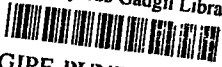


Rare section

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library

GIPE-PUNE-017908

**GAZETTEER OF THE BAHAWALPUR
STATE, PART A.—1904.**

**Agents for the sale of Punjab Government
Publications.**

IN LONDON.

E. A. ARNOLD, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W.
 CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C.
 GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W.
 HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C.
 P. S. KING & SON, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W.
 KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, W.
 B. QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
 T. FISHER UNWIN, 1, Adelphi Terrace, W. C.

ON THE CONTINENT.

FRIEDLANDER & SOHN, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.
 OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, Leipzig.
 KARL W. HIRSEMANN, Leipzig.
 ERNEST LEROUX, 23, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
 MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague.
 RUDOLF HAUPT HALL, A. S., Germany.

IN INDIA.

THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
 NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.
 R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.
 THACKER & Co., Bombay.
 HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.
 V. KALYANARAM IYER & Co., 189, Esplanade Row, Madras.
 G. A. NATESON & Co., Madras.
 SUPERINTENDENT, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
 A. CHAND & Co., Imperial Book Depot Office, Delhi.
 GULAB SINGH & Sons, Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
 MANAGER, Punjab Law Book Depot, Anarkali Bazar, Lahore.
 S. MUMTAZ ALI & SON, Rafah-i-Am Press, Lahore [for Vernacular Publications only].
 MANAGER, "The Aryan Printing, Publishing and General Trading Co., Limited," Lahore.

PUNJAB

Rare section

STATES GAZETTEERS,

VOLUME XXXVI A

BAHAWALPUR STATE.

WITH MAPS

1904.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY
OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.



Labore:

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.

1908.

□ 23691k

D8:36A

17908

BAHAWALPUR.

The following Maps will be found useful for reference :—

- (1) Bahawalpur Town Map. Scale 8"=1 mile, published 1876.
- (2) Punjab Survey Standard Sheets. Scale 1"=1 mile, Nos. 5—7, 22—26, 43—50, 70—77, 97—104, 124—131, 150—155, 175—179, 198—200, 213 and 214.
- (3) Settlement Map of each Tahsil and Naib Tahsil showing boundaries, population and income.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

As some differences occur in the nomenclature of the administrative divisions of the State in different chapters of the Gazetteer, this note is added in order to remove any confusion from the mind of the reader.

Before the year 1866 the State was divided into a number of administrative divisions called *Kárdáris* (collectorates), each of which was sub-divided into from 3 to 5 *Niyábats*. On the establishment of the British Agency in 1866 the State was divided into three *Nizámats*, each of which was sub-divided into a number of *Tahsils* and *Peshkárís*. This arrangement continued until 1879-80 when Col. Grey, the Political Agent, with the assent of the British Government, introduced a new arrangement by which the *Nizámats* and *Tahsils* were abolished, and six *Kárdáris* with the *Peshkári* sub-divisions were again introduced. This arrangement lasted until 10th June 1905 when His late Highness Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan, V, with the advice of the Political Agent finally abolished the *Kárdáris* and the State was divided into three principal administrative divisions called *Nizámats*, each of which comprised three *Tahsils*.

Chapters I and II of this Gazetteer were compiled and printed before this arrangement came into force as were also most of the tabular statements illustrating and elucidating the facts described in those chapters, and other tables forming Part B of this work. Chapters III and IV were completed after the establishment of *Nizámats* and *Tahsils* in June 1905 with the result that while these names will be found in the later chapters, the terms *Kárdáris* and *Peshkárís* appear in the earlier chapters and in some of the Tables.

This note will, it is hoped, explain away any apparent inconsistency in the text.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Subject.	
CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.	
SECTION A.—PHYSICAL ASPECTS	1—21
SECTION B.—HISTORY	22—83
SECTION C.—POPULATION	89—206
CHAPTER II—ECONOMIC.	
SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE INCLUDING IRRIGATION	209—258
SECTION B.—RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES	259—262
SECTION C.—FORESTS	262—264
SECTION D.—MINES AND MINERALS, RESOURCES	265—266
SECTION E.—ARTS AND MANUFACTURES	267—273
SECTION F.—COMMERCE AND TRADE	273—274
SECTION G.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION	274—279
SECTION H.—FAMINE	279—280
CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATIVE.	
SECTION A.—ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM AND DIVISIONS	281—283
SECTION B.—CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE	284—291
SECTION C.—LAND REVENUE	292—324
SECTION D.—MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	324—329
SECTION E.—MUNICIPALITIES	329—331
SECTION F.—PUBLIC WORKS AND IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT	331—333
SECTION G.—ARMY	333—337
SECTION H.—POLICE AND JAILS	338—343
SECTION I.—EDUCATION AND LITERACY	343—347
SECTION J.—MEDICAL	348—351
CHAPTER IV.—PLACES OF INTEREST	
Appendix.—Measures and Weights	352—392 i—iv

