Chapter - 2

Major urban settlements

The invasions of Turks and establishment of Delhi Sultanate afterwards added a new dimension in the urban history of the Punjab. There was relatively faster growth of towns and qasbas during the Sultanate period. The Sultans had to create pockets of defence and administrative centers in order to exercise a greater and firmer control over the vast areas under their control through Iqta system. The towns were sustained by a regular flow of bulk of surplus realized mainly through land revenue and Iqta system transported this surplus as land revenue to the towns for consumption of city population.¹

The cities were acquired a cosmopolitan character as their gates were thrown open to all irrespective of birth or creed. For instance, low caste artisans appeared to have built their huts even in the vicinity of the royal palace.² Besides the foundation of new towns, the old one also underwent demographic change because of the addition of Muslim colonies. In the armies of the Turkish conquerors came the Muslims of many tribes in various capacities and this further changed the demography of the towns.³ The nature and significance of major urban settlements is discussed below:

Multan

The famous metropolis of the Multan was originally situated on the Ravi. It was a walled city with a strong fortress situated on opposite banks of an old course of the Ravi which now flows between the city as well as around it.⁴ Multan was known by several names but all of them referred either to God Vishnu or the Sun.

Alexander Cunningham identified the city of Multan with the ancient city of Malloi on which Alexander, the ruler of Mesodonia, stormed and was got wounded.⁵ But the first appearance of the town in history is in the middle of the 7th century C.E. when it was seized by Chach, the founder of Chach dynasty of the Sindh. Multan city was originally

¹ H.C.Verma, Dynamics of Urban Life in Pre-Mughal India, p.48.
⁴ The river has long ago deserted its old channel and nearest point is now more than, 30 miles distant.
⁵ Alexander Cunningham, The Ancient Geography of India, p.194.
known as kasya-papur or kasappur derived from kasyapa, the father of the twelve Adityas or Sun God. Multan is simply the corruption of the sanskrit term Malistan.

The original form of the name is difficult to discover. Hwen Thsang in 741 C.E. called it Mu-lo-san-pu-lu which is said to be a transliteration of ‘Mulasthanapura’.\(^6\) Alberuni writing in the beginning of 11\(^\text{th}\) century quoted a Kashmirian author Utapala who calls the town apparently Mula-tana. Alberuni further writes that name of town changes particularly in the yugas, so the Multan was originally called Kasyapa Pura, then Hansapura, then Begapura, then Sambhapura and then Mulasthana i.e. original place for ‘Mula’ means ‘root’ or origin and ‘Tana’ means ‘place’.\(^7\) There was a magnificent temple with golden statue of God richly adorned. The kings of the all parts of India sent their offerings to the temple. Hence, the place commonly became among the early Arab conquerors as a golden temple.\(^8\) The Arabs had further stories as to the city and its name. Ibn Kurdadba says Multan was called ‘the Farj’\(^9\) ‘the house of gold’ and Masudi writes that the word Multan means ‘the boundary of God’.\(^10\)

When the Arabs first penetrated the valley, the town was ruled by Chach, a Brahman who usurped the throne on the death of Sahasi Rai. The Chachnama relates that Siharas, the father of Sahasi Rai had divided the kingdom into four provinces, the most northern of which had its capital at Multan.\(^11\) Muhammad Qasim marched triumphantly from lower Sindh, and defeated Raja Dahir near Sakkar. Then, he attacked Sikka and ultimately gained molten itself.

Muhammad Qasim proceeded towards Sikka-Multan. The following account of the campaign is given by the author of Chachnama:

It was a fort on the south bank of the Ravi when the army of the Arabs advanced towards the fort, the enemy came out and fought for 17 days. They maintained a fierce conflict. Qasim had sworn to destroy the fort. So he ordered the men to pillage the whole city. He then crossed over towards Multan at the ferry below the city and that day battle ragged from morning till sunset. Mangonals and Ghazraks were

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\(^6\) Samual Beal, *The Record of Western Countries: Hiuen Tsang*, p. 176.
\(^7\) Abu Rihan Alberuni, *op.cit.*, vol.i, p.298.
\(^8\) Alexander Cunningham, *op.cit.*, p.197.
\(^9\) Farj, according to J. Downson used in the sense of ‘frontier and Roverty read Farkh or Temple.
used and stones and arrows were thrown from the walls of the fort. At last, provisions became exceedingly scarce in the camp and the price of an ass’s head was raised to 500 dirhams. The chief Gursiya, a nephew of Dahir, saw that the Arabs were in no way disheartened. When the Arabs reached the fort and the fight commenced no place was found suitable for digging a mine until a person came out of the fort and pointed out a place towards the north on the banks of a river. A mine was dug in two or three days, the wall was fell down and fort was taken, six thousand warriors were put to death and all their relatives and dependents were taken as slaves. Protection was given to merchants, artisans and agriculturists.13

The following account of the campaign is given by Al Biladuri:

Muhammad commenced the siege of town but the provisions being exhausted; the Muslims were reduced to eat asses. Then came forward an old man who sued for quarter and pointed out them an aqueduct by which the inhabitants were supplied with drinking water from the river of Basmad. It flows within the city into a reservoir like a well which they called ‘Talab’, Muhammad destroyed this water course, whereon the inhabitants oppressed with thirst surrendered at discretion. He massacred the men capable of bearing arms and the children were taken captives as well as priests of the temple to the number of six thousand.14

The authority of the Caliphs was on decline in 871 C.E., Multan became the capital of one of the two independent and flourishing kingdoms which were established as Sindh and Mansura under the rule of Karmathians. The amir of Multan about 915 C.E. is described as Arab of noble house of Khorais named Abu-i-Dalhut al-Munabha, a powerful monarch, his territory was extended to the frontier of Khurasan in one direction and Alor in the other. Multan is said to have been at that time surrounded by 12,000 hamlets. The temple of Sun was still an important source of revenue from pilgrims who flocked to it from all parts.15 The independence of Multan was lost about 978 C.E, when Hamid Khan Lodhi had paid the tribute to Subktigin but his son Abul Fath abandoned his allegiance to Ghaznavids. He obtained the assistance of Anandpal of Lahore. The kingdoms of Multan and Mansura both had fallen during the Ghazni


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invasions. Mahmud entered Multan by the route of Bhatinda in 1005 C.E., and was retired after receiving the submission of Abul Fath.\textsuperscript{16}

Mahmud passed through Multan on his way to Thaneswar and Somnath in order to fight with the Jats who lived in Jud mountains. But no long afterwards, Multan is supposed to have shaken off the Ghazni allegiance and have become a part of the dominions of Sumars, a Rajput dynasty which had arisen in Sindh. The history of event is obscure but there is no doubt that towards 1192 C.E. Multan was reduced by Shihab-ud-din Ghori. He led his forces to Multan and captured that place from the hands of the Karmathians who had regained its possession for some years previously.\textsuperscript{17}

Shihab-ud-din Ghori captured Lahore and put it in charge of Ali Karmakh, the \textit{wali} of Multan.\textsuperscript{18} Nasar-ud-din Qubacha, the governor of Multan declared himself as the Sultan of Sindh and extended his territory to the east of the Sutlej towards Sirsa and Hissar.

During the Delhi Sultanate, the normal condition of Multan was the nominal subjugation to Delhi Sultanate but twice during the Sultanate period, Multan was, for all practical purposes, a separate kingdom independent of Delhi viz, in 1210-1227 C.E. when Qubacha ruled over Multan\textsuperscript{19} and again in 1445-1527 C.E. when the Langahs governed Multan independently to the Delhi Sultanate.

At many times, the province was held by vigorous governors who were powerful factor in the dynastic change of the time such were Malik Kabir Khan who in 1236 C.E. joined the conspiracy to put Razia off the throne.\textsuperscript{20}

Bahram Abia or Kishalu Khan who in 1321 C.E. acted as the right hand man of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq in the later successful usurpation\textsuperscript{21} and Saiyyad Khizr Khan who marched towards Delhi and founded the Saiyyad dynasty.\textsuperscript{22}

\textsuperscript{17} Ferishta, \textit{op. cit.}, p.157.
\textsuperscript{18} Minhaj-ul-Siraj, \textit{op.cit.}, p.449.
\textsuperscript{18} Farishta, \textit{op.cit.}, p.171.
\textsuperscript{19} Minhaj-ul-Siraj, \textit{op.cit.}, p.454.
\textsuperscript{19} Farishta, \textit{op.cit.}, p.203.
\textsuperscript{20} Farishta, \textit{op.cit.}, pp.214-220.
\textsuperscript{20} Minhaj-ul-Siraj, \textit{op.cit.}, p.644.
\textsuperscript{21} \textit{Ibid.}, p.397.
\textsuperscript{22} \textit{Ibid.}, p.501.
The Sultans who ever ruled it, their attention was mainly fixed on repelling the hideous and incessant ravages of the Mongol hordes from Khurasan and Central Asia. At least ten important invasions on the southern Punjab by Central Asian hordes are recorded in three centuries between 1221 to 1526 C.E.

First was on the escape of Jalal-ud-din Khwarizm Shah who crossed the Indus was pursued by the hosts of Chinghiz Khan. Then in 1239 C.E., another tribe, the Karlugh Turks, being ousted from Ghazni raided Multan and was followed by pursuing hosts of the Mongols under Mungutah. In 1257 C.E., the Mongols under Nuin Saleh, treacherously invited to Multan to aid the local governor in his intrigues were only dissuaded from wholesale massacre by a handsome bribe. The saint Bahawal Hakk had to pay 1,000,000 dinars to save the place from being sacked. In 1284 C.E., the Mongols under Timar Khan defeated and killed Prince Mahmud, a son of Balban, known as khan-i-shahid (the martyr prince) who then rated in Multan. In 1305 C.E., an invasion under Aibak Khan was repelled by Ghazi Khan Tughlaq who is said to have twenty-nine times defeated the invading hordes. In 1327 C.E., a force under Turmshrain Khan overran Multan only repealed on paying a bribe. In 1397 C.E., came Timur whose troops occupied Uchch, Multan and sacked Tulamba and passed on crossing the Beas to Pakpattan and Delhi. In 1430 C.E., Shahrukh, a grandson of Timur, dispatched a force against the province which advanced to the gates of the city before it was defeated. Finally, in 1528 C.E. there was a peaceful transfer of province to Babur. For three centuries, Multan bore the brunt of great disturbance caused by the Central Asian upheavals. The difficulties of Khaiber routes and powerful hostility of the Khokhars drove the majority of the invading hosts to attempt the Multan route to Delhi. In one respect, the devastation of Khurasan and Iran was benefited to Multan, a considerable number of pious and learned men have settled there. The primarily

27. Ibid., p.363.
28. Ibid., p.413.
29. Ibid., p.487.
30. Gazetteer of the Multan District, 1901-02p.45.
disturbance of Ghori times had driven Gardezi Saiyyad to the town of Multan. At the same time, Pir Shams Tabraze and Sabzawar Qazi Qutbu-ud-Din came from Khurasan. The earliest and most celebrated building in the town was the temple of the Sun which was also mentioned by Hwen Thsang and Arab geographers in 8th century, was apparently destroyed in the 11th century. On the southwest of the city, there was a magnificent tomb of Rukn-i-Alam, the grandson of saint Rukan-i-Alam. The city of Multan is mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari as a mahal in subah Multan with estimated revenue of 1,719,168 dams.

Jalalpur Pirwala

This town is situated on the banks of an old river bed known as the Bhartari which receives a backwater flooding from the Chenab in good years. The town has been founded by Sultan Ahmad Kattal, a descendant of Saiyyad Jalal but it is also stated that a Langah or Awan named Jalal founded the town and Sultan Ahmad Kattal settled here subsequently. It is known in old documents as Jalalpur Ahmad Kattalwah or Jalalpur sadat but is generally now known as Jalalpur Pirwala. The central attraction of the town is the shrine of Sultan Ahmad Kattal. This Pir Kattal himself was born at Uchch in 1542 C.E. At Kahror, he attended Pir Sarwar, one day when Pir Sarwar was sleeping and some sparrows began to twitter, Ahamd Kattal fearing that they would wake the saint, he slew them by a single word. Pir Ali Sarwar on waking and seeing what had happened said, ‘you are a great killer’ (Kattal), for that reason, the saint was known as Ahmad Kattal. After travelling to Mecca, Baghdad and Karbala, he returned to Multan and then to Dunyapur.

Some times, he preached in the Bar country among the Lakhwera and Saldera tribes whom he converted to Islam. He took up his abode in 1582 C.E. at Jalalpur and died in

31 Ibid., p.31.
32 Smueal Beal, , op.cit., vol 2, p.274.
33 Gazzeteer of the Multan District,1901-02, p.341.
35 The saint was a descendant of Saiyyad Jalal of Uchch., a native of Bokhara, who died in 1291C.E.
1631 C.E. in the odor of great sanctity.\textsuperscript{36} It was a headquarter of a \textit{pargana} in the province of Multan during Akbar period.\textsuperscript{37}

\textbf{Dunyapur}

Whether the name implies its previous size (world city) or after the name Duni Chand, the founder, is uncertain. The town is mentioned in \textit{Ain-i-Akbari} in \textit{subah} Multan under the \textit{sarkar} of Multan with estimated revenue of 1,876,862 \textit{dams}.\textsuperscript{38}

\textbf{Kahror}

The ancient town of the Kahror (also spelt Karor and pronounced neighborhood Kirhur) is situated on the southern bank of the old Beas, 50 miles southeast of the Multan and 20 miles to the northeast of Bahawalpur.\textsuperscript{39} It was mentioned as one of the towns captured by Chach in the middle of 7\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{40} The local legend regarding the town is that it was founded by Kehr, a Bhatti, dependants of Delhi sovereigns and when Kahror revolted, it was retaken by the Joyas who were the most prominent Muslim land owners in the region. Tod, in his account of Jaisalmir history in the 14\textsuperscript{th} or very beginning of the 15\textsuperscript{th} century writes, “Kailun (chief of Jaisalmir) built a fort on the Beyah called after his father Kerroh or Kerore.\textsuperscript{41} Kahror also comes under the \textit{sarkar} of Multan with estimated revenue of 305,856 \textit{dams}.\textsuperscript{42}

The most remarkable building in the town was the shrine of Ali Sarwar which is a domed \textit{khanqah}, Ali Sarwar was a Saiyyad of Delhi, who came to Kahror in 1204 C.E. and married a Pathan woman. He spent many years in Baghdad and elsewhere, and visited Mecca for six times but spent his last days at Kahror.\textsuperscript{43} Sheikh Bahuddin Zakariya otherwise known as Bahawal Hakk was born at Kahror and he received his doctrine from Sheikh Shihab-ud-din Suhrawardi at Baghdad. His shrine is said to have

\textsuperscript{36} \textit{Gazetter of the Multan District,} 1901-02, p.161.
\textsuperscript{37} \textit{Abul Fazl, op.cit.,} p.331.
\textsuperscript{38} \textit{Ibid,} p.331.
\textsuperscript{39} \textit{Alexander Cunningham, op.cit.,} p.204.
\textsuperscript{40} \textit{Gazetter of Multan District,1901-02, p.371.}
\textsuperscript{41} \textit{Gazetteers of the Multan District,} p.164.
\textsuperscript{42} \textit{Abul Fazl, op.cit.,} p.331.
\textsuperscript{43} \textit{Gazetteer of the Multan District,}1901-02, p.165.
been built by himself, according to Alexander Cunningham, there is only specimen of this architecture at Sonepat.44

**Tulamba**

The town of Tulamba is situated on the left bank of the Ravi, 52 miles to the northeast of Multan. The old fort of Tulamba which is situated one mile of the south of the present town.45 Local tradition ascribes its foundation to one Raja Tal, a descendant of Raja Salivahan of Sailkot from whom the fort was called ‘Tal Ubha’ (or northern tal). It was taken by Mahmud Ghazni, 46 but its first appearance in history is during the invasion of Timur who gives the following account of capture and sack of the city (octber,1398 C.E.):

I pitched my camp at Tulamba which is about seventy miles from Multan. Ulema, Sheikhs, chief men and ruler of Tulamba came to meet me. My wazir had fixed the ransom of the people of the city at two lacs of rupees. I ordered a ransom that was about to be levied from the citizen of Tulamba whatever was written against the names of the Saiyyads and Ulema should be struck out the account. An enforcement of troops arrived which caused scarcity of provisions in the camp. I ordered that the citizens should make payment in grains instead of money but they persisted in storing up their corn totally regardless of the sufferings of my troops. The hungry Tatars making a general assault upon them and plundered an enormous number of granaries, so numerous, indeed, as to be incalculable. Some of the chief zamindars of the environs of Tulamba had planted their feet on the highway of contumacy and rebellion. They dismounted and slew two thousand of these ill-fated Indians with their remorseless sabres, carrying off captives their women and children and returned with a great booty of kine, buffaloes and other property.47

The fort was left untouched because its capture would have delayed Timur’s progress.48 The city seems to have continued in existence. Its removal to its present site is explained to change in the course of the river in the days of Mahmud Khan Langah, at the beginning of the 16th century.49 The city was mentioned in *Ain-i-Akbari* as one of the mahals of Multan sarkar with estimated revenue of 1,200,778 dams.50

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44 Alexander Cunningham, *op.cit.*, p.204.
46 *Gazetteer of the Multan District*, p.166.
49 *Gazetteer of the Multan District*,1901-02, p.374.
50 Abul Fazl, *op.cit.*, p. 332.
Sitpur

Sitpur is an important town situated 11 miles south of Alipur and 3 miles north from the Chenab. Sitpur was established during the reign of Bahlol Lodhi by the Nahars under Langah dynasty of Multan. At that time, the Biloches emerged first from the Sulaiman mountains and occupied the country on the left bank of the Indus. In 1455 C.E., Bahlol Lodhi granted the country lying between the Indus and Chenab which then joined at Uchch and the Sulaiman Range to his relative Islam Khan Lodhi. This tract comprised what is northern part of Sindh. Islam Khan or his descendants took the title of the Nahars. Islam Khan’s grandsons, Kasim Khan, Salam Khan and Tahir Khan quarreled and divided Sitpur among them. The town of Sitpur fell to Tahir Khan. Sitpur was governed by the mukhdums who dug canals to extend cultivation and further one of them founded the town of Rangpur.

