

86 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.8 lakhs.

Bhikhi.—Southern *tahsīl* of the Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $29^{\circ} 45'$ and $30^{\circ} 14'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 15'$ and $75^{\circ} 50'$ E., with an area of 622 square miles. The population in 1901 was 128,965, compared with 119,354 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains 172 villages, of which Bhikhi is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.7 lakhs.

Govindgarh (or Bhatinda).—Western *tahsīl* of the Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $29^{\circ} 33'$ and $30^{\circ} 30'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 41'$ and $75^{\circ} 31'$ E., with an area of 868 square miles. The population in 1901 was 142,413, compared with 123,592 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town of BHATINDA (population, 13,185), the head-quarters, and 196 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.7 lakhs.

✓ **Mohindargarh Nizāmat** (or Kānaud).—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $27^{\circ} 18'$ and $28^{\circ} 28'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 56'$ and $76^{\circ} 18'$ E., with an area of 575 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Dādri *tahsīl* of the Jīnd State; on the west and south by Jaipur State territory; and on the east by the State of Alwar and the Bāwal *nizāmat* of Nābha. The population in 1901 was 140,376, compared with 147,912 in 1891. The *nizāmat* contains the towns of NĀRNAUL and Mohindargarh or KĀNAUD, the head-quarters, and 268 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.9 lakhs. Situated in the extreme south-east of the Province, it is geographically part of the Rājputāna desert, and forms a long narrow strip of territory lying north by south. It is partially watered by three streams: the Dohān, which rises in the Jaipur hills, traverses the whole length of the *nizāmat*, and passes into Jīnd territory to the north; the Krishnāwati, which also rises in Jaipur and flows past Nārnaul town into Nābha territory in the east; and the Gohli. It is divided into two *tahsīls*, MOHINDARGARH, or Kānaud, and NĀRNAUL.

✓ **Mohindargarh Tahsīl** (or Kānaud).—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $28^{\circ} 6'$ and $28^{\circ} 28'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 56'$ and $76^{\circ} 18'$ E., with an area of 299 square miles. The population in 1901 was 55,246, compared with 59,867 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town of KĀNAUD (population, 9,984), the head-quarters, and 111 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.5 lakhs.

Nārnaul Tahsīl.—Southern *tahsīl* of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $27^{\circ} 18'$ and $28^{\circ} 8' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 58'$ and $76^{\circ} 17' E.$, with an area of 277 square miles. The population in 1901 was 85,130, compared with 88,045 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town of NĀRNAUL (population, 19,489), the head-quarters, and 157 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.3 lakhs.

Banūr Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in $30^{\circ} 34' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 47' E.$, 10 miles north-east of Rājpora. Population (1901), 5,610, compared with 6,671 in 1881, a decrease due to its distance from the railway and an unhealthy climate. The ruins that surround it testify to its former importance. Its ancient name is said to have been Pushpa or Popa Nagri or Pushpāwati, 'the city of flowers'; and it was once famous for the scent distilled from its *chambeli* gardens, an industry which has all but disappeared. First mentioned in Bābar's memoirs, it became a *mahāl* of the government of Sirhind under Akbar. It was wrested from the Mughal empire by the Singhpuria Sikhs and Amar Singh, Rājā of Patiāla, after the fall of Sirhind in 1763; and eventually it came into the exclusive possession of Patiāla. It was defended by the old imperial fort of Zulmgarh and one of more recent date. The tomb of Malik Sulaimān, father of the Saiyid ruler Khizr Khān, is shown in the town. Banūr has now no trade worth mention, but contains a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Barnāla (or Anāhadgarh).—Head-quarters of the Anāhadgarh *tahsīl* and *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 23' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 37' E.$, 52 miles west of Patiāla, on the Rājpora-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 6,905. Rebuilt in 1722 by Ala Singh, Rājā of Patiāla, it remained the capital of the State until the foundation of the town of Patiāla in 1763, and the hearths of its founder are still revered by the people. It is built in the form of a circle, and surrounded by a wall of masonry, within which is a fort. Lying in the centre of the Jangal tract, it is a mart for the export of grain, and the State has constructed a large market to foster its development. The town has a dispensary, an Anglo-vernacular middle school, and a police station.

