

revenue by appraisalment of the standing crop at each harvest, current prices being taken into account, and the demand (which was generally moderate) being levied in grain or cash by mutual agreement. No revenue was realized from the hill tracts. From 1770 to 1830 the Sikhs pursued their usual policy of exacting all they could, until Ranjīt Singh ordered a moderate assessment to be made. Ten years of good government under Bhai Dūl Singh were followed by six of oppression¹.

After annexation the hill tracts were summarily assessed, and the demand of Mahārājā Gulāb Singh of Kashmīr (who had been revenue assignee under the Sikhs) was reduced by one-third. In the plains, however, John Nicholson imposed an enhanced demand, based on the estimates of the oppressive Sikh officials, with disastrous results. When the first summary settlement of the whole District was made in 1851, the people were heavily in debt and clamouring for relief. Large reductions were allowed in the demand, and the assessment worked well until the first regular settlement was effected in 1860. This resulted in a further reduction of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a more equal distribution of the demand over the villages. The settlement proved satisfactory, and was allowed to run on for twenty years instead of the ten for which it had been sanctioned. A revised settlement, completed in 1885, was based on an all-round increase of 50 per cent. in cultivation. The new demand was $9\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, an increase on the regular assessment of 34 per cent., and it has been realized with ease. During the sixteen years ending 1901 only 8 per cent. of one year's demand was remitted. In the same period cultivation increased 8 per cent., while prices of staple crops rose 64 per cent. The District again came under settlement in 1902, and the anticipated increase in the demand is 1.1 lakhs, or 13 per cent. The average assessment on 'dry' land is 10 annas (maximum, R. 1; minimum, 4 annas), and on 'wet' land Rs. 3-0-1 (maximum, Rs. 5; minimum, Rs. 1-0-2). The demand on account of land revenue and cesses in 1903-4 for the District as now constituted was 6.6 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 9 acres¹.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue for the old District are shown on the next page, in thousands of rupees¹.

The District contains two municipalities, Rāwalpindi and Local and Murree. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the municipal.

¹ The figures in the paragraphs on land revenue include the *tahsils* of Pindi Gheb, Attock, and Fatahjang throughout.

District board, whose income, mainly derived from a local rate, amounted in 1903-4 to 1.2 lakhs¹. The expenditure in the same year was 1.1 lakhs¹, the principal item being education.

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	6,97	8,58	8,27	9,82
Total revenue . . .	10,28	12,65	16,76	20,07

Police and jails. The regular police force consists of 820 of all ranks, including 154 cantonment and 160 municipal police, and 10 mounted constables. The Superintendent usually has one Assistant and 7 inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 664. There are 13 police stations, with 10 road-posts in Rāwalpindi town. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 902 prisoners.

Education. The District stands second among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 6.9 per cent. (11 males and 1.2 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 5,359 in 1880-1, 7,603 in 1890-1, and 17,957¹ in 1903-4. In 1904-5 the number of pupils in the District as now constituted was 12,227. Education in Rāwalpindi is making great strides. Five new high schools have been opened since 1881, and two Anglo-vernacular middle schools, besides an Arts college maintained by the mission. The great advance made in female education is largely due to the exertions of the late Bābā Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E., who opened a number of schools for girls and undertook their management. In 1904-5 the total expenditure on education in the District as now constituted amounted to 1.1 lakhs, of which District funds contributed Rs. 18,000 and municipal funds Rs. 14,000. Fees realized Rs. 31,000, and the Provincial Government made grants amounting to Rs. 18,000.

Hospitals and dispensaries. Besides the Rāwalpindi civil hospital and two city branch dispensaries, the District possesses three outlying dispensaries. At these institutions during 1904 a total of 120,456 out-patients and 1,606 in-patients were treated, and 5,405 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 21,000, of which municipal funds provided Rs. 16,000. The Lady Roberts Home for invalid officers is situated at Murree.

Vaccination. The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 12,546,

¹ These include the figures for the three *tahsils* of Attock, Fatahjang, and Pindi Gheb, since transferred to Attock District.

representing 24.2 per 1,000 of the population. The Vaccination Act is in force in Rāwalpindi and Murree towns.

[F. A. Robertson, *District Gazetteer* (1895); *Settlement Report* (1893); and *Customary Law of the Rāwalpindi District* (1887).]