Leigh

The town Leigh is situated on a sandy plain on the old left bank of the Indus. The origin of the word ‘Leigh’ is unknown. It is locally said to be of tamarisk shrub jungle when founded the site on the river bank. The town was probably founded during the 16th century by Kamal Khan Leigh, a Biloch of Mirrani family of Dera Gazi Khan.

Rawalpindi

The ancient city of Rawalpindi is situated on the high road leading to the Shaldita pass over the Margala. The place was known as Fateh Boari in the 14th century which was destroyed during one of the Mongol invasions of the 14th century. It long laid desert till Janda Khan, a Ghakkar chief restored and gave it the name of Pindi or Rawalpindi “the village of Rawal”. The history of the town is became the history of the Ghakkar tribe who occupied into prominent position at the time of early Turkish invasions and

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52 Ibid., p.190.
53 Ibid., p.191.
   Alexander Cunningham identified Ayak river with Apaga which after passing the Sialkot the Ayak run Westerly near Sohda where it through its superfluous water in to Chenab.
maintained the rule over Rawalpindi. The first event of the history peculiarly connected to the town is the battle fought between Mahmud Ghazni and Anandpal in 1008 C.E., in which Ghakkars of Rawalpindi distinguished themselves. The Ghakkars ravaged the Punjab and occupied Lahore. The invasion of Timur took place during the chieftain of Gul Muhammad. Babur invaded Rawalpindi during the chieftain of Hathi Khan who made an escape from one gate of town as the troops entered by another. Sarang Khan with his brother made his submission to Babur. The armies of each invader Mahmud Ghazni, Timur, Babur are closely connected with the city. No old and archaic forms could exist in the constant turmoil in which city involved. During the reign of Akbar, the town formed a part of the sarkar of Rechana Doab with estimated revenue of 22,090,792 dams.

**Khusab**

The town of Khusab is situated on the right bank of Jhelum at Lahore and Derajat road. There is no data or record for giving the year of the foundation of Khusab. According to local traditions, it has been built in 1530 C.E. But it might have existed long before this and was probably one of the oldest town in this part of the Punjab as it was a flourishing place in the time of Babur and frequently mentioned by him in his memoirs. Indeed, the manner in which it was mentioned, it is cleared that the old town must have been existed when Babur’s ancestors, Timur invaded India in 1398 C.E.

Babur writes:

As there were several countries, Bhira, Khushab, Chinab and Chiniot had once been had by the Turks. I pictured as my own and was resolved to get them in to my hands, whether peacefully or by force.

Khusab was described in *Ain-i-Akbari* as a *mahal* in the Sindh Sagar Doab with the estimated revenue of 2,702,509 dams.
Bhera

The original town of Bhera lies on the right bank of the Jhelum, 30 miles east of Shahpur. Its original name is the Bhadravati Nagari and is referred to Raja Bhadra Sena who gave horse for an Aswamedha sacrifice. Jodnath was a son of Raja Bhadra Sena after whose name city was called Johnath Nagar. Farishta calls Bhera as one of the ancient cities of India and says that Keder or Kaid Raja (Gakkhars) after conquering the Punjab established himself there and reigned for 43 years. In the time of Mahmud Ghazni, Bhera had a ruler named Biji Rai who was a dependent of Anandpal. Mahmud made an expedition against the town described by Utbi under the name Bhatia which H.M. Elliot has conclusively said it must be Bhera. In 1398 C.E., Timur was waited upon by the princes and Rajas of mountains country of the Jud with presents and they tendered their submission to Timur. The town was a place of considerable note for Babur. In his autobiography when he speaks of his designs about Hindustan, talks on the country of Bhera. Again, in describing Hindustan, he defines the limits of the empire as extending from Bhera to Bihri. On Babur’s first invasion of India in 1519 C.E., he confines his operation to an attack on Bhera and extracted ransom of 400,000 Shahrulkhi or not less than two lacs of rupees. He stayed for one day in the fort and called Fahan numa. Some of ideas about its size may also be gained from the fact that its inhabitants paid a large sum of as two lacs of rupees to purchase its safety. The new town of Bhera was founded in 1540 C.E., during the reign of Sher Shah near the spot where a holy man calling himself, Pir Kaya Nath had been established. The place appears to have gained its former size and importance as it is one of the few places mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari, the town depicted as a mahal which paid revenue of nearly 1,991,000 dams and one of the few spots in the whole empire where money was coined.

65. Abul Fazl, op.cit., p.327.
70. Ali Yazdi, op.cit., p.247
74. Abu Fazl, op.cit., p.325.
Sialkot 75

The city of Sialkot is situated on the right bank of river Ayak, 25 miles to the east of Vazirabad. The city of Sialkot as believed by Brahmans has been founded by one Raja Sul or Sala, the uncle of the Pandvas whose heroic deeds are recorded in Mahabharata after whom name Saliyot gradually changed as Sailkot. Other tradition relates Sialkot to Raja Salwan or Salivahan who built the fort and established the principality of Sialkot. Salivahan or Salwan had two sons Puran Bhagat and Rasalu. The former turned a faqir, therefore, Raja Sal was succeeded by his son Rasalu but towards the end of his reign, he was involved in a war with Raja Huidi popularly stated to have been a Ghakkar. Being worsted by him in battle, Rasalu was forced to consent the marriage of his daughter Sharan to the conqueror who upon the death of Rasalu without heir is said to have succeeded the rule of Sialkot.79

After the death of Rasalu in 400 C.E, town is said to have fallen under the curse of Puran, the brother of Rasalu who became a faqir. The town for 300 years, laid totally devastated from famine and incessant plunders. In the year 1184 C.E., Shihad-ud-din Ghori captured the town and established a military post under Hussain. After his departure to Ghazni, Khusru Malik of Lahore made a alliance with the Ghakkars and besieged Sailkot but failed to capture it.81

On his return from Delhi in 1399 C.E, Timur marched along the foot of the low hills and visited the town. In 1520 C.E., Babur advanced into India by the way of Sialkot which capitulated and its habitants were spared of massacre. In 1524 C.E., Khusrau Gokaltash was appointed the governor of Sialkot. During the reign of Akbar, the Sialkot

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75. Cunningham correpondes Sialkot to ancient city of Sakala that was besieged by Alexander Sakala was the capital of the Madras who was known in the late vedic period Sakaladivipa or the island of Sakala was the name of Doab between the two rivers Chanderabagh(Cheneb)and Irawati(Ravi).
76. Cunningham identified Ayak river with Apaga which after passing the Sialkot the Ayak run westerly near Sohdara where it through its superfluous water in to Chenab.
78. A curious legend exist that a Khatrani women bathing in the Aik was a wooed by a serpent called Baksak Nag. she conceived and bore a son who was called Salwan. It is said that Vikramadityya, the king of Ujjain visited Sailkot but Salwan refusing to go and meet him a sever battle was fought in which the former lost his life. Raja Salwan exulting over his triumph caused the era to be chaned to that of Saka.
81. Ibid,p.182-84.
82. Babur, op.cit., p.429.
form the part of Rechna Daob under the sarkar of Lahore subah with estimated revenue of 22,090,792 dams.\textsuperscript{83}

**Parasrur**

Parasrur is a town, 20 miles to the southeast of Sialkot. It is said to have been founded by a Bajwa Jat, Matika, a son of Bandu, in the reign of Babur. Matika’s *prohit* or religious preceptor was a Brahman named Paras Ram to whom Matika at his death gave the name to the town, after whom it was named Parasrur since corrupted into Pasrur.\textsuperscript{84} Its foundation is attributed to the time of Babur but it is informed that the town was besieged by Jalal-ud-din of Khwarizm, some 300 years before the time of Mughal emperor Babur. During a siege, Jalal-ud-din Makbarani was wounded in the head and the place was captured, the whole garrison was put to sword. It is quite possible that it could have been deserted during the period of Babur.\textsuperscript{85}

**Bhutta Wahan**

Bhutta Wahan, the city is situated on a high mound 10 miles north of Rahimyar. It is said to have been founded by Dahrs but its origin is unknown. It is stated that its name was changed into Bhutta Wahan (Wahan means habitation in *Sindh*) when it was wrested by Bhutta (a branch of the Bhattia) from Dahrs.\textsuperscript{86} The box containing Sassi\textsuperscript{87} was launched on the Sindh at the place.\textsuperscript{88} Bhutta Wahan is also claimed to be the birthplace of Abu Fazl and Faizi, the sons of Mulla Mubark. The town is said to be so sacred that if a woman were delivered of a child there, it is sure to attain to worldwide fame either be a statesman like Abul Fazl or a scholar like Faizi or a lover like Sassi or be renowned in some other way.\textsuperscript{89}

\textsuperscript{83} Abul Fazl, *op.cit.*, p.324.
\textsuperscript{84} Punjab District Gazetteers, vol.xxiii, Sialkot District, Append.ix, p.iii.
\textsuperscript{86} Punjab District Gazetteers, Bhawalpur State, p.359.
\textsuperscript{87} Sassi was the daughter, says the Butta Waha tradition, of a Thani Brahman who cast her horoscope at her birth and divine that she would fall in love with a Mahammadan Bilo. In order to save his family from this humiliation, he shut up her in a box and launches it on the river on the night.
\textsuperscript{88} Punjab District Gazetteers, Bhawalpur State, p.359.
Marot
The fort Marot lies on the southern bank of the Hakra. It lies on the ancient road from Multan to Delhi via Sarsuti (Sirsa) and Hansi. It was built of mud and is of considerable antiquity. A brick inscription at its entrance shows that it was once in possession of Jam Sumara, who repaired it in 1491 C.E. Inside the fort, the mosque of Shah-i-Mardan was erected in the reign of Akbar by Muhammad Tahir. It is possible that the founder of Marot was Mahrut, the ruler of Chittor who fought with Chach. It was visited by the historian Minhaj-ud-Siraj in 1205 C.E.\(^90\)

Pattan Munara
Pattan Munara or Pattan, also known as Fattan, or Pattanpur lies on the old bed of the Indus. In the 10\(^{\text{th}}\) century, Pattan was rebuilt by the Sumaras, it remained the capital of the Sumaras for a long time. The last chief of the dynasty was Hamir Sumra who was deposed by the Samanas. The branch of the Sumaras settled here is said to have joined the Biloches, and settled at Harrand. Pattan was also called Pattanpur as is shown by a few sanads of the time of Akbar in the possession of people in its neighborhood but in Ain-i-Akbari, Pattan is nowhere mentioned as a place except in the sarkar of Siwistan that may or may not be the same Pattan. It is said that Mahmud Ghazni passed by Pattan on his way to Somnath. He proceeded to the southwest by a branch of the Hakra flowing in those days.\(^91\)

Tajgarh
Tajgarh is situated about four miles to northwest of Rahimyar on the high mound. Its name was Hurar in the 10\(^{\text{th}}\) century C.E. when it was built by Ram Huran, the daughter of a Jaisalmar chief. Huran was converted to Islam by a saint Saiyyad Ahamad Billauri. It remained a fortified place for a long time under the Sumana and Sumara kings of Sindh and the Bhatia chiefs of Jaisalmar.\(^92\)

\(^{90}\) Ibid., p.372.
\(^{91}\) Ibid., p.378.
\(^{92}\) Ibid., p.384.
Kalanaur

Kalanaur was a famous place during Sultanate period. There was a proverb, that he who has not seen Lahore let him see Kalanaur. It is said to have been originally founded by Hindu Rajas and the numerous ruins in its vicinity sufficiently attest its antiquity. At the bank of the Kiran close to the town draw large numbers of people at the Shivratri festival. Akbar was crowned at Kalanaur in 1556 C.E., the masonry platform existed in the city. In *Ain-i-Akbari*, Kalanur was mentioned as a *mahal* under the *sarkar* of Bari Doab with estimated revenue of 8,329,111 *dams*.

Batala

The town of Batala was founded by Rai Ram Deo, a Bhatti Rajput, from Kapurthal, during the reign of Bahlol Lodhi in 1472 C.E. The country between the Sutlej and Chenab at that time was a great extant lying waste, owing to disastrous floods and the ravages of Jasrat Ghakkar, and the revenue of the province were farmed to Ram Rai Deo by Tatar Khan, the viceroy, for nine *lac tankas*. Ram Deo became a disciple of Sheikh Musa Ahanghar of Lahore and was converted to Islam. The spot fix upon for the city was considered unpropitious. At the advice of the astrologers, exchanged for that on which the present town now stands. Whence, the name Batala from “*Batta*” or “*vatta*” exchanged. The tomb of Ram Deo consisted of brick building with sloping dome, supported with enormously thick walls constructed of bricks laid in mud. In Akbar’s time Sham Sher Khan, a eunuch and the *karori* of Batala built a fine tank to the northeast of the town. Nanak married in 1485 C.E. with Sulakhani, a daughter of Mula Khatri of Pakhoki who settled in the Batala. Two sons by this marriage Sri Chand and Lakhmi Chand are sprung.

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94 Abul Fazl, *op.cit.*, p.322.
96 *Punjab District Gazeteers, Gurdaspur District ,xxi A*, p.28.
Bajwara

Bajwara was a small town, two miles southeast of Hoshiarpur. The city was celebrated for its cloth weavers and pious Brahmins. Bajwara was the principality of Jalandhar in 1420 C.E., an imposter, Sarang Khan, assembled a strong following of the Khokhars against the Sultan and the people of Ruper also joined the alliance but he was defeated and put to death. In the reign of Bahlol Lodhi, Ibrahim Khan Sur with his son, Hasan Khan entered the service of Mahabat Khan to whom Sultan Bahlol had given jagir in the Punjab and they settled in the pargana of Bajwara. It is said to have been founded by three immigrants from Ghazni, one of whom Baju Boara a famous singer gave his name to the town. Toder Mal, Akbar’s minister is said to have broken the town up into small divisions as a punishment for the inhabitants not receiving him with proper respect. Bajwara is mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari as a mahal under the sarkar of Jalandhar Doab with estimated revenue of 2,425,813 dams.

Pathankot

Pathankot is situated on the narrow neck of a land, 26 miles in width which divides the valleys of the Beas and Ravi at the point where they leave the hills. Pathankot was the great emporium between the two rich valleys of Kangra and Chamba in the hills. The name of the place is said to have no reference to the Pathan Afghans but is genuine Hindu word derived from Pathan, a road as it was intended to describe the great meeting of the roads which here takes place. The mohalla Gopalpur that may be the real name of the town, is named as Pathankot after the restoration by some Pathan governors.