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

SECTION A.—PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

Boundaries and Area	1
The Rohi and Cholistan	ib.
The Central Tract	ib.
The alluvial tract on Sindh	3
The Hakra Depression	ib.
The smaller Depression	5
Geology	8
Fanna	ib.
Flora	12

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE—continued.

SECTION A—PHYSICAL ASPECTS—concluded.

	Subject.	Page.
Rainfall, temperature and climate	19
Diseases	21
Water supply	ib.
SECTION B.—HISTORY.		
Authorities	22
The Iranians in Sind	ib.
The Buddhist Period	25
The Rai Dynasty	26
The Arab Invasion	28
The Ghaznavide Period	31
The Sumra and Samwa Dynasty of Sind	34
The Ghorian Sultan	36
The Mughal Invasions	37
The Langat and Nahar Afghan Dynasties	42
The Abbasi Daudpotras	47
Nawab Mohamad Bahawal Khan	54
Ditto ditto II	57
Nawab Sadiq Mohammad Khan, II	61
Nawab Mohammad Bahawal Khan, III	67
Nawab Sadiq Mohammad Khan, III	74
Nawab Fateh Mohammad Khan	77
Nawab Mohammad Bahawal Khan, IV	81
Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan, IV, G. C. S. I.	84
The Agency, 1866—1879	85
SECTION C.—POPULATION.		
General characteristics	89
Density of population	90
Growth of population	92
Migration	93
Ceremonies during Pregnancy and Birth, Muhammadan	94
Birth ceremonies, Hindu	97
Sex Statistics	101
Polygamy	102
Marriage ceremonies, Muhammadan	ib.
Ditto, Hindu	106
Language	115
Muhammadan tribes. Sacred tribes	ib.
Secular tribes. The Daudpotras	118
The Baloches	127
The Afghans	130
The Rajputs and Jats	132
The lower castes	154
Hindu tribes and castes	155
The Brahmans	156
The Aroras	157

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE—concluded.

SECTION C.—POPULATION—concluded.

	Subject.	Page.
The Bhatias	158
Religions	ib.
Muhammādan Shrines	159
Religious Sects of Hindus	182
Hindu Temples	183
Superstitions and popular beliefs	184
The Christian Religion	190
Occupations	ib.
Divisions of time	191
Food	192
Cost of living	193
Dress	194
Dwellings	196
Funeral ceremonies	197
Amusements and festivals	198
Names and Titles	202
Proverbs	203
Ancestry of the Nawabs of Bahawalpur	207
Geneological Table	208

CHAPTER II.—ECONOMICS.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural conditions	... ..	209
Soils	... ..	210
Agricultural operations	... ..	213
Agricultural implements	... ..	217
Rotation of crops	... ..	ib.
Agricultural labourers	... ..	218
Village menials	... ..	219
Crops	... ..	220
Agricultural Calendar	... ..	226
Diseases of crops	... ..	227
Live-stock	... ..	ib.
Diseases of Cattle and Horses	... ..	231
Diseases of Camels	... ..	233
Loans to Agriculturists	... ..	234
Mortgages and sales of land	... ..	235
Rates of interest	... ..	238
Irrigation wells	... ..	239
Canals	... ..	243

SECTION B.—RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES.

Relation of landlord and tenant	... ..	259
Rents	... ..	260
Wages of labour	... ..	261
Prices of land	... ..	262

CHAPTER II.—ECONOMIC—concluded.

SECTION C.—FORESTS.

Subject.	Page.
Cholistan	262
Plantations	263
Total area under forests	264
Fruit cultivation	ib.

SECTION D.—MINES AND MINERALS.