Rāwalpindi Tahsīl.—North-western *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, lying between $33^{\circ} 19'$ and $33^{\circ} 50'$ N. and $72^{\circ} 34'$ and $73^{\circ} 23'$ E., with an area of 764 square miles. The population in 1901 was 261,101, compared with 243,141 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town and cantonment of RĀWALPINDI (population, 87,688), the head-quarters; and 448 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.6 lakhs. MĀNIKIĀLA and SHĀHDHERI are places of great archaeological interest. The Sohān river, which crosses the *tahsīl* from east to west, divides it into two distinct portions. To the north lie the rich plains round Rāwalpindi town, sloping up to the outlying spurs of the Himālayas, which form the northern boundary of the *tahsīl*. To the south the country is cut up by torrent beds and ravines into little plateaux, which vary in soil and character, but resemble each other in difficulty of access.

Murree Tahsīl.—Northern *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, lying between $33^{\circ} 42'$ and $34^{\circ} 1'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 12'$ and $73^{\circ} 36'$ E., with an area of 258 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the Jhelum river, which cuts it off from Kashmīr territory. The *tahsīl* is composed of three main spurs, running north and south, with intervening valleys and connecting ridges. The most westerly is the Murree spur, which rises to 7,517 feet above the sea, the highest point in the District. The higher hills are thickly wooded with pine and fir, while the lower slopes bear a plentiful growth of oak, acacia, &c. The population in 1901 was 52,303, compared with 45,772 in 1891. The hill station of Murree is the *tahsīl* head-quarters, and it also contains 120 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 16,000.

Kahūta.—Eastern *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, lying in the Lower Himālayas, between $33^{\circ} 18'$ and $33^{\circ} 48'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 15'$ and $73^{\circ} 39'$ E., with an area of 457 square miles. Its eastern border rests upon the Jhelum river. The whole of the *tahsīl* except the south-west corner lies in the hills, which in the north reach an elevation of over 6,000 feet. The population in 1901 was 94,729, compared with 92,372 in 1891. It contains 231 villages, of which Kahūta is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.2 lakhs.

Gūjar Khān.—Southern *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi District,

Punjab, lying between $33^{\circ} 4'$ and $33^{\circ} 26'$ N. and $72^{\circ} 56'$ and $73^{\circ} 37'$ E., with an area of 567 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the Jhelum river, which cuts it off from Kashmīr territory. Except for a low ridge of sandstone hills along the Jhelum, the *tahsīl* consists of a plain intersected by numerous ravines. The population in 1901 was 150,566, compared with 152,455 in 1891. It contains 381 villages, of which Gūjar Khān is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.7 lakhs.

Mānikīāla.—Village and group of ruins in the District and *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindī, Punjab, situated in $33^{\circ} 27'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 17'$ E., midway between Hassan Abdāl and Jhelum. Population (1901), 734. The remains consist of a great tope or *stūpa* south of the modern village, together with fourteen smaller buildings of the same class, fifteen monasteries, and many isolated massive stone walls. Local tradition connects these ruins with the name of an eponymous Rājā, Mān or Mānik, who built the great *stūpa*. According to the current legend, an ancient city named Mānikpur stood upon the site, inhabited by seven Rākshasas or demons. Rasālū, son of Salivāhana, Rājā of Siālkot, was the enemy of these demons, who daily devoured by lot one of the people of Mānikpur. Accordingly, Rasālū once took the place of the victim, went out to meet the demons, and slew them all save one, who still lives in the cavern of Gandgarh. In this legend Sir Alexander Cunningham saw a Hinduized version of the Buddhist story, in which Gautama Buddha offers up his body to appease the hunger of seven tiger cubs. Hiuen Tsiang places the scene of this legend south-east of Shāhdheri, which agrees with the bearing of Mānikīāla from the latter ruins. At this spot stood the famous *stūpa* of the 'body-offering,' one of the four great *stūpas* of North-Western India. The *stūpa* was explored by General Court in 1834, and Cunningham states that the inscription on it twice makes mention of the sacrifice of Buddha's body. All the existing remains present the appearance of religious buildings, without any trace of a city or fortress. The people point to the high ground immediately west of the great *stūpa* as the site of Rājā Mān's palace, because pieces of plaster occur there only among the ruins; but the Satraps of Taxila may very probably have taken up their residence upon this spot when they came to worship at the famous shrine. A town of 1,500 or 2,000 houses may also have extended northward, and occupied the whole rising ground now covered by the village of Mānikīāla. But the place must be regarded as mainly an ancient religious

centre, full of costly monasteries and shrines, with massive walls of cut stone. The people unanimously affirm that the city was destroyed by fire, and the quantity of charcoal and ashes found among the ruins strongly confirms their belief. Mānikīāla is one of the sites for which is claimed the honour of being the burial-place of Alexander's horse Bucephalus.

