

best timber trees are the *deodār*, blue pine, *chīl* (*Pinus longifolia*), spruce, silver fir, and box. The forests abound in game, leopards, bears (especially black), hyenas, barking-deer, *gural*, and musk deer being common. Feathered game is also abundant, and fish in the larger streams.

Climate,  
tempera-  
ture, and  
rainfall.

The autumn months are unhealthy, except in the upper ranges, the lower valley being malarious. The temperature is generally cool even in summer, except at Mandī, the capital, which is shut in by hills, and in the west of the State, which is only about 2,000 feet above sea-level. The rainfall in the upper ranges of the Nargu and Ghoghar-kī-Dhār hills is heavy.

History.

Mandī formed part of Suket State until in the reign of Sahu Sen, the eleventh of the Chandarbansi Rājās of that kingdom, Bahu Sen, his younger brother, left Suket and settled at Manglaur in Kulū. His descendant, Karanchan, was killed in a battle fought with the Rājā of Kulū, and his Rānī, who was pregnant, fled to her father's house at Seokot. On the way a son was born to her under an oak (*bān*) tree, who succeeded the Rānā of Seokot under the title of Bān Sen. Bān Sen enlarged his possessions and transferred his capital to Bhin, 4 miles above Mandī town, and his son Kalyān Sen purchased Batauhli opposite Mandī on the other side of the Beās; but little is known of their successors until the time of Ajbar Sen, who founded the town of Mandī in 1527. The ambition of a later chief, Sūraj Sen, brought disaster upon the principality. Having attacked Bangāhal, he was defeated by Mān Singh, the Rājā's brother-in-law, lost the salt-mines of Guma and Drang, and was compelled to sue for peace and pay a war indemnity; yet he built the strong fort of Kamla in 1625 and the Damdama palace at Mandī. All his eighteen sons having died in his lifetime, he had an image made of silver which he called Mādhava Rao, and to it he bequeathed his kingdom in 1648. He was succeeded in 1658 by his brother Shyām Sangh, who built the temple of Shyāmi Kālī on the Tarna ridge in Mandī town. His successor Gūr Sen brought the famous image preserved in the Padal temple from Jagannāth, and his illegitimate son Jippū reorganized the revenue of the State on a system still in force. Rājā Sidh Sen, who succeeded in 1686, a great warrior supposed to be possessed of miraculous powers, conquered Nāchan, Hātli, and Daled in 1688, and Dhanesgarh, Raipur, and Mādhapur from Suket in 1690; but he treacherously murdered Pirthī Pāl, the Rājā of Bangāhal, at Mandī. He adorned his capital

with a temple of Ganpati, and also built the Shivapuri temple at Hātgarh in 1705. It is said that Gurū Gobind Singh was hospitably entertained by him at Mandī, an occasion on which the Gurū blessed him. Sidh Sen is recorded to have died at the age of 100 in 1729. His grandson and successor, Shamsheer Singh, conquered Chuborai, Rāmgarh, Deogarh, Hastpur, and Sarnī from Kulū. His son Isrī Sen succeeded when only five years old, and Sansār Chand, the Katoch Rājā of Kāngra, seized the opportunity to invade Mandī. He took Hātli and Chohar, which he made over to Suket and Kulū respectively, and Anantpur, which he retained. Isrī Sen was kept a prisoner in Kāngra fort, and his ministers paid tribute to the conqueror. In 1805 Sansār Chand attacked Rahlūr, and its Rājā invoked the aid of the Gurkhas, who had already overrun the country from the Gogra to the Sutlej. The allies defeated the Katoch Rājā at Mahal Morī in 1806; and Isrī Sen, released from captivity, paid homage to the Gurkha Amar Singh and was restored to his kingdom. But in 1809 the Sikhs, under Ranjīt Singh, drove the Gurkhas back across the Sutlej, and in 1810 Desā Singh Majithiā was appointed *nāzim* of all the Hill States including Mandī. Its tribute, at first Rs. 30,000, was raised to a lakh in 1815, reduced again to Rs. 50,000 a year or two later, and fixed at Rs. 75,000, in addition to a succession fine of one lakh, on the accession of Zālim Sen in 1826. On the death of Ranjīt Singh in 1839, the Sikh government determined to complete the reduction of Mandī as a stepping-stone to the projected conquest of Chinese Tartary. In 1840 General Ventura occupied Mandī, and Kamlagarh capitulated after a siege of two months. The Rājā, Balbīr Singh, was sent a prisoner to Amritsar, but was released in 1841 by Mahārājā Sher Singh and returned to Mandī. The oppression of the Sikhs drove him into negotiations with the British; and after the battle of Sobraon his proffered allegiance was accepted, and the relations between the Rājā and the paramount power were defined in a *sanad* dated October 24, 1846. By that date the Sikh garrisons had already been expelled by the unaided efforts of the Rājā and his subjects. Balbīr Singh died in 1851, and was succeeded by his four-year-old son, Bije Sen. A Council of Regency was formed under the presidency of Wazīr Gusaon. Dissensions among the members compelled Government in 1852 to entrust all the real power to the Wazīr, and during the remaining years of the Rājā's minority the State was well governed. The training of the Rājā was, however, neglected