Basi.—Head-quarters of the Amargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in $30^{\circ} 42' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 28' E.$, 6 miles north of Sirhind. Population (1901), 13,738. Known in Mughal times as Basti Malik Haidar, the capital of the *nizā-*

mat was established here, as Sirhind itself was held accursed by the Sikhs. It is a flourishing mart for agricultural produce, and has a considerable manufacture of country cloth. It is said to export Rs. 10,000 worth of pepper annually. The town is now connected with the North-Western Railway at Sirhind by a mono-rail tramway, 5 miles in length, which was opened in February, 1907. The town has a vernacular middle school and a police station.

Bhadaur.—Town in the Anāhadgarh *nizāmat* and *tahsīl*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 28' N. and 75° 23' E., 16 miles west of Barnāla. Population (1901), 7,710. Founded in 1718 by Sirdār Dunna Singh, brother of Rājā Ala Singh of Patiāla, it has since remained the residence of the chiefs of Bhadaur. It is a flourishing town, with a small manufacture of brass-ware.

Bhatinda Town (also known as Govindgarh).—Headquarters of the Govindgarh *tahsīl*, Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 13' N. and 75° E. Population (1901), 13,185. The history of Bhatinda is obscure. In the pre-Muhammadan period it was called Vikramagarh, and it appears in the early Muhammadan historians as Batrinda, often incorrectly transposed into Tabarhind. The Hindu chronicles of Kashmīr describe it as Jaipāl's capital, and say that Mahmūd of Ghazni captured it. Tradition ascribes its foundation to one Bhāti Rao, who also founded Bhatner in the Bikaner State; and it undoubtedly formed part of the territory held by the Bhāti chief Hemhel, from whom the Phūlkiān houses of Patiāla, Jīnd, and Nābha claim descent. In the early Muhammadan period the country round formed an important fief of the Delhi empire, and under Altamsh was a crown province. For a long period, however, it fell into decay, probably owing to the drying up of the Ghaggar and other streams which watered its territory. About 1754 it was conquered by Mahārājā Ala Singh of Patiāla, and has since been held by that State. Bhatinda is now a thriving town, lying in the centre of the great grain-producing tract called the Jangal, and has a large grain mart. It is also an important railway junction, at which the Southern Punjab, Jodhpur-Bikaner, Rājputāna-Mālwa, and branches of the North-Western Railways meet. It imports sugar, rice, and cotton-seed, exporting wheat, gram, and oilseeds. The great fort, about 118 feet high, which dominates the town, is conspicuous for many miles round, and has thirty-six bastions. The town possesses a high school, a hospital, and numerous railway and canal offices.

Chail.—Sanitarium and summer residence of the Mahārājā of Patiāla, in the Pinjaur *tahsīl* and *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 58' N. and 77° 15' E., 19 miles (26 by road) south of Simla, at an elevation of 7,394 feet above sea-level. It was originally a possession of the Keonthal State, from which it was wrested by the Gurkhas in 1814. After the Gurkha War the British Government transferred it, with other portions of the Keonthal and Baghāt States, to Patiāla in 1815. The station contains the handsome villa of the Mahārājā, the guesthouse (generally known as the Dharmśāla), and the Political Agent's house and offices. Water-works have been constructed. The population at the Census of March, 1901, was only 20, but during the summer months it rises to about 1,000.

Ghurām (*Kuhrām*, or Rāmgarh).—Ancient town in the Ghanaur *tahsīl*, Pinjaur *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 7' N. and 76° 33' E., 26 miles south of Rājpora. Population (1901), 798. Tradition avers that it was the abode of the maternal grandfather of Rāma Chandra, king of Ajodhya. In historical times Kuhrām is first mentioned as surrendering to Muhammad of Ghor in 1192. It remained a fief of Delhi during the early period of the Muhammadan empire, but fell into decay. Extensive ruins mark its former greatness.

Hadiāyā.—Town in the *nizāmat* and *tahsīl* of Anāhadgarh, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 19' N. and 75° 34' E., 4 miles south of Barnāla. Population (1901), 5,414, compared with 6,834 in 1881, a decrease due to the rising importance of Barnāla. It has a small trade in grain, and some manufacture of iron and carts. The town has a police post.

Kalait.—Village in the Narwāna *tahsīl*, Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 21° 49' N. and 76° 19' E., 13 miles south-west of Kaithal on the Narwāna-Kaithal branch of the Southern Punjab Railway. Population (1901), 3,490. The place is famous for four ancient temples ascribed to Rājā Sālbāhan, and for a tank, called Kapāl Manī's *tīrath*, which is held sacred by Hindus. The temples, which are adorned with sculptures, are supposed to date from the eleventh century.