The present town to the southeast of the fort is said to be established in 16th century but the name of Pathankot is probably older as it occurred repeatedly in the rhyming Hindi poem written shortly after the accession of Akbar at the capture of Kot Kangra
by Firuz Shah. The Muslim coins ranged from Khushro, the Ghazvid dawn to Shahjaha and of the Kangra Raja from Pithama Chandra to Triloka were found there.\textsuperscript{104}

\textbf{Dasuya}

Dasuya situated 25 miles northwest to Hoshiarpur on the road of the Nau Shahr Mirthal ferries on the Beas. The tradition says that Dasuya was the capital of Raja Virata mentioned in \textit{Mahabharata}. The Hindus calls it \textit{Virat ki Nagari}. This is one of the towns about which is a superstition against pronouncing its name before breakfast. Thus, a Hindu speaking of it early in the morning will generally call it \textit{Virat ki Nagari}, instead of Dasuya. The five Pandavas engaged in the service of Raja Virata during the thirteen years of their banishment and the supremacy of the Kurus. It was mentioned in \textit{Ain-i-Akbari} as a \textit{mahal} under Jalandhar Doab with estimated revenue of 4,474,950 \textit{dams}.\textsuperscript{105}

\textbf{Gardhiwala}

Gardhiwala is the town situated 18 miles from Hoshiarpur on the road to Dasuya. The tradition is that the town was built and named after a Jat, Garhia, in 1443 C.E. The addition of \textit{diwala} was made in 1812 C.E. on an account of the incarnation of the goddess Devi having appeared in the town in honor of which Sardar Jodh Singh built a temple. This \textit{diwala} is said to be either a contraction for \textit{Devi wala} or the word \textit{diwala} a temple.\textsuperscript{106}

\textbf{Garhshankar}

Garhshankar is situated on Hoshiarpur and Rupar Road, 25 miles distant from Hoshiarpur. If the tradition is to be believed, the town has very ancient history. Before the first Muslim invasion, Raja Shankar Das built a fort on the site of present town. This fort is taken by Sultan Mahmud Ghazni and subsequently given by Shihab-ud-din Ghori to Hawaha and Khachwaha. The \textit{mahtons} who appear to have been the original inhabitants were over powered and driven out by the Rajputs in 1175 C.E. The descendants of these \textit{mahtons} are found in the neighboring villages of Binjor, Ajnoha,
Jalwera and Panjawar and those of Jalwera still abstained from drinking the water of Garhshankar. The best remembered chieftain of these Rajputs of Garhshankar is Rai Rup Chand who was converted to Islam and named Shekhabad in the time of Akbar.\textsuperscript{107} There is a mosque and tomb at Garhshankar dated 1195 C.E. and shrine of Sakhi Sarwar.\textsuperscript{108}

**Hoshiarpur**

Hoshiarpur is situated about 5 miles north from the fort of the Sivaliks. The town is bounded on the north by a broad sandy cho. The tradition ascribes the foundation of the town to two parties, first to Hargobind and Ram Chand, the diwans of Muhammad Tughlaq, second to Hoshiar Singh, a resident of Bajwara after whom the town was named. It is not mentioned in *Ain-i-Akbari* and was probably included in the *mahal* of Bajwara. It is evident that the town has no importance till the 18\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{109}

**Jalandhar**

The names Jalandharas and Trigarta\textsuperscript{110} are used synonymously in Sanskrit literature to indicate the whole kingdom of Hema Chandera which is expressed thus:

‘*Jalandharas Trigarta syuh*’

Jalandharas, that is, Trigarta

The earliest references of Jalandhara, according to Cunningham, are in the works of Ptolemy, the Greek geographer, where it is called Kulindrin or Khulindrine which should probably be corrected to Sulindrine and the “mountain kings’ of the Punjab are also referred by Alexander’s historian.\textsuperscript{111} The kingdom of Jalandhara included the state of Chamba on the north with Mandi and Suket on the east and the town Jalandhara was the capital of the kingdom.\textsuperscript{112}

\textsuperscript{110} Trigarta, the meaning is “the land of the three rivers” generally understood as referring to Ravi, Beas and satluj. In Sanskrit literature it is always associated with the lower Beas valley. It is also probable that the reference is to the three main tributaries Banganga, Kurli and Nayagul of the bia united at Haripur and the named of Trigagha.
\textsuperscript{112} Alexandre Cunningham, *Ancient Geography of India*, p.116.
According to Padam Puran as quoted by General Cunningham, the country takes the name from the great deity king Jalandhar, a son of the Ganga by Ocean.\textsuperscript{113} The earliest historical mention of the town Jalandhara occurs in the reign of Kanishka who held a counsel of Buddhist monks at Kuvana near Jalandhar about 100 C.E. who set themself the task of collecting and arranging to sacred writing of Buddhism and bringing about a reconciliation and agreement between the different sects.\textsuperscript{114} The earliest fact of importance in the history of Jalandhara is the establishment of Rajput kingdom there. Susarma Chandra, a Rajput of somavansi descendant who had held Multan and fought on the side of Duryodhana against Pandavas retired with his followers to Jalandhar Doab, had founded there a kingdom embracing the whole of the plain country between the Ravi and Sutlej. The kingdom was known as Jalandharas or Trigarta.\textsuperscript{115} When Chinese pilgrim Hwen Thsang visited Jalandharas in 7th century, the Raja of Jalandhar was Utito who was tributary to Harsha Vardhana of Kanauj. Harsha placed the traveler on his return journey under Utito’s protection who escorted him from Paryag to the Punjab.\textsuperscript{116}

During Sultanate period, the plains portion of the kingdom of Jalandhara appears to have remained under Muslim rule. The formal reigning family maintained their authority on the hills. It was certain that in the reign of Muzz-ud-din Bahram Shah, it was Iqta of Delhi Sultanate. A college was established in the town at an early period in 1246 C.E. and Sultan Nasir-ud-din offered the I’d-ul-zuha prayer on his way back to Delhi from Lahore. This college was known as Dar-ul-Aloom-i-Nasiria called after the

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item The story of Jalandher as related in Padma Purana has no special connection with town and the account of his death very meagre. According to local Purana, as given by Cunningham Jalandharas by virtue of the purity of his wife Vrinda was invincible and this being overcome by the fraud of Vishnu who personated his wife. Titan was the conquered by Shiva to cut off his head but the severed head still joined itself to its neck often Shiva might severe it till at last Shiva to prevent this continuous resuscitation. Shiva buried the giant ground. The circuit covered by his body is stated to have been 64 miles and to have corresponded with the pilgrim’s route now known as the Jalandhar tirth .
\item Alexander Cunningham, Archeology Survey of India, Report, v, p.151.
\item Punjab District Gazettes, vol.xiv-A, Jalandhara District, 1904, p. 22.
\item Alexander Cunningham, Archeological Survey of India, Report, v, p.151.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
Sultan’s name. The Rajputs lost their hold on the fort of Kangra in the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq, but forty years afterwards to Timur’s invasion, they have regained their independence and kept it until the time of Akbar when they became feudatories of the Mughal empire. On Babur’s forth invasion of India in 1524 C.E., he gave plains of Jalandhar and Sultanpur as a grant to Daulat Khan Lodhi. In Ain-i-Akbari, Jalandhar town is mention as a mahal and headquarter under the sarkar of Jalandhar Doab with estimated revenue of 14,751,626 dams.

Nakodar

The town is situated 15 miles on Badshashi road leading from Delhi to Lahore and at 18 miles to the southeast of Sultanpur and 16 miles southwest to Jalandhar. The town is said to have been originally held by the Hindu Kambohs. A tradition makes an Afghan, Nakodhar Khan, the founder. Another account says that when the Manj Rajput crossed the Sutlej, Malik Nekdar Khan founded Nakodar. His shrine still exists inside the town. The forth account makes its foundation by the Nikudari legion of the Mughals. Nakodar is mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari as a mahal under the sarkar of Jalandhar Doab with revenue of 3,710,356 dams. It was occupied by men apparently mistaken for Manj Rajputs and undoubted it formed one sub-division of their territory.

Mahatpur

Mahatpur is the town situated about 5 miles south to Nakodar and mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari under the name of Muhammadpur as a mahal under the sarkar of Jalandhar Doab with estimated revenue of 1,802,558 dams. The tradition says that it is founded

120. Abul Fazl, op.cit., p.320.
124. Ibid., p.321.
by Mahammad Khan, an Afghan, in 15th century. According to another account, it was founded by the Mongols and only re-founded in the reign of Akbar by Muhammad Khan an Afghan horse dealer who thought suitable for rearing stock.125

**Nawashahr**

Nawashahr is situated 35 miles from Jalandhhar, has been built by Nau Sher Khan, an Afghan, in the time of Ala-ud-din Khalji by the side of a lake. There is a baradhari which was built by Muhammad Sadik who was an Umat Khatri of Pasrur and while the Hindus called him Bikhari Mal, settled at Nawashahr and got involved in a quarrel with Bhucher Khatris. Bikhari was summoned to Delhi, founded it convenient to convert Muslim and assumed the name of Muhammad Sadik.126

**Malsain**

Malsain about 8 miles west of Nakodar is a town mentioned in *Ain-i-Akbari* under the name of Mailsi or Malsain with estimated revenue of 1,823,559 dams.127 It is said to have been founded by Mailsi, a Manj Rajput. Malsain is famous as a headquarter of Muslim Sunars who are engaged in manufacturing of false coins of the principal cities of India.128

**Kapurthala**

The town is said to have been founded in the early part of the 11th century in the time of Mahmud Ghazni by Rana Kapur, the mythical ancestor of Ahluwalia family but whatever may be the early history of the town, it remained a place of unimportance through out the centuries of Sultanate period.129

**Sultanpur**

Sultanpur is situated on the left bank of the Kalna or Kali-vani130 river, 24 miles southwest of Jalandhar. The town of Sultanpur was called Della Sultanpur to distinguish

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129. *Punjab District Gazetteers, Kapurthala District*, p.44.
130. These two streams are popularly said to have been produced by the strock of Arjuns’arrows.but Cunningham
it from the numerous other places of the same name. The town and its fort was built by Dault Khan Lodhi when he was the governor of the Lahore during the reign of the Ibrahim Lodhi.\textsuperscript{131} It is mentioned in \textit{Ain-i-Akbari} as a town of considerable importance being on the imperial high road between Delhi and Lahore. The ruins of a massive old bridge over the Bein river which has been constructed in the reign of Sher Shah still exist.\textsuperscript{132} The remains of countless stupas, seen by Hwen Thsang, were used in the house of city when it was rebuilt by Dault Khan Lodhi.\textsuperscript{133} The coins belonging to the Delhi Sultans have been discovered by Cunningham in which there were 13 specimens of the Ghazni Sultans, 25 of the Ghori Sultans and 10 of the Lodhi and Sur Sultans.\textsuperscript{134}

\textbf{Firuzpur}

The name Firuzpur obviously means the town of Firuz, probably, it was founded by Firuz Shah as a place of importance on the line of communication between Delhi and Lahore. Another tradition however ascribed its foundation to one of the Bhatti chiefs named Firuz Khan.\textsuperscript{135} The old fort is now no more but only some traces are left. The tomb of a saint named Nur Shah Wali is situated on opposite to the old indicated site. There was a tank inside the walls of city called \textit{Rani Ka Talab} after Rani Lachman Kaur once the ruler of Firuzpur. In \textit{Ain-i-Akbari}, Firuzpur is mentioned as the centre of a large \textit{pargana} with estimated revenue of 11,479,404 dams.\textsuperscript{136}

Both town and territory of Firuzpur bear every appearance of having been not only long located but also rich and populous. However, the fort of Firuzpur is not mentioned in \textit{Ain-i-Akbari}.\textsuperscript{137}

\textsuperscript{131} According tone othr tradition the city was founded in the eleventh century by Sultan Khan Lodhi a general of Sultan Khan Lodhi. \textit{Punjab State Gazetteers}, vol.xiv-A, Kapurthala District., p.45.
\textsuperscript{132} \textit{Ibid.}, p.45.
\textsuperscript{133} A. Cunningham, \textit{Archeological survey of India Report}, XIV, 1878-79, p.58.
\textsuperscript{134} \textit{Ibid.}, p.58.
\textsuperscript{136} Abul Fazl, \textit{op.cit.}, p.335.
\textsuperscript{137} \textit{Punjab District Gazetteers}, vol.xxx-A, Firuzpur District, p.22.
Muktsar

Muktsar is a small town about 35 miles to the south of Firuzpur and about 20 miles from the Sutlej. At the time of the Mahmud’s conquest of the Punjab, a colony of Bhatti Rajputs whose stock of the tribes of Manj, Naipal and Dogar branches came up from Jaisalmair under a leader called Rai Hel and settled in the southern part of Muktsar. They overcame the local Pawar chiefs and firmly established themselves. The theh at serai Nanga in Muktsar is associated with the name of Raja Salivahan and some sand hills in Bhutiwala village with the Puran Bhagat.

Kot Kapura

Kot Kapura platuea in formal days might have formed the mirth margin of the great Rajputana. Its proximity of the river which then ran near the present town of Mukatsar and Faridkot renders it more habitable than the region further of the south. The earliest rulers of the town have been the Pawar Rajputs.

Mahammadot

Mahammadot presently called Mamdot is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej and southwest to the Firuzpur. It was mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari as one of the six parganas subordinated to subah Multan. The revenue was estimated 394,452 dams equivalent to rupees 87,311.

Abohar

Abohar appears to have been built about 1341 C.E. as Ibn Batutta describes it the first city in direction traveling from Multan to Delhi. It is a small, closely built and abounds with water and plantation. Again, he says that he at length, left the town of Abohar and proceeded for one day through a desert enclosed on both sides by mountains on which were infidels and rebel Hindus who attacked his party. Junhar, a progenitor of the Bhatti Rajputs, is said to have founded the town of Abohar for his son Rai Uchal by

138. Ibid., p.266.
139. Ibid., p.20.
140. Ibid., p.89.
141. Ibid., p.20.
142. Abul Fazl, op.cit., p.333.
Abho, a Jat woman, after whom the town was named.\textsuperscript{144} Rai Bhir Sein of Abohar attacked Bhatner about 1265 C.E. and his son Bharo was the first of the tribe who became Muslim and captured Bhatner.\textsuperscript{145} There were the remains of a large fort which must have been of a considerable period. There is a tradition regarding the decline of the town that it was held by a Rajput Raja, Abram Chand. His horses were carried off in the raid made by the Saiyyads of Uchan towards Multan. As he has no son, his daughter dressed as a man went after the raiders, armed with sword, spear and after various exploits brought back the spoil of Uchan consisted of chiefly horses. The Saiyyads of Uchan being holy men endeavored to get back their property by threatening to curse and forming a mela. They came and sat on the right ridge east of Abhor but Raja held out so long that the women of the Saiyyads got tired of waiting for the return of their husbands and came in a body to look for them when the Saiyyads on the ridge saw their wives approaching. They called down curses all around and they themselves, their wives, and all the habitants of the town died on the spot. Abhor remained uninhabited till 1828 C.E.\textsuperscript{146}

**Sunet**

Sunet is situated four miles to the west of Ludhiana and the south of Firuzpur. There was a large mound on which the town of Sunet was stood.\textsuperscript{147} A number of ancient coins are found there but the coins of Tomars Rajas of Delhi as well of all the other dynasties are totally absent. It appears that Sunet might have been destroyed during the invasions of Mahmud Ghazni and afterwards remained unoccupied.\textsuperscript{148}

**Ludhiana**

The town Ludhiana is situated on the ridge just over the Budha nala or the fomer bed of Sutlej near about 6 miles from the present course. The town was founded in the reign of Sikander Lodhi on the site of a village called Mirhota.\textsuperscript{149} The founders of the town

\textsuperscript{144} Punjab District Gazetteers, vol.xxx-A, Firuzepur District, p.89.
\textsuperscript{145} Ibid, p.90.
\textsuperscript{146} Ibid, p.90.
\textsuperscript{147} Alexander Cunningham, Archeological Survey of India, Report, xiv, 1878-79, p.65.
\textsuperscript{148} Ibid., p.66.
\textsuperscript{149} Gazetteers of the Ludhiana District, 1904, p.13.
were Yusaf Khan and Nihang Khan and generally accepted account is that Ludhiana is the corruption of Lodhiana. Butah Shah gives the following account of the first attempt to establish a town in the reign of Sikander Lodhi.

In the reign of Sikander Lodhi, the people around present Ludhiana were oppressed by plundering Buluchis and applied to the Sultan for assistance. Sikander Lodhi sent two of his Lodhi chiefs by name Yusaf Khan and Nihang Khan with an army. These chiefs fixed on the present site of Ludhiana city which was then a village called Mir Hota, as their headquarter and restored order to the country about. Yusaf crossed the Sutlej to check the Khokkars. Nihang Khan remained at the Mir Hota as the Sultan’s lieutenant and called the place Ludhiana. His grandson Jallal Khan built the fort of Ludhiana out of brick found at Sunet. His two sons bestowed the country around Ludhiana which was lying waste, among the people of Ludhiana and distributed them in village. In the time of Jallal Khan’s grandson Alu Khan and Khizr Khan, the Lodhi dynasty was overthrown by Babur and Lodhi in Ludhiana sunk to the position of ordinary subject of the Mughal empire.¹⁵⁰

The progress of the town does not appear to be impeded by this dynastic change of the Mughals established a strong sarkar at Sirhind to which Ludhiana and country around it were attached as a mahal of Sirhind passed to the hands of Sur dynasty.¹⁵¹ The great immigration of the Jats began under the set rule of the Lodhis and continued during the whole of the century.¹⁵² In Ain-i-Akbari, the town was mentioned as a mahal in the sarkar of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 2,294,683 dams.¹⁵³

**Maler Kotla**

Maler Kotla is situated 28 miles south of Ludhiana. Sadr-ud-din,¹⁵⁴ the founder of the Kotla family settled at Bhumsi, a village that lies on the tributary of the Sutlej. After that the population of the Bhumsi rapidly increased. Bahlol Lodhi had halted at Bhumsi on his way to attack Delhi. Sadr-ud-din got into his service. When Bahlol became the Sultan of Delhi, he gave his daughter Taj Murrassa Begam in marriage to him with the

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¹⁵¹ *Gazetteer of the Ludhiana District*, 1904, p.16.
¹⁵² *Ibid.*., p.32.
¹⁵³ Abul Fazl, *op.cit.*, p. 301.
¹⁵⁴ A Sarwani Afghan of Araband in Kurasan a very pious man of much celebrity in his time and disciple of pir Rukam Khan-i- Multani.
suitable dowry of the tract of land containing 12 large and 56 small villages. The new town was founded by him at Maler in 1466 C.E. It soon became a large town as include the old village of Bhumsi within its boundary. It remained headquarter of the state till Bayzid Khan, the fifth descent from Sadr-ud-din founded the Kotla in 1656 C.E. In the Meler part of the town is situated the tomb of Sheikh Sadr-ud-din. Every Thursday a fair is held at the shrine. In *Ain-i-Akbari*, the town is mentioned with estimated revenue of 260,583 *dams*.156