Geological Survey	265
--------------------------	-----

SECTION E.—ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Cotton and silk weaving	267
Carpets, jewelry, iron and copper-works	268
Pottery. Lac turnery, Ivory	269
Leather-work, Sajji	270
Factories	271

SECTION F.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Commercial classes	273
Exports and imports	ib.

SECTION G.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Railways	274
Roads	275
Navigable Canals. Ferries	276
Postal arrangements	277

SECTION H.—FAMINE.

History	279
----------------	-----

CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

SECTION A.—ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM AND DIVISIONS.

Relations with British Government	281
The Public Services	ib.
Administrative Divisions	283

SECTION B.—CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Former system	284
Reforms	285
Legislation	ib.
Extradition	288
Procedure on appeal, etc.	289
Redemption money	ib.
Foreign Department	290
Revenue Department	291

SECTION C.—LAND REVENUE.

Classification of villages by form of community and tenure	292
Common lands. The Rohi tracts	293
Customary Law of Inheritance	294
Riparian customs	ib.

▼

CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATIVE—continued.

SECTION C.—LAND REVENUE—concluded.

Subject.	Page.
Zāildari and Lambardari system	297
Patwaris and Girdawars	298
Fiscal History	299
The First Agency	303
Settlements, 1868-76... ..	304
Revised Summary Settlement of Minchinabad, 1879-80	308
Third regular Settlement of Minchinabad and Khairpur Tahsils of 1890-91	309
Summary Settlement of the Lamma Kardaris	311
Measurement and village records	314
Bases of Assessment	ib.
Second regular Assessment of the Lamma Kardaris	315
Riverain villages	317
Fluctuating Assessments in the Cholistan	ib.
Tirui	318
Date tree revenue	319
Cesses, Assignments of Revenue	320
Colonisation and canal irrigation	321

SECTION D.—MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Excise	324
Opium	325
Stamps	326
Accounts Department	327
Currency and coinage	328
Miscellaneous	ib.

SECTION E.—MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipalities of the State	329
Municipal Taxation and Expenditure	330

SECTION F.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works and Canal Department	331
---	-----

SECTION G.—ARMY.

Old Military organization	333
Reorganization 1866—1888	334
Imperial Service Camel Corps	335
Irregular Forces	336

SECTION H.—POLICE AND JAILS.

Police and Jails	338
Total Strength	339
Police Training School	ib.
Game Laws	340
Criminal Tribes	ib.
The Central Jail	341

CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATIVE—concluded.

SECTION I.—EDUCATION AND LITERACY.

	Subject.	Page.
Number of educated persons	343
Literacy	ib.
Development of Education	345

SECTION J.—MEDICAL.

Medical Department. Hospitals ...	...	348
Dispensaries ...	...	ib.
Registration of Births and Deaths ...	...	351

CHAPTER IV.—PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmedpur Lanma ...	...	352
Ahmedpur or Ahmedpur Sharqia ...	...	353
Allahabad ...	...	354
Bahawalgarh ...	...	355
Bahawalpur ...	...	ib.
Bhagla ...	...	359
Bhimwar or Islamgarh ...	...	366
Bhutta Wahan ...	...	359
Dera Nawab Sahib ...	...	360
Derawar and Jajja ...	...	ib.
Dhuin ...	...	361
Dingarh or Tirhara ...	...	362
Fatehgarh or Gaurdiana ...	...	ib.
Garhi Ikhtiar Khan ...	...	ib.
Ghauspur ...	...	363
Hasilpur ...	...	ib.
Islamgarh or Bhimwar ...	...	366
Jajja (see Derawar) ...	...	360
Jamgarh ...	...	367
Jand Khand ...	...	ib.
Jannpur ...	...	ib.
Kandera ...	...	ib.
Khairgarh ...	...	ib.
Khangarh ...	...	368
Khairpur ...	...	ib.
Khan Bela ...	...	369
Khanpur ...	...	ib.
Kot Sabzal ...	...	371
Kot Samaba ...	...	372
Ligara ...	...	ib.
Marot ...	...	ib.
Maungarh ...	...	373
Man Mubarak ...	...	374
Minchinabad ...	...	ib.
Mirgarh ...	...	375
Mubarakpur ...	...	ib.

CHAPTER IV.—PLACES OF INTEREST—concluded.