Kānaud Town.—Head-quarters of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* and *tahsīl*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 28° 16' N. and 76° 13' E., 24 miles south of Dāri. Population (1901), 9,984. Kānaud was founded by Malik Mahdūd Khān, a servant of Bābar, and first peopled, it is said, by Brāhmans of the Kanaudia *sāsan* or group, from whom it takes its name. It remained a *pargana* of the *sarkār* of Nārnaul under the

Mughal emperors, and about the beginning of the eighteenth century was conquered by the Thākūr of Jaipur, who was in turn expelled by Nawāb Najaf Kuli Khān, the great minister of Shāh Alam. On his death his widow maintained her independence in the fortress, but in 1792 Sindhia's general De Boigne sent a force against it under Perron. Ismail Beg persuaded its mistress to resist, and marched to her relief, but she was killed in the battle which ensued under the walls of Kānaud, and Ismail Beg surrendered to Perron. Kānaud then became the principal stronghold of Appa Khande Rao, Sindhia's feudatory, who held the Rewāri territory, and eventually became a possession of the British, by whom it was granted to the Nawāb of Jhajjar. } By the *sanad* of January 4, 1861, the British Government granted *parganas* Kānaud and Kuddhūāna to the Mahārājā of Patiāla, with all rights pertaining thereto, in lieu of 19.4 lakhs. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, a dispensary, and a police station. The fort of Kānaud, known as Mohindargarh, contains the head-quarters offices of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* and *tahsīl*.

Mohindargarh Fort.—The fort at KĀNAUD in Patiāla State, Punjab, was so named in 1861 by Mahārājā Narindar Singh, in honour of his son Mohindar Singh. The fort contains the public offices of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* and *tahsīl*, and the treasury, jail, &c.

Nārnaul Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 28° 3' N. and 76° 10' E., on the banks of the Chhalak Nadi, 37 miles from Rewāri, with which it is connected by the Rewāri-Phulera branch of the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway. It is, next to Patiāla, the most important town in the State, having a population (1901) of 19,489. The town is undoubtedly of some antiquity. Tradition assigns its foundation to Rājā Launkarn, after whose wife Nār Laun it was named; but in the Mahābhārata the country south of Delhi is called Narrāshtra, whence more probably is derived Nārnaul. By the Muhammadan historians it is first mentioned as assigned by Altamsh as a fief to his Malik, Saif-ud-dīn, and in 1411 it was in the possession of Iklīm Khān and Bahādur Nāhir, and plundered by Khizr Khān. It claims to be the birthplace of Sher Shāh, and Ibrāhīm Khān, his grandfather, died here, his tomb still existing in the town. Sher Shāh's vassal, Hāji Khān, was expelled from Nārnaul by the redoubtable Tardi Beg on the restoration of Humāyūn; and, in the reign of Akbar, Shāh Kuli Mahram adorned the town

with buildings and large tanks. Under Aurangzeb, in 1672, Nārnaul was the centre of a remarkable religious revolt. A body of Satnāmis, a sect who considered themselves immortal, attacked the town, took it, and established a rude government. They were eventually suppressed with great slaughter. When the Mughal power decayed, Nārnaul became an apanage of Jaipur. In 1795 it was taken by Appa Khande Rao and George Thomas from Lakwa Dādā, an officer of De Boigne, and was afterwards given to Murtaza Khān Bahraich. In reward for his service in the Mutiny of 1857, Mahārājā Narindar Singh of Patiāla obtained the *ilāka* of Nārnaul, valued at 2 lakhs annually. The modern town has a considerable trade in cotton, *ghī*, wool, and other products. It has also some manufactures, lime and carts being the chief. It possesses a grain-market, an Anglo-vernacular middle school, a dispensary, and a police station. Nārnaul was constituted a municipality in 1906. ✓

Pail Town (or Sāhibgarh).—Head-quarters of the Sāhibgarh *tahsīl*, Amargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 43' N. and 76° 7' E., 34 miles north-west of Patiāla town. Population (1901), 5,515. The town is of some antiquity, and tradition says that 700 years ago some Hindu Khattrīs of the Seoni section settled here at the suggestion of Shāh Hasan, a Muhammadan *fakīr*. In digging its foundations they found a *pāel*, or ornament worn by women on the feet, whence its name. In 1236 the rebellious Malik, Alā-ud-dīn Jāni, was killed at Nakāwān in the district of Pail by the partisans of the Sultān Raziya, daughter of Altamsh. In the time of Akbar the district was a *pargana* of Sirhind. The town is an important religious centre, famous for its tank, the Gangā Sāgar, and a temple of Mahādeo, called the Dasnām kā Akhāra. It also possesses some fine buildings, and its position on an elevated site gives it an imposing appearance. Its trade is inconsiderable, but country carts and carved doorways are made in some numbers. The town contains a high school and a dispensary.

