

the space between the base of the hills and the Indus, and has formed the tract of loamy soil, called the Pachhād, sloping gently from the hills towards the river, and watered by the torrents which are dammed up at various points along their courses. The Pachhād touches the Indus at the north and the south of the District; between these two points, however, a tract called the Sind intervenes, consisting of low-lying land thrown up by the Indus, irrigated by inundation canals, and constantly liable to be swept by floods.

The greater part of the District lies on the alluvium; but its Geology. western boundary runs for some distance along the edge of the Siwālik beds of the Sulaimān range, and, turning westwards near Harrand, includes a considerable area of Tertiary rocks. These consist of sandstones and shales of eocene age, with subordinate bands of Nummulitic limestone, overlain by miocene sandstones and clays of the Nāri and lower Manchhar or Siwālik series; they pass up into sandstones, clays, and conglomerates belonging to the Upper Siwālik group of pliocene age. West-south-west of Dera Ghāzi Khān a small outlying ridge of upper Siwālik beds rises out of the alluvium south of Sakhi Sarwar. Cretaceous rocks are found in the Sulaimān range to the west of the District¹.

Near the Indus the flora is mainly that of the south-west Botany. Punjab; but towards the hills the West Asian element predominates, many species of Baluchistān and south-east Afghānistān being represented. Native trees are few, but the *tālī* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) and the Mesopotamian poplar (*Populus euphratica*) are common by the Indus. The date-palm is extensively cultivated near that river.

Tigers have been extinct for nearly thirty years, and leopards Fauna. are found only in the hills, where small black bears and hyenas are also met with. In the plains wolves are numerous, while wild hog and hog deer are common in the dense river jungles.

The climate is exceedingly dry and not unhealthy, except Climate and temperature. where the land is water-logged. The cold season is very short, comprising only December and January. In the hot months a burning blast known as the *loh* blows over the Pachhād, and has often proved fatal to life. In the hill tract the climate is mild and pleasant in the summer months, and the wind blows continually. The misty clouds which envelop the Himālayas in the monsoon are seldom seen, and the rain generally takes the shape of an afternoon shower, after which the air resumes

¹ Blanford, 'Geological Notes on the Hills between Quetta and Dera Ghāzi Khān,' *Memoirs, Geological Survey of India*, pt. ii.

its normal dry condition. The health of the people has suffered from the rise of water-level in the soil, due to the near approach of the Indus; and fevers, pneumonia, and kindred diseases are on the increase.

Rainfall. About 12 inches of rain fall annually at the hill station of Fort Munro, and as much as 19 inches has been recorded there in a summer. In the plains the fall is very scanty, varying from 6 inches at Taunsa to 4 at Rājanpur. The maximum recorded in the plains of late years was 20 inches at Taunsa in 1892-3, and the minimum 0·1 inch at the same place in 1891-2. The country bordering on the Indus is always liable to floods. Great floods occurred in 1812, 1833, and 1841. In 1856 the cantonment and civil station of DERA GHĀZI KHĀN were washed away, and great damage was done in 1878 and 1882. The river Indus had been steadily though gradually shifting its course westwards for a long time past; but no action was taken till it came dangerously close to the town of Dera Ghāzi Khān in 1889, when it was decided to construct a stone embankment, which has been effective.

**History
and arch-
aeology.**

That the tract between the Sulaimān mountains and the Indus was at an early period the seat of a Hindu population appears certain, but the local traditions are vague and inconsistent. Harrand, Māri, and Asni are said to have been the only towns, the rest being a barren wilderness, and popular etymology connects Harrand with Harnākus, the *daitya* who was devoured by the lion incarnation of Vishnu. It also derives Asni from *āsan*, the place or seat of Rājā Rasālū, the mythical king of the Punjab, and declares Māri to be the *māri* or abode of Kokkilān, his faithless queen. Kot Khemālī in the south of the Rājanpur *tahsīl* is assigned to Khewa, a Rājā whose contemporary Sewa founded Sili.

