed, and a garden now occupies the site of the trench and wall, encircling the city on every side except the north. Though situated in an alluvial plain, the present town stands high on the débris of ages. A metalled road runs round the outer side of the rampart, and gives access to the city by thirteen gates. The citadel or fort rises upon a slight but commanding eminence at the north-eastern angle, and abuts northward on the old river bed, while the esplanade stretches over an open space to the south and east. Within the city, narrow and tortuous streets, as well as lanes, some of them ending in *culs-de-sac*, and lined by tall houses, give Lahore a mean and gloomy appearance; but the magnificent buildings of the Mughal period serve to relieve the dullness of its domestic architecture, and many of the houses are adorned with beautiful wood-carving. On the north-eastern side especially, the mosque of Aurangzeb, with its plain white marble domes and simple minarets, the mausoleum of Ranjīt Singh, with its rounded roof and projecting balconies, and the desecrated façade of the Mughal palace, stand side by side in front of an open grassy plain, exhibiting a grand *coup d'œil*.

The European quarter, or civil station, lies on the south and east of the city. The older part, known as Anārkali, lies to the south, and originally contained a cantonment, abandoned in 1851-2 on account of its unhealthiness. Anārkali is connected with the city by a fine road known as the Old Mall,

and contains the Secretariat buildings, District Court-house, Government College, Punjab University, Senate Hall, the new University Hall, Town-hall, Museum, the Punjab Public Library converted from an old Mughal pavilion, Mayo and Lady Aitchison Hospitals, the Volunteer Club and many other public buildings, and a fine public garden. At the south end of the Old Mall stands the Chauburji, which formed the gateway of the garden of Zeb-un-nisa, the accomplished daughter of Aurangzeb. To the east is the railway colony, grouped about the station in the quarter known as the Naulakha. It contains a railway school building, a theatre, and well-laid-out playgrounds. Near the railway station to the west are a large temple and *dharmsāla* built by Mūl Chand, merchant. On the Empress Road a large building has been constructed for railway offices. To the south-east the Upper Mall stretches out for a distance of 3 miles to Government House and the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls. This road is the main thoroughfare of the newer residential quarter; and on or near it are situated the Cathedral and Orphanages, and the Chief Court, besides sundry Government offices and most of the European shops. A large public garden surrounds the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls, containing a zoological garden, with a good collection of water-fowl. The village of Mozang on the south-east of the city is now almost surrounded on three sides by European residences. Beyond Government House on the way to LAHORE CANTONMENT is the Aitchison Chiefs' College.

Municipal. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged 5.3 lakhs, and the expenditure 5.1 lakhs. The income and expenditure for 1903-4 were 6.4 lakhs and 6.1 lakhs respectively. The chief source of income was octroi (Rs. 4,58,000), while the main items of outlay were conservancy (Rs. 72,000), education (Rs. 11,000), hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 33,000), water-supply and drainage (Rs. 81,000), administration (Rs. 72,000), public safety (Rs. 1,15,000), and public works (Rs. 62,000).

A system of water-works was opened in 1881. The supply is drawn from wells outside the city, whence it is pumped by engines direct into four connected tanks. The city, civil station, railway colony, and the village of Mozang are supplied by this system, and the estimated daily supply is ten gallons per head according to the population in 1901. A separate engine with a separate main to the reservoir is also being erected to guard against accidents and to relieve the strain on the one engine now working. A drainage system, which was

completed in 1883, is being remodelled. The Upper Mall is now lighted by electricity.