**Hatur**

Hatur or Arhatpur is a small town, 34 miles southwest of Ludhiana. Here Mahavira is said to have performed the *char mansa* or a four months recess in the time of Khnakh Ketu.157 Hatur also possesses *maqbara* of Rai Firuzwala which was built by Humayun. Other old buildings are Barkhudar Khanwali *masjid*, a brick mosque of the time of Akbar.158

**Machhiwara**

Machhiwara is situated 25 miles east to Ludhiana. The town is mentioned in *Mahabharta*. Its antiquity is proved by large bricks which have been found on the mound. The five wells are also found in this direction.159 In 1500 C.E., the governor of Machhiwara was commissioned by the ruler to apprehend the recalcitrant governor of Delhi. It was the town where Humayun fought battle with Sikander Sur and restored the throne of Delhi.160 The mosque of Mir Ali Shah in Machhiwara was built by Fateh Malik in the reign of Sikander Lodhi. The Ganj-i-Shahidan or place of martyrs to the west of the town is a graveyard of those who died in the battle of Machhiwara.161 The town was mentioned in *Ain-i-Akbari* under the *sarkar* of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 250,556 *dams*.162

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162. Abul Fazl, *op.cit.*, 300.
Ambala

Ambala is situated in the open plain between the Ghaghgar and the Tangri river. It was the part of ancient city of Srughna which General Cunningham has identified with Sugh village.\textsuperscript{163} During Sultanate period, there is little to record about the city. It was founded during the 14\textsuperscript{th} century and the founder is supposed to be Amba Rajput from whom it derives its name. However, it seems more likely that the name is a corruption of ‘Ambwala’ or mango village. The town was originally nothing more than a cluster of the villages. The principal relics of Sultanate period are few of the minar, marking the old trunk road from Lahore to Delhi. Ambala was the central post through or near which every hoard of invaders was bound to pass on the way to the battleground of Panipat with ultimate goal of Delhi.\textsuperscript{164} In Ain-i-Akbari, Ambala was a mahal under the sarkar of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 4,198,094 dams.\textsuperscript{165}

Rupar

Rupar is situated on the Sultej, 45 miles north of Ambala. The town had considerable antiquity and formerly known as Rup Nagar.\textsuperscript{166} The following legend is told as to its early history. At the time of early Muslim invasions on India, a Raja called Rokeshar founded the town and called it after his son Rup Sen. The Raja was daily supplied the milk by Mussamat Masto, a Gujar of neighboring village. One day, a faqir called Roshanwali met Masto and buy the milk at the twice of the ordinary price. The faqir only dipped his fingers in the milk and then supplied to Raja. Rokeshar on testing the milk perceived that it had been polluted and on hearing, the truth from Masto sent an army for Roshanwali and cut off his fingers. The faqir in revenge went to his nephew Khalid, the ruler of Multan and asked for the help against the Raja of Rupar. Khalid was about to get married and the date for wedding was fixed. He agreed to cut off the head of Raja to represent him at marriage and sent his army with Roshanwali to Rupar. The expedition was also accompanied by the prince of Bokhara and Syria. Rokeshar was

\textsuperscript{163} Alexander Cunningham, The Ancient Geography of India, p.292-293.
\textsuperscript{165} Abul Fazl, op. cit., p.300.
\textsuperscript{166} Ibid, p.132.
defeated and became converted to Islam. Two of his sons refused to accept Islam and went away to the hills. The third son became Muslim and his descendants are the Sen Rajputs of Rupur. Masto is said to have been turned into a stone in consequence of sarcastic remarks about the headless statue of Khalid. Roshanwali said to have been buried in the Khera mohalla at Rupar and Shah Khalid in a village nearby called after him.\(^{167}\) Two big fairs are held in the month of Jeth on Shah Khalid’s grave. There were remains of Rajput stronghold. The numbers of wells belonged to different ages and coins dug up among the ruins show that the town had been more inhabited comparatively recent times.\(^ {168}\) Rupar was mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari as a mahal under the sarkar of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 5,005,549 dams.\(^{169}\)

**Pinjor**

Pinjor or Panjor\(^{170}\) is a small town about 30 miles south of Kalka.\(^ {171}\) It was originally one of the principal places in the territories of the Raja of Sirmur. The earliest mention of the town was made by Alberuni in 1030 C.E. who gives the following route:

> From Kanauj going north and turning a little to the west, you come to Sarsara (read sarsava by interchange of Persian w for r) 50 parasangs thence to Pinjor 18 parasangs. That place is a lofty hill.\(^ {172}\)

The next mention of the town was made by Minhaj who records that in 1254 C.E., Nasir-ud-din Muhmud gained many successes while skirting the mountains of Bardar and Bijnor, he spoiled the town.\(^ {173}\) Timur also invaded the town and Raja Rattan Sen of Sirmor has taken up a position in the valley between the Sivalik and the Kuka mountains but he was defeated and fled to the woods.\(^ {174}\) There were the relics of the

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\(^{167}\) *Ibid*, p.133.


\(^{169}\) Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, p.301.

\(^{170}\) Alexander Cunningham identified the town of Pinjor to Bardar.


\(^{172}\) Abu Rihan Alberuni, *op. cit.*, p.205.


\(^{174}\) H. M.Elliot and  J. Downson, *op.cit.*,vol.iii, p.463.
mosque which were converted to a Hindu temple. Alexander Cunningham found two incomplete inscriptions at the town.\textsuperscript{175}

**Sadhura**

Sadhura is a small town situated near the hills, 26 miles east of Ambala on the Nakti\textsuperscript{176} or Khandra river.\textsuperscript{177} The oldest mentioned of the town was during the reign of Firuz Shah but the founded coins ranged from the period of Shihab-ud-din Ghori to Babur. In the western side of the town, there was a Pathan masjid of grey stone. Another masjid Patharya built of materials of Hindu temples and its architectural style belonged to the period of Ala-ud-din Khalji.\textsuperscript{178}

**Jagadhri**

Jagadhri is situated, 37 miles southeast of Ambala\textsuperscript{179} which consisted the village of Topra where Firuz Shah removed the great monolithic lat of Ashoka which stands out in the city of Delhi. The story of its removal is mentioned by Shams Siraj Afif. He states that the piller was brought from “the village of Topra in Salaura and Khizrabad”. He further states that Khizrabad is “90 kos from Delhi at the foot of hills and the pillar was removed on a vehicle of 42 wheels to the bank of Jamuna.”\textsuperscript{180}

**Sirsawa**\textsuperscript{181}

Sirsawa was situated 10 miles to the northwest of Saharanpur and 40 miles to the southwest of Ambala.\textsuperscript{182} The earlist notice of Sirsawa is made by Alberuni who places it at 50 parasangs from Kanauj on the road to Panjawar.\textsuperscript{183} Babur also visited the city and bestowed it to Terdi Beg for praising it highly.\textsuperscript{184} In the reign of Akbar, Sirsawa with its brick fort was one of the chief town in Saharanpur sarkar with estimated revenue of 25,16,125 dams.\textsuperscript{185}

\textsuperscript{175} Alexander Cunningham, *Archeological Survey of India*Report, xiv, p.72.
\textsuperscript{176} The Nakti was the principal branch of Sarsuti river.
\textsuperscript{177} Alexander Cunningham, *op.cit.*, p.72.
\textsuperscript{178} *Ibid.*, p.73.
\textsuperscript{180} Shams Siraj Afif, *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi*, Hindi translated by S.A.A.Rizvi *Tughlaq Kalin Bharat*, pp.126-27
\textsuperscript{181} The name is variously spelt as Sharsarah, sArsara, Sharsara in which the Persian ‘w’ is subsituted ‘r’.
\textsuperscript{182} Alexander Cunningham, *Archeological Survey of India*, Report, xiv, p.79.
\textsuperscript{183} Abu Rihan Alburuni, *op.cit.*, vol.ii, p.254.
\textsuperscript{184} Babur, *op. cit.*, p.485.
\textsuperscript{185} Abul Fazl *op.cit.*, p. 297.
Manimajra

Manimajra is situated 23 miles to north of Ambala, there is a legend that it was founded by Mani Ram Dhillu, a Jat, in the 15\textsuperscript{th} century. There was a shrine of Mansa Devi situated a few miles to north of the town is a centre of attraction to a large number of worshipers.\textsuperscript{186}

Damliya\textsuperscript{187}

Damliya is a town situated on Jagadhari-Thaneswar road. The founder of the town is Syed Hyder Shah, a saint who flourished in the 15\textsuperscript{th} century. The saint won the gratitude of a Gujar chief of the neighborhood by casting evil spirits out of his daughter. In reward, he only wished to sell the jungle in which his hut was situated. The king was agreed and the jungle was bought for a hand of coins.\textsuperscript{188}

Sahabad

The town is situated on the bank of Markanda river, 12 miles south from Ambala and 35 miles north from Karnal.\textsuperscript{189} It was founded in 1192 C.E., after the defeat of Rajputs in the battle of Tarain by the followers of Shihab-ud-din Ghori. It came into existence with the reward of 52,000 bighas of revenue free land to the soldiers for their services. They were also granted the revenue of several neighboring villages. The selected site was on the Markanda at a strategic point along the road from Ambala to Delhi. For the purpose of administration, the town came under the province of Sirhind. In 1525 C.E., Babur pillaged the town as a punishment for assisting Ibrahim Lodhi.\textsuperscript{190} The town came under the sarkar of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 6,751,468 dams.\textsuperscript{191}

\textsuperscript{186} Punjab district Gazetteers, vol vii, Ambala District, p.137 Kaisara for which one may read satanaisara for the Sanskrit sThaneswara.

\textsuperscript{187} The name is abbreviation of Dam Liya or brought with price.

\textsuperscript{188} Punjab District Gazetteers, Ambala District, p.143.


\textsuperscript{190} Ibid., p.216.

\textsuperscript{191} Abul Fazl, op.cit., p.301.
Thaneswar\ref{192}

_Thaneswar_ or _sthaneswara_ is situated 30 miles south of Ambala and 40 miles north of Panipat.\ref{193} The place was famous for its connection with the history of Pandus. All the countries immediately around Thaneswar between the Sarsuti and Drishadwati rivers are known by the name of Kuru-kshetra “the field of Kuru” who is said to have become an ascetic on the bank of great holy lake to the south of town.\ref{194} The famous battle of Mahabharta was fought between the Kauravas and Pandavas on the field of Kurukshetra for eighteen days.\ref{195} The lake was also mentioned by Alberuni that during the eclipse of the moon, the water of all holy tanks visits the tank of Thaneswar so the bather in this tank at the movement of the eclipse obtains the additional merits of bathing in all the other tank at the same time.\ref{196} After the capture of Thaneswar by Mahmud Ghazni and the famous shrine of the god Chakra Swami\ref{197} or “the lord of the discus”, one of the well name of the god Vishnu, was destructed. The statue was carried to Ghazni to be broken and trodden under foot.\ref{198} It remained desolate for centuries. By the time of Sikander Lodhi, it had been restored. The Sultan proposed to make raid on it and massacre of the pilgrims.\ref{199} During the reign of Akbar, Kurukshetra was frequently visited by thousands of pilgrims from the different parts of India.\ref{200}

\begin{footnotes}
\footnote{192}{The name of _Thaneswar_ or _Sthaneswara_ is said to be drove either from the _Sthan_ or ‘abode’ of _iswara_ or _Mehadeva_ or from the junction C.E., Although it is probably mentioned by Ptolemy as _Batan-Kaisara_ for which one may read _satanaisara_ for the Sanskrit _Sthaneswara_. Alexander cunningham, _Archeological Survey Report_, ii, p.212.}
\footnote{193}{Alexander Cunningham, _Archeological Survey Report_, xiv, p.87.}
\footnote{194}{This lake is called by various name as Brahma-sar, Rama-hard, Vayu or Vayava-sar and Pawn-sar. The first name is attributed to God Brahma because he perform sacrifice on its bank, the second name is drove from Parasu Rama who is said nto have spilt the blood of the Kshetriyas in this place. The last title is driven from the lord of wind, on account of breezes which blew over the water of the during Kuru’s period of asceticism. Alexander Cunningham, _The Ancient Geography of India_, p.277.}
\footnote{195}{Alexander cunningham, _Archeological Survey of India, Report_, ii, p.21.}
\footnote{196}{Abu Rihan Alberuni, _op.cit_. p.287.}
\footnote{197}{In Ferishta’s history this name has been altered to Jag Soma which is the Persian charcter is easy misreading for Chakra Swami Ferishta, _op.cit._, p.52.}
\footnote{198}{Abu Rihan Alberuni, _op.cit., vol.i_, p.117.}
\footnote{199}{H.M. Elliot and J.Downson, _op.cit., vol.iv_, pp.439-40.}
\footnote{200}{Abul Fazl, _op.cit._, p.286.}
\end{footnotes}
Thaneswar was mentioned in *Ain-i-Akabri* as a *mahal* under the *sarkar* of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 7,850,808 *dams*.\(^{201}\)

**Pehowa**

The town of Pehowa is situated on the south bank of the Sarsuti, 14 miles to the west of Thaneswar.\(^{202}\) The place drives it name from the famous *Prithu Chakra vartti* who is said have been the first person that obtained the title of Raja. The story of the cure of Raja Vena’s leprosy by bathing in the Sarsuti is told in the same Purana. On his death, his son Prithu performed the usual *sraddha* or funeral ceremonies, therefore, was named *Pithudaka* or the Pruthu’s pool from *daka* or *udaka* water.\(^{203}\)

**Jind**\(^{204}\)

In the sultnate period, the town of Jind comes under the *Iqta* of Hansi. Malik Nasir-ud-din Taysi was the *muqta* of Jind, Barwala and Hansi.\(^{205}\) The position continued throughout the reign of Iltutmish and his successors up to 1283 C.E., but Alau-din-Khalji took the region in his tight grip by placing it under direct control of central government and squeezed the people of their incomes in such a ruthless manner that they literally became paupers.\(^{206}\) Firuz Shah reduced the land revenue and exempted the peasants to various taxes. He took out a canal from the Jamuna following through the town at Anta. He placed the town of Jind under the *muqta* of Safidon.\(^{207}\) Jind did not suffer in the hands of Timur because he passed through Kaithal to Panipat. Babur gave the entire region of Hissar including Jind to Humayun as a reward for his meritorious service during Panipat campaign.\(^{208}\) He retained it till the death of Babur in 1530 C.E. In *Ain-i-Akbari*, Jind was mentioned as a *mahal* in the *sarkar* of Hissar under Delhi *subah* with estimated revenue of 5,004,749 *dams*.\(^{209}\)

\(^{203}\) Alexander Cunningham, *The Ancient Geography of India*, p.283.
\(^{204}\) Jind drived its name from after Jayanti *tirtha* mentioned in *Mahabharta* and the *Padam Purana* founded in honour of Jainti, the goddess of victory. According to a local tradition the goddess was invoked by the Pandavas for victory in the battle against the Kaurvas.
\(^{205}\) Minhaj-us- Siraj, *op. cit.*, p.236.
\(^{207}\) Shas-i-Siraj Afif, *op.cit.*, p.73.
\(^{208}\) Babur., *op.cit.*,466.
\(^{209}\) Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*,p.299-300.
Safidon

The town is situated on the bank of the western Jamuna canal, 24 miles northeast of Jind. During Sultanate period, the town also came under the Iqta of Hansi. But during their reign of Firuz Shah, he made an administrative change by creating a separate Iqta of Safidon and placing the entire area under its muqta, Yalkan, a trustable noble. He also changed the name of Safidon with Tughluqpur. In the reign of Akbar, the town of Safidon was mentioned as a mahal under the sarkar of Delhi with estimated revenue of 7,727,323 dams.

Karnal

It stands on the high bluff of the Jamuna which once flowed in its immediate vicinity. The town is said to owe its foundation to Karna, the champion of the Kaurvas in the epic war of the Mahabharata. During Sultanate period, the places appears to have lost its importance while the towns like Panipat, Khaithal and Thaneswar are mentioned by contemporary historians and the towns along with Samana and Sonepat are frequently mentioned in the records of early writers, Karnal is first mentioned only towards the end of the Phathan revolt. The principle building of the Sultanate period was a tomb of Buali Shah Qalandar (a Sufi saint resided at Bhuda Khera) situated to the east of town which was built by Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq in his memory. The town came under the sarkar of Delhi with estimated revenue of 2,111,996 dams in the reign of Akbar.

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210. The place is the site of Sarpa Devi or Sarpidadhi referred in Mahabharata and Yamuna Purana. It is associated with snake sacrifice of Janamejaya, son of Parikshit. The latter lost his life in the struggle against the Nagas of Taxila which was later avenged by his son Janamejaya symbolised in the epic Tradition of Sarpasastra (snake sacrifice) Which possibly took place at Sarpa Devi. There are three ancient temples and tirthas of Nagasurva Mahadeva, Nagadamani Devi and Nagashetra which are held in great esteemed.