With the rest of Sind, the District fell in the year A.D. 712 before the young Arab conqueror Muhammad bin Kāsim, the first Muhammadan invader of India, and throughout the period of Muhammadan supremacy it continued to rank as an outlying apanage of the Multān province. In 1445 that province became independent under the Langāh family; and about the year 1450 the Nāhars, a branch of the Lodī family connected with the dynasty which then sat upon the throne of Delhi, succeeded in establishing an independent government at Kīn and Sītpur. The Nāhar dynasty soon extended their dominions for a considerable distance through the Derājāt; but as time went on, their power was circumscribed by the encroachments of Baloch mountaineers upon the western frontier. Malik Sohrāb

Baloch, the first of these invaders, received a fief from the Langāh rulers, and was followed by the Mirāni chieftain Hāji Khān, whose son, Ghāzi Khān, gave his name to the city which he founded before the end of the fifteenth century. Eighteen princes of the same family held successively the lower Derājāt, and bore alternately the names of their ancestors, Hāji and Ghāzi Khān. The Mirānis and Nāhars soon came into conflict, and the latter were confined to the southern part of the District, the northern border of the Rājanpur *tahsīl* being approximately the dividing line between the two powers.

Under the house of Akbar, the dynasty of Ghāzi Khān made a nominal submission to the Mughal empire; but though they paid a quit-rent, and accepted their lands in *jāgīr*, their practical independence remained undisturbed. In 1700, towards the close of Aurangzeb's reign, one of the Ghāzi Khāns rebelled, and was defeated by the governor of Multān. About this time the Kalhora family rose into prominence in Sind, and soon came into contact with the Mirānis, and so far prevailed that when Nādir Shāh's invasion was followed in 1739 by the cession to him of all the country west of the Indus, he recognized as his governor in Dera Ghāzi Khān not the Mirāni chief but his Gūjar Wazīr, in subordination to Nūr Muhammad Kalhora. The last Ghāzi Khān who exercised actual authority at Dera Ghāzi Khān died in 1758. The Nāhars had already lost Kīn to the Balochs, and were expelled about this time from Sītpur by Makhdūm Shaikh Rājan, from whom the town of Rājanpur takes its name.

A series of Afghān rulers succeeded under the Durrāni monarchs, but this period was much disturbed by internecine warfare among the Baloch clans. Before long, all semblance of order disappeared, and a reign of anarchy set in. Canals fell into disrepair, cultivation declined, the steady and industrious amongst the peasantry emigrated to more prosperous tracts, and the whole District sank into a condition more wretched and desolate than that which had prevailed up to the accession of Ghāzi Khān, three centuries before. Meanwhile the Sikh power had been rising in the Punjab proper. In 1819 Ranjit Singh extended his conquests in this direction beyond the Indus, and annexed the southern portion of the present District. Sādik Muhammad Khān, Nawāb of Bahāwalpur, received the newly acquired territory as a fief, on payment of an annual tribute to Lahore. In 1827 the Nawāb overran the northern portion, all of which passed

under the suzerainty of the Sikhs. Three years later, however, in 1831, he was compelled to give up his charge in favour of General Ventura. In 1832 the famous Sāwan Mal of Multān took over the district in farm; and his son Mūlrāj continued in possession until, at the close of the second Sikh War, Dera Ghāzi Khān passed into the hands of the British. Since that period, an active and vigilant administration has preserved the District from any more serious incident than the occasional occurrence of a frontier raid. The wild hill tribes have been brought into submission, while the restoration of the canals has once more made tillage profitable, and largely increased the number of inhabitants. The Mutiny of 1857 found Dera Ghāzi Khān so peacefully disposed that the protection of the frontier and the civil station could be safely entrusted to a home levy of 600 men, while the greater part of the regular troops were withdrawn for service in the field elsewhere.

The
people.