Patiāla Town.—Capital of the Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 20' N. and 76° 28' E., on the west bank of the Patiāla stream, 34 miles west of the Ambāla cantonment, and on the Rājpora-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway. It is also connected with Nābha and Sangrūr by metalled roads. Population (1901), 53,545.

After the fall of Sirhind in 1763, Rājā Ala Singh built a masonry fort on the site of Patiāla, then a petty village, from the custom dues collected at Sirhind. The inhabitants of

Sirhind migrated in large numbers to Patiala, which has ever since been the capital of the chiefs of the State. It is the centre of a considerable local trade, many articles of luxury being manufactured in it. It contains a State workshop. The old palace is in the middle of the town, which is not unpicturesque, the bazars being wide and straight, though the side streets are narrow and crooked. The environs of the town are, however, beautifully laid out with gardens and shady roads, among which are the numerous public buildings and residences of the Mahārāja and his officials. Of the former, the Mohindar College, the Rājindar Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, the Rājindar Hospital, the Bāradari or royal residence, the Moti Bāgh, or 'pearl garden,' and the Victoria Memorial Poorhouse deserve mention. The sanitation of the town is efficient; but owing to its low-lying situation it is subject to heavy floods, which occasionally do much damage to its buildings, and cause malarial fevers in the autumn months. A municipality has recently been established. The town contains the Sadr and Lady Dufferin Hospitals, and the Lady Curzon Training School for midwives and nurses, opened in 1906. The Victoria Girls' School was opened in the same year.

Pinjaur Village.—Head-quarters of the Pinjaur *tahsil* and *nizāmat*, Patiala State, Punjab, situated in 30° 48' N. and 76° 59' E., 3 miles from Kālka on the Simla road, at the confluence of the Koshallia and Jhajhra, two tributaries of the Ghaggar. Population (1901), 812. The name is a corruption of Panchāpura, and the place is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned by Abu Rihān in 1030. In 1254 it formed part of the territory of Sirmūr, which was ravaged by Nāsir-ud-dīn Mahmūd, king of Delhi. It was the fief of Fidai Khān, foster-brother of Alamgīr, and the Rājā of Sirmūr reconquered it in 1675 from the son of its former holder, a Hindu. Fidai Khān laid out the beautiful gardens, which still remain. Wrested from the Muhammadans by a Hindu official who made himself master of Mani Mājra, it was taken by Patiala in 1769 after a desperate siege, in which the attacking force, though reinforced from Hindūr, Kahlūr, and Sirmūr, suffered severely. There are extensive Hindu remains and fragments of an ancient Sanskrit inscription in the village. Bourquin, Sindhia's partisan leader, dismantled the fort about 1793. The village has a dispensary and a police station, and is famous for its sacred tank, Dhāramandal or Dhārāchettra.

Samāna.—Town in the Bhawānigarh *tahsil*, Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiala State, Punjab, situated in 30° 9' N. and

76° 15' E., 17 miles south-west of Patiāla town, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Population (1901), 10,209. It is a well-built town, with many handsome houses. Samāna is a place of considerable antiquity, and tradition ascribes its foundation to the fugitives of the Sāmānid dynasty of Persia, on the site of a still older Naranjan Khera or Ratangarh. Frequently mentioned in the Muhammadan historians as a fief of Delhi, it surrendered, with Sarsuti, Kuhrām, and Hānsi, to Muhammad of Ghor after his defeat of Prithwī Rāj in 1192, and became an apanage of Kutb-ud-dīn Aibak. Under Muhammad bin Tughlak we read that the tribes round Samāna, driven to despair by his exactions, fled to the woods. But under the beneficent rule of Fīroz Shāh III the tract recovered its prosperity, and became the scene of important events in subsequent reigns. Under Jahāngīr it possessed a thriving colony of weavers who supplied the emperor with fine cloth, and whose descendants still own part of the town¹. Banda Bairāgi sacked the place in 1708. It has now few manufactures, but contains an Anglo-vernacular middle school, a police station, and a dispensary.