	Subject.	Page.
Munde-Shahid	376
Muridwala	ib.
Naushera or Rahimyar Khan	380
Pattan Munara376—78
Phulra379—80
Pir Khalis	380
Qaimpur	ib.
Rahimyarkhan or Naushera	ib.
Rai ka-Tibba	381
Rukopur	382
Sahibgarh	ib.
Sardargarh	ib.
Sarwahi	383
Shahr Farid	ib.
Sin Vihar	384
Tajgarh	ib.
Tibba Jajjal	ib.
Tirhara (see Dingarh)	385
Uch385—92
Winjhrot	392
Appendix. Measures and weights i—iv

APPENDIX

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

In grain transactions and in dividing the produce of land various measures of capacity are used. In Baháwalpur and part of Ahmadpur Tahsils the following are in use:—

Weight in *mans*, *seers* and
chitáks according to the
Standard in British Territory.

					M. S. Ch.
1	<i>thúla</i>	...	...	...	0 0 3½
2	<i>thúlas</i> = 1 <i>túá</i>	...	...	...	0 0 6½
2	<i>túás</i> = 1 <i>paropí</i>	...	...	...	0 0 13
4	<i>paropís</i> = 1 <i>topa</i>	...	...	...	0 3 4
2	<i>topas</i> = 1 <i>dari</i>	...	...	...	0 6 8
2	<i>daris</i> = 1 <i>pái</i>	...	...	...	0 13 0
8	<i>páis</i> = 1 <i>toka</i>	...	...	...	2 24 0
6½	<i>tokas</i> = 1 <i>máni</i>	...	...	...	16 0 0
2	<i>mánís</i> = 1 <i>path</i>	...	...	...	32 0 0

In Khánpur *iláqa* the measures of capacity are—

					M. S. Ch.
1	<i>túá</i> or <i>thúla</i>	...	...	...	0 0 6
4	<i>túás</i> = 1 <i>paropí</i>	...	...	...	0 1 8
4	<i>paropís</i> = 1 <i>topa</i> or <i>dari</i>	...	...	...	0 6 0
4	<i>topas</i> = 1 <i>pái</i>	...	...	...	0 24 0
4	<i>páis</i> = 1 <i>choeth</i>	...	...	...	2 16 0
6½	<i>choeths</i> = 1 <i>máni</i> or <i>wák</i>	...	...	...	15 0 0
8	<i>choeths</i> = 1 <i>pakki máni</i>	...	...	...	19 8 0

Again in Garhí Ikhtiyár Khán *iláqa* the measures, though they bear nearly the same names, are quadruple the weight of those at Khánpur, thus: (1)

					M. S. Ch.
1	<i>thúla</i> or <i>túá</i>	...	...	...	0 1 8
4	<i>thúlas</i> = 1 <i>paropí</i>	...	...	...	0 6 0
4	<i>paropís</i> = 1 <i>topa</i>	...	...	...	0 24 0
4	<i>topas</i> = 1 <i>pái</i>	...	...	...	2 16 0
4	<i>páis</i> = 1 <i>choeth</i>	...	...	...	9 24 0
6½	<i>páis</i> = 1 <i>wák</i>	...	...	...	15 0 0

(1) The story goes that a woman went to live at Garhí Ikhtiyár Khán (only 6 miles from Khánpur, her home) where she went to a shopkeeper to purchase wheat for a rupee. She learnt with surprise that the rate was 12 *thúlas* per rupee, as she thought that she would only get 4½ *seers* of wheat, the *thúla* of Khánpur being equal to 6 *chitáks*. Angry at the abnormally high rate she went to the *bázár* to make further enquiries and to her astonishment she found everywhere the same rate. Bewailing the impoverished state of the town she at last reluctantly asked the shopkeeper to give her what he pleased. The *thúla* of Garhí was 1½ *seers*; so she received as much wheat as she used to get at Khánpur. In her joy she exclaimed: *Ph sun ke sarí: man dekh ke tharí: 'I was burning (with rage) on hearing the rates; but am cold (as ice) on seeing the quantity (of corn).'* This saying is now used as a proverb to denote the difference of the sizes of the *thúlas* of the two towns.