The population of the District at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 385,470, (1891) 427,758, and (1901) 471,140, dwelling in 5 towns and 713 villages. It has increased by 10.1 per cent. during the last decade, the increase being greatest in the Jāmpur *tahsīl* and least in Rājanpur. The District is divided into four *tahsīls*, DERA GHĀZI KHĀN, SANGARH, RĀJANPUR, and JĀMPUR, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named, except in the case of Sangarh, the head-quarters of which are at Taunsa. The towns are the municipalities of DERA GHĀZI KHĀN, the administrative head-quarters of the District, JĀMPUR, RĀJANPUR, DĀJAL, and MITHANKOT.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901 :—

<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.				
Dera Ghāzi Khan	1,460	1	215	193,744	132.7	+ 9.4	8,328
Sangarh . . .	1,041	...	170	86,482	83.1	+ 12.5	3,189
Rājanpur . . .	2,018	2	179	93,676	46.4	+ 3.8	3,145
Jāmpur . . .	895	2	149	97,247	108.7	+ 16.3	2,945
District total	5,306	5	713	471,149	88.8	+ 10.1	17,607

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

Muhammadans number 412,012, or over 87 per cent. of the

total, and the shrine of the saint Sakhi Sarwar is famous all over the Punjab. There are 57,815 Hindus and 1,027 Sikhs. The density of the population, 89 persons to the square mile, is one of the lowest in the Province. The languages spoken are chiefly Baluchi and Western Punjābi.

Ethnographically the District belongs to Baluchistān, and Baloch agriculturists number 168,000, or 36 per cent. of the total. Jats (119,000) form 25 per cent. After them come the Rājputs (15,000) and Pathāns (13,000). Saiyids, the Muhammadan priestly class, number 7,000. The Aroras, numbering 43,000, are the only important commercial and money-lending class, the Khattrīs and Khojas returning only 3,000 each. Of the artisan classes, the Mochīs (shoemakers and leather-workers, 7,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 4,000), and Julāhās (weavers, 3,000) are the most important; and of the menial classes, the sweepers, mostly known as Kutānas (11,000) and Māchhis (fishermen, bakers, and water-carriers, 11,000). The Mallāhs (boatmen) number 2,000. Other castes worth mention are the Ods (3,000), a wandering tribe of field-labourers; the Bahnas (2,000), a caste chiefly employed in domestic service and almost entirely confined to this District; and the Kehals (600), a vagrant fishing tribe. About 49 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture.

The Medical Mission at Dera Ghāzi Khān town, connected with the Church Missionary Society, was founded in 1879. The new Mission Hospital, completed in 1895, treats 10,000 patients annually, exclusive of those treated in the Zanāna Hospital. The mission has also a hospital at Fort Munro, which is removed for six months of the year to Sakhi Sarwar. The District contained 81 native Christians in 1901.

The soil of the Pachhād consists of a rich loam formed of the detritus of the hills, while that of the Sind is an alluvial clay. Owing to the scanty rainfall, agriculture depends entirely on the facilities for irrigation, and there is practically no unirrigated cultivation. For the most part the Sind is protected by wells or canals; the Pachhād is chiefly dependent on the summer rainfall in the hills, which is brought down by the torrents and distributed over the fields by means of embankments. The rain that falls in the plains has little effect on the summer harvest; the cold-season rains are, on the other hand, beneficial to all crops and necessary for some.

The District is held chiefly on the *bhaiyāchārā* and *pattidāri* tenures; *zamīndāri* lands, however, cover about 740 square

Castes and
occupa-
tions.

Christian
missions.

General
agricul-
tural con-
ditions.

Chief agri-
cultural

statistics miles, and lands leased from Government about 40 square miles, and principal crops.

The following table gives the main agricultural statistics for 1903-4, areas being in square miles :—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Dera Ghāzi Khān .	1,457	409	279	521
Sangarh . . .	1,065	310	47	48
Rājanpur . . .	2,019	236	117	1,344
Jāmpur . . .	895	279	104	423
Total	5,436*	1,234	547	2,336

* The figures, which do not agree with the area as shown at pp. 256 and 260, are taken from later returns.

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, covering 271 square miles in 1903-4; gram and barley covered only 25 and 10 square miles respectively. Poppy and tobacco are important spring crops, covering 534 and 2,065 acres. The great and spiked millets are the principal autumn staples, covering 239 and 132 square miles. Other autumn crops are rice (68 square miles), pulses (55), cotton (57), and indigo (14).

Improve-
ments in
agricul-
tural
practice.