Murree Town.—Hill sanitarium and head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, situated in $33^{\circ} 55' N.$ and $73^{\circ} 23' E.$, 39 miles from Rāwalpindi town, on a spur of the Himālayas, at the height of 7,517 feet above sea-level. The population in March, 1901, was 1,844, but in the summer it probably amounts to over 10,000. In the hot season it is the head-quarters of the Lieutenant-General of the Northern Command. The Commissioner of the Rāwalpindi Division and the Deputy-Commissioner of Rāwalpindi also reside in it during part of the hot season, for which period an Assistant Commissioner is placed in charge of the subdivision consisting of the Murree *tahsīl*. The site was selected in 1850 almost immediately after the annexation of the Province, and building operations commenced at once. In 1851 temporary accommodation was provided for a detachment of troops; and in 1853 permanent barracks were erected. The garrison generally consists of three mountain batteries. In 1873, 1874, and 1875 Murree was the summer head-quarters of the Punjab Government. It is connected with Rāwalpindi town by a service of tongas. The houses crown the summit and sides of an irregular ridge, commanding magnificent views over forest-clad hill-sides into deep valleys studded with villages and cultivated fields. The neighbouring hills are covered during the summer with encampments of British troops, while the station itself is filled with European visitors from the plains and travellers to Kashmīr. A fine view of the snowy peaks of Kashmīr is to be had on a clear day, and the crest of Nanga Parbat (26,182 feet) can sometimes be seen. The municipality was created in 1850. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 49,500, and the expenditure Rs. 48,200. In 1903-4 the income and expenditure were Rs. 51,400, chiefly from octroi, and Rs. 54,400 respectively. The income and expenditure of cantonment funds averaged Rs. 10,000 between 1893 and 1903. The chief educational institutions are the Lawrence Military Asylum for soldiers' children, and the St. Denys' and Convent English schools for girls. The station contains the Lady Roberts Home for invalid officers and

a branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla. The Murree Brewery is the only industrial concern of any importance.

Rāwalpindi Town.—Head-quarters of the Division, District, and *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi, Punjab, situated in $33^{\circ} 36'$ N. and $73^{\circ} 7'$ E., on the North-Western Railway and the grand trunk road, on the north bank of the river Leh, a muddy sluggish stream, flowing between precipitous banks, and separating the town from the cantonment; distant by rail 1,443 miles from Calcutta, 1,479 from Bombay, and 908 from Karāchi. The population, including cantonments, at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 52,975, (1891) 73,795, and (1901) 87,688, including 40,807 Muhammadans, 33,227 Hindus, 6,302 Sikhs, 6,278 Christians, and 1,008 Jains. The present town is of quite modern origin; but Sir Alexander Cunningham identified certain ruins on the site of the cantonment with the ancient city of Gājipur or Gajnipur, the capital of the Bhatti tribe in the ages preceding the Christian era. Graeco-Bactrian coins, together with ancient bricks, occur over an area of 2 square miles. Known within historical times as Fatehpur Baori, Rāwalpindi fell into decay during one of the Mongol invasions in the fourteenth century. Jhanda Khān, a Gakhar chief, restored the town and gave it its present name. Sardār Milka Singh, a Sikh adventurer, occupied it in 1765, and invited traders from the neighbouring commercial centres of Jhelum and Shāhpur to settle in his territory. Early in the nineteenth century Rāwalpindi became for a time the refuge of Shāh Shujā, the exiled king of Kābul, and of his brother Shāh Zamān. The present native infantry lines mark the site of a battle fought by the Gakhars under their famous chief Sultān Mukarrab Khān in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was at Rāwalpindi that, on March 14, 1849, the Sikh army under Chattar Singh and Sher Singh finally laid down their arms after the battle of Gujrāt. On the introduction of British rule, Rāwalpindi became the site of a cantonment, and shortly afterwards the head-quarters of a Division; while its connexion with the main railway system by the extension of the North-Western Railway to Peshāwar immensely developed both its size and commercial importance. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged 2.1 lakhs. In 1903-4 the income and expenditure were 1.8 lakhs and 2.1 lakhs respectively. The chief item of income was octroi (1.6 lakhs); and the expenditure included administration (Rs. 35,000), conservancy (Rs. 27,000), hospitals and dispensaries (Rs. 25,000), public

