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THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

VOL. XXV

INDEX

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PREFACE

THIS Index to the twenty-four volumes of the *Gazetteer* has been compiled, under the supervision of the English editor, by Miss Petherbridge and her staff of assistants, among whom special mention may be made of the services of Miss D. K. Bloxam.

In the main, the plan adopted in the last edition has been followed; but, while local references to headings of almost universal occurrence—such as Christians, Districts, History, &c.—are now omitted, space has been found for the insertion of many more personal names and words of only occasional mention. Thus, though the body of the work is increased from thirteen to twenty-four volumes, the number of pages of the Index has only risen proportionately from 350 to 631.

The general rule has been to place first under each heading any references in the four volumes of 'The Indian Empire,' and then to follow with the references in the other volumes in alphabetical sequence, thus occasionally producing chronological disorder. In the arrangement of names common to more than one person, chronology has been the chief consideration, though rulers of the same dynasty have been kept together, and Englishmen come in the order of their Christian names. Some inconsistency may be detected in the order of composite words, as to which there seems to be no absolute agreement among index-makers, especially when dealing with Oriental compounds. So far as possible, the principle adopted has been, not to follow all the letters alphabetically through such a word, but to place first any word appended but not joined to the leading word, and then the compounds: e.g. Muhammad, Muhammad Shāh, Muhammadābād.

The Glossary prefixed to the Index has been compiled by Mr. R. Burn, the Indian editor.

Its object and its plan differ from those of more elaborate Indian Glossaries, of which a list[1] may be found in the second edition of Yule and Burnell's *Hobson-Jobson* (pp. xxiii, xxiv). Throughout the *Gazetteer* the use of vernacular terms has been generally avoided, except where they could not be translated concisely, or where they were intentionally introduced for the benefit of readers in India. Such vernacular terms are explained in the Glossary, which also includes English expressions that have acquired technical meanings in official use. Where it seemed desirable to give further information than the brief definition in the Glossary, a reference has been added to the volume and page of the *Gazetteer* at which a fuller explanation will be found. The different senses in which the same term is sometimes used in different parts of India, or in different connexions, have been distinguished. In the case of certain crops of wide distribution and a few official designations, synonyms have been appended. Ordinarily, the main heading for a vernacular term is the Hindustāni form, where this is the form used in the publications of the Government of India.

[1] To that list may be added the Index volume by E. Thurston to Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Calcutta, 1896), and the Hindustāni-English Vocabulary of Indian Birds by Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott and Gobin Lal Bonnerjee (*J.A.S.B.* 1908, pp. 55–79).

GLOSSARY

Ābkāri. Excise of liquors and drugs.

Adad. A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus.*

Agar. A perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the agar tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha.*

Agrahāra. A free grant of land for the upkeep of Hindu temples.

Āhar. A reservoir attached to an artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Āhu. Summer rice, Assam (vi, p. 54); syn. āus.

Ain. A timber tree, *Terminalia tomentosa.*

Āīn-i-Akbarī. A comprehensive account of India under the Mughal emperor Akbar, compiled in 1590 by Abul Fazl.

Ajlāf. Low-class Muhammadans.

Akunwun. A subordinate revenue official, Burma.

Āl. A plant, the root of which produces a rich red dye, *Morinda tinctoria* (iii, p. 183).

Alsī. Linseed, *Linum usitatissimum.*

Āman. The late rice crop, Bengal; syn. sāli, Assam.

Ambādi. Name in Western India for the fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. patsan.

Āmil. A subordinate executive official under native rule; in Sind the name is still applied to Hindus of the clerical class (xxii, p. 407).

Anicut. A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India (iii, p. 326).

Anjan. A timber tree, *Hardwickia binata.*

Arhar. A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*; syn. tur, Bombay; tuar, Central Provinces and Central India; rahar, Bengal.

Aruga. Name in Southern India for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.

Assets. *See* Net Assets.

Āus. The early rice crop, Bengal; syn. āhu, Assam.

Avare. A pulse, *Dolichos Lablab.*

Avatār. An incarnation of Vishnu.

Babar. A grass used for making paper.

Babūl, bābul. A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Acacia arabica.*

Bāfta. Formerly the name of a kind of fine calico; now used for silk fabrics.

Baghla. A native boat.

Bairāgi. A Hindu religious mendicant.

Baisurai, baisurī. A weed which spreads in dry weather and hinders cultivation, *Pluchea lanceolata*.

Bājra. The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoideum*; syn. cambu, Madras.

Band. A dam or embankment.

Bāndh. A dam.

Bāne. An open glade, Mysore.

Bāngar. Upland country as opposed to land liable to flooding (khādar), Northern India.

Banteng. *See* Tsine.

Banti. Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum flavidum*.

Banyan. A species of fig-tree, *Ficus indica*.

Bāo. Long-stemmed rice grown in low-lying land, Assam (vi, p. 54).

Bārahdarī. A summer-house; lit. 'having twelve doors.'

Bārasingha. The swamp deer, *Cervus duvaucelli* (i, p. 236).

Bastī. (1) A village, or collection of huts, (2) a Jain temple, Kanara.

Batta. Lit. 'discount,' and hence allowances by way of compensation (iv, pp. 341, 372).

Bāvto. Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*.

Bāzār. (1) A street lined with shops, India proper; (2) a covered market, Burma.

Beheda, behera. A tree, *Terminalia belerica*.

Ber. A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba*.

Bewar. Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill sides; syn. taungya, Burma; jhum, North-Eastern India.

Bhadoi. Early autumn crop, Northern India, reaped in the month Bhadon.

Bhaiyāchārā. A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).

Bhang. The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, a mild narcotic (iv, p. 259).

Bhanwar. Light sandy soil; syn. bhūr.

Bharal. A Himālayan wild sheep, *Ovis nahura* (i, p. 233).

Bhūm. A class of tenure in Rājputāna (v, p. 160; xxi, p. 148).

Bhūmiā. The holder of a bhūm tenure.

Bhūmiāt. (1) Land held on the bhūm tenure; (2) a petty chiefship in Central India (viii, pp. 146, 147).

Bhūr. Light sandy soil.

Bhūsa. Chaff, for fodder.

Bidri. A class of ornamental metal-work, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver (viii, p. 167; xiii, p. 264); named from the town of Bīdar, Hyderābād.

Bīgha. A measure of land, varying widely; the standard bīgha is generally five-eighths of an acre.

Bīl. Name for a swamp in Bengal; syn. jhīl.

Black cotton soil. A dark-coloured soil, very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India (iii, p. 9); syn. regar.

Board of Revenue. The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras (iv, p. 47).

Bobabaing. Land held on an hereditary freehold tenure, Burma.

Bolī. Form of speech, or dialect.

Bor. A thorny tree producing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba*.

Boro. Summer rice, Bengal.

Boyā. A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.

Brinjāl. A vegetable, *Solanum Melongena*; syn. egg-plant.

Bunder, bandar. A harbour or port.

Burhel. *See* Bharal.

Cadjān. Palm leaves, used for thatch.

Cambu. Name in Southern India for the bulrush millet, *Pennisetum typhoideum*; syn. bājra.

Chabūtra. A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.

Chādar. A sheet worn as a shawl by men, and sometimes by women.

Chaitya. An ancient Buddhist chapel (ii, p. 162).

Chakla. (1) A subdivision of territory under native rule; (2) the prostitutes' quarter in a town.

Chālīsa. Forty. Used as a contraction for 1840, the Samvat year corresponding to A.D. 1783–4, when a great famine prevailed throughout Northern India.

Chalka. A finely pulverized reddish soil (xiii, p. 251).

Chambeli. Jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum*.

Champak. A tree with fragrant blossoms, *Michelia Champaca*.

Chapari. Land liable to flooding on the bank of a river, Assam (vi, p. 54).

Chapāti. A cake of unleavened bread.

Chaprāsi. An orderly or messenger, Northern India; syn. pattawāla, Bombay; peon, Madras.

Char. Land thrown up in the bed of a river, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Charas. The resin of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).

Chattram. A resthouse for pilgrims or high-caste travellers, Madras.

Chaudhri. Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.

Chaukīdār. The village watchman and rural policeman (iv, p. 390).

Chaung. A stream, Burma.

Chaunkhar. A thorny tree, *Acacia arabica*.

Chauth. The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marāthās in subject territories.

Chela. A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.

Chena. A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*; syn. vari, Bombay.

Chhāoni. A collection of thatched huts or barracks; hence a cantonment.

Chhatrī. A dome or cupola; hence a domed building such as a cenotaph.

Chhiūl. *See* Dhāk.

Chief Commissioner. The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India (iv, p. 29).

Chikan. Fine embroidery, usually in silk or cotton (iii, p. 221).

Chikor. A kind of partridge, *Caccabis chucar* (i, p. 258).

China. A tuber used for food, *Dioscorea sativa*.

Chinār. A plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*.

Chinkā.a. The Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*, often called 'ravine deer' (i, p. 235).

Chīr. A timber tree, *Pinus longifolia*.

Chironjī. A medium-sized tree producing edible fruit, *Buchanania latifolia*.

Chītal. The spotted deer, *Cervus axis* (i, p. 236).

Cholam. Name in Southern India for the large millet, *Andropogon Sorghum*; syn. jowār.

Cholī. A kind of short bodice worn by women.

Chunam, chūnā. Lime plaster.

Circle. The area in charge of—(1) a Conservator of forests (iii, p. 108); (2) a Postmaster- or Deputy-Postmaster-General

(iii, p. 425); (3) a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works department (iv. p. 319).

Civil Surgeon. The officer in medical charge of a District (iv, p. 461).

Cognizable. An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Collector. The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces (iv, p. 49), corresponding to the Deputy-Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

Commissioner. (1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (iv, p. 49); (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, &c.

Conservator. The supervising officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest department (iii, p. 108).

Council Bills. Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council (iv, p. 194).

Count. Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, &c., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

Court of Wards. An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons (iv, p. 50 and *note*).

Crore, karor. Ten millions.

Da. *See* Dah.

Dacoit, dakait. A member of a gang of robbers.

Daffadār. A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

Dah or **dāo.** A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

Dahiya, dahi. Name in Central India and Orissa for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

Daitya. In Hindu mythology an evil spirit.

Dakaiti, dacoity. Robbery by five or more persons.

Dāl. A generic term applied to various pulses.

Dām. An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee

Dāman. The skirt of a hill range.

Dani. A palm, *Nipa fruticans*, the leaves of which are used for thatching, Burma.

Dāo. *See* Dah.

Darbār. (1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the ruler of a State; hence (2) the government of a Native State.

Dargāh. A Muhammadan shrine or tomb of a saint.

Dari. A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

Dārogha. The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling officers in the police and jail departments.

Darwān. A door-keeper.

Darwāza. A gateway.

Debottar. Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.

Deodār. A cedar, *Cedrus Libani* or *C. Deodara*.

Deputy Commissioner. The administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55), corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces.

Deputy Magistrate and Collector. A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers (iv, p. 54); equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55)

Desāi. A revenue official under native (Marāthā) rule.

Desh. (1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghāts.

Deshmukh. A petty official under native (Marāthā) rule.

Deva. A deity.

Dhāk. A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers, used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. palās, Bengal; chhiūl, Central India.

Dharmsāla. A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.

Dhatūra. A stupefying drug, *Datura fastuosa*.

Dhāvda, dhāora. A large handsome tree, *Lagerstræmia latifolia*.

Dhenkli. Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. picottah.

Dhotī. The loincloth worn by men.

Diāra. Alluvial land in the bed of a river, Northern India.

Dighī. A tank, Bengal.

District. The most important administrative unit of area (iv, p. 48).

Division. (1) A group of Districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner (iv, p. 49); (2) the area in charge of a Deputy-Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of post offices (iii, p. 438); (4) a group

of (revenue) Districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 318).

Dīwān. The chief minister in a Native State.

Dīwānī. Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and courts.

Doāb. The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.

Dry crop. A crop grown without artificial irrigation.

Dry rate. The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.

Dūn. A valley, Northern India

Ekka. A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.

Endi, eri. A semi-domesticated silkworm, *Attacus ricini*, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Eng or **in.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.

Extra Assistant Commissioner. *See* Deputy Magistrate and Collector (iv, p. 55).

Famine insurance grant. An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt (iv, p. 188).

Farmān. An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.

Faujdāri. Under native rule, the area under a Faujdār, or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' criminal courts.

Financial Commissioner. The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces (iv, p. 55).

Gabrūn. Cotton drill (cloth).

Gaddī. The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.

Gānja. The unfertilized flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).

Gaonbura. Name in Assam for the village headman; syn. pātel, Bombay.

Gauḍa. A leading cultivator or headman, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).

Gauli-rāj. The rule of the 'cowherd' dynasty, Central Provinces.

Gaur. Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison,' *Bos gaurus* (i, p. 231).

Gayāl. A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier (i, p. 232); syn. mithan.

Ghariyāl. The long-nosed crocodile, *C. gavialis* (i, p. 266).

Ghāt. (1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank: (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghāts.

Ghātwāl. A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghāts), Bengal (vi, p. 389).

Ghi. Clarified butter.

Gingelly. An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; syn. til.

Golā. A warehouse or storehouse.

Gopuram. A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India (ii, p. 171).

Gorait. A village watchman, Northern India.

Goral. *See* Gural.

Gorāt. Light alluvial soil, Gujarāt.

Gosāin, goswāmī. A (Hindu) devotee; lit. 'one who restrains his passions.'

Gosha. Name in Southern India for 'caste' women; lit. 'one who sits in a corner'; syn. parda.

Gotra. An exogamous subdivision among Hindus; lit., 'cattle-yard.'

Gram. A kind of pea, *Cicer arietinum* (iii, p. 34). In Southern India the pulse *Dolichos biflorus* is known as horse gram.

Guaranteed. (1) A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375); (2) a class of railways (iii, p. 367).

Gur. Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.

Gural. A Himālayan goat antelope, *Cemas goral* (i, p. 234).

Gurjan. A tree producing timber and a valuable oil, *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*.

Guru. (1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.

Hakīm. A native doctor practising the Muhammadan system of medicine (iv, pp. 457–8).

Halālkhor. A sweeper or scavenger; lit. 'one to whom everything is lawful food.'

Hāli. Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderābād.

Hamsāya. A neighbour.

Hāmūn. An inland salt swamp or lagoon, Baluchistān.

Hangal. The Kashmīr stag, *Cervus cashmirianus* (i, p. 236).

Hāor. A marshy depression, Assam (vi, pp. 15, 55, 60).

Harik. Name in Bombay for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.

Hemādpanti. An ancient style of architecture in the Central Provinces, Berār, and Bombay, in which buildings were built of stone without mortar (viii, p. 296).

Hilsa. A kind of fish, *Clupea ilisha*.

Hiver. A small tree, *Acacia leucophloea*, Deccan; called hiwar in Berār.

Hobli. A minor subdivision of a District, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).

Hti. An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.

Hukka. The Indian tobacco pipe, incorrectly spelt 'hookah.'

Īdgāh. An enclosed place outside a town, where Muhammadan services are held on festivals known as the Īd, &c.

Ijāra. Land leased to a contractor, ijāradār.

Ikra. A reed, *Saccharum arundinaceum*.

Ilāka. Territory; hence used as a term for a subdivision.

Imti. The tamarind, *Tamarindus indica*.

In or **eng.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.

Inām. Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. (For Madras *see* xvi, p. 324.)

Indaing. Undulating upland country, Burma.

Inundation Canal. A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood (iii, p. 327).

Istimrāri. Lit. 'perpetual.' Applied to certain land tenures, in Ajmer, &c., held by an istimrārdār (v, pp. 159, 160).

Jaggery, jāgri. Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.

Jāgīr. An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land, held by a jāgīrdār.

Jagnī. An oilseed, *Guizotia oleifera*.

Jakhanāchārya. A style of architecture in the Kanarese country (xi, p. 306).

Jāmbul, jāmun. A tree bearing an edible fruit, *Eugenia Jambolana*.

Jand. A tree, *Prosopis spicigera*

Janmam. A land tenure on the west coast of Southern

India, by which land is held revenue free or at light rates (xxiv, p. 18).

Jarau. *See* Sāmbar.

Jarīb. Lit., a measuring rope or chain. Used as a measure of length, and hence of area, varying in different parts of India.

Jātra. A Hindu pilgrimage or festival.

Jemadār. A native officer in the army or police.

Jhangora. *See* Sānwān.

Jhīl. A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bīl, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Jhūm. Name in North-Eastern India for shifting cultivation in the jungle and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

Jihād. A religious war undertaken by Musalmāns.

Jirga. A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier (vi, p. 321).

Jola. *See* Jowār.

Jotdār. A tenant of land, holding directly under Government, Northern Bengal.

Jowār. The large millet, a very common food-grain, *Andropogon Sorghum*, or *Sorghum vulgare* (iii, p. 32): syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

Judicial Commissioner. An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind (iv, p. 56).

Kacheri, kachahri. An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.

Kachhār. Low-lying land in river beds, Northern India.

Kaing. Alluvial crops, Burma.

Kākar. The barking-deer, *Cervulus muntjac* (i, pp. 235, 236).

Kalā azār. An obscure form of epidemic fever, rife in Assam (i, p. 462; vi, pp. 38, 40).

Kalar, kallar. Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.

Kamaisdār, kamaishdār. *See* Kamāsdār.

Kamarband. A waistcloth or belt.

Kamāsdār or **kamavisdār.** A subordinate revenue official under Marāthā rule (xii, p. 432).

Kāmdār. An administrative officer in a Native State.

Kāmi. A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.

Kāmil. Complete or full. Kāmil assessment = a rack-rent.

Kammar. A useful timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*; syn. anjan.

Kanazo. A small evergreen tree, *Baccaurea sapida*.

Kangar. A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmīr to keep themselves warm.

Kankar. Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stone, or for preparation of lime (i, p. 100).

Kāns. A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation, especially in Bundelkhand, *Saccharum spontaneum*.

Kānungo. A revenue inspector (iv, p. 53).

Karait. A very venomous snake, *Bungarus candidus* or *caeruleus* (i, p. 271).

Karanj. A tree bearing beans which yield oil, *Pongamia glabra*.

Kārbhāri. A manager.

Kārdār. A native official, especially in the Punjab.

Karewa. Alluvial deposits in Kashmīr (i, p. 101 ; xv, p. 76).

Kārez. Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface, for irrigation, especially in Baluchistān (iii, p. 343 ; vi, p. 301).

Kārkun. A clerk or writer, Bombay.

Karma. The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of good and evil actions in past existences.

Karnam. A village accountant, Madras ; syn. patwāri.

Karvand. A fruit-bearing tree, *Carissa carandas*.

Katīl. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Himālayas (xii, p. 167) ; syn. taungya, Burma.

Kaukkyi. Rice grown in the cold season, Burma.

Kāzī. Under native rule, a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kāzī registers marriages between Muhammadans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.

Keora. The screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, from the flowers of which a perfume is obtained.

Khādar. Low-lying land on the banks of a river, Northern India.

Khair. A tree from which catechu (cutch) is obtained, *Acacia Catechu*.

Khāl. A water-channel, Bengal.

Khalāsi. A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher.

Khālsa. Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khālsa being equivalent to the Sikh community ; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, &c., Northern India (xxi, p. 147).

Kharāb. A gravelly poor soil, Bombay.

Khāri. An impure sulphate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158). Also applied in Rājputāna to earth-salt used for industrial purposes.

Kharīf. The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).

Khārua. A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.

Khās. Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsīldār, the manager of a Government estate.

Khāsadār. Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghānistān (v, p. 63).

Khas-khas. A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *Andropogon muricatus*.

Khedda, khedā. A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.

Khesāri. A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*, the consumption of which causes paralysis (lathyrism).

Khilat. A robe of honour.

Khulāt. A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*.

Khutba. The weekly prayer for Muhammadans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.

Kiāri. Divisions made in fields for convenience in watering, and hence seed-beds for rice intended to be transplanted.

Kīkar. A thorny tree, *Acacia eburnia*. Also applied to *Acacia arabica*; syn. babūl.

Kiladār. The commandant of a fort (kila).

Kincob, kamkhwāb. Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver (iii, p. 209).

Kodāli. The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging (iii, p. 15); syn. māmūti, Southern India.

Kodon. A small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. harik, Bombay; kodra, Gujarāt.

Koh. Hill or mountain, especially on the North-West frontier.

Korra. A small millet, *Setaria italica*.

Kos. A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minārs or milestones on the Mughal imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.

Kothi. A large house.

Kotwāl. The head of the police in a town, under native rule (iv, p. 282). The term is still used in Hyderābād and other parts of India.

Kotwālī. The chief police station in a head-quarters town.

Kulith. *See* Kulthi.

Kulkarni. A village accountant, Bombay Deccan; syn. patwāri.

Kulthi. A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*; syn. khulāt.

Kumri. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hillsides, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), Mysore (xviii, p. 210); syn. taungya, Burma.

Kutki. A small millet, *Panicum miliare* or *psilopodium*.

Kwin. The lands attached to a village in Burma, corresponding roughly to a mauza in Northern India (ix, p. 232).

Kyaung. A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma (ix, p. 226).

Lākh, lac. A hundred thousand.

Lambardār. The representative of the co-sharers in a zamīndāri village, Northern India (iv, p. 280; xxiv, p. 380).

Langūr. A large monkey, *Semnopithecus entellus* (i, p. 216).

Lantana. A genus of rambling shrubs, three species of which are natives of Southern India. These spread rapidly, and are a plague to cultivation.

Lāt. A monumental pillar.

Laterite. A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium (i, p. 101).

Lingam. The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Siva.

Longyi. A waistcloth, Burma.

Loquāt. A fruit, *Eriobotrya japonica*.

Lota. A small brass water-pot.

Lugade. A woman's dress (vii, p. 381).

Lungī. (1) A turban; (2) a cloth worn by women.

Madrasa. A school, especially one of higher instruction for Muhammadans.

Mag. *See* Mūng.

Magar. The snub-nosed crocodile, *C. palustris* (i, p. 266).

Mahājan. A native merchant or banker.

Mahāl. (1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (xxiv, p. 230); (3) a department of revenue, e.g. right to catch elephants (vi, p. 20) or to take stone (xxiv, p. 200).

Mahālkari. A subordinate revenue official, Bombay.

Mahant. The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

Mahārāja. A title borne by Hindus, ranking above Rājā.

Mahseer, mahāsir. A large carp, *Barbus tor* (i, p. 277) (lit. 'the big-headed').

Mahuā. A tree, *Bassia latifolia*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.

Maidān. An open space of level ground; the park at Calcutta.

Major works. Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest (iii, p. 330).

Mājūm, properly **mājūn.** A confection made from the hemp plant.

Maktab. An elementary Muhammadan school.

Mālguzār (revenue payer). (1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (x, p. 73); (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State (x, p. 131).

Mālikāna. The allowance from land revenue taken by the landowner.

Māmlatdār. The officer in charge of a tāluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsīldār.

Māmūti. The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging, Southern India; syn. kodālī.

Mandal. A village accountant, Assam (vi, p. 90); syn. patwāri.

Mandap or **mandapam.** A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

Manduā. A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Northern India; syn. maruā.

Mansabdār. An officer of rank under the Mughal empire.

Mantapam. *See* Mandap.

Mārkhor. A wild goat in North-Western India, *Capra falconeri* (i, p. 233).

Maruā. A small millet, used as a food-grain, *Eleusine coracana*; syn. manduā, Northern India; nāgli, Bombay; rāgi, Madras and Mysore.

Masab. Red soil, Deccan (xiii, p. 251).

Mash. A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urad.

Masjid. A mosque. Jāma Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.

Masnad. Seat of state or throne, Muhammadan, syn. gaddī.

Masūr. A pulse, *Ervum Lens.*

Math. A Hindu shrine or conventual establishment.

Maulvi. A person learned in Muhammadan law.

Mauza. (1) The whole land of a village, Northern India;

(2) a number of villages grouped for administrative purposes, Assam (vi, p. 83).

Mauzadār. An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).

Mauzawār. Organization by villages.

Māyā. Sanskrit term for delusion.

Mayin. Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.

Mediatized. A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).

Mehwāsi. A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).

Mela. A religious festival or fair.

Mihrāb. The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.

Mimbar. Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.

Minār. A pillar or tower.

Minor works. Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).

Misl. A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs.

Mithan. A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier; syn. gayāl.

Mohtarfa. A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.

Monsoon. Lit. 'season,' but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular moisture-laden currents of air prevailing at certain seasons (i, p. 109).

Moth. A pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*.

Muāfi. Land held free of revenue.

Mufassal. The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).

Mufti. An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.

Mugā. A wild silkworm in Assam, *Antheraea assama*.

Muhurtam. An auspicious moment.

Mukaddam. A representative or headman.

Mukhtār (corruptly **mukhtiār**). A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).

Mukhtiārkār. The officer in charge of a tāluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsīldār.

Multāni mitti. Fuller's earth.

Mūng, mūg. A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*; syn. mag, Gujarāt.

Muni. An inspired saint, Hindu.

Mūnj. A grass used for making paper, string, or rope, *Saccharum ciliare*.

Munsif. Judge of the lowest court with civil jurisdiction (iv, p. 150).

Munsifi. The courthouse of a munsif.

Murum. Gravel, used for metalling roads.

Nād. A division of territory, Mysore and Coorg (xi, p. 39; xvii, p. 68).

Nagarkhāna, nakkārkhāna. A place where drums are beaten.

Nāgli. A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Bombay; syn. marua.

Nāib. Assistant or deputy.

Nāik. A leader, hence: (1) a local chieftain, in Southern India (xvi, p. 249; xviii, p. 176); (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (= corporal) in the Indian army.

Nat. A demon or spirit, Burma.

Navane. Italian millet, *Setaria italica*, Mysore.

Nawāb. A title borne by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Rājā among Hindus.

Nazar, nazarāna. A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

Nāzim. Under Muhammadan rule, the chief officer empowered to decide criminal cases.

Net assets. (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production (iv, p. 217).

Newār. Broad tape woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.

Ngapi. Pressed fish or salted fish paste, largely made and consumed in Burma.

Niābat. The territory in charge of a nāib or deputy-governor.

Nilgai. An antelope, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (i, p. 235).

Nīm. A tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, the berries of which are used in dyeing.

Nīrganti. The village servant in charge of water-channels for irrigation, Mysore.

Nizām. A title borne by the ruler of Hyderābād State.

Nizāmat. A subdivision of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopāl.

Non-cognizable. An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Non-occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with few statutory

rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements (iii, p. 450).

Non-regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them (iv, pp. 34, 54).

Notified area. Small towns administered as embryo municipalities (iv, p. 295; for Punjab *see* xx, p. 356, and for United Provinces xxiv, p. 243).

Nullah, nāla. A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

Occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with special rights (iii, p. 448), in Central Provinces (x, p. 75), in United Provinces (xxiv, p. 230).

Pachwāi. A kind of beer brewed usually by the hill tribes from rice.

Padao. A native boat, Bombay.

Padauk. A valuable timber tree in Burma, *Pterocarpus indicus*.

Paddy. Unhusked rice.

Pāga. A troop of horse among the Marāthās.

Pagi. A tracker of strayed or stolen animals.

Pāigāh. A tenure in Hyderābād State. *See* article on Pāigāh Estates (xix, p. 314).

Paik. (1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years (vi, p. 86).

Pain. An artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Palampore. Chintzes made in Southern India (iii, p. 187).

Palās. A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers; syn. dhāk.

Pālki. A palanquin or litter.

Pān. The betel vine, *Piper Betle*.

Panchama. Low caste, Southern India.

Panchāyat. (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (for Bengal *see* vii, p. 288); (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchāyat has five (pānch) members (i, p. 341; iv, p. 280).

Pāndān. A box for holding betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, &c., which are mixed together for chewing.

Pandit. A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brāhmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.

Parda. (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

Pardesi. Foreign.

Pargana. Fiscal area or petty subdivision of a tahsīl, Northern India.

Pārha. The hog-deer, *Cervus porcinus* (i, p. 237).

Pashm. The fine wool of the Tibetan goat (ii, p. 212).

Paso. A waistcloth.

Pat. A stretch of firm, hard clay.

Pātel. A village headman, Central and Western India (iv, p. 279); syn. reddi, Southern India; gaonbura, Assam; padhān, Northern and Eastern India.

Pāthsāla. A village school for Hindus.

Pātidār. A co-sharer in a village, Gujarāt (xiv, p. 285).

Patni. The name of a subordinate tenure in Bengal (ix, p. 98).

Patsan, pātsan. A useful fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. ambādi, Western India.

Pattīdārī. A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).

Patwāri. A village accountant (iv, pp. 53, 281); syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talātī, Gujarāt; shānbhog, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; mandal, Assam.

Pegya. A kind of pulse, *Phaseolus lunatus*.

Peshkār. A subordinate revenue official, also known as naib-tahsīldār.

Peshkash. A tribute, or offering to a superior.

Petha. A subdivision of a tāluka, Bombay.

Phārha. *See* Pārha.

Phulkāri. An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.

Pice, paisa. A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.

Picottah. A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul, dhenklī, or dhiklī, Northern India (iii, p. 319).

Pinda. A cake or ball of rice or flour offered to ancestors.

Pīpal. A sacred tree, *Ficus religiosa*. (*See* especially ix, p. 43.)

Pīr. A Muhammadan religious teacher or saint.

Pishānam. Superior white rice, taking six months to mature, Madras.

Pleader. A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).

Pode or **podu.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides pode in Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu in Godāvari (xii, 288); syn. taungya, Burma.

Poligār. A local chieftain, Southern India (xvi, pp. 249, 389; xviii, p. 176).

Pongyi. A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

Postīn. A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghānistān.

Prānt. An administrative subdivision in Marāthā States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kāthiāwār.

Prayāg. The name given to the confluence of two or more rivers; especially applied to Allahābād city.

Presidency. A former Division of British India (iv, p. 29 and p. 30 note).

Protected. Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests (iii, p. 106).

Province. One of the large Divisions of British India (iv, p. 29).

Pūjā. Worship, Hindu.

Pundit. *See* Pandit.

Purāna. Lit. 'old,' Hindī; (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books (ii, p. 236); (2) to a geological 'group' (i, p. 54); (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins (ii, p. 136).

Purohit(a). A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu (i, p. 405).

Pwe. An entertainment, Burma (ix, p. 148).

Pyingado. A timber tree in Burma, *Xylia dolabriformis.*

Pyinma. A timber tree in Burma, *Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae.*

Qāzī. *See* Kāzī.

Rabī. The harvest reaped in the spring.

Rāgi. A small millet, used as a food-grain, Southern India; syn. maruā.

Rahar. A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bengal; syn. arhar, tūar.

Rājā. A title borne by Hindus and occasionally by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Nawāb, which is peculiar to Musalmāns.

Ramelī. An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica.*

Rānā. A title borne by some Rājput chiefs, equivalent to that of Rājā.

Rānī. The wife or widow of a Rājā.

Rāo. A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Rājā.

Rauza. (1) A garden; (2) a tomb.

Ravine deer. An incorrect term for the Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti.*

Reddi. A village headman, Southern India ; syn. pātel.

Regar. Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.

Regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them (iv, pp. 33, 46).

Reh. Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158).

Reserved. Forests intended to be maintained permanently (iii, p. 106).

Rohu. A kind of fish, *Labeo rohita.*

Rūsa. A sweet-scented oil, extracted from the tikān grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus.*

Ryotwāri. The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings (iv, p. 207 ; xvi, p. 318).

Sabai. A grass, the fibre of which is used for making paper and rope, *Ischoemum angustifolium.*

Sadābart. (1) Daily distribution of alms or food ; (2) an endowment for providing such.

Sadr. Chief (adjective). Hence the head-quarters of a District ; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

Sagun. Teak, *Tectona grandis.*

Sāil. Transplanted winter rice, Eastern Bengal ; syn. sāli.

Sajje. Name for the bulrush millet in Mysore, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. bājra.

Sajjī. An impure carbonate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil (iii, p. 158).

Sakhwā. *See* Sāl.

Sāl. A useful timber tree in Northern India, *Shorea robusta.*

Salai. A timber tree, *Boswellia thurifera.*

Sāli. Transplanted winter rice, Assam and Bengal.

Salīm Shāhi. A silver coin current in Western Rājputāna.

Sālutri. A veterinary assistant.

Sāmān. *See* Sānwān.

Samasthān. A tributary estate, Hyderābād (xiii, p. 273).

Sāmbar. A deer, *Cervus unicolor* (i, p. 236) ; syn. jarau.

San. Bombay hemp, *Crotalaria juncea.*

Sanad. A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad (ix, p. 375).

Sandhyā. Morning or evening prayers, Hindu.

Sane. Rich black soil, Burma.

Sangam. The confluence of two rivers, therefore sacred.

Sānwān. A quick-growing millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*; syn. jhangora.

Sarāi. A Muhammadan inn, usually consisting of small cells in the sides of a quadrangle.

Sāras. A species of crane, *Grus antigone* (i, p. 259).

Sardeshmukhi. A share, one-tenth, of the land revenue levied by the Marāthās in subject territory (viii, pp. 290, 346).

Sarf-i-khās. Privy purse.

Sarguja. An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.

Sārī. A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl (iii, p. 198).

Sarkār. (1) The government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

Sarson. Rape or mustard, *Brassica campestris*.

Satī. Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.

Saundad. A valuable tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.

Sāva. *See* Sānwān.

Sāve. *See* Sānwān.

Sawbwa. A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.

Sāyar. A term applied to miscellaneous dues or items of revenue.

Semal or **cotton-tree.** A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *Bombax malabaricum*.

Serow, sarau. A goat antelope, *Nemorhaedus bubalinus* (i, p. 234).

Settlement. (1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (iv, p. 208); (2) the local inquiry made before forest Reserves are created (iii, p. 111); (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments (iv, pp. 191-192).

Shahna. A watchman or village official who watches the crops, Northern India.

Shānbhog. A village accountant, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; syn. patwāri.

Shāstras. The religious law-books of the Hindus.

Shatranji. A chequered cotton rug.

Shaw. A tree from which fibre is obtained in Burma, *Sterculia sp.*

Shikakai. A tree, the pods of which are used as a dye, soap, or medicine, *Acacia concinna*.

Shīsham or **sissū.** A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo.*

Shola. The name given to a glade of indigenous forest in the Nīlgiris and other hills of Southern India (i, p. 188).

Shrotriem. Land held at a reduced rate of revenue, originally as a reward for service, Madras.

Sikhara. The spire of a Hindu temple.

Silladār. A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment (iv, p. 337).

Simul. *See* Semal.

Singhāra. A water-plant bearing edible nuts, *Trapa bispinosa.*

Siris. A large tree, *Albizzia odoratissima.*

Sīsī. A kind of partridge in Northern India, *Ammoperdix bonhami* (i, p. 258).

Sissū. *See* Shīsham.

Sītalpātī. A reed of which fine mats are made in Bengal, *Phrynium dichotomum.*

Smārta. A Saiva sect in Southern India (i, p. 421); also used as an appellation by non-sectarian Hindus.

Sola. A water-plant with a valuable pith, *Aeschynomene aspera.*

Sowār. A mounted soldier or constable.

Spring level. The depth below the surface at which a permanent supply of water is found.

Srāddha. A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.

Station. A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanitaria.

Sthamba. A pillar.

Stūpa or **tope.** A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.

Sūbah. (1) A province under Muhammadan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderābād.

Sūbahdār. (1) The governor of a province under Muhammadan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian army (iv, p. 369); (3) an official in Hyderābād corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory (xiii, p. 272).

Subdivision. A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy-Collector (iv, p. 53).

Sundri. A species of tree giving its name to the Sundarbans, *Heritiera littoralis.*

Sūp. A small basket used for winnowing by hand.

Superintendent. (1) The chief police officer in a District (iv, p. 52); (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the

official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central jail (iv, p. 400).

Surki, surkhi. Brick dust or broken brick.

Sūsī. Striped cloth for trousers.

Suyurghāl. (1) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes; (2) a grant without conditions.

Syce, sais. A groom.

Tābi. The hot-season crop.

Tābūt. *See* Tāzia.

Tahsīl. A revenue subdivision of a District (iv, p. 53); syn. tāluka, Bombay; tāluk, Madras and Mysore, township, Burma.

Tahsīldār. The officer in charge of a tahsīl; syn. māmlatdār, Bombay (viii, p. 341); township officer or myo ok, Burma; mukhtiārkār, Sind; vahivātdār, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial (iv, pp. 53, 54).

Tahsīli. The office buildings at the head-quarters of a tahsīl.

Takāvi. Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements (iii, pp. 91, 321); syn. tagai, Bombay.

Tal. A kind of mustard, *Sesamum indicum*.

Talaiyāri. A village watchman, Madras

Talāti. A village accountant, Gujarāt; syn. patwāri.

Talāv or **talao.** A lake or tank.

Tāli. (1) A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*; (2) the token of the marriage bond in Southern India (xvii, p. 192).

Talipot. A palm, the leaves of which are used as writing material, *Corypha sp.*

Taluk, taluka. The estate of a talukdār in Oudh. (For Bengal *see* vii, p. 306.)

Tāluk, tāluka. A revenue subdivision of a District, in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore; syn. tahsīl.

Talukdār. A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (For Bombay *see* v, p. 104, for Oudh, xix, p. 287, and xxiv, p. 228.)

Tālukdār. (1) An official in the Hyderābād State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Tālukdār) or Deputy-Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Tālukdārs) (xiii, p. 272); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarāt (v, p. 104; viii, p. 352).

Tank. In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley; in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

Tānka. A species of tribute (ix, pp. 376, 379).

Tarai. A moist swampy tract; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himālayas.

Tāri. The sap of the date, palmyra, or coco-nut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called sendhi.

Tarvar. A tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Cassia auriculata.*

Tasar. Wild silkworms, *Antheraea paphia*; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.

Taungya. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Burma (iii, p. 24; ix, p. 150); syn. jhūm, North-Eastern India (vi, p. 55; vii, p. 273; x, p. 321); dahiya, Central India (ix, p. 359); katīl, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); kumri, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312); bewar, Central Provinces; wālra or wālar, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); pode, Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu, Godāvari (xii, p. 288). The name is also applied in Burma to a system of jungle cultivation under which teak seed must be sown (ix. pp. 169, 170).

Taze. Crops grown on land liable to inundation by a river, Burma.