until too late, and his accession to the throne in 1866 was followed by confusion in the State. During the rest of his long reign the administration was carried on only with the perpetual assistance and advice of the British Government. Bije Sen died in 1902, and his illegitimate son, Bhawāni Sen, was recognized as his successor. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and for the first two years after his installation in 1903 had the assistance of an officer of the Indian Civil Service as Superintendent of the State. The Rājā of Mandī is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The  
people.

Besides Mandī town, its capital, the State contains 146 villages. The population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 147,017, (1891) 166,923, and (1901) 174,045. The State is divided into 24 *wazīris*, and each of these was formerly divided into *mahrais* or groups of hamlets (*graon* or *bāsi*), with head-quarters at a *garh* or fort in which the revenue in kind was stored. Hindus number 170,304, or about 98 per cent. of the population; and there are 3,187 Muhammadans and 510 Buddhists. The State is sparsely populated. The language is Mandiālī, but Sarāj has a distinct dialect called

Castes and  
occupa-  
tions.

Pahārī. By far the most numerous caste is that of the Kanets, who number 82,000, and are essentially agriculturists. After them come the Brāhmans (19,000), Dumnās (Dūms or low-castes, 14,000), Kolīs (14,000), and Chamārs (leather-workers, 11,000). The Rājputs (6,000) form a territorial aristocracy under the Rājā. Of the total population 84 per cent. live by agriculture, supplemented by pasture and rude home industries. The industrial castes are few, and numerically small.

Agricul-  
ture.

The principal autumn crops are rice, maize, *māsh* (*Phaseolus radiatus*), millets, and potatoes; the principal spring crops are wheat, barley, tobacco, and sugar-cane. The Rājā is the sole proprietor of all the land in the State. Lands are leased to *mālguzārs* by written leases, which specify the revenue and *begār* (if any) due on the holding and its extent, and stipulate that an enhanced rate is to be paid if additional land is brought under cultivation. On the other hand, a *mālguzār* can be ejected only for disloyalty or failure to pay rent, and he is forbidden to sell or mortgage his holding, though he may transfer its possession for a period not exceeding fifteen years. Under the *mālguzārs* tenants cultivate, usually on payment of half the produce.

The area for which particulars are on record is 1,130 square miles, of which 550 square miles, or 48 per cent., are forests; 112, or 10 per cent., not available for cultivation; 68, or 6 per

cent., cultivable waste other than fallows; and 400 square miles, or 36 per cent., are cultivated. The staple food-crops are rice, maize, pulses, millets, and potatoes, the last introduced some years ago. Cotton and turmeric are also grown. In spring, wheat, barley, and gram are the main crops in the lowlands. Poppy is grown in the highlands, and inferior sugar-cane in the Ballh valley. Mandī opium, like that made in Kashmir and the Simla Hill States, pays a duty of Rs. 2 per seer on import into the Punjab. Tea, introduced in 1865, is now grown in two State gardens, which produce about 60,000 lb. per annum.

The cattle, though small, are fairly strong. Buffaloes are Cattle, &c. kept only by the Gūjars, who are mostly immigrants from Jammu, and by some landholders. Ponies and mules are scarce, but an attempt is being made to encourage mule-breeding, and two Syrian donkeys have been imported by the State. Sheep are generally kept, and blankets and clothing made of the wool, while goats are still more numerous.

Artificial irrigation is carried on by means of *kūhls* (cuts) Irrigation. from the hill streams. The channels are made by private enterprise, and their management rests entirely with the people.

