

Subordinate to the former are the Munsif at Nāhan (exercising second-class criminal powers) and the *tahsildārs*, who try petty cases up to Rs. 15 in value. The district magistrate is also collector and registrar, and the *tahsildārs* are subordinate to him in all but their civil judicial functions. There is also an honorary magistrate. Serious offences are rare. Cattle-lifting occurs in the tracts bordering on British territory, and matrimonial offences are common.

**Army.** The Imperial Service corps of Sirmūr Sappers and Miners, 197 strong, raised in 1889, served with distinction under Major Bīr Bikram Singh, C.I.E., in the Tīrah expedition, 1897. It was also employed in constructing the Khushālgarh-Kohāt-Thal Railway in 1901-2. The State maintains cavalry (31 strong), and a regiment of infantry (235 strong), and possesses two serviceable guns.

**Land revenue.** Prior to 1813 the revenue was levied in both cash and kind. The area was not measured, but the amount of land which could be sown with a given quantity of seed formed a unit, and each unit paid a rupee in cash or two maunds (local weight) of grain. During the reign of Rājā Fateh Parkāsh, a cash assessment was imposed on all but the fertile *khol* tracts of Haripur and Nāhan, which continued to pay in kind. The State share was deemed to be a sixth of the gross produce, with an additional cess on each unit. In 1845 the levy of revenue in kind was discontinued in these two tracts. Under Rājā Sir Shamsheer Parkāsh the State was regularly surveyed and settled in 1878, in spite of some opposition in the Rainka *tahsil*, where the people feared that the iron measuring chains would destroy the fertility of the soil. In 1887 a second regular settlement was effected, but the whole area was not re-surveyed. It resulted in an enhancement of 50 per cent. in the revenue, due to increased irrigation, the rise in prices, and the colonization of the Dūn.

The gross revenue of the State is about Rs. 6,00,000, mainly derived from land revenue, forests, and tea estates. It receives Rs. 13,734 a year from Government as compensation for the abolition of transit dues.

**Local self-government.** The district board consists of 21 members, of whom 7 are nominated and 14 elected. It had in 1904 an income of Rs. 45,000, mainly derived from a local rate. The town of Nāhan is administered by a municipal committee, consisting of 9 members, 6 elected and 3 nominated, and a paid president. It had an income of Rs. 15,247 in 1903, chiefly derived from octroi.

The police, who number 129, are under an assistant district Police and superintendent directly responsible to the Rājā. The State jails. contains 4 police stations, with 4 outposts. The jail at Nāhan has accommodation for 100 prisoners.

Sirmūr stands twenty-third among the Districts and States of Education. the Punjab in regard to the literacy of its population, of whom 4.3 per cent. (6.1 males and 0.3 females) could read and write in 1901. Secondary education is confined to Nāhan town. The number of pupils under instruction was 280 in 1890-1, 284 in 1900-1, and 381 in 1903-4. In the last year there were one secondary and 4 primary public schools, and 5 elementary private schools, with 35 girl teachers in the public schools.

The State possesses two hospitals at Nāhan, and six dis- Medical. pensaries, besides the jail and military dispensaries. These contain accommodation for 76 in-patients. In 1903-4 the number of cases treated was 49,008, of whom 754 were in-patients, and 374 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 22,823, the greater part of which was met from State funds. Vaccination in Sirmūr is performed by Government vaccinators and by State officials in Nāhan town.

[*State Gazetteer* (in the press).]

**Chaur.**—Peak in Sirmūr State, Punjab, situated in 30° 52' N. and 77° 32' E., and forming the highest summit among the mountains which occupy the sub-Himālāyan tract, with an elevation of 11,982 feet above the sea. From its peculiar shape and great height it forms a conspicuous object in the landscape for many miles around, being easily recognized among the smaller ridges on every side. The Chaur presents a striking appearance from the plains of Sirhind; and the view from its summit embraces the vast lowland tract on the south, and a wide panorama of the snowy range to the northward. Though below the limit of perpetual snow, drifts remain in the shady chasms on its flanks throughout the summer months. A dense forest of *deodārs* and other conifers clothes the northern and north-eastern declivities; and rhododendrons, ferns, and gentian grow in patches on the detritus of its granite slopes. There is an observatory on the mountain, 11,200 feet above sea-level.