211. S.A.A.Rizvi, Tughlaq Kalin Bharat, vol.ii, p.75.

212. Shams-i-Siraj Afif, op.cit., pp.73-76, 224.


217. Ibid., p.211.

Kaithal

The town is situated, 35 miles west to the Karnal on the banks of an extensive artificial lake called the Bidkiyar lake. The town is said to have been found by the famous Mahabharata hero Yudhisthira in commemoration of Pandava’s victory against the Kauravas. It is stated that a battle was fought near Kaithal between Sultan Raziya and the rebel forces of Delhi. Sultan was killed and buried. Minhaj writes that when Sultan Raziya and Altuniya reached Kaithal during their flight, the rebel forces left them and they were arrested by the Hindus, and were killed. The defeat took place on October 1240 C.E., Sultan Raziya was assassinated on the following day. The tombs of Shihab-ud-din Balki and Shah Wilayat are the architectural remains of the Sultanate period in the town. The town was renovated and fort was constructed during Akbar’s reign. It was described as a mahal under the sarkar of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 10,688,630 dams in Ain-i-Akbari.

Gharaunda

Although, Ghraundha is a small town situated on the grand trunk road about 10 miles south of Karnal. Babur halted at the sarai of Gharaunda in his invading expedition to Panipat.

Fatehpur

Fatehpur “the place of victory” is situated at three quarters of a mile to the north of Pundri. It was founded by Ala-ud-din Khalji in commemoration of the news of victory of his army and the birth of his son simultaneously when he encamped on this site. The tribes of the Kalals and Gujars settled there from surrounding areas. On the eastern side of the town, there are the tombs of the warriors Qutb-ud-din of Bulkh together with that of two companions who died with him in the battle fighting on the behalf of Shihab-ud-
din Ghori. A small mosque has been erected by Ala-ud-din Khalji in the memory of the warriors who were killed in the last battle.223

**Panipat**

Panipat is situated between Delhi and Karnal highway upon the old bed of Jamuna flow.224 Its great antiquity dated back to the period of war between the Pandvas and Kauravas when it formed one of the well-known five-pats or sthans demanded by Yudhishthira from Duryodhana as the price of peace.225 The city was also mentioned by Alberuni, he writes,

> Marching from Kanauj towards the west, you come to Diyamau,10 farsakh from Kanauj, Kuti,10 farsakh. Anar,10 farshak; Mirat,10 farshak; Panipat, 10 farshak.226

Karnal and Panipat are situated on the high road Sirhind to Delhi from the time of Timur to Akbar, armies were constantly passing through the tract and battle was being fought on it. On the invasion of Timur, people deserted the town in obedience to an order from Delhi. Timur found there 10,000 heavy mounds of wheat which he seized.227 During the period of Bahlol Lodhi, his son Nizam Khan, afterwards Sikander Lodhi seized Panipat and held it as Iqta. He made it his headquarter with 1500 cavalry.228 In the first battle of Panipat, Ibrahim Lodhi was slain and buried near the city. Babur built a garden with the mosque and tank as a record of his victory.229 The principle building of Sultanate period within the city wall is dargah of Sahib-Bu ali Qalander who died in 724 A.H.230 Panipat was mentioned in *Ain-i-Akbari* as a mahal under the sarkar of Delhi with estimated revenue of 10,756,647 dams.231

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**Guhla**

Ghula the town is situated 14 miles north to the present Patiala. It is mentioned by Timur in his memoirs as the place where his invading army crossed the Ghagghar and Sarsuti by a bridge which is still seen over the old Puran branch of river.

**Hansi**

Hansi lies on the western Jamuna canal and on Delhi-Sirs road, 16 miles to the east of Hissar. Hansi is one of the oldest towns in north India. The Hansi as Asiki is recorded in a inscription of Rai Pithora and recorded as Asi by Alberuni. It is generally believed that Anand Pal Tunwar founded the town. The second hypothesis related to the origin of the town is that Rai Pithora was the founder of the town. Third is that Asa, a Jat conquered and proclaimed himself as a king of the citadel calling it after his name which by the dialectical modification in the succeeding age has become Hansi. The settlement report has assigned the foundation to Malik Rai Chouhan. It was an important stronghold in the time of the Muslim invasions and was held by the Chouhans of Ajmer and Sambhar as the advance posts.

Masuad, a son of the Mahmud Ghazni after a desperate resistance succeeded in taking the fort in his second attempt. From the inscription of Rai Pithora, the town was recaptured by the Chouhans after ascending the throne of Delhi, Rai Pithora made a considerable addition to the fort of Hansi and converted it into a military stronghold. When Rai Pithora was overthrown in the battle of Tarain, Hammir, the immediate Chouhan ruler of Hansi was slain at the same time and it fell into the hands of the conquerors as a fruit of victory. In the reigns of Iltuttmish and Nasur-ud-din Hansi with surrounding areas including Hissar, Jind and Barwala was the part of the *Iqta of*
Ulaghu Khan (Balban).\textsuperscript{240} Thus, prior to foundation of Hissar in 1354 C.E., Hansi was a centre of a local administration and chief town of the region. The mosques and tombs of the four \textit{qutbs} are an interesting relics situated on the west side of the town. The second enclosure contains the graves of Qutb Jamal-ud-din\textsuperscript{241} and his successors Burhan-ud-din Manawar-ud-din and Nur-ud-din.\textsuperscript{242} Another tomb of the period is of Saiyyad Shah Nihamat Ullah who also accompanied Shihab-ud-din Ghori in his attack on the fort and lost his life in the battle.\textsuperscript{243} The most beautiful tomb is of a merchant Alam who is said to have been Mir Tajarah. Its glazed tiles work is comparable in the freshness, harmony, and coloring to Multan. Roza is a large mosque in the town. A mound and mosque three miles from Hansi is known as Shahid Ganj where the tradition says, 150,000 Muslims were slaughtered.\textsuperscript{244}

**Hissar**

The town of Hissar was situated on the western Jamuna canal, 102 miles west of Delhi.\textsuperscript{245} It was founded by Firuz Shah 1356 C.E., in the fourth year of his reign and named after him, Hissar-i-Firuza ‘the fort of Firuz’.\textsuperscript{246} The foundation of the town is described in detail by Shams-i-Siraj Afif. The reason assigned for building of fort was the deserted and arid character of the spot which was on the direct road from Khurasan to Delhi. It also afforded a good starting place for hunting expeditions. Afif writes:

> When the Sultan Firuz set his heart on building Hissar-i-Firuza at the place where the city now stands, there were …two large inhabited villages, one greater Laras and other lesser Laras. The greater Laras consisted of fifty animal sheds of bamboos and lesser lord of forty. In that region, there were no habitations apart from sheds. When his majesty Firuz Shah saw the land around greater Laras …from his blessed mouth come the words ‘how good it would be for a town to be built here!’ This is because this area had to the extent that in the summer weather, when travellers from Iraq and Khurasan reached that place they used four Jitals to buy water for a picther in cash.\textsuperscript{247}

\textsuperscript{240} Ibid., pp.486-90.
\textsuperscript{241} Who was an accompanied Muhammad Ghori in his attack on Hansi but subsequently, abandoned the worldly cares and as the follower of Baba Farid Shaker Ganj of Pakpatran made the study and practice of religion his sole occupation .
\textsuperscript{244} \textit{Ibid.}, p.244.
\textsuperscript{245} Shikkoi, \textit{op.cit.}, p.6.
\textsuperscript{246} Shams-i-Siraj Afif, \textit{Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi}, English translated by R.C.Jauhri, p.91.
The new town included a fort and palace for Sultan. The materials of old Hindu temples of Agroha were used in construction of newly founded town. There appeared to have been a large Hindu town or villages or rather group of villages in existence or rear the site of the new town. The city was completed and surrounded with wall and ditches. It was found that there was no water supply. The Sultan therefore reasoned in his munificence to bring a supply of water there. A resolve which resulted in the construction of the canal is now known as the western Jamuna canals. Before the founding of Hissar, the tract had been included in iqta or division of Hansi. Hissar was made the headquarter of a division which included the Iqtas of Hansi, Agroha, Fatehabad, Sirsa and others.

The year 1398 C.E., witnessed the invasion of Timur. On the march, a detached party of Timur’s troops attacked and defeated the Jats who were retreated into the jungles of sugarcane. This mention suggests a more greater and continuous flow of water in the Ghagghar than the cultivation of the sugarcane in the tract is unknown. Timur again attacked and defeated the Jats near the present villages of Himmatpura, Puru Majra and Udeipur.

In 1411 C.E., however, Hissar came into the hands of Khizar Khan who subsequently ascended the throne of Delhi as the first of the Saiyyad dynasty. In his reign, the Iqta of Hissar was conferred on Mahmud Hasan as a reward for his services. During Lodhis dynasty, Hissar continued to form a part of the Delhi Sultanate, Hissar being granted as an Iqta to Muhabat Khan in the reign of Bahlol Lodhi.

The town of Hissar-i-Firuza appeared to have been an imperial garrison at the time of Babur’s invasion and was a strategic centre for the operations prior to the battle of Panipat in 1526 C.E. On reaching the Ghagghar, he heard that the troops from Hissar were advancing against him. He accordingly dispatched Humayun against them. The later succeeded in defeating them and his troops made themselves the masters of town.

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248. Ibid., p.92.
249. Ibid., p.92.
of Hissar which Babur handed over to Humayun as a reward for his success in this military expedition.\textsuperscript{251} Hissar was in the reign of Akbar, a place of considerable importance. It was a headquarter of the revenue division or sarkar of Hissar-i-Firuza and sub-division of the metropolitan subah or province of Delhi.\textsuperscript{252} The chief historical remains are the Jama masjid, a palace of Firuz Shah and barahdari in the Gujari mahl outside the fort. The Gujari mahl was apparently an outlying portion of the palace and tradition says that it was built by Firuz Shah for the residence of his Gujari mistress. Another interesting relic is the Jahaj which was once a Jain temple subsequently, converted into a mosque. The mosque and tomb of Bahlol Lodhi is about one mile east of Hissar on the Hansi road. Prior to foundation of the city, Hansi had been the principal town of neighborhood.\textsuperscript{253}

\textbf{Fatehbad}

Fatehbad was a small town, 30 miles to the north-west of Hissar.\textsuperscript{254} The site upon which Fatehbad stands is said to have originally been the shikarghah or “hunting ground” of the northern India.\textsuperscript{255} When Firuz Shah was marching from Multan to Delhi via Sirsa to secure the accession of the throne, he founded the town of Fatehabad and named after his son Fateh Khan. There were three forts built at the same time by Firuz Shah in the neighborhood of Fatehbad and after his three sons Muhammadpur, Zafrabad and Razabad villages bearing the above names still mark the sites but the forts have disappeared.\textsuperscript{256}

The fort of Fatehabad contains a lat or pillar erected by Firuz Shah, bearing an inscription in Persian giving an account of Tughlaq family. There are two or three mosques in the town containing sculptured stones that originally belonged in all probability to a Hindu temple. One of them is known as Hamayun’s mosque or the lat.

\begin{footnotes}
\item[251.] Babur, \textit{op.cit.}, pp.465-66.
\item[252.] Abul Fazl, \textit{op. cit.}, p.299.
\item[253.] Punjeb District Gazettes, Hissar District, pp.245-46.
\item[254.] \textit{Ibid.}, p. 254.
\item[255.] Alexander Cunningham, \textit{Archeological Survey of India Report}, xxiii, p.11.
\end{footnotes}
The year 1398 C.E., witnessed the invasion of Timur, the inhabitants fled on his approach but many were pursued and slain.\textsuperscript{257}

**Sirsas**

There was a popular tradition about the name of the city as follows: it is said that a recluse was once interrogated by a band of pilgrims as to the correct name of the site, in reply, he said, ‘\textit{kabi Sirsa kabi Nirsa’}. It means in the local dialect “sometimes extant, sometimes extinct” but this derivation is contested by another tradition which derives the name ‘\textit{Sirsas}’ from the former profusion \textit{Sirsa} or \textit{sirisai} tree here.

With the establishment of the Turkish rule, Sirsa became a part of newly founded kingdom along with adjacent territories. Aibak is reported to have established a military outpost at Sirsa for quelling the uprisings and collecting land revenue.\textsuperscript{258} This agency did not seem to have interfered in the internal affairs of the people. Qubacha and Taj-ud-din Yalduz also occupied the town for short period butILTUTMISH defeated Qubacha and brought the town under his control and established the \textit{Iqta} of Sirsa. When Ibn Battuta traveled through the town, gave a very interesting description. He says that it is a large town and abounds with the rice which is carried hence to Delhi.\textsuperscript{259} Firuz Shah visited the town frequently, founded the town of Firuzabad\textsuperscript{260} near Rania in 1360 C.E. and took up the canal from the Ghagghar passing by the walls of Sirsa.\textsuperscript{261} Timur made halt for sometime at \textit{kinar-i-hauz} near Rania, attacked on the Sirsa and people faced the great lose in men, money and materials. Babur brought the town under his effective control by placing it under the \textit{sarkar} of Hissar.\textsuperscript{262} In \textit{Ain-i-Akbari}, the town was mentioned under \textit{subah} Delhi in \textit{sarkar} Hissar with estimated revenue of 43,613 dams.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{257} Ali Yazdi, \textit{op.cit.}, p.250.
\item \textsuperscript{258} K.C.Yadav, \textit{Haryana Ka Itihas}, voi.ii, p.32.
\item \textsuperscript{259} Ibn Battuta, \textit{op. cit.}, p.73.
\item \textsuperscript{260} It is Firuzabad Harni Khera \textit{Sirsa District Gazetteers}, p.30.
\item \textsuperscript{261} \textit{Haryana District Gazetteers, Sirsa District}, p.29.
\item \textsuperscript{262} Ali Yazdi, \textit{op.cit.}, p.250.
\end{itemize}
Bhatinda

Bhatinda, the modern name of Govindgarh, is a town of great antiquity but its earlier history is very obscure, have been confused with Sirhind, Bhatia and Ohind. Its ancient name was Bikramgarh. Bhatinda was the capital and place of residence of Hindu Shahish which Mahmud captured. Tabarhindh was in all probability the old name of Bhatinda and repeatedly mentioned in Tabqat-i-Nasiri. As Minhaj writes that Shihab-ud-din Ghori took the fortress of Tabarhindh and advanced to encounter Rai Pithora at Tarain.

Bhatinda was built by Bhati Roa, a son of Bal Chand who in 336 sambat became the ruler of the Punjab and to whom foundation of Batnar is also ascribed. Raverty in his translation of Tabaqat-i-Nasiri says that Mirza Mughal Beg in his account of Lakki jungels avers that Bhatinda also called whatinda, the name of a territory with an ancient stronghold, was the capital of the Chahil (Jat) tribe. Lakkhi, a son of Jundha Bhatti has been converted to Islam during an invasion of Mahmud Ghazni and assumed the title of Rana Lakkhi, was removed with his tribe and founded 350 or 360 villages. Qubacha extended his rule from Sindh eastward to Tabarhindh, Kuhram and Sarsuti. Tabarhindh with Lahore and Kuhram, formed the object of his struggle with Iltuttimish.

Altunia, the governor (muqta) of Tabarhindh, revolted against Sultan Raziya. She marched against him but her Turkish nobles revolted against her and she was consigned to Altunia as a prisoner. She subsequently married him and after having defeated by the

264. In Ain-i-Akbari Batinda and Sirhind are mentioned differently. Batinda mentioned as a mahal under the sarkar of Sirhind of the subah Dehli.
265. Abul Fazl, op. cit., pp.300-301.
imperial forces, she fled to Bhatinda. Balban assigned the fortress of Tabarhind and its dependencies to Sher Khan as an *Iqta* and sent a force from Bhatinda against the Qarlighs in Multan. After the death of Sher Khan, Balban appointed his son Prince Muhammad who died in the battle with the Mongols in 1285 C.E. In the time of Akbar, it came under the *subah* Delhi in *sarkar* of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 3,125,000 *dams*.

**Samana**

The town of Samana is situated 17 miles southwest of Patiala and is a place of considerable antiquity. The tradition avers that Imamgarh covered its original site and was enlarged and renamed by fugitives of Samanide dynasty of Persia. It was frequently mentioned by the Muslim historians with Sunam, Khuhram, Lahore and Shiwvlik hills as an *Iqta* under the Delhi Sultanate. With Sarsuti, Khuhram and Hansi it surrendered to Shihab-ud-din Ghori after his victory over Rai Pithora in 1192 C.E. at Tarain and was placed under Qutb-ud-din’s charge when he returned to Ghazni. Khuram became the *Iqta* of Saif-ud-din under Iluttmish. On Sher Khan’s death in the 4th year of Balban’s reign, it became with Sunam, the *Iqta* of Tamur Khan which was subsequently granted to Bughra Khan, the younger son of Balban. Under Ala-ud-din Khalji, it apparently formed a province and was included in the *Iqta* of Zafar Khan. Subsequently, it became the appendage of the Sultan’s brother Alap Khan. In 1321 C.E, it was conferred to Baha-ud-din, a nephew of the Sultan Ghais-ud-din Tughlaq for his support as *ariz-ul-mamalik*. Under Muhammad Tughlaq, the Mandal, Chauhan, Miana Bhartia (Bhattti) and other tribes who inhabited the country about Samana and Sunam were unable to discharge their revenue and fled to the woods. It was mentioned in *Ain-i-Akbari* under the *sarkar* of Sirhind in Delhi *subah* with estimated revenue of 12,822,270 *dams*.