Nearly three-fifths of the State is occupied by forest and Forests. grazing lands. The southern hills bordering on Kulū abound in *deodār* and blue pine, while spruce and *chil* trees are found on the lower hills in the Beās valley. Boxwood and chestnut occur in some localities, and the common Himālayan oak grows nearly everywhere. The *tūn* (*Cedrela Toona*) and *khirk* (*Celtis*) are found in numbers near villages. A forest department is now being organized. The revenue from forests in 1903-4 was Rs. 15,000.

The Ghoghar-kī-Dhār is rich in minerals. Iron is found Mines and throughout the Sarāj *wazīrī* in inexhaustible quantities, and is minerals. collected after rain, when the veins are exposed and the schist is soft. Owing, however, to the lack of coal, it can only be smelted with charcoal, and the out-turn is small and unprofitable. Salt is worked at Guma and Drang, being quarried from shallow open cuttings. It is of inferior quality, but is in demand for the use of cattle, and a considerable quantity is exported to Kāngra District and the neighbouring Hill States. Its export into British territory is permitted under an arrangement between the Government of India and the Rājā, by which the former receives two-thirds and the latter one-third of the duty levied on the total quantity of salt sold at



the mines, the Rājā being authorized to charge, in addition to the duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  annas per maund,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  annas as the price of the salt. The revenue derived by the State from this source in 1903-4, when the duty was 6 annas a maund, amounted to Rs. 96,693, while the British Government's share of the duty was Rs. 31,639.

Manu-  
factures  
and trade.

With the exception of the ordinary manufactures of iron-ware, brass utensils, woodwork, dyeing, and weaving, there are no industries; and the trade of the State is confined to the export of rice, wheat, potatoes, tea, salt, and *ghī*, with timber and other forest produce. Piece-goods, utensils, and ornaments are imported largely, with sugar, oil, and Khewra salt in small quantities.

Means of  
communi-  
cation.

The principal route to Mandī town is the road from Pathān-kot on the North-Western Railway. This is metalled from Pathānkot to Baijnāth (82 miles) in Kāngra District, and the State has undertaken to metal the remaining 47 miles in Mandī territory. The Beās is crossed at Mandī town by the Empress Bridge, built by the State in 1878 at a cost of a lakh. From Mandī two roads lead into Kulū, one, the summer route, over the Bhabu pass (9,480 feet), and the other over the Dulchī pass. Minor roads, open all the year round, connect Mandī town with Jullundur (124 miles), Dorāhā (via Rūpar, 106 miles), and Simla (via Suket, 88 miles).

Adminis-  
tration  
and State  
subdivi-  
sions.

The Rājā is assisted in the administration of the State by the Wazīr, who is entrusted with very extensive powers, both executive and judicial. As a judicial officer, his decisions are subject to appeal to the Rājā; and sentences of death passed by him are submitted to the Rājā for concurrence, and further require confirmation by the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, who is the Political Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for the State. As a revenue officer, the Wazīr controls the two *tahsildārs*, whose judicial decisions are also subject to appeal to him. Though there are only two officers with the rank of *tahsildār*, the State is divided into four *tahsils*, Nagar-Mandī, Chichot, Gopālpur, and Harābāgh, which comprise 8, 3, 3, and 10 of the old *wazīrīs* respectively.

Revenue.

The total revenue in 1903-4 was 4.4 lakhs, of which 2.3 lakhs was land revenue. Out of this, a lakh is paid as tribute to the British Government.

Police,  
jails, and  
army.

The State is divided into eight police circles, each under a deputy-inspector (*thānadār*), and there are 137 constables. The whole force is under an Inspector. The jail at Mandī town has accommodation for 50 prisoners, and there is a

lock-up at each police station. The military forces consist of 20 cavalry and 152 infantry, including gunners and police, and 2 serviceable guns.

Mandī stands low among the Districts and States of the Education. Punjab as regards the literacy of its population, only 2.4 per cent. of the total (4.6 males and 0.1 females) being able to read and write in 1901. The number of pupils under instruction was 121 in 1880-1, 138 in 1890-1, 201 in 1900-1, and 180 in 1903-4. In the last year there were eight schools.

The only hospital is the King Edward VII Hospital at Mandī Medical town, built in 1902, with accommodation for 12 in-patients. It is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon; and 25,154 cases, including 1,777 in-patients, were treated at it, and 306 operations performed in 1904. The expenditure in that year was Rs. 3,615, all from State funds. Vaccination is becoming fairly popular, and since 1902 the State has entertained a vaccinator of its own.

[*State Gazetteer* (in press); L. H. Griffin, *The Rājās of the Punjab* (second edition, 1873).]