Most of the decorative arts for which Lahore was once famous have greatly declined or vanished altogether. The silk-workers, who once were famous for superior cloths of Bokhāra thread, now turn out only inferior and coarse materials, though the trade in these is flourishing enough. The mystery of gold and silver wire-drawing has entirely disappeared, and so has the production of glass, enamel, and arms, and but little gold embroidery is now done. On the other hand, trades of a useful character have largely increased, among which may be mentioned the manufacture of vegetable oils, candles, and soap, sulphuric and nitric acids, and printing, lithography, and book-binding. The leather trade is an important one, and a large quantity of saddlery and shoes is turned out annually. Cotton fabrics are largely made, and a great deal of printing on coarse cotton stuffs is done. Good woollen blankets are produced, and fine *pashmīna* woollen stuffs. There is a large output of wooden furniture, decorated as well as plain. A large quantity of bricks and tiles are burnt. Lahore is moreover an important centre for the collection of agricultural produce; and five cotton-ginning factories, three cotton-presses, and one combined ginning and pressing factory employed 427 hands in 1904. Of the other factories, the most important are the North-Western Railway workshops, with 4,669 employés; two spinning and weaving mills, with 771; the Punjab Oil and Flour Mills, established in 1881, which turn out large quantities of flour and of castor and other vegetable oils, and in 1904 employed 65 hands; and an iron foundry, which in the same year employed 57. Two printing presses give employment to 229. The Punjab Banking Company, the Punjab National Bank, and the People's Bank have their head-quarters at Lahore; and the Bank of Bengal, the Alliance Bank of Simla, the Commercial Bank of India, and the National Bank of India have branches in the city.

As the head-quarters of the Local Government, Lahore naturally contains the principal educational institutions of the Province. These comprise the Punjab University, with five Colleges, the Government, Forman Christian, Dayānand Anglo-Vedic, Islāmīa, and Oriental; also the Medical and Law Colleges, and the Central Training College. The city possesses twelve high schools, the Central Model High School, the Aitchison Chiefs' College, and the Dayānand, Union Academy, Madrasat-ul-Musalmīn, and Sanātan Dharm Sabha schools,

a school maintained by the Presbyterian Mission, the Victoria and Oriental schools, and three schools for Europeans. Its girls' schools include two high schools (one for Europeans) and three middle schools (two for Europeans). Technical and special education are provided by the Mayo School of Art, the medical school, the railway technical school, the Veterinary College, the Hindu Technical Institute, and the Government normal school. Classes are also held in Yūnāni and Vedic medicine. Printing presses are numerous, and produce twenty English and sixty-six vernacular periodicals, of which the most important are the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the *Tribune*, and the *Observer*.

Lahore is the head-quarters of the Anglican diocese of that name. The Cathedral of the Resurrection, a fine building in the later Early English style, was consecrated in 1887. There is also a railway church in Naulakha. The Church Missionary Society has a theological training school at Lahore. The city is also the head-quarters of the Roman Catholic diocese of Lahore, and contains the Pro-Cathedral. A fine new Cathedral, in a style which is a mixture of Roman and Byzantine, will shortly be completed. The American Presbyterian Mission has a church, and several native churches exist in the city. Missions are conducted by the Church Missionary Society and the Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Lahore is the head-quarters of the Punjab Light Horse and of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, the Lahore contingent consisting of a troop of the former and three and a half companies of the latter. The fort is garrisoned by small detachments of British and native infantry. The chief medical institutions are the Mayo and Lady Aitchison Hospitals, besides the Medical College above mentioned.

Lahore Cantonment.—Cantonment and head-quarters of the third or Lahore division of the Northern Command in the District of the same name, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 31' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 22' E.$, 3 miles east of the civil station of Lahore. It has two railway stations: Lahore Cantonments East on the branch of the North-Western Railway to Delhi, and Lahore Cantonments West on the branch to Multān. Population (1901), 16,080. Till 1906 the cantonment was called Mīān Mīr. The troops were moved here from the Anārkalī quarter of Lahore in 1851-2 on account of the unhealthiness of the latter; but the new site is, partly on account of its defective water-supply, a notoriously unhealthy station. The ordinary garrison consists of two batteries of field artillery, one regiment

of native cavalry, and two battalions of native infantry. The cantonment stands on an open and arid plain, originally bare of trees, but now gradually growing greener as canal irrigation extends and the avenues of trees along the roadside grow up. The site is said to have been at one time named Haslumpur. Prince Dārā Shikoh, brother of Aurangzeb, who was put to death by that emperor on his ascending the throne, was a disciple of a famous Muhammadan saint or *pīr*, Mullan Shāh, known as Mīān Mīr. He purchased the village of Haslumpur, and bestowed it on his religious preceptor, after whom it was renamed. The mausoleum of the holy man is a handsome domed building of white marble and red Agra sandstone, with a mosque in the courtyard. The income and expenditure from cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 50,000. The Punjab Banking Company has a branch here.