works (Rs. 9,000), and public safety (Rs. 17,000). The cantonment, with a population in 1901 of 40,611, is the most important in India. It contains one battery of horse and one of field artillery, one mountain battery, one company of garrison artillery, and one ammunition column of field artillery; one regiment of British and one of native cavalry; two of British and two of native infantry; and two companies sappers and miners, with a balloon section. It is the winter head-quarters of the Northern Command, and of the Rāwalpindi military division. An arsenal was established here in 1883. The income and expenditure from cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 96,000 and Rs. 93,000 respectively. The chief educational institutions are the Government normal school, the Gordon Arts college maintained by the American United Presbyterian Mission, and five aided Anglo-vernacular high schools. The cantonment also contains an English and several Anglo-vernacular middle schools, and an English convent school for girls. The town has a civil hospital, with two branch dispensaries. Rāwalpindi has a large carrying trade with Kashmīr. The principal factories are the North-Western Railway locomotive and carriage works, where the number of employes in 1904 was 1,455; and the arsenal, which in the same year gave employment to 569 persons. Besides these, the Rāwalpindi gas-works had 170 employes; a branch of the Murree Brewery, 200; a tent factory, 252; an iron foundry, 123; and four smaller factories an aggregate of 150. The horse fair held by the District board in April is one of the largest in the Punjab. There are branches of the Alliance Bank of Simla and of the Commercial Bank of India in the cantonment.

Shāhdheri (*Dheri Shāhān*, 'the kings' mound'). Village in the District and *tahsīl* of Rāwalpindi, Punjāb, situated in 33° 17' N. and 72° 49' E., 8 miles south-east of Hassan Abdāl. To the north-east lie extensive and well-preserved ruins, identified by Sir Alexander Cunningham as those of Takshasilā, the Taxila of the Greek historians. These ruins lie in six distinct sites, Bīr, Hatiāl, Sir-Kap-kā-kot, Kacha Kot, Bābarkhāna, and Sir-Sukh-kā-kot. Of these, the mound at Bīr rises above the banks of the Tapra Nāla, the Tiber-nabon of the Pseudo-Kallisthenes. Hatiāl, a fortified spur of the Mār-gala ('be-headed') range, was probably the ancient citadel. Sir-Kap, or the fort of 'the beheaded,' was a fortified city, united to the citadel by a wall of circumvallation. The remaining three sites appear to be more modern; but near Bābarkhāna lie the

ruins called Sirī-ki-pind, which would appear to be the great Sirsha-dānam or 'head-offering' *stūpa* of Buddha built by Asoka and mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang. Takshasilā, the Sanskrit form of the name, means 'the hewn rock,' or more probably 'the rock of Takshaka,' the great Nāga king. At the Macedonian invasion, and for many centuries later, Taxilā was a rich and flourishing city. Alexander found it ruled by Omphis (Sanskrit, Ambhi), generally known by his dynastic title of Taxiles, who resigned his kingdom to the invader. About eighty years later it was taken by Asoka, and from it he governed the Punjab before his accession to the throne of Magadha. About 200 B.C. it became a Graeco-Bactrian dependency, and rather more than half a century later passed to the Indo-Parthians, from whom it was wrested by the Kushans at the end of the first century A.D. About A.D. 50 Apollonius of Tyana visited it, and says it was the capital of Phraates, whose dominions corresponded with the ancient kingdom of Porus, and describes its beautiful temple of porphyry. It was also visited by Fa Hian in A.D. 400, and by Hiuen Tsiang in 630 and 643. Both these pilgrims describe it as a place of great sanctity and the scene of Buddha's sacrifice of his head. After this Taxila disappears from history.