The cultivated area varies enormously from year to year, according to the rainfall in the hills and the rise of the Indus. The tendency is, however, to increase; with improved working of the canals there is every prospect of considerable extension, as more than three-eighths of the District consists of cultivable land not cultivated. Nothing has been done to improve the quality of the crops grown. Loans for the construction of wells, embankments, &c., are occasionally taken, but are not very popular, only about Rs. 5,000 having been advanced during the five years ending 1903-4.

Cattle,
ponies,
and sheep.

A well-known strain of cattle is bred at Dājal, in the Jāmpur *tahsīl*, and in the Mazāri country, south of Rājanpur, which closely resembles the breed of Bhāgnāri in Baluchistān. The Baloch mares of the District are celebrated for strength and endurance. The breed of donkeys is fine. The Army Remount department maintains 13 horse and 12 donkey stallions, and the District board 9 pony stallions. An annual horse fair is held at Dera Ghāzi Khān. Large numbers of camels are bred in the District, which, like those of Baluchistān, can traverse hilly ground where the plains animals would be useless. Sheep and goats are very numerous; the fat-tailed breed of sheep deserves special notice, and often fetches high prices.

Practically the whole cultivation is irrigated from one source Irrigation. or another. Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 547 square miles, or 44 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 72 square miles were irrigated from wells, 269 from wells and canals, 150 from canals, and 46 from ponds and channels. In addition, 216 square miles, or nearly 18 per cent. of the cultivated area, are subject to inundation from the Indus, or fertilized by dams holding up the water of the mountain torrents. On an average only about 40 per cent. of the cultivated area is wholly dependent on the rainfall, but this cultivation is precarious in the extreme. Canal-irrigation is from the INDUS INUNDATION CANALS, a system of fourteen canals with a total length of 741 miles. As these flow only while the Indus is high, or for an average of about 150 days in the year, canal-irrigation is largely supplemented by wells, which are the only source of supply for a good deal of cultivation on the skirt of the Pachhād. The District contains 10,029 masonry wells, all worked by cattle with Persian wheels, besides 3,082 unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. Water-lifts are, like wells, worked by Persian wheels to raise water from ponds and channels. Irrigation from the waters of the Kahā torrent is perennial. Elsewhere hill-torrent irrigation is dependent on the monsoon rains, and is effected by diverting the water on to the fields by a system of embankments and channels. Nearly all the cultivated area of the Pachhād is irrigated by this means.

The District contains 28 square miles of unclassed forest Forests. under the Deputy-Conservator of the Multān Forest division, and 542 of unclassed forest under the Deputy-Commissioner. The forests are chiefly grazing-grounds subject to inundation, with a scattered growth of poplar (*Populus euphratica*), tamarisks, *jāl* (*Salvadora oleoides*), and *jand* scrub. The date-palm abounds, especially in the Dera Ghāzi Khān *tahsīl*. The income in 1903-4 from tracts under the Forest department was only Rs. 260, and from those under the Deputy-Commissioner Rs. 29,000.

The Sulaimān Hills contain seams of coal which are not of Minerals. sufficient thickness to repay working. Alum and saltpetre used to be manufactured, but the industry has now died out. Fuller's earth is found and lime is burnt to some extent, limestone boulders abounding in the torrent beds. Impure carbonate of soda is made from the ashes of the *Salsola Griffithsii*.

Woollen fabrics are woven in the border hills, and blankets, Arts and manufactures. carpets, saddle-bags, and other articles of wool are made in the plains. Silk is woven at Dera Ghāzi Khān town, which has

also a flourishing manufacture of ivory bangles. A good deal of cotton cloth is produced, and the lacquered woodwork of JĀMPUR has some reputation. The only factory in the District, a combined cotton-ginning and cornmill, which in 1904 employed 49 hands, is situated at Dera Ghāzi Khān town.

Commerce
and trade.

Wheat, millets, indigo, opium, cotton, hides, and mustard seed are sent down the Indus to Karāchi, and also to Multān, while wheat and gram are imported from higher up the Indus. Other imports are salt, pulses, sugar, leather, iron, and piece-goods, chiefly from Multān. Dera Ghāzi Khān town and Mithankot are the chief trade centres.

Means of
communi-
cation.