Tāzia. Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tābūt.

Teak. A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *Tectona grandis.*

Telegraphic transfers. *See* Council bills.

Tendu. A tree producing hard timber, *Diospyros tomentosa.*

Teri. Wind-blown deposits of sand in Southern India (i, p. 101; xxiii, p. 363).

Thagī. Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

Thākur. (1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brāhmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghāts.

Thakurāt. A petty chiefship, Central India.

Thamin. The brow-antlered deer, Burma, *Cervus eldi* (i, p. 236)

Thāna. A police station, and hence the circle attached to it.

Thanatpet. The outer wrapping of a cigar, Burma, made from the leaves of *Cordia Myxa* (= thanat).

Thār. A Himālayan wild goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (i, p. 234).

Thathameda. A rough income or house tax levied in Upper Burma (iv, p. 270; ix, pp. 204, 207).

Thitsī. An oleo-resin, obtained from *Melanorrhoea usitata*, and used in Burma for making lacquer (iii, p. 175).

Thugyi. A headman, Burma (ix, p. 193).

Tīka. (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.

Tīkhur. Arrowroot, *Curcuma angustifolia*.

Til. An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; also known as gingelly in Madras.

Tindal, tandel. A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

Tinsā. A valuable timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*.

Tiurā. A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*.

Tivas, tiwas. A timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*, or *D. ougeinensis*.

Tol. A Sanskrit school.

Tola. A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).

Torana. An architectural gateway.

Town. In official literature includes all municipalities, 'notified areas' (q.v.), cantonments, and continuous groups of houses inhabited by at least 5,000 persons (i, p. 455).

Township. A revenue subdivision of a District, in Burma.

Tsine. Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, *Bos sondaicus* (i, p. 232); syn. hsaing and banteng.

Tuar. A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Central Provinces and Central India; syn. arhar.

Tun. A valuable timber tree, *Cedrela Toona*.

Tur or **tuver.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bombay; syn. arhar.

Udid. A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urd.

Unclassed. Forests in which there are few restrictions, but which are to some extent conserved (iii, p. 106).

Union. *See* Village Union.

Unit. A term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day (iii, p. 485 *note*).

Urad, urd. A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. mash.

Uriāl. A wild sheep in North-Western India, *Ovis vignei* (i, p. 233).

Usar. Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.

Vahivātdār. Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsīldār.

Vaid or **baidya,** Bengal. A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

Vakīl. (1) A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 155), (2) an agent generally.

Vari. A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, Bombay, syn. chena.

Varkas. Light and poor upland soil, Konkan.

Vihāra. A Buddhist monastery.

Village. Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish (i, p. 455. But for Assam *see* vi, p. 37).

Village Union. An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee (Bengal, vii, pp. 316–7; Madras, xvi, p. 331; Mysore, xviii, p. 237).

Vimāna. A temple, Southern India.

Viss. A weight used in Southern India (=3 lb. 2 oz.), and in Burma (=3 lb. 5 oz.).

Wakf. A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.

Wālar or **wālra.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles or hill-sides, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); syn. taungya, Burma.

Wazārat. A subdivision of territory, Western Himālayas.

Wazīr. The chief minister at a Muhammadan court.

Wet rate. The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation (iii, p. 348).

Wun. A Burmese official, under native rule.

Ya. Upland country, Burma.

Yogāsana. The practice of austerities, Hindu.

Yogi. A Hindu ascetic.

Yoma. A hill range, Burma.

Yūnāni. Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muhammadans.

Zaildār. The headman of a group of villages, Punjab (xx, p. 333).

Zamīndār. A landholder. *See* also next article.

Zamīndāri. (1) An estate (for special meaning in Madras *see* xvi, p. 317, and in the Central Provinces, x, p. 73); (2) the rights of a landholder, zāmīndār; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord (iv, p. 207; xxiv, p. 230).

Zanāna. The women's quarters in a house; hence private education of women.

Ziārat. A Muhammadan shrine, North-Western frontier.

Zila. A District.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

VOLUME XXV

A.

'A. K.,' native surveyor in Tibet, iv. 499, xvii. 410.
Aba Shelukar, campaign against, in Gujarāt, by Govind Rao Gaikwār, vii. 36.
Abājī Sondeo, Sivaji's general, took Kalyān (1648), xiv. 323.
Abar Hills and Tribe. *See* Abor.
Abazai, fort in North-West Frontier Province, v. 1.
Abbās, descent of the Kalhoras from, xxii. 397.
Abbās Khān, Khattak, Rājā of Shāhpur, put to death, and Bhera seized, xxii. 214.
Abbāsi Daudputras, rule in Bahāwalpur, vi 196.
Abbāssids, rule in Aden, v. 11; in Sukkur, xxiii. 120.
Abbott, Major James, first Deputy-Commissioner of Hazāra (1847–53), v. 1; his settlement of Hazāra District (1847–8), xiii. 77, 83.
Abbottābād, *tahsīl* in North-West Frontier Province, v. 1.
Abdāli. *See* Durrāni.
Abdālis, Arab tribe near Aden, v. 14.
Abdāls, tribe in Quetta-Pishin, xvi. 14.
Abdul Azīz, Saiyid, Aurangābād Saiyid founded by (1704), vi. 150.
Abdul Azīz, Shaikh, shrine at Pātūr, xv. 76.
Abdul Faish Wasīti, Saiyid, Bārā Sādāt founded by, xv. 51.
Abdul Gani, Nawāb, Sir, contribution to Dacca water-works, xi. 118.
Abdul Ghafūr, Akhund of Swāt, rule in Upper Swāt, xxiii. 185; shrine at Saidu, xxiii. 187.
Abdul Ghafūr, Saiyid, traditional founder of Pihāni, xx. 136.
Abdul Ghafūr Khān, Nawāb of Kohāt, xv. 344; Khān of Teri, xxii. 281–282.
Abdul Hamīd, entered service of Ghulām Kādir Khān and settled in Rohilkhand, xiv. 63.
Abdul Jawār, mosque in Dera Ghāzi Khān town, xi. 258.
Abdul Kādir, son of Ihdād, returned to Tirāh, xxiii. 389.
Abdul Kāsim, Saiyid, rule over Gujrāt, xii. 366.
Abdul Kuddūs, saint, Gangoh founded by, xii. 139, xxi. 369; mausoleum at Gangoh, xii. 139.
Abdul Latif, Shāh, shrine at Bhit Shāh, xxii. 411.
Abdul Majīd Khān, grandfather of Ghafūr Khān of Swāt, xiv. 63
Abdul Malik, Khalīf, Muhammadan merchants sent to Sind by, xxii. 394–395
Abdul Momin. *See* Lakshadir Dalpat Rao.
Abdul Rauf Khān, founder of reigning family of Savanūr, xxii. 155.
Abdul Wahhāb, first governor of Kurnool, xvi 45.
Abdul Wahhāb, Imām of Yemen, aqueduct built by, at Aden, v. 12, 18.
Abdul Wahhāb Khān, Chandragiri fort held by (1758), x. 169.
Abdullah, governor of Ghāzīpur, tomb at Ghāzīpur, xii. 31.
Abdullah, Kutb Shāhi king of Golconda, ii. 390, xiii. 239.
Abdullah, Mīr, rule in Baluchistān (1715–6), vi. 277–278; slain by Kalhoras at the battle of Jāndrīhar, xiv. 249.
Abdullah, Saiyid, appointed Wazīr of the empire, xviii. 85. *See also* Saiyid Brothers.
Abdullah, Shaikh, Ghāzīpur District commanded by, xii. 224.
Abdullah Khān, besieged Allahābād (1624), xxiv. 152; mosque and tomb at Ujhāni, xxiv. 112.
Abdullah Khān Tālpur, seized upon government in Sind, xxii. 399.
Abdullah Mirza. *See* Shāh Alam.
Abdullah Shāh Changāl, Muhammadan saint, mausoleum at Dhār, xi. 295.
Abdun Nabi Khān, rule in Sind, xxii. 399.
Abdun Nabi Sarai, appointed governor of Leiah, xvi. 159.

Abdur Rahīm, Khān-i-Khānān, shrine at Pātūr repaired by (1606–7), xx. 77.
Abdur Rahīm Khān, rule in Budaun, ix. 35.
Abdur Rahmān, Pashtū poet (seventeenth century), v. 48.
Abdur-Rahmān Ghāzi, Shāh, legendary war with Rājā Il, xii. 19; shrine at Ellichpur, xii. 21.
Abdur Rahmān Khān, hanged for share in the Mutiny in Rohtak District, xiv. 108.
Abdur Rahmān Khān, Amīr of Afghānistān, recognized by the British (1880), ii. 518, xiv. 244; routed Ayūb Khān, ii 519; agreement with (1893), ii. 524; death (1901), ii. 527; British relations with, iv. 116–117.
Local notices: Rule in Afghānistān, v. 40–43; improvements in breed of horses in Afghānistān, v. 53; rule in Badakhshān, vi. 175; Hazāras conquered by (1890–3), xiii. 85; improvements carried out in Kābul city, xiv. 244, 245; submission of Maimana to (1883–4), xvii. 32.
Abdur Rās, entered service of Ghulām Kādir Khān and settled in Rohilkhand, xiv. 63.
Abdūr Razzāk, Wazīr of Mahmūd of Ghazni, governor of Sind, xxii. 395.
Abdur Razzāk, Persian ambassador to Dēva Rāya II of Vijayanagar (1443), ii. 345, xviii. 174.
Abdus Samad Khān, governor of Kashmīr, defeat of the Sikhs by, xv. 271; rule in Lahore (1712–7), xvi. 110.
Abdus Samad Khān, Nawāb, Fatehpur town extended by, xii. 83; tomb at Fatehpur, 83.
Abdus Samand Khān, Nawāb of Dujāna, xi. 376.
Abercromby, General, meeting with Dodda Vīra Rājendra in Coorg, xxiv. 319.
Abercromby, Lieut., translated history of Coorg Rājās, xi. 11.
Abhai Chand, rescuer of Gautam Rānī of Argal, vi. 218.
Abhai Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur, appointed viceroy of Ajmer and Ahmadābād (1730), v. 142, vii. 32; capture of Baroda (1732), vii. 33; rule in Jodhpur State, xiv. 185.
Abhai Singh, Rājā of Khetri, Kot Pūtlī first granted to (1803), xvi. 4.
Abhaisinghjī, Lakhtar *tāluka* granted to, xvi. 130.
Abhangas, the, or Marāthī hymns, of Tukārām, ii. 424.
Abhidhāna-ratnamālā, Sanskrit dictionary by Halāyudha, ii. 264.
Abhidharma-pitaka, the third 'basket' of the Pāli Buddhist canon, ii. 259.
Abhimanyu, earliest king of Rāshtra clan, xiv. 182.
Abhirām Singh, Kunwār of Saraikelā, invited by Lord Wellesley to assist in war against Raghujī Bhonsla (1803), xxii. 82.
Abhirās. *See* Ahīrs.
Ab-i-Istādā, lake in Afghānistān, v. 2.
Abid Reza, founded Bāmyāchung in Sylhet, vi. 380; Laur abandoned by, xvi. 155.
Abington, Major, siege of Tellicherry raised by (1782), xxiii. 277.
Abirāmam, town in Madura District, Madras, v. 2.
Abisares, submission to Alexander (326 B.C.), ii. 276; Hazāra identified with country of, xiii. 76.
Abjebonga, secret god of the Santāls, xxii. 67.
Ablī Mīnī, favourite mistress of Mukand Singh of Kotah, xviii. 17.
Ablūr stone, with important inscription, ii. 51, 58.
Abohar, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, v. 2.
Aboo. *See* Abu.
Abor Hills, in Assam, v. 2–3.
Abor-Miri language, i. 387.
Aboriginal races and languages of India, probably Dravidian, i. 298–299, and Mundā, 382–383; Santāls, 296, 431; tribes of Chotā Nāgpur, 296, 308, 309; Khonds of Orissa, 309; Mongoloid tribes of the Assam Hills, 309, 387; a leaf-clad Mundā tribe, speaking Juāng, 384; Gonds, 428; their nature-worship found in the Mahābhārata, 418, 432, in the cult of Siva, 420, in Animism, 432, 433. *See also* special tribes and languages.
Abors, tribe of Tibeto-Burman origin, v. 3, xiii. 133; in Assam, vi. 14, 44; on banks of the Dihāng, xi. 345.
Abras, tribe in Lārkāna District, Sind, xvi. 139.
Abu, British station and sanitarium in Rājputāna, v. 3–7; physical aspects, 3–4; military station, 5; administration, 5–6; Jain temples, 6–7.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 155; Jain temples, ii. 124, 179; mythical origin of the Rājputs on, ii. 309.
Abū, Mīr, tomb at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Abū Bakr, Tughlaq king of Delhi (1389–90), ii. 369; prince Humāyūn defeated by, in neighbourhood of Pānipat, xix. 397.
Abū Bakr, Kandahāri, Bijaigarh fort stormed by, vii. 137.
Abu Nasīr, Nawāb, mosque at Jājpur built by (seventeenth century), xiv. 11.
Abu Rai, appointed Chaudhri of Burdwān, (1657), ix. 101; founded Burdwān Rāj, ix. 93.

Abu Road, town and railway station in Rājputāna, v. 7–8.
Abū-Bakr-i-Ayāz, Tāj-ud-dīn, rule in Multān (1241), xviii. 26.
Abul Fateh Khān, rule in Paigāh Estates of Hyderābād (1749), xix. 315.
Abul Fateh Lodī, governor of Multān, reduced by Mahmūd of Ghazni (1006, 1010), xx. 263; revolts of, xviii. 25; released by Masūd, xviii. 25; Karmatian tenets abandoned by, xviii. 25.
Abul Fazl, Akbar's finance minister and historian, quoted on Akbar's patronage of painting, ii. 130–131; murdered, ii. 398; details concerning government and administration in *Ain-i-Akbarī*, ii. 398, iv. 3–4, 69, 283–284, 481.
Local notices: Born at Agra, v. 91; Gāwīlgarh fort captured by (1597–8), xii. 193; murder of, by Bīr Singh Deo, near Gwalior Gird, xii. 438; tomb at Gwalior Gird, xii. 438; residence at Jālna, xiv. 29; fort on Kedār Parbat mentioned by, v. 133; quoted on Konārak, xv. 392; description of Mārwār, xvii. 213; Narnāla fort captured by (1597–8), xviii. 380; Ratlām State mentioned by, xxi. 240; Srīnagar city mentioned by, xxiii. 99; Vadnagar mentioned by, xxiv. 292. *See also Ain-i-Akbarī.*
Abul Fida, Arab geographer (1273–1331), Honāvar mentioned by, xiii. 160; a Sefareh in India and a Sefareh in Africa mentioned by, xxiii. 69
Abu'l Hasan, or Tāna Shāh, Kutb Shāhi king of Golconda, ii. 390, viii. 19, xiii. 239; imprisoned in Chīni Mahal by Aurangzeb (1687), xi. 201; tomb at Khuldābād, xv. 285; construction of Mecca mosque at Hyderābād continued by, xiii. 309; Gosha Mahal palace at Hyderābād built by, xiii. 309.
Abul Karīm Khān, chief of Pathārī State, xx. 29.
Abul Kasim, Saiyid. *See* Alam, Mīr.
Abul Maālī, Shāh, tomb at Ambahtā, v. 276.
Acacias, in Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 95; Ceylon, i. 193; Dera Ismail Khān *tahsīl*, xi. 268; Etāwah, xii. 38; Gurgaon, xii. 402; Jhānsi, xiv. 143; Kālā-Chitta Hills, xiv. 292; Kairauli, xv. 29; Kohāt, xv. 347; Loralai, xvi. 173, 177; Makrān, xvii. 49; Minbu, xvii. 352; Montgomery, xvii. 409; Myingyan, xviii. 127; Mysore, xviii. 217; Nellore, xix. 8; Pab Hills, xix. 296; Punjab, xx. 254, 309; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Shevaroy Hills, xxii. 274; Sītāpur, xxiii. 55; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 381.
Accountant, village (*patwāri, karnam, kārkun, kūlkarni*), his functions and remuneration, iv. 53, 273, 281, 503.
Accountants-General, iv. 26.
Acha, of Sinda family of Yelburga, defeated the Hoysalas and Kadambas (*c.* 1117), ii. 338.
Achakzai Afghāns, nomadic tribe, in Chamañ, x. 128; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 14; Toba-Kākar Range, xxiii. 405.
Achal Singh, received territories now forming Alīpura State from Rājā Hindupat of Pannā (1757), v. 222.
Achaleshwara, temple at Chānda, Central Provinces, x 161; shrine at Tiruvālūr, Madras, xxiii. 400.
Achānta, town in Kistna District, Madras, v. 8.
Achar-tree fruit, trade in Central Provinces, x. 56.
Achārj (Brāhman sect), in Hissār District, Punjab, xiii. 149.
Achhrāj Singh, Diwān, migrated to Sandī at end of eighteenth century, married a daughter of Rājā Jagat Rāj, and received a *jāgīr*, viii. 3.
Achhnerā, town in Agra District, United Provinces, v. 8.
Achhut Bībi, mosque at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Achugi. *See* Acha.
Achyutadēva Rāya, king of Vijayanagar (1529 or 30–42), ii. 347, xvi. 45, xviii. 175, xxiv. 311; invaded Travancore (1534), xxiv. 6.
Achyutānanda, Oriyā writer, ii 432.
Achyutappa, Naik of Tanjore, said to have rebuilt temple of Vishnu at Srīmushnam, xxiii. 99.
Actors, Muhammadan, Mohān in Oudh celebrated for, xvii. 383.
Adālat, court of justice, iv. 144.
Adam, John, acting Governor-General (1823), ii. 496.
Adam, Mr., computation of population of Bengal by (1835), vii. 225.
Adam, Pīr, tomb in Dacca, xi. 105.
Adam Bābā, or Adam Shahīd, tomb at Rāmpāl, xxi. 182.
Adam Khān, Gakhar chief in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 264.
Adam Khān Marri, Tando Adam in Sind founded by (1800), xxiii. 222.
Adam Khor. *See* Sri Badat.
Adam Shāh, chief of sect of mendicants, Chānduka (1558), xxii. 397.
Adam-jo-Tando, town in Sind. *See* Tando Adam.
Adam's Bridge, ridge of sand and rocks near Ceylon, v. 8.
Adam's Peak, Ceylon, i. 47.
Adams, Major, Mīr Kāsim defeated by (1763), ii. 479, xxiv. 111.
Adams, Colonel, defeated the Peshwā (1818), xxiv. 390.
Adams, Captain, Sātāra surveyed by (1821–9), xxii. 127.

Adamzādas, tribe in Chitrāl, x. 303.
Adas (or Arras), battle-field in Kaira District, Bombay, v. 8–9.
Adāvad, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, v. 9.
Adbudjī, temple at Nāgdā, xxiv. 104.
Addanki, town in Guntur District, Madras, v. 9.
Additional members of legislative councils, iv. 130, 131.
Aden, peninsula, isthmus, and fortified town in Arabia, under the Government of Bombay, v. 9–21; physical aspects, 10; history, 11–13, population, 14–15; water-supply, wells, aqueduct, tanks or reservoirs, condensers, 16–19; commerce, 19; administration, 20–21; education, 21.
Other references: Cyclone (1885), i. 120; languages, i. 389, 394; British relations with, iv. 107–108, 122–123; legislation, iv. 131; port trust, iv. 304.
Adham Khān, Sarangpur taken by (1562), xvii. 96.
Adi Samāj, Theistic sect, i. 429.
Adi-banjigs, traders, in Belgaum District, Bombay, vii. 149.
Adi-Granth, sacred book of the Sikhs, ii. 417; burnt by Ahmad Shāh at Karārpur (1756), xv. 61.
Adichanallūr, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, v. 21–22; prehistoric cemetery, ii. 97.
Adikanāda. *See* D'Souza, Father Joachim.
Adil Khān, Fārūqi king of Khāndesh (1437–41), ii. 392, 393; tomb at Burhānpur, ix. 105.
Adil Khan, Mirān, besieged in Laling (1437), xvi. 132; tomb at Thalner, xxiii. 287.
Adil Khān Mirān Ghanī, Fārūqi king of Khāndesh (1457–1503), ii. 393.
Adil Shāhi, Muhammadan dynasty at Bijāpur in the Deccan (1490–1686), ii. 385–387.
Local notices: Bhīr conquered by, viii 113; Chera seized by (1640), x. 193; overthrown by Aurangzeb (1686), xi. 306; Goa under, till 1510, xii. 251; rule over Gulbarga, xii. 382; Naldrug seized by (1482), xviii. 337; Raichūr conquered by, xxi. 39; Rairi made over to, xxi. 47.
Adilābād, District in Hyderābād, v. 22–23.
Adilābād, *tāluk* in Hyderābād, v. 23.
Adilābād, town in Hyderābād, v. 23–24.
Adīna Beg, Sikhs defeated by, in Amritsar, v. 321; Dīnānagar founded by (1750), xi. 355; governor of Jullundur, xiv. 223; governor of Lahore (1758), xvi. 111.
Adīna Masjid at Pandua, in Maldah District, Bengal, ii. 189–190, vii. 322, xix. 393–394.
Adināth, first Jain Tīrthankar, Kirtti Stambh, or 'tower of fame,' at Chitor dedicated to, x. 299; shrine on Maiskhāl island, in Chittagong District, xvii. 42; temple at Rakhabh Dev, in Rājputāna, xxi. 168–169; Shetrunja hill in Kāthiāwār, sacred to, xix. 361.
Adirāmpatnam, town and port in Tanjore District, Madras, v. 24.
Adisura, Rājā of Bengal, Brāhmans sent to, from Kanauj, i. 319–320.
Aditya, statue of, at Dalmī in Mānbhum District, Bengal, xi. 127.
Adityas, divine beings in the Vedic Hymns, ii. 216.
Adivāia Rāman, Pāndya king (1562–1610), Adirāmpatnam called after, v. 24.
Administration: Afghānistān, v. 59; Ajmer-Merwara, v. 158; Andaman and Nicobar Islands, v. 353; Assam, vi. 82–84; Baluchistān, vi. 316–321; Baroda, vii. 60; Bengal, vii. 286–292; Berār, v.i. 398, 399; Bombay, viii. 339–342; Burma, ix. 192–196; Central India, ix. 375–377; Central Provinces, x. 65–67; Coorg, xi. 37–39; Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 395–396; Gwalior, xii. 432; Hyderābād, xiii. 271–273; Kashmīr, xv. 136–143, Madras, xvi. 307–310; Mysore, xviii. 227–229; Nepāl, xix. 53–55; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 188–206; Punjab, xx. 331 378; Rājputāna, xxi. 142–143; United Provinces, xxiv. 219–257. *See also* each District and larger State article *under* Administration.
Administrative Divisions of India, iv. 46–57; major Provinces, 46; regulation and non-regulation Provinces, 46–47; head-quarters offices in regulation Provinces, 47–48; territorial subdivisions —Districts, 48–49; Commissioners of Divisions, 49; the Collector-Magistrate, 49; duties of the Collector, 49–50; duties of the Collector as District Magistrate, 50; other duties of the Collector, 50–52; other District officials, 52; subdivisions, *tahsils*, &c., and villages, 52–54; judicial administration, 54; non-regulation Provinces, 54–56; minor Provinces, 56–57.
Adoni, subdivision in Bellary District, Madras, v. 24.
Adoni, *tāluk* in Bellary District, Madras, v. 24.
Adoni, town in Madras, with historic fort, v. 24–26; muslins, iii. 202.
Adoption, Hindu theory of, ii. 506; Lord Dalhousie's refusal to recognize it in political successions, ii. 509; recognized by Queen Victoria's proclamation (1858), ii. 515.
Adrampet. *See* Adirāmpatnam.

Advocates, of the High Courts, iv. 155.
Advocates-General, iv. 157.
Adwant Singh, Thakur rebellion in Mirzapur (1857), xvii. 369.
Adyar Club, in Madras City, xvi. 366.
Aeng. *See* An.
Aerated waters, manufactured at Aska, vi. 13; at Monghyr, xvii. 398.
Affonso, Martin, Governor of Goa (1543), xii. 252.
Afghān tribes, i. 309, 310.
Afghān War, first (1838–42), ii. 500–502. *Local notices:* Ghazni, xii. 232; Jalālābād, xiv. 13; Kābul city, xiv. 243; Kachhi, xiv. 249. *See also* Afghānistān, history of.
Afghān War, second (1878–80), ii. 518. *Local notices:* Jalālābād, xiv. 13; Kandahār, xiv. 376, 377; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 156. *See also* Afghānistān, history of.
Afghān-Baloch Boundary Commission, Chāgai included in British sphere of influence by, x. 117.
Afghānistān, State between North-Western India and Eastern Persia, v. 26–65; boundaries, 27; physical aspects, 27–33; rivers, 29; lakes, 30; geology, 30–31; flora, 31–32; fauna, 33; climate, 33–34; history, 34–46; antiquities, 44–45; population, 46–48; marriage customs, 49–50; agriculture, 51–54; minerals, 54–56; trade and communications, 56–58; postal system, 58; famine, 58–59; administration, 59–60; taxation, 61; currency and coinage, 61–62; weights and measures, 62; military forces, 62–64; jails, 64; education, 64; medical, 64–65.
Other references: Physical aspects, i. 11–14; cold season, i. 114; meteorology, i. 122, 140; Shiahs in, i. 436; area and population, i. 449 *n.*; emigration from, i. 469; under the Durrānis (1747–1826), ii. 499; Elphinstone's mission to (1809), ii. 493, 502; Shāh Shūja put upon throne and kept there (1839–41) by British force, ii. 500; Russian influence, ii. 500; popular rising and massacre of British army, ii. 500, 501; the army of retribution (1842), ii. 501; Lord Ellenborough's proclamation and the 'gates of Somnāth,' ii. 501, 502; treaty of Gandamak (1878–80), ii. 518; Boundary Commission (1885), ii. 519; campaign of Lord Roberts, ii. 519; Panjdeh incident (1886), ii. 521, 522; demarcation of boundaries (1893), ii. 524; trade with, in. 299–300, 313; relations with Persia, and with British Government, iv. 113–115; delimitation of Perso-Afghān frontiers (1872–1903), iv. 115–117; relations with Persia, Russia, and British Government, iv. 116, 117; delimitation of Russo-Afghān frontier, iv. 117; Pāmir Joint Commission, iv. 117; army, iv. 376; surveys, iv. 497, 498; Boundary Commission (1884–6), iv. 498.
Afghāns, in Alīgarh, v. 210; in Baluchistān, vi. 288, 289, 290, 330; Bombay City, viii. 413; in the Brāhui range, ix. 15; held Bukkur, ix. 47; Delhi city raided by (in the eighteenth century), xi. 236; Dīpālpur held by (till 1807), xi. 359; Gaur ruled over by, xii. 186, Ghāzīpur, ruled by, xii. 224; in Ghazni, xii. 232; Hazāra taken by, xiii. 77; Kashmīr under, xv. 93; rule in Katehr, xxi. 306; of Kurram, xvi. 49; defeated by Humāyūn at Māchhīwāra (1555), xvi. 224; Multān overwhelmed by (1343), xx. 266; Murshidābād plundered by (1696), xviii. 53; rule in Northern India, xix. 151, 153; rule in Orissa, xix. 250; Partābgarh held by, xx. 16; risings in Peshāwar, xix. 152; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 14; Rohilkhand, vii. 4; in Sibi District, xxii. 339; in Tanāwal, xxiii. 219; invasions of United Provinces, xxiv. 154; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280; Zhob, xxiv. 431. *See also* Pathāns *and* Rohillas.
Afghān-Turkistān, province of Afghānistān, v. 65–69; physical aspects, 66; history, 67–68; population, 68; industries and products, 68–69.
Afiz Bāgh, building at Junnar, xiv. 240.
Afrāsiāb of Turān, Matuān taken from, xvii. 46.
Africa, trade with, iii. 311, 312.
Africans, in Bombay City, viii. 413.
Afridis, Afghān tribe in the Khyber Pass, v. 69; conflicts in Khyber Pass, xv. 300–303; Landi Kotal attacked by (1897), xvi. 134, 135; Mughals defeated by, in Peshāwar valley (1673, 1674), xix. 153; British expeditions against (1853 and 1897–8), xix. 158, 159, 208, 210; revolt in Tīrāh (1897–8), xxiii. 389, 390.
Afsar, village in Gayā District, Bengal, v. 69.
Aftāb Chand, Mahārājā of Burdwan (1881–5), ix. 101.
Afzal, Shāh, Mehtar of Chitrāl (1854), ally of Mahārājā of Kashmīr in war with Gauhar Aman, x. 301.
Afzal Ganj, suburb of Hyderābād, xiii. 310.
Afzal Khān, Bijāpur general, killed by Sivaji at Pratāpgarh (1659), ii. 440, xix. 391, xx. 217, xxii. 119; march through Pārghat, xx. 2.
Afzal Sāgar, tank and drain, Hyderābād State, xiii. 257, 288.

Afzalgarh, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, v. 69.
Afzal-ud-daula, Nizām of Hyderābād (1857-69), xiii. 242, xix. 315.
Afzal-ul-mulk, son of Amān-ul-mulk, throne of Chitrāl usurped by, x. 302.
Agam Pass (Safed Koh range), Kurram Agency, xvi. 48.
Agamudaiyans, in Madura District, Madras, xvi. 393.
Agar, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, v. 69, xxi. 290.
Agar, British military station in Central India, v. 70.
Agar attar, perfume made in Sylhet District, xxiii. 196.
Agariā, Mundā dialect of Kherwārī language, i. 383.
Agariās, iron-workers, in Gāngpur, xii. 141; Gondwāna, xii. 323.
Agartalā, administrative division, Hill Tippera State, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 121.
Agartalā, capital of Hill Tippera State, Eastern Bengal, v. 70-71.
Agarwāls, trading and banking caste, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Bikaner, viii. 209; Central India, ix. 353; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 113.
Agasas, washermen, in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xi. 308.
Agāshi, port in Thāna District, Bombay, v. 71.
Agashiv caves, at Kāle, Bombay, xiv. 306.
Agastya, Brāhman saint, traditional founder of Tamil literature, ii. 434; believed to live still on Agastyamalai, v. 71; Vishnu Pushkarni Tīrth pond said to have been constructed by, xviii. 360.
Agastyamalai (or Agastyakūtam), mountain in Travancore State, Madras, v. 71.
Agate manufactures, iii. 242, 243; in Bāndā, vi. 353; Cambay town, ix. 297.
Agates, iii. 162, 163; found in Ahmadābād, v. 100; Ahmadnagar, v. 118; Aurangābād, vi. 145; Bombay Presidency, viii. 323; Cambay State, ix. 294; Central India, ix. 367; Central Provinces, x. 52; Dhār State, xi. 288; Jubbulpore, xiv. 212; Kaira, xiv. 282; Kapadvanj, xiv. 406; Kāthiāwār, xv. 179; Poona, xx. 176; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 292, 293; Surat, xxiii. 152, 160.
Agatti, one of Laccadive Islands, xvi. 85.
Agave fibre cleaned, Thāna District, xxiii. 298.
Age, statistics for India generally, i. 478, 479, 493, 514; mortality, and expectation of life at different ages, i. 514-516; population classified according to, *see* each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.
Agencies, groups of Native States, iv. 89.
Aghā Jāfar, Mastung acquired from, by Mīr Ahmad of Kalāt, xxii. 99.
Agha Khān, chief of Khoja community, Bombay, and head of Maulai sect, i. 438, x. 303.
Aghoresvara temple, at Ikkeri, Mysore, xiii. 329.
Aghoris, Saiva sect, i. 421.
Agnew, Colonel, administration of Chhattīsgarh by, viii. 224, x. 77.
Agnew, Mr. Vans, murdered at Multān (1848), xviii. 37; demarcated boundary between Spiti, Ladākh, and Chinese Tibet (1846), xxiii. 93.
Agnew, Mr. Vans, settlement of Montgomery District begun by, xvii. 416, 417.
Agni, god of fire, i. 403, ii. 212, 214, 215.
Agnikula Rājput clans, legend of, ii 309; in Rājputāna, xxi. 113.
Agnikunda, excavation at Rāmpāl, in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xxi. 182.
Agra, Province, v. 71-72; rents, iii. 449, 450, 451, 453; prices, iii. 458; wages, iii. 472, 473, 474; famine, iii. 484, 485, 487, 488; administration, iv. 47-54; legislation and justice, iv. 146, 147; land revenue, iv. 206, 207, 221, 222, 227, 229, 239; land cess, iv. 272; police system, iv. 387, 388.
Agra, Division in United Provinces, v. 72-73.
Agra, District in United Provinces, v. 73-81; physical aspects, 73-74; history, 74-76; population, 76-77; agriculture, 77-78; minerals, 78; trade and communications, 78-79; famine, 79; administration, 79-81; education, 81; medical, 81.
Agra, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, v. 81-82.
Agra, city in United Provinces, v. 82-91; population, 82; history, 82-84; description, 84; historic buildings, 84-89; administration, 89; manufactures, trade, &c., 89-90; education, 90-91.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 124, 149, 152, 154; Tāj Mahal, ii. 127, iii. 151, v. 86-88; Itimād-ud-daula's tomb, ii. 127, 200, v. 88; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 192, 199, 210, 216, 217, 220, 222, 242, 243, v. 90; roads, iii. 403; prices, iii. 455, 456; water-supply, iv. 473, v. 89.
Agra Barkhera, *thakurāt* in Central India, v. 91, xii. 417.
Agra Bhil, settlement on site of Agar in