**Kamlagarh.**—Ancient fortress in Mandī State, Punjab, situated in  $31^{\circ} 48'$  N. and  $76^{\circ} 43'$  E., near the south bank of the Beās. It consists of a line of detached bastions, castles, and towers, about 3 miles in length, constructed partly of masonry and partly of the natural sandstone rock. The principal stronghold crowns an isolated peak, whose precipitous sides tower 1,500 feet above the Beās, with double that elevation above sea-level. Kamlagarh played an important part in the earlier history of Mandī, and even Sansār Chand, Rājā of Kāngra, attacked the fortifications unsuccessfully. Their possession tempted the Mandī Rājā to revolt against the Sikhs; but General Ventura, the Sikh commander, succeeded in carrying them in 1840, in spite of the popular belief in their impregnability.

**Mandī Town.**—Capital of the Mandī State, Punjab, situated in  $31^{\circ} 43'$  N. and  $76^{\circ} 58'$  E., on the Beās, 131 miles from Pathānkot and 88 from Simla. Population (1901), 8,144. Founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, Rājā of Mandī, the town contains several temples and other buildings of interest. These include the Chauntra or court where the Chauntra Wazīr or prime minister is installed, and the Damdama or palace, built in the seventeenth century. The Beās, which passes through the town, is spanned by the handsome iron Empress Bridge, and the Suket stream, which joins that river below the town, by the Fitzpatrick Bridge. The town also



possesses an Anglo-vernacular middle school and a hospital. It has a considerable trade, being one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladākh and Yārkaṇd.

**Sikandra Dhār.**—Range of hills in the Punjab, which, starting from a point on the border of the Suket, Bilāspur, and Mandī States, runs north-west for 50 miles in the last State. It is pierced by the Beās about 20 miles north-west of Mandī town. Its name is derived from that of Sikandar Khān Sūrī, who is said to have established a cantonment on its summit, intending to conquer Kāngra.

**Māler Kotla State.**—Native State under the political control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, Punjab, lying between  $30^{\circ} 24'$  and  $30^{\circ} 41'$  N. and  $75^{\circ} 42'$  and  $75^{\circ} 59'$  E., with an area of 167 square miles. Population (1901), 77,506, giving a density of 478 persons to the square mile. It is bounded by the District of Ludhiāna on the north and by Patīāla territory elsewhere, except for a few miles on the western border, where it marches with some Nābha villages. The country is a level plain, unbroken by a single hill or stream, and varied only by sand-drifts which occur in all directions and in some parts assume the shape of regular ridges. The Bhatinda branch of the Sirhind Canal passes through the northern part of the State, but the Nawāb refuses to allow irrigation from it. The Nawābs of Māler Kotla are of Afghān descent, and originally held positions of trust in the Sirhind province under the Mughal emperors. As the empire sank into decay during the eighteenth century, the local chiefs gradually became independent. In 1732 the chief of Māler Kotla, Jamāl Khān, joined the commander of the imperial troops stationed in the Jullundur Doāb in an unsuccessful attack on Rājā Ala Singh, the Sikh chief of Patīāla; and again in 1761, Jamāl Khān afforded valuable aid against his Sikh neighbour to the lieutenant whom Ahmad Shāh, the Durrānī conqueror, had left in charge of Sirhind. The consequence of this was a long-continued feud with the adjacent Sikh States, especially with Patīāla. After the death of Jamāl Khān, who was killed in battle, dissensions ensued among his sons, Bhikan Khān ultimately becoming Nawāb. Soon after Ahmad Shāh had left India for the last time, Rājā Amar Singh of Patīāla determined to take revenge on Bhikan Khān. He attacked him, and seized some of his villages, till at last the Māler Kotla chief found that he was unable to resist so powerful an enemy, and a treaty was negotiated which secured peace for many years between these neighbouring States.

During this peace the forces of Māler Kotla on several occasions assisted the Patiāla Rājās when in difficulties; and in 1787 Rājā Sāhib Singh of Patiāla returned these kindnesses by aiding Māler Kotla against the powerful chief of Bhadaur, who had seized some of the Nawāb's villages. In 1794 a religious war was proclaimed against the Muhammadans of Māler Kotla by the Bedi Sāhib Singh, the lineal descendant of Bāba Nānak, the first and most revered of the Sikh Gurūs. This man, who was half-fanatic and half-impostor, inflamed the Sikhs against the cow-killers of Māler Kotla, and a great many Sikh Sardārs joined him. The Nawāb and his troops were defeated in a pitched battle, and compelled to flee to the capital, where they were closely besieged by the fanatical Bedi. Fortunately for the Nawāb, his ally of Patiāla again sent troops to help him; and ultimately the Bedi was induced to withdraw across the Sutlej by the offer of a sum of money by the Patiāla Rājā.