**Nāhan.**—Capital of the Sirmūr State, Punjab, situated in 30° 33' N. and 77° 20' E., on a picturesque range of the Outer Himalāyas, at an elevation of 3,207 feet. Population (1901), 6,256. Founded in 1621 by Rājā Karm Parkāsh, it has since been the residence of the Rājās and the capital of the State. West of the old town, in which is the Rājā's palace, lies the



Shamsher cantonment for the State troops, while to the east is a small grassy plain surrounded by houses and public buildings. The town is administered by a municipal board, and possesses a school, a civil and a military hospital, a jail, a police station, and other offices. On a spur east of the town lies the Shamsher Villa, built in the Italian style by Rājā Sir Shamsher Parkāsh, G.C.S.I., in 1881. The iron foundry employs 600 men.

**Lohāru State.**—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, lying between  $28^{\circ} 21'$  and  $28^{\circ} 45'$  N. and  $75^{\circ} 40'$  and  $75^{\circ} 57'$  E., with an area of 222 square miles. Population (1901), 15,229. The State contains the town of LOHĀRU, its capital (population, 2,175), and 56 villages. It consists of a sandy plain, interspersed with sandhills. The founder was Ahmad Bakhsh Khān, a Mughal, who was employed by the Rājā of Alwar in negotiations with Lord Lake in 1803. In recognition of his services, he received Lohāru in perpetuity from the Rājā, and the *pargana* of Firozpur, now in Gurgaon District, from Lord Lake on condition of fidelity and military service. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Shams-ud-dīn Khān, who was executed at Delhi for compassing the murder of Mr. Fraser, the Resident, in 1835. The Firozpur *pargana* was then confiscated, but the Lohāru estate was made over to Amīn-ud-dīn Khān and Zia-ud-dīn Khān, the two brothers of Shams-ud-dīn. The two chiefs remained in Delhi during the siege in 1857, and after its fall were placed under surveillance, but were eventually released and restored to their position. Alā-ud-dīn, who succeeded his father Amīn-ud-dīn in 1869, received the title of Nawāb, together with a *sanad* of adoption. The present Nawāb, Sir Amīr-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān, K.C.I.E., had for some years managed the State on behalf of his father, Alā-ud-dīn, and succeeded on the death of the latter, in 1884. From 1893 to 1903 its management was in the hands of his younger brother, as the Nawāb had been appointed Superintendent of the Māler Kotla State. Nawāb Sir Amīr-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān enjoys a salute of 9 guns, granted as a personal distinction on January 1, 1903. The revenue of the State from all sources amounts to Rs. 66,000, but the finances were adversely affected by the famines of 1889 and 1901. The State receives an allotment of one chest of 1.25 cwt. of Mālwa opium annually, for which it pays duty at the reduced rate of Rs. 280. This is refunded, with a view to securing the co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. The import of opium from Lohāru into British territory is prohibited.

**Lohāru Town.**—Capital of the Lohāru State, Punjab, situated in  $28^{\circ} 24' N.$  and  $75^{\circ} 52' E.$ , 52 miles south of Hissār. Population (1901), 2,175. The town once contained a mint of the Jaipur State, and derives its name from the Lohārs or blacksmiths employed therein. It is a straggling village rather than a town, but contains the residence of the Nawāb of Lohāru, the State offices, a hospital, a jail, postal and telegraph offices, &c.

**Dujāna State.**—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division. The territory comprises three detached areas, lying between  $28^{\circ} 39'$  and  $28^{\circ} 42' N.$  and  $76^{\circ} 37'$  and  $76^{\circ} 43' E.$ , its main portion being south-west of Rohtak District. The area is 100 square miles, the population (1901) 24,174; and it contains one town, DUJĀNA (population, 5,545), the capital, and 30 villages. It is a level plain interspersed with sandhills and devoid of streams or canals, wells being the only means of irrigation. The founder of the State was a Yūsufzai Pathān soldier of fortune in the Peshwā's service, who eventually obtained employment under Lord Lake, and in 1806 received a grant of the Nāhar and Bahu *parganas* with an extensive tract in Hariāna. The latter, however, he was unable to hold, and in 1809 he exchanged it for the small area around Dujāna, which lies 24 miles north-east of the Nāhar *tahsīl*. Nawāb Hasan Ali behaved well in the Mutiny of 1857. The present Nawāb, Mumtāz Ali, succeeded in 1882. The State is divided into two *tahsīls*, Dujāna and Nāhar, each forming a police circle. There is also a police post at Bāhu in the Nāhar *tahsīl*. The chief official under the Nawāb is the Dīwān, who has a small staff, while a *tahsildār* is in charge of Nāhar. The import of opium from Nāhar into British territory is prohibited. There is an Anglo-vernacular middle school at Dujāna, and the State has two medical officers at Dujāna and Nāhar. The land revenue, as assessed in 1889, amounts to Rs. 77,170.