Sanaur.—Town in the Patiāla *tahsīl*, Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 18' N. and 76° 31' E., 4 miles south-east of Patiāla town. Population (1901), 8,580. It is a place of some antiquity; and in the reign of Bābar, Malik Bahā-ud-dīn, the Khokhar, became the chief of Sanaur with 84 circumjacent villages, whence the *pargana* was known as the Chaurāsi. In 1748 it was conquered by Ala Singh, Rājā of Patiāla, who founded his new capital of Patiāla in its neighbourhood. It has a considerable trade in agricultural produce, but is decaying owing to the vicinity of Patiāla. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a police station.

Sirhind Town (*Sahrind*).—Town in the Fatehgarh or Sirhind *tahsīl*, Amargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 38' N. and 76° 27' E., on the North-Western Railway. A mono-rail tramway, opened in February, 1907, runs from the railway station to Basi, 5 miles distant. Population (1901), 5,415. The spelling Sirhind is modern and due to a fanciful derivation from *sir-Hind*, the 'head of India,' due to its strategic position. Sahrind is said to mean the 'lion

¹ As early as 1621 the East India Company sent factors to Samāna, to purchase calicoes known by the name of 'semianoes,' at the price of from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 4½ per piece. W. Foster, *The Early Factories in India* (1906).

forest,' but one tradition assigns its foundation to Sāhir Rao, a ruler of Lahore, 166th in descent from Krishna; and Firishta implies that it was the eastern limit of the kingdom of Jaipāl, the Brāhman king of Ohind, but it has been confused by historians with BHATINDA or Tabarhind. It became a fief of Delhi after the Muhammadan conquest. Refounded in the reign of Fīroz Shāh III at the behest of the Saiyid Jalāl-ud-dīn of Bokhāra, the *pīr* or spiritual guide of that king, it became in 1361 the capital of a new district, formed by dividing the old fief (*shikk*) of Samāna. Fīroz Shāh dug a canal from the Sutlej, and this is now said to be the channel which flows past the town. Sirhind continued to be an important stronghold of the Delhi empire. In 1415 Khizr Khān, the first Saiyid ruler of Delhi, nominated his son, the Malik-ush-Shark, Malik Mubārak, governor of Fīrozpur and Sirhind, with Malik Sadhū Nādīra as his deputy. In 1416 the latter was murdered by Tughān Rais and other Turks, but Zīrak Khān, the governor of Samāna, suppressed the revolt in the following year. In 1420 Khizr Khān defeated the insurgent Sārang Khān at Sirhind, then under the governorship of Malik Sultān Shāh Lodī, and it was here that Malik Bahlol Lodī assumed the title of Sultān in 1451. Under the Mughal sovereigns Sirhind was one of the most flourishing towns of the empire, and is said to have contained 360 mosques, tombs, *sarais*, and wells. Its ruins commence about a mile from the railway station, and extend for several miles. In 1704 Bāzīd Khān, governor of Sirhind, bricked up alive in the town Fateh Singh and Zorāwar Singh, sons of Gurū Gobind Singh, whence the place is to this day held accursed by the Sikhs. In 1708 Banda Bairāgi sacked Sirhind and killed Bāzīd Khān. Ahmad Shāh Durrāni appointed Zain Khān *Sūbahdār* of Sirhind in 1761; but in December, 1763, the Sikhs attacked the place and killed Zain Khān at Manhera, a village close by, and the adjacent country fell into the hands of Rājā Ala Singh. The oldest buildings are two fine double-domed tombs, traditionally known as those of the Master and the Disciple, belonging probably to the fourteenth century. The tomb of Bahlol Lodī's daughter, who died in 1497, also exists. Shāh Zamān of Kābul was buried in a graveyard of great sanctity near the town. The town contains an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a police post.

Sunām Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 8' N. and 75° 52' E., 43 miles south-west of Patiāla

town, with which it is connected by a metalled road, on the Ludhiāna-Jākhāl branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 10,069. The town has little local trade, but the construction of the railway will probably revive the decaying manufacture of cotton goods for which it used to be famous. Though now of little importance, Sunām played a great part in the history of the Punjab after the Muhammadan invasions, and Alberūnī mentions it as famous before that period. The ancient town, called Sūrajpur, stood near the Sūrajkund, or 'pool of the Sun,' and traces of it still remain. Fīroz Shāh brought a canal to the town. In 1398 Tīmūr attacked it, and, though it appears again as a dependency of Sirhind under Akbar, it never regained its old importance. The modern town lies on the site of the fort of Sunām about a mile away. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, a police station, and dispensary.