After the victory of Laswāri, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803, and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawāb of Māler Kotla joined the British army with all his followers, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Marāthās in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna; and in 1809 its protection was formally extended to Māler Kotla as to the other Cis-Sutlej States, against the formidable encroachments of Ranjīt Singh of Lahore. In the campaigns of 1806, 1807, and 1808, Rājīt Singh had made considerable conquests beyond the Sutlej; and in 1808 he occupied Farīdkot, marched on Māler Kotla, and demanded a ransom of Rs. 1,55,000 from the Nawāb, in spite of the protests of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, who was then an envoy in Ranjīt's camp. This led to the resolute interference of the British, who advanced troops under Colonel Ochterlony, and at the same time (December, 1808) addressed an ultimatum to Ranjīt Singh, declaring the Cis-Sutlej States to be under British protection. Finally, Ranjīt Singh submitted; Colonel Ochterlony formally reinstated the Nawāb of Māler Kotla in February, 1809; and in April of that year the final treaty between the British Government and Lahore, which affirmed the dependence of the Cis-Sutlej States on the former, was signed by Mr. Metcalfe and Ranjīt Singh.

The present Nawāb, Muhammad Ibrāhīm Alī Khān, born in 1857, succeeded in 1877; but he has been insane for some years, and the State is now administered by Sāhibzāda Ahmad Alī Khān, the heir-apparent, as regent. The State



contains the town of Māler Kotla, the capital, and 115 villages. The chief products are cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic, and grain; and the estimated gross revenue is Rs. 5,47,000. The Nawāb receives compensation from the Government of India, amounting to Rs. 2,500 per annum, on account of loss of revenue caused by the abolition of customs duties. The State receives an allotment of 14 to 16 chests of Mālwa opium annually, each chest containing 1.25 cwt., at the reduced duty of Rs. 280 per chest. The duty so paid is refunded to the State, with a view to securing the co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. The military force consists of 50 cavalry and 439 infantry. This includes the Imperial Service contingent of one company (177 men) of Sappers and Miners. The State possesses 2 serviceable guns. The Nawāb of Māler Kotla receives a salute of 11, including 2 personal, guns. The State contains an Anglo-vernacular high school and three primary schools.

**Māler Kotla Town.**—Chief town of Māler Kotla State, Punjab, situated in 30° 32' N. and 75° 59' E., 30 miles south of Ludhiāna town. Population (1901), 21,122. The town is divided into two parts, Māler and Kotla, which have lately been united by the construction of the new Moti Bazar. The former was founded by Sadr-ud-dīn, the founder of the Māler Kotla family in 1466, and the latter by Bāyazīd Khān in 1656. The principal buildings are the houses of the ruling chief, a large Dīwān Khāna (courthouse) situated in Kotla, and the mausoleum of Sadr-ud-dīn in Māler. The cantonments lie outside the town. The chief exports are grain and Kotla paper and survey instruments, manufactured in the town itself; and the chief imports are cotton cloth, salt, and lime. A large grain market has lately been constructed. The town has a small factory for the manufacture of survey instruments, employing about 20 hands. A cotton press, opened in 1904, gives employment to about 300 persons. The town has since 1905 been administered as a municipality. It contains a high school, a hospital, and a military dispensary.

**Suket.**—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, lying between 31° 13' and 31° 35' N. and 76° 49' and 77° 26' E., in the Himālayas, north of the Sutlej river, which separates it from the Simla Hill States. It has an area of 420 square miles, and contains two towns and 28 villages. The population in 1901 was 54,676, of whom 54,005 were Hindus. The estimated revenue is 1.1 lakhs, out of which Rs. 11,000 is paid as tribute

to the British Government. Part of the land revenue is still realized in kind. Suket included the territory which now forms the Mandī State until about 1330, when a distant branch of the ruling family assumed independence. The separation was followed by frequent wars between the two States. The country eventually fell under Sikh supremacy, which was exchanged for that of the British Government by the Treaty of Lahore in 1846; and in that year full sovereignty was conceded to the Rājā, Ugar Sen, and his heirs. A *sanad* conferring the right of adoption was granted in 1862. Rājā Ugar Sen died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Rudra Sain, who was born about 1828. Rājā Rudra Sain was deposed in 1878 in consequence of misgovernment, and was succeeded in 1879 by his son, Dusht Nikandan Sain, during whose minority the administration was carried on by a native superintendent, assisted by a council. The Rājā came of age in 1884, and now administers the State himself. He receives a salute of 11 guns. A small force of 23 cavalry and 63 infantry is maintained.