274. Farishta, *op. cit.*, p.94 .
In 1389 C.E., Samana was the witness of important events. The new *amirs* of Samana treacherously slew the *muqta* Shah Khushdil to take possession of Samana and plundered his houses and slaughtered his dependants.\textsuperscript{277} Timur’s invasion, the town appears to have left untouched. However, Hakim Iraqi was dispatched towards the town.\textsuperscript{278} In Lodhi period, it was occupied by Bairam Khan, a descendant of Turkish slave of Firuz Shah. Thereafter, Samana is mentioned several times generally to imply the extreme limit of the effective rule of Delhi Sultans.\textsuperscript{279}

**Sunam**

The town of Sunam is on Ludhiana-Jhakal road, 43 miles west to Patiala. Sunam in sanskrit means “a sacred name” but some says that it was named after Sona, a Gujar who guided Shihab-ud-din Ghori to Bhatinda and asked this place as her reward. Others accept a derivation from “Sunam” which in Arabic means a hump of camel. When Aibak saw that the place had this shape, he named it Sunam\textsuperscript{280} but this etymology is untenable as the town is only said to have assumed that shape after Timur’s invasion. Sunam was held by Hindu Rajas till conquered by Shihab-ud-din Ghori. Balban gave it to Timur Khan on the death of his cousin Sher Khan and subsequently conferred it on his son Bughra Khan.\textsuperscript{281} Firuz Shah brought a canal through Sirhind and Mansurpur to the town in 1360 C.E. and in 1398 C.E., Timur made a fierce attack on it. In the reign of Akbar, it was under the *sarkar* of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 7,007,696 dams.\textsuperscript{282}

**Sirhind**

Sirhind is apparently a town of considerable antiquity but its early history is obscure due to its confusion with Tabarhindh. The spelling, ‘Sirhind’ means ‘the head of India’ due to its strategic position. The tradition assigned the foundation of Sirhind or Sahirind to Sahir Roa or Loman Roa, 166\textsuperscript{th} in descent from Krishna who have been ruling Lahore from 474 C.E.\textsuperscript{283} According to legend quoted by Cunningham, the foundation of town

\textsuperscript{277}. *Punjab State Gazetteers, Patial State*, p.205.
\textsuperscript{278}. Ferishta, *op.cit.*, p.490
\textsuperscript{279}. *Punjab State Gazetteers, Patiala State*, p.205.
\textsuperscript{281}. Ferishta, *op.cit.*, pp.259-60.
\textsuperscript{282}. Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, p.301.
was laid down by Chouhan Rajputs who brought the people from Boras and Nolas, two very old towns which are situated to southeast of Sirhind.\textsuperscript{284}

Another writer, Nur-ud-din Sirhindi in his \textit{Rauzat-ul-Qayum} says that Sirhind was founded in the time of Firuz Shah at the suggestion of Saiyyid Jalal-ud-din Bokhari.\textsuperscript{285}

But it appears to be incorrect as it was more older. It derives its name from ‘\textit{Sih}’ ‘Lion’ and ‘\textit{Rind}’ ‘forest’ or ‘the lion’s forest’, so called because at that time the site of town was covered with dense forests.\textsuperscript{286} It is also probable that Tabarhindh in the earlier Muslim history is a misreading for Batrind or Bathinda. Tabarhindh, it appears quite certain was not the old form of Sirhind or Sihrind. As the two names occur in the same work for two distinct places e.g. in the translation of \textit{Tabaqat-i-Nasiri}, Shirhind is mentioned first and then Tabarhindh but if Tabarhindh had been older than Sirhind the former name would assuredly have been used in earlier part of that history and newer form in the later. Moreover, in some passages Tabarhindh can only mean or be mistaken for Sirhind as its geographical position precisely suits the context where as Bhatinda would not so, for instance, Shihab-ud-din Ghori left a garrison in Tabarhindh which Rai Pithora recaptured after a seize of thirteen months. Shihab-ud-din again advancing defeated him at Tarain. Here Tabarhindh can only be Sirhind as Tarain is the Tarawari in the Karnal on the high road to Delhi.

Farishta himself confused Tabarhindh with Sirhind then a well-known place, being ignorant of Bhatinda, Farishta writes,

\begin{quote}
In the fourth year of the reign the Sultan’s (Ghis-ud-din Balban) cousin, Sher Khan who had ruled the \textit{Iqta} of Sirhind and Bituhuda etc. died and and brued at Bhattner in an extensive mausoleum.\textsuperscript{287}
\end{quote}

It became an \textit{Iqta} of Delhi Sultanate after the Muslim conquest. Firuz Shah dug a canal from Sutlej and this is said to be the \textit{choa} ‘seasonal torrent’ that passes the town. Sirhind continued to be an important stronghold of the Delhi Sultanate. In 1415 C.E, Khizir Khan the first Saiyyad Sultan of Delhi, nominated his son Malik Mubarak, the

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{284} Punjab state Gazetteers, Patiala state, p.207.
\textsuperscript{285} Nur-ud-din walf, \textit{Rauzat-ul–Qayum}, p.16.
\textsuperscript{286} As quoted in \textit{Punjab state Gazetteers, Patiala state}, p.207.
\textsuperscript{287} \textit{Ibid.}, p.207.
\textsuperscript{288} Faristha, \textit{op. cit.}, p.258.
\end{flushright}
muqta of Firuzpur and Sirhind with Malik Sadho Nadira as his deputy. In 1419 C.E., Khizr Khan defeated the insurgent Sarang Khan at Sirhind then placed it under the governorship of Malik Sultan Shah Lodhi. Under the Mughal sovereigns, this was one of the most flourishing town of the empire. It is said to have 360 mosques, tombs, sarais and wells. Sirhind was established as a sarkar under subah Delhi and town became the headquarter of the sarkar with estimated revenue of 12,082,630 dams.

**Pael**

The town of Pael lies 34 miles from Patiala and 6 miles from the Chawa on the northwest. In 13th century, there was a Muslim faqir, Shah Hasan who took up his abode on the ruins of a town. The Seoni Khatris came from Chinot to pael and at the faqir’s suggestion, settled there and dug its foundation. They founded a pajeb or pail (woman’s foot ornament). The faqir advised them to name the place after the ornament. Shah Hasan’s tomb stands in the town and a fair is held at every year. In 1236 C.E., the rebellious malik Alu-ud-din Jani was killed at Nagawan in the Iqta of Pael by the partisans of the Sultan Raziya. In *Ain-i-Akbari* the town was mentioned under the sarkar of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 7,322,260 dams.

**Banur**

Banur lies 9 miles northwest of Rajpura. The surrounding ruins testify its former importance. Its ancient name is said to have been Pushpa or Popa Nagri or Pushpawati ‘the city of flowers’ where Madhwa Nal and Kam Kandla dwelt. It was once famous for scent distilling from its chambeli gardens. It was mentioned first in Babur’s memoirs. It became a mahal of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 12,549,953 dams of the subah Sirhind under Akbar. The tomb of malik Sulaiman, the father of the Saiyyid emperor Khizr Khan, belonged to the town.

**Mansurpur**

Mansurpur called Chintanwala is very old town. It was renowned for ‘chintz’ of fast color whence its name\textsuperscript{295} was Chintanwala. The first historical mentioned date was 1236 C.E. when Sultan Rakn-ud-din Firuz Shah, son of Itutmish, led his army towards Khurum and in the vicinity of Mansurpur and Tarain and put to death many of his Tajiq officials. Like Samana and Sunam it formed one of the big Iqta around Delhi and was more than once mentioned in Tabaqt-i-Nasiri.\textsuperscript{296} Firuz Shah cut a canal from the Sutlej in order to irrigate Sirhind, Mansurpur and Sunam. It was mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari under the sarkar of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 1,830,025 dams.\textsuperscript{297}

**Narnaul**

Narnaul is situated on both sides of the Chhalak river. It is 37 miles southwest from Rewari. It was called Naharhaul or “the lions dread”. Another folk etymology ascribes its foundation to Raja Launkarn after whose wife, Narlaun is named.\textsuperscript{298} After Launkarn's time, it fell into the hands of the Muslims. The Narnaul is first mentioned in Tabaqt-i-Nasiri. It was given by Itutmish as Iqta to his Malik Saif-ud-din.\textsuperscript{299} When it was held by Iklim Khan and Bahadur Nahir, the town was plundered by Khizr Khan on his expedition to the Mewat. Ibrahim Khan, the grandfather of Sher Shah entered the service of Jamal Khan Sarang Khani of Hissar-i-Firuza who bestowed on him several villages in pargana Narnaul for the maintenance of 40 horses at Narnaul. Ibrahim Khan died here and his tomb is still found in the town which was Sher Shah’s birthplace.\textsuperscript{300}

**Mohindargarh**

Malik Mahdud Khan, a servant of Babur founded Mohindargarh or Kanaud.\textsuperscript{301} It is said by Brahmans of the Kanaudia sasan or group whence his name. It remained a pargana of the sarkar of Narnaul under the Mughal emperors.\textsuperscript{302}

\textsuperscript{295} Ibid., p.195.
\textsuperscript{296} Minah-us-Siraj, op.cit., p.632.
\textsuperscript{297} Abul Fazl, op.cit., p.301.
\textsuperscript{298} Punjab State Gazetteer, Patiala state, p.197.
\textsuperscript{299} Minhaj-us-Siraj, op.cit., p.730.
\textsuperscript{300} H.M.Elliot and J.Downson, op.cit., vol.iv, pp.308-9.
\textsuperscript{301} Ibid., p.196.
\textsuperscript{302} Punjab State Gazetteers, Patiala State, p.196.
Chhat

Chhat is a town, 7 miles east of Banur closely connected with the town and the two places are commonly mentioned together as Chatt-Banur. According to tradition, its old name was Lakhnauti and Rai Pithora who was the shabd-bedhi, (could shoot an arrow as far as a voice is whatever might intervene) was imprisoned here by Shihab-ud-din in a house whose roof was made up of a sheet of iron. Sihab-ud-din sitting on the roof called to Rai Pithora, who aiming at the voice shot an arrow which pierced the roof and killed Shihab-ud-din. Hence, the place became known as Chhat, a roof (this is of course pure legend).303 It was also mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari under the sarkar of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 750,994 dams.304

Ghuram

The old town of Ghuram is situated about 15 miles south of the Patiala.305 Ghuram (spelt Kuhram in Ain-i-Akbari) or Kuhram was one of the forts first surrendered to Shihab-ud-din Ghori after his victory over Rai Pithora at Tarain in 1192 C.E. and afterwards entrusted to Qutb-ud-din Aibak.306 It continued to be an important Iqta of Delhi. Near it stands an old fort, to the south is a garden and a large tank surrounded by pakka wall.307 It also came under the sarkar of Sirhind with estimated revenue of 6,188,630 dams.308

Kaliana

Kaliana is a small town situated at the foot of a hillock, 5 miles west of Dadri. The town Kaliana is said to have been the capital of a Raja Kalian after whom the town was named.309 The remains in its vicinity testify to it of having been a large and populous place. Raja Kalian rebelled against Muhammad Tughluq. The imperial army under

303. Ibid., p.193.
304. Abul Fazl, op.cit., p.301.
305. B.Nijjar, Punjab under Sultans, p.30.
308. Abul Fazl, op.cit., p.301.
Saiyyad Hidayat Ullah or Mubariz Khan attacked the Raja Kalian, in struggle both were killed, and the town was placed under Mir Bayak, an official of Muhammad Tughlaq.\(^{310}\)

The principal building of antiquity is the *khanqah* of Pir Mubariz Khan which bears Muhammad Tughlaq’s ascending to the throne in 730 A.H. and information of conquering the town of Chal Kalign which was under the rule of Raja Kalina Chawal and conferred upon Mir Bayak.

**Bawal**

Bawal lies on the Rajputana-Malwa road and 10 miles to the south of the Rewari. Rao Sainsmal, a Chouhan Rajput of Mandhan of Alwar in 1152 C.E., founded the town. It was named by him after Bawalia, the *got* of his *prohit* Bhuja. Bhuja and his family greatly enlarged it and came to be known as *Bhuja ka Bawal*. The Gujars of the town claimed descents from Bhuja.\(^{311}\) In the reign of Akbar, it came under the *sarkar* of Rewari under Delhi *subah* with estimated revenue of 4,114,753 dams.

**Faridkot**

Faridkot lies in the south of Fирузпore.\(^{312}\) The territory of Faridkot is ruled by Panwar Rajputs who held it for a considerable period. When their power declined, Bhatts under Rai Hem Hel successfully attacked the Panwars and occupied the country, south of Muktsar including Faridkot.\(^{313}\) Mokal Har one of the descendants of Hem Hel, founded a fort there. While this fort was, being built or repaired Sheikh Bawa Farid was forced to work on it as a laborer but being observed to possess miraculous powers, he was allowed to depart. The name of Faridkot was changed after him and it remained the capital during the reigns of Mokalsi’s son Jairsi and Wairsi. On their deaths, Wairsi’s son Tulsi Ram and Jairsi’s son Khalcha were converted to Islam. Tulsi Ram’s descendants Bharu abandoned Faridkot and went to Bilaspur and Kalacha’s descendants thus gained possession of Faridkot.\(^{314}\)

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\(^{310}\) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, *op.cit.*, p.106.


Rohtak

The name of Rohtak or Rohtag is said to be a corruption of Rohtasgarh, a name applied to the two ruined older sites of the city. One lying immediately north of the present town and the other about 3 miles to the east. The traditions ascribed, though historically uncertain, the distinct waves of immigration of the Rajputs, Jats and later of Ahirs and Afghan in the town. Rohtak was founded by a Pawar Rajput, Raja Rohtas and rebuilt by Rai Pithora in 1160 C.E. It was probably destroyed by Shihab-ud-din Ghori and in his time the Sheikh of Yaman under kazi Sultan Muhammad Surkh built the fort of Rohtak and Afghans settled in Birahma. A century later Prince Kai Khusrau, a grandson of Balban, was put to death at this place by the counsel of the Wazir Nizam-ud-din. In 1335 C. E., Firuz Shah dug a canal from the Sutlej to Jhajjar of which no trace now remains. While in the following year, he dug his famous canal from the Jamuna to Hisar. In 1410 C.E., Khizr Khan, a Pathan nobleman besieged Idris Khan in the fort and captured it. The only building of historical interest is the Dini Mosque which contains some old Hindu curvings distantly reminiscent of the great court at the Kutb. The inscription engraved on it relates to it to the period of Ala-ud-din-Khalji. In the reign of Akbar, the town came under the sarkar of Delhi under the Delhi subah with estimated revenue of 1,016,682 dams.

Jhajjar

The town of Jhajjar is said to have been inhabited by Jats during the reign of Rai Pithora. After his defeat, it was re-founded by Jats. The Rajputs, Kazis and Bhattis also settled in the town. The name Jhajjar is said to be corrupted from Chaju Nagar, the original name bestowed by the first founder Chaju after his name. The Jats incensed at the oppression practiced by the Rajputs, called in the Pathans who further invited the

Bhattis. Saiyyad Yusuf interceded with the Sultan Firuz Shah and obtained his pardon for the Pathans who have been condemned by Sultan.\footnote{Ibid., p.44.}

**Mehm**

Tradition says that Rai Ballu, a Pawar Rajput before the reign of Rai pithora, made the first foundation.\footnote{Ibid., p.43.} The town was mentioned in *Ain-i-Akbari* under the *sarkar* of Hissari-Firuza in *subah* Delhi with estimated revenue of 4,958,613 dams.\footnote{Abul Fazl, *op.cit.*, p.300.}

**Rewari**

The town of Rewari is situated 51 miles southwest from Delhi on the Shihabi river.\footnote{Punjab District Gazetteers, vol.iv, *Gurgaon District*,1910, p.243.} The old town of Rewari is called as Budhi or “Bur Rewari”. The tradition assigns its original foundation to Raja Karm Pal, a son of Chattar Sal, and the nephew of Rai Pithora. The present town is said to have been built about the year 1000 C.E. by Raja Reo or Rawat, who called it after his daughter Rewati.\footnote{Ibid., p.244.} In Mughal time, although, Rewari was the headquarter of a *sarkar* of the Delhi, its Rajas appeared to have enjoyed a large measure of independence.\footnote{Abul Fazl, *op.cit.*, p.298.}

**Sohna**

Sohna is a thriving town, prettily situated at 15 miles west to Gurgaon.\footnote{Ibid., p.247.} The town is said to derive its name from the gold dust. The town is of considerable antiquity and has been occupied in succession by the Kambohs during Sultanate period, the traces of which exist in the extensive ruins by which the town is surrounded. Sohna is especially remarkable for its hot spring, situated in the town and surrounded by a perpendicular wall of hill. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphurous acid.\footnote{Ibid., p.246.}

**Firuzpur Jhirka**

Firuzpur which is commonly known as Firuzpur-Jhirka (jhir, a spring, from a small perennial stream which issues from a number of fissures in the rocks bordering the road through a pass in the Mewat hills which leads from Firuzpur to Rewari).
The town is founded by Firuz Shah as a military post for overawing the neighboring
tribes and the remains of the old town as a ruined tomb and shrines still exist to the
north of the present site.333

Sonepat

Sonepat is situated 27 miles north of Delhi. The popular tradition identifies it as one of
the five pats mentioned in Mahabharta as demanded by Yudisthira from Duryodhana as
the price of peace.334 The town is mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari under the sarkar of Delhi
subah Delhi with estimated revenue of 7,727,323 dams. 335

Peshawar or Parashawara

The great city now called Peshawar was the capital of the ancient Gandhara janpada.
Alexander Cunningham stated the position of Peshawar that the capital which Chinese
pilgrim Hwen Thsong called Parashapura is three or four days journey from the Indus
near the south bank of a large river.336 It is also mentioned by Alberuni in the 11th
century under the name of Parashawa337 and Babur in 16th century.338 In 1179 C.E.,
Shihab-ud-din Ghor led his army through Peshawar, which he wrested, from the
governor placed by Khusrau Malik.339 The present name is owed to Akbar whose
fondness for innovation led to change the ancient Parashawar to Peshawar or “the
frontier town.” Abul Fazl gives the both name.340 The great object at Peshwar was the
site of holy pipal tree to the southeast of the city. The tree is about the 100 feet in height.
According to tradition, the tree gave shade to Shakya Buddha when he predicted the
future of appearance of Kanishka. Babur described it as the stupendous tree of Begram
which he root out to see.341

333. Ibid., p.249.
340. Babur, op.cit., p.56
341. As quoted by
Alexander Cunningham, The Ancient Geography of India, p.41.
Shahbaz-Garhi

Shahbaz-Garhi is a town bounded to the west by the stream of Mukan Rud and to the east by the mountain of Karamar. General Court discovered the great rock inscription of Asoka at Shahbaz-Garhi. The name Shahabaz Garhi is not older name than Babur, which was derived from the shrine of famous saint Shahbaz-Kalander who died about thirty years before Babur’s conquest of Yusufzai country. According to Babur, the saint was ‘impious and unbeliever.’ Babur also visited the town and gave the description of the town,

“At the abrupt termination of the hill of Makam...it is extremely beautiful commanding a prospect as far as eyes can reach and is conspicuous from the lower grounds upon which stood the tomb of Shahbaz Kalander. It struck me as improper that so charming and delightful a place, a spot should occupy by an unbeliever, I therefore, gave orders that the tomb should be pulled and leveled with the ground.”