The District possesses no railways, and communication between Dera Ghāzi Khān and the rail-head at Ghāzi Ghāt on the east bank of the Indus is effected in the summer by means of a steam ferry, replaced by a bridge of boats in the cold season. The river is crossed by thirty-three ferries in all. A great deal of trade with Sind is carried by the Indus. The District contains 29 miles of metalled and 660 miles of unmetalled roads. Of the metalled roads, 23 miles are Imperial, and the rest under the Provincial Public Works department. Of the unmetalled roads, 147 miles are Imperial, 303 Provincial, and 210 District. The only metalled road of importance is that to Sakhi Sarwar, and for the most part the roads are unfit for wheeled traffic. No less than ninety-two passes lead from the District through the Sulaimān Hills. Of these the most important are the Sangarh, Khair, Kahā, Chāchar, and Siri.

Famine.

Owing to the impossibility of cultivation except where there is irrigation, the District has never suffered seriously from famine. The area of crops matured in the famine year 1899-1900 amounted to 77 per cent. of the normal.

District
subdivi-
sions and
staff.

The District is divided into the four *tahsils* of DERA GHĀZI KHĀN, RĀJANPUR, JĀMPUR, and SANGARH, each under a *tahsildār* and a *naib-tahsildār*, and is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided by four Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the Rājanpur subdivision and one of the District treasury. Dera Ghāzi Khān town is the head-quarters of an Executive Engineer of the Canal department.

Civil and
criminal
justice.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal work, and has powers under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. Civil judicial work is under a District Judge. Both officers are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Multān Civil Division, who is also Sessions Judge.

There are two Munsifs, one at head-quarters and the other at Fāzilpur during the winter and at Rājanpur during the summer. The predominant form of crime is cattle-theft, and murders due to tribal enmity and quarrels about women are frequent.

From 1819, when Ranjit Singh seized the Derajāt, until 1830, Land Dera Ghāzi Khān was farmed to the Nawāb of Bahāwalpur revenue. for a sum of 5 lakhs. Dīwān Sāwan Mal ruled from 1832 to 1844, and the District prospered. The land revenue was taken in kind, and was generally a quarter of the gross produce. On annexation in 1849, General van Cortlandt, the Deputy-Commissioner, made a summary settlement, based on the full share of produce taken by the Sikhs, commuted into cash. A fall in prices followed, and the settlement soon broke down. Two other summary settlements were found necessary before the assessment reached a reasonably low pitch. The regular settlement was made between 1869 and 1874. The fixed assessment system was to be applied, and a demand of $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs was sanctioned. In the revised settlement of 1893-7 fluctuating assessments were introduced in the more uncertain tracts, and a demand of nearly 5 lakhs was imposed. The rates ranged from R. 0-2-4 to Rs. 1-9-5 on 'wet' land, and from 4 pies to R. 0-5-7 on 'dry' land. In 1903-4 the land revenue and cesses amounted to 6.4 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 5.7 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	3.70	3.78	4.44	4.70
Total revenue . . .	4.94	5.23	7.50	7.86

The District contains five municipalities: DERA GHĀZI Local and KHĀN, JĀMPUR, RĀJANPUR, DĀJAL, and MITHANKOT. Out-municipal. side these, local affairs are managed by the District board. Its income, derived mainly from a local rate, was Rs. 59,700 in 1903-4. The expenditure was Rs. 66,300, education being the largest individual item.

The regular police force consists of 550 of all ranks, Police and including 89 municipal police. The Superintendent is usually jails. assisted by four inspectors. The village watchmen number 381. There are eighteen police stations and one outpost. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 384 prisoners.

Education. The District stands fifteenth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 3.7 per cent. (6.7 males and 0.2 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 1,895 in 1880-1, 4,991 in 1890-1, 6,071 in 1900-1, and 7,303 in 1903-4. In the last year there were 5 secondary and 66 primary (public) schools, and 20 advanced and 162 elementary (private) schools, with 194 girls in the public and 744 in the private schools. The principal school is the high school at Dera Ghāzi Khān town. The expenditure on education in 1903-4 was Rs. 34,000, of which Rs. 2,200 came from Government, Rs. 9,000 from fees, Rs. 7,000 from municipal funds, and Rs. 14,000 from District funds.