**Baned.**—Capital of the Suket State, Punjab, situated in  $31^{\circ} 30' N.$  and  $76^{\circ} 56' E.$ , 3,050 feet above sea-level. Population (1901), 2,237. The town is picturesquely situated in a valley. It was founded by Gahrūr Sen, Rājā of Suket, after Kartārpur ceased to be the capital of the State.

**Farīdkot State.**—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, lying between  $30^{\circ} 13' N.$  and  $30^{\circ} 50' N.$  and  $74^{\circ} 31' E.$  and  $75^{\circ} 5' E.$ , in the south of Ferozepore District, with an area of 642 square miles. Population (1901), 124,912. It contains two towns, FARĪDKOT (population, 10,405), the capital, and KOT KAPŪRA (9,519); and 167 villages. The country is a dead level, sandy in the west, but more fertile to the east, where the Sirhind Canal irrigates a large area.

The ruling family belongs to the Sidhū-Barār clan of the Jats, and is descended from the same stock as the Phūlkiān houses. Its occupation of Farīdkot and Kot Kapūra dates from the time of Akbar, though quarrels with the surrounding Sikh States and internal dissensions have greatly reduced the patrimony. Throughout the Sikh Wars Rājā Pahār Singh loyally assisted the British, and was rewarded by a grant of half the territory confiscated in 1846 from the Rājā of Nābha, while his ancestral possession of Kot Kapūra, which had been wrested from Farīdkot in 1808, was restored to him. During the Mutiny, his son Wazīr Singh, who succeeded him in 1849, rendered active assistance to the British and was suitably



rewarded. The present Rājā, Brij Indar Singh, is a minor, and the administration is carried on by a council under the presidency of an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, whose services have been lent to the State for the purpose. The council is, during the minority of the Rājā, the final court of appeal, but sentences of death require confirmation by the Commissioner. The Rājā is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The State receives, at a reduced duty of Rs. 280 per chest, an allotment of 18 chests of Mālwa opium annually, each chest containing 1.25 cwt. The duty so paid is refunded, with the object of securing the co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. The Imperial Service troops consist of one company of Sappers, and the local troops number 41 cavalry, 127 infantry, and 20 artillerymen, with 6 serviceable guns. The State maintains a high school at Farīdkot and a charitable dispensary. The total revenue amounted in 1905-6 to 3.6 lakhs.

**Farīdkot Town.**—Capital of the Farīdkot State, Punjab, lying in 30° 40' N. and 74° 49' E., 20 miles south of Ferozepore, on the Ferozepore-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 10,405. The fort was built about 700 years ago by Rājā Mokulsi, a Manj Rājput, in the time of Bāwa Farīd, who gave it his name. The town contains the residence of the Rājā of Farīdkot and the public offices of the State. It has a considerable trade in grain, and possesses a high school and a charitable dispensary.

**Kot Kapūra.**—Head-quarters of the Kot Kapūra *tahsīl*, Farīdkot State, Punjab, situated in 30° 35' N. and 74° 52' E., 7 miles from Farīdkot town, on the Ferozepore-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway, and also on the Rājputāna-Mālwa narrow-gauge line which runs west from Kot Kapūra to the terminus at Fāzilka. Population (1901), 9,519. Formerly a mere village, the town was founded by Chaudhri Kapūra Singh, who induced people from Kot Isa Khān, an ancient township, now in Ferozepore District, to settle in the place. Kapūra Singh incurred the jealousy of Isa Khān, the imperial governor of Kot Isa Khān, and was put to death by him in 1708. Kot Kapūra then became the capital of Chaudhri Jodh Singh, who in 1766 built a fort near the town, but in the following year he fell in battle with Rājā Amar Singh of Patiala. It eventually came under the control of Mahārājā Ranjit Singh, and was only restored to the Farīdkot State in 1847. The town has a considerable trade in grain and a fine market.