Central India, founded in tenth century, v. 70.
Agra Canal, iii. 332, 341, 357, v. 91.
Agrahāra Bāchahalli, temple in Mysore District, xviii. 254.
Agricultural Banks, or co-operative credit societies, ii. 525, iv. 523.
Agricultural Colleges and Schools, iv. 440; Cawnpore, ix. 321; Central Provinces, x. 39, 94; Nāgpur, xviii. 321; Saidapet, xxi. 383-384.
Agricultural Department, ii. 520; originally formed by Lord Mayo, iii. 266-267; re-established by Lord Ripon, ii. 520; present organization of, iv. 24, 25.
Agricultural Farms: Poona, xx. 175-176; Pusa, xx. 422; Saidapet, xxi. 383; Sāmalkot, xxii. 1.
Agricultural Implements, manufactured in Basti, vii. 129; Bhutān, viii. 160; Hanthawaddy, xiii 33; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 95; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 263; Khyrim, xv. 304; Lushai Hills, xvi. 220, Māhārām, xvi. 435; the Nīlgiris, xix. 97; Noākhāli, xix. 133; Sylhet, xxiii. 196; Nongstoin, xviii. 136; Punjab, xx. 317; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 43; Sylhet District, xxiii. 196; Tippera, xxiii. 384; United Provinces, xxiv. 203.
Agricultural Implements, in use in India generally—ploughs, scarifiers, seed-drills, bullock-hoes, harrows, levellers and clod-crushers, carts, hand-tools, sickles, winnowing sieves, &c., iii. 11-15; statistics of ploughs and carts, iii. 101.
Local references: Anantapur, v. 342; Baluchistān, vi. 297; Bellary, vii. 164; Bengal, vii. 250; Burma, ix. 153, 154; Central India, ix. 362; Central Provinces, x. 38; Darjeeling, xi. 172, Gāro Hills, xii. 178; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254, 255; Kashmīr, xv. 112, 113; Lushai Hills, xvi. 219; Madras, xvi. 269; Mergui, xvii. 299; Minbu, xvii. 349; Mysore State, xviii. 210; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 292; Punjab, xx. 297; Sambalpur, xxii. 13; Sanaur, xxii. 27; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 347; United Provinces, xxiv. 184; Wardhā, xxiv. 370.
Agriculture, in India generally, iii. 1-101; proportion of the population engaged in, 1; agricultural population, climate, and soils, 1-11; methods of cultivation, 11-25; tillage implements, 11-15; tillage and tilth, 15-16; defective seed selection, 16; irrigation specially necessary in India, 16-17; facilities for irrigation in the three soil-divisions, 17; canal- and well-irrigation in the alluvial tract, 17-18; tank-irrigation in the crystalline tract, 18-19; irrigation in the Deccan trap tract chiefly from wells, 19; high farming under well-irrigation, 19-20; manures, 20-23; fallows, 23; cultivable land left waste, 23-24; intermittent cultivation in virgin soils, 24; nomadic or shifting cultivation, 24-25; rotation of crops, 25; mixed crops, 25; principal crops, 26-76; rice, 28-29; wheat, 29-32; millets, 32-34; pulses, 34-36; oilseeds, 36-39; sugar-cane, 39-41; cotton, 42-46; jute, 46-49; tobacco, 49-52; poppy, 52-54; pepper, 54-56; tea, 56-63; coffee, 63-66; cinchona, 66-69; indigo, 69-75; vegetables, 75; fruits, 75-76; agricultural live stock, 76-89; cattle, 76-81; buffaloes, 81-83; exports of hides, 83; dairying on European principles, 83-84; difficulty of improving Indian cattle, 84; effects of crossing, 84; Civil Veterinary department, 84-85; general schemes for cattle improvement, 85; preservation of cattle in famine, 85-86; need of storing fodder, 86; sheep and goats, 86-87; horses, 87-88; mules and donkeys, 88-89; camels, 89; tenures, credit, research and administration, 89-95; bibliography, 96; table of classification of areas in the larger Provinces (1903-4), 97; table of principal crops cultivated in India, 98-99; areas (in square miles) under principal crops in the larger Provinces (1903-4), 100; table of number of live stock, and of ploughs and carts (1903-4), 101; *takāvi* advances, 321; payment of wages in kind, 467-468; average monthly wage of agricultural labourer, 472; dependence of India on, 475-476; Department of Revenue and Agriculture, iv. 24-25; Government loans to cultivators, and agricultural banks, 523.
Agri-Horticultural Society Alipore, v. 221; Madras, xvi. 374.
Agris, salt-makers and cultivators, in Bombay, viii. 304, 305; Janjīra State, xiv. 59; Kolāba, xv. 360; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
Agroha, ancient town in Hissār District, Punjab, v. 91-92.
Agror, valley in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, v 92-93.
Agumbi, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
Ahalyā Bai, Marāthā regent of Indore, widow of Khande Rao Holkar, Bhsheshwar temple built by, vii. 191; rule in large part of Central India, ix. 341; temple at Ellora erected by, xii. 21; erection of Vishnupada temple at Gayā

assigned to, xii. 210; Indore State administered by (1767–95), xiii. 336; Chevalier Dudrenec engaged by, to raise battalions (1792), xiii. 347; capital of Indore State, removed by, to Indore city, xiii. 349; rule in Maheshwar, xvii. 9, 10; palace of, and shrine to, at Maheshwar, xvii. 9, 10; rule in Nimbahera, xix. 119; Puntāmba Ghāt built by, xx. 398; Sultānpur temple built by, xxiii. 139; Tarāna under, xviii. 250
Ahams. *See* Ahoms.
Ahār, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, v. 93.
Ahār, village in Rājputāna, v. 93.
Ahāriya, name of ruling family in Dūngarpur State, xi. 381.
Ahars, agriculturists, in Budaun, ix. 37; Morādābād, xvii. 424; Rohilkhand, vii. 6, 7, xxi. 308.
Ahavamalla. *See* Sōmesvara I.
Aheriās, criminal tribe, in Alīgarh, v. 215; Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Muttra, xviii. 67.
Ahibaran, traditional founder of Bulandshahr, ix 58.
Ahichhattra, ruins in Bareilly District, United Provinces, v. 93.
Ahirānī dialect. *See* Khāndesh.
Ahīrs, or Goālās, grazing and cultivating caste, in Northern India, i. 498; in Agra, v. 77; Ajaigarh, v. 131; Allahābād, v. 231; Alwar, v 260; Assam, vi. 157; Bahraich, vi. 208; Ballia, vi. 252; Bāndā, vi. 350; Baonī, vi. 415; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Basti, vii. [illegible]7; Behror, vii. 143; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Berār, vii. 366; Betūl, viii. 10; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Bhopāl, viii. 133, 134; Bijāwar, viii. 189; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Bombay, viii. 304, 305; Budaun, ix. 37; Calcutta, ix. 268; Cawnpore, ix. 309; Central India, ix 337, 353; Central Provinces, x. 26; Champāran, x. 140; Chānda, x. 153; Char[illegible]rī, x. 178; Chhatarpur, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 208, 210; Chhūkhadān, x. 216; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Delhi, xi. 226; Etah, xii. 30, 32; Etāwah, xii. 42; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gondā, xii 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Gwalior, xii. 428; Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Hissār, xiii. 149; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jashpur, xiv. 68; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jessore, xiv. 95; Jhānsi, xiv. 140; Jind, xiv. 170, Kāthiāwār, xv. 177, 178; Khairāgarh, xv. 208; Kherī, xv. 271; Khuriā, xv. 296; Koreā, xv. 400; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Mainpurī, xvii. 35; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Meerut, xvii. 257; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Nābha, xviii. 265; Nadiā, xviii. 276; Nāndgaon, xviii. 357; Oudh, xix. 287; Palāmau, xix. 339; Pannā, xix 402; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Patiāla, xx. 41; Patna, xx. 59; Punjab, xx. 288; Purnea, xx. 416; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 28; Raipur, xxi 52; Rāmpur, xxi. 185; Ranchī, xxi. 203; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sāran, xxii. 87; Seonī, xxii. 119; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Singhbhūm. xxiii. 7; Sirohj, xxiii. 38; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii 133; Surgujā, xxiii. 172; Sylhet, xxiii. 193; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
Ahīrwalī, dialect of Western Hindi, spoken in Jīnd, xiv. 170; Punjab, xx. 286–287.
Ahivāsīs, caste claiming to be Brāhmans, in Baldeo, vi. 247; Muttra, xviii. 67.
Ahl-i-Nadīs, in Assam, vi 48.
Ahmad, Mīr, of Baluchistān (1666 7), vi. 276–277.
Ahmad, Mīr, II, of Baluchistān (1713–4), vi. 277.
Ahmad, Shams-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1431), vii. 216.
Ahmad Alī Khān, rule in Rampūr State, xxi 184.
Ahmad Alī Khān, Sāhibzāda, regent of Māler Kotla, xvii. 85.
Ahmad Bakhsh Khān, Fīrozpur *tahsīl* assigned to, xii. 100; founder of Lohāru State, xvi. 169; attempt on life of (1824), v. 258
Ahmad Kabīr, Saiyid. *See* Badr-ud-dīn Shāh.
Ahmad Kattāl, Saiyid Sultān, Muhammadan saint, pilgrim, and missionary, tomb at Jalālpur, xiv. 16.
Ahmad Khān, grandson of Alā-ud-dīn Bahman Shāh, rebellion of (1397), xiii. 237.
Ahmad Khān, Bhatti chief, defied prince Bāyazid, but defeated and killed, viii. 92.
Ahmad Khān, Sūr emperor. *See* Sikandar Shāh.
Ahmad Khān, of Farrukhābād, vii. 4, 13, xii. 65; attacked Allahābād and burnt the town, but withdrew on news of a Marāthā advance on his own State (1751), v. 238; conflicts with Marāthās near Fatehgarh, xii. 65, 75; regained Farrukhābād territories, xxi. 306.
Ahmad Khān, of the Daudputra tribe, founded Ahmadpur West (*c.* 1800), v. 127.
Ahmad Khān, Sūl chieftain, Ranjīt Singh

marched on Jhang but was bought off by, xiv 127; recovered a large part of his previous dominions in Jhang, xiv. 127.
Ahmad Khān, Isa Khel town founded by (1830), xiii. 371.
Ahmad Khān, Kharral leader (1857), xvii. 410–411.
Ahmad Khān, Sir, Saiyid, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Alīgarh founded by, v. 219, xxiv. 251.
Ahmad Khān Abdālī. *See* Ahmad Shāh Durrānī.
Ahmad Malik, founder of Ahmadnagar dynasty, ii. 389; Chākan fort taken by (1486), x. 122; head-quarters at Junnar, ii. 388, xx. 168.
Ahmad Sad-ud-dīn, Khān of Agror, v. 92.
Ahmad Samarkandi Khwāja, mausoleum erected by, in Bhāgalpur (1615), viii. 29.
Ahmad Shāh I, king of Gujarāt (1411–43), ii. 376, 378, xii. 351; Ahmadābād founded by, v. 106, 107; tomb and mosque at Ahmadābād, v. 108; tomb of queen of, at Ahmadābād, ii. 126, v. 108; stone wall built round Ahmadnagar in Gujarāt, v. 125; Gujarāt flourished under, viii. 284; Maheshwar captured by (1422), xvii. 9; invasion of Mālwā, ii. 379; Sādra fort built by, xvi. 348.
Ahmad Shāh II, king of Gujarāt (1451–9), ii. 378.
Ahmad Shāh III, king of Gujārāt (1554–61), ii. 378.
Ahmad Shāh, Alā ud-dīn, Bahmani king (1435–58), ii. 384, 385, xiii 237; compelled Bairi chiefs to pay tribute, xxi. 47.
Ahmad Shāh II, Bahmani king (1519–20), ii. 385, xiii. 238.
Ahmad Shāh I, founder of Nizām Shāhi dynasty of Ahmadnagar (1490–1508), ii. 388, 389, v. 123; tomb at Ahmadnagar, v. 124; Lohogarh taken by, xvi. 176.
Ahmad Shāh II, Nizām Shāhi king (1595–6), ii. 389.
Ahmad Shāh, Mughal emperor (1748–54), ii 409, 410, 413; sent against Ahmad Shāh Durrāni (1747–8), ii. 409; Alī Muhammad received confirmation of territory from, xxi. 183.
Ahmad Shāh, last Rājā of Baltistān, vi. 262; death near Lhāsa, vi. 262.
Ahmad Shāh, Saiyid, doctrine of the Wahhābis introduced into India by, i. 437; founded colony of Hindustāni fanatics in Amarzai country (1829), xxiii. 184–185; attacks on Peshāwar border, and death, v. 289.
Ahmad Shāh, Saiyid, Nawāb of Sardhana, xxii. 105.
Ahmad Shāh, king of Dinājpur (*c.* 1440), xi. 348.
Ahmad Shāh Durrāni, or Ahmad Khān Abdāli, king of Afghānistān (1747–73), ii. 499; took Sirhind (1748), ii. 409; proclaimed king at Delhi (1757), ii. 410; advance on Muttra and Agra, and retreat, ii. 410: defeated Marāthās at Pānīpat (1761), ii. 441, iv. 70; supremacy established over Kalāt, iv. 64.
Local notices: Rule in Afghānistān, v. 26, 36; Amritsar destroyed by (1762), v. 321; established cantonments at Anupshahr in 1757 and returned to them in 1759, v. 388; Balkh subject to, vi. 248; Baluchistān subject to, vi. 276; army led through Bannu, vi. 394; attempt on Delhi (1748), xi. 236, xxiv. 154; Hot family in Dera Ismail Khān reduced to vassalage (1750), xi. 262; Gujrāt ravaged, xii. 366; rule in Hazāra, xiii. 77; Herāt, xiii. 115; Kābul, xiv. 243; Kalāt withstood three assaults by (1758), xiv. 305; Kandahār refounded by, xiv. 376; tomb at Kandahār, v. 45, xiv. 374; *Adi-Granth* burnt by, at Kartārpur (1756), xv. 61; Khyber passed through, xv. 300; invasion of Lahore, xvi. 110–111; of Ludhiāna, xvi 200; deprived Safdar Jang of his office as Wazīr of the empire (1754), xix. 281, xxiv. 155; engagement with Nasīr Khān I, at Mastung (1758), xxii. 99; Muttra plundered by cavalry of (1757), xviii. 73; invasions of Northern India, xxi. 183, 306, 307; Nūrmahal and Kartārpur sacked (1757), xiv. 223; Marāthās defeated at battle of Pānīpat (1761), vii. 34, viii. 291, xi. 289, xix. 397, 398; rule in Peshāwar valley, xix. 153; Punjab nominally ceded to, by the Mughals, xx. 272; defeat of the Sikhs in the Punjab (1762), v. 321, xx. 134, 272; Shāhdara plundered by soldiers of, xxii. 200; Sind became tributary to (1748), xxii. 398; appointed Zain Khān governor of Sirhind (1761), xxiii. 21; hold on Swāt, xxiii. 184; Talamba plundered, xxiii. 211; invasion of Hindustān (1757, 1760), xxiv. 155, 156; conferred title of Zhob on Bekar Nika, xxiv. 430.
Ahmad Shāh Wali, Bahmani king (1422–35), ii. 384, 385, xiii. 237; Bāglān laid waste by (1429), vi. 191; forts in Berār captured, vii. 367; Bīdar town founded, viii. 164. 170; tomb at Bīdar, ii. 195; halted at Ellichpur (1425–8), and possibly builder of shrine there, xii. 20, 21; traditional builder of Gāwilgarh fort (1425–8), xii. 193; rule over Gulbarga, xii. 382; Kalam captured by (1425), xiv. 297; Narnāla

fort repaired, xviii. 379; Wūn attacked (1425), xxiv. 389–390.
Ahmad Yār Khān, Nawāb, Khushāb managed by, xxii. 213.
Ahmad Yār Khān, joint holder of Hajiwāh estate in Multān District, xiii. 8.
Ahmadābād, District in Bombay, v. 93–106; physical aspects, 94–96; forests, 95; history, 96; population, 97–99; agriculture, 99–100; minerals, 100; trade and communications, 100–102; natural calamities, 102–103; administration, 103–105; education, 105; medical, 105–106.
Ahmadābād, city in Bombay, v. 106–111; population, 106; description, 106–107; history, 107; architecture, 107–109; manufactures, 109–110; education, 110–111; medical, 111; bibliography, 111.
Other references: Tomb of Ahmad Shāh's queen, ii. 126; Shāh Alam's tomb, ii. 129; mosques, ii. 184; sewage farms, iii. 20; spinning and weaving mills, iii. 197; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 200, 209, 210, 211, 216, 222, 230, 231, 234, 239.
Ahmadābād kings, rule in Broach, ix. 20; Kāthiāwār, xv. 176; Pā'anpur (1403–1573), xix. 347; attempts to take Pāvāgarh fort, xx. 80; rule in Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 294; Sunth tributary to, from 1443, xxiii. 147.
Ahmadābād-Dholka Railway, iii 372.
Ahmadābād-Parāntij Railway Company, iii. 371.
Ahmadiyas, strange sect of Islām, founded by Mulla Ghulām Ahmad (*ob.* 1908), i. 438; in Bombay, viii. 307; Gurdāspur, xii. 395.
Ahmadnagar, District in Bombay, v. 111–122; physical aspects, 111–112; history, 113; population, 114–115; agriculture, 116–117; forests, 117–118; minerals, 118; trade and communications, 118–119; famine, 119–120; administration, 120–122; education, 122; medical, 122.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 142; famine, iii. 497 *n.*
Ahmadnagar, *tāluka* in Bombay, v. 122–123.
Ahmadnagar, city in Bombay, v. 123–125; population, 123; history, 123–124; architecture, 124–125; industries, 125; schools, 125; manufactures, iii. 217. *See also* Nizām Shāhis.
Ahmadnagar, town in Idar State, Bombay, v. 125–126.
Ahmadpur, *tahsīl* in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, v. 126.
Ahmadpur town, East, town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, v. 126.
Ahmadpur Lamma, *tahsīl* in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, v. 127.
Ahmadpur town, West, town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, v. 127.
Ahmadpur, town in Jhang District, Punjab, v. 127.
Ahmad ullah Shāh, Fyzābād Maulvi, Tārāwālī Kothī at Lucknow the headquarters of, during Mutiny, xvi 190.
Ahmadzais, rule in Western Baluchistān, vi. 276; Bannu, vi. 390; Kalāt State, xiv. 300, 305.
Ahmedābād, District and city in Bombay. *See* Ahmadābād.
Ahmednagar, District, *tāluka*, and city in Bombay. *See* Ahmadnagar.
Ahobilam, village with temple in Kurnool District, Madras, v. 127–128.
Ahoms, former rulers of Assam, bibliography of language, i. 401; degeneration, i. 447 *n.*; coins, ii. 149; literature, ii. 438.
Local notices: Assam, vi. 26–33, 43; raid on Bengal, xi. 105; grant given to *satra* (religious foundation) at Garamur, xii. 159; Gauhāti, xii. 184; Jaintia Rājā taken by (eighteenth century), xiii. 380; Jorhāt capital of, xiv. 202; struggles in Kāmrūp, xiv. 332; rule in Lakhimpur, and present population, xvi. 120; Nāzirā capital of, from middle of sixteenth to end of seventeenth century, xix. 1; march through Pātkai (thirteenth century), xx. 51; in Sibsāgar, xxii. 346, 348.
Ahraurā, town in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, v 128.
Ahsān-ullah, Sir, contribution to Dacca electric lighting, xi. 118.
Ahsān-ullah Khān, Nawāb of Bāsoda, vii. 105; State divided between his sons (1753), xviii. 16.
Ahūlānas, in Delhi District, xi. 226.
Ahuti. *See* Avati.
Ai, river of Assam, v 128.
Aibak, Saif-ud-dīn, governor of Bengal (1229), vii. 216.
Aieshwara, temple at Sinnar, Bombay, xxiii. 14.
Aihole, village with ruined temples in Bombay. *See* Aivalli.
Aijal, subdivision of Lushai Hills District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, v. 128.
Aijal, village in Lushai Hills District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, v. 128–129.
Ain-i-Akbarī, by Abul Fazl, quoted on Akbar's patronage of painting, ii. 130–131; details concerning Akbar's government and administration, ii. 398, iv. 3–4, 283–284, 481.
Ain-ul-mulk, Māndu taken by (1304), xvii. 171.

Aitareya Brāhmana, connected with the Rigveda, ii. 230.
Aitchison, Sir Charles, president of Public Service Commission (1886-7), iv. 43; Chief Commissioner of Lower Burma (1878), ix. 192; Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab (1882-7), xx. 331; improvement of education in Punjab, xx. 368-369.
Aitchison, Surgeon-Major J. E. T., F.R.S., i. 208.
Aitchison Hospital, at Lahore, xvi. 105, 114.
Aiton, language of Tai group of Siamese-Chinese branch, i. 394.
Aivalli, or Aihole, village with ruined temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, v. 129; inscriptions, ii. 55, 69, 70; temples, ii. 168, 175, 178.
Aja Rājā, traditional founder of Ajmer (c. 145), v. 140.
Ajab Singh, Dīwān of Rājgarh, xvii. 382, xxi. 69.
Ajabpura, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, v. 129, xvii. 13.
Ajai Singh, Rānā of Mewār, took refuge in Kelwārā (fourteenth century), xv 198.
Ajaigarh, *sanad* State in Central India, v. 129-132.
Ajaigarh, capital of State in Central India, v. 132-133.
Ajaipal, image of, on horseback at Anjār, in Cutch, v. 383; said to have built temple of Nilkanth Mahādeo at Pāranagar, xxi. 71.
Ajanta, village with cave-temples in Hyderābād, v. 134-137; caves, ii. 112, 162, 163; paintings, ii. 34, 117-121.
Ajanta Hills, v. 133-134.
Ajātasatru, Bimbisāra deposed, imprisoned, and starved to death by (fifth century B.C.), ii. 273, 274; traditional founder of Patna, xx 66-67.
Ajaya Pāla, petty chiefs in Garhwāl reduced by (fourteenth century), xii. 165.
Ajbar Sen, Rājā of Māndī, Mandī town founded by (1527), xvii. 153, 158.
Ajeygarh, town in Central India. *See* Ajaigarh.
Ajīmganj, town in Bengal. *See* Azīmganj.
Ajīt Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1678-1724), seized Ajmer, v. 142; rule in Jodhpur, xiv. 184, 185; built Fateh Mahal, Jodhpur, xiv. 199; cenotaph at Mandor, xvii. 171.
Ajīt Singh, Ballabgarh estate given to, by Delhi emperor (1775), vi. 256.
Ajīt Singh, chief of Būndi (1770-3), ix. 81.
Ajīt Singh, chief of Kotah (1756-9), xiv. 413.
Ajīt Singh, Rājā of Kulū, xvi. 16, 17; took refuge in Sāngri (1840), xxii. 55.
Ajīt Singh, rule in Rāghugarh (1843-57), xxi. 35.
Ajīt Singh, Thākur, signed treaty of 1818 between Udaipur and the British, vi 12.
Ajivika sect, caves in Barābar hills dedicated to, ii. 161.
Ajja, fell at battle of Khānua (1527), vii. 19.
Ajlāfs, Muhammadan caste in Khulnā, xv. 288.
Ajmer, British Province, District, and city in Rājputāna. *See* Ajmer-Merwāra and Ajmer city.
Ajmer, city in Rājputāna, v. 170-174; population, 170; description, 170; antiquarian remains, 170-172; commerce and industries, 172; administration, 172; education, 173.
Other references: Inscriptions, ii. 50 *n.*; mosque, ii. 182; manufactures, iii. 186, 215; road to Agra, iii. 403; Chiefs' College, iv. 435.
Ajmer-Merwāra, British Province in Rājputāna, v. 137-169; physical aspects, 137-139; history, 140-143; population, 143-149; agriculture, 149, 150; rents, wages, and prices, 151-153; material condition of the people, 153; forests, 153-154; mines and minerals, 154; arts and manufactures, 154; commerce and trade, 154-155; communications, 155-156; famine, 156-157; administration, 157-158; legislation and justice, 158-159; finance, 159, land revenue, 159-162; miscellaneous revenue, 162-163; local and municipal, 163-164; public works, 164; army, 165; police and jails, 165-166; education, 166-168; medical, 168-169; surveys, 169; bibliography, 169.
Other references: Number of live stock, and of ploughs and carts (1903-4), iii. 101; factory statistics, iii. 247; irrigation, iii 325, 332, 343, 346; famine, 491; administration, iv. 56, 57; legislation, iv. 131; land revenue, iv. 211 *n.*, 216, 239; duty on hemp drugs, iv. 260.
Ajmiriganj, market in Sylhet District, Assam, v. 174.
Ajnāla, *tahsīl* in Amritsar District, Punjab, v. 174.
Ajodhyā, estate in United Provinces, v. 174-175.
Ajodhyā, sacred town in Fyzabād District, United Provinces, v. 175-176
Ajraoda, *thakurāt* in Central India, v. 176, xvii. 99.
Ajudhiā, town in United Provinces. *See* Ajodhyā.
Akā Bai, basalt temple at Parli fort built by, xx. 5.
Akā Hills, on northern frontier of Assam, v. 177.

Aka language, i. 387, 392, 400.
Akadia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, v. 176, xv. 165.
Akāl Bungah, building at Amritsar, v. 329.
Akalanka, writer of Southern India (eighth century), ii. 329.
Akālavarsha, king. *See* Kannara.
Akalgarh, town in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, v. 177.
Akalkot, State forming the Sholāpur Agency in Bombay, v. 178–179.
Akalkot, capital of State in Bombay, v. 179.
Akanna, minister of Kutb Shāhi dynasty, fixed head-quarters at Bezwāda in seventeenth century, viii. 19.
Akarah. *See* Akra.
Akās, tribe in Assam, v. 177, vi. 14; Bālipāra, vi. 248.
Akāsamukhins, Saiva sect, i. 421.
Akauktaung, Burmese fortifications, Henzada District, xiii. 104.
Akazai, Afghān clan in Black Mountain, Major Battye and Captain Urmston and sepoys surprised and killed by Gūjar dependents of, viii. 252; raids committed in Agror valley, viii. 251, 252; expeditions against (1888, 1891), xix. 210.
Akbar the Great, founder of the Mughal empire (1556–1605), ii. 397–399, 413; Persian inscription of, on iron pillar at Dhār (1591–2), ii. 23; mosque at Fatehpur Sikri, ii. 127; tomb at Sikandra, ii. 127; painting introduced by, as architectural decoration, ii. 129; architecture, ii. 199; patronage of painting, ii. 130–131; coins, ii. 146, iv. 514; conquest of Bengal (1576), ii. 373; conquest of Kashmīr (1586), ii. 374; conquest of Gujarāt (1572), ii 377, 378; Mālwā surrendered to (1564), ii. 380; Ahmadnagar attacked (1596) and finally captured (1600), ii. 388–389; submission of Fārūqī king of Khāndesh to (1599), ii. 392; succeeded his father, Humāyūn, at the age of fourteen (1556), ii. 397; victory at Pānīpat over his Afghān rival (1556), ii. 397; shook off the tutelage of Bairām Khān (1560), ii. 398; put down domestic rebellion, ii. 398; uninterrupted career of conquest over Northern India (1567–94), ii. 398; his trouble with his eldest son, Jahangīr, ii. 398; his eclectic religion, the Divine Faith, ii. 246, 398; conciliation of the Hindus and repression of bigotry, ii. 398; general administration as depicted in the *Ain-i-Akbarī* of Abul Fazl, ii. 398, iv. 3–4, 69, 283–284, 481; system of land revenue organized by his Hindu financier, Todar Mal, ii. 399, iv. 215; administration, iv. 69; wars and conquests, iv. 69; revenue statistics, iv. 238; criminal system, iv. 397.
Local notices: Agra founded by, v. 74, 82; death of, at Agra, v. 82; allegiance of Bhīl chiefs in Gujarāt tendered to (1572), v. 96; Ahmadābād subjugated by (1572), v. 107; pilgrimages to Ajmer, v. 141–142; Ajmer mosque and fort built, v. 171, 172; Allahābād fort built, v. 238; passed through Alwar city (1579), ii. 268; Asīrgarh taken (1600), vi. 12; Attock founded, and fort built, vi. 133, 138; seven years' siege of fortresses in Bāglān, vi. 191; Bāndhogarh, legendary birth-place of, vi. 359; Banera taken (1567), vi. 360; rule in Bannu District, vi. 394; Banūr town, a *mahāl* of Sirhind under, vi. 414; Bāri Doāb named by, vii. 17; taxation of Bāsim under, vii. 101–102; Batāla granted to Shamsher Khān, vii. 133; in Benares, vii. 180; Bengal finally annexed to the Mughal empire, vii. 213; land revenue of Berār under, vii 407; troops marched through Bhāgalpur (1573 and 1575), viii. 27, 36; Bhilsa mosque built (1583), viii. 105; Kalyān Singh and his son Rai Singh waited on, at Nayaur (1570), and emperor married Kalyān Singh's daughter, viii. 205; Broach city surrendered to (1573), ix. 30; Bukkur granted to Keshū Khān (1574), ix. 47; Bundelkhand taken (1569), ix. 70; Burhānpur annexed (1600), ix. 104; Cambay reduced, ix. 293; Central India invaded (1558), ix. 340; Chitor fort taken (1567), x. 292, xi. 179, x. 299, Chota Nāgpur annexed, vii. 215; Chunār fort taken (1575), x. 333; in Damoh, xi. 136; Daulatābād taken from Nizām Shāhis, xi. 200; Dhār under (1560), xi. 289, 294; traditional builder of mosque at Didwāna, xi. 343; in Etāwah, xii. 39, Fatehpur built, xii. 84, 85; Gāgraun fort reached (about 1562), xii. 122; Gangoh mosque built, xii. 139; in Goler, xii. 310; *Sārkar* of Gorakhpur formed by, xii. 333; Gujarāt conquered by, and rule in, viii. 284, xii. 352; settlement of tract in Punjab called Gujrāt, xii. 365; Gujrāt town probably founded by, xii. 373; Gurdāspur taken from Sikandar Shāh, Suri (1557), xii. 393; Gwalior fort held (1558), xii. 440; Hājīpur taken by troops of (1572, 1574), xiii. 7; Afghāns in Hardoī subdued, xiii. 44; Hazāribāgh overrun by troops of, xiii. 87; Jahāzpur taken (1567), xiii. 379; marriage of, to daughter of Bahār Mal

of Jaipur, xiii. 385; Jalālābād founded (1570), xiv. 13; invasion of Jodhpur, xiv. 184; Jumna Canal re-excavated (1568), xiv. 234; in Kābul, xiv. 243; Kaithal renovated, and fort built by, xiv. 288; at Kalānaur, xiv. 297; in Kanauj, xiv. 371; Kāngra fort occupied (1556), xiv. 383; Karauli State held, xv. 26; Kashmīr conquered (1586), xv. 90, 93; Khairābād under, xv. 207; Khāndesh under, viii. 286, xv. 229; Rājā of Kokrah subdued (1585), xvi. 200; at Lahore (1584–98), xvi. 108; Maham given in *jāgīr* to Shāhbāz Khān, xvi. 430; expedition into Mainpurī, xvii. 34; Māndu visited and dismantled (1564, 1598), xvii. 172; Merta taken (1562), restored to Rājā Udai Singh (*c.* 1582), xvii. 308–309; Murshidābād town said to have been founded by, xviii. 53; lamp tower at Nagaii, x. 300; Nāgaur granted to Bīkaner chief, xviii. 298; Narnāla fort captured by officers of (1597–8), xviii. 380; Nimār annexed (1600), xix. 108; in Nimār *Zila*, xix. 118; force sent against Bīr Singh Deo of Orchha, xix. 243; in Oudh, xix. 280; Ghazni Khān Jhālor of Pālanpur imprisoned, xix. 353; defeat of Himū at Pānīpat (1556), xix. 397; Patna reduced, xx. 68; Pāvāgarh held (1573), xx. 80; in Peshāwar, xx. 110; in the Punjab, xx. 268; establishment of settled government in Rāe Bareli, xxi. 26; tribute imposed on Rājpīpla, xxi. 80; settlement of Rājputāna, xxi. 97; Ranthambhor passed to (*c.* 1569), xxi. 236; Adam Khān of Rāwalpindi deposed by, xxi. 264; Rewah fort captured, xxi. 282; Sheopur surrendered to (1567), xxii. 272; tomb at Sikandra, v. 75, 76, xxii. 363; Sind united with Delhi empire, xxii. 397; stopped at Sīpri to hunt elephants (1564), xxiii. 15; built wall round fort at Srīnagar, xxiii. 99; Surat captured (1573), xxiii. 154; Tālgrām under, xxiii. 213; Tarāna under, xxiii. 249; Tatta destroyed during invasion of Sind (1592), xxiii. 255; visit to Thānesar fair (1567), xxiii. 305; Uch annexed, xxiv. 82; Ujjain fell to (1562), xxiv. 114; born at Umarkot (1542), xxiv. 118; marched through Umarkot to conquer Sind (1591), xxiv. 118; rule in Hindustān (1556–1605), xxiv. 152.

Akbar, Mullā Saiyid, Aka Khel Afrīdi, rebellion in Tīrah under (1897), xix. 158.

Akbar Alī, Nawāb of Pataudi, loyal behaviour of, in Mutiny, xx. 27.

Akbar Khān, Korwai State in Central India seized by (1820), xv. 405.

Akbar Khān, son of Dost Muhammad, Sir William Macnaghten murdered by (1841), v. 38, xiv. 244.

Akbar Khān, of Lālpura (1880–96), xvii. 386.

Akbar Shāh II, Mughal emperor (1806–37), ii. 412, 413.

Akbar Shāh, Saiyid, Hindustāni fanatic, colony established at Sittāna under, v. 289.

Akbarnagar, old name of Rājmahāl town, in Bengal, v. 179.

Akbarpur, *tahsīl* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, v. 179–180.

Akbarpur, *tahsīl* in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, v. 180.

Akbarpur, town in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, v. 180–181.

Akbarpur Ghāt, famous ford across the Narbadā. *See* Nimār *Zila*.

Akchā, town in Afghān-Turkistān, v. 181.

Akhai Rāj, Kushālgarh obtained by, xvi. 56.

Akhas, hill tribe in Burma, v. 181, ix. 139; Kengtung, xv. 201; Southern Shan States, xxii. 256.

Akheri, village in Mysore. *See* Ikkeri.

Akik stones, exported from Rājpīpla, xxi. 81.

Akkā, peak in Anaimalais, Madras, v. 332.

Akola, District in Berār, v. 182–188; physical aspects, 182; history, 182–183; population, 183–184; agriculture, 184–185; industries, 185; forests, 185; famine, 186; trade and communications, 186; administration, 186–188; education, 188; medical, 188.

Akola, *tāluk* in Berār, v. 188–189.

Akola, town in Berār, chief centre of the cotton trade, v. 189; cotton manufactures, iii. 200.

Akola, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, v. 189–190.

Akor Malik, Kohāt protected by, xv. 343.

Akos, tribe of Kengtung, in Burma, probably connected with the Akhas, v. 181.

Akot, *tāluk* in Akola District, Berār, v. 190.

Akot, town in Akola District, Berār, v. 190–191.

Akozai, Afghān tribe. *See* Akazai.

Akra, ancient site in North-West Frontier Province, v. 190–191.

Akrabi, tribe in Aden, v. 15.

Akshay Kumār Datta, Bengali writer, ii. 443.

Akshayyatritya, festival in Berār, vii. 382.

Akyab, District in Lower Burma, v. 191–201; physical aspects, 191; his-

tory, 192–193; population, 193–194; agriculture, 194–195; forests, 195–196; mines and minerals, 196; trade and communications, 196–197; administration, 197–200; education, 200; medical, 200–201; petroleum field, iii. 140.
Akyab, subdivision in Lower Burma, v. 201.
Akyab, township in Lower Burma, v. 201.
Akyab, town and port in Lower Burma, v. 201–203.
Al, vegetable dye, cultivation, iii. 183, 184.
Al Idrisi, mention of Sanjan (twelfth century), xxii. 56.
Al Masūdi, Arab geographer, description of Multān (tenth century), xviii. 24.
Alā Gohar. *See* Shāh Alam.
Ala Singh, Rājā of Patiāla, history of, xx. 34, 133–135; Barnāla rebuilt (1722), vii. 24; Bhatinda captured (1754), viii. 90; struggle for supremacy in Hissār, xiii. 146; attack on, by chief of Māler Kotla (1732), xvii. 84; built fort on site of Patiāla, xx. 50; Sanaur conquered (1748), xxii. 27; Sirhind conquered (1763), xxii. 21.
Alabaster, found or quarried in Baluchistān, vi. 307, x. 115, 120; Burma, ix. 173, xvii. 133, xxiii. 12.
Aladād Khān, Nawāb of Tānk, xxiii 244.
Alaf Khān, general of Alā-ud-dīn, kingdom of Dholka subdued, viii. 283; Sanjan attacked and stormed, xxii. 56; Kalyān rebelled against (1325), xiv. 307.
Alaf Khān, son of Gulgār Khān Thoke, Lasur fort restored to, by the Nimbālkar of Yāval, xvi. 153.
Alagādri Naik, traditional builder of Hindu temple at Perūr, Coimbatore District, Madras, xx. 111.
Alagarkovil, temple in Madura District, Madras, v. 203–204.
Alāhyar-jo-Tando, town in Sind. *See* Tando Alāhyar.
Alai, widow of Ihdād, return to Tīrāh, xxiii. 389.
Alaipur, village in Khulnā District, Bengal, v. 204.
Alākhāna, king, traditional rule over Gujrāt, xii. 365.
Alakhgīrs, religious sect in Bīkaner, viii. 208.
Alam, Mīr, minister at Hyderābād, xxi. 394; tank at Hyderābād constructed by, xiii. 311; *sarai* at Nalgonda built by, xviii. 345; *sarai* at Nānder built by, xviii. 355.
Alam, Shāh, Alā-ud-dīn, tomb at Tijāra, ii. 183, xxiii. 385.
Alam, Shāh, Saiyid king of Delhi (1445–53), ii. 369; Alāpur said to have been founded by, v. 205; life at Budaun, ix. 42; tomb at Budaun, ix. 42; capital at Budaun (1448), xxi. 305.
Alam, Shāh (Prince Mu'azzam) Mughal emperor (1707–1712). *See* Bahadur Shāh.
Alam, Shāh, Mughal emperor (1759–1806), ii. 410–412, 413; tomb at Ahmadābād, ii. 129, v. 108; attempt to conquer Bihar, ii. 411, 478; residence at Allahābād (1765–71), ii. 411, 479, v. 229, 238; seized and blinded (1788), ii. 412, xiv. 63; reign at Delhi (1771–1803), ii. 412, xi. 236; grant of Dīwānī of Bengal to Company (1765), ii. 480, vii. 218; death (1806), iv. 78.
Local notices: Invasion of Bengal (1763), vii. 180; restored to Cawnpore, ix. 308; Northern Circārs granted to East India Company (1765), x. 336, xxiv. 326; Fatehpur handed over to (1765), xii. 77; Sindhia reinstated on throne of Delhi by (1785), xii. 422; received by Shujā-ud-daula, xix. 281; Pahāsū conferred on Begam Sumrū for the support of her troops, xiv. 314.
Alam Mālik, mosque at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Alam Prabhu, temple at Alta in Kolhāpur State, v. 253.
Alam Saiyid, mosque at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Alam Singh, Bālānwāli fell to (1751), xiv. 166.
Alambādi cattle, bred in Coimbatore, x. 363.
Alamgīr I. *See* Aurangzeb.
Alamgīr II, Mughal emperor (1754–9), ii. 410–411, 413; rule in Delhi, xi. 236, xxiv. 155; murder of (1759), xi. 236.
Alamgīr Hill, peak of the Assia range in Orissa, v. 204.
Alamgīri Darwāza, gate in Gwalior Fort, xii. 441.
Alampur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, v. 204, xv. 165.
Alampur, *pargana* in Central India with cenotaph of Malhār Rao Holkar, v. 204.
Alampur, *tāluk* in Raichur District, Hyderābād, v. 204.
Aland, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, v. 204–205.
Alandi, town in Poona District, Bombay, v. 205.
Alang, hill fort in Bombay. *See* Kulang and Alang.
Alapulai, port in Travancore. *See* Alleppey.
Alāpur, town in Budaon District, United Provinces, v. 205.

Alatis, tribe on north-west frontier, expedition against, xix. 156.
Alā-ud-dīn, saint, tomb and shrine at Bāngarmau, vi. 380, xxiv. 123; Rājā of Nawal cursed by, xxiv. 123.
Alā-ud-dīn, established as Sultān at Dīpālpur (1524), xx. 268.
Alā-ud-dīn, Nawāb of Lohāru (1869-84), xvi. 169.
Alā-ud-dīn, Bahmani king (1521-2), ii. 385; assassination of, by Amīr Barīd, xiii. 238.
Alā-ud-dīn, Pīr Saiyid, Muhammadans assisted by, to conquer Nandurbār, xviii. 363.
Alā-ud-dīn, Ahmad Shāh. *See* Ahmad Shāh.
Alā-ud-dīn, Alam Shāh. *See* Alam Shāh.
Alā-ud-dīn, Humāyūn Shāh *See* Humāyūn.
Alā-ud-dīn, Imād Shāhi king (1504-*c.* 1527-8), ii. 391, vii. 368, xii. 20 *n.*
Alā-ud-dīn, Muhammad Khaljī. *See* Muhammad Khaljī.
Alā-ud-dīn Alī. *See* Alī.
Alā-ud-dīn Firoz. *See* Firoz.
Alā-ud-dīn Hasan. *See* Hasan.
Alā-ud-dīn Husain. *See* Husain.
Alā-ud-dīn Jānī. *See* Jānī.
Alā-ud-dīn Mardān. *See* Mardān.
Alaungdaw Kathapa, pagoda in Lower Chindwin District, Burma, x. 231.
Alaungpayā (Alompra), founder of the modern Burmese empire (1752-60), ii. 496, ix. 122, 123; in Amherst, v. 295, 296; in Ava, vi. 152; Bassein taken by (1755), vii. 118; territory in Bassein ceded by, to East India Company (1757), vii 108; in Dagon, xxi. 214; Kengtung town fortified by, xv. 201; Mergui invaded, xvii. 297; Myanaung captured (1754), xviii. 108; Pegu taken (1757), xx. 86; Peguans of Prome overthrown, 221; Rangoon founded by, xxi. 214; Yun Shans said to have been brought away from Salween by, 416-417; Shwebo fortified by, xxii. 312; Shwebo the birth-place and capital of, xxii. 323; buildings at Shwebo, xxii. 323; Tavoy surrendered to (1759), xxiii. 260; rise of, in Tenasserim, xxiii. 279; Tenasserim destroyed by (1759), xxiii. 280; Mons in Thaton conquered, xxiii. 340.
Alaungsithu, Pagan king in Arakan, xviii. 123; said to have improved Minbu irrigation systems in twelfth century, xvii. 347; founded Shwegugyi pagoda (1141), xix. 313; Shwegu pagoda on site of shrine erected over grave of his queen, xix. 322.
Alawakhāwa, fair in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, v. 205.
Alāwal Khān, Nawāb of Bahraich, slain by Gondā Rājā, xii. 312.
Alāwalpur, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, v. 205.
Albert College, Calcutta, ix. 283.
Albert Hall, museum, Jaipur, xiii. 402.
Albert Presses, Karāchi city, xv. 12.
Albert Victor Anglo-Vernacular High School, Abbottābād, v. 2.
Albert Victor Hospital, Madura, xvi. 403, 407.
Albirūnī, Arab geographer (970-1039), ii. 81-82; account of India (A.D. 1030), referred to, ii. 208; mention of Nemāwar, xix. 25; gives Kānder (Rāhanjhour) as capital of South Gujarāt, xxi. 211; mention of Sumām, xxiii. 139.
Albuquerque, Affonso de, second Portuguese Viceroy, expedition to India (1503), ii. 447; took Goa (1510) and Malacca, ii. 448; policy of conciliation, ii 448-449.
Local notices: Attacked Aden (1513), v. 12; attacked Calicut (1510), ix. 290; built Manuel Kotla at Cochin (1503), x. 354; Goa captured (1510), xii. 252, 259, 266; statue of, at New Goa, xii. 268-269; Mirjān visited by (1510), xvi. 304; landed at Perim (1513), xx. 108.
Alcock, Major, I.M.S., principal zoological results obtained by the marine survey, iv. 510-512.
Aldworth, Thomas, Broach visited by, ix. 20; factory at Surat founded by (1612), ii. 457.
Aleinma, governor of Martaban, Burma, xxiii. 331.
Alexander the Great, coinage not affected by progress of, through India, ii. 137; expedition into India (326-325 B.C.), ii. 274-279.
Local notices: Campaigns in Afghānistān, v. 34; Atāri taken by, vi. 121; Indus crossed near Attock, vi. 138; return march through Baluchistān, vi. 275; traditional founder of Herāt, xiii. 114; march down Indus (325 B.C.), viii. 279, Jhang scene of operations of, against the Mallī (325 B.C.), xiv. 126; Kābul believed to be *Ortospanum* of, xiv. 243; Kamāha one of the towns of the Malli taken by, xiv. 325; Kandahār probably one of the cities founded or rebuilt by, xiv. 375; Las Bela marched through (325 B.C.), xvi. 145; invasion of Multān, xviii. 24; advance into Peshawar valley (327 B.C.), xix. 148-149; campaign in the Punjab, xx. 260; fort at Sehwān ascribed to, xxii. 163, 403; led army through Kunar, Bājaur, Swāt, and Buner (326 B.C.), xxiii. 183-184.