In Allahábád and Khán Bela iláqas the measures are:—

	M.	S.	Ch.
1 <i>thúla</i>	0	0	5
4 <i>thúlas</i> = 1 <i>paropi</i>	0	1	4
4 <i>paropis</i> = 1 <i>topa</i>	0	5	0
4 <i>topas</i> = 1 <i>rái</i>	0	20	0
4 <i>páis</i> = 1 <i>choeth</i>	2	0	0
2 <i>choeths</i> = 1 <i>toka</i>	4	0	0
12½ <i>choeths</i> = 1 <i>máni</i>	25	0	0

In Kot Sabzal, Kot Samába and Ahmadpur Lamma the names of the measures generally are the same as in Khánpur and Garhi Ikhtiyár Khán; but they differ from them in size; in fact these variations are so many that even adjacent villages have *paropis* and *topas* of different sizes. In the Ubhá (Minchiábád Nizámat) the measures are:—

	M.	S.	Ch.
1 <i>thúla</i> = ¼ <i>paropi</i>	0	0	4
4 <i>thúlas</i> = 1 <i>paropi</i>	0	1	0
4 <i>paropis</i> = 1 <i>topa</i>	0	4	0
16 <i>topas</i> = 1 <i>máni</i>	1	24	0
12½ <i>máns</i> = 1 <i>máni</i>	20	0	0

N. B.—It must be remembered that the equivalent in British Territory *máns sars* and *chúkas* in the above tables is for wheat only, not for other crops. Variations in weight in the case of different cereals are as follows:—

	S.	Ch.
1 <i>topa</i> ⁽¹⁾ of wheat	=	4 0
1 " gram	=	3 12
1 " rice or <i>gawára</i>	=	4 4
1 " unhusked rice	=	3 0
1 " <i>tál</i> (sesamum)	=	2 8
1 " <i>jowár</i> or <i>bájrá</i>	=	3 15
1 " <i>topa</i> of <i>chiná</i> or <i>kangní</i>	=	2 6

So many varieties of measures were prejudicial to the interests of the *samindárs* who suffered in their transactions with the *sáhuqárs*, so the use of uniform measures was decided upon, and the measures given in the subjoined table were ordered to be adopted in 1902:—

Name of measure.	Normal weight of measure.	WEIGHTS OF GRAINS IN SEES AND CHITAKS.															
		Wheat, ^{measur} and gram.		Rice and máng.		Mách.		Jowár.		Barley.		Bájrá.		Moth.		Paddy.	
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
<i>Thúla</i>	0 4	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½
<i>Paropi</i>	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	0 15	0 13	0 15½	1 1	1 1	0 13	1 1	1 1	0 13	1 1	1 1	0 13
<i>Topa</i>	4 0	4 0	4 4	4 4	4 2	3 12	3 4	3 14	4 2	3 0	4 2	3 0	4 2	3 0	4 2	3 0	4 2

(1) A *topa* of the Ubhá, not of the Lamma.

However, the old measures are still in use among the villagers and the money-lenders do their best to avoid the new measures.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The *pakká* yard and English yard are both used by cloth merchants in the Lamma. The scales of either are as follows:—

Pakká yard = 2 *pakká* *haths* (hand).

English yard = 16 *girahs*.

One *pakká* yard = $1\frac{1}{2}$ English yards.

In the Ubha, however, the *kachhá* *gaz*, *pakká* *gaz* and *hátbra* are in use. These are respectively 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length. The detailed measures of length as employed in measuring cloth, *gotá*, *kirári*, &c., are:—

3 *ungals* = 1 *girah*.

8 *girahs* = $\frac{1}{2}$ *kirakka* *gaz* (The English yard being called *kirakka*; i. e., of *Kirárs*).

10 *girahs* = 1 *káth* or cubit.

16 *girahs* = 1 *kirakka* *gaz*.

18 *girahs* or 2 *hathás* = 1 *gaz* or *pakká* *gaz*.

The *hath* is either the *sidhá* or the *morwán*. The *sidhá* is the length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; the *morwán* is the *sidhá* *hath* together with the length of the middle finger, or with the length from the wrist to the tip of the middle finger. Fat men and women in purchasing cloth always prefer the *morwán* *hath*, not the English yard, as with the latter the *Kirár* would, they suppose, cheat them. For measuring wood and buildings the measures are:—

2 *ungals* = 1 *tassá*.

2 *tassás* = 1 *chappa*.

4 *chappas* = 1 foot.

3 feet = 1 *gaz* or yard (for wood).

4 feet = 1 *gaz* (for buildings).

WEIGHTS.

For small weighments made by jewellers, goldsmiths, &c., the weights are:—

2 *chávvals* (rice grains) = 1 *dána* (of wheat).

