

a mixed work of Hindu and Muhammadan architecture, forms one of the latest specimens of Sikh workmanship. The collapse of the Lahore kingdom under Ranjīt Singh's successors forms a chapter of imperial history (see PUNJAB). In December, 1846, the Council of Regency was established, and the British Resident became the real central authority at Lahore. On March 29, 1849, at the conclusion of the second Sikh War, the young Mahārājā Dalip Singh resigned the government to the British. In 1849 the environs still remained a mere expanse of crumbling ruins; and the houses of the first European residents clustered around the old cantonment, on a strip of alluvial lowland, south of the town, running parallel to a former bed of the Rāvi. Gradually, however, the station spread eastward; and now a new town covers a large part of the area once given over to ruins and jungle, while every year sees fresh additions to the renovated capital.

The native city covers an area of about one square mile. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall, rising to a height of 30 feet and strengthened by a moat and other defences. But the moat has been filled in, and the wall razed, and a garden now occupies the site of the trench and wall, encircling the city on every side except the north. Though situated in an alluvial plain, the present town stands high on the débris of ages. A metalled road runs round the outer side of the rampart, and gives access to the city by thirteen gates. The citadel or fort rises upon a slight but commanding eminence at the north-eastern angle, and abuts northward on the old river bed, while the esplanade stretches over an open space to the south and east. Within the city, narrow and tortuous streets, as well as lanes, some of them ending in *culs-de-sac*, and lined by tall houses, give Lahore a mean and gloomy appearance; but the magnificent buildings of the Mughal period serve to relieve the dullness of its domestic architecture, and many of the houses are adorned with beautiful wood-carving. On the north-eastern side especially, the mosque of Aurangzeb, with its plain white marble domes and simple minarets, the mausoleum of Ranjīt Singh, with its rounded roof and projecting balconies, and the desecrated façade of the Mughal palace, stand side by side in front of an open grassy plain, exhibiting a grand *coup d'œil*.

The European quarter, or civil station, lies on the south and east of the city. The older part, known as Anārkali, lies to the south, and originally contained a cantonment, abandoned in 1851-2 on account of its unhealthiness. Anārkali is connected with the city by a fine road known as the Old Mall,