Padhāna.—Village in the District and *tahsīl* of Lahore, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 28' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 40' E.$ Population (1901), 6,210. It is administered as a 'notified area.'

Pattī.—Town in the Kasūr *tahsīl* of Lahore District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 17' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 52' E.$, 38 miles south-east of Lahore city and the terminus of the Amritsar-Pattī branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 8,187. Pattī is an ancient town, and has been identified by some authorities with the Chīnapati of Hiuen Tsiang. It contains an old fort, used by Ranjīt Singh as a horse-breeding establishment. The population consists principally of Mughals, and is largely agricultural. The municipality was created in 1874. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,300, and the expenditure Rs. 4,700. The income for 1903-4 was Rs. 5,400, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,100. The town has a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Raiwind (*Rāewind*).—Junction on the North-Western Railway, in the District and *tahsīl* of Lahore, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 15' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 16' E.$, where the line from Delhi via Bhatinda joins that from Multān to Lahore. Population (1901), 1,764. Before the Ferozepore-Bhatinda Railway was opened, it was an important centre of the local trade in agricultural produce; and it possesses two cotton-ginning factories and a cotton-press, which give employment to 203 hands.

Sharakpur Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Lahore District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 28' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 6' E.$ Population (1901), 4,474. The municipality

was created in 1875. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 4,700 and the expenditure Rs. 4,500. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 3,700, chiefly derived from octroi, and the expenditure was Rs. 3,600. Sharakpur is the centre of the trade of Lahore District north of the Rāvi, and is famous for its rice. It has a vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a dispensary.

Sobraon.—Village in the Kasūr *tahsīl* of Lahore District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 11' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 52' E.$, on the crest of the high bank overlooking the Sutlej lowlands, near the south-east corner of the District. Population (1901), 4,701. Opposite this village, on the east bank of the river, in Ferozepore District, lies the famous battle-field where Sir Hugh Gough gained his decisive victory of February 10, 1846, which brought to a close the first Sikh War, and led to the occupation of Lahore by a British force. The Sikhs had taken up a strong position on the east side of the Sutlej, protecting the Harike ford, while their rear rested upon the village of Sobraon. The battle took place on the Ferozepore side, where the Sikhs gallantly held their earthworks until almost their last man had fallen. Comparatively few made their way back across the river. This battle immediately cleared the whole left bank of the Sutlej of Sikh troops, and the victorious army crossed into the Punjab by a bridge of boats opposite Ferozepore and took possession of Lahore.

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

Amritsar District.—District in the Lahore Division of the Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 10'$ and $32^{\circ} 3' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 30'$ and $75^{\circ} 24' E.$, with an area of 1,601 square miles. The District is in shape an oblong, lying between the Rāvi, which separates it from Siālkot on the north-west, and the Beās, which separates it from Kapūrthala State on the south-east. On the north-east, it is bounded by Gurdāspur, and on the south-west by Lahore.

The right bank of the Beās is high and abrupt, crowned with a series of bluffs and sandhills, which occasionally attain an elevation of 30 feet above the stream at their base. From this point the level gradually falls away towards the channel of the Rāvi, whose eastern bank does not exceed a few feet in height. The Beās now runs close under the high bank, though a century ago it is said to have flowed several miles farther east; but the Rāvi changes its course from year to year. On either river a belt of Bet, or low-lying alluvial land, fringes the margin of the modern bed, changing year by year, according to the action of the floods. Of the uplands between the two rivers, the part lying south of the grand trunk road is within the tract known

as the MĀNJHA. The District presents the appearance of an absolutely level plain, sparsely wooded, and broken only by a sandy ridge running down the middle of the *doāb*, and by the drainage lines which carry down the surface-water from Gurdāspur District. The most important of these is the Sakki, a perennial stream.

The District contains nothing of geological interest, as it is situated entirely on the alluvium. As in Jullundur, cultivation has practically banished all but the weeds of the spring and autumn crops. In the north-east some *dhāk* jungle (*Butea frondosa*) survives; and there are extensive stretches of *Saccharum*, &c., on the rivers, in places. Many trees, including the *ber* (*Zizyphus Jujuba*), mango, and *jāmun* (*Eugenia Jambolana*) are cultivated, or occasionally naturalized, near dwellings, in groves, and by waysides. Geology
and
botany.