Hospitals and dispensaries. Besides the civil hospital at Dera Ghāzi Khān town, the District possessed seven outlying dispensaries in 1904. At these institutions 107,885 out-patients and 2,030 in-patients were treated, and 5,401 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 19,000, Local funds contributing Rs. 10,000 and municipal funds Rs. 6,000.

Vaccination. The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 12,369, representing 26.3 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is compulsory in Dera Ghāzi Khān town.

[A. H. Diack, *District Gazetteer* (1896-7); *Settlement Report* (1898); and *Customary Law of the Dera Ghāzi Khān District* (1898).]

Dera Ghāzi Khān Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, lying between 29° 34' and 30° 31' N. and 70° 10' and 70° 54' E., with an area of 1,457 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the Indus and on the west by independent territory. The tract near the base of the Sulaimān Hills on the west is irrigated by hill torrents. The eastern portion is watered by inundation canals, river floods, and wells. The *tahsīl* contains the peaks of Ekbhai and Fort Munro, which are respectively 7,462 and 6,300 feet above sea-level. The population in 1901 was 193,744, compared with 177,062 in 1891. DERA GHĀZI KHĀN TOWN (population, 23,731) is the *tahsīl* head-quarters. It also contains 215 villages. The shrine of SAKHI SARWAR is a place of great religious importance, and ROJHAN is the capital of the Mazāri Balochs. The hill station of FORT MUNRO lies in this *tahsīl*. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.8 lakhs.

Sangarh Tahsīl.—Northernmost *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, lying between 30° 27' and 31° 20' N. and 70° 24' and 70° 50' E., with an area of 1,065 square miles.

It is bounded by the Indus on the east, and by independent territory on the west. A narrow strip along the river is irrigated by floods, wells, and inundation canals. A considerable portion is sandy and barren, and water is scarce in many parts. The *tahsīl* is intersected by a number of torrent-beds, the principal of which are the Vihowa and Sangarh, from which it takes its name. The population in 1901 was 86,482, compared with 76,888 in 1891. It contains 169¹ villages, including Taunsa, the head-quarters (population, 5,200). The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to one lakh.

Rājanpur Tahsīl.—Subdivision and southernmost *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, lying between 28° 25' and 29° 25' N. and 69° 19' and 70° 38' E., with an area of 2,019 square miles. It is bounded by the Indus on the east and south-east, and by independent territory on the west. The elevation of the Sulaimān Hills in this *tahsīl* diminishes from north to south, forming a low range with only one prominent peak, Giandari (4,160 feet). South of this the range turns westward, and the *tahsīl* is intersected by hill-torrent beds, while the lowland along the river is subject to inundation. The population in 1901 was 93,676, compared with 90,225 in 1891. It contains the towns of RĀJANPUR (population, 3,917), the head-quarters, and MITHANKOT (3,487); and 179 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.1 lakhs.

Jāmpur Tahsīl.—*Tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, lying between 29° 16' and 29° 46' N. and 70° 4' and 70° 43' E., with an area of 895 square miles. It is bounded by the Indus on the east, and by independent territory on the west. The riverain lowlands are subject to inundation from the Indus, and are also irrigated by inundation canals and wells. The hilly portion of the *tahsīl* includes the Māri peak (5,385 feet above the sea). The rest of the *tahsīl* consists of a sandy tract, the cultivation of which depends on irrigation from the Kahā torrent and on the very precarious rainfall. The population in 1901 was 97,247, compared with 83,583 in 1891. It contains the towns of JĀMPUR (population, 5,928), the head-quarters, and DĀJAL (6,213); and 149 villages. HARRAND is a place of some historical interest. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.5 lakhs.

Dājal.—Town in the Jāmpur *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān

¹ Since the Census of 1901, one village with a population of sixteen has been transferred to the Dera Ismail Khān District of the North-West Frontier Province.