Jīnd State.—One of the Phūlkiān States, Punjab. The State has a total area of 1,332¹ square miles, and comprises three distinct tracts, corresponding to its three *tahsils* of Sangrūr, Jīnd, and Dādri. The first, in which lies Sangrūr, the present capital of the State, is interspersed among the territories of the other Phūlkiān States, Patīāla and Nābha; the Jīnd *tahsīl*, lying to the south-east of Sangrūr, is almost entirely surrounded by the British Districts of Karnāl, Delhi, and Rohtak; while on the south of it, and separated from it by Rohtak District, lies the *tahsīl* of Dādri. Sangrūr lies in the great natural tract known as the Jangal; Jīnd is in the Bāngar and includes a part of KURUKSHETRA, the sacred land of the Hindus; and Dādri lies partly in the Bāgar, the desert on the Rājputāna border, and partly in Hariāna. No great river traverses the State; but the Choya torrent passes through Sangrūr, and a still smaller stream, the Jhambūwālī, and the Ghaggar river also enter that *tahsīl*. In Dādri a few villages are fertilized by the Dohān, a seasonal torrent which rises in Jaipur State and loses itself in Rohtak District. With the exception of some low hills, outliers of the Arāvalli system, in the Dādri *tahsīl*, the State consists of level plains whose monotony is broken only in Sangrūr by shifting sandhills.

The flora corresponds (as regards the older parts of the State) with that of Karnāl and Rohtak; in the territories of

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

Flora and
Fauna.

¹ These figures do not agree with the area given in Table III of the article on the PUNJAB, and in the population table on p. 316 of this article, which is the area as returned in 1901, the year of the latest Census. They are taken from later returns.

Gurgaon it is identical with the adjoining tracts of North-Eastern Rājputāna. The fauna is much the same as in the Patiāla plains.

Climate
and
rainfall.

Owing to the scattered character of the State, the climate is not uniform. The Jīnd *tahsīl* is moist and unhealthy; Dādri is dry, sandy, and healthy; and Sangrūr possesses the same characteristics in a less degree. The rainfall is heaviest in Sangrūr, where it averages 17 inches a year, while Jīnd receives about 12 inches. Dādri has the lowest rainfall, 10 inches, and is the tract most subject to drought, the two other *tahsīls* being now protected against famine by canals.

History.

The history of Jīnd as a separate State dates from 1763, in which year the confederate Sikhs captured Sirhind town from the governor to whom Ahmad Shāh Durrāni had entrusted it, and partitioned the old Mughal province. The Rājā of Jīnd is descended from Sukh Chain, a grandson of Phūl, the ancestor of all the Phūlkiān families, who had previously been a mere rural notable. On Sukh Chain's death in 1751 Bālānwāli, which he had founded, fell to Alam Singh his eldest son, Badrukhān to his second son Gajpat Singh, and Dyālpura to Bulāki. On Alam Singh's death in 1754 Bālānwāli also passed to Gajpat Singh, who was the most adventurous of the three brothers, and in 1755 conquered the imperial *parganas* of Jīnd and Safidon and overran Pānīpat and Karnāl, but was not strong enough to hold them. In 1766 Gajpat Singh made Jīnd town his capital. Nevertheless he remained a vassal of the Delhi empire and continued to pay tribute, obtaining in return in 1772 an imperial *farmān* which gave him the title of Rājā. In 1774, in consequence of a quarrel with the Rājā of Nābha, he attacked Amloh, Bhādsan, and Sangrūr, which were in the Nābha territories; and though he was compelled by the Rājā of Patiāla to relinquish the first two places, he succeeded in retaining the last, which has ever since remained part of the Jīnd State. In the next year, the Delhi government made an attempt to recover Jīnd; but the Phūlkiān chiefs combined to resist the attack, which was repulsed. Gajpat Singh built a fort at Jīnd in 1775, and soon after this joined the Rājā of Patiāla in an invasion of Rohtak; but the Mughal power was strong enough to compel them to give up most of their conquests, though Jīnd retained Panjgirain. Again, in 1870, the allies marched on Meerut, but were defeated, and Gajpat Singh was taken prisoner by the Muhammadan general, his release being secured only by payment of a heavy ransom. He died in

1789, and was succeeded by two sons—Bhāg Singh, who inherited the title of Rājā with the territories of Jīnd and Safidon; and Bhūp Singh, who obtained Badrukhān.