Wolves, the only beasts of prey, are rarely met with. *Nilgai* Fauna. are never seen, antelope very rarely, and 'ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) only occasionally. Wild hog are occasionally found in the Nag plantation. Geese are found on both the rivers in the winter, and mallard, teal, and other water-fowl all over the District. Crane, curlew, quail, sand-grouse, and green pigeon are fairly common; partridge and snipe less so. There is good mahseer fishing in the Beās.

Owing to the nearness of the hills and the prevalence of canal irrigation, the hot season in Amritsar is temperate compared with that at Lahore. The District is, however, distinctly malarious. This is mainly due to the canals, which have already seriously affected the salubrity of certain parts. The hot season ends with September, and hoar-frost is common in January and February. Climate
and tem-
perature.

The District has a fairly constant rainfall, which varies inversely with the distance from the hills, ranging between 16 inches at Khāra and 24 at Amritsar. The heaviest fall recorded between 1886 and 1903 was 48 inches at Raya in 1894-5, while in 1896-7 Khāra had only 4.35 inches. Rainfall.

Amritsar District contains no noteworthy relics of an early date, and the interest of its local annals begins only with the rise of the Sikh power. The Gurū or high priest, Angad, successor to Nānak, the founder of the sect, inhabited the village of Khadūr, near the Beās, in the south of the District, and there he died in 1552. Amar Dās, the third Gurū, lived at Govindwāl in the same neighbourhood, and was succeeded on his death in 1574 by his son-in-law Rām Dās, who became the fourth spiritual leader of the rising sect, History.

and died in 1581. Rām Dās laid the foundations of the future city of Amritsar upon a site granted by the emperor Akbar. He also excavated the holy tank from which the town derives its name of *Amrita saras*, or 'Pool of Immortality'; and in its midst, on a small island, he began to erect a temple, the future centre of Sikh devotion. Arjun, the fifth Gurū, son and successor of Rām Dās, completed the sacred building, and lived to see the growth of a flourishing town around the holy site. In spite of persecution, the sect rapidly increased in numbers and importance; but Arjun, having become involved in a quarrel with the imperial governor of Lahore, died a prisoner at that city in 1606. Under his son, Har Govind, the Sikhs first offered resistance to the imperial power. The Gurū defeated a force sent against him, but was ultimately obliged to leave the Punjab, and died an exile in 1644-5. Gurū Govind, the tenth spiritual chief in succession to Nānak, organized the Sikhs into a religious military commonwealth, in which all men were equal, and all were soldiers. In 1708 Banda, the chosen friend and disciple of Govind, the last of the Gurūs, returned to Amritsar, and preached a religious war against the Muhammadans. Henceforth the character of the Sikh resistance entirely changed. Amritsar became avowedly the head-quarters of the new and aggressive faith. Suppressed after Nādir Shāh's invasion by Zakariya Khān, governor of Lahore, they threw up the Rām Rauni fort at Amritsar and defied Mīr Mannu, governor of the Punjab. Again conquered, they took advantage of Ahmad Shāh's second invasion to possess themselves of the country round Amritsar, and, though defeated by Adīna Beg, rebuilt its fort. This was again demolished by prince Tīmūr and cast into the holy tank, but the Sikhs continued in revolt. Their last great disaster was in 1762, when Ahmad Shāh utterly routed them at Barnāla, now in the Patīāla State. On his homeward march he destroyed the town of Amritsar, blew up the temple with gunpowder, filled in the sacred tank with mud, and defiled the holy place by the slaughter of cows. But, true to their faith, the Sikhs rose once more as their conqueror withdrew, and the battle of Sirhind in 1763 resulted in the secure establishment of their independence. The desecrated shrine was restored, and Amritsar became for a while the capital of the province. Each of the Sikh confederacies had its own quarters in the city, and on the division of their territory the greater part of the District fell to the chiefs of the Bhangī confederacy. Gradually, however, Ranjīt

Singh, who had obtained possession of Lahore in 1799, brought the whole surrounding country under his sway. The Bhangī chieftains succumbed in 1801, and before long the whole District was included in the dominions of the Lahore prince.