**Chamba State.**—Native State in the Punjab, under the political control of the Commissioner, Lahore Division, lying between  $32^{\circ} 10'$  and  $33^{\circ} 13'$  N. and  $75^{\circ} 45'$  and  $77^{\circ} 33'$  E., with an estimated area of 3,216 square miles, and shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges. It is bounded on the west and north by the territories of Kashmīr, and on the east and south by the British Districts of Kāngra and Gurdāspur. Two ranges of snowy peaks and glaciers run through the State: one through the centre, dividing the valleys of the Rāvi and the Chenāb; the other along the borders of Ladākh and British Lāhul. To the west and south stretch fertile valleys. The country is wholly mountainous; and the principal rivers are the Chandra and Rāvi, which flow generally from south-east to north-west.

Geologically, the State possesses all the characteristics of the North-West Himālayas, though local details vary. Along the southern margin of the mountain region are found the lower Siwālik or Nāhan sandstones, and the upper Siwālik conglomerate. Along the southern margin the Nāhan series predominate. At the higher elevations the flora is that common to the North-West Himālayas generally, but some Kashmīr types find their eastern limit in the western valleys. In the Rāvi basin and Pāngī, *Cedrus Deodura* and other conifers abound, and there is also a good deal of mixed forest. Chamba Lāhul has an almost purely Tibetan flora. Chamba is a favourite resort of sportsmen; and the mountain ranges abound with game, comprising the black and brown bear, leopards, Kashmīr stag, ibex, *gural*, barking-deer, *thār*, serow, and snow leopard. The musk deer is found in many parts. Among game-birds the *chikor*, snow partridge, and five species of pheasant are common. Fish are found in the larger streams. With altitudes of 2,000 to 21,000 feet, every variety of climate may be experienced. That of the lower tracts resembles the plains, except that the heat in summer is less intense. In the central parts the heat in summer is great, but the winter is mild and the snowfall light. On the higher ranges, at altitudes of from 5,000 to 20,000 feet the summer is mild, and the winter severe with heavy snowfall. The autumn months are generally unhealthy, except on the upper ranges, the lower valleys being malarious. In the lower valleys the rains are heavy and prolonged. In the Rāvi valley the rainy season is well marked and the rainfall considerable. In the Chenāb valley it is scanty, heavy rain is unusual, and the yearly average does not exceed 10 inches. Rain also falls in the winter months, and is

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

Climate  
and tem-  
perature.

Rainfall.



important for both the spring and autumn crops, as on the higher ranges it is received as snow, which melts in summer and supplies water for irrigation.

History.

The Chamba State possesses a remarkable series of inscriptions, mostly on copperplates, from which its chronicles have been completed and authenticated. Founded probably in the sixth century by Marut, a Sūrajbansi Rājput, who built Brāhmapura, the modern Brāhmaur, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (680), and the town of Chamba built by Sāhil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence, acknowledging at times a nominal submission to Kashmīr, until the Mughal conquest of India. Under the Mughals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part west of the Rāvi was at first handed over to Kashmīr, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmīr. In 1848 a *sanad* was given to the Rājā, assigning the territory to him and his heirs male, who are entitled to inherit according to Hindu law, and on failure of direct issue to the heirs of the brothers according to seniority. A *sanad* of 1862 confers the right of adoption. Rājā Gopāl Singh abdicated in 1873, and was succeeded by Rājā Shām Singh, who abdicated in 1904 in favour of the present Rājā, Bhuri Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., an enlightened and capable ruler. The Rājā is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The principal antiquities are described in the articles on CHAMBA TOWN, BRĀHMAUR, and CHITRĀDI.

Archaeology.

The people.

Exclusive of Chamba town, the capital, the State contains 1,617 villages. The population at each of the last three enumerations was: (1881) 115,773, (1891) 124,032, and (1901) 127,834. The State is divided into five *wazārats*, each subdivided into several *ilākas*, with head-quarters at *kothīs* in which the revenue in kind is stored. Hindus number 119,327, or 93 per cent. of the population; Muhammadans, 8,332; and Sikhs, 80. Only 22 Buddhists were returned, but there is reason to believe that some Buddhists were enumerated as Hindus. The density of population is only 41 persons to the square mile. The principal dialect is Chambiālī, which is understood throughout the State, the script being called Tākra. Punjābi, Urdū, and Hindī are also spoken. The population includes a few Rājputs, who form a kind of aristocracy. The Brāhmans, who are of all grades from Gaddīs upwards, number

Castes and occupations.