Rājā Bhāg Singh shrewdly held aloof from the combination against the British; and when Sindhia's power in Northern India was ultimately broken, Lord Lake rewarded him by confirming his title in the Gohāna estates which had previously been farmed to him by the Marāthās. He afterwards accompanied Lord Lake as far as the Beās in his pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar, and was sent as an envoy to Mahārājā Ranjīt Singh, who was the son of his sister Rāj Kaur, to dissuade him from assisting the fugitive prince. The mission was successful. Holkar was compelled to leave the Punjab, and Bhāg Singh received as his reward the *pargana* of Bawāna to the southwest of Pānīpat. The history of Ranjīt Singh's interference in the Phūlkian States has been given in the article on PATIĀLA. From Ranjīt Singh, Rājā Bhāg Singh received territory, now included in Ludhiāna District, comprising Jandālā, Raikot, Bassiān, and Jagraon. He died in 1819 after ruling thirty-six years, and was succeeded by his son Fateh Singh, who died in 1822. Troublous times followed, and Sangat Singh, who succeeded his father Fateh Singh, was obliged for a period to desert his capital. He died childless in 1834; and the question of the succession was finally settled in 1837, when Sarūp Singh of Bāzīdpur, a second cousin of the deceased Rājā, was recognized as chief of all the territory that had been held by his great-grandfather, Gajpat Singh, through whom he derived his title. The territory to which he thus succeeded consisted of Jīnd proper and nine other *parganas*, containing 322 villages, with a revenue of Rs. 2,36,000, while the acquisitions of the chiefs subsequent to Gajpat Singh, comprising territory yielding Rs. 1,82,000, were resumed by the British Government.

Before the outbreak of the first Sikh War the Rājā of Jīnd was in close alliance with Patiāla against Rājā Deoindar Singh of Nābha. His attitude to the British Government, however, was anything but friendly in 1845, until a timely fine recalled him to his allegiance. In the first Sikh War his conduct was exemplary, and he furnished both troops and supplies, receiving in reward a grant of land of the annual value of Rs. 3,000, while the fine of the previous year was remitted. Another grant, yielding Rs. 1,000, was shortly afterwards added, in consideration of the abolition of the State transit dues. In 1847 the Rājā received a *sanad* by which the British Government engaged never to demand from him or his successors

tribute or revenue, or commutation in lieu of troops ; the Rājā on his part promised to aid the British with all his resources in case of war, to maintain the military roads, and to suppress *sati*, slave-dealing, and infanticide in his territories. When the second Sikh War broke out, Rājā Sarūp Singh offered to lead his troops in person to join the army at Lahore. In the crisis of 1857 he rendered most valuable assistance. He occupied the cantonment of Karnāl with 800 men, and held the ferry over the Jumna at Bāghpat, 20 miles north of Delhi, thus enabling the Meerut force to join Sir H. Barnard's column. He was present at the battle of Alīpur, but at the end of June was compelled to pay a flying visit to Jīnd, as the rebels of Hānsi, Rohtak, and Hissar had induced some of his villages to revolt. He returned to Delhi on September 9, and his contingent took a prominent part in the final assault on the city. He was further active throughout in sending supplies to the besieging force, and in keeping open the lines of communication and preserving order in the districts adjoining his State. After the fall of Delhi he sent 200 men with General Van Cortlandt to Hānsi, and 110 more with Colonel R. Lawrence to Jhajjar, while 250 remained to garrison Rohtak. These splendid services received a fitting reward in the grant of the Dādri territory, covering nearly 600 square miles, forfeited for disloyalty by the Nawāb of Bahādurgarh. This territory now yields a revenue of over 2 lakhs. He also received 13 villages, assessed at Rs. 1,38,000, in the Kulārān *pargana*, close to Sangrūr, where the Rājā now has his capital, and a house at Delhi, valued at Rs. 6,000. His salute was raised to eleven guns ; and, like the other Phūlkiān chiefs, he received a *sanad* granting him the power of adoption in case of the failure of natural heirs, and legalizing the appointment of a successor by the two other Phūlkiān chiefs, in concert with the Political Agent, in the event of the Rājā dying without male issue and without adopting a successor.