With the remainder of the Punjab, Amritsar came under British rule after the second Sikh War in 1849. As originally formed, the District included the *tahsīl* of Nārowāl, transferred to Siālkot in 1867; and other redistributions of territory have taken place from time to time. On the outbreak of the Mutiny in May, 1857, great anxiety was felt for the safety of the Govindgarh fortress just outside the walls of Amritsar. It was garrisoned mainly by sepoy regiments of suspected regiments, and a few artillerymen were the only Europeans on the spot. The city, on the other hand, remained quiet, and the peasantry evinced a loyal readiness to aid the local authorities in case of need. The danger was at length averted by the timely dispatch in carriages of a company of British infantry from Miān Mīr. A body of mutineers from Miān Mīr were captured and executed by Mr. Cooper, the Deputy-Commissioner.

The only remains of the Muhammadan period that deserve Archaeology. mention are the ruined gateways of the *sarais* at Fatehābād, Nūr-ud-dīn, and Amānat Khān, on the old imperial road from Delhi to Lahore. The principal buildings are those connected with the history of the Sikhs, and are described in the articles on AMRITSAR CITY and TARN TĀRAN.

The District contains 5 towns and 1,042 villages. Its The population at the last three enumerations was : (1881) people. 893,266, (1891) 992,697, and (1901) 1,023,828. During the last decade it increased by 3.1 per cent. The District is divided into the three *tahsīls* of Amritsar, Tarn Tāran, and Ajnāla, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of AMRITSAR, the administrative head-quarters of the District, JANDIĀLA GURU, MAJĪTHA, and TARN TĀRAN.

The table on the next page shows the chief statistics of population in 1901.

Muhammadans number 474,976, or over 46 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 280,985, or nearly 28 per cent.; and Sikhs, 264,329, or nearly 26 per cent. The density of the population is very high. Punjābī is the language of the District.

The Jats (228,000) compose 22 per cent. of the total popula- Castes and tion; 180,000 of them are Sikhs, and these are the famous Jats occupa- of the Mānjha or upland of Lahore and Amritsar, inferior tions. to their brethren of the Mālwa (LUDHIĀNA DISTRICT) in thrift

and husbandry, but in physique equal to any race in the Province, strong, tall, and muscular, with well-shaped limbs, erect carriage, and strongly marked and handsome features. They are good cultivators and make fine soldiers. The Muhammadan Jats are poor cultivators, like the Rājputs, of whom there are 39,000. The Arains (48,000) present

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Amritsar .	545	3	373	488,383	896.1	+ 5.5	29,160
Tarn Tāran .	597	2	338	325,576	545.4	+ 6.7	8,514
Ajnāla .	417	...	331	209,869	503.3	+ 6.6	5,949
District total	1,601	5	1,042	1,023,828	639.4	+ 3.1	43,623

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

no special features here. The Kambohs (18,000) take first rank as cultivators. Those who are Muhammadans resemble the Arains, while the Sikh Kambohs are in every way similar to the Jats. They excel as market-gardeners, and are ready to go anywhere to improve their position. Khattrīs (34,000) and Aroras (22,000) are the chief trading castes; Shaikhs (14,000) are partly traders and partly agriculturists. Brāhmans number 37,000. Of the artisan classes, the Tarkhāns (carpenters, 41,000), Julāhās (weavers, 46,000), Kumhārs (potters, 35,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 29,000), Telis (oil-pressers, 26,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 22,000), and Sonārs (goldsmiths, 11,000) are the most important. The Kashmīrīs (22,000), who live by the woollen industries, may also be mentioned here. Of the menial classes, the Chūhrās, or sweepers, are numerically second only to the Jats, numbering 126,000, or 12 per cent. of the population. The other important menial castes are the Jhīnwars (water-carriers, 52,000), Chhīmās and Dhobis (washermen, 17,000), and Nais (barbers, 17,000). There are 19,000 Fakīrs, 13,000 Mīrāsīs (village minstrels), and 16,000 Barwālās (village watchmen). About 39 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

Christian missions.

The Amritsar Mission of the Church Missionary Society was started in 1852, and has branches at Tarn Tāran, Bahrwāl, Jandiāla, and elsewhere. The Alexandra School for native Christian girls, built in 1877, and the Amritsar Medical Mission, with branches at Rāmdās and Jandiāla, are managed by the