**Dujāna Town.**—Capital of the Dujāna State, Punjab, situated in  $28^{\circ} 41' N.$  and  $76^{\circ} 38' E.$ , 37 miles west of Delhi. Population (1901), 5,545. Founded by a saint, Durjan Shāh, from whom it derives its name, it afterwards became the residence of a branch of the Yūsufzai Pathāns of Jhajjar, from whom Abdus Samand Khān, the first Nawāb of Dujāna, was descended.

**Pataudi State.**—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, lying between  $28^{\circ} 14'$  and  $28^{\circ} 22' N.$  and  $76^{\circ} 42'$  and  $76^{\circ} 52' E.$ ,



in the midst of the British District of Gurgaon. Its area is 52 square miles; population (1901), 21,933; and it contains one town, PATAUDI, the capital (population, 4,171), and 40 villages. It consists of a level plain, badly watered, except in a few villages to which floods give occasional irrigation. The ruling family of Pataudi is descended from a saintly Afghān family, which settled originally near Samāna in Patiala. A descendant, Talab Faiz Khān, who was closely connected with the Jhajjar family by marriage, was in the Marāthā service and received the fief of Rohtak. On the defeat of the Marāthās in 1803 he was employed under Lord Lake, who in 1806 granted him the Pataudi territory in perpetuity. In 1826 he took part in the siege of Bharatpur. His son, Akbar Alī, behaved loyally during the Mutiny of 1857. The present Nawāb was born in 1863 and succeeded in 1898. The administration is carried on by a *nāzim*, who exercises judicial functions and superintends the revenue administration, which is in the hands of a *tahsildār* with a staff of eleven subordinates. The State maintains a small force of horsemen as the Nawāb's personal escort, and 33 infantrymen who are employed on guard duties. It also supports a dispensary and a primary school at Pataudi, and 4 village schools. The total land revenue, as settled in 1891, amounts to Rs. 76,631. The excise administration is leased to the British Government for Rs. 650 per annum.

**Pataudi Town.**—Capital of the Pataudi State, Punjab, situated in 28° 20' N. and 76° 48' E. Population (1901), 4,171. It was founded in the time of Jalāl-ud-dīn Khiljī, by Pata, a Mewātī, from whom it derives its name. The town is 19 miles south-west of Gurgaon, and 2½ miles from Jatauli station on the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway. It contains the residence of the Nawāb of Pataudi and the public offices of the State.

**Kalsia.**—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner, Delhi Division. It comprises twenty detached pieces of territory in Ambāla and Ferozepore Districts, lying mainly between 30° 12' and 30° 25' N. and 77° 21' and 77° 35' E. The present Sardār of the State, Ranjīt Singh, is a descendant of Sardār Gurbakhsh Singh, a Jat of Kalsia near Lahore, who joined the Kroria *misl* or confederacy of the Sikhs. His son Jodh Singh, a man of ability and prowess, effected considerable conquests on both sides of the Sutlej, but eventually the family lost all those north of the river. When the Cis-Sutlej States came under British protec-

tion, Sardār Jodh Singh, after some hesitation, followed the general example. The State has an area of 168 square miles, and a population (1901) of 67,181. It is divided into two *tahsils*, Chhachhrauli and Basi, with the isolated sub-*tahsil* of Chirak, in Ferozepore District. It contains two towns, CHHACHHRAULI (population, 5,520) and BASI (4,641), and 181 villages. In 1903-4 the revenue amounted to 1.9 lakhs, of which 1.2 lakhs was land revenue. The State was regularly settled in 1891. It had suffered considerably from over-assessment, and its people had been impoverished. The excise administration is leased to the British Government for Rs. 6,000 per annum.

**Basi.**—Head-quarters of the Basi *tahsil* of the Kalsia State, Punjab, situated in 30° 35' N. and 76° 54' E. Population (1901), 4,641. The income of the municipality, wholly derived from octroi, was Rs. 2,604 in 1903-4, and the expenditure only Rs. 158. The town has a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

**Chhachhrauli.**—Capital of the Kalsia State, Punjab, situated in 30° 15' N. and 77° 25' E. Population (1901), 5,520. The income of the municipality, wholly derived from octroi, was Rs. 2,769 in 1903-4, and the expenditure Rs. 1,170. The town possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

**Simla Hill States.**—A collection of Native States in the Punjab, surrounding the sanitarium of Simla, and extending between 30° 46' and 32° 5' N., and 76° 28' and 79° 14' E. They are bounded on the east by the high wall of the Himālayas; on the north-west by the mountains of Spiti and Kulū belonging to the District of Kāngra, and lower down by the Sutlej, separating them from the State of Suket and Kāngra proper; on the south-west by the plains of Ambāla; and on the south-east by Dehrā Dūn and the Native State of Tehri. They are controlled by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, in subordination to the Punjab Government. Table III appended to the article on the PUNJAB gives some of the leading statistics regarding them.