Alexandra School for native Christian girls, Amritsar, v. 323.
Alexandria Arion, ancient name of Herat, xiii. 114.
Alguada Reef Lighthouse, Bassein District, Burma, vii. 116.
Alhā, legendary warrior of the Chandels, xxii. 138.
Alī, son-in-law and cousin of Muhammad, tomb of, xvii. 244–245.
Alī, Barīd Shāhi king (1538–82), ii. 391, viii. 170, xiii. 238; tomb at Bīdar, viii. 170.
Alī, Barīd Shāhi king (1592–*c.* 1599), ii. 391, xiii. 288.
Alī, Rājā, Fārūqi king of Khāndesh (1576–97), ii. 393.
Alī, Sādik, *sūbahdār* of Tatta, persuaded to make Tatta over to Kalhora prince (1737), xxii. 398.
Alī, Sādik, districts seized by Nāgpur forces under and advance to Bhopāl (1807), viii. 129.
Alī, Shaikh, attempt to take Dīpālpur (1431), xi. 359; Lahore taken by (1433), but surrendered, xvi. 107.
Alī, Wazīr, Nawāb of Oudh, dethroned and removed to Benares, vii. 181; murder of Mr. Cherry, vii. 181; rule in Oudh, xix. 283.
Ali Bahādur, Nawāb of Bāndā, Ajaigarh fort taken (1800), v. 132; confirmed Dīwān Pratāp Singh in the *jāgīr* of Alīpura, v. 222; rule in Bāndā, vi. 349; mosque built at Bāndā, vi. 357; efforts to crush Bundelās, ix. 71; invasion of Bundelkhand (1789), x. 177, xix. 401; territory in Hamīrpur annexed by (1790), xiii. 15; *jāgīr* of Jaso fell to, xiv. 70; slain at siege of Kālinjar, vi. 349; besieged Kālinjar, xiv. 312; Kulpahār fort taken by (1790), xvi. 15; Kunwar Son Sāh Ponwār tributary to, x. 198; relations with Maihar State, xvii. 28; Maudahā fort built by, xvii. 232; Tej Singh dispossessed of Sarīla by, xxii. 108.
Alī Bahādur, son of Chhatar Singh. *See* Arjun Singh.
Alī Beg, Mongol governor of Kābul, power felt in Punjab, xix. 151.
Alī Gauhar, prince. *See* Shāh Alam II.
Alī Gauhar, son and successor of Atā Muhammad, removed from Agror (1888), v. 92.
Alī Jāh Bahādur, governor of Ellichpur (1762), xii. 20.
Alī Kāsim Khān, sent to quell Rājās in Gorakhpur (1750), xii. 334.
Alī Khān, traditional founder of Gujrāt town, xii. 373.
Alī Khān, Nāhar prince of Sītpur, Alīpur in Muzaffarpur District, Punjab, said to have been founded by, v. 221.
Alī Khān, Muhammadan freebooter, Utraulā seized by (*c.* 1552), xxiv. 288; tomb at Utraulā, xxiv. 288.
Alī Khān, invaded Berār (1590), xxi. 304; Jāma Masjid at Burhānpur built by (1588), ix. 105.
Alī Khān I (surnamed Kathūria), Jām of Las Bela (1742–3, 1765–6), xvi. 146.
Alī Khān II, Jām of Las Bela (1818–*c.* 1830), xvi. 146.
Alī Khān III, Jām of Las Bela (1888–1896), xvi. 146.
Alī Khān, Nizām, proclaimed (1761), xiii. 240; visit to Yādgīr, xxiv. 400.
Alī Khān, uncle of Tipū Sultān, Mīr Rājā, tomb at Gurramkonda, xii. 413.
Alī Khān, Nawāb, Rājā of Mahmūdābād (1850), xvii. 22.
Alī Kulī Khān, governor of Bareilly (1628), vii. 4.
Alī Kulī Khān, Dod-Ballāpur in Mysore held by, xi. 366.
Alī Mardān Khān, ceded Kandahār to Mughal emperor (1637), ii. 40; Hasli Canal constructed by, vii. 16; Western Jumna Canal undertaken (1626), xiv. 234; governor of Kashmīr, xv. 93; rule in Lahore, xvi. 109; Rohtak Canal said to have been begun by (1643), xxi. 311; Shālamār gardens and pleasure ground near Lahore laid out by (1667), xvi. 109–110; erected hunting-seat of Bādshāh Mahal, xxi. 369; Rechna Doāb *sarkār* entrusted to, xxii. 328.
Alī Masjid, fort in the Khyber Pass, v. 220.
Alī Mirza, Sultan, tomb built to Alī, son-in-law and cousin of Muhammad, at Mazār-i-Sharīf, xvii. 244–245.
Alī Muhammad Khān (of the Khākwāni family), appointed *sūbahdār* of Hājiwāh under Ahmad Shāh Durrāni, xiii. 7.
Alī Muhammad Khān, Rohilla chief, rule in Almorā, v. 245, 246; procured the assassination of Dūja Singh and made Aonla his residence, vi. 389; rule in Bareilly, vii. 4, 13; acquisitions in Bijnor, viii. 194; rule in Moradābād, xvii. 423; invasion of Naini Tāl (1744), xviii. 325; Safdar Jang, Nawāb of Oudh, quarrelled with (1745), xix. 281; rule in Rohilkhand, xxi. 183, 306, xxiv. 155; central portions of Shāhjahānpur acquired by, xxii. 203.
Alī Muhammad Khān, Rājā of Mahmūdābād (1903), xvii. 22.
Alī Murād, Tālpur, Mīr, convicted of forgery and fraud (1852), xiii. 314, xxiii. 120, 121; rule in Khairpur State, xv. 212, xxii. 401; Mīrpur Khās built

by (1806), xvii. 365; Burdis became subject to (1843), xxiv. 279.
Alī Paru, Shaikh, tomb in Bombay City, viii. 402.
Alī Rājās, Muhammadan 'Sea Kings' and heads of the Māppillas in Malabar, rule in Cannanore, ix. 298; in Laccadive Islands, xvi. 87, 88.
Alī Sarwar, shrine at Viahror in Multān District, Punjab, xiv. 273.
Alī Shāh, Adil Shāhī king (1558–80), ii. 386, 387, viii. 187; march against Dhārwār fort (1573), xi. 316; Goa besieged (1570), xii. 252; Naldrug fortifications added to, and dam erected across the Bori (1558), xviii. 337.
Alī Shāh, Adil Shāhī king (1656–73), ii. 387, viii. 187, xxi. 394.
Alī Sher, Gialpo, rule in Baltistān (sixteenth century), vi. 262.
Alī Vardi Khān, Mughal general, Dhodap surrendered to (1635), xi. 320.
Alī Vardi Khān, Nawāb of Bengal (1740–1756), ii. 474, vii. 217, xviii. 54; defeated Nawāb Sarfarāz Khān at Giriā (1740), xii. 245; defeated Marāthās at Kātwa, xv. 190; ceded Orissa to the Marāthās (1751), vii. 214, xix. 250; revenue settlement of Shāhābād, xxii. 194.
Ali Zamān, Munīr-ul-Mulk II, xxi. 394.
Alībāg, *tāluka* in Kolāba District, Bombay, v. 206.
Alībāg, town and port in Kolāba District, Bombay, with magnetic observatory, v. 206.
Aliganj, *tahsīl* in Etah District, United Provinces, v. 207.
Aliganj, town in Etah District, United Provinces, v. 207.
Aliganj, town in Bombay. *See* Siwān.
Aligarh, *pargana* in Rājputana, v. 207–208.
Aligarh, District in United Provinces, v. 208–217; physical aspects, 208–209; history, 209–211; population, 211–212; agriculture, 212–213; minerals, 214; trade and communications, 214–215; famine, 215; administration, 215–217; education, 216; medical, 217.
Aligarh, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, v. 217.
Aligarh (or Koil), city in United Provinces, v. 217–219; stormed by Lord Lake (1803), v. 218; a Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, iv. 129, v. 219; arts and manufactures, iii. 217, 229, 244, 245; road to Delhi, iii. 403.
Aligarh, *tahsīl* in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, v. 219–220.
Alījāh Club at Moīār, Gwalior State, xviii. 2.
Alikhel, tribe of Pathāns, xix. 241.
Alikher, town in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, v. 220.
Alipore, subdivision in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, v. 220.
Alipore, suburb of Calcutta, and headquarters of Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, v. 220–221.
Alīpur, subdivision in Jalpaigurī District, Eastern Bengal, v. 221.
Alīpur, village in Jalpaigurī District, Eastern Bengal, v. 221.
Alīpur, *tahsīl* in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, v. 221.
Alīpur, town in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, v. 221–222.
Alīpur, peak in Bharatpur State, xxi. 86.
Alīpura, petty *sanad* State in Central India, v. 222.
Ali-Rājpur, guaranteed chiefship in Central India, v. 223–225.
Alī-ul-hakk Imām, tomb at Siālkot, xxii. 335.
Aliwāl, battle-field (1846) in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, v. 225–226.
Aliyār Khān, assassinated by Arabs at Lasur in Khāndesh, xvi. 153.
Alizai, Afghān tribe, xvii. 25, xix. 241.
Allah Yār Muhammad Khān, Awān Malik of Kalabāgh, xiv. 290.
Allahābād, Division in United Provinces, v. 226–227.
Allahābād, District in United Provinces, v. 227–236; physical aspects, 227–228; history, 228–230; population, 230–231; agriculture, 231–233; trade and communications, 233–234; famine, 234; administration, 234–236; education, 236; medical, 236.
Allahābād, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, v. 236–237.
Allahābād, or Prayāg, city and seat of government in United Provinces, v. 237–241; population, 237; history, 237–238; Mutiny, 238–239; situation and buildings, 239–240; municipality, 240; trade, 241; education, 241.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 113, 124, 126, 152; Asoka pillar and edicts, ii. 42, 43, 50, 109; 'Salvation' assembly (A.D. 644), ii. 297; roads, iii. 403, 405; High Court, iv. 146, 147; University, iv. 426–430; water-supply, iv. 473.
Allahābād, *tahsīl* in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, v. 241–242.
Allahābād, town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, v. 242.
Allālēr Ghar-ēr Dulāl, Bengali novel, by Pyārī Chand Mittra, ii. 433.
Allan, Major, frontier line at Allanmyo demarcated by (1854), v. 242.
Allanmyo, township in Burma. *See* Myede.
Allanmyo, town in Thayetmyo District, Burma, v. 242.

Allasāni Peddana, Telugu poet at Vijayanagar (sixteenth century), ii. 437.
Allbless Obstetric Hospital, Bombay City, viii. 379
Alleppey (Alapulai), port in Travancore State, Madras, v. 242–243.
Alliance Bank of Simla, branch at Ambāla, v. 287; Lahore, xvi. 102, 113; Murree, xviii. 43; 'Rāwalpindi, xxi. 273; Siālkot, xxii. 336.
Allūr, town in Nellore District, Madras, v. 243.
Allūr-*cum*-Kottapatam, town and port in Madras. *See* Kottapatam
Alluvium, geological, in Agra, v. 74; Ahmadābād, v. 94–95; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 139; Akyab, v. 191; Aligarh, v. 209; Allahābād, v. 228; Ambāla, v. 277; Amritsar, v. 319; South Arcot, v. 421; Assam, vi. 18; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Backergunge, vi. 165, 166; Bahawalpur, vi. 195; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bareilly, vii. 2, 7; Barind, vii. 18; Baroda, vii. 26, 27, 45, 54; Basīrhāt, vii. 104; Bassein, vii. 106; Bastī, vii. 125, 127; Batāla *tahsīl*, vii. 132; Beās river, vii. 138; Begusarai, vii. 142; Benares District, vii. 179, Bengal, vii. 194, 195, 197, 199, 201, 202, 241, 242, 264; Berār, vii. 363, 382; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26; Bhamo, viii. 46, Bharatpur, viii. 73; Bihār, viii. 172; Bijnor, viii. 193; Bilin, viii. 236; Bilugyun, viii. 237; Birbhūm, viii. 240; Bogra, viii. 256; Budaun, ix. 34; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Burdwān, ix. 91–92, 95; Cawnpore, ix. 307; Central India, ix. 326–328, 330; Central Provinces, x. 5, 32; Champāran, x. 137, 138; Chānda, x. 153; Chāndor, x. 166; Chāndpur, x. 167; Chāpra, x. 174; Charkhārī, x. 176; Chhatarpur, x. 198; Chhibrāmau, x. 203; Upper Chindwin, x. 243; Chinnūr, x. 285; Chittagong, x. 310–311; Comilla, x. 375; Cooch Behār, x. 380; Dacca, xi. 102; Darbhangā, xi. 152; Delhi, xi. 224; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 249; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 260; Dholpur, xi. 322; Dinapore, xi. 355; Etah, xii. 29; Etāwah, xii. 38; Faridpur, xii. 53; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Fāzilka, xii. 86; Fenny river, xii. 87; Fyzābād, xii. 110; Ganjām, xii. 144, 151; Gauhāti, xii. 183; Gayā, xii. 195–196; Ghātāl, xii. 214; Ghāzipur, xii. 232; Goālpāra, xii. 270; Gonda, xii. 311; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gujarāt, xii. 349; Gujrānwāla, xii. 354; Gujrāt, xii. 364; Gu dāspur, xii. 392; Gurgaon, xii. 402; Gwalior, xii. 419; Hadgaon, xiii. 4; Hājīpur, xiii. 6; Handiā, xiii. 23; Hardoī, xiii 43, 46; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90–91; Henzada, xiii. 105; Hingoli, xiii. 142; Hooghly, xiii. 163, 166, 171; Hoshangābād, xiii. 180; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 193; Howrah, xiii. 207; Huzūr, xiii. 226; Hyderābād, xiii. 229, 232, 312; Itimādpur, xiii. 373; Jahānābād, xiii. 378; Jaipur, xiii. 383; Jalālābād, xiv. 14; Jalālpur, xiv. 15; Jālaun, xiv. 18; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31; Jaunpur, xiv 73; Jessore, xiv. 91; Jhang, xiv. 125; Jullundur, xiv. 222; Kaira, xiv. 276; Kalāt, xiv. 299; Kāmrūp, xiv. 331; South Kanara, xiv. 354, Karāchi, xv. 2; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kārwār, xv. 65; Kashmīr, xv. 110; Kāthiāwār, xv. 173; Kendrāpāra, xv. 199; Khairpur, xv. 211; Khāndesh, xv. 227; Kherī, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 286; Khurdā, xv. 295, Kolāba, xv. 361; Kolāh, xv. 411; Krishnagar, xvi. 8, Kurigrām, xvi. 29; Lahore, xvi. 97; Lātkana, xvi. 137; Las Bela, xvi. 145; Lucknow, xvi. 181; Ludhiāna, xvi. 200; Mādārīpur, xvi. 228; Madhubanī, xvi. 232; Madras, xvi. 242; Mampurī, xvii 33; Mālda, xvii. 75; the Meghnā, xvii. 267; Meiktila, xvii. 276; Minbu, xvii. 345; Mīrzapur, xvii. 367; Monghyr, xvii. 390; Montgomery, xvii. 409; Moradābād, xvii. 421; Multān, xviii 23; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Muttra, xviii. 63; Muzaffargarh, xviii 75, 78; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84, Muzaffarpur, xviii. 95; Myaungmya, xviii. 109; Myingyan, xviii. 120; Mymensingh, xviii. 149; Naini Tāl, xviii. 323; Nanndam, xviii. 366; Narāl, xviii. 371; Narsīnghpur, xviii. 386; Noākhāli, xix. 129; North-West Frontier Province, xix 144; Nowgong, xix. 222; Oudh, xix. 277; Pābna, xix. 297; Pakokku, xix. 320; Palamau, xix. 336; Partābgarh, xx 15; Pātbri, xx 31; Patiāla, xx. 32; Patna, xx. 55, Pegu, xx. 84; Peshāwar, xx. 112; Pilibhīt, xx. 137; Punjab, xx. 246, 248; Purī, xx. 399, 402, Purnea, xx. 413; Pyapon, xxi. 3; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 25; Rājshāhi, xxi. 159, 161; Rāmpur, xxi. 182; Rangpur, xxi. 223; Rewah, xxi. 280; Rohtak, xxi. 311; Ruby Mines District, xxi. 327; Sagaing, xxi. 352; Santhar, xxii 24; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 61; Shāhābad, xxii. 187; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; Shāhpur, xxii. 212; Shāhpura, xxii. 223; Siālkot, xxii. 327; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2; Sītāpur, xxiii. 54; Sukkur, xxiii. 119; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131; Surat, xxiii. 152; Swāt, xxiii 183; Sylhet, xxiii. 190; Tanjore, xxiii. 225, 226; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 343; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 363; Tippera, xxiii. 381; Tonk, xxiii. 408; Toungoo, xxiii. 422; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 26; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 68; Unao, xxiv. 122; United Provinces, xxiv. 141; Upper Sind Frontier

District, xxiv. 278; Vizagapatam, xxiv 323; Warangal, xxiv. 357.
Almās Alī Khān, minister of Nawāb Saādat Ali Khān of Oudh, settlement of Etāwah District based on accounts of (1801–2), xii. 45; engaged directly with village occupiers, xix. 289.
Almeida, Francisco de, first Portuguese viceroy of India (1505–9), ii. 447–448; built a fort at Cannanore (1505), ix. 298; viceroy of Cochin (1505), x. 354; defeated Gujarāt fleet (1509), xii. 351.
Almeida, Lourenço de, killed in battle with Admiral Husain (1508), xii. 351.
Almond trees, found or cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baluchistān, vi. 297; Jhalawān, xiv. 109; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Kashmir, xv. 126; Lārkāna, xvi. 137; Quetta-Pishīn, xvi. 12; Sarawān, xvii. 98.
Almorā, District in United Provinces, v. 243–252; physical aspects, 243–244; history, 245–247; population, 247–248; agriculture, 248; minerals, 249; trade and communications, 249–250; natural calamities, 250; administration, 250–252; education, 251–252; medical, 252.
Almorā, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, v 252.
Almorā, head-quarters of District, with cantonment, in United Provinces, v. 252–253.
Almorā group of Himālayan passes, i. 18.
Aloes, cultivated in Anantapur, v. 344; Dhārwār, xi. 311; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253.
Alompra. *See* Alaungpaya.
Alor, ruined town in Bombay. *See* Aror.
Alp Khān, of Mālwā. *See* Hoshang Shāh.
Alsi. *See* Linseed.
Alta, village in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, v. 253.
Altamsh, or Iyaltimish, Slave king of Delhi (1214–36), ii. 358–359, 368, 370, 371; builder of the Kutb Minār, near Delhi, ii. 126; tomb, ii. 182; coins of, ii. 244, iv. 513.
Local notices: Rule in Baluchistān, vi. 275; Bhātiāh taken, xxiv. 82; Bhilsa attacked and sacked (1235), viii. 106; rule in Budaun, ix. 35; built mosque at Budaun, ix. 42; in Central India, ix. 338; tomb in Delhi, xi. 234; rule at Delhi, xv. 264; Gwalior fort captured (1232), xii. 440; Jālor surrendered to, xiv. 30; raids in Jhānsi (1234), xiv. 137; Kubācha overthrown by, xxii. 396; Lahore taken by, xvi. 107; destruction of towns in Mālwā (1235), xvii. 103; Nandana conquered by, and entrusted to one of his nobles, xviii. 349; Nārnaul assigned as fief to Saif-ud-dīn by, xvii. 380; Parihārs expelled from Narwar (1231), xvii. 397; expedition against Banān (1236), xix. 151; Hemhel repulsed, xx. 132; rule over the Punjab, xx. 264, 265; army of, defeated by Jalāl-ud-dīn in the Punjab, xx. 265; Ranthambhor seized by (1226), xxi. 235; Shamsābād founded by (*c.* 1228), xxii. 229; defeated Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz near Tarain, xxii. 390; sacked Ujjain and destroyed temple (1235), xxiv. 113, 114.
Alum, iii. 156–157; found in Afghānistān, v. 55; Cutch, xi. 80; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 265; Ganjām, xii. 149; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Kālābāgh, xiv. 291; Lārkāna, xvi. 141; Miānwāli, xvii. 321–322; Naini Tāl, xviii. 329; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 181; Shāhābād, xxii. 192; Sirmūr, xxiii. 26.
Aluminium, iii. 148.
Aluminium utensils, manufactured in Madras, xvi. 375.
Alūr, *tāluk* in Bellary District, Madras, v. 253–254.
Alva, Count de, administration of Goa, xii. 256.
Alvar Tirunagari, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, v. 254.
Alves, Colonel, wounded in riot at Jaipur city (1835), viii. 387; Agent to Governor-General in Rājputāna, xxi. 142.
Alvor, Count of, preparations to make Marmagao the capital instead of Goa, xvii. 209.
Alwa, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, v. 254, xxi. 290.
Alwar, State in Rājputāna, v. 254–267; physical aspects, 254–255, history, 256–259; population, 259–261; agriculture, 261; forests, 262; minerals, 263; trade and communications, 263, famine, 264; administration, 264–267; education, 267; medical, 267; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.
Alwar, capital of State in Rājputāna, v 267–269; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 191, 192, 231, 240, 244.
Alwaye, town in Travancore State, Madras, v. 269.
Alwi, tribe in Hyderābād, xiii. 315.
Amāla, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, v. 269, xi. 147.
Amalāpuram, *tāluk* in Godāvari District, Madras, v. 269–270.
Amalāpuram, town in Godāvari District, Madras, v. 270.
Amalīyāra, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, v. 270, xvii. 13.
Amalner, *tāluka* in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, v. 270.
Amalner, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, v. 270.
Amān Singh, Bundelā, rule in Pannā

(1752–8), xix. 401; *jāgīr* of Sarila obtained by (1765), xxii. 108.
Amān Singh, Rais of Sahāwal (1809), xxiii. 71.
Amāniganj Hāt, silk mart in Mālda District, Eastern Bengal, v 270–271.
Amān-ullah, Rūptās given to, xxi. 340
Amān-ul-mulk, son of Shāh Afzal, ruler of Chitrāl, Mastūj, Yāsin, and Ghizr (1880–92), x. 301–302.
Amar Dās, third Sikh Gurū, lived in Amritsar, v. 320.
Amar Niwās palace, near Kotah city, Rājputāna, xv. 425.
Amar Singh, Paramāra ruler of Idar State, xiii. 325.
Amar Singh I, Rānā of Mewār, submission to Mughal court (1614), xxi. 97; ancestor of Shāhpura family, xxii. 223; ruler of Mewār (1597–1620), xxiv. 90.
Amar Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1698–1710), xxiv. 91; cenotaph at Ahār, v. 93; Māndalgarh recovered by (1706), xvii. 149; Sipri granted to, xxiii. 15.
Amar Singh of Orchhā, Khamādhāna granted to (1724), xv. 243
Amar Singh, ousted from Raipur (1750), xxi. 51.
Amar Singh, Rājā of Patiāla (1765–1781), xx. 34; took Banūr town from Mughal empire, vi. 414; conquered Bhattiāna (1774), but was unable to hold it, viii. 92; in Hissār, xiii. 146, 156; attack on Māler Kotla, and subsequent peace, xvii. 84; Sirsa taken (1777), xxiii. 45.
Amar Singh, Rājā Dhīrāj, of Shāhpura (1796–1827), xxii. 223.
Amar Singh, Thappa, Gurkha general in Nepāl War, xix 35; temple at Gangotri erected by, xii. 139; defeat and death (1821), xiii. 77.
Amar Singh, Rao Bahādur, chief of Khilchipur State (1869), xv. 278.
Amar Singh, Rājā Sir, brother of Mahārājā of Kashmīr, palace at Jammu, xiv. 50; vice-president of Kashmīr Administrative Council (1891), xv. 136.
Amara-kośa, Sanskrit dictionary, ii. 264.
Amarapura, subdivision in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, v. 271.
Amarapura, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, v. 271.
Amarapura, former capital of Burma (1783–1857), v. 271–272.
Amarāvati, village with ruined *stūpa* in Nellore District, Madras, v. 272–273; description of *stūpa*, ii. 115–117, 161.
Amarchinta (or Atmākūr), tributary estate in Hyderābād, v. 273.
Amargarh, District in Patiāla State, Punjab, v. 273.
Amargarh, *tahsil* in Patiāla State, Punjab, v. 273–274.
Amarkantak, sacred spot in Rewah State, Central India, containing the sources of the Narbadā and the Son, v. 274, xvii. 159.
Amarnāth, Dīwān, temple of, at Mīrpur, Kashmīr, xvii. 364.
Amarnāth (or Ambarnāth), village with old temple in Thāna District, Bombay, v. 274–275.
Amaru-śataka, the, collection of Sanskrit lyrics, ii. 243.
Amāzais, Pathāns, on Mahāban mountain, xvi. 428.
Amb, village in North-West Frontier Province, v. 275.
Amba, *tāluk* in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, v. 275.
Amba (or Mominābād), town in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, v. 275–276.
Ambā, goddess, legends of, xiv. 203, xv. 23, temple at Karmāla, Bombay, xv. 47.
Ambā Bhawāni, shrine and place of pilgrimage, in Bombay. *See* Arasur Hills.
Ambā Māta peak, temple at Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247–248.
Ambahtā, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, v. 276
Ambājheri, reservoir near Nāgpur, xviii. 319.
Ambāji, shrine and place of pilgrimage in Bombay. *See* Arasur Hills.
Ambājī Inglia, Gohad governed by (1784), xii. 304; district round Gwalior seized from, by Daulat Rao Sindhia (1810), xvi. 150.
Ambājidurga, detached hill in Mysore, v. 276.
Ambal Mutiappa, temple of, at Bobleshwar, Bijāpur District, Bombay, viii. 254.
Ambāla, District in Punjab, v. 276–287, physical aspects, 276–277; history, 278–279; population, 279–281; agriculture, 281–282; forests, 282–283; trade and communications, 283–284; famine, 284; administration, 285–286; revenue, 285; education, 286; medical, 286.
Ambāla, *tahsil* in Punjab, v. 287.
Ambāla, city and cantonment in Punjab, v. 287–288.
Ambāla, tank at Rāmtek, near Nāgpur, xxi. 195.
Ambalakārans, cultivators in Trichinopoly District, xxiv. 31.
Ambalapulai, head-quarters of *tāluk* in Travancore State, Madras, v. 288.
Ambalavāsis, temple servants, in Cochin State, Madras, x. 345.
Ambar, Malik, Abyssinian minister of Ahmadnagar (1610–26), ii. 389; revenue system, iv. 206 *n.*
Local notices: Ahmadnagar indepen-

dent under, v. 113; revenue system in Ahmadnagar, v. 120; Aurangābād city founded, vi. 143, 148; Jāma Masjid at Aurangābād built, vi. 150; water-supply introduced into Aurangābād city, vi. 150; Berār held, vii. 369; Bīdar plundered, viii. 165, 170; rule in Deccan, viii. 287–288; Todar Mal's revenue system introduced into Hyderābād State, xiii. 299; mosque built at Nānder, xviii. 350; revenue system in Osmānābād, xix. 274; captured fort at Owsa, xix. 294; revenue system in Parbhani, xix. 414–415; settlement of Poona, xx. 178; revenue system in Raichūr, xxi. 42; sacked Surat (1610), viii. 287; revenue system in Thāna, xxiii. 301.

Ambarh, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, v. 288.

Ambarnāth. *See* Amarnāth.

Ambarpet, 'crown' *tāluk* in Atrāf-i-balda District, Hyderābād, v. 288.

Ambāsamudram, *tāluk* in Tinnevelly District, Madras, v. 288–289.

Ambāsamudram, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, v. 289.

Ambastha, son of a Brāhman by a Vaisya woman, i. 332.

Ambātīrtha, bathing-place at Kalasa, in Kadūr District, Mysore, xiv. 299.

Ambela, mountain pass in North-West Frontier Province, scene of severe fighting in 1863, v. 289–290.

Amber, ancient capital of Jaipur State, Rājputāna, v. 290–291; description of palace, ii. 129, iii. 140–141.

Amber, value of amber produced in India (1898–1903), iii. 130; found or mined in Burma, ix. 170, 173; Upper Chindwin, x. 246; Hukawng valley, Myitkyinā xviii. 143; Nicobars, xiv. 61.

Ambeyla, mountain pass in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Ambela.

Ambhi, king of Taxila. *See* Omphis.

Amboli, sanitarium in Sāvantvādi State, Bombay, v. 291.

Amboyna, massacre of (1623), ii. 456.

Ambūr, town in North Arcot District, Madras, v. 291; battle (1749), v. 291; tablet in memory of a hero's death, ii. 51.

America, trade with, iii. 311, 312.

American Missions. *See under* Protestant Missions.

American Unsectarian Mission (Disciples of Christ), at Mungeli, Bilaspur District, Central Provinces, xviii. 40.

Amet, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, v. 291–292.

Amethī, *tahsīl* in Sultānpur District, United Provinces, v. 292.

Amethī, town in Sultānpur District, United Provinces, v. 292.

Amethiās, rule in Rāe Barelī, xvi. 26.

Amethysts, found in Madras Presidency, xvi. 240; Seonī District, Central Provinces, xxii. 171.

Amherst, Lord, Governor-General (1823–8), ii. 496–497; spent summer at Simla (1827), xxii. 383.

Amherst, District in Lower Burma, v. 292–304; physical aspects, 292–294; history, 294–296; pagodas and caves, 295–296; population, 296–297; agriculture, 297–299; forests, 299–300; minerals, 300; trade and communications, 300–301; administration, 301–304; education, 303; medical, 303–304.

Amherst, subdivision in Lower Burma, v. 304.

Amīn Khān, governor of Bengal, vii. 216.

Amīn Khān, Nawāb, appointed *nāzim* of Hissār (1761), xiii. 146.

Aminā Satī, deity of the Pachpiriyas, i. 436.

Amindīvi Islands, in Laccadive group, attached to South Kanara District, Madras, v. 304–305.

Amīngarh, town in Bijāpur District, Bombay, v. 305.

Amīr-ud-dīn Khān, ruler of Lohāru estate, xvi. 169.

Amīr, Barīd Shāhi king of Bīdar (1501–39), ii. 194, 391, vii. 368, viii. 170, xiii 238; rule in Gulbarga, xii. 382; minister of Mahmūd Shāh, xiii. 238.

Amīr, Barīd Shāhi king (*c.* 1599), ii. 391, viii. 170.

Amīr Alī, Maulvi, led attack on temple at Ajodhyā but defeated and killed by the king of Oudh's troops, v. 292.