4 *dánás* (of wheat) = 1 *rattí*.

8 *rattís* = 1 *másha*.

12 *máshas* = 1 *tola*.

The standard *tola*, however, in the Lamma is the weight of a new rupee coin and 8 *rattís*; whereas in the Ubha it is a new rupee coin plus 4 *rattís*. For larger weighments the following are the weights:—

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *tolas* = 1 *shái*.

4 *sháis* = 1 *shárik*.

4 *sháriks* = 1 *pá* or *páya* (the latter is the word in the Ubha).

4 *pás* or *páyás* = 1 *ser*.

5 *ser*s = 1 *dhari*.

8 *dharis* = 1 *man*.

The money-lender's standard *man* is, however, generally 42 *ser*s, and sometimes 45 *ser*s. The *man* usually employed in towns is the standard maund of 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds avoirdupois.

N.B.—The *jatakka* *ser* (lit. *ser* of the Jats) is of 100 *tolas* or $1\frac{1}{2}$ Government *ser*s.

MEASURE OF LENGTH IN CANAL CLEARANCES.

The following measure is used by the peasants and *zamindárs* in Canal clearances:—

8 *háths* = 1 *gazí*.

4 *gazís* = 1 *kána*.

21 *kánas* = 1 *lambar*.

16 *lambars* = 1 mile.

The measure used by the Canal Officers in measuring Canal excavation work is as follows:—

10 feet = 1 *patti*.

33 *pattís* = 1 number.

16 numbers = 1 mile.

MEASURE OF AREA.

Linear measure.

2 *hadams* or $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet = 1 *karm*.

10 *karams* = 1 *jaríb* (chain).

Square measure.

9 *sarsáhis* or square *karams* = 1 *marla*.

20 *marlas* = 1 *kanál*.

4 *kanáls* = 1 *bigha*.

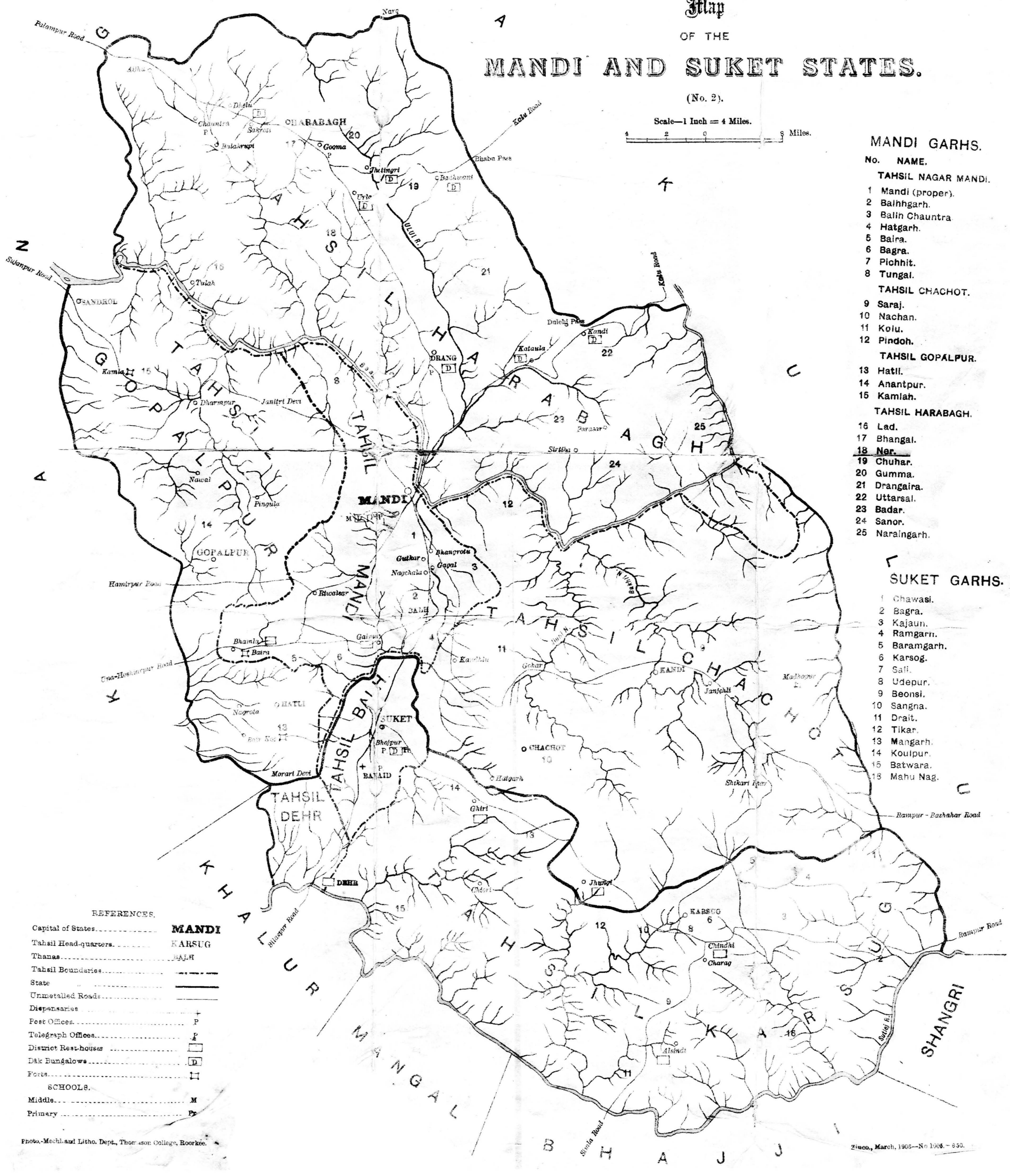
2 *bighas* = *ghumán* = 1 acre.