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

Attock District (*Atak*).—District of the Rāwalpindi Division of the Punjab, lying between $32^{\circ} 34'$ and $34^{\circ} 0'$ N. and $71^{\circ} 42'$ and $73^{\circ} 1'$ E., with an area of 4,022 square miles. It is bounded on the west and north-west by the Indus, which separates it from the Districts of Kohāt and Peshāwar in the North-West Frontier Province; and on the north-east by the Hazāra District of the same Province; while it adjoins the Punjab Districts of Rāwalpindi on the east, Jhelum on the south-east, Shāhpur on the south, and Miānwāli on the south-west. In shape an irregular oval, its northern extremity falls into two zones, the northern comprising the fertile Chach plain, the southern a dry, sandy, and stony tract which rises to the Kāla-Chitta Pahār or 'black and white range,' which separates it from the central portion. The Chach plain and the western half of the dry, sandy zone form the *tahsīl* of Attock. The central portion consists of a wide plain, stretching across the District from east to west and also containing two distinct zones: the northern of poor and stony soil; the southern fertilized by the waters of the eastern and the western Sīl, two streams which run into the Sohān river. The fertility of this zone decreases from east to west, its south-west corner

comprising the wild and barren ravines round Narrara and Makhad. The Fatahjang *tahsīl* comprises the eastern half of this central portion with the eastern half of the dry zone north of the Kāla-Chitta Pahār, the western half forming the Pindi Gheb *tahsīl*. South of the Sohān lies the high plateau of the Talagang *tahsīl*, which rising to the Salt Range, here parallel to the Sohān, is scoured by the deep mountain torrents that descend from the range into that river.

The District lies entirely on Tertiary rocks, with the excep- Geology.
tion of a band of Nummulitic limestone forming the Khairi Mūrat ridge; the oldest of these are the Murree beds, which run as a narrow band across the northern part of the District. They are composed of red and purple clays, with grey and purplish sandstones, and are probably of miocene age. These are succeeded to the south by a great spread of lower Siwālik sandstone, which covers the greater part of the District and contains a rich mammalian fauna of pliocene age. It is overlain by the upper Siwālik conglomerates and sandstones, which occur at Makhad on the Indus and other localities. Still farther south the lower Siwālik sandstone is continuous with the similar beds of the Salt Range¹.

The flora is scanty, except where there are springs or water- Botany.
courses, as at Hassan Abdāl; but the proportion of West Asian types is considerable, and a few species, hardly found farther eastwards, except at high altitudes, occur here at low elevation. In the actual valley of the Indus the clove pink has been observed, and on low hills *Scilla* and *Iris* are not uncommon, with the curious *Boucerosia*, a fleshy Asclepiad, like the South African *Stapelias*, the leaves of which are cooked or pickled as a relish. Timber and fruit trees are practically unknown except in gardens, or in that portion of the Salt Range which has been allotted to the newly formed District.

A few *uriāl* are found in the Narrara hills, and throughout Fauna.
the south-west of the Pindi Gheb *tahsīl*. Sometimes stray ones from the Salt Range are seen in Talagang. 'Ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are occasionally found in the Attock *tahsīl*. Mahseer, *bachwa*, and other fish are caught in the Haro, Sohān, and Indus.

The temperature differs little from that of the Punjab plains, Climate,
though the Talagang plateau, lying 1,200 feet above sea-level, tempera-
is cooler than the rest of the District. Among the rocks of ture, and
rainfall.
Attock, the sandy slopes of Jandāl, and the low hills of

¹ Wynne, 'Tertiary Zone and Underlying Rocks in N.-W. Punjab,' *Records, Geological Survey of India*, vol. x, pt. iii.

Narrara and Makhad the heat in summer is intense, hot winds prevail, and the glare of the sun, reflected by white sand and hot rocks, is terrific. The people suffer from tape-worm and guinea-worm owing to the badness of the water, but are otherwise robust and healthy. The annual rainfall varies from 17 inches at Pindi Gheb to 24 at Fatahjang, but is very uncertain.

History
and
archaeo-
logy.

