

are supplied to the State at cost price. For correspondence, &c., addressed to places outside India, the ordinary Indian stamps are used. There are eight post offices in the State, including the central office at the capital. The postal department is under the control of a postmaster-general, and is subject to inspection by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Ambāla division.

The Rājā is assisted in the work of administration by the *Wazīr*, who is the chief executive officer, and head of the judicial department, and by the *Bakhshī*, or chief revenue officer. The *Wazīr* ranks next to the Rājā, and during the absence of the latter is entrusted with supreme control. Each of the five *wazārats*, Brāhmaur, Chamba, Bhattiyāt, Chaurāh, and Pāngī, is divided into *parganas*. The revenue is collected by a resident agent, called *likhnehāra* (village accountant), in each *pargana*, and under him are *ugrākas* who realize the revenue from the villagers. The *batwāl*, or village constable, and the *jhutiyār*, a subordinate under the *bātwal*, with the *chār* at their head, perform other duties, such as arrangements for supplies, &c.

The permanent State courts are all situated in Chamba town ; but a special officer is appointed for each *wazārat*, with powers resembling those of a *tahsildār*, except that he can hear civil suits up to Rs. 1,000, and he is required to tour during the summer within the limits of his charge. Appeals from the decisions of these officers are heard by the *sadr* courts, beyond which an appeal lies to the *Wazīr* and a further appeal to the Rājā. The Rājā alone has the power to inflict sentences of whipping. Sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Lahore. The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure are in force in the State, with certain modifications.

The estimated gross revenue is Rs. 4,58,000, of which Rs. 2,18,000 is derived from land revenue and Rs. 2,39,000 from the leased forests and miscellaneous revenue. The expenditure includes Rs. 3,800 paid as tribute to the British Government.

The head-quarters of the police are at the capital. The force numbers 100 constables, under a *kotwāl*. The jail at Chamba town has accommodation for 100 prisoners, and each *kothi* serves as a lock-up. The army consists of 33 cavalry, 270 infantry, and 16 artillerymen, with 4 serviceable guns.

Chamba town has two English schools : a high school, with 123 pupils, maintained by the State ; and an Anglo-vernacular

middle school, maintained by the Scottish Mission. The State also maintains a girls' school, and the mission has some girls' and low-caste schools. There were altogether 8 schools for boys and girls, with 206 pupils, in 1905.

Medical.

The only hospital is the Shām Singh Hospital at Chamba town, with accommodation for 21 male and 10 female in-patients. The latter are treated by a lady Hospital Assistant with a trained nurse. The State also maintains a branch dispensary at Tissa. The whole department is under an Assistant Surgeon. At these institutions 14,217 cases, including 437 in-patients, were treated, and 697 operations performed in 1903. The whole cost, which amounted to Rs. 9,846, is borne by the State. A leper asylum is maintained in connexion with the hospital. Vaccination has become very popular, and the State maintains a separate department under the Assistant Surgeon. In 1903 the number of persons vaccinated was 3,325.

[*State Gazetteer* (in press).]

Brāhmaur (*Brāhmaṇpura*). — Village in the Brāhmaur *wazārat*, and the ancient capital of the Chamba State, Punjab, situated in 32° 27' N. and 76° 37' E., on the Budhil, a tributary of the Rāvi. Population (1901), 263. It contains three ancient temples, of which the largest is of stone and dedicated to Manimahesh, an incarnation of Siva, with an inscription of 1417. The second temple of stone is dedicated to the Narsingh or lion incarnation of Vishnu; and the third, mostly of wood, is dedicated to Lakshana Devī, with an inscription of Meru Varma, a ruler of Brāhmaur in the seventh century. This temple exhibits a mass of elaborately carved woodwork.

[A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey Reports*, vol. xiv, pp. 109-15, and vol. xxi, pp. 7-13; *Indian Antiquary*, vol. xvii, pp. 7-12.]

Chamba Town.—Capital of the Chamba State, Punjab, picturesquely situated in 32° 29' N. and 76° 11' E., on the right bank of the Rāvi. Population (1901), 6,000. Shut in by hills on the east and south, it lies on a plateau between the deep gorges of the Rāvi on the west and the Saho on the north. It is built on two terraces. On the lower is the *chau-gān* or public promenade and recreation ground, with the Residency (now the State guesthouse) at the southern end, and surrounded by public offices, &c. On the upper terrace stands the palace, with the residences of the State officials and the better class of the townspeople beyond. The town

contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshmī Nārāyan, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous. It also possesses an Anglo-vernacular high school and the Shām Singh Hospital. The Church of Scotland Mission has a branch here, established in 1863.

Chitrādi.—Village in the Chamba State, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 27'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 25'$ E., in a fine open plain on the south bank of the Rāvi. It contains a Devī temple, coeval with that of BRĀHMAUR, with an inscription of the seventh century.

[A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey Reports*, vol. xiv, pp. 112-3, and vol. xxi, pp. 7-13; *Indian Antiquary*, vol. xvii, pp. 7-13.]

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