But *ghumán* is never used in the State Revenue records, nor is it used by the *zamindárs*. The largest square measure recognised in the State is only the *bigha*, and most people do not understand what a *ghumán* is, except lease-holders from the Punjab who have settled in the State.

Map OF THE MANDI AND SUKET STATES.

(No. 2).

Scale—1 Inch = 4 Miles.



- MANDI GARHS.**
- | No. | NAME. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| TAHSIL NAGAR MANDI. | |
| 1 | Mandi (proper). |
| 2 | Bainhgarh. |
| 3 | Balin Chauntra |
| 4 | Hatgarh. |
| 5 | Baira. |
| 6 | Bagra. |
| 7 | Pichhit. |
| 8 | Tungai. |
| TAHSIL CHACHOT. | |
| 9 | Saraj. |
| 10 | Nachan. |
| 11 | Kolu. |
| 12 | Pindoh. |
| TAHSIL GOPALPUR. | |
| 13 | Hatli. |
| 14 | Anantpur. |
| 15 | Kamlah. |
| TAHSIL HARABAGH. | |
| 16 | Lad. |
| 17 | Bhangal. |
| 18 | Ner. |
| 19 | Chuhar. |
| 20 | Gumma. |
| 21 | Drangaira. |
| 22 | Uttarsal. |
| 23 | Badar. |
| 24 | Sanor. |
| 25 | Naraingarh. |

- SUKET GARHS.**
- | | |
|----|------------|
| 1 | Chawasi. |
| 2 | Bagra. |
| 3 | Kajaun. |
| 4 | Rangarn. |
| 5 | Baramgarh. |
| 6 | Karsog. |
| 7 | Sali. |
| 8 | Udepur. |
| 9 | Beonsi. |
| 10 | Sangna. |
| 11 | Drait. |
| 12 | Tikar. |
| 13 | Mangarh. |
| 14 | Kouipur. |
| 15 | Batwara. |
| 16 | Mahu Nag. |

- REFERENCES.**
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Capital of States..... | MANDI |
| Tahsil Head-quarters..... | KARSUG |
| Thanas..... | BALH |
| Tahsil Boundaries..... | — — — — — |
| State..... | — — — — — |
| Unmetalled Roads..... | — — — — — |
| Dispensaries..... | + |
| Post Offices..... | P |
| Telegraph Offices..... | T |
| Distinct Rest-houses..... | R |
| Dak Bungalows..... | B |
| Fortes..... | F |
| SCHOOLS. | |
| Middle..... | M |
| Primary..... | P |