The mountains here form a continuous series of ranges, ascending from the low hills which bound the plains of Ambāla to the great central chain of the Western Himālayas. This central chain terminates a few miles south of the Sutlej in Bashahr, the most northern of the States. The same State is broken on its northern frontier by spurs from the snowy hills which separate it from Spiti, and on the east by similar spurs



from the range shutting it off from Chinese Tartary. Starting from the termination of the Central Himālayas, a transverse range, the last to the south of the Sutlej, runs south-west throughout the length of the Simla States, forming the watershed between the Sutlej and the Jumna. A few miles north-east of Simla, it divides into two main branches, one following the line of the Sutlej in a north-west direction, and the other, on which Simla lies, continuing south-west, until, at a few miles north of Sabāthu, it meets at right angles the mountains of the Outer or sub-Himālayan system, which have a direction parallel to the Central Himālayas, i.e. from north-west to south-east. South and east of Simla, the hills lying between the Sutlej and the Tons, the principal feeder of the Jumna, centre in the great Chaur peak, 11,982 feet high, itself the termination of a minor chain that branches off southwards from the main Simla range. The mountain system (excluding Bashahr) may be thus mapped out roughly into three portions: the Chaur peak, and the spurs radiating from it, occupying the south-east corner; the Simla range, extending from the Central Himālayas to the neighbourhood of Sabāthu; and the mountains of the sub-Himālayan series, running from north-west to south-east, and forming the boundary of the Ambāla plains. The last-mentioned group may be subdivided into the sub-Himālayas proper, and an outer range, corresponding to the Siwālik hills of Hoshiārpur on the one side and of the Gangetic Doāb on the other. The sub-Himālayan and the Siwālik ranges form parallel lines, having between them an open space of varying width, known as the Kiārda Dūn, a broad and well-cultivated valley. The Dūn in Nālāgarh is open and richly cultivated, like the corresponding Kiārda Dūn in Sirmūr and Jaswān Dūn in Hoshiārpur.

The wilder parts of Bashahr beyond the Sutlej are thus described by Sir H. Davies:—

‘Immediately to the south of Spiti and Lāhul is the district of Kanāwār, which forms the largest subdivision of the Bashahr principality, and consists of a series of rocky and precipitous ravines, descending rapidly to the bed of the Sutlej. The district is about 70 miles long, by 40 and 20 broad at its northern and southern extremities respectively. In middle Kanāwār the cultivated spots have an average elevation of 7,000 feet. The climate is genial, being beyond the influence of the periodical rains of India; and the winters are comparatively mild. Upper Kanāwār more resembles the alpine region of Tibet. Grain and fuel are produced abundantly; the poppy also flourishes. The Kanāwāris are probably of Indian race,

though in manners and religion they partially assimilate to the Tibetans. The people of the north are active traders, proceeding to Leh for *charas*, and to Gardokh for shawl-wool, giving in exchange money, clothes, and spices. The mountain paths are scarcely practicable for laden mules, and merchandise is carried chiefly on the backs of sheep and goats.'

The principal rivers by which the drainage of these hills is effected are the Sutlej, the Pābar, the Giri or Giri Gangā, the Gambhar, and the Sirsa. The Sutlej enters Bashahr State from Chinese territory by a pass between two peaks, the northern of which is 22,183 feet above sea-level, and flows south-west through Bashahr, receiving the drainage from the Central Himālayas on the one side and from the Spiti hills on the other, till it reaches the border of Kulū, a few miles above the town of Rāmpur. From this point it forms the boundary of the Simla States, until, shortly before reaching the border of Kāngra proper, it turns southwards, and passes through the State of Bilāspur, which it divides into two nearly equal portions. It is crossed by bridges at Wangtu, and at Lauri below Kotgarh. In Bilāspur small boats are employed on the river; elsewhere inflated skins are used to effect a passage. The river is not fordable at any point. Its principal feeders in Bashahr are the Baspa from the south, and the Spiti from the north. The Pābar, which is one of the principal feeders of the Tons, and therefore of the Jumna, rises in the State of Bashahr, having feeders on the southern slopes of both the Central Himālayas and the transverse Simla range. It flows southwards into Garhwāl. The Giri, or Giri Gangā, rises in the hills north of the Chaur, and, collecting the drainage of the whole tract between that mountain and the Simla range, flows south-west until, meeting the line of the Outer Himālayas, it turns sharply to the south-east, and enters the State of Sirmūr. Its principal feeder is the Ashmi, or Assan river, which rises near Mahāsu, in the Simla range, and, after receiving a considerable contribution from the eastern face of the hill upon which Simla station stands, joins the Giri just at the point where that river turns south-east. The Gambhar rises in the Dagshai hill, and, running north-west past Sabāthu, receives the Blaini and several other streams which rise in the hills to the south of Simla station, and, still continuing its course north-west, empties itself into the Sutlej about 8 miles below the town of Bilāspur. The Sirsa collects the drainage of the Dūn of Nālāgarh. Of these streams, the Pābar and Giri Gangā are of considerable volume. Except the Sirsa, all are