Amīr Khān, Pindāri captain, submitted to Lord Hastings (1817), ii. 494–495; Alīgarh District (Rājputāna), together with town and fort, made over to (1819), v. 208; Berasiā conquered by, vii. 423; Central India invaded by, ix. 342; Chhabra District made over to (1816), x. 195; assistance rendered to Thākur of Churu by, x. 335; Dāmpur town sacked (1805); xi. 284; Gwalior ravaged, xii. 423; Hāpur attacked (1805), xiii. 40; Indore ravaged, xiii. 337; Jaipur ravaged, xiii. 386; married daughter of Ayāj Khān of Jaorā and took Ghafūr Khān into his service, xiv. 63; marched on Jodhpur, and assumed management for two years, xiv. 198; Lāwa under, xvi. 156; Mandāwar ravaged (1805), xvii. 151; raids in Morādābād, xvii. 423, 426, 429–430; Nagīna sacked (1805), xviii. 299; rule in Nīmbahera, xix. 120; Pirāwa under, xx. 151; in Rājputāna (1814), xxi. 100, 101; Sambhal, the birthplace

of, xxii. 19; Sāmbhar Lake owned by, xxii. 20; Saugor sacked, xxii. 138; Sherkot sacked (1805), xxii. 273; rule in Sironj, xxiii. 39; founder of Tonk State, xxiii. 409; part of Udaipur State laid waste, xxiv. 92.
Amīr Khusrū, poet, took refuge in India with Balban, ii. 361; captured by Mongols (1285), xi. 359, xvi. 107.
Amīr Singh (son of Shiv Singh), Bāyad seized by, xiii. 326.
Amīr-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān, Sir, Nawāb of Lohāru (1884), xvi. 169.
Amīr-ul-mulk, rule in Baonī (1815), vi. 414.
Amīr-ul-mulk, son of Amān-ul-mulk, intrigues of, in Chitrāl, x. 302, 303.
Amjad Alī Shāh, king of Oudh (1842–7), xix 283; buildings at Lucknow, xvi. 191.
Amjhera, District in Gwalior State, Central India, v. 305.
Amjhera, village in Gwalior State, Central India, v. 305.
Amliyāra, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, v. 305, xvii. 13.
Amloh, District in Nābha State, Punjab, v. 306.
Amma II, Eastern Chalukya king, grant by, ii. 58.
Amman, Mīr, Urdū author, ii. 429.
Ammapatam, port in Tanjore District, Madras, v. 306.
Ammunition factory at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, iii. 86, xi. 376.
Amod, *tāluka* in Broach District, Bombay, v. 306.
Amod, town in Broach District, Bombay, v 306.
Amog Chand, rule in Kanethi, xiv. 380.
Amoghavarsha I, Rāshtrakūta king (814–77), decrees of (A.D 866), ii. 60; history of, ii. 331, xviii. 171; patron of Jain literature, viii. 281.
Amolwā, dark-green cloth, made in Narsinghpur District, Central Provinces, xviii. 391.
Amou Daryā, river in Central Asia. *See* Oxus.
Ampthill, Lord, acting Viceroy (1904), ii. 529.
Amrābād, *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, v. 306–307.
Amrābād cattle, in Hyderābād State, xiii. 255.
Amraotī, District in Berār, v. 307–313; physical aspects, 307–308; history, 308; population, 308–309; agriculture, 309–310; forests, 310; trade and communications, 310–311; famine, 311; administration, 311–313; education, 313; medical, 313.
Amraotī, *tāluk* in Berār, v. 314.
Amraotī, town in Berār, of commercial importance as a cotton mart, with two municipalities, v. 314–315.
Amrāpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, v. 315, xv. 167.
Amrāpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, v. 315, xvi. 291.
Amrāvati, hill in Bengal. *See* Chatiā.
Amrāvati, hill in Madras. *See* Amarāvati.
Amreli, *prānt* or District in Baroda State, v. 315–318; physical aspects, 315–316; history, 316; forests, 317; agriculture, 317; population, 317; trade and communications, 317; administration, 318.
Amreli, *tāluka* in Baroda State, v. 318.
Amreli, town in Baroda State, v. 318–319.
Amrit Mahāl, breed of cattle in Mysore, iii. 78–79; breeding establishment at Hunsūr, xiii. 225.
Amrita Bazar, village in Jessore District, Bengal, v. 319.
Amrita-sarovara, tank on Nandidroog, Mysore, xviii. 359.
Amriteshwar, temple at Annigeri, Dhārwār District, Bombay, v. 386.
Amritsar, District in Punjab, v 319–327; physical aspects, 319–320; history, 320–321; population, 321–323; forests, 324; minerals, 324; trade and communications, 324–325; famine, 325; administration, 325–327; education, 327; medical, 327.
Amritsar, *tahsīl* in Punjab, v. 327.
Amritsar, city in Punjab, with golden temple of the Sikhs, manufacture of carpets and silk and flourishing trade, v. 328–330; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 192, 210, 215, 217, 218, 229, 241.
Amritsar-Pattī Railway, iii 372.
Amroha, *tahsīl* in Moradābād District, United Provinces, v. 330.
Amroha, town in Moradābād District, United Provinces, v. 330–331; pottery, iii. 244.
Amtā, village in Howrah District, Bengal, v. 331.
Amta-Howrah Light Railway. *See* Howrah-Amta Light Railway.
Amuktamālyada, Telugu poem ascribed to Krishna Rāya, of Vijayanagar, ii. 437.
Amusements and games, in *Rigveda*, ii. 227; of the Afghāns, v. 51; in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; of the Andamanese, v. 368–369; of the Assamese, vi. 52–53; in Baluchistān, vi. 293; Baroda, vii. 45; Bengal, vii. 240–241; Bombay, viii. 310; of the Burmese, ix. 148; in Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31; Hindu Kush Mountains, xiii. 139; Hyderābād State, xiii. 250; Kashmīr, xv. 106–107; Madras Presidency, xvi. 266; 'Jellicuts,' in Madura District, xvi. 396; Mysore State, xviii. 208; Nepāl, xix. 45;

Nicobars, xix. 77; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 169; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118; Sind, xxii. 410–411; United Provinces, xxiv. 175.
Amwā Khās, village in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, v. 331.
Amyatt, Mr., dispatched against Mīr Kāsim in Patna (1763), xx. 56.
Amzera, District and village in Central India. *See* Amjhera.
An, township in Kyaukpu District, Lower Burma, v. 331–332.
Anā, constructed Anāsāgar embankment at Ajmer (*c.* 1150), v. 140.
Anāhadgarh, District in Patiāla State, Punjab, v. 332.
Anāhadgarh (or Barnāla), *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, v. 332.
Anaimalais, section of the Western Ghāts in Madras and Travancore, v. 332–334; physical aspects, i. 40; cold season, i. 114; peat bogs, i. 189; zoology, i. 216, 227.
Anaimudi, peak of the Western Ghāts in Travancore State, Madras, v. 334.
Anakāpalle, *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, v. 334–335.
Anakāpalle, town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, v. 335.
Anamalais, mountain range in Madras. *See* Anaimalais.
Anambār, river in Baluchistān. *See* Nāri.
Anand, *tāluka* in Kaira District, Bombay, v. 335.
Anand, town in Kaira District, Bombay, v. 335.
Anand Deo. *See* Ude Deo.
Anand-Godhra Railway, extension of, to Ratlām, vii. 20.
Anand Kishor, Rājā of Bettiah in Bihār, title of Mahārājā Bahādur conferred on (1830), viii. 6.
Anand Mahal, building at Bijāpur, viii. 186.
Anand Pāl, defeated by Mahmūd of Ghazni, vi. 133, xiv. 311, xvi. 106, xx. 263, xxi. 264.
Anand Rao, Gaikwār, of Baroda (1800–19), vii. 36–38; handed Kaira over to British (1803), xiv. 286.
Anand Rao I, Ponwār, fief of Dhār given to, by the Peshwā (1742), xi. 289; rule in Dhār State (1742–9), xi. 289; in part of Central India, ix. 340.
Anand Rao II, treaty with British (1818), xi. 278; rule in Dhār State, xi. 289.
Anand Rao III, rule in Dhār State (1857), xi. 290.
Anand Singh, Idar State conquered by (1728), xiii. 325.
Ananda temple at Pagan, Burma, xix. 313.
Ananda Raz I, ruler of Northern Circārs under French, Circārs surrendered to English by, x. 336; rule in Vizianagram, xxiv. 340.
Ananda Rāz II, rule in Vizianagram, xxiv. 341.
Anandī Bai, refuge taken in Dhār fort (1774), xi. 289.
Anandi Swāmi, temple at Jālna, Hyderābād, xiv. 29.
Anandpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, v. 335, xv. 167.
Anandpur, village in Keonjhar State, Orissa, v. 335–336.
Anandpur, town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, v. 336.
Anandrao market, built at Tālikotā by Rāstia, xxiii. 214.
Anang Pāl I, Tomar king, traditional founder of Delhi (*c.* 736), ii. 312; of Hānsi, xiii. 25; of Tohāna, xxiii. 407.
Anang Pāl II, Delhi turned into a fortress (*c.* 1052), ii. 312, xi. 233; iron pillar moved from Muttra to Delhi, xi. 233; rule of, xi. 234.
Ananga Bhīma, traditional builder of Jagannāth temple at Purī, ii. 11, xv. 410.
Ananta, wife of Chikkappa Udaiyār, Anantapur in Madras named after, v. 349.
Ananta Bāsudeva, temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
Ananta Gumpha, cave at Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
Ananta Padmanābha, legends of, xxiii. 399, xxiv. 49; shrine at Trivandrum, Travancore State, xxiv. 50.
Anantadēva, court astrologer under king Singhana (1210–47), ii. 341.
Anantagiri, fort in Elgandal District, Hyderābād, xii. 6.
Anantaphandī, Marāthī poet (1744–1819), erotic lyrics of, ii. 432.
Anantapur, District in Madras, v. 336–349; physical aspects, 336–339; history, 339–340; population, 340; agriculture, 341–343; forests, 343–344; minerals, 344; trade and communications, 344–345; famine, 345; administration, 345–349; education, 348; medical, 348–349.
Anantapur, subdivision in Madras, v. 349.
Anantapur, *tāluk* in Madras, v. 349.
Anantapur, town in Madras, with a great tank, v. 349–350.
Anantapur, village in Shimoga District, Mysore, v. 350.
Anantasāgaram, tank at Atmakūr, Madras, vi. 124.
Anantasayana, temple at Undavalle, Madras, xxiv. 130.
Anantavarma-Chōdaganga-Gangesvara, Jagannāth temple at Purī built by (A.D. 1075–1141), ii. 11.

Anantnāg, Hindu name of Islāmābād, Kashmīr, xiii. 371.
Anantnāg, spring at Islāmābād, Kashmīr, xiii. 371.
Anappa Ashwarao, rule in Pāloncha, Hyderābād, xix. 373.
Anārkali, building at Batāla, Gurdāspur District, Punjab, vii. 133.
Anārkali, tomb at Lahore, xvi. 108.
Anārkali, suburb of Lahore, xvi. 112.
Anawrata, emperor of Pagan, revived Buddhism in Upper Burma, ix. 121; Hlaingdet founded by (1030), xvii. 277; rule over Kathā, xv. 154; pagodas built in Kyaukse, xvi. 72, 82; Sutaungbyi pagoda, Madaya township, built, xvii. 128; name Matila said to have been given to present town of Meiktila by, xvii. 277; visited Meiktila and made embankment, xvii. 277; pagodas in Meiktila founded by, xvii. 278; rule of, xviii. 122-123; pagoda at Nyaungu begun, xix. 313; king Manuka taken captive to Pagan, xix. 313; Tangyiswedaw pagoda supposed to be built by, xix. 322; pagodas in Southern Shan States built by, xxii. 254; Thaton town sacked, xxiii. 331, 341.
Ancestor-worship, among Jats in Punjab, xx. 290.
Anchor Line of steamers, Bengal served by, vii. 280.
Ancient capitals: Ahār, v. 93; Ajodhyā, v. 175-176; Amber, v. 290-291; Aror, vi. 4-5; Asarūr, vi. 9-10; Ava, vi. 151; Avāsgarh, vii. 90; Balkh, vi. 248; Banavāsi, vi. 346, 347; Bandalike, vi. 354; Bastar, vii. 121; Belgāmi, xii 144-145; Bhāndak, x. 150; Bīdar, viii. 169-170; Bijāpur, viii. 186-188; Bikrampur, xxi. 182; Bishnupur, viii. 248-249; Brāhmanābād, ix. 8-9; Burhānpur, ix. 104; Calingapatam, ix. 291-292; Conjeeveram, x. 377-378; Dacca, xi. 116-120; Dankhar, xi. 148; Daosa, xi. 149; Daulatābād, xi. 200; Delhi, xi. 233-241; Deogiri, vii. 366; Deolia, xi. 247; Devikot, xi. 276; Dhār, xi. 293; Dimāpur, xi. 346-347; Dipālpur, xi. 359; Dorasamudra, vii. 366; Ellichpur, xii. 19-21; Ellore, xii. 23; Fatehpur Sīkri, xii. 84-86; Gandikota, xii. 127; Gauhāti, xii. 184-186; Gaur, xii. 186-191; Golconda, xii. 309; Halebīd, xiii. 11; Humchi, xiii. 223-224; Idar, xiii. 327-328; Ikkeri, xiii. 329; Indraprastha, xiii. 331; Jaunpur, xiii. 82-84; Kanauj, xiv. 370-372; Kānchi, x. 255; Kāyankulam, xv. 195; Khāspur, xv. 265; Kherlā, vi 179; Khoh, xviii. 302; Lahore, xvi. 105-114; Madura, xvi. 404-407; Mandāwar, xvii. 151; Mandor, xvii. 171; Māndū, xvii. 171-173; Metkaya, xvi. 72; Murshidābād, xviii. 53-58; Myinzaing, xxi. 354; Myohaung, v. 392; Nabadwīp, xviii. 261-262; Nagar, xiv. 70; Nagarbastikere, xii. 212; near Nāzirā, vi. 36; Padavedu, xix. 308-309; Padmanābhapuram, xiv. 310; Pagan, xix. 312-313; Paithan, xix. 317; Pandua, xix. 392-394; Pātanagar, xxi. 71; Parenda, xx. 1-2; Pātaliputra, ii. 281-282; Pātan, vi. 409, xx. 24; Pedda Vegi, xxiv. 306; Pegu, xx. 96-98; Pinle, xvi. 72; Pinya, xxi. 354; Pushkatavati, x. 181; Rājgīr, xxi. 72-73; Rājmahāl, xxi. 77-78; Ratnapuri, xvi. 132; Sābhār, xxi. 344; Sankīsā, xxii. 59-60; Seringapatam, xvii. 179-180; Sitpur, xxiii. 62; Sonargaon, xxiii. 81; Sopāra, xxiii. 87; Tagaung, xxi. 329; Taikkala, xxiii. 205; Tamlūk, xxiii. 217-218; Tanda, xxiii. 221; Tanjore, xxiv. 242-245; Tanot, xiv. 4; Thāna, xxiii. 303-304; Thaton, xxiii. 340; Uraiyar, x. 326; Vāmansthali at Girnār, xii. 247; Venugrāma, vii. 147.
Ancient kingdoms or dynasties: Andhra, ii. 112, 113, 324, 326, xxiii. 275-276, coins, ii. 152; Anhilvāda, v. 381, 382; Anga, v. 373; Banga, vii. 210; Chālukya, ii. 327-332, inscriptions, ii 8, 13, 18, 27, coins, ii. 151, 152, architecture and sculpture, ii. 123, 174-177; Chera, ii. 321, 322, 324, x. 192-193; Chola, ii. 331-344, x. 326, inscriptions, ii. 12, coins, ii. 152; Chotā Nāgpur, vii. 215; Kalinga, ii. 8, 53, 80, 283, 333, xiv. 310, inscriptions, ii. 8, 14; Kāmarūpa, vii. 209-210, x. 381; Kanauj, ii. 310, 313-314; Karna Suvarna, vii. 210; Magadha, vii. 208, 221; Mithilā, xvii. 381; Panchāla, xix. 377-378; Pāndya, ii. 331-344, xix. 394-395, coins, ii. 150, 152, inscriptions, ii. 12 *n.*; Pātaliputra, vii. 209; Pundra, vii 210; Tāmralipta, vii. 210; Vaisali, vii. 208; Vākātaka, x. 150; Vidarbha, vii. 361; Videha, vii. 208.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands, group of islands in the Bay of Bengal, v. 350-354; physical aspects, 350-351; population, 351-353; administration, 353; surveys, 354.
Andaman basin, zoological results of marine survey, iv. 510-512.
Andamanese, colour of skin, i. 283; hair, i. 284.
Andamanese language, i. 389, 394, 401, v. 361-363.
Andamans, group of islands in the Bay of Bengal, with penal settlement, v. 354-372; physical aspects, 355-356; history, 360; population, 360-372.
Other references: Geology, i. 94, 99; botany, i. 203-204; ethnology, i. 292;

sickness and mortality among prisoners, i. 531; forests, iii. 103, 105; Jarawars of, iii. 125; minerals, iii. 157; administration, iv. 56–57; legislation, iv. 131; zoology, i. 225, 237, 238, 251, 253, 255, 260, 266.
Andaw pagoda, Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 33–34.
Anderson, Col., destroyed Wandiwash (1757), xxiv. 353.
Anderson, Lieutenant, murdered at Multān (1848), xviii. 37.
Anderson, Mr., Resident at court of Mahādjī Sindhia, xii. 415.
Anderson, Rev. John, General Assembly's School, Madras, started by (1837), xvi. 339.
Andhāsura, Anantapur in Mysore named after, v. 350.
Andhēr, inscribed vase from, ii. 44–45.
Andhra, ancient kingdom in Southern India. *See* Telingāna *and* Berār.
Andhra dynasty, history of, ii. 325–326; embassies to Rome, ii. 112–113, 325; coins of, ii. 138, 152.
Local notices: In Berār, vii. 366; Bhīr included in kingdom, viii. 112; in Carnatic, ix. 301; in Central Provinces, x. 12; Chandrāvali held by, x. 297; in Chitaldroog, x. 291; in Deccan, ii. 112, xi. 207, xiii. 235; in Ganjām, xii. 145; in Godāvari, xii. 284; in Khāndesh, xv. 228; in Kistna, xv. 321; in Kolāba, xv. 357; in the Konkan, xv. 395; in northern part of Madras, xvi. 248; in north of Mysore, xviii. 169; in Nāsik, xviii. 400; in Poona, xx. 167; Sātāra probably held by, xxii. 118; Shimoga ruled by, xxii. 283; Sholāpur part of territories of, xxii. 296; in Thāna, xxiii. 292; in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 325; Warangal formed part of kingdom, xxiv. 358.
Andhra, name for group of Dravidian languages, including Telugu, i. 379.
Andol, *tāluk* in Medak District, Hyderābād State, v. 372.
Andola, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād State, v. 373.
Andrews Library, at Surat, xxiii. 168.
Andrews, Lieutenant, fort near Satyamangalam defended by, xxii. 135.
Andro, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393.
Androth, one of Laccadive Islands, xvi. 85.
Anebiddasari (or Anebiddajari), former town on Devarāyadurga hill, Mysore, xi. 274.
Anegundi, old town and fortress in Hyderābād State, the residence of the last representative of the Vijayanagar dynasty, v. 373.
Anekal, *tāluk* in Bangalore District, Mysore, v. 373.
Anekal, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, v. 373.
Anekārtha-samuchchaya, Sanskrit dictionary by Sāsvatā, ii. 264.
Anga, ancient kingdom in Bengal, v. 373.
Anga, son of king Bali, and legendary founder of a kingdom in Bengal, vii. 194.
Angad, second Sikh Gurū, inhabited a village near Amritsar, and died there (1552), v. 320.
Angadi, village in Kadūr District, Mysore, v. 374.
Angādipuram, village in Malabar District, Madras, v. 374.
Angāmi, group of Nāgā languages, i. 387, 393, 400; spoken in the Nāgā Hills, xviii. 287.
Angamis, tribe of Nāgās, in Nāgā Hills, xv. 353, xviii. 287, 288–289, 290, 292.
Angārias, tribe in Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 146.
Anghad, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, v. 374, xxi. 291.
Anglican Church. *See under* Churches.
Anglican Missions. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Anglicans, in India, i. 443; population statistics, i. 475, 477.
Angrezābād. *See* English Bāzār.
Angria, Marāthā pirate, ii. 441, 462, xvi. 248; Devgarh traditionally fortified by, xi. 275; Jaigarh taken (1713), xiii. 379; Khānderi under, xv. 225; Kolāba under, xv. 358; in the Konkan, xv. 395; Lohogarh seized (1713), xvi. 170; Rājmāchi surrendered to (1713), xxi. 76; Suvarndrug made over to (1713), xiii. 57; part of Thāna subdued, xxiii. 292; Vijayadrug made capital of a territory (1698), xxiv. 310.
Angul, District in Orissa, Bengal, v. 374–381; physical aspects, 374–375; history, 375–376; population, 376–377; agriculture, 377–378; forests, 378; minerals, 378; trade and communications, 378–379; famine, 379; administration, 379–381; education, 380–381; medical, 381.
Angul, subdivision in Orissa, Bengal, v. 381.
Angul, village in Orissa, Bengal, v. 381.
Anhila, Anhilvāda said to have been named after, v. 382.
Anhilpur, ancient name of Pātan, xx. 24.
Anhilvāda, ancient kingdom in Gujarāt (746–1295), v. 381–382; Ahmadābād lands first brought under tillage by, v. 96; Broach included in, till 1298, ix. 20; Chāmpāner a stronghold of, xix. 382; in Kaira, xiv. 277.
Anhilvāda, ancient name of Pātan, xx. 24.

Anicuts and Dams: Silīserh lake, Alwar, v. 269; stone, at Baro, Gwalior, vii. 24; in Bellary, across the Tungabhadra, vii. 166; Bhojpur, Bhopāl, viii. 121–122; on the Cauvery, i. 45, iii. 327, ix. 306; across the Mūsi at Chādarghāt, Hyderābād, x. 115; in the Bur Nullah, Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 118; Māri Kanave, on the Vedāvati, Mysore, x. 290; by the Chola kings, x. 326; in Cochin, x 347; in Coimbatore, x. 363; on the Coleroon, i. 45, ix. 306, x. 374; on the Pālār, at Conjeeveram, x. 377; at Dowlaishweram, on the Godāvari, xi. 368; on the Enamākkal lake, Malabar, xii. 24; on the Ghaggar, Punjab, xii. 212; in Godāvari District, xii. 281; on the Godāvari river, i. 45, xii. 285–286, 299; on the Gundlakamma, Madras, xii. 387; in Gurgaon *tahsīl*, xiv. 411; on the Yagachi, Mysore, xiii. 70; at Heggadadevankote, Mysore, xiii. 100–101; on the Hemāvati, Mysore, xiii. 101, 159; on the Honnu-hole, Mysore, xiii. 162; in Hyderābād State, xiii. 229, 256; in Khāndesh District, xv. 234; on the Kistna river, xv. 336; on the Bāran torrent at Kotri, Sind, xvi. 5; on the Lakshmantīrtha, Mysore, xvi. 131; remains found in Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 175; on the Lūni, Rājputāna, xvi. 212; on the Kiliyār, Chingleput, xvi. 408; on the Nalgangā, Berār, xvii. 91; at Mamdāpur, Bijāpur District, xvii. 106; in Meiktila District, Burma, xvii. 281–282; on the Kūlī Nadī, Sāran District, xvii. 363; on the Bori at Nāldrug, Hyderābād, xviii. 337; for the Periyār Project, Travancore, xx. 109; on the Poini, North Arcot District, xx. 157–158; on the Ponnaiyār, Mysore and Madras, xx. 164; on the Pulicat lake, Madras, xx. 242; on the Datunī, near Satwās, Central India, xxii. 134; on the Tāmbraparni, Tinnevelly, xxiii. 215.

Animals, exports of, iii. 309. *See also* particular names.

Animal-worship, in Central Provinces, x. 27.

Animism, in its purest form, i. 431; enumeration, i. 432; origin, i. 432; effect on Islām, i. 435.

Animists, marriage, i. 448–449; population statistics, i. 472–473; polygamy among, i. 482; education statistics, i. 484. *See also* Population section in each Province, District, and larger State article.

Anirudh, rule in Pannā (1777–), xix. 401.

Anirudh Singh, rule in Rewah (1690–1700), xxi. 282.

Aniseed, cultivation of, in Bengal, vii. 247; in Māler Kotla State, Punjab, xvii. 85.

Anjan (*Terminalia Arjuna*), valuable timber tree, in the Central Provinces, x. 48.

Anjanas, class of Kunbīs in Ahmadābād District, v. 98.

Anjaneri, flat-topped hill with cave-temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, v. 382–383.

Anjaneyaswāmi, temple to, near Sholinghur, North Arcot District, xxii. 308.

Anjangaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār, v. 383.

Anjār, town in Cutch State, Bombay, v. 383–384.

Anjengo, British village and historic settlement within Travancore State, v. 384.

Anjidiv, island off North Kanara District, forming part of Portuguese possessions, v. 384–385.

Anjni, temple at Kaithal, Karnāl District, Punjab, xiv. 288.

Anjuman school for Musalmāns, Madras, xvi. 343, 384.

Anjumāni industrial school at Vellore, v. 418.

Ankai, hill-fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, v. 385.

Ankevālia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, v. 385, xv 167.

Anklesvar, *tāluka* in Broach District, Bombay, v. 385.

Anklesvar, town in Broach District, Bombay, v. 385–386.

Anklets, made of copper at Dabhoi, Baroda, xi. 100.

Ankli *math*, in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, x. 297.

Ankola, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, v. 386.

Ankushkhan of Lakshmeshwar, Shirhatti fort said to have been built by, xxii. 292.

Annadāni Mallikāyuna, temple on Bettadpur hill, Mysore, viii. 5.

Annājī Dattu, general of Sivajī, Hubli plundered by (1673), xi. 306, xiii. 222; lands in Thāna divided into twelve classes by, xxiii. 301.

Annakūt, ancient name for Giri Rāj, sacred hill near Muttra, xii. 247.

Annam Deo, traditional founder of family of Rājās of Bastar, vii. 122.

Annapota Nāyadu, rule in Jatpel, Hyderābād (thirteenth century), xiv. 72.

Annigeri, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, v. 386.

Annpurna, temple of, at Benares, vii. 191.

Anrudh Chand, rule in Kāngra, xiv. 385.

Ansārīs, Bahraich invaded by (thirteenth century), vi. 207.

Ansmān, legend of, in connexion with the Ganges, xii. 135.
Ansu Varman, rule in Nepāl, xix. 31.
Anta Dhurā, pass on Tibetan frontier, United Provinces, v. 386–387.
Antariksha Pārsvanātha, temple at Basim, Berar, vii. 97; at Sirpur, Berār, xxiii. 40.
Antarvedī, ancient name of a tract of country in the United Provinces. *See* Doāb.
Antarvedī language, spoken in central portion of Doāb tract, xi. 364.
Antelopes, four species of, in India, i. 234–235.
Antelopes, four-horned (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), i. 235; in Berār, vii. 364; Central India, ix. 332; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 196, Hyderābād State, xiii. 233; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Madras Presidency, xvi. 244; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.
Antelopes, goat (serow and gural), i. 234; in Assam, vi. 20; Chamba, x. 129; Pakokku Chin Hills, x. 280; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 87; Lushai Hills, xvi. 213; Mandi, xvii. 153; Manipur, xvii. 185; Myingyan, xviii. 121; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 285; Naini Tāl, xviii. 324; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Patāla, xx. 33; Rāwalpindī, xxi. 263; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Simla, xxii. 377; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Tehri, xxiii. 270; Thaton, xxiii. 330.
Angteng pagoda, Yawnghwe State, Burma, xxii. 254.
Anthracite, found in Attock District, Punjab, vi. 135.
Anthropometry, as applied to ethnology, i. 284–285; conditions favourable to, and its peculiar value in India, 285–286, 287–289; data of, 286–287; methods of, applied to head, 288–289; nose, 289–290; orbit of eye, 291; stature, 292.
Antimony, found in Afghānistān, v. 55; Ganjam, xii. 151; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Lāhul, Kāngra, m. 145; Lakhi Hills, Sind, xvi. 118; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 181; Sambalpur, xxii. 12.
Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, invasion of India by (*c.* 208 B.C.), ii. 286, xx. 261; Buddhist missionaries from Asoka to, ii. 284; siege of Balkh (206 B.C.), vi. 248.
Antiquarian remains: Adichanallūr, Tinnevelly, v. 21–22; Adoni, Bellary, v. 25; Afghānistān, v. 44–45; Agra, v. 76; Ahmadnagar, v. 114; Ajaigarh State, v. 130–131; Ajmer, v. 172; Ajodhyā, v. 176; Akola, v. 183; Akyab, v. 193; Alīgarh, v. 211; Allahābād, v. 230; Almoiā, v. 247; Amarāvati, Guntūr, v. 272–273; Amber, Rājputāna, v. 290–291; Amritsar, v. 321; Amroha, Moradābād, v. 331; Anantapur, v. 340; Angadi, Mysore, v. 374; North Arcot, v. 407; South Arcot, v. 424–425; Asarūr, Gujrānwāla, vi. 9–10; Assam, vi. 35–36; Assia, Cuttack, vi. 121; Aurangābād, vi. 143; Bacchon, v. 130; Badrihāt, Murshidābād, vi. 179; Bāgh, Gwalior, vi. 183–184; Bangalore, vi. 363; Bāpanattam, North Arcot, vi. 415; Bāra Bankī, vi. 419; Bareilly, vii. 6; Bārkūr, South Kanara, vii. 22; Bārwa Sāgar, Jhānsi, vii. 93; Basārh, Muzaffarpur, vii. 94; Bāsim, vii. 97; Bassein, Thāna, vii. 121; Bastī, vii. 126; Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137; Belgaum, vii. 148; Bellary, vii. 162; Benares, vii. 178; Bengal, vii. 221; Berār, vii. 374–375; Bettiah, Champāran, viii. 5; Betūl, viii. 9; Bezwāda, Kistna, viii. 19; Bhabuā, Shāhābād, viii. 20; Bhāgalpur, viii. 25, 28–29, 36; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 48–49; Bhāndak, Central Provinces, viii. 59; Bhandāra, viii. 63; Bharatpur, viii. 79; Bhavsari, Poona, viii. 98–99; Bhilsa, Central India, viii. 104–105; Bhinmāl, Rājputāna, viii. 111; Bhitri, Ghāzipur, viii. 118; Bhopāl, viii. 132; Bhūj, Cutch, viii. 151; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 165, 170; Bihār, viii. 172; Bijāpur, viii. 178–179, 186; Bijnor, viii. 195; Bilāspur, viii. 224; Bilgrām, Hardoi, viii. 235; Bithūr, Cawnpore, viii. 251; Bogra, viii. 258; Bombay Presidency, viii. 296–297; Borivli, Thāna, ix. 6; Budaun, ix. 36; Buddh Gayā, ix. 43–45; Buner, ix. 88–89; Calingapatam, Ganjām, ix. 29; Central India, ix. 344; Central Provinces, x. 18–19; Chāmpāner, Pānch Mahāls, x. 136, 139; Chānda, x. 151; Chāndpur, Jhānsi, x. 168; Chandragiri, North Arcot, x. 169; Chari, Kāngra, x. 176; Charrā, Mānbhūm, x. 180; Chārsadda, Peshāwar, x. 181; Chaul, Kolāba, 185; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 199, 200; Chhindwāra, x 207; Chingleput, x. 254, 255, 256; Chiplūn, Ratnāgiri, x 287; Chitaldroog, x. 291–292, 297; Chitor, Rājputāna, x. 299; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 330; Cochin, x. 343–344; Combatore, x. 359; Coorg, xi. 18–19; Cossimbazar, Murshidābād, xi. 53; Cuddapah, xi. 62; Dabhoi, Baroda, xi. 99, 100; Dacca, xi. 102; Damoh, xi. 137; Darrang, xi. 184; Deogarh, Santāl Parganas, xi. 244–245; Devikot, Dinājpur, xi. 276; Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283; Dhār, xi. 290, 295; Dhārwār, xi.

306; Dimāpur, Sibsāgar, xi. 346-347; Dināj̃pur, xi. 349; Ellichpur, xii. 12; Etah, xii. 31; Etāwah, xii. 41; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fatehpur Sīkri, Agra, xii. 86; Fyzābād, xii. 111; Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 128-130; Ganjām, xii. 146-147; Garhwāl, xii. 166; Gaur, Mālda, xii. 188-191; Gayā, xii. 198-199; Ghodbandar, Thāna, xii. 233; Ghor, Afghānistān, xii. 235; Gingee, South Arcot, xii. 243-244; Godāvari, xii. 286; Gwalior, xii. 426-427; Gyāraspur, Central India, xiii. 1; Halebīd, Mysore, xiii. 11; Hamīrpur, xiii. 15; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 28; Harappa, Montgomery, xiii. 41; Harchoka, Central Provinces, xiii. 42; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Hariāna, Punjab, xiii. 54; Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, xiii. 56; Harrand, Dera Ghāzi Khān, xiii. 58; Hassan, xiii. 64, 70; Hassan Abdāl, Attock, xiii. 70; Hazāra, xiii. 77-78; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89; Hissar, xiii. 145, 156; Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 222; Hulyūr, Mysore, xiii. 223; Hyderābād State, xiii. 243; Hyderābād District, xiii. 314; Hyderābād city, Bombay, xiii. 322; Indore State, xiii. 340; Indūr District, xiii. 352; Jahānābād, Gayā, xiii. 378; Jamtiāpur, Sylhet, xiii. 381; Jaipur State, xiii. 388; Jaso, Central India, xiv. 70; Jaunpur, xiv. 76; Jhālawār, xiv. 117; Jhang, xiv. 127; Jhānsi, xiv. 139; Jhelum, xiv. 153; Jhūsī, Allahābād, xiv. 165; Jīnd, xiv. 169; Jodhpur, xiv. 187; Jubbulpore, xiv. 208-209; Jullundur, xiv. 224; Junāgarh, xiv. 237; Kābul Province, xiv. 242; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 249; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 264; on Kaimur Hills, xiv. 275; Kaira, xiv. 278; Kalāt State, xiv. 300; Kalyandrug, Anantapur, xiv. 323; Kāman, Rājputāna, xiv. 326; Kāmrūp, xiv. 333; North Kanara, xiv. 343-344; South Kanara, xiv. 357-358; Kanauj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 371; Kāngra, xiv. 386; Kapadvanj, Kaira, xiv. 406; Kapūrthala, xiv. 410; Konnūr, Belgaum, xv. 390; Kosigi, Bellary, xv. 409; Kulū, ii. 133; Lahore, xvi. 98; Madras Presidency, xvi. 255-256; Madura, xvi. 391; Maham, Rohtak, xvi. 430; Malabar, xvii. 58; Mānbhūm, xvii. 113-114; Mettupālaiyam, xvii. 311; Midnapore, xvii. 330; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 348; Mirzapur, xvii. 369-370; Monghyr, xvii 394; Montgomery, xvii. 411; Muttra, xviii. 66; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 124; Mysore State, xviii. 186-188; Nagar Pārkar, Sind, xviii. 298; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 301-302; Nāgpur, xviii. 308; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 339; Naltigiri, Cuttack, xviii. 347; Narod, Central India, xviii. 381; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Nāsik, xviii. 400-401; Nellore, xix. 10-11; Nepāl, xix. 39-40; the Nīlgiris, xix. 90; Nimār, xix. 109; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 161-162; Nowgong, xix. 223; Orissa, xix. 251; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 256; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 270; Oudh, xix. 285; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 322; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 382-383; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Patna, xx. 58; Pollāchi, xx. 160; Punjab, xx. 277-279; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 14; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 27; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 39; Raipur, xxi. 51-52; Rājputāna, xxi. 103-104; Ramnagar, Bareilly, xxi. 181; Rānchī, xxi. 202; Rāngāmāti, Murshidābād, xxi. 212; Rangpur, xxi. 225-226; Rāprī, Mainpurī, xxi. 236; Ratanpur, Bilāspur, xxi. 239; Rāth, Hamīrpur, xxi. 240; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 248-249; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 265; Rewah, xxi. 282-283; Rohtak, xxi. 313; Rohtāsgarh, Shāhābād, xxi. 323; Ruby Mines District, Burma, xxi. 329-338; Rūdarpur, Gorakhpur, xxi. 338; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 354-355; Sahāranpur, xxi. 371-372; Salem, xxi. 398; Salsette, Thāna, xxi. 411; Sānglawāla, Tibba, xxii. 52; Sankīsā, Farrukhābād, xxii. 59-60; Saugor, xxii. 139; Seven Pagodas, Chingleput, xxii. 182-185; Shāhābād, xxii. 188-189; Shāhdheri, Rāwalpindi, xxii. 201; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 285; 286; Sind, xxii. 402; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 6; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 32; Siron, Jhānsi, xxiii. 37; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 41, 42; Sirsa, Hissār, xxiii. 45-46; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 86; Sugh, Ambāla, xxiii 115-116; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Sultānpur, xxiii. 132; Surat, xxiii. 157; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Sylhet, xxiii. 192; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 365; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 424; Travancore, xxiv. 8; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 29-30; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 55; Ujjain, Central India, xxiv. 112; Unao, xxiv. 124; United Provinces, xxiv. 159-161; Uttaramerūr, Chingleput, xxiv. 289; Vengi, Madras, xxiv. 306; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 359; Wardhā, xxiv. 367-368; Wūn, xxiv. 391. *See also* Mosques, Temples, &c.

Antiquarian remains, prehistoric, ii. 89-100; introductory, 89-90; stone age, 89, 90-97; palaeolithic implements, 90-92; neolithic implements, 92-97; pygmy flints, 92-93; implement factories, 93-94; 'cinder-mounds,' 94; 'cup-marks,' 94; ruddle drawings, 94-

95; tombs, 95-97; copper implements, 97-98; iron, 98; bibliography, 99-100.
Ants, white, in Mysore, xviii. 167; Punjab, xx. 256.
Antūr, ancient fort in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, v. 387.
Anu, language of the Southern Chin subgroup, i. 393.
Anūp Giri, Gosain of Moth, Jhānsi city wrested from Shujā-ud-daula by, xiv. 148.
Anūp Rai, Anupshahr founded by, v. 288; Jahāngīrābād built by, xiii. 378.
Anūp Singh, Rājā of Rewah, Bāndhogarh restored to (1658), vi. 359; rule in Rewah (1640-60), xxi. 282.
Anūp Singh, chief of Bīkaner (1669-98), viii. 206; fort at Anūpgarh named after, v. 387.
Anūp Singh, Kachwāha, Narwar granted to, xviii. 15.
Anūpgarh, tract in Bīkaner State, Rājputāna, v. 387.
Anūpshahr, *tahsīl* in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, v. 387.
Anūpshahr, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, v. 387-388.
Anus, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.
D'Anville, French geographer, map of India (1751-2), iv. 481-482.
Anwār Shāh, Khoja, tomb at Burdwān, ix. 102.
Anwar-ud-din, Nawāb of the Carnatic, xxiv. 28; defeated and killed at Ambūr, v. 291, 406; Saādat Bandar fort built by, at Covelong, xi. 54.
Anyai Khera, mound near Shikārpur. *See* Talpat Nagarī.
Ao, language of the central Nāga subgroup, i. 387, 393, 400.
Aonla, *tahsīl* in Bareilly District, United Provinces, v. 388-389.
Aonla, town in Bareilly District, United Provinces, v. 389.
Aos, Nāgā tribe, xviii. 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292.
Apabhramsa, 'decayed' forms of Prākrit, ancestors of the modern vernaculars, i. 361-362.
Apāpapuri. *See* Pāwapuri.
Aphsanr. *See* Afsar.
Apojī Rām, rule at Dāvangere, Mysore, xi. 204.
Apollodotus, Graeco-Bactrian king, ii. 287; probable rule over Sind, 394; coins found in Udaipur State, xxi. 94.
Apollonius of Tyana, Taxila visited by (*c.* 50), xxii. 201.
Apozai, native name for Fort Sandeman, xii. 103.
Appa, Tamil hymns of, addressed to Siva, ii. 426.
Appa Khande Rao, rule in Kānaud, Punjab, xiv. 370; Nārnaul taken by (1795), xviii. 381.
Appa Sāhib. *See* Madhujī Bhonsla.
Appāji, assassination of, by his brother, the Rājā of Coorg, xi. 15.
Apples, grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baluchistān, vi. 264; Himālayas, xiii. 130, 133; Kābul, xiv. 246; Kāfiristān, xiv. 270; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Karāchi, xv. 2; Kashmīr, xv. 124-125; Khairpur, xv. 212; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Mysore, xviii. 210; Nepāl, xix. 47; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 12; Sarawān, xxii. 98; Shevaroy Hills, xxii. 274; Sukkur, xxiii. 119.
Apnameyaswāmi, temple of, at Mālūr, Mysore, xvii. 96.
Apricots, grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baltistān, vi. 264; Baluchistān, vi. 297; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Jhalawān, xiv. 110; Kābul, xiv. 246; Kāfiristān, xiv. 270; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Kashmīr, xv. 87, 124; Loralai, xvi. 173, 176; Nepāl, xix. 47; Peshāwar, xx. 118; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 12; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Sarawān, xxii. 98; Sind, xxii. 413; Zhob, xxiv. 432.
Apsaras, celestial water-nymph, in the Vedas, ii. 216.
Aqueduct, at Aden, v. 16-17.
Ar, village in Rājputāna. *See* Ahār.
Ārā, town in Bengal. *See* Arrah.
Arab conquests of Multān and Sind, ii. 350-351.
Arab dynasty, rule in Western Afghānistān, v. 35; Balkh, vi. 248, Jhalawān, xiv. 110; Kābul attacked by, as early as thirty-fifth year of the Hijra, xiv. 243; rule in Kalāt State, xiv. 300; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Punjab, xx. 263; Sind, xxii. 396.
Arab pirates, Portuguese possessions in Thāna devastated by, xxiii. 292.
Arabian coast, British relations with, iv. 109-111.
Arabian sea, cyclonic storms, i. 120-121; monsoon current, i. 123, 134; zoological results of marine survey, iv. 510-512.
Arabic language, i. 394.
Arabis, Porāli river in Baluchistān identified with, xv. 188.
Arabs, in Aden, v. 14, 15; Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Baluchistān, vi. 275; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Bombay City, viii. 412, 413; traditional occupation of Chāgai, x. 117; settled in Cutch, xi. 78; Diu plundered (1670), xi. 304; Herāt city captured (661), xiii. 115; in Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Jalālābād, xiv. 12; despoiled Kandābil, Baluchistān, xiv. 249; in Khairpur State,

xv. 212; invasions of Multān, xviii. 25, 35; of Muzaffargarh (66); xviii. 76; attacked and expelled Jains at Rander (thirteenth century), xxi. 211; in Savanūr, xxii. 156; Sind, viii. 305, 306, 406; Sukkur, xxiii. 122.
Araga, village in Shimoga District, Mysore, v. 389.
Arains, market gardeners and cultivators in the Punjab, i. 498; in Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; Bahāwalpur, vi. 198; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Hissār, xiii. 149; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jullundur, xiv. 225; Kapūrthala, xiv. 410; Lahore, xvi. 98; Ludhiāna, xvi. 202; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Multān, xviii. 28; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; Patiāla, xx. 41; Punjab, xx. 288; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329.
Arakan, Division of Lower Burma, v. 389–392.
Arakan District, Northern (or Arakan Hill Tracts), in Lower Burma, v. 392–397; physical aspects, 392–393; history, 393–394; population, 394; agriculture, 394–395; forests, 395; trade and communications, 395–396; administration, 396–397; education, 397; medical, 397; meteorology, i. 141, 142.
Arakan Flotilla Company, service to Akyab, v. 197, 395.
Arakan Yoma, hill range in Burma, v. 397–398; rainfall, i. 104.
Arakanese. *See* Maghs.
Arakanese, Burmese dialect, i. 388, v. 390–391; spoken in Akyab, v. 193; Burma, ix. 137; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 320; Kyaukpyu, xvi. 63; Sandoway, xxii. 34.
Arakhs, tribe in Hardoi, xiii. 45–46; Sandila town said to have been founded by, xxii. 30.
Arakottāra, ancient name of Chāmrājnagar, Mysore, x. 147.
Aral Canal, in Lārkāna District, Sind, xvi 141.
Arām, son of Qutb-ud-dīn, ii. 368.
Arāmbāgh, subdivision in Hooghly District, Bengal, v. 398.
Arāmbāgh, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, v. 398.
Arang, town in Raipur District, Central Provinces, v. 398–399.
Arantāngi, town in Tanjore District, Madras, v. 399.
Arārāj, village with Asoka pillar in Champāran District, Bengal, v. 399.
Arāriā, subdivision in Purnea District, Bengal, v. 399.
Arāriā, village in Purnea District, Bengal. *See* Basantpur.
Arasibidi (or 'The Queen's Route'), ruined village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, v. 400
Arasur Hills, in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, v. 400.
Arava language. *See* Tamil.
Arāvalli Hills, in Rājputāna, v. 401–402; antiquity and degradation, i. 1–2; divide Indian Desert from South Rājputāna, i. 33, 35; meteorology, i. 123.
Arāvalli geological system, in Jaipur, xiii. 383; Jodhpur, xiv. 180; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Tonk, xxiii. 408.
Aravanghāt, hamlet in the Nilgiri District, Madras, with cordite factory, v. 402–403.
Arayans, fishermen and boatmen, in Cochin, x. 345.
Arbail pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
Arbāl-zādas, inhabitants of Chitrāl State, x. 303.
Ar-budha. *See* Abu.
Arbuthnot & Co., Messrs., Pālkonda, Madras, leased to, xxiv. 334.
Archaean era (geological), i. 57–59.
Archaeology and art of the historical period, ii. 101–134; transition from prehistoric times, 101–102; earliest Indian building, 102; state of civilization, 102 103; wooden architecture, 103; early period of Indian art, 250 B.C. to A.D. 50, 103; distribution of remains of early period, 104; evolution of the *stūpa*, 104; stone railings, 104–105; Hellenistic and Persian influence, 105–106; Bharhut, 106–108; Sānchī, 108–109; monolithic pillars of Asoka, 109; sculpture in the round, 109–110; Mathurā, 110; Jain *stūpas*, 110–111; decoration of *stūpas*, 111; sculpture in the early caves, 111–112; the second or Kushān period, 112; history, 112; influence of Roman rule, 112–113; two principal schools of sculpture, 113; abundance of Gandhāra sculptures, 113–114; general description of Gandhāra sculptures, 114–115; the sculptures illustrating Buddhism, 114–115; chronology of the Gandhāra school, 115; Amarāvatī, 115–117; Ajantā paintings, 117–121; decline of the art of sculpture, 121; religion and sculpture, 121–122; art of the Gupta period (A.D. 320–480), 122–123; Mamallapuram sculptures, 123; Chālukya sculpture, 123; the towers of Chitor, 123–124; Bhuvanesvar, Khajurāho, and Mount Abu, 124; temples of the South, 124–125; Vijayanagar, 125; Hindu decoration on early Muhammadan buildings, 125–126; foreign modes of decoration, 126;

mother-of-pearl inlay, 126; geometric marble inlay, 127; *pietra dura*, 127–128; tomb of Jahāngīr at Lahore, 128; early examples of enamelled tiles, 128; the Chīnī-kā-Rauza near Agra, 128–129; glass mosaics, 129; paintings of the early Mughal period, 129–130; paintings in Chinese style, 130; the so-called 'Annunciation,' 130; Akbar's patronage of painting, 130–131; failure to found a national school of Indian painting, 131; Mughal sculpture: the elephants at Delhi, 131–132; bas-reliefs at Nūmahal, 132; pictured tiles at Lahore, 132; rarity of specimens of minor arts, 132–133; jewelled jade, 133; rock crystal, 133; jewellery, 133–134; bibliography, 134. *See also* Antiquarian Remains, Architecture, Mosques, Temples, &c.