The history of the District is practically the same as that of RĀWALPINDI DISTRICT. HASSAN ABDĀL, the chief relic of the Buddhist period, was one of the towns subordinate to the capital of Taxila, and under the Gakhars, Mughals, and Sikhs the District followed the fortunes of Rāwalpindi. The chief historical events recorded are the defeat of Anand Pāl near Ohind by Mahmūd of Ghazni, the foundation of ATTOCK by Akbar, and its vicissitudes in the Sikh Wars. The District was constituted in 1904, the *tahsils* of Attock, Pindi Gheb and Fatahjang being transferred from Rāwalpindi District, and that of Talagang from Jhelum.

The antiquities of the District are described in the articles on ATTOCK TOWN and HASSAN ABDĀL.

The
people.

The population of the District at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 444,307, (1891) 448,420, and (1901) 464,430, dwelling in 4 towns and 614 villages. It increased by 3.6 per cent. during the last decade, every *tahsil* showing an increase except Talagang, while the increase in Fatahjang was only nominal. The Census of 1901 was taken during a season of drought, which had driven many of the men to migrate to the canal-irrigated tracts in the Punjab plains or to seek work on the Māri-Attock line, then under construction. The District is divided into the four *tahsils* of ATTOCK, FATAHJANG, PINDI GHEB, and TALAGANG, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named, but the head-quarters of the Attock *tahsil* will shortly be transferred to Campbellpore. The towns are the municipalities of PINDI GHEB and HAZRO, the cantonment of CAMPBELLPORE, the head-quarters of the District, and the fort of ATTOCK. The table on the next page shows the chief statistics of population in 1901.

Muhammadans number 419,730, or over 90 per cent. of the total; Hindus, 37,052; and Sikhs, 6,991. The density of the population is very low. Various dialects of Western Punjābi are spoken in the District, but the Pathāns of the Chach plain in the Attock *tahsil* and those round Makhad in the south-west corner of Pindi Gheb still speak Pashtū.

Castes and

The most numerous tribe is that of the agricultural Awāns,

who are stronger here than in any other District, numbering 151,000, or 32 per cent. of the total population. Next to them come the Pathāns (38,000); the Maliārs, a tribe resembling the Arains of the Punjab proper (37,000); and the Rājputs (26,000). Other important agricultural classes are the Gūjars (12,000), Jats (12,000), Mughals (7,000), and Khattars (6,000), the latter being practically confined to this District. Saiyids are strong, numbering 12,000. The most important commercial classes are the Khattrīs and Aroras, who number 24,000 and 12,000 respectively. Of the artisan classes, the Julāhās (weavers, 18,000), Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 13,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 11,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 8,000), Kumhārs (potters, 8,000), and Telis (oil-pressers, 7,000) are the most important. Less important are the Musallis (sweepers and scavengers, 9,000), Nais (barbers, 8,000), and Dhobis (washermen, 6,000). Kashmīris number 7,000. Of the total population 65 per cent. are dependent on agriculture, there being no large towns or manufactures.

<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.				
Attock . .	65	3	191	150,550	231.3	+ 6.7	5,969
Fatabjang . .	856	...	203	114,849	134.2	- 1.6	3,666
Pindi Gheb . .	1,498	1	134	106,437	71.2	+ 7.1	3,796
Talagang . .	1,199	...	86	92,594	77.2	- 1.5	3,087
District total	4,022	4	614	464,430	115.5	+ 3.8	16,518

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

There are Roman Catholic missions at Campbellpore and Christian Attock. The District contained only 3 native Christians in 1901.

In the north of the District the low-lying Chach plain with its numerous wells is exceedingly fertile, the soil being chiefly an alluvial loam. There is also a good deal of fertile land in the villages of the Sohān and other streams. Elsewhere the District is very poor in natural resources. Wild tracts of arid mountain and rock predominate, and the soil is light and shallow, with stone near the surface, and much broken up by ravines. The District is so sparsely populated that, although it suffers periodically from drought, real famine is unknown.

The land is mostly held by communities of small peasant

cultural
statistics
and princi-
pal crops.

proprieters, but there are large *zamīndāri* estates in the Fatahjang, Pindi Gheb, and Attock *tahsīls*. The following table gives the main agricultural statistics in 1903-4, areas being in square miles :—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Attock . . .	651	308	33	41
Fatahjang . . .	866	391	11	65
Pindi Gheb . . .	1,499	442	7	201
Talagang . . .	1,198	474	5	119
Total	4,214	1,615	56	426

NOTE.—The total area does not agree with that given in the *Census Report*, but is taken from a later survey.