perennial, retaining a small supply of water even in the winter months, and swelling to formidable torrents during the rainy season. The Pābar is fed from perennial snow. Further information regarding the Simla Hill States will be found in the separate articles on each. Opium made in the Hill States is imported into the Punjab on payment of a duty of Rs. 2 per seer.

The chiefs of the Hill States possess full powers, except that sentences of death passed by them require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States, who is also the Deputy-Commissioner of Simla District. In thirteen of the twenty-eight States, owing to the minority or incapacity of the chiefs, the administration is not at present in their hands. In Bijā, Kunihār, Madhān, and Mailog it is carried on by councils of State officials; in Dhādi it is in the hands of a relative of the chief, and in Tharoch in those of the Wazīr; Bilāspur, Jubbal, Bashahr, Kumhārsain, and Kanethi are administered by native officials of the British service, deputed by Government, who are styled managers; in Bāghal the council consists of a brother of the late chief and an official deputed by Government; and in Kuthār the manager is a member of the ruling family of Suket. In all these cases, the authority in charge of the administration exercises in practice the powers of the chief.

**Jubbal** (*Jubal*).—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between  $30^{\circ} 46'$  and  $31^{\circ} 8' N.$  and  $77^{\circ} 27'$  and  $77^{\circ} 50' E.$ , with an area of 288 square miles. Population (1901), 21,172. Jubbal was originally tributary to Sirmūr, but after the Gurkha War it became independent. The Rānā misgoverned the State, and in 1832 abdicated in favour of the British Government, but soon, however, repented, and in 1840 the State was restored to him. His grandson, Padam Chand, ruled the State with ability from 1877 till his death in 1898, and was succeeded by Gyān Chand, the present Rānā, who is a minor. The State is now under the management of a British official. The ruling family is by caste Rāthor Rājput. The State contains 84 villages, including DEORHA, its capital, and has an estimated revenue of nearly Rs. 1,52,000. The chief products are grain, tobacco, and opium.

**Deorha**.—Capital of Jubbal State, Punjab, and residence of the Rānā, situated in  $31^{\circ} 7' N.$  and  $77^{\circ} 44' E.$ , on a tributary of the river Pābar, in a deep valley, terraced for the careful cultivation of rice and other crops. Population (1901), 250. The Rānā's residence is built in partially Chinese style, the lower portion consisting of masonry, while the upper half is

ringed round with wooden galleries capped by overhanging eaves. The palace is remarkable for the enormous masses of *deodār* timber used in its construction. Elevation above sea-level, 6,550 feet.

**Rāwain** (or Raingarh).—A petty State feudatory to the Jubbal State, Punjab, situated in  $31^{\circ} 7' N.$  and  $77^{\circ} 48' E.$ , and comprising about 7 square miles of territory round the fort of Raingarh, which crowns an isolated hill on the left bank of the river Pābar, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Population (1901), 823. The Thākurs come from the same stock as the Jubbal family. The State was originally a fief of Tehrī, but the eastern portion was overrun by the Bashahrīs some time previous to the Gurkha invasion. After the Gurkha War the State was partitioned between the British, the Rājā of Garhwāl, and Rānā Rūna of Rāwain. The portion retained by the British was in 1830 given to Keonthal, in exchange for land taken up for the station of Simla. A small community of Brāhmans holds the surrounding valley, and has charge of two temples of Tibetan architecture. The elevation of the fort above sea-level is 5,408 feet. The revenue is about Rs. 3,000, of which Rs. 1,250 is derived from the forests, which are leased to Government. The present Thākur, Kedār Singh, succeeded in 1904. He has full powers, but sentences of death require confirmation by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla.

**Dhādi**.—A petty State feudatory to the Jubbal State, Punjab, with an area of 25 square miles. Its capital is situated in  $31^{\circ} 8' N.$  and  $77^{\circ} 48' E.$  Formerly a dependency of Tharoch and then of Bashahr, Dhādi was annexed to Rāwain in the time of the Gurkha supremacy, but in 1896 was declared feudatory to Jubbal. The population in 1901 was 247, and the revenue is about Rs. 1,400. The present Thākur, Dharm Singh, is a Hindu Rājput, during whose minority the administration is conducted by one of his relatives, who has full powers, except that sentences of death require confirmation by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla.