16,126. The Gaddīs and others who live at a distance from the capital are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, but the purists of Chamba and its environs disdain to till the soil themselves. The majority of the population are Rāthis, a versatile tribe, which takes with equal readiness to agriculture, trade, or the service of the State. They seem to be identical with the Kanets of Nāhan and the Thakkars of Kashmīr. Among the lower castes, Hālīs (18,000), a caste which hardly exists outside Chamba, Chamārs (5,000), Kolīs (4,000), and Dūmnas (2,000) are the most numerous. The vast majority of the people depend for their support on the produce of their fields, their flocks, and their rude home industries. The Church of Scotland Mission has a branch, Christian missions. established in 1863, at Chamba town, which also contains a branch of the Church of Scotland Ladies' Association Mission, established in 1877. In 1901 native Christians numbered 60.

The Rājā is sole proprietor of all the land. Those who lease land from the State for cultivation are called *mālguzārs* Agri-culture. (rent-payers). A *mālguzār* may, however, sell or mortgage his right of occupancy, and is not ejected so long as he pays his revenue, unless his land is required for a public purpose. The total area under cultivation is 170 square miles, and the area of the forests leased to the British Government 160 square miles. The staple food-crops grown are rice, maize, pulses, millets, and potatoes. The poppy is grown only in the Chaurāh *wazārat*. Tea is cultivated in the territory which adjoins Shāhpur in Kāngra District. The State is absolutely secure against famine. The cultivation of hops promised at one time to be important, but has been abandoned. The cattle are generally small and of inferior breed. Cattle, &c. Buffaloes are mostly kept by Gūjars, but villagers also keep them for domestic use. The ponies of the Lāhul hills are well known. Sheep are universally kept, and blankets and clothing are made of the wool. Goats are still more numerous. To Irrigation. irrigate the fields, artificial channels (*kūhls*) are cut from the hill streams. Their construction and management rest entirely with the people.

By far the greater and more valuable part of the State Forests. forests were leased to Government in 1864 for a term of ninety-nine years, in return for Rs. 21,000 a year. In 1884 the contract was revised, and two-thirds of the net profits were paid to the State during the next twenty years. The forests are alpine, few being below 5,000 feet elevation, and large



areas extend to 12,000 feet. *Deodār* and blue-pine logs, sleepers, and scantlings are largely exported from the forests in Pāngī and on the Rāvi down the latter river and the Chenāb to Lahore and Wazīrābād. From 1864 to the end of 1903-4 the leased forests yielded a revenue of 73.4 lakhs, and cost Government 69.2 lakhs, including all payments made to the State. Under the present contract, which took effect from 1904, the State receives all the net profits. The leased forests are managed by the Imperial Forest department, the officer in immediate charge being the Deputy-Conservator of the Chamba Forest division.

**Mines and minerals.** The mountain ranges are rich in minerals. Iron is found in the Brāhmaur and Chaurāh *wazārats*, but the mines are not worked owing to the cheapness of imported iron. The copper and mica mines are also closed. Slate quarries are numerous, especially near Dalhousie, and are profitable.

**Manu-  
factures  
and trade.** Manufactures are almost unknown. The people make only such things as are required for their daily wants. Brass and wood-work, dyeing and weaving of the roughest kind, are the only handicrafts. The trade of the State is confined to the export of honey, wool, *ghī*, the bark of walnut-trees, walnuts, lac, drugs, pine-nuts, cumin seed, timber and other forest produce. Piece-goods, utensils, salt, sugar, *charas*, oil, and molasses are the chief imports.

**Means of  
communi-  
cation.** The principal road to Chamba town is 70 miles long, from Pathānkot, the terminus of the Amritsar-Pathānkot branch of the North-Western Railway. It passes through Dunera and Dalhousie, tongas running only up to Dunera. From Dunera to Dalhousie it is a camel road under the military authorities. Chamba is only 18 miles from Dalhousie, and the road is well kept up by the State. Another road, shorter but more precipitous, runs from Pathānkot through Nūrpur in Kāngra District to Chamba. Both these roads are closed in winter, when a longer road via Bāthri and Chīl is used. Near Chamba the Rāvi is crossed by an iron suspension bridge which cost the State a lakh. Brāhmaur, Pāngī, and Chaurāh are reached by different roads, all kept up by the State.

**Postal  
arrange-  
ments.** The relations between the British and the State post offices are regulated by the convention of 1886, which provides for a mutual exchange of all postal articles. Indian stamps, surcharged 'Chamba State,' are supplied to the State by the Government of India at cost price, and are sold to the public at their face value by the State post offices. For official correspondence, Indian stamps, surcharged 'Chamba State Service,'