Wheat, the most important product and the staple crop of the spring harvest, occupied 568 square miles in 1903-4; gram and oilseeds covered 132 and 125 square miles respectively; and barley only 43 square miles. The chief crop of the autumn harvest is spiked millet, covering 179 square miles, while great millet occupied 35, pulses 41, and maize 32 square miles. Very little cotton or sugar-cane is grown.

Cattle,
ponies, and
sheep.

The cattle are small and not of particularly good quality. The District is, however, noted for horse-breeding, especially the *tahsīls* of Fatahjang and Pindi Gheb, where there are large estates, whose holders have means to devote to breeding. The Jodhra Maliks of Pindi Gheb and Khunda and the Awān Maliks of Lāwa are leading breeders. The scarcity of water and consequent absence of fodder is a difficulty, and much of the stock is sold when very young. There is a good breed of donkeys, and numbers of mules are raised. Eleven horse stallions are maintained by the Army Remount department, and four pony stallions by the District board. Large flocks of sheep and goats are kept, but the breed is generally inferior, though the fat-tailed sheep is common in the hills. Good pack-camels are bred in many parts.

Irrigation.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 56 square miles, or 3.5 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 40 square miles were irrigated from wells, and 15 from canals. In addition, 17 square miles of the cultivated area were subject to inundation from the Indus and other streams. The District had 6,451 masonry wells in 1903-4, all worked with Persian wheels by cattle, besides 808 lever wells, unbricked wells, and water-lifts.

Forests.

About 217 square miles of 'reserved' and 109 of unclassed

forests are under the Forest department, and 32 square miles of forest under the Deputy-Commissioner. The most important are the forests of the KĀLĀ-CHITTA and KHAIRI-MŪRAT ranges, which support a scattered growth of olive, *khair* (*Acacia Catechu*), and lesser shrubs. Other trees found are the *shisham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) and *dhrek*, but on the whole the District is poorly wooded. In 1904-5 the revenue from forests under the Forest department was Rs. 26,700, and from those under the Deputy-Commissioner Rs. 2,000.

Veined marble is worked into pestles and ornamental objects Minerals. at Garkawa in the Attock *tahsīl*. Lignite is occasionally met with in the Khairi-Mūrat hills, and small quantities of anthracite in the Pindi Gheb *tahsīl*. Coal is found in the Kālā-Chitta range. There are five bore-holes near Fatahjang, from which petroleum is obtained for use in the Rāwalpindi gas-works. Gold is washed in small quantities from the sands of the Indus, Sohān, and other rivers. Limestone and gypsum occur largely.

There are no arts or manufactures of importance. Country cloth is woven throughout the District, and silk embroidery is produced in the Attock *tahsīl*. *Lungīs* are made in Kamra and Shamsābād. Lacquered legs for bedsteads are made in a number of villages in the Pindi Gheb *tahsīl*; and iron vessels, locks, stirrups, saddles, shoes, and articles of reed-matting are turned out in various villages. Soap is made in several places and snuff at Hazro. Boat-building is carried on at Makhad on the Indus. Arts and manufactures.

The District possesses very little trade; and the ordinary manufactures described above are exported only to a small extent. A good deal of tobacco and snuff, however, goes from Hazro, the chief centre of trade in the District. Food-grains and oil-seeds are, in good seasons, the chief exports. Piece-goods, rice, salt, and hardware are the chief imports. Commerce and trade.

The main line of the North-Western Railway traverses the north of the District, crossing the Indus at Attock; and the Khushālgarh branch, which leaves the main line at Golra in Rāwalpindi District, runs through the middle of the District to Khushālgarh on the Indus. The Māri-Attock branch, leaving the main line at Campbellpore, traverses the west of the District, giving direct communication with Multān. The grand trunk road, which follows for the most part the main line of rail, the Hassan Abdāl-Abbottābād road, and the Rāwalpindi-Khushālgarh road are the only important metalled routes. The unmetalled tracks are fit only for pack animals, and travelling is difficult. The total length of metalled roads is Means of communication.