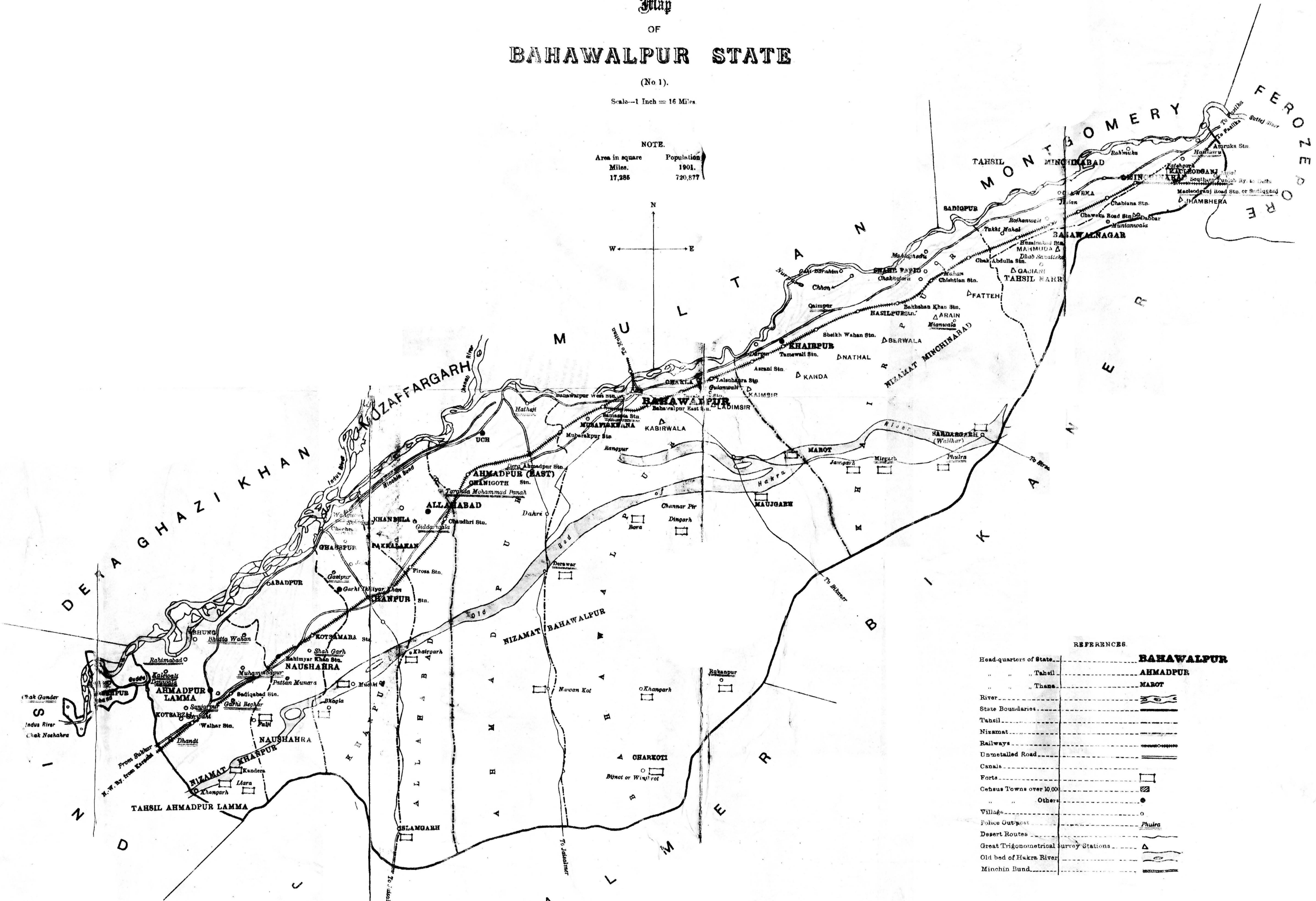
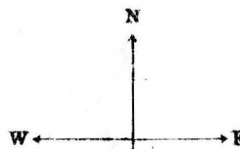
Map OF BAHAWALPUR STATE

(No 1).

Scale—1 Inch = 16 Miles

NOTE.

Area in square Miles.	Population 1901.
17,285	720,877



REFERENCES

Head-quarters of State	BAHAWALPUR
..... Tahsil	AHMADPUR
..... Thana	MAROT
River	
State Boundaries	
Tahsil	
Nizamat	
Railways	
Unmetalled Road	
Canals	
Fort	
Census Towns over 10,000	
..... Others	
Village	
Police Out-post	
Desert Routes	
Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations	
Old bed of Ravi River	
Minchin Bund	

MALIK MUHAMMAD DIN,
Irrigation Officer.