District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 34'$ N. and $70^{\circ} 24'$ E., at the mouth of the Chāchar pass and 48 miles south of Dera Ghāzi Khān town. Population (1901), 6,213. The town first rose to importance under the rule of the Nāhars, from whom it was wrested by Ghāzi Khān, and subsequently fell into the hands of the Khāns of Kalāt. A considerable volume of trade used to pass through Dājal from the Chāchar pass, but it has now much diminished. A good deal of oil is still pressed and exported. With the adjoining village of Naushahra, the town forms a municipality, created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 6,800, and the expenditure Rs. 6,900. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 9,100, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 9,200.

Dera Ghāzi Khān Town.—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān, Punjab, situated in $30^{\circ} 3'$ N. and $70^{\circ} 47'$ E. on the west bank of the Indus. Population (1901), 23,731, of whom 13,295 are Muhammadans and 9,988 Hindus. The town takes its name from the Mirāni chief Ghāzi Khān, by whom it was founded at the end of the fifteenth century, and has from its foundation continued to be the seat of local administration. The Kastūri canal skirts its eastern border, fringed with thickly-planted gardens of mango trees; while *ghāts* line the banks, thronged in summer by numerous bathers. A mile to the west lies the civil station, and the cantonment adjoins the houses of the District officials. The original station stood to the east of the town, but disappeared during the flood of 1857. The courthouse occupies the reputed site of Ghāzi Khān's garden; while the *tahsīl* and police offices replace an ancient fort, levelled at the time of British annexation. A handsome bazar has several good shops, built on a uniform plan. Many large and striking mosques adorn the town, the chief being those of Ghāzi Khān, Abdul Jawār, and Chūta Khān. The Sikhs converted three of them into temples of their own faith during their period of supremacy. The Indus divides the town from the North-Western Railway, which has a station at Ghāzi Ghāt. The great trade route from Bannu and Dera Ismail Khān to Jacobābād runs through the town, but the road is not metalled. Some silk is woven in the town, which has a flourishing manufacture of ivory bangles and a less important one of brass vessels. The town has a considerable export of grain, cotton, and indigo. It possesses a cotton-ginning factory in which also rice is husked, wheat ground, and oil pressed; the number of employés in 1904 was forty-nine.

The town and cantonment have always been at the mercy of the river. In 1856 both were completely washed away. In 1878 the new cantonment was flooded and practically destroyed. A stone embankment was constructed in 1889-91, but in August, 1895, the river attacked its northern end. This point was immediately strengthened and made into a groyne, which has withstood the attacks made by the river. The works have since been further strengthened; and in 1896 more stone-heads were constructed one furlong apart in continuation of the old stone embankment and above the groyne, but they were completely washed away when the river attacked them the following year. In 1901 three hurdle dikes were constructed three-quarters of a mile apart along the west bank, two of which (the upper ones) were carried away the same year owing to an untimely flood which occurred before they were quite complete; the third dike is still standing, with a small breach in the middle of its length. Though the two upper dikes were destroyed, yet they did their work admirably in silting up the main channel and reclaiming several square miles of land; at the third or lowest dike there has been an accumulation of silt some 12 to 15 feet deep. The system of irrigation dams has also been useful in silting up shallow portions of the river and thus reclaiming a vast amount of land. All danger has been averted for the present; but the subsoil is so water-logged that it is unhealthy in the extreme, and the station may yet have to be abandoned.

The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 96,800. In 1903-4 the income and expenditure were Rs. 79,500 and Rs. 82,500 respectively. The chief sources of income were octroi (Rs. 48,700) and house and land tax (Rs. 11,600); while the main items of outlay were conservancy (Rs. 8,500), education (Rs. 13,000), medical (Rs. 5,400), public safety (Rs. 6,900), and administration (Rs. 5,800). The chief educational institution is the Anglo-vernacular high school, supported by the District board, with 700 pupils. The town also has a civil hospital. The garrison in the cantonment consisted, until 1905, of one native infantry regiment and a detachment of native cavalry; but the regular troops have now been withdrawn, and the garrison consists only of the Baloch levy. The income of cantonment funds during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 1,500, and the expenditure Rs. 1,300.

Fort Munro.—Hill station in the District and *tahsil* of

Dera Ghāzi Khān, Punjab, situated in 30° N. and $70^{\circ} 3'$ E., on a peak of the Sulaimān Hills 6,300 feet above sea-level.