Rājā Sarūp Singh died in 1864. He was succeeded by his son, Raghubīr Singh, who was in every way worthy of his father. Immediately after his installation he was called upon to put down a serious insurrection in the newly-acquired territory of Dādri. The people objected to the new revenue assessment, which had been based upon the British system, though the rates were much heavier than those prevailing in the neighbouring British Districts. Fifty villages broke out in open revolt, but Rājā Raghubīr Singh lost no time in hurrying to the scene of the disturbances with about 2,000 men of

all arms. The village of Charki, where the ringleaders of the rebellion had entrenched themselves, was carried by assault, and within six weeks of the outbreak the country was again perfectly quiet. The Rājā rendered prompt assistance to the British Government on the occasion of the Kūka outbreak in 1872; and when the second Afghān War broke out in 1878, the British Government accepted his offer of a contingent, which rendered useful service on the line of communications. As a reward the honorary title of Rājā-i-Rājgān was conferred on the Rājā of Jīnd in perpetuity. An offer of assistance in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 was declined, with a suitable recognition of the Rājā's loyalty. Rājā Raghubīr Singh was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the prosperity, material and otherwise, of his people. He rebuilt the town of Sangrūr, modelling it largely on Jaipur, and made many improvements at Jīnd, Dādri, and Safidon. It is largely owing to his efforts that Jīnd is to-day the first of the Phūlkīan States as regards artistic manufactures. He died in 1887, leaving a grandson, Ranbīr Singh, to succeed him. Rājā Ranbīr Singh was only eight years old at his accession, and a Council of Regency was appointed to carry on the administration until he attained majority. Full powers were given him in November, 1899, in a *darbār* held at Sangrūr.

The southern portion of KURUKSHETRA lies within the Archaeo-boundaries of the State, but the antiquities of the tract have ^{logy.} never been properly explored. There are several old buildings and tanks, especially in and around SAFĪDON, for which an antiquity is claimed coeval with the events of the Mahābhārata.

The State contains 7 towns and 439 villages, and its population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 249,862, ^{people.} (1891) 284,560, and (1901) 282,003. The decrease of 2 per cent. during the last decade was due to famine, which caused considerable emigration from Dādri. It is divided into two *nizāmat*s or administrative districts: SANGRŪR, which comprises the *tahsīl* of that name; and JĪND, divided into the two *tahsīl*s of Jīnd and Dādri. Their head-quarters are at Sangrūr and Jīnd respectively. The principal towns are SANGRŪR, the modern capital, JĪND, the former capital, SAFĪDON, DĀDRI, and KALĪĀNA.

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

Nearly three-fourths of the population are Hindus, only 10.6 per cent. being Sikhs, though the State is one of the principal Sikh States in the Punjab. The remainder are

Muhammadans (nearly 14 per cent.), with a few Jains in the Dādri *tahsīl*. The majority of the people speak Bāngru, or its kindred dialects of Bāgri and Ahīrwati, Punjābi being only spoken in the Sangrūr *tahsīl*.

<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.				
Sangrūr . . .	242	2	95	64,681	267	+ 8.6	3,142
Jīnd . . .	464	2	163	124,954	269	+ 0.9	2,679
Dādri . . .	562	3	181	92,368	164	- 8.7	2,008
State total	1,268	7	439	282,003	222	- 0.9	7,829

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

Castes and occupations.

More than 33 per cent. of the population are Jāts, the Sidhu tribe, to which the ruling family belongs, being strong in Sangrūr and the Sheorān in Dādri. Rājputs and Ahirs also form important castes in Dādri. The latter are exclusively Hindus. About 66 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture. A branch of the Reformed Presbyterian Mission is established at Sangrūr; and 80 Christians, mostly members of the railway community at Jīnd, were enumerated in the State in 1901.

General agricultural conditions.

Dādri *tahsīl* is almost devoid of irrigation, and its conditions therefore differ completely from those of Sangrūr and Jīnd. Of these, Sangrūr is now commanded by the Sirhind Canal, and its agricultural system has in consequence undergone great changes, being now superior to that of Jīnd. Formerly an arid tract with sparse cultivation, its virgin soil has been rendered cultivable by the canal. Jīnd is irrigated from the Hānsi branch of the older Western Jumna Canal, and its soil suffers both from excess of moisture and from exhaustion. Dādri is an arid, sandy tract, exposed to violent dust-storms in the hot season, and the sowing of either harvest depends entirely on the seasonal rains.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The State is mostly held by communities of small peasant proprietors, though large estates cover about 400 square miles. The table on the next page gives the main statistics of cultivation in 1903-4, areas being in square miles.

In Sangrūr and Jīnd the principal harvest is the spring crop, in which wheat and barley and gram, mixed with mustard, are grown, cotton, and sugar-cane (and in Sangrūr maize) being