45 miles, and of unmetalled roads 763 miles. All the metalled and 145 miles of the unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest under the District board. There is a good deal of traffic on the Indus below Makhad. The Indus is crossed by the Attock bridge, with a subway for wheeled traffic, by a bridge of boats (now being replaced by a permanent bridge) at Khushālgarh, and by six ferries.

District
subdivi-
sions and
staff.

The District is divided into the four *tahsils* of Attock, Pindi Gheb, Fatahjang, and Talagang, each of which is under a *tahsildār* and a *naib-tahsildār*. The Deputy-Commissioner holds executive charge of the District, aided by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, one of whom is in charge of the Pindi Gheb subdivision, and another in charge of the District treasury.

Civil and
criminal
justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice. Civil judicial work is under a District Judge, and both officers are subordinate to the Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Rāwalpindi Civil Division. There is one Munsif, and a Cantonment Magistrate at Campbellpore. Crimes of violence against the person are rife, and in the Attock *tahsil* a few serious crimes against property are committed annually. In the other *tahsils* organized crime is uncommon; but the bitter factions into which the whole District is divided lead to violent crime, while the same cause renders detection always difficult. No man will give evidence, if he can possibly avoid doing so, against another member of the clan, except in cases in which the clan is divided against itself.

Land
revenue.

The history of the land revenue of the District up to its constitution in 1904 will be found in the articles on RĀWALPINDI and JHELM DISTRICTS. The Talagang and Attock *tahsils* were last assessed in 1901-2 and 1901-4 respectively, the demand being 1.6 lakhs and 2 lakhs. The *tahsils* of Fatahjang and Pindi Gheb were last assessed with the Rāwalpindi District in 1885, at 2.7 lakhs; but the assessment is now under revision, and the anticipated increase in the land revenue demand is Rs. 33,000. The demand for 1904-5, including cesses, was 6.4 lakhs. The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue in 1904-5 were Rs. 8,16,000 and Rs. 5,89,000 respectively.

Local and
municipal.

The District contains two municipalities, PINDI GHEB and HAZRO, and one 'notified area,' ATTOCK. Outside these, local affairs are managed by a District board, whose income, mainly derived from a local rate, amounted in 1904-5 to Rs. 65,000.

The expenditure was Rs. 41,000, of which education and medical relief formed the largest items.

The regular police force consists of 442 of all ranks, including Police and 5 cantonment and 23 municipal police. The Superintendent jails. usually has 3 inspectors under him. Village watchmen number 583. There are 11 police stations, 3 outposts, and 3 road-posts. A District jail is being built at Campbellpore.

The District stands twentieth among the twenty-eight Districts Education. of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 3.6 per cent. (6.4 males and 0.4 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 4,752 in 1880-1, and 7,268 in 1904-5. In the latter year the District contained 4 secondary and 46 primary (public) schools, and 11 advanced and 250 elementary (private) schools, with 219 girls in the public and 453 in the private schools. The expenditure on education was Rs. 12,000, the greater part of which was met by District funds.

The District possesses 7 dispensaries, at which 89,105 out-Hospitals patients and 1,231 in-patients were treated in 1904, and 4,275 and dis- operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 9,000. pensaries.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1904-5 was 14,345, Vaccina- representing 31.1 per 1,000 of the population. The Vaccina- tion Act is not in force in this District. tion.

[M. S. D. Butler, *Settlement Report of the Attock Tahsīl* (1905).]

Attock Tahsīl (*Atak*).—*Tahsīl* of Attock District, Punjab, lying between 33° 38' and 34° 0' N. and 72° 7' and 72° 50' E., with an area of 651 square miles. The Indus bounds it on the north-west and divides it from the North-West Frontier Province, while the Haro flows through it from east to west. The north-west corner is occupied by the fertile Chach plain. South of this lies a dry sandy plain, beyond which rises the Kālā-Chitta range. The eastern half consists of the tract known as the Nālā, which includes, along with a number of low hills and much broken country, a considerable area of fairly good level land, portions of which are irrigated by wells and by cuts from the Haro and other smaller streams. The population in 1901 was 150,550, compared with 141,063 in 1891. It contains the towns of ATTOCK (population, 2,822), its present head-quarters, HAZRO (9,799), the cantonment of CAMPBELLPORE (3,036), the head-quarters of the District; and 191 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.9 lakhs. HASSAN ABDĀL is a place of historical interest.