Harrand.—Village in the Jāmpur *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 33'$ N. and $70^{\circ} 8'$ E., at the foot of the Sulaimān Hills. Population (1901), 715. Tradition connects the site with the Greek invasion, and derives the name from one Hari, a slave of Alexander. The existing remains are of Hindu origin, and date back to a time before the Muhammadan conquest. A considerable fort, built by the Sikhs in 1836, is now occupied by a detachment of frontier cavalry and infantry.

Jāmpur Town.—Head-quarters of the Jāmpur *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 39'$ N. and $70^{\circ} 36'$ E., 32 miles south of Dera Ghāzi Khān town. Population (1901), 5,928. There is a considerable export of indigo to Multān and Sukkur, and a good deal of lac turnery is carried on. The municipality was created in 1873. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 10,100 and Rs. 9,600 respectively. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 11,500, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 12,500. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the municipality, and a dispensary.

Mithankot.—Town in the Rājanpur *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, situated in $28^{\circ} 57'$ N. and $70^{\circ} 22'$ E., on the west bank of the Indus, 83 miles from Dera Ghāzi Khān town, and a few miles below the confluence of the Panjnad and Indus. Population (1901), 3,487. The town was once the centre of a large trade, and head-quarters of what is now the Rājanpur subdivision; but the station was abandoned in 1862, when the old town was destroyed by an encroachment of the Indus. The new town was built 5 miles from the river, but, being so far away, speedily lost the commercial importance of its predecessor. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 3,300, and the expenditure Rs. 3,500. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 3,800, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 3,500.

Rājanpur Town.—Head-quarters of the Rājanpur subdivision and *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 6'$ N. and $70^{\circ} 19'$ E., 8 or 9 miles from the west bank of the Indus, on the road from Bannu to Jacobābād. Population (1901), 3,917. It was founded in 1732-3 by

Makhdūm Shaikh Rājan, who ousted the original Nāhar possessors, and made himself master of their estates. Rājanpur was an unimportant village until 1862, when the town of Mithankot was washed away by the Indus, and the head-quarters of the Assistant Commissioner were transferred thence. It does a considerable trade in grain and cotton with Sukkur, and in opium and indigo with Amritsar and Multān. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 5,400, and the expenditure Rs. 5,700. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 6,100, chiefly from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 5,000. The town has an Anglo-vernacular middle school, maintained by the District board, and a dispensary.

Rojhan.—Village in the Rājanpur *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, situated in 28° 41' N. and 69° 58' E., on the west bank of the Indus, below Dera Ghāzi Khān town. Population (1901), 8,177. It is the capital of the Mazāri Balochs, having been founded by Bahrām Khān, *tumandār* or chief of that tribe, about 1825. The village contains a fine courthouse, built by the late chief for his use as honorary magistrate, and a mosque and tomb erected in memory of his father and nephew. Woollen rugs and nose-bags for horses are manufactured. A vernacular middle school is maintained by the District board.

Sakhi Sarwar.—Famous Muhammadan shrine in the District and *tahsīl* of Dera Ghāzi Khān, Punjab, situated in 29° 59' N. and 70° 18' E. The shrine, which dates from about 1300, crowns the high bank of a hill stream, at the foot of the Sulaimān Hills, in the midst of arid desert scenery, well adapted for the residence of those who desire to mortify the flesh. It was founded in honour of Saidi Ahmad, afterwards known as Sakhi Sarwar, the son of an immigrant from Baghdad, who settled at Siālkot, 12 miles east of Multān, in 1220. Saidi Ahmad became a devotee, and having performed a very remarkable series of miracles, was presented by the king of Delhi with four mule-loads of money, with which the Sakhi Sarwar shrine was erected. A handsome flight of steps leads from the bed of the stream to the building, constructed at the expense of two Hindu merchants of Lahore. The buildings include the mausoleum of Sakhi Sarwar himself; a monument of Bāba Nānak; the tomb of Musammāt Bibi Bai, wife of Sakhi Sarwar; and a *thākurdwāra*. They thus comprise a curious mixture of Hindu and Muhammadan architecture, and are frequented by devotees of all religions. The guardians of