**Tharoch**.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between  $30^{\circ} 55'$  and  $31^{\circ} 3' N.$  and  $77^{\circ} 37'$  and  $77^{\circ} 51' E.$ , on the bank of the Tons. It has an area of 67 square miles, and the population in 1901 was 4,411. Tharoch formerly formed part of Sirmūr State. When it fell under the dominion of the British, Thākur Karm Singh was the nominal chief; but, on account of his great age and infirmities, his brother Jhobu conducted the administration. In 1819 a *sanad* was bestowed



on Jhobu, conferring the State on him and his heirs after his brother's death. This *sanad* was confirmed in 1843 by another granted to Thākur Ranjīt Singh, in which claims for forced labour (*begār*) were commuted for a payment of Rs. 288. The present chief is Thākur Sūrat Singh, during whose minority the administration is in the hands of the Wazīr. The revenue is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

**Balsan** (or Ghodna).—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between  $30^{\circ} 58'$  and  $31^{\circ} 7'$  N. and  $77^{\circ} 24'$  and  $77^{\circ} 35'$  E., with an area of 51 square miles. Population (1901), 6,704. The State lies 30 miles east of Simla, beyond the Giri river. It is fertile and contains fine forests of *deodār*. The chief, Rānā Bīr Singh, is a Rājput who traces his descent from the Sirmūr dynasty, to which the State was tributary before 1805. The State is well administered on old-fashioned lines by the Rānā. The revenue is Rs. 9,000, out of which a tribute of Rs. 1,080 is paid to the British Government in lieu of thirty labourers.

**Bashahr**.—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between  $31^{\circ} 6'$  and  $32^{\circ} 5'$  N. and  $77^{\circ} 32'$  and  $79^{\circ} 4'$  E., with an area of 3,820 square miles. Population (1901), 80,582. Number of villages, 70. Between 1803 and 1815 Bashahr was held in subjection by the conquering Gurkhas. On the overthrow of the Gurkha power in 1815, the British Government confirmed the Rājā of Bashahr, by a *sanad*, in possession of all his territories, subject to the payment of a tribute of Rs. 22,500. In 1847 the tribute was reduced to Rs. 5,910, as compensation for the abolition of transit duties. The present Rājā, Shamsheer Singh, who is a Rājput tracing back his descent for 120 generations, succeeded in 1850. He is of weak intellect; and, since the death of his only son in 1898, the State has been managed by an official deputed by Government. The Rājā is required to furnish troops in aid of the British Government in time of war, and labour for the construction of roads in the Bashahr territory. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 85,000, the chief sources being land and forests. The forests are leased to the British Government for Rs. 10,000 per annum.

**Kanāwār**.—The upper or north-eastern subdivision of Bashahr State, Punjab, consisting in great part of the valley of the Upper Sutlej. It lies between  $31^{\circ} 7'$  and  $32^{\circ} 5'$  N. and  $77^{\circ} 48'$  and  $79^{\circ} 4'$  E. It is bounded on the north by Spiti, on the east by Chinese territory, on the south by Bashahr proper and Tehri, and on the west by the Kochi subdivision of

Bashahr. The estimated area is 1,730 square miles, and the population in 1901 was 17,741.

Kanāwār is a rugged country, 50 miles in length by 40 in breadth, through whose ridges winds the deeply cleft valley of the Sutlej. The precipitous banks of the main river afford little room for cultivation, but the valleys of its tributaries are assiduously tilled by the mountaineers. Until about forty-five years ago, grapes yielded an abundant vintage, being manufactured into raisin wine and strong spirit. Vine disease subsequently reduced the vintage to a quarter of what it once was, but has recently subsided. The population consists of a mixed Tibetan and Hindu race, the Turanian element preponderating in the north, while the southern region is inhabited by persons of Aryan type. Alone among the neighbouring hill tribes, the Kanāwāris successfully resisted the Gurkha invasion, and so completely baffled the enemy by breaking down bridges, that the Gurkhas entered into a convention by which, in return for a tribute of Rs. 11,250, they agreed to leave the valley unmolested. Polyandry exists in its fullest form throughout Kanāwār. Religion, broadly speaking, follows race. The northern villages profess Buddhism of the Tibetan model; in the south Hinduism prevails, while the middle region shades off gradually from one faith into the other. The language varies, like the religion, from Tibetan in the north to neo-Sanskritic dialects on the Indian side. The chief villages in the valley are Sangnam and Kanum.