Architecture, ii. 155–205; wooden, 103, 156–158; conversion into stone, 157–161; stone *stūpas*, 158–161; cave temples, 161–165; Gandhāra school in connexion with the newer Buddhism, 165–167; Gupta period, 167–168; Kashmīr, 168–170; Jain temples in Kanara, 170; Jain, 170, 179; Dravidian, 170–174, Chālukyan, 174–177; Indo-Aryan, 177–181; Muhammadan, 181–185; Muhammadan, Hindu influence, 125–126; its special characteristics in Jaunpur (Sharkī), 184–185, Mālwā, 185–188, Bengal, 188–193, Gulbarga and Bīdar, 193–195, Gujarāt, 195–196, Bijāpur, 196–198; Mughal Saracenic, 198–200; later and modern, 200–201; bibliography, 201–205; Rājput, 315–316.

Local notices: (1) Brāhmanical. Hyderābād State, xiii. 243. (2) Buddhist: Hyderābād State, xiii. 243. (3) Chālukyan (eleventh and twelfth centuries): in Hassan District, Mysore, xiii. 64. (4) Dravidian: Madras Presidency, xvi. 256; Mysore State, xviii. 188. (5) Gondi: Central Provinces, x. 19; Chānda, x. 150. (6) Hīmāyana style: at Pedsa, Poona District, vii. 141. (7) Hindu: Gupta temple at Afsar, Gaya District, v. 69; Agra, v. 76, 86; Ahmadābād, v. 107, 108; Bādāmi, Bijāpur District, vi. 177; in Gadarmal temple at Baro, Central India, vii. 24; Baroda, vii. 41; Bārwāni, Central India, vii. 93; Bengal, vii. 235; Broach, ix. 21; Dabhoi, Baroda, vi. 99–100; palace of Bīr Singh Deo, Datiā, Central India, xi. 199; Dhār, xi. 295; Halebīd, Mysore, xiii. 11; Hyderābād State, xiii. 243; Konārak, Orissa, xv. 392; Malabar, xvii. 58; Punjab, xx. 291. (8) Hindu-Saracenic modern style, in Lakshmī Vilās palace, Baroda, vii. 83. (9) Indo-Aryan: Mukhalingam, Ganjam, xviii. 18. (10) Jain: Ahmadābād, v. 107, 108; Baroda, vii. 41; Broach, ix. 21; Conjeeveram, x. 377–378; Hyderābād State, xiii. 243, Punjab, xx. 291. (11) Muhammadan, including Pathān and Mughal: Agra, v. 76, 84–88; Ahmadābād, v. 96, 107, 108; Bengal, vii. 221–222; Berār, vii. 380; Broach, ix. 21, Central Provinces, x. 19; in Bhadar fort, Chāmpāner, x. 136; Dābhol mosque, Ratnāgiri, xi. 100–101; Daulatābād, xi. 201; mosque at Delhi, xi. 234; Dhār, xi. 294; Hyderābād State, xiii. 243; Malabar, xvii. 58; Mysore State, xviii. 188 (12) Kashmīr: temples at Katās, xv. 150. (13) Rājput: palace at Amber, v. 290–291.

Arconum, railway junction in Madras *See* Arkonam.

Arcot, North, District in Madras, v. 403–419; physical aspects, 403–405; natural calamities, 405; history, 405–406; population, 407–409; agriculture, 409–412; forests, 412–413; mines and minerals, 413; trade and communications, 413–415; famine, 415; administration, 415–419; education, 417–418; medical, 418–419.

Arcot, *tāluk* in North Arcot District, Madras, v. 419.

Arcot, historic town in North Arcot District, Madras, v 419–420; defence by Clive (1751), ii. 472.

Arcot, South, District in Madras, v. 420–437; physical aspects, 420–423; natural calamities, 422–423; history, 423–424, population, 425–426; agriculture, 426–428; forests, 429–430; minerals, 430; trade and communications, 430–432; famine, 432–433; administration, 433–437; education, 436; medical, 436–437.

Ardhamāgadhī, Prākrit dialect, spoken in early times in Oudh and Baghelkhand, i. 361, 369, 370.

Areca nuts, trade statistics, iii. 314.

Areca- or betel-nut palms (*Areca Catechu*), in Akalkot State, v. 178; Amherst, v. 298; Ankola, North Kanara, v. 386; Arkalgūd, Mysore, vi. 2; Assam, vi. 57; Atur, Salem, vi. 139; Backergunge, vi. 170; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Burma, ix. 152; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Chāmrājnagar, Mysore, x. 147; Chiknāyakanhalli, Mysore, x. 223; Cochin, x. 340, 346; Cooch Behār, x. 380; Daulatkhān, Backergunge, xi. 201; Daultpur, Khulnā, xi. 201; Dhārwār, xi. 309, Eastern Duārs, xi. 371; Goa, xii. 261; Faridpur, xii. 54; Goālpāra, xii. 273; Goribidnūr, Mysore, xii. 343; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 31; Hassan,

Mysore, xii. 66; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31–32, 35; Janjīra State, xiv. 59; Jessore, xiv. 91; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 266; Kalasa, Mysore, xiv. 299; Karīmganj, Sylhet, xv. 41; Kārkala, South Kanara, xv. 44; Kāsaragod, South Kanara, xv. 68; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 261; Khulnā, xv. 286, 289, 294; Kod, Dhārwār, xv. 337; Kolāba, xv. 362; Koppa, Mysore, xv. 398; Kumta, North Kanara, xvi. 23; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Lakhimpur, xvi. 123; Malabar, xvii. 62; Mālaisohmāt, Khāsi Hills, xvii. 72; Malgaon, Southern Marāthā Country, xvii. 86; Mandya, Mysore, xvii. 175; Mangalore, xvii. 176; Maodon, Khāsi Hills, xvii. 204; Maolang, Khāsi Hills, xvii. 204; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 300; Mongnai, Burma, xvii. 405; Mudgere, Mysore, xviii. 11; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Mysore State, xviii. 210, 216, 260; Nadiā, xviii. 273; Nagar, Mysore, xviii. 296; Nicobar Islands, xix. 61; Noākhāli, xix. 129, 132; North Kanara, xix. 347; Pegu, Burma, xx. 85; Pyapon, Burma, xxi 5; Rangpur, xxi. 223; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 252; Sāgar, Mysore, xxi. 365; Salem, xxi. 400; Salween, Burma, xxi. 418; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 45; Shellā, Khāsi Hills, xxii. 271; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 281, 287, 290; Sibsāgar, xxii. 345, 349; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 356; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii 47; Sorab, Mysore, xxiii. 88; South Kanara, xiv. 355, 362; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Tavoy, Burma, xxii. 263; Thaton, Burma, xxii. 334; Tippera, xxii. 381, 384; Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 427; Travancore, xxiv. 5, 10; Uppinangadi, South Kanara, xxiv. 285; Yedatore, Mysore, xxiv. 417; Yelandūr, Mysore, xxiv. 419; Yellāpur, North Kanara, xxiv. 420.

Argaon, village and battle-field in Berār (1803), vi. 1.

Arghūns, rulers of Kandahār and Sind (1520–54), ii. 370; in Kachhi, xiv. 249; Karāchi under (1521–1554), xv. 3; Multān taken (1527), xviii. 26; rule in Sukkur, xviii. 120; Sind, xxi. 396–397.

Arguns, half-castes in Ladākh, vi. 92.

Arhai-din-kā-Jhonprā, mosque at Ajmer, v. 170.

Arhar (*Cajanus indicus*), pulse, cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Akalkot, v. 178; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Basti, vii. 127; Berār, vii. 383, 384–385; Belgaum, vii. 151; Bhopāl, viii. 134; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Central India, ix. 359–360; Central Provinces, x. 35, 36, 37; Chhindwāra, x. 209; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Gāro Hills, xii. 178; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Gondā, xii. 314–315; Gwalior State, xii. 429; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hardoī, xiii. 46; Hyderābād, xiii. 251, 253, 254; Indore, xiii. 342; Jālaun, xiv. 22; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Lingsugūr, xvi. 164; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Panch Mahāls, xix. 385; Parbhani, xix. 412; Partābgarh, xx. 18; Poona, xx. 173; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 29; Rājpīpla, xxi. 81; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Savanūr, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 300; Surat, xxiii. 159; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 181.

Arhat Parasnāth, temples to, at Gohāna, Rohtak District, xii. 305.

Ari Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1761–73), xxiv. 91.

Ariankāvu, village, pass, and shrine in Travancore, vi 1.

Ariyalūr, subdivision in Trichinopoly District, Madras, vi. 1.

Ariyalūr, town in Trichinopoly District, Madras, vi. 1–2; manufactures, iii. 211.

Ariyalūr stage, in geology of Coromandel coast, i. 78, 79.

Arjun, Pāndava brother. *See* Arjuna.

Arjūn, fifth Sikh Guru, *Adi-Granth* completed by (1601), ii. 417; completed temple at Amritsar begun by Rām Dās, v. 320, 328, xx. 270; founded Kartārpur, xv. 61; quarrelled with the imperial governor of Lahore, and died a prisoner in that city (1606), v. 320, xvi. 108, xx. 270; shrine at Lahore, xvi. 108; founded Srīgobindpur, xviii. 97; said to have dug sacred tank at Tarn Tāran, xxiii. 252.

Arjun Pāl, most of Karauli State retaken by (1327), xv. 26; founded Karauli town, xv. 34.

Arjun Singh, chief of Kotah State (1720–4), xv. 413.

Arjun Singh, *pargana* of Amargarh assigned for maintenance of, xxii. 24.

Arjun Singh, Porāhāt, Rājā (1857), xx. 187.

Arjun Singh, rule in Tori-Fatehpur (1880), xxiii. 420.

Arjūn Singh, Rājā of Narsinghgarh (1896), xviii. 383.

Arjuna, one of the Pāndava brothers, Bhagadatta killed by, vi. 24; legend of the source of the Bāngangā river, vi. 379; traditional founder of Karnāl, xv. 58.

Arjuna, throne of Northern India usurped by, on death of Harsha (648), ii. 301.

Arjuna, Senāpati, Thānesar taken by, xxiii. 305.

'Arjuna's Penance,' bas-relief, Seven Pagodas, xxii. 182–183.

'Arjuna's *Rath*,' Seven Pagodas, xxii. 185.

Arkalgūd, *tāluk* of Hassan District, Mysore, vi. 2.

Arkāvati, tributary of Cauvery, vi. 2–3.
Ark-i-Nao, or 'new citadel,' Herāt city, xiii. 114.
Arkonam, town with railway junction, in North Arcot District, Madras, vi. 3.
Armābal, ancient name of Bela, vii. 143.
Armāel, ancient name of Bela, vii. 143.
Armagon, early English settlement in Nellore District, Madras, vi. 3.
Armenians, tombs of, at Gaurāmuduam, Indūr District, Hyderābād, xiii. 352.
Arms, manufactured at Ajaigarh, v. 131; Bhutan, viii. 160; Ghulām Ikhtiār Khān, Bahāwalpur State, xiii. 162, Hyderābād State, xiii. 264; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 317; Khairpur, xv. 216; Monghyr, xvii. 397, 462; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 183; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.
Arms, ammunition, &c., imports, iii. 308.
Arms and ammunition factory, Kirkee, Bombay, xv. 308.
Armugam, village in Madras. *See* Armagon.
Armūr, *tāluk* in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād State, vi. 3.
Armur, town in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād State, vi. 4.
Army vital statistics, i. 525–530; comparison of European and native troops as regards disease, i. 532–533; cholera statistics of troops in Bengal, i. 533 534; Presidency army system abolished (1895), ii. 52;, reform, under Lord Curzon, ii. 528 529, armies of Native States, iv. 85–87, 375–376; military law, iv. 141; expenditure, iv 185–188, 202, 377; Presidency armies under the Company, iv. 326–342; first beginnings, iv. 326–327; origin of the Presidency armies, iv. 327; Clive's reforms, iv. 327–328, extension of the Company's rule and concomitant development of the army, iv. 328–329; constitution of the Company's native armies at the end of the eighteenth century, iv. 329 330; native armies of the period, iv. 330–333, reorganization of the Presidency armies in 1796, iv. 333–335; further expansion, iv. 335, local mutinies (1806–24), iv. 335–336; reorganization of 1824, iv. 336–337; local corps, iv. 337–338; strength of, on eve of the Mutiny, iv. 338; Mutiny of 1857 and its causes, iv. 338–342; armies of India under the Crown, iv. 342–353; amalgamation of the Company's European forces with those of the Crown, iv. 342–343; conditions of service of British troops in India, iv. 343; charges for British troops paid in India, iv. 343–344; reorganization of native armies, iv. 344–345; organization of the Staff Corps, iv. 345–346; Army Commission of 1879, iv. 347; reduction in number of native regiments and British batteries, iv. 347; other changes, iv. 347–348; increase of the British and Native armies (1885–7), iv. 348–349; introduction of linked battalion and reserve systems in native army, iv. 349–350; constitution of Burma military police and Burma battalions of the Madras army, iv. 350–351; constitution of Imperial Service troops, iv. 351; other changes, iv. 351–352; Military Works Service, iv. 351; departments of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General amalgamated, iv. 351, changes in native army, iv 351–352; recruiting depôt, established, iv. 352; abolition of the separate Presidency armies, iv. 352–353; unification of the armies and present military organization, iv. 353–379; organization of the old Presidency armies into four commands (now only two), iv. 353–354; changes from 1895 to 1903, iv. 354–359; subsequent changes in the composition of commands and regiments, iv. 354–355; amalgamation of medical services, iv. 355–356; withdrawal of regular troops from outlying frontier posts, iv. 356; additions to Staff Corps and change of name to Indian Army, iv. 356; transport improvement, iv. 356, re-armament, iv. 356 357; increase in pay of British troops, iv. 357; reform in Artillery, iv. 357; other reforms, iv. 357–358; separation of Burma from Madras command, iv. 358; improvement in health of troops, iv. 358, distribution and strength (1903), iv. 358–359; new organization of main and divisional commands, iv. 359–360; Army and Military Supply Departments, iv. 360; former Military Department, iv. 360, Supply and Transport corps, iv. 361–362, Army Clothing department, iv. 362; Ordnance department, iv. 362; Military Accounts department, iv. 362–363; Medical Store department, iv. 363; Indian Medical Service, iv. 363; Remount department, iv. 363; Military Works Services, iv. 363–364; Army Head-quarters, iv. 364; powers of the Commander-in-Chief, iv. 365; Lieutenant-Generals of commands, iv. 365; military districts, &c., iv. 365–366; new organization by divisions and brigades, iv. 366–367; distribution of commands between British and Indian services, &c., iv. 367; training of officers, iv. 367–368; organization and strength of British regiments, &c, iv. 368; composition of native army, iv. 368–369; organization of regiments, &c, iv. 369; powers of commanding officers, &c., iv. 370; pay and promotion of officers, iv. 370–371.

languages of native troops, iv. 371; difficulty re supply of officers, iv. 371; pay and pension of native soldiers, iv. 371–372; uniform and armament of native troops, iv. 372; auxiliary forces volunteers, iv. 372–373, 380; Imperial Service troops, iv. 373–374, 380; Imperial Cadet Corps, iv. 374; frontier Militia, &c., iv. 374–375, 380; military police, iv. 375, 380; mobilization arrangements and special defence expenditure, iv. 376–377; incidence of expenditure on Indian troops employed for Imperial purposes, iv. 377–378; bibliography, iv. 379; statistics, organization, and distribution of the British and Native army and auxiliary forces (January, 1906), iv. 380, strength of British and Native regular troops, iv. 381, Royal Indian Marine, iv. 382–383, military police, iv. 389. *See also* Arsenals, Cantonments, European Army, *and* Native Army.

Army boot and equipment factory, Cawnpore, ix. 319.

Army and Military Supply Departments, iv. 28, 360.

Arna Kālī Devī, Rānī, Berhampore Sanskrit *tol* managed by estate of, iii. 2.

Arni, subdivision in North Arcot District, Madras, vi 4.

Arni, *tahsil* in North Arcot District, Madras, vi. 4.

Arni, town and former cantonment in North Arcot District, Madras, vi. 4, manufactures, iii. 202, 211.

Arnorājā, Chauhān king (eleventh century), ii. 314.

Aror, ruined town in Sukkur District, Sind, vi. 4–5.

Aroras, trading and money-lending caste, in Amritsar, v. 322; Attock, vi. 134; Bahāwalpur State, vi 198; Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Hazāra, xiii 78, Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166, Peshāwar, xx. 117, Punjab, xx. 288; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266, Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Sialkōt, xxii. 309.

Arra river, tributary of Hingol, Baluchistān, xiii. 142.

Arrack. *See* Intoxicating Liquors.

Arrah, subdivision in Shāhābād District, vi. 5.

Arrah, town in Shāhābād District, Bengal, bravely defended during the Mutiny (1857), vi. 5–6.

Ar-Raji, Arab physician, iv. 457.

Arras, battle-field. *See* Adas.

Arrian, Greek historian, mention of Sūrasena, xxiii. 149; of Surat, xxiii. 183; Taxila described by, xxi. 264.

Arrow-heads, manufactured in Bhutān, viii. 160; Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 283.

Arrowroot, found in Ganjām, xii. 149; Mandlā, xvii. 166.

Arrowsmith's maps, iv. 504.

Arsakes, king of Pakhli in time of Alexander, xix 318.

Arsala Khān of Lālpura, revolt against Timūr Shāh (c. 1782), xvii. 386; executed (1791), xvii 386.

Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast, Uch and Multān bestowed on, xviii 26.

Arsenals Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 170; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x 297, Diu (Portuguese), xi. 363; Ferozepore, xii. 98–99; Goa (Portuguese), xii. 267; Karāchi, xv. 13; Nairnāla, Berār, xviii. 379; Poona, xx 184; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268, 273; Sind. xxii. 418.

Arsenic, found in Baluristān, vi. 264; Garhwāl, xii. 168.

Arsikere, *taluk* in Hassan District, Mysore, vi. 6–7.

Arson, prevalent in Ghāzīpur, xv 228; Gorakhpur, xii. 339, Kāsegaon, Sātāra, xv. 69; Kurnam Agency, xvi. 52; Noākhāli, xix. 133; Rangpur, xxi. 229.

Art Colleges and Schools, iv. 438–439; Agartalā, v. 71; Ahmadābād, v. 110, Backergunge, vi. 174; Bānkurā, vi. 390; Bareilly, vii. 7, 12, 14; Bundwān, ix. 100, 103; Calcutta, ix. 284; Chittagong, xi. 316, 318, Comilla, x. 376; Cuttack, xi 97, 99; Dacca, xi. 115, 119; Daulatābād, xi. 201; Hill Tippera, xiii. 122; Hooghly, xiii 170; Hyderābād, xiii. 294; Jaipur, xiii. 399, 401; Kāthiāwār, xv. 185; Khulnā, xv. 293; Lahore, xvi. 105, 114; Madras, xvi. 343, 384; Madura, xvi. 407; Nāgpur, xviii. 317, 320; Sālkot, xxii. 334, 336; Sylhet, xxiii. 200, 203; Tanjore, xxiii. 241, 243; Tippera, xxiii. 387, Trichinopoly, xxiv 42, 47–48.

Art Industrial Mission in Tinnevelly, xxiii. 368, 378.

Artaxerxes, proclaimed king at Balkh after Parthian dynasty, vi. 248.

Artichokes, grown in Rājputāna, xxi. 121.

Artillery park, at Howrah, xiii. 213.

Arts and Manufactures, iii. 168–256; progress of India as a manufacturing country, 168; hand and steam factories, 168; communities concerned in Indian arts and manufactures, 169; local distribution of industries, 169–170; industries derived from gums, resins, oleo-

resins, inspissated saps, &c., 171–177; cutch and gambier, 171–172; lac and lac turnery, 172–176; varnish and varnished wares, 176; gesso, 176; wax and its uses, 176–177; industries derived from oilseeds, oils, fats, and perfumery, 177–181; industries connected with dyes and tans, 181–188; decline of dyeing industry, 181–182; indigo, 182–183, safflower, 183; turmeric, 183; *al*, 183–184; lac dye, 184; myrabolams, 184, dyeing and calico-printing dye works, 184–185; plain dyeing, 185–186; calico-printing with wooden blocks, 186; tie-dyeing, 186–187; *mashrū*, 187; painting and waxing of calicoes, 187–188; tinsel-printing, 188; industrial products derived from the animal kingdom, 188–194; hides, skins, leather, and manufactures, 189; tanneries, 189–190, boot and shoe trade, 190; artistic manufactures, 190–191; ivory, 191–192; ivory carving, 191–192; ivory turning, 192; ivory inlaying, 192; marquetry, ivory boxes, &c., 192–193; miniature painting, 193, horn, 193; bristles, 193; feathers, 193; coral, 193–194; shell industries, 194; fibres, textiles, and textile industries, 194–222; classification of materials, 194; foreign trade, 194–195, industrial interests, 195; cotton, 195–203; long cloth and damasks, 196–197; muslins, 201–202, twists and yarn, 202–203, piece-goods, 203; jute, 203–206, paper-making, 206, printing, 206, silk, 206–212, wool and *pashm*, 212–218, carpets, 214–217; shawls and *chādars*, 217–218; embroideries, 218–222; kimcob borders, &c., 222, drugs (other than narcotics), medicines, and chemicals, 222–223; edible substances (including narcotics) and the industries connected therewith, 223–226; agricultural interests, 223–224; industrial interests, 224; trade, 224–225; ice and aerated waters, 225; wine and spirits, 225; brewing, 226; milling, 226; provisions, 226; timber and woodwork industries, 226–232; metals and minerals, and their associated industries, 232–246; village industries, 234; coal, 234–235; gold mines, 235; petroleum, 235; iron, 235–236; salt, 236; saltpetre, 236; borax, 236–237; brass and copper, 237; artistic industries, iron and steel, 237; tinned metal, 237; lac-coloured metal, 237–238, enamelling, 238–239; niello, 239; gold and silver plate, 239–240; damascened and encrusted wares, 240; copper and brass wares, 240–241; stone-carving, 241–242; carving of small articles, 242; lapidary work, 242–243; glass-ware, 243; inlaid stone work, 243; pottery, 243–245; plaster of Paris and cement work, 245; glass mosaics, 245–246; Indian Factory Act, 246–247; statistics regarding occupations, 248–251; bibliography, 252, trade in gums, resins, &c., 253, trade in oilseeds, oils, and perfumery, 253; trade in dyes and tans, 254; trade in animal products, 254; trade in fibres, textiles, &c., 255, trade in edible substances, 255; trade in metals and minerals, 256. *See also* for each Province, *under* Arts and Manufactures, *and* for each District and larger State *under* Trade

Aruṣa, grown in Kanigiri, Nellore, xiv. 400; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108.

Arumuga Mudaliyār, assisted East India Company in Nellore, xiv. 10.

Aruppukkottai, town in Madura District, Madras, vi. 7.

Arvi, *tahsīl* in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, vi. 7

Arvi, town in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, vi. 7 8; special breed of cattle, iii 79.

Arya Naik Mudali, building at Madura, xvi 405

Arya Samāj, modern Theistic sect, i 429–430, population statistics, i. 473–474; followers of, or Āryās, in Agra, v 76; Alīgarh, v. 93, Central Provinces, x. 27, Lahore, xvi. 98, Moradābād, xvii. 424, 430, Punjab, xx 290–291, Shāhjahānpur, xxii 204, 216, United Provinces, xxiv. 172; orphanage maintained by, at Bareilly, vii 14.

Aryabhata, Sanskrit astronomer (b. 476), ii. 265–266.

Aryalūr, subdivision and town in Madras. *See* Ariyalūr.

Aryan geological era, i. 68–103.

Aryan languages, i. 351–353.

Aryan races, possible existence, physical characteristics, and original habitat, i. 299, 352, division into Indo-Aryans and Eranians, i. 353; migration by Jaxartes and Oxus to Khokand and Badakhshān, i 353; invasion of the Deccan, xi. 207, xiii 235; supposed to have settled in Goa, xii. 251; Indraprastha supposed to have been founded by, xiii. 331.

Aryan religion, i 402; in Bijnor, viii. 196; Bikaner, viii. 217; Bulandshahr, ix. 51, Meerut, xvii. 252, 257, 266, Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87.

Arya-sūra, author of the *Jātaka-mālā*, a Buddhist work, ii. 260.

Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustāni type of race, i. 347; ethnology, i. 294, 303–304.

As Kaur, Mahārāni, regent of Patiāla State, xx. 36.

Asad Alī Khān, Saiyid, Mughal general, defeated by the Sikhs, xx. 133.
Asad Alī Khān, Nawāb of Bāsoda, sometime minister of Bhopāl State, vii. 105.
Asad Khān, Amīr-ul-Umāra, walls of Akola and the *idgāh* built by, v. 189.
Asad Khān, *dargah* of, at Belgaum, vii. 157.
Asāditya, traditional founder of an ancient city in Rājputāna, v. 93.
Asad-ullah Khān, resident at Agra, v. 91.
Asad-ullah Pathān, *sanad* for Birbhūm granted to, viii. 241.
Asaf Jāh, Nizām-ul-mulk, governor of the Deccan (1720–48), relations with Mughal emperors, ii. 406 407; made terms with Marāthās, ii. 406.
Local notices: In Aurangābād, vi. 149; Saiyid brothers defeated by (1720), near Bālāpur, vi. 234; struggle with Raghujī Bhonsla for supremacy in Berār, vii. 370; victory over Mubāriz Khān, vii. 370, ix. 61, xii. 86; arrival in Deccan (1724), viii. 290; raised Musalmān commandant at Broach to rank of Nawāb (1736), ix. 31; in Buldāna, ix. 61; Daulatābād in possession of, xi. 201; in Dhār, xi. 289; gave name to Fathkhelda, xii. 86; rule over Godāvari, xii. 285; Gujarāt ravaged by order of, xii. 352; dynasty of Nizāms of Hyderābād founded by, vii. 370, xiii. 239; Malhār Rao Holkar employed against (1738), xiii. 335; Khāndesh annexed (1720), xv. 229; Khuldābād, xv. 285; governor of Mālwā (1719), xvii. 104; Morādābād ruled, xvii. 429, Nimār, xix. 108; surrender of Trichinopoly to, xxiv. 28.
Asaf Khān, brother of Nūr Jahān and father-in-law of Shāh Jahān, Bāndhogarh invested (1563), vi. 359; Damoh invaded (1564), xi. 136; tomb at Lahore, xvi. 108; Mandlā territories invaded and Chaurāgarh taken (1564), xvii 161, xviii. 387; founder of Miāni, in Shāhpur District, xvii. 316; Shahryār's rebellion quelled by, xx. 269; Rāmpura seized by (1567), xxi. 192; hold on Wūn District, xxiv. 390.
Asafnagar, 'crown' *tāluk* in Atrāf-i-balda District, Hyderābād State, vi. 8.
Asafoetida, found in Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117, 118; Kalāt State, xiv. 302; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 86; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 247.
Asaf-ud-daula, Nawāb of Oudh (1775–1798), Ghāzīpur ceded to British (1775), xii. 224; buildings at Lucknow, xvi. 189, 195; bazar at Malikābād built by, xvii. 90; rule in Oudh, xix. 282–283.
Asandi, village in Kadūr District, Mysore, vi. 8.
Asansol, subdivision in Burdwān District, Bengal, vi. 8.
Asansol, town with railway junction, in Burdwān District, Bengal, vi 8–9.
Asāpuri, image of, in Sri Hingalāj temple at Chaul, Bombay, x. 185.
Asar Mahāl, building at Bijāpur, viii. 186.
Asār Mīr, Orakzai chief, xviii. 389.
Asar Mubārak, building at Bijāpur, ii. 198.
Asāris, caste in Travancore State, xxiv. 9.
Asarūr, ancient site in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, vi. 9.
Asārva, ancient well of Mātā-Bhawāni, near Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Asbestos, iii. 154; found in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 154; Andamans, v. 356; Central India, ix. 367; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Hindubāgh, Baluchistān, xiii. 136; Jobat, Central India, xiv. 178–179; Mysore, xviii 257; Toba-Kākar Range, Baluchistān, xxiii 406; Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 317; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 429, 432.
Ashāval, ancient city, on site of Ahmadābād, v. 106.
Ashja-ul-mulk, Diwān of the Deccan *Subahs*. *See* Ghayūr Jang.
Ashnagar, name given by Raverty for Hashtnagar, xiii 60.
Ashrafpur-Kichhaunchha. *See* Kichhaunchha.
Ashta, town in Sātāra District, Bombay, vi. 10.
Ashta, town in Bhopāl State, Central India, vi. 10–11.
Ashta, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, with battle-field (1818), and large reservoir, vi. 10.
Ashtagrām, Division in Mysore, vi. 11.
Ashtami, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, vi. 11.
Ashtānga-hridaya, Sanskrit medical work by Vāgbhata the Elder, ii. 266.
Ashti, town in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, vi. 11.
Ashti, town in Bhīr District, Hyderābād State, vi. 11.
Ashti, lake in Sholāpur District, xxii. 300–301.
Ashūr Khāna, old building at Hyderābād (1594), used for the Muharram, xiii. 309; building at Mudgal, Raichūr District, also used for the Muharram, xviii. 11.
Asia, trade of India with other countries in, iii. 311, 312.
Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Bengal, vii. 281; Burma, ix. 188–189; Chittagong, x. 313; Tuticorin, xxiv. 66.
Asigarh, seal of king Sarvavarman found at, ii. 28.
Asīnd, town in Rājputāna, vi. 12.
Asirgarh, historic hill fort in Nīmār District, Central Provinces, vi. 12–13.

Asiwan, town in Unao District, United Provinces, vi. 13.
Aska, *tahsīl* in Ganjām District, Madras, vi. 13.
Aska, village in Ganjām District, Madras, with sugar refinery and distillery, vi. 13.
Aske-myin-anauk-myin, peak in Southern Shan States, xxii. 249.
Askot, estate in Almorā District, United Provinces, vi. 14.
Asmān Jāh, Sir, minister of Hyderābād State (1888–93), xii. 243; palace of, at Hyderābād, xiii. 310; rule in Paigāh estates, xix. 314, 315, 316.
Asmanjas, legend of, in connexion with the Ganges, xii. 135.
Asmār boundary commission (1894), xix. 160, xxiii. 186.
Asnī, ruined fort near Jaunpur, United Provinces, xxiv. 426.
Asni, Kānī, mosque at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Asoka, king of Magadha or Bihār (272–231 B.C.), history of, ii. 283–285; the Buddhist Constantine, i. 411; date according to epigraphy, ii 16, 22, 23, 24; abdicated 227 B.C., and became Buddhist monk in cell of mountain Suvarnagiri, ii. 24 *n.*; rock and pillar edicts, topes and objects of, ii. 35, 53–54; records of, in cave inscriptions at Bārābar and Nāgārjunī Hills, ii. 47, 57; *stūpas*, ii. 111, 157, 158, 159; pillars, i 109, ii. 158–159; caves dedicated to Ājīvika sect by, ii. 161; conquest of Kalinga (261 B.C.), ii. 283, vii. 209; conversion to Buddhism, ii. 53–54, 283–284, vii. 209; Buddhist propaganda, ii. 284–285; missionaries sent out by, ii. 324–325.

Local notices: Edicts and pillars of: Allahābād, ii 35, 42, 43, 50, 109, v. 230, 237; Araṛāj, v. 399, Basāṛh, vii. 94; Brahmagiri, ix. 8; Champāran, x. 139; Chitaldroog, x. 290; Delhi, ii. 35, 43, xi. 235; Dhauli, ii. 41, xi. 318; Girnār, ii. 41, 42; Hazāra, xiii. 77; Jaunga Rāmeswara, xiv. 72; Jaugada, ii. 41, xiv. 72–73; Jubbulpore, x. 12; Kālsī, ii. 41, xi. 212, 214; Lauriyā-Nandangarh, ii. 109, xvi. 155–156; Manschra, ii. 41, xvii. 203; Mathia, ii. 43; Pātaliputra (Patna), ii. 109; Radhia, ii. 43; Rāmpūrwa, ii. 43; Rummindēī, ii. 43, 54–55; Sānchī-Kānākhedā, ii. 159, 161; Sārnāth, ii. 109 *n.*; Shāhbāzgarhī, ii. 41; Uzina Kyaikpadau pagoda, Amherst District, alleged to have been erected by, v. 295; empire of, vii. 279; temple erected at Buddh-Gayā, ix. 43; in Central India, ix. 335; Ganjām conquered (260 B.C.), xii. 145; inscriptions at Girnār, xii. 248; in Godāvari, xii. 284; introduced Buddhism into valley of the Indus, xix. 149; inscription at Kālsī, xi. 212, 214; sent missionaries to North Kanara, xiv. 342–343; inscription in Kāthiāwār, xv. 176–177; inscriptions at Kolhāpur, xv. 387; pagoda at foot of Kyaukse hill, alleged to have been built by, xvi. 72, 82; Magadha dominion extended by, xvi. 408; missionaries sent to Mahārāshtra, xvi. 435; missionaries sent to Mysore, xviii. 169, 253; conquest of Orissa, vii. 211, xix. 250; mention of Pāndya, xix. 394; in Patna, xx. 67, sent missionaries to the Petenikas, xix. 317; in Punjab, xx. 261; dominions extended to Rājputāna, xxi. 93; inscriptions at Sasarām, xxii. 111; pagodas in Southern Shan States alleged to have been built by, xxii. 254; *stūpa* at Sīri-ki-pind built by, xxii. 201; Taxila taken by, xxii. 201; pagodas in neighbourhood of Toungoo over certain relics of Buddha alleged to have been built by, xxiii. 423; sent as viceroy to Ujjain, xxiv. 113; date of coronation, xxiv. 147–148.
Assaji, disciple of Buddha, ii. 37.
Assam, Province in North-East India (now part of Eastern Bengal and Assam), vi. 14–119; physical aspects, 15–23; rivers, 15–16, 23; mountains, 17; geology, 18–19; climate, 20–22; history, 23–36; Chief Commissioners, 35; archaeological remains, 35–36; population, 36–53; sanitary conditions, 39–40; diseases, 40–41, marriage customs, 41–42; languages, 43; religions, 44–49; dress, 50–51; burial customs, 52; festivals, 52; nomenclature, 52; agriculture, 53–64; irrigation, 56, 60, 61; rents, wages, and prices, 64–66; forests, 67–69; mines and minerals, 69–72; arts and manufactures, 72–75; commerce and trade, 75–77; communications, 77–82; administration, 81–84; legislation and justice, 84–86; finance and revenue, 86–95, 116; public works, 97–98; army, 98–99; police and jails, 99–101; education, 101–105; medical, 105–107; surveys, 107–109; bibliography, 108. Tables: temperature, 110; monthly rainfall, 110; distribution of population, 111; prices of food-grains, 112; agriculture, 112; rail and river-borne trade, 113, foreign land trade, 114; criminal and civil justice, 115; provincial revenue, 116, provincial expenditure, 116; income and expenditure of local boards, 117; income and expenditure of municipalities, 117; civil and military police, 118; jails, 118; colleges, schools, and scholars, 119.