Ohind

Ohind is situated on the north bank of the Indus 15 miles above to Attock and 28 miles to the southeast of Palodheri. Genral Court and Burnes called this place Hund. But the name was written Waihand or Oaihand by Abu Rihan Alberuni. Farishta calls it the fort of Bhatinda. Nizamuddin Ahmad who used to abbreviate form of the name and says that Mahmud besieged Jaipal in the fort of Ohind in 1002 C.E. According to Cunningham, the last name is close to the name Uta Khanda as described by Hwen Tsang. He concludes that the original name of UtaKhanda or Ut-kanda was first soften to Uthand and then shorten to Uhand or Ohind.

Hazara

Hazara is a pretty little town which is situated in the middle of the fertile Chhachy-valley, lying between the Indus and dry ravine and desolate sand hill. The great
battle in which Sultan Mahmud Ghazni had defeated the united forces of the Hindu Rajas and slaughtered 20,000 men in 1008 C.E. was fought on the battlefield of Hazara.\textsuperscript{349} It was afterwards fixed upon by some of Afghan followers of that chieftain to be the site of their colony.\textsuperscript{350} In \textit{Ain-i-Akbari} the town was mentioned under the sarkar of Chenhat (Jech) Doab in the subah Lahore with estimated revenue of 9,150,828 dams.\textsuperscript{351}

**Dera Ismail Khan**

Sultan Hussain, the Langa ruler of Multan found himself in difficulties, as the hill robbers were troublesome in the trans-Indus parts of the province. He was glad to avail himself of services of Malik Sohrab, a Bilo of the Dodai tribe in procuring tranquility and assigned him a considerable territory across the Indus in jagir. Sohrab had two sons Ismail Khan and Fath Khan after whom are called the principal town of Dera Ismail Khan and village of Fath Khan on the bank of Indus.\textsuperscript{352}

**Gujranwala**

The town of Gujranwala traces its origin to a tribe called Gujars. These were nomads or cattle-grazers. They were expelled 18 generations ago by Sansi Jats immigrants from Amritsar who founded 11 villages in the vicinity. The founder of Gujranwala was a Khan who gave it the name of Khanpur but the old name survived the change of owners and became stereotype. The place was of little important during Mughal rule. It is not mentioned in \textit{Ain-i-Akbari}, but it grew in importance with the rising fortunes of the Sukarchakia family.\textsuperscript{353}

**Dera Ghazi Khan**

The Dera Ghazi Khan is in the south most of Derajat divisions. The Sindh bounds it on the south and Dera Ismail Khan on the north. The eastern boundary for the most part of

\textsuperscript{349} Farishta, \textit{op.cit.}, p.26.


\textsuperscript{351} Abul Fazl, \textit{op.cit.}, p.325.

\textsuperscript{352} \textit{Gazetteer of Dera Ghazi Khan District}, 1893-97, p.21.

\textsuperscript{353} \textit{Punjab District Gazettes, vol.xxxiv, Gujranwala District}, p.342.
its length closes the deep stream or the Indus. It was a place of considerable importance and was surrounded with the ruins of mosques and tombs. Its situation on the main route from Central Asia and Afghanistan to western India made it naturally a large adopt for transit trade. In earlier times, the place appears to have followed the fortunes of Multan, forming a part of the province throughout all the changes of rule in the Muslim period. The town of the Dera Ghazi Khan founded by Hazi Khan was called after his son Ghazi Khan who succeeded him and died in 1494 C.E. Hazi Khan who belonged to Mirranis branch of Bilochns entered the service under Sultan Hussain, the Nahars ruler of Multan. On the succession of Sultan Hussain’s grandson, Mahmud, he set up an independent authority in the greater part of Dera Ghazi Khan which became popular by that name. The most of the area at that time was desert, waste and only three town’s remains have been found viz Harrand, Mari and Ansi in surrounding region. The Mirranis soon came into conflict with the Nahars which finally ended with the conquest of Delhi by Babur in 1526 C.E.

Eminabad

Eminabad is situated to the south east of the Gujranwala at a distance of 8 miles on the Gujranwala and Amritsar road. It is said to name originally founded by Salivahan (Salween) the famous Rajput Raja of Sialkot. The old town known as Saidpur was destroyed by Sher Shah in the 16th century and a new city Shergarh the ruins of which are still visible, was founded about 1 ½ miles to the south-west of the present site. The Afghan garrison was expelled after a long siege by Emin Beg, one of Humayun’s generals who under the order of Akbar razed the old city and founded new one with the material of the existing one. In Mughal period, Eminabad was the headquarter of a pargana in Lahore subah brining in a revenue of 24,853,006 dams.

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354. David Ross, op.cit., p.137.
357. Ibid., p.345.
358. Abul Fazl, op.cit., p.323.
Sohdra

Sohdra is an ancient town about five miles to the east of Wazirabad and lies on the Chenab. It was founded by Ayaz, a favourite of Mahmud Ghazni and takes its name for having 100 gates (Soudara). After Ayaz, it fell into decay but was re-founded under Shah Jahan by the Mughal governor Mardan.\textsuperscript{359} Under the Mughal rule, Sohdra was a flourishing city and headquarter of pargana with revenue of 7,096,710 dams.\textsuperscript{360}

Gujrat

The city of Gujrat is situated 9 miles to the west of the Chenab on the high road from Jhelum to Lahore.\textsuperscript{361} The town of Gujrat itself is modern in origin but it occupies the site of an ancient city, the foundation of which is traditionally assigned to Raja Bachan Pal, a surajbansi Rajput who immigrated from the lower Gangetic Doab. The original name of the city is said to have been Udanagri, an everlasting or sweet-smelling city. The restoration of the old city is attributed to Ali Khan, a Gujar identified by Cunningham with Alakhana who was defeated by Sangkara Varma between 883 C.E. and 901 C.E.\textsuperscript{362} It was destroyed in 1303 C.E. when the Mongols were threatening India during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji.\textsuperscript{363} All the accounts ultimately agree in the final restoration of the city in the time of Akbar. In the 32\textsuperscript{nd} and 34\textsuperscript{th} years of his reign, Akbar is said to have visited this part of neighborhood to restore Gujrat. The date is evident from Persian verse “Gujrat basai Akarabad” (Gujrat is founded by Akbar). The fort took the joint name of Gurat Akbarabad.\textsuperscript{364} Gujrat is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari as a mahal in the Jech Doab of Lahore subah with the estimated revenue of 8,266,150 dams.\textsuperscript{365}

Helan

Helan is situated 25 miles to the west of Gujrat. Some coins with bearing dates of 15\textsuperscript{th} century have been found among the ruins of the town but nothing earlier than the Sultanate period has been discovered. There is a large tomb of Mirza Sheikh Ali Beg,

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{359} Ibid., p.355.
  \item \textsuperscript{360} Abul Fazl, \textit{op. cit.}, p.324.
  \item \textsuperscript{361} Alexander Cunningham, \textit{The Ancient Geography of India}, p.151.
  \item \textsuperscript{362} Alexander Cunningham, \textit{op.cit.}, p.206.
  \item \textsuperscript{363} Abdul Rehman, \textit{Historical Towns of Punjab : Ancient and Medieval Period}, p.192.
  \item \textsuperscript{364} \textit{Ibid.}, p.193.
  \item \textsuperscript{365} Abul Fazl, \textit{op.cit.}, p.325.
\end{itemize}
an amir of Akbar who was killed in an encounter with the Ghakkars. The slabs of the tomb are fixed into the walls bearing inscriptions. He found a village close to Halen still called after him Sheikh Alipur and possessed by his Mughal descendants.  

**Khawaspur**

Khawaspur situated on the route to Kabul passes through Gujrat town of the Punjab. It consisted the remains of *serais* and *baolis* erected by the Sultans of Delhi. The *serai* of Khawaspur was built by Suki Khwas Khan who was in the service of the Sher Shah and his son, Salim Shah. He was married by the Sultan to the daughter of the Ghakkar chief and deputed him to govern this part of the empire.

**Chiniot**

The town of Chiniot is picturesque situated on the slope of a rocky hill about 2 miles from the left of the Chenab. The tradition is that Chandan, the sister of a chief called Machhi Khan, was accustomed to hunt in man’s attire visited the spot during one of her expeditions. She was so charmed with the site that she ordered to built a town which was called Chandniot in her honour. From the number of villages in the vicinity that bear the name of Channi, it seems possible that the name simply signifies a collection of Channi or reed huts. Another derivation connects it with a formers tribe of Chandans who figured in the *qissa* of Hir and Ranjha.

**Jhang**

“Jhang” in the vernacular signifies a clump of trees and it is probable that some prominently grew in the region and gave its name to original settlement. The remains of the old town still exist to the west of the present town and close to the shrine of Nur Shah. It was founded on the banks of Chenab in 1462 C.E. by Mal Khan, the ninth descendant from the ancestor Chuchkhana branch of the Sials. At the establishment of

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370. The Sials are descended from Rai Shankar, a Panwar Rajputa resident of Dhara Nagar between Allahabad and Fatehpur. On the death of Rai Shankar the great dissensions arose among the members of the family and his son. Sials immigrated from the provinces of Hindustan to Punjab and down with some digree of accuracy on the right bank of Jhelum . One of them Sial married the women of country,Sohang ,the
city, the throne of Delhi was occupied by Lodhis and this part of Punjab was included the government of Chiniot, Shorkot and Khunsab. The Sials paid their revenue to the Nauls which was the dominant tribe in the country around Jhang. Mal Khan visited Lahore and obtained the farming of the Jhang’s revenue from the governor.\textsuperscript{371}

**Shorkot**

According to Cunningham, the original name of the place was Shivanagari or Sheopur which was gradually contracted to Shor. This received some countenance from Farishta who wrote the name *Shiur* or *Shvr* as if it was contraction of Sheopur. If this be the correct derivation, there might be mention of the town during the campaign of Muhammad Qasim as *Sobur* or *Sorbadr*.\textsuperscript{372}

The most probable derivation of the name is that it was called after an invading chief, Taj-ud-din-Shori whose tomb still exists on the *bhir* or mound outside the town. Taj-ud-din Shori came to the Punjab in the van of Muslim invasion as a follower of Pir Ghazi who was slain in the battle of Sharkot.\textsuperscript{373} The common belief among the Hindus is that the fort was built by Raja Shor.\textsuperscript{374} Sheikh Ali, the governor of Kabul captured both, Shor and Lahore and placed a garrison of 2,000 men under the command of his nephew, Muzaffar Khan.\textsuperscript{375} Husan Langha of Multan obtained possession of Shorkot in 1469 C.E. from Ghazi Khan after a gallant resistance.\textsuperscript{376} Later, in 1502 C.E., the fort of Shorkot was occupied by Jam Bayazid, the rebel minister of Muhmud Langha and transferred by him to Sikander Lodhi.\textsuperscript{377}

\textsuperscript{371} Ibid., p.21.
\textsuperscript{372} Ibid., p.22.
\textsuperscript{374} *Punjab District Gazetteers*, vol. xxxii, *Jhang District*, p.98.
\textsuperscript{375} Farishta, *op.cit.*., p.528.
\textsuperscript{376} Ibid., p.385.
\textsuperscript{377} Ibid., p.394.
Rohtas
About ten miles northwest from the Jhelum lay the great fort of Rohtas. Sher Shah Sur founded it to take measure against the returning of expelled Humayun to suppress the Gakkhars. He, therefore, visited the Jhelum and selected the spot for the construction of a grand fort. He named it after the fort of Rothas in Bengal, the scene of a previous victory. The Gakkhars did all they could to boycott the builders. Sher Shah paid an *ashrafi* for each stone and eventually the work was completed in 1543 C.E. at the cost of Rs. 4,025,000. The Gakkhars made a feeble retort by building some insignificant fortifications near the village of Sultanpur. In the body of the fort, it was a small town of Rohtas with a flourishing *bazaar* where, *dams* of the Suri Sultans and coins of the Mughal emperors are generally to be found.

Until the construction of the grand trunk road, Rohtas was a halting place on the main road between Lahore and Peshawar. Ten years after the death of Sher Shah, Humayun returned to India, Tatar Khan Kasi, the governor of the Rohtas made no resistance and fled. Akbar just rested a single night at Rohtas on his way to Kabul.

Jhelum
The town of Jhelum is situated on the west bank of the river, 30 miles to the northeast of Jalalpur and 100 miles to Lahore. The remains of old town were consisted of a large ruined mound to the west of the present town. When Masud was marching from Kabul to Lahore in 1034 C.E, he denounced the wine and threw all the liquor he had into the Jhelum. Balban made two fierce attacks to ravage the inhabitants of Jhelum because the Ranas of the hills had assisted the Mongols. “The country was plundered and a large number of the horses fell into the hands of soldiers, therefore, the price of the horses in the army came down to the forty *tankas*.” Jalal-ud-din Khalji had also appeared to chastise this part of the country. He says that I made the blood to flow in Janjua so that

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382. Lane Poole, *Medieval India under Muhammadan Rule*, p.68.
a boat might have glided within the hills of Jud.”^384 The coins of Balban and Jalal-ud-din Khalji are found numerous in the town. ^385 Timur returned through the town the rais and the chiefs of the Jud came respectfully to pay homage and make present. ^386 Babur charged a Shahrukhi for each cattle and seven Shahrukhis from each master of a family. They also served in his army. ^387

**Jalalpur**

The town of Jalalpur is situated on the west bank of the Jhelum at the point where the Kader riverine joins old bed of the river. ^388 The ancient name of the city was Girjhak. The town is said to have been named in the honor of Akbar. During his reign, it was a flourishing town. Alexander Cunningham estimated that Girjhak might have been three or four times larger to the existing. ^389 Girjhak in Sindh-Sagar Doab is mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari as a mahal with estimated revenue of 24,541 dams. ^390

**Nanduna**

Nanduna was an old ruined fort on the top of the hill to the north of Jalalpur. ^391 Ferishta says that in 1013C.E., Mahmud laid the siege to the fort of Nandana in the mountain of Balnath when Bhimpal, the son of Anandpal, was the ruler of Lahore. The fort was reduced by Mahmud Ghazni. ^392 Sher Shah in order to suppress the Ghakkars and guard against Humayun’s return, determined to build a fort and marched with all his forces towards the hills of Girjhak to choose its site. On this occasion, Sher Shah chastised Sarang Ghakkar and plundered the hill of Balnath. He also selected the site for the fort of Rohtas. ^393

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384 H.M.Elliot and J.Downson, *op.cit.*,vol.,iii, p.537.
385 *Punjab District Gazetteers, Jhelum District*, p.64.
393 H.M.Elliot and J. Downson, *op.cit.*,vol.iv, p.390.
Dilawar

The town is situated on the west bank of the Jhelum and 10 miles above Jalalpur. The place was usually called Pind or “the mound” although, its original name is said to have been Udamnagar or Udinagar.\(^{394}\) The walls of houses at Dilawar are built of large old bricks dug out of the mound. The coins of the Muslim rulers Shihab-ud-din Ghori and his general Yalduz, Sultan Iltuttmish, Ala-ud-din of Khawarizm and his son Jalal-ud-din Mangbarini are found at Dilawar.