**Chīni.**—Head-quarters of Kanāwār (Chīni *tahsīl*), Bashahr State, Punjab, situated in  $31^{\circ} 31' N.$  and  $78^{\circ} 19' E.$ , about a mile from the right bank of the Sutlej, in a slight depression on the southern slope of a lofty mountain, at an elevation of 1,500 feet above the river and 9,085 above sea-level. It is naturally irrigated by a large number of little rills, and surrounded with vineyards, whose grapes, dried into raisins, form a principal article of food for the people. Large dogs, specially trained for the purpose, deter the bears from plundering the vines. Chīni was the favourite hill residence of Lord Dalhousie. The Moravian Mission has a station here, and the place contains a handsome *tahsīl* building.

**Rāmpur Town.**—Capital of the Bashahr State, Punjab, situated in  $31^{\circ} 27' N.$  and  $77^{\circ} 40' E.$  Population (1901), 1,157. It stands at the base of a lofty mountain, overhanging the left bank of the Sutlej, 138 feet above the stream, and 3,300 feet above sea-level. Cliffs surround the town and confine the air, so that during summer the radiation from the rocks renders



the heat intolerable. The houses rise in tiers, and many of them being built of stone suffered seriously from the earthquake of 1905. The town is famous for its fine shawls, the well-known Rāmpur *chādars*. The Rājā's palace, at the north-east corner of the town, consists of several buildings with carved wooden balconies exhibiting traces of Chinese style. The Gurkhas did much damage to the town and its trade during the period of their supremacy, but it has recovered under British protection. The Rājā resides at Rāmpur during the winter, and retires to the cooler station of Sarāhan for the hottest months.

**Shipki Pass.**—A pass in Tibet at the eastern extremity of the Hindustān-Tibet road, situated in  $31^{\circ} 49' \text{ N.}$  and  $78^{\circ} 44' \text{ E.}$  Strictly speaking, Shipki is a large Tartar village, 10,000 feet above the sea, in Tibet, which is reached from the Kanāwār valley, Bashahr State, Punjab, by two routes, one leading through the gorge by which the Sutlej enters India, the other over the Kang-wa-La or pass, 15,000 feet in height.

**Kanethi.**—A petty State feudatory to the Bashahr State, Punjab, lying in two portions between  $31^{\circ} 9' \text{ N.}$  and  $31^{\circ} 18' \text{ N.}$  and  $77^{\circ} 32' \text{ E.}$  and  $77^{\circ} 40' \text{ E.}$  The area is 19 square miles, the population (1901) 2,575, and the revenue Rs. 4,000, about half of which is derived from forests. The present Thākūr is Amog Chand, a Hindu Rājput, related to the Rānā of Kumhārsain. His territory is bounded by Kumhārsain, Bashahr, and the Kot Khai *pargana* of Simla District. The State has suffered much from misgovernment, and it has been necessary to take it under direct management. The Thākūr, who is a minor, is being educated at the Aitchison College; and during his minority the administration is conducted by an official deputed by Government, who exercises full powers, except that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 900 to Bashahr.

**Delath.**—A petty State feudatory to the Bashahr State, Punjab, the capital of which lies in  $31^{\circ} 20' \text{ N.}$  and  $77^{\circ} 36' \text{ E.}$  The area is 42 square miles, the population (1901) 1,489, and the revenue about Rs. 550. The present Thākūr is Narindar Singh, a Hindu Rājput. He has full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla. The tribute paid to Bashahr is Rs. 150.

**Kumhārsain.**—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between  $31^{\circ} 6' \text{ N.}$  and  $31^{\circ} 20' \text{ N.}$  and  $77^{\circ} 22' \text{ E.}$  and  $77^{\circ} 35' \text{ E.}$ , with an area of 90 square miles. Population (1901), 11,735. Kumhārsain village, the capital, lies 40 miles east of Simla on the Hindustān-Tibet road. Formerly a feudatory of Bashahr,

the State was declared independent after the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815. On the other hand, it then lost its own tributary States, Bharauli and Madhān. The present chief, Rānā Hīra Singh, is of weak intellect, and the State was managed by a council for some years, but the results were unsatisfactory and a manager was appointed. In 1893 the land revenue was assessed at Rs. 16,500. The total revenue is Rs. 25,000, out of which Rs. 2,000 is paid as tribute. Nārkanḍa (Nāg Kanda), 9,016 feet above sea-level, a favourite resort for residents in Simla, lies in this State.

**Darkoti.**—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, situated in  $31^{\circ} 7' \text{ N.}$  and  $77^{\circ} 38' \text{ E.}$ , with an area of 8 square miles. The population (1901) is 518, and the revenue Rs. 800. The present chief, Rānā Rām Sarn Singh, born in 1843, succeeded in 1883.