Other references: Geology, i. 51, 74, 92–93, 97; earthquake (1897), i. 98, 99; meteorology, i. 117, 118, 123, 127,

130, 136, 140, 141, 142; zoology, i. 219, 222, 224, 227, 228, 231, 234, 240, 241, 242, 247, 250, 254, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 265, 268, 273, 282; ethnology, i. 289, 291, 292, 294, 295; languages, i. 359, 376–378, 387, 390–394, Christians in, i 444, 476; area and population, i. 450; density of population, i 451, 452; character of villages, i 456, growth of population, i 462; immigration, i. 467; animism in, i. 472; Muhammadanism in, i. 474; sex statistics, i 479; birth-rate statistics, i 506, 510, 511; mortality statistics, i. 512, 517, 521, 531; coinage of Ahom dynasty, ii. 149; king of, tributary to Harsha of Kanauj, ii. 299; Ahom literature, ii 438; ceded by treaty of Yandabu (1826), ii. 497, agriculture, iii. 3, 24, 26, 45, 47, 49, 56, 58 63, 97, 100; forests, iii 103, 105, 106, 113, 125, rubber plantation, iii. 118; coal-fields, iii. 136–137; petroleum springs, iii. 139–140; minerals, iii. 148; number of live stock, and of ploughs and carts (1902–3), iii. 151, arts and manufactures, iii 169; cultivation, iii. 184; factory statistics, iii 247; trade, iii. 304; trade statistics, iii 314, 315; postal and savings bank transactions (1903–4), iii. 428, 435, wages, iii. 469, 470, 472, 473, 474; administration, iv. 29 30, 32; statistics of Native States, iv 103; legislation and justice, iv 131, 150, land revenue, iv. 170, 192, 207, 208, 210, 211–212, 229, 239, consumption of opium, iv. 244–247; opium excise, iv 246–247; country spirits, iv. 255; hemp drugs, iv. 260, 261; income tax, iv. 270; land cess, iv. 271, 272, nature of villages, iv. 279; municipal government, iv. 292, 293; local government, iv 300 301; military police, iv. 375; education, iv. 416, 417; normal schools, iv 443; medical, 477.

Assam-Bengal Railway, ii. 79, iii. 370, 388–389, 414, 415.

Assam Oil Company, Digboi works taken over by (1899), xi 344.

Assam Range, east and west between Brahmaputra and Surmā Valleys, vi. 120.

Assam Valley, Division in Eastern Bengal and Assam, vi 120–121.

Assamese: food, vi. 50, amusements, vi 52–53; names, vi. 53, clothing, vi. 66; commercial abilities of, displayed at Barpeta, vii. 85; on banks of Noa Dihing, xi. 346.

Assamese language, i. 359, 364, 373, 378, 398; spoken in Darrang, xi. 185; Kāmrūp, xiv. 333; Lakhimpur, xvi. 122; Nowgong, xix. 224; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348

Assamese literature, ii. 434.

"Assassins," connexion of Mughlis in the Hindu Kush with, xiii. 138.

Assaye, battle-field (1803) in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād State, vi. 121.

Asses. *See* Donkeys, wild.

Assī Khamba, building at Mahāban, Muttra District, xvi. 427.

Assia, range of hills in Cuttack District, Bengal, vi. 121.

Astes, chieftain of Pushkalāvati at time of Alexander's invasion, x. 181.

Asthānji, standard of the Rāthors planted in Mallāni (thirteenth century), xvii. 93.

Astrachan, trade in, with Herāt, xiii. 114

Astronomy, early Hindu, ii 265–266

Asura, rule of, in Assam, vi. 23.

Asurī, dialect of the Kherwārī language of the Mundā family, i. 383.

Asvaghosha, author of *Buddha-charita*, a Sanskrit Life of Buddha (second century A D), ii. 260.

Asvins, twin gods of the morning, in the Vedas, ii. 214

Aswa, mountain peak in Hazāribāgh, Bengal, xiii. 85–86.

Asylums. *See* Leper Asylums *and* Lunatic Asylums.

Atā Muhammad, chief of Agror, on North-West Frontier, v. 92.

Atā Muhammad Khān, owner of part of Tanāwal, North-West Frontier, xxiii. 219

Ata Ullah. *See* Atā-ud-dīn.

Atagada. *See* Kalikota and Atagada

Atak, District, *tahsīl*, and town in Punjab. *See* Attock.

Atakūn, inscribed stone, ii 58, 59, 60.

Atala Masjid (mosque), at Jaunpur ii 184–185, xiv 83.

Atalik Ghāzī Yakub Khān, ruler of Kashgar, commercial treaty with (1874), ix 118.

Atari, village in Multan District, Punjab, vi. 121.

Atash Bahram, fire temple at Navsāri, Baroda, xviii 425.

Atā-ud-dīn, shrine at Devikot, Dinājpur District, xi 276

Ata-ul hakk, tomb at Pandua, Malda District, xiv 393

Athaide, Luis de, Portuguese viceroy (1568–71 and 1578–81), ii. 450 451, Goa settlement defended by (1570), xii 252.

Athāramma, hill range in Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii 117.

Atharva-veda, the latest of the four Vedas, dealing with sorcery, i. 403, ii. 229.

Athegyi, quarter in Bassein town, Burma, vii 117.

Athgarh, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 121.
Athgarh, chief village in Athgarh State, vi. 122.
Athin Khaya, made himself independent of Shan kingdom of Pinya (1315), xxi 365.
Ath-khamba, remains of temple at Gyāraspur, Central India, xiii. 1.
Athmallik, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 122.
Athni, *tāluka* in Belgaum District, Bombay, vi. 123
Athni, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, vi. 123.
Athpādi. *See* Atpādi.
Atkinson, Major, Oktama driven from Salin in Burma by (1886), xxi. 409.
Atmākūr State. *See* Amarchinta.
Atmakūr, subdivision in Nellore District, Madras, vi. 124.
Atmakūr, *tāluk* in Nellore District, Madras, vi. 124.
Atpādi, village in Aundh State, Bombay, vi. 124.
Atrāf-i-balda, District in Hyderābād State, vi 125-128; physical aspects, 125-126; history, 126; population statistics, 126-127; agriculture, 127; forests, 127; trade and communications, 128, famine, 128; administration, 128-130.
Atranji Khera, identified with Pi-lo-shan-na visited by Hiuen Tsiang (seventh century), xii. 31
Atrauli, *tahsīl* in Aligarh District, United Provinces, vi. 130.
Atrauli, town in Aligarh District, United Provinces, vi. 130.
Attapādi valley, tract in Malabar District, Madras, vi 131.
Attigundi, Mysore, tomb of Bābā Budan at, vi. 164.
Attingal, village in Travancore State, vi. 131.
Attock, District in Punjab, vi 131-138; physical aspects, 131-132; history, 133; population, 133; agriculture, 134-135; forests, 135; manufactures, 135; trade and communications, 136; administration, 136 137.
Attock, *tahsīl* in Punjab, vi. 137-138
Attock, fort in Punjab, at the historic passage across the Indus, vi. 138.
Atumashi, Buddhist monastery at Mandalay, xxii 143.
Atūr, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, vi. 138-139.
Atur, town in Salem District, Madras vi. 139.
Atyugrapura. *See* Agror.
Auckland High School for girls, Simla, xxii. 385.
Auckland, Lord, Governor-General (1836-42), ii. 499-501; in United Provinces (1838-40), xxiv. 219.
Audich Brāhmans, in Kāthiāwār, xv. 177
Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295.
Augar, British cantonment in Central India. *See* Agar.
Augustas, Nossa Senhora des, image of, at Dāhānu, Bombay, xi. 122.
Augusto, Dom, sent to quell rebellion in Goa (1871), xii. 257.
Augustus, Roman emperor, embassy sent to, by Indian king, xix 394.
Aundah, village with temple in Parbhani District, Hyderābād State, xiii. 143.
Aundh, Native State in Bombay. *See* Sātāra Agency.
Aungier, Gerald, President of Surat and Governor of Bombay (1669-77), ii. 459; founder of Bombay City, viii. 404.
Aunāti, village in Sibsāgar District, Assam, vi. 139.
Aunād, former *tāluk* in Bidār District, Hyderābād State. *See* Kāramungi.
Auraiyā, *tahsīl* in Etāwah District, United Provinces, vi 139-140.
Auraiyā, town in Etāwah District, United Provinces, vi. 140
Aurangābād, Division in Hyderābād State, vi 140 -41.
Aurangābād, District in Hyderābād State, vi 141-148; physical aspects, 141-142; history, 142-143; population, 143; agriculture, 144-145; forests, 145, minerals, 145, trade and communications, 145-146; famine, 146; administration, 146-148.
Aurangābād, *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, vi. 148.
Aurangābād, city in Hyderābād State, capital of Deccan under Aurangzeb, vi. 148-150; arts and manufactures, iii. 193, 210, 217, 218, 222, vi. 145, 149
Aurangābād, subdivision in Gayā District, Bengal, vi. 150.
Aurangābād, town in Gayā District, Bengal, vi. 150.
Aurangābād Saiyid, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, vi. 150
Aurangābād Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Hyderābād State, xiii. 264.
Aurangzeb (Alamgīr I), Mughal emperor (1658-1707), ii 401-404, 413; coins of, ii 147-148; Bidar taken (1656), ii. 191; architecture of, ii 200; attack on Bijāpur (1686), ii 387; attempted to undermine Kutb Shāhi dynasty of Golconda, ii. 390; struggle for Mughal throne, ii. 401; besieged in Balkh, ii. 401; contest with the Marāthās, ii. 446; submission of English in India to (1690), ii. 460; embassy of Sir William

Norris to court of (1699-1702), ii. 462; decline of Mughal empire under, iv. 5, 70; revenue statistics, iv. 238; wars, iv. 69; mints, iv. 514.

Local notices; General sent to take Adoni, v. 25; rule in Agra, v. 83; Agra palace built by (1685), v. 85; burial-place of heart and viscera in Ahmadnagar, v. 125; death at Ahmadnagar (1707), vi. 149; defeated his brother Dārā near Ajmer, v. 142; mosques built at Ajodhyā, v. 176; said to have presented a footstool to temple of Alam Prabhu in Kolhāpur State on occasion of a visit, v. 253; Govind Singh defeated at Anandpur, v. 335; adopted *kāmil* land settlement in Anantapur, v. 346; annexed Antūr in Hyderābād State, v. 387; power of Arakan crushed by viceroy of, v. 391; rule at Aurangābād, vi. 141, 149; war with English in Balasore, vi. 246; in Balkh, vi. 248; Bellary annexed, vii. 161; mosque at Benares, vii. 190, 191; in Berār, vii. 369; Bīdar besieged and taken, viii. 165, 170; Bijāpur taken (1686), vii. 148, viii. 187; encamped at Brahmapuri (1695), ix. 10; Broach fortifications destroyed and rebuilt, ix. 30, 31; Rao Rājā Chhatārsāl of Būndi killed in fighting against (1658), ix. 80; Chākan fort restored to Sivajī (1667), x. 122; Chāndor taken (1665), x. 166; Chandrāvatī said to have been destroyed in time of, xiv. 123; Abdul Hasan imprisoned in Chīni Mahal (1687), xi. 201; Conjeeveram taken by army of, x. 377; Cuddapah overrun by (1688), xi. 60; officer sent to Debī Pātan by, who slew priests, broke images, &c., xi. 205; appointed viceroy of Deccan, vi. 149; attempted conquest of Deccan (1684), viii. 289; Jaswant Singh defeated at Dhaimatpur (1658), ix. 340; Dhārwār fort captured (1685), xi. 316; Dīpālpur under, xi. 359; *sarai* at Dohad restored by order of, xi. 366-367; Elgandal annexed to Delhi empire, xii. 6; mosque built at Elgandal, xii. 6; Shujā defeated in Fatehpur District (1659), xii. 77; Gālna taken (1705), xii. 125; Ganjām under (1687), xii. 145; Sulaimān Shikoh delivered up to, by Rājā Pirthī Shāh, xii. 166; Golconda rule in Godāvari overthrown by (1687), xii. 285; Golā shrine endowed by, after failure of attempt to destroy *lingam*, xii. 308; Golconda taken (1687), xii. 309, xiii. 239; Gulbarga under, xii. 377; Aundah temple destroyed by, xiii. 143; invasion of Hyderābād (1655), xiii. 239; Mecca mosque at Hyderābād, completed by, xiii. 309; Indūr annexed by, xiii. 352; said to have visited Jālna, xiv. 29; invested Kalyāin (1656), xiv. 324; Kumāla recaptured, xv. 59; visit to Kashmīr, xv. 93; effect of death of, on history of Katehr (Rohilkhand), vii. 4; Khāndesh ravaged, xv. 229; tomb at Khuldābād, near Aurangābād, xv. 285; Kistna under (1687), xv. 321; Konagapalli surrendered to troops of (1687), xv. 393; buildings at Lahore, xvi. 110, 112; mosque built at Lucknow, xvi. 195; Madras threatened by (1687), xvi. 369; Māndalgarh taken by (1680), and made over to Jujhār Singh (1700), xvii. 149; war with Jaswant Singh, of Mārwār, xiv. 184-185; treaty with Jai Singh of Mewār (1681), xxiv. 90-91; mosque at Multān, xviii. 36-37; visited Muttra and changed name to Islāmābād (1669-70), xviii. 73; mosque at Muttra (1669), xviii. 73; Nalgonda taken by, xviii. 339; mosque at Narnāla built by, xviii. 379; in Nimār, xix. 118; Pāndavgarh fort surrendered to officers of (1701), xix. 389; Parenda fort reduced by, xx. 1; Parli fort renamed Nauras'āra by, xx. 5; in Peshāwar, xix. 153, xx. 116; Poona restored to Sivajī by (1667), xx. 182; in the Punjab, xx. 269-276; took Raigarh (1690), xxi. 48; in Rājputāna, xxi. 98; Sambhal included in territory of Katehr, xxi. 306; capture of Sātāra, xvii. 119; revenue system in Sātāra, xxii. 126-127; Bharat Singh of Shāhpura given title of Rājā by, xxii. 223; Sinhgarh besieged (1703), xviii. 13; invasion of Southern India (1686), xvi. 250; brought up at Sultānpur, xviii. 138; Thānesar shrine desecrated, xxii. 305; buildings destroyed in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiv. 90; defeated Jaswant Singh at Ujjain (1658), xxiv. 114; rule in Hindustān (United Provinces), xvi. 153; occupied factory at Vizagapatam (1689), xxiv. 337.

Auriferous sand, Bilāspur, viii. 228; Madura, xvi. 397.

Ausa, *tāluk* and town in Hyderābād. *See* Owsa.

Ausalas, smiths, in Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Nalgonda, Hyderābād District, xviii. 340.

Australasia, trade of India with, iii. 311.

Austrian scientific expedition to the Nicobars, xix. 64.

D'Auteuil, French under, tried to take Trichinopoly (1756), xxiv. 29.

Auveiyār, Tamil poetess, ii. 435.

Ava, old capital in Upper Burma, vi. 151-152.

Avachar, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, vi. 152, xi. 147.
Avadhendra Singh, Rājā Bahādur, chief of Kothī (1895), xvi. 2.
Avalanche Peak, in the Kundahs, Nilgiri District, xvi 25.
Avalanches, in Gilgit, xii. 242.
Avalapalle Drug, peak in North Arcot District, Madras, v. 403.
Avalokita, Buddha's Bodhi-Satwa or son, xix. 43.
Avani, sacred village and hill in Kolār District, Mysore, vi. 152.
Avantī, Apabhramsa formerly spoken in Ujjain, the parent of modern Rājasthānī, i. 362.
Avanti, old name of Ujjain in Central India, vi. 152, xvii. 101.
Avasgarh, former name of Barwānī State, Central India, vi. 152.
Avati, village in Bangalore District, Mysore, vi. 152–153.
Avdhūt Singh, rule in Rewah (1700–35), xxi. 282.
Avitabile, General, governor of Peshāwar under Ranjīt Singh, xx. 116, 125; head-quarters at Wazīrābād, xxiv. 378.
Avlingva, *math* at Shirhatti, Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xxii. 290.
Awa, estate in United Provinces, vi. 153.
Awadhī, dialect of Eastern Hindī spoken in Oudh, i. 370; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Central India, ix 351; Champāran, x. 140; Gayā, xii. 200; Oudh, xix. 286; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 132; Unao, xxiv. 125.
Awādhia Kurmīs, agricultural tribe in Bihār, i. 322.
Awān Maliks, rule in Kālābāgh, Punjab, xiv. 290.
Awānkārī dialect, spoken in Punjab, xx. 286.
Awāns, agricultural tribe in Punjab. Attock, vi. 133-134; Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Hazara, xiii. 78; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; Jhelum, xiv. 152, 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kohāt, xv. 345; Miānwāli, xvii. 318-319; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117, Punjab, xx. 288; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329.
Axe-heads and axes, manufacture of: Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Palāmau, xix. 342; Sylhet, xxiii. 196.
Ayarpāthā, peak in Naini Tāl District, United Provinces, xviii. 333.
Ayāz, Malik, Lahore left in charge of (1042), xvi. 106.
Ayāz Khān, of Godhpur. *See* Muhammad Ayāz Khān.
Ayiri, artisan caste in Coorg, xi. 28.
Ayodhiā Kurmīs. *See* Awadhiā Kurmīs.
Ayodhya, town in the United Provinces. *See* Ajodhyā.
Ayogava, son of a Sūdra by a Kshattriya woman, i. 333.
Ayūb Khān, of Afghānistān, captured Kandahār, ii. 519; rout of, by Lord Roberts, ii. 519.
Ayudha Pūjā, festival in Madras, xvi. 266.
Ayyampettai, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with weaving industry, vi. 153; manufactures, iii 211, 216.
Ayyankere, artificial lake in Mysore, vi. 154.
Ayyas, Lingāyat priests in Belgaum, vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwār, xi. 307.
Azād Khān, chief of Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 248.
Azād Khān, rebelled against Timūr Shāh, xix. 319.
Azam Alī Khān, revenue manager in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād (1840), xviii. 343.
Azam, Ghiyas-ud-dīn, king of East Bengal (1389), vii. 216.
Azam Humāyūn, Mahmud, Khalji. *See* Mahmud II, king of Malwa (1511–31).
Azam Khān, tomb at Ahmadābād, v. 108; built fort of Shāhāpur (1640), xxi. 235.
Azam Khān, Azamgarh town founded by (1665), vi. 162.
Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb, defeated and slain (1707), ii 404; tomb at Khuldābād, xv. 285; born at Tirāwari, xxiii. 390; killed in battle at Jājan, xxiv. 153.
Azamābād-i-Talāwari, village in the Punjab. *See* Tirāwari.
Azamgarh, District in United Provinces, vi. 154–162; physical aspects, 154–155; history, 155–156; population, 156–157; agriculture, 157–159; trade and communications, 159; famine, 160; administration, 160–162.
Azamgarh, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, vi. 162.
Azamgarh, town in United Provinces, vi. 162; arts and manufactures, iii. 210, 211, 244.
Azīm, grandson of Aurangzeb, governor of Patna, xx. 68.
Azīm Khān, palace at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Azīm Khān, governor of Bengal, subject to Delhi (1582), vii. 217.
Azīm Khān, governor of Bengal, subject to Delhi (1632), vii. 217.
Azīm Khān, Sardār, Nawāb Khān killed by, at Tanāwal (1818), xviii. 219.
Azīm Khān, Kandahār under (1867), xiv. 376.
Azim Shāh, Ghiyās-ud-dīn (1390–7), alleged tomb of, at Pandua, ii. 190.

Azīmābād. *See* Patna city.
Azīmganj, town in Murshidābād District, Bengal, with Jain merchants, vi. 163.
Azīm-ud-daula, Nawāb of the Carnatic, North and South Arcot ceded to the British by, in full sovereignty (1801), v. 406, 424; Nellore ceded, xiv. 10.
Azīm-ush-shān, contest for Mughal throne and death of, ii 405; governor of Bengal, subject to Delhi (1697), vii. 217; defeated and drowned near Lahore, xvi. 110.
Aziz Himār, Dhār under, xi. 295.
Azmeriganj, trade centre in Assam. *See* Ajmiriganj.
Azz-ud-dīn, Farrukhsiyar defeated by (1712), xii. 77, xv. 220.

B.

Bāba Atl, seven-storeyed tower at Amritsar, v. 329.
Bābā Budan mountains, in Mysore, vi. 163, xiv. 262.
Bābā Sāhib, chief of Nargund. *See* Bhāskar Rao.
Bābā-Budan-giri, peak in Bābā Budan mountains, Mysore, xiv 262.
Bābar, Barlās Turk, Mughal emperor (1526–1530), history of, ii. 394–395, 413; Ibrāhīm defeated by (1526), ii. 145; campaigns, ii. 367.
Local notices: In Afghānistān, v. 36; made Agra his capital and died there, v. 82, 83; mosque built at Ajodhyā, v. 176; Allahābād wrested from Pathāns (1529), v. 229; Badakhshān given to his son, vi. 175; Banūr mentioned in memoirs, vi. 414; remarks on Bangash river, vi. 298; held Bhera to ransom (1519), viii. 100; fort of Bijaigarh mentioned by, vii. 137; Rudra Pratāp recognized by in Bundelkhand, xiv. 137; attack on Chanderī, x. 163; entered Delhi (1526), xi. 235; Mirānis submitted to, xi. 270; Dholpur surrendered to (1526), xi. 332; Dīpālpur stormed, xi. 359; Etāwah conquered, xii. 39; visit to Fyzābād, xii. 111; Ghāzīpur conquered, xii. 223; Gwalior fort taken (1526), and visited (1529), xii. 440, 443; Afghāns expelled from Hardoī, xiii. 44; invasion of Jaswān Dūn in Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194, raid into India and control of valley of Indus, xix. 151-152; Gakhar chieftains loyal to, in Jhelum, xiv. 152; made himself master of Kābul (1504), xiv. 243; tomb and mosque at Kābul, v. 45, xiv. 244; bridge at Kābul built by, xiv. 246; in Kālpī, xiv. 318; Kandahār recovered (1512), xiv. 376; battle of Khānua, vii. 19, xv. 245, xxi. 96; Khyber Pass traversed, xv. 300; Kohāt raided (1505), xv. 343; Lahore plundered by troops of (1524), xvi. 107; Lucknow taken (1528), xvi. 189; Malot surrendered to (1526), xvii. 94; Mewār invaded, xxiv. 89; Multān handed over to (1528), xviii. 25, 26, 36; in Oudh, xix. 279–280; defeat of Ibrāhīm Lodī at Pānīpat (1526), xiv. 75, xix. 397, xx. 267–268, xxiv. 151; Peshāwar invaded (1519), xx. 115; Ranthambhor made over to (1528), xxi. 235–236; conferred the Potwār country on Sultān Sārang, xxi. 264; marched across Sahāranpur (1526), xxi. 369; Humāyūn appointed governor of Sambhal, xxii. 18; rule over Swāt, xxiii. 184.
Bābariādhār, hill in Kāthiāwār, crowned by stone fort, xxi. 168.
Bābarkhāna, ruins in Rāwalpindi District, identified with site of Taxila, xxii. 201.
Bābars, division of the Jāts in Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 280.
Bābayya's *dargāh*, at Penukonda, Madras, xx. 105.
Baberū, *tahsīl* in Bāndā District, United Provinces, vi. 164.
Bābhans, military Brāhmans, i. 498; in Bihār, vii. 233; Champāran, x. 140; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Gayā, xii. 200; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Patna, xx. 59; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190. *See also* Bhuinhārs.
Bābhulna pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 218.
Bābis, Gujarāt ravaged by, xii. 352; rule in Kaira, xiv. 286; Rādhanpur, xiv. 348, xxi. 23, Tharād, xix. 348.
Bābra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 164, xv. 165.
Bābū, Shaikh, shrine at Bālāpur, Berār, vi 234.
Babūl trees (*Acacia arabica*), Akola, v. 185; Aligarh, v. 209; Allahābād, v. 228; Amraoti, v. 310; Anantapur, v. 338; Bardoli *tāluka*, Surat, vi. 432; Baroda, vii. 52; Bāsim, vii. 96, 100; Belgaum, vii. 152; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Bikaner, viii. 203; Bombay Presidency, viii. 321; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Buldāna, ix. 60; Central India, ix. 331; Chalkere, Mysore, x. 128; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Cutch, xi 77; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Etah, xii. 29; Etāwah, xii. 38; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Gayā, xii. 196; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312, 317; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jaipur, xiii. 391; Jālaun, xiv. 18; Jāmner *tāluka*, East Khāndesh, xiv. 51; Jaunpur, xiv. 73; Jessore, xiv. 91; Jodhpur, xiv. 180; Junāgarh, xiv. 237; Kadūr *tāluk*, Mysore, xiv. 269; Kālpī, Jalaun,

xiv. 319; Karāchi, xv. 2, 7; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Kāthiāwār, xv. 179; Khairpur, xv. 213; Khāndesh, xv. 235; on banks of Kistna river, xv. 335; Kotah, xv. 418; Kudchi *tāluka*, Belgaum, xvi. 11; Lārkāna, xvi. 137; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 163; Murshidābād, xvii. 45; Muttra, xvii. 63; Mysore, xvii. 252; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xvii. 339; Nāsik, xvii. 399; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 269; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Partābgarh, xx. 11, 15; Poona, xx. 166, Punjab, xx. 309; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 63; Sātāra *tāluka*, xxii. 128; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; Shāhpura chiefship, xxii. 224; Sholāpur, xxii. 296, 301; Sind, xxii. 393; Sukkur, xxiii. 119, 123; Surat, xxiii. 153; Tāsgaon *tāluka*, Sātāra, xxiii. 253; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 307; Udaipur, xxiv. 96, Unao, xxiv. 123; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278, 282.

Babulikheta, original name of Baiwāha, Central India, vii. 90.

Bachāji Duvāji, Idar State seized by, for Peshwā, xiii. 325.

Bachan Pāl, traditional founder of Gujrāt, xii. 373.

Bachgotis, clans of Rājputs in Partābgarh, xx. 17; Sultānpur, xxiii 133

Bachha Rājā, traditional founder of remains of town near Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.

Bachhraon, town in United Provinces, Moradābād District, vi. 164–165.

Backergunge, District in Eastern Bengal, vi. 165–174; physical aspects, 165–166; history, 167; population, 167–169; trade and communications, 170–171, administration, 171–174; revenue, 173; education, 174; cyclone (1876), i. 135.

Bactrian Greek kingdom, coins of, ii. 137 138; rule in India, viii. 279; overthrown by Parthians, xii. 365; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94; in Shāhpur, xxii. 213; invaded Punjab (*c.* 200 B.C.), xxii. 394.

Bada Talao ('great lake'), artificial lake at Champāner, Pānch Mahāls, v. 136.

Badaga, dialect of Kanarese, i. 381; spoken in the Nilgiris, xix 92.

Badagara (North Bank), town in Malabar District, Madras, vi. 174.

Badagas, tribe in the Nilgiris, xix. 92.

Badakhshān, province of Afghānistan, vi. 174–176.

Badakhshis, tribe in Badakhshān, vi. 175; Hindu Kush mountains, xiii. 138.

Bādal Mahal, building at Kumbhalgarh, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.

Bādāmgarh, peak in Bonai State, Bengal, vi. 176.

Bādāmi, *tāluka* in Bijāpur District, Bombay, vi. 176.

Bādāmi, village with cave temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, vi. 176 177.

Badan Singh, captured Thūn, and was proclaimed Rājā of Dig (1722), viii. 75; palace and fort of Kumher built by (*c.* 1724), xvi. 22; proclaimed himself leader of the Jāts (1712), xviii. 64, distribution of possessions, xviii. 64; founded Wer, xxiv. 385.

Badānch Tāl. *See* Bakhira Tāl.

Bādarāyana, the *Brahma-sūtra* of, textbook of Vedanta philosophy, ii. 254.

Badarpur, village and railway junction in Sylhet District, Assam, vi. 177.

Badat Sin, rule in Gilgit, xii. 239.

Badausā, *tahsīl* in Bāndā District, United Provinces, vi. 177–178.

Badāyūn, District in United Provinces. *See* Budaun.

Badāyūnī, historian, born at Budaun, ix. 42.

Baden-Powell, B. H., types of Indian villages, iv. 279–280; quoted concerning village officers and servants, iv. 280–281.

Badgers, i 222; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 313; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Moradābād, xvii. 421; Punjab, xx. 255.

Badhaksor Bāgris, criminal tribe in Central India, iv. 384.

Badhāntola, highest peak in Gagar range, Almorā, xii 121.

Badikayalipalle, tank in Madanapalle *tāluk*, Cuddapah, xvi. 227.

Badin, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, vi. 178.

Badin, village in Hyderābād District, Sind, vi. 178

Badnera, town in Amraoti District, Berār, vi. 178.

Badni Sai, peak in Safed Koh range, Kurram Agency, xvi. 47–48.

Badnor, town in Rājputāna, vi. 178–179.

Badnūr, head quarters of Betūl District, Central Provinces, vi. 179.

Badri Nārāyan, temple at Pushkar, Ajmer, xxi. 1

Badrihāt, ruins in Murshidābād District, Bengal, vi 179.

Badrināth, peak in Garhwal District, United Provinces, vi. 179–180.

Badrpur. *See* Badarpur.

Badr-ud-dīn. *See* Budhan, Bābā

Badshāh Mahal, hunting-seat erected by Alī Mardān Khān, xxi. 369.

Bādshāhpur, town in United Provinces. *See* Mungrā-Bādshāhpur.

Bādurā, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 180.

Badvel, *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, vi. 180–181.

Badvel, town in Cuddapah District, Madras, vi. 181.
Baffa, town in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, vi. 181.
Baga caste. *See* Beda.
Bāgalkot, *tāluka* in Bijāpur District, Bombay, vi. 181.
Bāgalkot, town in Bijāpur District, Bombay, vi. 181–182.
Bāgar, tract in Hissār, xiii. 149–150.
Bagasra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 182, xv. 169.
Bagasra, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 182.
Bāgdi, ancient name for South Bengal. *See* Bāgri.
Bāgdis, semi-aboriginal tribe in Bengal, i. 328, 498, vii. 233; in Bānkurā, vi. 386; Bīrbhūm, viii. 243; Burdwān, ix. 94; Hooghly, xiii. 165; Howrah, xiii. 208; Midnapore, xvii. 331–332; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Nadiā, xviii. 276; Presidency Division, xx. 218; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.
Bāgepalli, *tāluk* in Kolār District, Mysore, vi. 182.
Bāgeshwar, village in Almorā District, United Provinces, vi 182.
Bāgeshwara, temple at Arang, Central Provinces, v. 399.
Bāgevādi, village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, vi 183.
Bāgh, village with Buddhist caves, in Central India, vi. 183–184; paintings found at, ii. 117.
Bāgh geological beds, i. 80, 86.
Bāgh Deo, tiger god of the Gonds, xii. 325.
Bagh Gumpha cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
Bagh Jahānāra, Jhajjar, xiv. 108.
Bāgh o Bahār, by Mīr Amman, standard work in Urdū prose, ii. 429.
Bāgh Singh, Rājgarh founded by, in middle of second century, xxi. 71.
Bāgh Singh, Rājā, possessor of Bāgh, Central India, vi. 183.
Bāghal, Simla Hill State, Punjab, vi. 184.
Baghāt, Simla Hill State, Punjab, vi. 184–185
Bāghāt, *tāluk* in Medak District, Hyderābād, vi. 185.
Bāghda tank, near Rājgarh, Rājputāna, xxi. 71.
Baghelas (Baghels or Vāghelas), Rājput clan, ii. 312, 318; in Ahmadābād, v. 104; Anhilvāda, v. 382; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bāndhogarh, vi. 358–359; Dabhoi fortified by (thirteenth century), xi. 99; in Gujarāt, xi 350; Morādābād, xvii. 412; Pannā fell to (thirteenth or fourteenth century), xix. 403; Pātan in Gujarāt under, xx. 24; in Rādhanpur, xix. 348, xxi. 23; Rewah, xxi. 280; Sohāwal, xxiii. 70; Tharād, xix. 348; Wadhwān, xxiv. 346.
Bagheli, dialect of Eastern Hindī, i. 370; spoken in Bilāspur, viii. 225; Bundelkhand, ix. 72; Central India, ix. 351; Central Provinces, x. 24; Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Mandlā, xvii. 163.
Baghelkhand, tract forming part of Central India Agency, vi. 185–188; language, i. 369–370; pygmy flints found, ii. 92.
Baghelkhand Agency, political charge in Central India, vi. 188–189; irrigation, iii. 324.
Baghelkhandī, language of Eastern Hindī, spoken in Baiaunda, vi. 431; Nāgod State, xviii. 302; Sohāwal, xxiii. 71.
Baghels. *See* Baghelas.
Bāgherhāt, subdivision in Khulnā District, Bengal, vi. 189.
Bāgherhāt, village in Khulnā District, Bengal, vi. 189–190.
Bāghpat, *tahsīl* in Meerut District, United Provinces, vi. 190.
Bāghpat, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, vi. 190.
Bāghsawār, Rājā, fair at Yamnūr, Bombay, held in honour of, xxiv. 412.
Bāglān, historic tract in Bombay, vi. 190–192.
Bāglān, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, vi. 192.
Bāglī, *thakurāt* in Mālwā, Central India, vi. 192, xvii. 99.
Bāgni, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, vi. 192–193.
Bagni palm, Shimoga, xxii. 281; Sorab, xxiii. 88.
Bāgor, head-quarters of *pargana* in Rājputāna, vi. 193.
Bāgpur, former name of Multān, xviii. 35.
Bāgri, ancient division of Bengal, vii. 211.
Bāgri language, spoken in Ferozepore, xii. 92; Hissār, xiii. 148; Jaipur, xiii. 389; Jīnd, xiv. 170; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Bāgri Rājputs, in Seonī, xxii. 169.
Bāgru, town in Rājputāna, vi. 193.
Bags, manufactured at Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 112; Jaisalmer, xiv. 6; Kalāt, xiv. 302; Pilibhīt, xx. 141; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 313.
Bagyidaw, Burman king (1819–37), Amarapura deserted by (1822), v. 271; pagoda near Amarapura built by, v. 272; Ava made capital (1822), vi. 152; rule in Burma, ix. 123–125.
Bāh, *tahsīl* in Agra District, United Provinces, vi. 193, 194.
Bahādrān, *tahsīl* in Rājputāna. *See* Bhādra.
Bahādur, governor of Eastern Bengal (1324–30), vii. 216.