Dhamiak

Another town is Dhamiak (The historians mention as Damek or Damiak, Barmhek and Rathak). There is nothing left of the old buildings, except small and larger materials used for constructing many of the present houses.\(^{395}\) At Dhamiak, the incident of the assassination of Shihab-ud-din Ghori in 1206 C.E. took place. The first of the Sultans of Delhi (C.E.1193-1205) had much trouble with the Gakkhars during his reign and was slain in the centre of his camp while marching from Lahore to Ghazni by a band of the Ghakkars whose relatives had been killed in the fighting with his troops.\(^{396}\)

Lahore\(^{397}\)

Lahore means “the fort of loh.” It appears in historical writings under the varied forms such as Lohar, Loher, Lahawar, Lehowa, Lohawar and Rahwar. In the chronology of Rajputana, it is mentioned under the name of Lohkot.\(^{398}\) The legend attributes the founding of Lahore or Lohawa-rana to Lava, a son of Rama. Alexander Cunningham has identified Lahore with Labokla of Ptolemy.\(^{399}\) Hwen Tsang makes no mention of Lahore, although, it is certain that he must have passed through it on his way from

\(^{395}\) *Punjab District Gazetteers, Jhelum District*, p.37.
\(^{397}\) There is many place of the same name, another in Peshawar, another in Hindustan proper and Lahore in the Mewar state of Rajputana. Lahore in Afghanistan was the seat of Rajput colony.
\(^{398}\) *Punjab District Gazetteer,s Lahore District*, p.1.
\(^{399}\) *Punjab District Gazetteers, Lahore District*, p.1.
Takki to Jalandhar.\textsuperscript{400} Alberuni speaks of Lahore as a province whose capital was Mandhukur.\textsuperscript{401}

In the 10\textsuperscript{th} century, the kingdom of Lahore was in the hands of Hindushahis kings. In 988 C.E., Jaipal, the reigning monarch was decisively beaten by Subuktigin.\textsuperscript{402} Mahmud did not visit Lahore for more than twenty years after his first invasion on the Punjab, though, he defeated Jaipal in 1001 C.E. and Anand pal in 1008 C.E.. Lahore’s geographical location on the right bank of the Ravi enabled it to maintain the direct link with Ghazna and acted as the military base for the Ghazna Sultans to control his Indian dominion. They made Lahore the second capital of the Ghaznavid dominions east of the Indus.\textsuperscript{403} Khusrau Shah again transferred the seat of government to Lahore in 1159 C.E. The city was put the ransom by Shihab-ud-din Ghori in 1181 C.E. and taken in 1186 C.E.\textsuperscript{404} Lahore was the centre of the opposition to the authorities at Delhi and subject to the constant incursions of the turbulent Khokhars. Taju-ud-din Yaldoz in 1215 C.E. took Lahore from Nasir-ud-din Qubacha, finally, Ilutmish made himself the master of the city in 1217 C.E. by defeating him.\textsuperscript{405}

Then in following century, Lahore lies at the mercy of incessant Mongols raids. It was devastated by the Mongols in 1241 C.E. and 1246 C.E. the city was rebuilt by Balban in 1270 C.E. but in 1285 C.E., the Mongols returned and his son Prince Muhammad was slain in an encounter on the banks of the Ravi. Under Ala-ud-din Khalji, Ghaus-ud-din Tughlaq received the charge of the territories of Dipalpur and Lahore as a warden and he marched against the Mongols.

The Khokhars also occupied Lahore in 1242 C.E. and again in 1394 C.E. In 1398 C.E., Lahore was taken by detachment of Timur’s army and seemed to have laid desolate until Mubarak Shah Saiyyad rebuilt it in 1422 C.E. In 1441 C.E., Bahlol Lodhi was appointed to Lahore and Dipalpur and seized the opportunity of turning against his

\textsuperscript{400} Ibid, p.167-68.
\textsuperscript{401} Abu Rihan Alberuni, \textit{op cit},p.205.
\textsuperscript{402} Farishta, \textit{op.cit.},p.16.
\textsuperscript{403} Utbi, \textit{op.cit.},p.19.
\textsuperscript{404} H.K.Naquvi, \textit{Agricultural,Industrial and Urban Dynamism under the Sultans of Delhi, 1206-1555},p.5.
\textsuperscript{405} Minhaj-us-Siraj, \textit{op.cit.}, p.455.
Farishta, \textit{op.cit.}, p.171.
Farishta, \textit{op.cit.}, p.65.
master Muhammad Shah. Daulat Khan Lodhi, the governor of Lahore, revolted against Ibrahim Lodhi and called in Babur to invade Delhi. Lahore was plundered by Babur’s troops in 1524 C.E. The period of the Mughal rule was the golden time in the history of Lahore which again became a palace of royal residence and grew to be in the language of Abul Fazl “the grand resort of people of all nations.” In the reign of Akbar, the town became headquarter of subah Lahore with the estimated revenue of 2,912,600 dams.406 There was no architectural remain of the Sultanate period with exceptions of two small mosques, the Nimiwala and Shiranwala. The fact leads to the conclusion that Lahore during the Sultanate period was a place of considerable importance but was not remarkable for its extent of its buildings. The architectural style of the mosques of Mariuam Makani and Marium Zamani, represents the transition between the Sultanate and Mughal period. Other three buildings at Lahore connected with the Ghaznavid period are the tombs of Malik Ayaz, Sayad Izhak and lastly of Data Ganj Bakhsh.

**Kusar**

The town stands on the high bank of the old bed of the Beas, 32 miles to the southeast of Lahore and popularly said to have been possessed of bara kilah or twelve forts of which only seven are standing.407 The tradition refers its origin to Kusa, a younger son of Rama and the brother of Loh or Lava, after whom it was named as Kusawar. A Pathan colony was settled from the east of the Indus. These immigrants entered the town either in the reign of Babur or in his grandson Akbar. They founded a considerable principality with territory on both sides of the Sutlej. 408 Kusar was mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari as a mahal under the Bari Doab in subah Lahore.409

**Ajobhan or Pakpattan**

The town of Ajobhan is situated on the high bank of the old Sutlej, 28 miles to the southwest of Dipalpur and 10 miles from the present course of the river.410

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Pakpattan, in earlier period known as Ajodhan, is recognized by Alexander Cunningham as one of the towns variously mentioned by Alexander’s historians and other classical writers as Ohydrakae, Sydrakae, Sudrakae, Surakousae and Hydarkea.\textsuperscript{411} For many centuries, Ajodhan was the principal ferry on the Sutlej. Here met the two great western roads, Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan, first, via Mankhera Shorkot Harapa and the second via Multan.\textsuperscript{412} The town is also famous for the shrine of Sufi saint Sheikh Farid-ud-din Shakar Ganj. From this saint, the town derives its other name Pakpatatan or the ferry of the pure one.\textsuperscript{413} The old name Ajodhan is mentioned by Ibn Batutta in 1334 C.E.\textsuperscript{414} It seems probable that the present name Pakpattan is not older than the reign of Akbar.\textsuperscript{415} When Masud led his army against Ajodhan, the town and its vicinity was thickly populated and was subdued without struggle, Masud was delighted with the climate of Ajodhan and stayed here till the end of rainy season.\textsuperscript{416}

At this point, the great conquerors Mahmud and Timur and the traveler Ibn Batutta crossed the Sutlaj. On the invasion of Timur, the mass of the people fled to Bhatner and a few people that remained were spared by him out of respect for the famous saint.\textsuperscript{417}

The spiritual progress of the saint was opposed by a Hindu Jogi, Biranath, whom he conquered and subsequently, converted him to Islam, and renamed as Pir Kamal. The town, thenceforth, became the principal residence of Farid. By continual fasting his body is said to have become so pure that whatever he put into his mouth to allay the cravings of hunger, even earth and stones were immediately changed into sugar whence he came to be known as Shakar-Ganj, or sugar-store. This miraculous power is recorded in a well-known Persian couplet:

\textit{“Sang dar dast o gubar gardad,}

\textsuperscript{411} Ibid., pp.182-83.
\textsuperscript{412} Punjab District Gazetters, Montgomery District, p.65.
\textsuperscript{413} Alexander Cunningham, op.cit., p.184
\textsuperscript{414} Ibn Battuta, op.cit., p.20.
\textsuperscript{415} Punjab District Gazetters, Montgomery, District, pp. 65-66.
\textsuperscript{416} Abdul Rehman, Historical Towns of the Punjab :Ancient and Medieval Period, p.123.
\textsuperscript{417} Ali Yazdi, op.cit., p.247.
Zahar dark am o shaker gardad.”

Which means:
Stones in the hand are changed in the money
and poison in her mouth to honey.

The sanctity of the town and its shrine is acknowledged far beyond the boundaries of the Punjab, even in Afghanistan and Central Asia and pilgrims flocked constantly to it.\(^{418}\)

**Dipalpur**

Dipalpur is a small town, 20 miles north of the Sutlej and situated along the ancient trade route leading to Delhi via Multan.\(^{419}\) The town is the chief seat of the Khatris. The present name of the town is said to be derived from Dipa, a son of Raja Salivahan’s sons who refounded the town.\(^{420}\) According to Alexander Cunningham, the foundation of the place is attributed to Raja Deva Pala whose period is unknown.\(^{421}\) Another tradition is that a Khatri, Bija Chand, founded the town. It was originally called Sripur after the son of the founder, Sri Chand. Subsequently, a Raja by name Har Singh surrounded it with a wall and changed its name to Dipalpur.\(^{422}\) This tradition also mentions no date. It appeared that during the reign of Nasir-ud-din Mahmud the fort of Dipalpur was constructed. He appointed Sher Khan as a *muqta* of Dipalpur.\(^{423}\) The province of Multan, Dipalpur, Kurham, Sunam, Sumana were placed under the charge of Balban’s eldest son Prince Muhammad.\(^{424}\) During the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji, Dipalpur was governed by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq.\(^{425}\)

Firuz Shah, frequently, visited the town for his hunting excursion extending from the neighborhood of Sirsa and Hissar. He erected a large mosque outside the city and draw a canal from the Sutlej for the irrigation of its lands.\(^{426}\) Babur says that he

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conquered the countries of Lahore and Dipalpur in the same year of defeating Bahar Khan.  

At the time of Timur’s invasion, the town was second only to Multan in size and importance and was popularly said to possess 84 towers, 84 mosques and 84 wells. But in its flourishing days, the town must have been much larger as the fields to the east are strewn with bricks right up to the banks of the Khanwah canal. The people of Dipalpur, on Timur’s invasion sought refuge in Bhatner.

**Malka Hans**

Malka Hans lies about 10 miles northwest of Pakpattan. It is said to have been founded by Malik Muhammad alias Malika, a member of the Hans tribe in 14th century. He and his family appear to have been of some importance in this neighbourhood until Sikh period. The only buildings of historical interest are the Waras Shah’s mosque built by Malka Hans in 1340 C.E.

**Kabula**

Kabula was founded in the reign of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq when he visited Pakpattan to pay homage to the shrine of Baba Farid. The Hindu tribe Khakhirs who were there in occupation, turned out and the Bhudhis who claimed to be descended from the suraj bansi Rajas had been converted to Islam and settled in the place.

**Uchch**

The old town of Uchch is situated on the eastern bank of Panchnad, 70 miles to the southwest of Multan and 45 miles to northeast to the present confluence with the

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431. The etymologies of the name are given:
   (a) Once a Raja Hodi ruled the country round Uchch and built a town called Hod that in course of time became Hoj, Hoch, and Uch (b) Hodi had a governor named Chuch who dug earth from a tank called Rarin Tala to the south of Uchch to make a mound on which he founded a city which he named Chuch and which afterwards came to be known as Uchch (c) Uchch was founded In 980 C.E. by Sayyid Safi-ud-din Haqqani, Gazzrunni, on the site of an old mound (Ucha or high) and which is still called Raja Hodi’s mound. (d) Possibly Sher Sayyid Jalal-ud-din imported this name from Turkistan where Uch Kargan and Uch Utchak were and were two important towns It is said that Muhammad of Ghor delivered Multan from the Karamita and then invested the Bhatias in Uchch.
Indus at Mithunkot.\textsuperscript{432} Uchcha means ‘high lofty birth in Sanskrit and Hindi’. The exact date of its foundation is not known. It has been called by several names in different times, as Alexandria-Ussa by Greek chroniclers,\textsuperscript{433} Basmad or Swandi by Arab writers,\textsuperscript{434} Chachpur or Askalanda by Kufi and Bhatiya by the Ghaznavid historians.\textsuperscript{435} Nothing is known with much certainty about Uchch until the days of Mahmud’s march in 1005 C.E against the stronghold of named Bhatiya which has been identified with Uchch. Baji Rai, a Bhatti Rajput, the ruler of the territory fled and his fort was taken without resistance.\textsuperscript{436} Shihab-ud-din-Ghori conquered Uchch in 1175 C.E.,\textsuperscript{437} he was slain in an encounter at Andkhund and the rule of Uchch was occupied by Nasir-ud-din Qubacha. During his reign, Uchch turned into a metropolitan centre to which flocked the religious luminaries, ulema, litterateurs, artist engineers etc. His court was a favorite rendezvous of all those who migrated from distant lands of Central Asia to seek refuge and favour. Eminent saints like Muhammad Aufi, Minhaj-us-Siraj, Shams-al-din-Muhammad-al-kitab-al-bulki, etc. were attached to his court. Qubacha is credited to have established khanqahs, sarais and colleges, throughout his kingdom.\textsuperscript{438} Iltutmish appointed Taj-ud-din, the muqta of Uchch and its neighboring region. In 1247 C.E, Balban pleaded upon him the muqta of Uchch and Multan. The Mongols used to invade the territory once a year during the reign of Jalal-ud-din Khalji, the Mongols invaded Uchch under the leadership of Abdulla, a treaty of friendship was concluded and some of the Mongols settled in Uchch. The locality was known after them as Uchch Mungha.\textsuperscript{439} During the last days of Ala-ud-din Khalji, the Iqta of Uchch was assigned to Kishlu Khan. Firuz Shah combined the Iqta of Uchch and Multan and appointed Tatar Khan to rule over the territory. In 1398 C.E, Timur’s invaion created havoc in the town and he appointed Khizr Khan, the governor of

\textsuperscript{432} Alexandar Cunningham, \textit{op.cit.}, p.204.
\textsuperscript{433} \textit{Ibid.}, p.205.
\textsuperscript{435} Muhammad Nazim, \textit{Life and Times of Mahmud of Ghazna}, p.15.
\textsuperscript{436} \textit{Ibid.}, p.197.
\textsuperscript{437} Farishta, \textit{op.cit.} vol.I, p.57.
\textsuperscript{438} Abdul Rehman, \textit{op.cit.}, p.109.
\textsuperscript{439} \textit{Ibid.}, p.110.
Uchch, Multan and Dipalpur besides Delhi. Humayun after his defeat by Sher Shah was chased to Uchch, Bakshoi Khan Langah was its governor on behalf of Shah Hussin Arghun. Bakshoi Khan treated Humayun with a great brashness and the ex-emperor was compelled to set out for Derawar. Uchch Bukhari is a well, pointed out as the place where Humayun stayed. In Ain-i-Akbari, Uchch was mentioned in sarkar of Sind Sagar Doab under the subah of Multan with estimated revenue of 1,910,140 dams.

A brief survey of urban settlements in the area suggests that the Punjab was well-urbanized region in the period under reference. Of course, frequent invasions from the northwest had negative impacts as is evident from the memoirs of Babur. However, several towns existing before the advent of the Turks such as Tulamba, Kahor, Jalalpur Pirwala, Bhera, Kusar, Panipat, Ajodhan, Uchch, Dipalpur, Nandana, Kaithal, Rohtak, Samana, Jalandhar, Kullu, Chamba, etc. still continued to flourish in the period. Several new towns also emerged in the region such as Hissar, Fatehbad, Mahendergarh, Ambala, Shahbad, Ludhiana, Batala, Bahlolpur, Parasur, Firuzpur, Sirhind, Maler Kotla, Sitpur, Banur, Pael, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Kabula, Malaka Hans, etc. Some towns lost their importance such as Lahore, Hansi, Panipat, Karnal, Jind, Pehowa, Thaneswar, etc. Some emerged as administrative headquarters such as, Multan, Sirhindh, Hissar, Tughlaqpur, Palwal, Dipalpur and some came to be known for their religious pilgrimage such as Ajodhan for Baba Farid, Lahore for the shrine of Ali Hujwari, Multan, for Sun temple and Later for Shrine of Rukn-ud-din Alam, Thaneswar for Brahmsarowar. Pehowa, Jalalpur Pirwala, Jawalamukhi were also held in high religious esteem. Some towns such as Multan, Uchch, Sirsuti, Ajodhan, Sirhind, Abohar, Machiwar, etc, due to their geographical situation along the trading routes emerged as big clearing houses. Some urban settlements emerged in a specific period than decline for example, Lahore which emerged in Ghaznavid period later declined due to the Mongol invasions, Dipalpur, Samana, and Sunam emerged as forts later decline in 14th century. Hansi and Jind lost

442. Abul Fazl, op.cit, p.333.
their significance as administrative headquarters with the establishment of Hissar and Tughlaqpur respectively. Lahore, Pinjor and Panipat were devastated by almost every invader. 
Thus, an overall assessment of the region under reference indicates that most of the urban settlements in the period got enlarged and continued to flourish during the period.