**Sāngri.**—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between  $31^{\circ} 16'$  and  $31^{\circ} 22' \text{ N.}$  and  $77^{\circ} 22'$  and  $77^{\circ} 28' \text{ E.}$ , on the south bank of the Sutlej, with an area of 16 square miles. Population (1901), 2,774. Formerly a dependency of Kulū, it was seized by the Gurkhas in 1803 and restored to the Kulū Rājā in 1815 by the British. In 1840 Rājā Ajit Singh of Kulū took refuge in Sāngri from the Sikhs, and Kulū was lost to his branch of the family, which retained Sāngri under British protection. The present chief, Rai Hīra Singh, succeeded in 1876. The State has a revenue of Rs. 2,400.

**Bhajji.**—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between  $31^{\circ} 7'$  and  $31^{\circ} 17' \text{ N.}$  and  $77^{\circ} 2'$  and  $77^{\circ} 23' \text{ E.}$ , with an area of 96 square miles. Population (1901), 13,309. The State lies on the south bank of the Sutlej, and culminates in the Shali peak, 9,623 feet above sea-level. The Rānās of Bhajji are Rājputs who came from Kāngra and conquered the State many years ago. It was overrun by the Gurkhas between 1803 and 1815, but on their expulsion in the latter year the Rānā was confirmed in his possessions by the British Government. The present chief, Rānā Durga Singh, succeeded in 1875. The State has a revenue of Rs. 23,000, out of which Rs. 1,440 is paid as tribute. Its principal product is opium of exceptional purity. Seoni, the capital, lies on the Sutlej, and is celebrated for its sulphur hot springs and a suspension bridge across the river.

**Keonthal** (*Kiūnthāl*).—One of the Simla Hill States, Punjab, lying between  $30^{\circ} 55'$  and  $31^{\circ} 13' \text{ N.}$  and  $77^{\circ} 10'$  and  $77^{\circ} 25' \text{ E.}$  The main block of territory adjoins Simla station. It has an area of 116 square miles, divided into 22 villages,



and the population in 1901 was 22,499. The revenue in 1903 was estimated at Rs. 66,000. The principal products are opium and grain. The present Rājā is Bijai Sen, a Rājput by caste, who succeeded his father Balbīr Sen in 1901. The chief of Keonthal was formerly styled Rānā, but was raised by the British Government to the higher rank of Rājā in 1857. After the Gurkha War a portion of the territory of Keonthal, which had been occupied by the Gurkhas, was sold to the Mahārājā of Patiala. In consideration of this, no tribute is paid by the Keonthal Rājā for the remainder of his State, which was restored to him by *sanad* in 1815, on the expulsion of the Gurkhas from the country. The Rājā holds another *sanad*, dated September, 1815, conferring on the Keonthal chief and his heirs for ever paramount authority over the petty states of Theog, Koti, Ghund, and Madhān, the chiefs of which, with their descendants, are bound to regard the chief of Keonthal as their liege, and to pay him tribute. Ratesh also is a fief of Keonthal. A third *sanad* was granted to the Rājā, conferring Pūnnar on him and his heirs. It is dated 1823, though the transfer was authorized in 1816. The reasons given for this measure were the isolated position of Pūnnar, the turbulent character of its inhabitants, the indisposition of Government to extend its territories in the hills, and a desire to benefit Keonthal.

**Theog.**—A fief of the Keonthal State, Punjab, lying between  $31^{\circ} 4'$  and  $31^{\circ} 9'$  N. and  $77^{\circ} 21'$  and  $77^{\circ} 31'$  E., with an area of 144 square miles. The population in 1901 was 5,654, and the revenue is about Rs. 5,000. A tribute of Rs. 500 is paid to the Keonthal State. The present chief, Tika Shamsheer Chand, exercises full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

**Koti.**—A fief of the Keonthal State, Punjab, lying between  $31^{\circ} 2'$  and  $31^{\circ} 11'$  N. and  $77^{\circ} 13'$  and  $77^{\circ} 21'$  E., with an area of 50 square miles. The population in 1901 was 7,959, and the revenue is about Rs. 25,000. A tribute of Rs. 500 is paid to the Keonthal State. The present chief, Rānā Raghubīr Chand, exercises full powers, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

**Ghund.**—A fief of the Keonthal State, Punjab, lying between  $31^{\circ} 2'$  and  $31^{\circ} 6'$  N. and  $77^{\circ} 27'$  and  $77^{\circ} 33'$  E., with an area of 28 square miles. The population in 1901 was 1,927, and the revenue is about Rs. 2,000. A tribute of Rs. 250 is paid to the Keonthal State. The present chief, Thākūr Bishan Singh,