Bahādur, king of Bengal (1554), vii. 216.
Bahādur, Fārūqi king of Khāndesh (1597-9), ii. 392, 393; sent to Gwalior by Akbar, xv. 229.
Bahādur, Muīn-ud-dīn Khān, rule in Paigāh estates, Hyderābād, xiv. 316.
Bahādur Gilāni, Bahmani governor of the Konkan, established head-quarters at Sankeshwar (1488), xxii. 59.
Bahādur Jang, Nawāb, Dādri governed by (1857), xi. 121.
Bahādur Khān, Afghān, joint founder of Bahlolpur in Ludhiāna, vi. 205.
Bahādur Khān, governor of Bihar and Jaunpur, asserted independence (1526), xiv. 75.
Bahādur Khān I, Nawāb of Junāgarh, said to have granted Jetpur to Vala Vira, xiv 101.
Bahādur Khān, Bahādurgarh given to (1754), vi. 194.
Bahādur Khān, Bhattiāna divided between Zābita Khān and (1803), viii. 92.
Bahādur Khān, Bābi, appointed *faujdār* of Tharād, xxi. 23.
Bahādur Khān, Nawāb, founder of Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; tomb and mosque at Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 210.
Bahādur Khānji, Diwān, built wall round Pālanpur, xix. 354.
Bahādur Nāhar, founder of the Khānzādas, xvii. 313.
Bahādur Nāhir, Nārnaul in possession of (1411), xviii. 380.
Bahādur Shāh, king of Gujarāt (1526-37), ii 377, 378; Bassein ceded to Portuguese (1534), vii. 120; Bhīlsa plundered (1532), viii. 106; Bombay ceded to Portuguese (1534), viii. 403; Chitor fort taken (1534), v. 299, xxiv. 89; Portuguese allowed by, to occupy Diu, where he was killed, xi. 364, xv. 176; war with Humāyūn, vi. 364; Gāgraun fort held by, xii. 122; rule over Gujarāt, xii. 351; mausoleum at Hālol built by, xiii. 12; Mahmūd II of Mālwā taken prisoner, xvii. 104; driven out of Mālwā (1535), xvii. 104; Mālwā annexed to Gujarāt (1531), xvii. 172; defeated by Humāyūn near Mandasor (1535), xvii. 150, xxiv. 89; rule in Nimār, xix. 118.
Bahādur Shāh, Nizām Shāhi king (1596-1600), ii. 389; placed on throne of Ahmadnagar under influence of his great-aunt, Chānd Bībī, v. 123-124; Chākan fort granted to Māloji Bhonsla by, x. 122.
Bahādur Shāh, Mughal emperor, son and successor of Aurangzeb (1707-12), ii. 404-405, 413, xxiv. 153; attacks on Bijāpur, ii. 402, 403; imprisonment of (1687-94), ii. 403-404.
Local notices: Journey through Daur, when viceroy of Kābul (1700), xi. 202; marched to Lahore (1712), xvi. 110; campaign against the Sikhs in the Punjab, xx. 271.
Bahādur Shāh, last nominal Mughal emperor (1837-57), transported after Mutiny to Rangoon, where he died (1862), ii. 412, 413.
Bahādur Shāh, regent of Nepāl (1786-95), xix. 33.
Bahādur Singh, chief of Ballabgarh (1803), vi. 250.
Bahādur Singh, rule in part of Kishangarh State, xv. 311.
Bahādur Singh, ruler of Rāghugarh, xxi. 35.
Bahādur Singh, rule in Sītāmau State, xxiii. 52.
Bahādurgarh, former name of Isāgarh *Zila*, Gwalior State, Central India, vi. 194.
Bahādurgarh, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, vi. 194.
Bahalda, village in Mayūrbhanj State, Orissa, vi. 194.
Bahapūjā, festival of the Santāls, xxii. 68.
Bahāi Mal, chief of Amber State, Jaipur, Mughals courted by, xiii. 385.
Bahārah, Shāh, military officer, tomb at Lārkāna, xvi. 144.
Bahā-ud-dīn, Malik, Khokhar, became chief of Sanaur, xxii. 27.
Bahā-ud-dīn Arts College, at Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 239.
Bahāwal Hakk, saint, massacre at Multān prevented by, xvm. 26; shrine and tomb at Multān, ii. 128, xviii. 36.
Bahāwal Khān I, Nawāb, founder of Bahāwalpur State (1748), vi. 204.
Bahāwal Khān II, Nawāb, Ahmadpur given in dower to (1782), v. 126; Garhi Ikhtiār Khān annexed (1806), xii. 162; Khānpur founded (1806), xv. 245; Muzaffargarh invaded, xviii. 76-77; Sitpur annexed (1790), xviii. 76, xxiii. 62.
Bahāwalpur, State in Punjab, vi. 194-203; physical aspects, 194-196; history, 196-197; population, 197; agriculture, 198; trade and communications, 199-200; famine, 200; administration, 200-203; revenue, 201-202; education, 203; medical, 203
Other references: Irrigation, iii. 327; non-interference of British in civil war of 1850, iv. 79; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.
Bahāwalpur, *tahsīl* of State in Punjab, vi. 204.
Bahāwalpur, capital of State in Punjab, vi. 20 ; arts and manufactures, iii. 210, 211, 217, 238-239, 244.
Bahelīās, Chunār fort held by, x. 333.
Baherī, *tahsīl* in Bareilly District, United Provinces, vi. 204.

Bahing, language spoken in Nepāl, i. 391, 400.
Bahiri, temple of, at Gad-Hinglaj, Bombay, xii. 120.
Bahlol Khān, Lodī, king of Delhi (1451–89), ii. 367, 369; defeated Jaunpur troops, ii. 375.
Local notices: Bahlolpur in Ludhiāna founded by, vi. 205; rule in Delhi, xiv. 75, xix. 151, xxi. 305; Dipālpur and Lahore entrusted to (1441), xvi. 107, xx. 267; rule over Mainpurī, xvii. 34; Multān held by, xviii. 26; rule in Punjab, xx. 267; death at Sakīt (1489), xii. 30; tomb of daughter at Sirhind, xviii. 21; assumed title of Sultān at Sirhind (1451), xxii. 21; Sītpur founded under grant made by (1450), xviii. 76.
Bahlolpur, village in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, vi. 205.
Bahlolzai, branch of Mahsūds, xvii. 25.
Bahman Shāh. *See* Alā-ud-dīn Hasan.
Bahmani dynasty (1347–1526), ii. 193, 344–346, 383–385, xvi. 249, xviii. 174–175; tombs at Gulbarga and Bīdar, ii. 194–195, viii. 170; in Ahmadnagar, v. 113; in Bāglān, vi. 191; Belgaum taken by (1473), vii. 147–148; Bhir fell to, viii. 113; capital at Bidar, viii. 170; in Deccan, viii. 284–285, xi. 207, xiii. 236; Golconda held by, xii. 309; Indūr included in kingdom, xiii. 352; at Kalyāni, xiv. 324; in Kolāba, xv. 357; in Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; in Nāsik, xviii. 400; in Osmānābād, xix. 270; in Parbhani, xix. 411; in Poona, xx. 168; in Raichūr, xxi. 39; in Rājahmundry, xxi. 64; in Ratnāgiri, xxi. 247; in Sātāra, xxii. 118; in Wai, xxiv. 348.
Bahnas, caste in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xi. 252.
Bahraich, District in United Provinces, vi. 205–212; physical aspects, 205–206; history, 206–208; population, 208; agriculture, 208–210; forests, 210; trade and communications, 210; famine, 211; administration, 211–212; education, 212; medical, 212.
Bahraich, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, vi. 212–213.
Bahraich, town in United Provinces, with shrine of Saiyid Sālār Masūd, vi. 213; manufactures, iii 213.
Bahrām, king of Delhi (1240–2), ii. 359, 368.
Bahrām, governor of Bengal (1324–8), vii. 216.
Bahrām, Mīr, officer of the Kalhora kings, Sind, xxii. 398.
Bahrām Khān, Burj-i-Bahrām bastion of Gāwilgarh fort constructed by (1577), xii. 193.
Bahrām Khān, founded Rajhan (*c.* 1825), xxi. 323.
Bahrām Loth, family, sometime owners of Barnagar, vii 23.
Bahrām Shāh, revolt of governor of Lahore against (1119), xvi. 106.
Bahrām Shāh of Ghazni, contest with Saifud-dīn and Alā-ud-dīn, xii. 234; fled to Kurram (1148), xvi. 49.
Bahrām Shāh, son of Altamsh, deposed by Turkish Amīrs, xx. 265.
Bahrām Shāh Pīr, tomb at Pardwān, ix. 102.
Bahrāmghāt, village in Bāra Banki District, United Provinces, vi 213.
Bahrampur, subdivision in Bengal. *See* Berhampore.
Bahrein, island in Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. 111–112.
Bahr-i-Garī. *See* Makrān Coast Range.
Bahtis, local name of Ghirths, in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xiii. 196.
Bahū Begam, of Oudh, lived at Fyzābād, xii. 117; tomb at Fyzābād, xii. 118.
Bahū Sen, settled at Manglaur, xvii. 153.
Bāhubalin (Gomata, Gomateswara), Jain saint, statues of, ii. 48; near Barwāni, vii. 93; Kārkala, xv. 44; Sravana Belgola, xii. 63, 64, xviii. 187, xxiii. 96, 97.
Bai Tāl, lake at Bānswāra, vi. 413.
Baibhāi, hill near Rājgīr, xxi 72.
Baidya, physician caste in Bengal, i 327, Chittagong, x 310; Dacca, xi 107.
Baidyabāti, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, vi. 214.
Baidyanāth, site of temples in Bengal. *See* Deogarh.
Baigā, primitive Dravidian tribe in Central Provinces, frequently priests to the Gonds, vi. 214 216, x. 26; in Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Bilāspur, viii 226; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Sātpurā Hills, xxii. 132.
Bāi Harīr, step-well of, ii 196.
Baihar, *tahsīl* in Bālāghāt District, Central Provinces, vi. 216
Baijī Rām, Bhopāl State administered by, viii. 128.
Baijnāth, site of temples in Santāl Parganas District. *See* Deogarh
Baijnāth, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, with historical inscriptions, vi. 216 217.
Baijnāth, village in Almorā District, United Provinces, vi. 217.
Baikal, village in Madras. *See* Bekal.
Bail Hongal. *See* Hongal.
Baillie, Colonel, defeated by Haidar Alī (1780), ii. 485, v. 406, xx. 106.
Baillie, Major, capture of Aden (1839), v. 13.
Bairāgis, Vaishnavite sect and religious mendicants, hereditary chiefs of Chhui-

khadān, Central Provinces, x 216; part played by, in religious riots at Hardwār (1760), xiii. 53; in Midnapore, xvii. 332; Nadiā, xviii. 276; Nāndgaon State, xviii. 356; Punjab, xx. 290.
Bairagniā, village in Muzaffarpur District, Bengal, vi. 217.
Bairām Khān, Humāyūn's general and Akbar's tutor (1554-60), ii. 397-398; defeat of, at Jullundur (1560), xiv. 223; assassinated in Gujarāt, xx 24.
Bairam Shāh, Bālān chief, reduced to position of vassal by Aurangzeb (1637), vi. 191.
Bairāmjī Jījībhoy High School, Thāna, Bombay, xxii. 304
Bairāmjī Jījībhoy Hospital, Mātherān, Bombay, xvii. 221.
Bairāt, ancient town in Rājputāna, vi. 217.
Banātgarh, near Badnor, Rājputāna, vi. 178.
Baird-Smith, Colonel, estimate of mortality from Agra famine of 1838, iii. 485; inquiry into famine of 1860-1, iii. 485-486; quoted on results of famines, iii. 497 n; on famine inquiry in United Provinces, xxiv. 217-218.
Baire Gauda (of the Avati family), builder of fort at Holavanhalli, Mysore, xiii. 158.
Bairi Sāl, rule in Jaisalmer (1864-91), xiv. 4.
Bairi Sāl, Rao, killed at taking of Būndi (1457), ix. 79.
Bairīā, town in Ballia District, United Provinces, vi. 218.
Bais, Rājput clan, their rule in Rāe Barelī, xxi. 26.
Bais, measuring cups, made in Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73.
Baisākh Bihu, festival in Assam, vi. 52.
Baisākhi, festival in Amritsar, v. 328; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 169; Punjab, xx. 294.
Baisgazī wall, at Gaur, Mālda, xii. 189.
Bais-hazārī, building of Jalāl-ud-dīn Tabrīzī, at Pandua, Mālda, xix 393.
Baishnabs. *See* Bairāgis.
Baishtam, caste in Bengal, i. 328.
Baiswārā, tract in United Provinces, called after the Bais Rājputs, vi. 218.
Baitaranī, river in Bengal, vi. 218-219.
Baiza Bai, widow of Daulat Rao Sindhia, in Gwalior, xii. 424
Bajāna, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 219, xv. 167.
Bajār Khān, Mīr, traditional founder of Jatoi, Muzaffargarh, xiv 72.
Bājaur, tract of country in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 219-220.
Baj-Baj, town in Bengal. *See* Budge-Budge.
Bājgīs, singers and musicians, in Dehra Dūn, xi. 215.
Bājī Prabhu, Purandhar hill defended by (1665), xx. 397.
Bājī Rao I, Peshwā (1720-40), ii. 441; treaty with (1739), iv. 75; intrigues of, against Pilājī Gaikwār, vii. 32; Chhatarsāl bequeathed part of territories in Bundelkhand to, xi. 136; at Delhi (1737), xi. 236; conferred *parganas* on Tukojī and Jiwājī Ponwār, founders of Dewās State, xi. 278; Dhārwār devastated by (1726), xi. 306; Malhār Rao Holkar raised to command of five hundred horse by (1724), xiii. 335; in Poona, xx. 168; Rājmāchi fort ceded to (1730), xxi. 76; Saugor conferred on (1731), xix. 400; in Sirōnj, xxiii. 39; in Thāna, xxii. 292; treaty with Jagat Singh II (1736), xxiv. 91.
Bājī Rao II, seventh and last Peshwā (1796-1818), ii. 443-444. 507; surrender of dominions to British, iv. 76; treaty of Bassein (1802), ii. 491; attack on Resident at Poona, ii. 495; defeat in last Marāthā War, ii. 495.
Local notices: Defeat at Ashta, vi. 10; Bāgalkot relinquished to Nīlkanth Rao (1810), vi. 182; Bankāpur ceded to the British (1802), vi. 382; failure of negotiations of Gangādhar Sāstri respecting lease of Ahmadābād, vii. 37; independence of Gaikwārs from, established (1817), vii. 38; ceded to British his claims in Gujarāt, vii. 38; flight through Berār (1818), vii. 97; effect of revenue system in Belgaum, vii. 154; loss of Belgaum fortress (1818), vii. 157; banished to Bithūr, viii. 251; accession to Peshwāship, viii. 293; surrendered when infant to Raghuba's opponents, xi. 289; born at Dhār (1775), xi. 295; territories of, in Saugor and Damoh, ceded to British (1817), x. 17; acquisition by British of territories in Gujarāt (1818), xii. 353; battle at Koregaon (1818), xv. 402; treaty with, at Mahād (1796), xvi. 429; battle at Pandharpur (1817), xix. 391; Sandūr estate granted by, to Jaswant Rao, xxii. 43; attempt to take Sandūr from Siva Rao, xxii 44; farming or contract system introduced into Sātāra, xxii. 127; Saugor ceded by, to the British (1818), xxii. 138; encamped at Sindkhed (1818), xxii. 434; possessions in Thāna ceded by (1817), xxii. 292.
Bājitpur, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, vi. 220.
Bājra cambu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), (spiked millet), cultivation in India generally, iii. 33; retail prices, iii. 458.
Local notices: In Agra, v. 77; Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Ajmer-Merwāra, v.

149, 152; Akalkot, v. 178; Allahābād, v. 232; Alwar, v. 261; Amreli *prānt*, v. 317; North Arcot, v. 410; South Arcot, v. 427; Bahawālpur, vi. 198; Bāndā, vi. 351; Banganapalle, vi. 374; Bannu, vi. 397; Bareilly, vii. 7; Baroda, vii. 46, 48, 79, 81; Barwāni, vii. 91; Belgaum, vii. 150; Bellary, vii. 174; Benares, vii. 183; Bengal, vii. 245; Berār, vii. 384–385; Bharatpur, viii. 81; Bhīr, viii. 114; Bhopāl, viii. 134; Bīdar, viii. 166; Bijāpur, viii. 180; Bijnor, viii. 197; Bīkaner, viii. 210; Broach, ix. 24; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 53; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Central India, ix. 359, 390; Central Provinces, x. 36; Chingleput, x. 259; Coimbatore, x. 362, 371; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Cutch, xi. 80; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 264; Dhār, xi. 291; Dholpur, xi. 326; Diu, xi. 362; Etah, xii. 33; Etāwah, xii. 43; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Gayā, xii. 201; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Gulbarga, xii. 378; Guni, xii 387; Gwalior, xii. 429; Hāla, xiii. 9; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hardoī, xiii. 46; Hyderābād State, xiii. 251, 252, 253, 254; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 316; Indore, xiii. 342; Jaipur, xiii. 389, 390; Jaisalmer, xiv. 5; Jālaun, xiv. 22; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jhelum, xiv. 154 Jodhpur, xiv. 190; Kachhi, xiv. 250; Kadi *prānt*, xiv. 256; Kaira, xiv. 280; Karāchi, xv. 6, 11; Karauli, xv. 29; Khairpur, xv. 212; Khāndesh, xv. 232; Kishangarh, xv. 313–314; Kistna, xv. 326; Kohāt, xv. 346; Kolhāpur, xv. 384; Kotah, xv. 417; Kurnool, xvi. 37; Lingsugūr, xvi. 164; Lucknow, xvi 184; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274, 352; Madura, xvi. 394; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 18; Mainpurī, xvii. 36; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Medak, xvii. 247; Mianwāli, xvii. 320; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Morādābād, xvii. 424, 425; Multān, xviii. 30; Muttra, xviii. 68; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 79; Nābha, xviii. 266; Nalgonda, xviii. 340; Nānder, xviii. 352; Nāsik, xviii. 403; Navānagar, xviii. 420; Navsāri *prānt*, xviii. 423; Nellore, xix. 14; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 173; Okhāmandal, xix. 236; Osmānābād, xix. 271; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 385; Parbhani, xix. 412; Partābgarh, xx. 18; Patiāla, xx. 42; Pilībhīt, xx. 140; Poona, xx. 172; Porbandar, xx. 189; Pudukkottai, xx 234; Punjab, xx. 298; Raichūr, xxi. 40; Rājpīpla, xxi. 81; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rewah, xxi. 284; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Rohilkhand, xxi. 305; Rohtak, xxi. 315; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Salem, xxi. 400; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Shāhābād, xxii. 191; Shāhdādpur, xxii. 200; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 205; Shāhpur, xxii. 217; Shāhpura Chiefship, xxii. 224; Shekhāwati, xxii. 269; Sholāpur, xxii. 299; Sind, xxii. 412; Sirohi, xxiii. 33; Sujāwal, xxiii. 118; Sukkur, xxiii. 122; Surat, xxiii. 159; Tanjore, xxiii. 233, 242; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 311; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 369; Tonk, xxiii. 417; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 181; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 281; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 329; Warangal, xxiv. 360.

Bajranāth, temple at Gyānaspur, Central India, viii. 1.

Bajrangbilās. *See* Nāya Bāgh.

Bajranggarh, fort in Central India, vi. 220.

Bajwāra, ancient town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, vi. 220–221.

Bakā Bai, widow of Raghujī II, Bhonsla, xviii. 308.

Bākar Alī Khān, Nawāb, mosque and tomb of, at Fatehpur, xii. 83.

Bākarganj, District in Eastern Bengal. *See* Backergunge.

Bakā-ullah Khān, Nawāb of Bāsoda, vii. 105, xviii. 16.

Baker, Sir William, Sirhind Canal proposed by (1841), iii. 333; secretary for department of Public Works (1854), iv. 309.

Bakhar, island in the Indus. *See* Bukkur.

Bakhira Tāl, lake in Bastī District, United Provinces, vi. 221.

Bakhsh Singh, Mahārājā, rule in Dumraon Rāj (1844), xi. 378.

Bakhshī Bākī, Muhammad Khān, married Shāh Jahān, Begam of Bhopāl (1855), viii 131.

Bakht Buland, Gond Rājā of Deogarh, incursions in Berār (1698), vii. 369; extension of Chhindwāra under, x. 206; Gondwāna territories developed, x. 13, 15; Nāgpur founded by, xviii. 306, 318; Seonī ceded to, xvii. 167; ravaged Wun, xxiv. 390.

Bakht Mal, Rājā, chief of Pathānkot, xx 28.

Bakht Singh, of Banda, v. 129–130.

Bakht Singh, Rao of Bedla, Rao Bahādur, vii. 140.

Bakht Singh, fort built at Awa by, vi. 153.

Bakht Singh, Mahārājā of Jodhpur, Dīdwāna held by, xi. 343; rule in Jodhpur, xiv. 185.

Bakht Singh, son of Kunwar Sone Sāh Ponwār, settlement of estate of, x. 199.

Bakht Singh of Kotah. *See* Jalim Singh.

Bakhtāwar Singh, rule in Alwar (1791–1815), v. 257; tomb at Alwar, v. 268; Govindgarh fort built by (1805), xii

344; Khānzādas of Govindgarh ousted by (1803), xii. 344; Kathumar fort held, xv. 186.
Bakhtāwar Singh, founder of Ajodhyā estate, v. 174.
Bakhtāwar Singh, Rājā of Amjhīra, rebelled in 1857, was caught and executed, v. 305.
Bakhtgarh, *thakurāt* in Central India, vi. 221, viii. 147.
Bakloh, cantonment in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, vi. 221.
Bakreswar, hot sulphur springs in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, vi 221.
Bakr-Id, Muhammadan festival, held in Hyderābād, xiii. 250; Mysore, xviii 209; Sind, xxii. 411.
Baksar, battle-field in Bengal *See* Buxar.
Baktiyārpur, village in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 221.
Bālā Hisār (Acropolis), remains of, found at Chārsadda, Peshāwar, x. 181; former citadel of Kabūl city, xiv. 244, 245; fort in Peshāwar city, xx. 125.
Bālā Pīr, tomb at Kanauj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 371.
Bāla Rāma Varma, Rājā of Travancore (1798–1810), xxiv. 7–8.
Bala Varman, early king of Assam, vi. 24.
Bāla-bhārata, Sanskrit drama, by Rājasekhara, ii. 249.
Balagai, 'right-hand' faction in Mysore, xviii. 199.
Balagāmi, stone inscription, ii. 32; temple, ii. 176.
Bālāganj, village in Sylhet District, Assam, vi 221–222.
Balāgarh, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, vi. 222.
Bālāghāt, upland country of Berār, vi. 222.
Bālāghāt, name given by the Musalmāns to upland districts in the Carnatic conquered by them from Vijayanagar, vi. 222.
Bālāghat, range of hills in western half of Hyderābād State, vi. 222.
Bālāghāt, District in the Central Provinces, vi. 222–232; physical aspects, 222–225; history, 225–226; population, 226; agriculture, 227–229; forests, 229–230; trade and communications, 230–231; famine, 231; administration, 231–232; education, 232; medical, 232; minerals, including manganese, iii. 146, 147, vi. 230.
Bālāghāt, *tahsīl* in Central Provinces, vi. 233.
Bālāghāt, town in Central Provinces, vi. 233.
Bālāghāt Mission, founded by Rev. J. Lampard, vi. 227.
Balais, village menials, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 146; Bhopāl, viii. 133; Gwalior, xii. 428; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Indore, xiii. 341; Jaorā, xiv. 64; Jhālawār, xiv. 118; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Rājgarh, xxi 69; Sāmbhar Lake, xxii. 21; Udaipur, xxiv. 94.
Bālajī, of Shekhāwati, xxii. 269.
Bālājī, tank at Bāsim, Berār, vii. 104.
Bālājī, temple of, at Deūlgaon Rājā, Buldāna, xi. 272.
Bālājī, temple, at Vambori, Ahmadnagar, xxiv. 298.
Bālājī Bājī Rao, third Peshwā (1740–61), ii. 441, iv. 70; Bāgalkot taken (1755), vi. 182; Bālāsinor tributary to (1768), vi. 235; Belgaum taken (1754), vii. 157; territory in Berār ceded to, by Nizām (1760), vii. 370; position in Deccan (1710), viii. 291; subjection of Handiā (1742), xiii. 182; invasion of Mandlā (1742), xvii. 161; Muddebihāl came under (*c.* 1764), xviii. 11; invasion of Mysore (1757), xviii. 180; Navalgund ceded to (1747), xviii. 419; at Poona, xx. 168; Sāvda ceded to (1763), xxii. 157; Thālner received by (1750), xxiii. 287.
Bālājī Balwant, in Dhūlia, xi. 338.
Bālājī Vishvanāth, first Peshwā (1718–20), ii 441; besieged at Pāndavgarh by Chandrasen Jādhav's troops (1713), xix. 389.
Baland tribe, rule in Bāndhogarh, vi 358.
Bālāpur, *tāluk* in Akolā District, Berār, vi. 233 234.
Bālāpur, town in Akolā District, Berār, scene of victory of Asaf Jah (1720), vi. 234.
Balarām or Balarāma, brother of Jagannāth, image of, in Jagannāth temple at Puri, xv. 411; said to have given name of Kol to Alīgarh, v. 209; demon Kol slain by, v. 209, 217; traditional founder of Harduāgan), xiii. 51; slept at Siyānā one night, xxiii. 67.
Balarāma, Oriyā writer (sixteenth century), ii. 432.
Bāla-rāmāyana, Sanskrit drama, by Rājasekhara, ii. 249.
Bālāsinor, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, vi. 234–235, xxi. 290.
Bālāsinor, capital of State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, vi. 235–236.
Balasore, District in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 236–245; physical aspects, 236–238; history, 238; population, 238–240; agriculture, 240; trade and communications, 241–242; famine, 242–243; administration, 243–245; land revenue, 243–244; education, 245; medical, 245.
Balasore, subdivision in Bengal, vi. 245.
Balasore, town in Bengal, early English settlement, vi. 245–247.

Balawa, tribe in the Andamans, v 361.
Balban, Ulugh Khān, or Ghiyās-ud-dīn, Slave king of Delhi (1266 86), ii. 359–361, 368; coins of, ii. 144.
Local notices: Arrival in Amroha (1266), to put down a rebellion, v. 330; rebellion of Mughīs-ud-dīn Tughril against, vii. 212; governor of Bengal (1258), vii. 216; in Central India, ix. 338–339; Chanderī captured (1251), x. 164, visit to Etah, xii. 30; mosque built by, at Garhmuktesar (1283), xii. 163; Hariāna granted in fief to (c. 1254), xiii. 145; in Kampil, xiv. 328; tomb built in memory of Bū-Alī Kalandar at Kaithal, xv. 59; Lahore rebuilt by (1270), xvi. 107; mosque at Manglaur built by (1285), xvii. 178; rule over Punjab, xx. 265; in Hindustān (United Provinces) (1265-87), xxiv. 150.
Balban Izz-ud-dīn, or Kashlū Khān, ii. 360; Uch and Multān recovered by (1252), xviii. 26; rebellion (1257), xviii. 26.
Balbhadra Singh, ruler of Nāgod (1818–31), xviii. 301.
Balbīr Sen, Rājā of Keonthal, xv. 203.
Balbīr Singh, Rājā of Mandi, xvii 154.
Balcha Dhurā, pass across the Himālayas, xiii 134.
Bālchadhurā, peak in United Provinces, xxiv. 140.
Baldaeus, visit to Gulf of Cambay (1672), xv. 170.
Baldeo, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, vi. 247.
Baldeo Singh, Rājā of Bharatpur (1823–5), viii. 78; tomb at Gobardhan, xii. 280.
Baldeoji, Sīt, temple at Pannā, xix. 404
Baldevajī, temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
Bāle-Honnūr, town in Kadūr District, Mysore, vi. 247
Baleswar, river of Bengal. *See* Madhumati.
Balfour, General, report on cotton trade of Berār, vii. 393.
Balgaon, town in Berār. *See* Walgaon.
Balgram, Peshāwar city refounded by, xx. 125.
Bali, legendary king of the Lunar race in Bengal, vii. 194.
Bāli, town in Bengal. *See* Bally.
Bāli, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, vi. 247.
Bāli, head-quarters of District in Rājputāna, vi. 247–248.
Bali Nārāyan, rule in part of Assam, vi. 28; in Darrang, xi. 183.
Bālia, village in Eastern Bengal. *See* Alawakhāwa.
Bāliāpāl, village in Balasore District, Bengal, vi. 248.
Balijās, Telugu trading caste, i 498; in North Arcot, v 409; South Arcot, v. 426; Cuddapah, xi. 63; Madras Presidency, xvi. 372; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Bālipāra, village in Darrang District, Assam, vi. 248.
Balipura, old name of Belgāmi, vii. 144.
Balisna, town in Baroda State, vi. 248.
Baliyā, District and *tahsīl*. *See* Ballia.
Balkh, ruined city in Afghān-Turkistān, vi. 248–249.
Bālkonda, *jāgīr* town in Nizamābād District, Hyderābād, vi 249.
Ball, Dr. Valentine, visit to Nicobars (1869), xix. 61.
Ballabgarh, *tahsīl* in Delhi District, Punjab, vi. 249–250.
Ballabgarh, town in Delhi District, Punjab, vi 250
Ballabh, Rājā Rāj of Rājnagar, Portuguese Christians invited by, to Backergunge, vi. 167.
Ballabhpur, suburb of Serampore, Bengal, xxii. 178.
Ballāl Sen, king of Bengal, South Bengal called Bāgri by, vi. 193; Barendra named by, vii. 15, xx. 244, caste system reorganized, and Bengal partitioned, vii. 210–211, viii. 220; ruins of palace of, at Gaur, xii. 188; Mithilā subjugated by, xvii. 380.
Ballāla I, Hoysala king, ii. 335.
Ballāla II, Hoysala king (1191–2–1211–2), ii. 339, xiii. 63; at village on site of Bangalore, vi. 368, Brahmagiri taken, ix. 8, Hāngal conquered (1200), x. 24; war against Changālvas (1174), xi 10; capital established at Lakkundi (1192), and forces of the Yādava king Bhillam defeated near, xvi. 130–131; rule in Mysore, xviii. 173.
Ballāla III, Hoysala king (1291–1342), Kolār under, xv. 371; defeat and imprisonment (1310), xiii. 236; rule in Mysore, xviii. 173–174.
Ballāla IV, Hoysala king (1342), xviii. 174.
Ballāla dynasty. *See* Hoysala.
Ballāl-bāri, ruined palace at Rāmpāl, Eastern Bengal, xxi. 182.
Ballālrayandurga, fortified hill in Mysore, vi. 250, xiv. 232, xviii. 162.
Ballantyne, Col., first Political Agent at Sādra, xxi. 348.
Ballār Sāhi, family of Gondī kings of Chānda, x. 150.
Balliā, District in United Provinces, vi. 250–257; physical aspects, 250–151; history, 251–252; population, 252–253; agriculture, 253–254; trade and communications, 254–255; administration, 255–257; police, 256; education, 256–257; medical, 257; high density of population, i. 454.

Balliā, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, vi. 257.
Balliā, town in United Provinces, vi. 257–258.
Balligamve. *See* Belgāmi.
Balligudā, subdivision in Ganjām District, Madras, vi. 258.
Balligudā, *tāluk* in Ganjām District, Madras, vi. 258.
Bally, town in Howrah District, Bengal, with manufacturing industries, vi. 258.
Bally Khāl, navigable channel in Howrah District, Bengal, xiii. 211.
Ballygunge, suburb of Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.
Balmer, town in Rājputāna. *See* Barmer.
Balmudiā, name of Dal Khonds in Orissa States, xv. 281.
Baloch or Baluchī, Erānian language, i. 353–354, 395; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287–288; Bombay, viii. 300; Chāgai, x. 117; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Kachhi, xiv 250; Khairpur State, xv. 212; Khārān, xv. 248; Las Bela, xvi. 146; Makrān, xvii. 48; Punjab, xx. 286; Sarawān, xxii. 99; Sibi, xxii. 339; Sind, xxii. 406; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 279.
Baloch tribe (Baluchis), i. 310–311, 498; ethnology, i. 293; in Bahāwalpur State, vi. 198; Baluchistān, i. 330, vi 288–289, 290, Chenāb Colony, x. 187; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 250, 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; immigration into Derajāt (fifteenth century), xi. 270; in Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Indus inundation canals constructed by chiefs of, xiii. 364; Jhalawān, xiv 111; Jhang, xiv. 128; Kalānaur, xiv. 298; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Kambar plundered (1848), xiv. 328; in Karāchi, xv. 5; Khairpur, xv. 212; Kohistān, xv. 354; Lārkāna, xvi. 139, Leiah taken from the Mirāni rulers by (*c.* 1620), and held till 1787, xvi. 159; Makrān, xvii. 47, 48; Mankerā formerly the stronghold of Jaskani Baloch, xvii. 198; defeat by Sir C. Napier at Miāni (1843), xvii. 315; Miānwāli taken possession of, xvii. 318, 319; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Multān, xviii. 28; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 76, 77, 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix 166; Patiāla, xx. 46; Punjab, xx. 288; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Sibi, xxii. 339; Sind, viii. 305, 306, xxii. 406–407; Sukkur, xxiii. 122; Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 310; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 280.
Balochistān. *See* Baluchistān.
Balodā Bāzār, *tahsīl* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, vi. 259.
Bālotra, town in Rājputāna, vi. 259.
Balrām Dās, town of Balrāmpur founded by, vi. 260.
Balrām Dās, Rājā Bahādur Mahant, of Nāndgaon State (1883–97), xviii. 357; spinning and weaving mills at Rāj-Nāndgaon erected by, xviii. 357; contribution to Raipur waterworks, xxi. 60.
Balrām Deo, rule in part of Patnā State, xx. 71.
Balrāmpur, largest *talukdāri* estate in Oudh, vi. 259–260; loyalty of Rājā Digbijai Singh during the Mutiny, vi. 260.
Balrāmpur, town in Gondā District, United Provinces, vi. 260, 261.
Balrāmpur Hospital, Lucknow, xvi. 188, 197, xxiv. 255.
Balsam, in Malay Peninsula, i. 206.
Balsān, Simla Hill State, Punjab, vi. 261.
Balthasar Bourbon, son of Salvador Bourbon, minister to Wazīr Muhammad of Bhopāl, treaty with British signed by (1818), xiii. 324.
Bālti, language of Tibetan group, i. 390.
Baltis, tribe in Baltistān, vi. 262; invasions of Ladākh, xvi. 90.
Baltistān, Himālayan tract in Kashmīr, vi. 261–265; physical aspects, 261–262; history, 262–263; population, 262–263; agriculture, 263–264; trade and communications, 264; administration, 265.
Bālu Miā, Sīdi, rule in Sachīn State, xxi. 345.
Baluchī language. *See* Baloch or Baluchī.
Baluchis. *See* Baloch tribe.
Baluchistān, tract of country on north-western frontier of India, vi. 265–342; physical aspects, 266–274; history, 274–284; population, 284 293, 341; agriculture, 293–301; fisheries, 301–302; rents, wages, and prices, 302–304; forests, 304 306; mines and minerals, 306–307, arts and manufactures, 307–309; commerce and trade, 309–311; communications, 311–315, famine, 315–316; administration, 316–336; legislation and justice, 320–321; finance, 323–324; land revenue, 325–328; miscellaneous revenue, 328–330; local and municipal, 330–331; public works, 331–333; army, 333–335; police and jails, 335–336, 342; education, 336–337; medical, 338–340; surveys, 340; bibliography, 340.
Other references: Physical aspects, i. 6–9; geology, i. 51, 75, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93; meteorology, i. 113, 114, 117 *n.*, 122, 132, 140, 145, 153; botany, i. 209, 210; zoology, i. 222, 228, 230, 231, 235, 240, 242, 262; ethnology, i. 289, 290, 292, 293; absence of caste system, i. 329–330; marriage customs, i. 330; language, i. 353–354, 381; area and

population, i. 450; character of villages, i 456; sex statistics, i. 479; minerals, iii. 139, 147, 156; arts and manufactures, iii. 213, 215–216, 230; trade with, iii. 313; irrigation, iii. 332, 343, 346; postal and savings banks transactions, iii. 428, 435; British territory formed into Chief Commissionership (1887), iv. 30; administration, iv. 56, 57; statistics, iv. 61; distribution of States, with particulars of area, population, revenue, &c., iv. 96; land revenue, iv. 208; excise on country spirits, iv. 255; duty on hemp drugs, iv. 260; legislation, iv. 131.

Balūn, cantonment in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, vi. 343.

Bālurghāt, subdivision in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, vi. 343.

Bālurghāt, village in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, vi. 343.

Balwant Singh, Rājā of Benares (1739–64, 1765–70), vii. 180–181, 188; invasion of Bengal (1763), vii. 180; Chakia granted to, vii. 188; Fazl Alī expelled from Ghāzīpur, xii. 224; Mirzapur acquired, xvii. 368; fort built at Rāmnagar, xxi. 180.

Balwant Singh, Rājā of Ratlām, xi. 242–243.

Balwant Singh, Rājā of Rāghugarh, xvi. 34; Maksudangarh granted to Budh Singh by (1776), xvii. 52.

Balwant Singh, claimant to throne of Alwar, v. 258–259; rule in Tijāra, xxiii. 358.

Balwant Singh, Mahārājā of Bharatpur (1835–53), viii. 78.

Balwant Singh, Rājā of Awa, vi. 153.

Balwant Singh, native soldier, held Girishk for the British (1842), xii. 247.

Balzai, clan in Swāt, xxiii. 186.

Bam Sāh, Gurkha commander, Lieut.-Col. Gardner deputed to hold a conference with (1815), v. 246.

Bāmanbore, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 343, xv. 167.

Bāmanghāti, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 343.

Bāmanwās, head-quarters of *tahsīl* in Rājputāna, vi. 343.

Bambā, tribe in Kashmīr, xv. 94, 101; in Pakhli, xix. 319.

Bamboo baskets. *See* Baskets.

Bamboo mats. *See* Mats.

Bamboos, i. 160; number of species, i. 162; in Sikkim, i. 167; Western Himālayan region, i. 172; Indus plain, i. 177; Bengal proper, i. 181; Upper Gangetic plain, i. 181; none in Sundarbans, i. 184; Malabar region, i. 187; Nilgiri Sholas, i. 188; Deccan, i. 192; Ceylon, i. 195; Burma, i. 199–201; Andamans, i. 204; Malayan Peninsula, i. 206–207; yield, iii. 119.

Local notices: Ahmadābād, v. 95; Akyab, v. 192; Alwar, v. 262; Amherst, v. 294; Anantapur, v. 343; Andamans, v. 357; Angul, v. 375, 378; Northern Arakan, v. 395; Assam, vi. 19, 69; Bangalore, vi. 365; Bānkurā, vi 384; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bareilly, vii. 3; Baroda, vii. 52; Bassein, vii. 112; Bastar, vii. 122; Bastī, vii. 125; Belgaum, vii. 156; Benares, vii. 179; Bengal, vii. 259, 260; Berār, vii. 391; Betūl, viii. 12; Bhamo, viii. 46, 52; Bhandāra, viii. 67; Bijnor, viii. 198; Birbhūm, viii. 240; Bombay, viii. 274, 321; Burdwān, ix. 92; Burma, ix. 168–169; Central Provinces, x. 7, 47, 56; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 156, 157; Chhindwāra, x. 210; Lower Chindwin District, x. 233; Upper Chindwin District, x. 239, 246, 247; Chin Hills, x. 276; Chittagong, x. 312; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x 319, 322; Cooch Behār, x. 380; Coorg, xi. 35; Cuttack, xi. 88; Dacca, xi. 104; Damoh, xi. 135, the Dāngs, xi. 145; Darjeeling, xi. 174; Dehra Dūn, xi. 217; Dharampur State, xi. 290; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Dinājpur, xi. 348; Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 394; Eastern Duārs, xi. 371; Ellichpur, xii 15; Faridpur, xii. 54; Fenny river, xii. 87; Fyzābād, xii. 110; Ganjām, xii. 151; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gāro Hills, xii 172, 179; Western Ghāts, xii. 218, 220; Ghāzīpur, xii. 222; Goālpāra, xii. 269; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Gwalior, xii 420; Haliyāl *tāluka*, xiii. 11–12; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Hāpur, xiii. 40; Hardoī, xiii. 43; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 92; Hill Tippera, xiii. 117, 120, 121; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hoshangābād, xiii. 186; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Jaipur, xiii. 391; Jalpaigurī xiv. 32; Jessore District, xiv. 91; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kallakurchi, xiv. 314; North Kanara, xiv. 341, 349; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Kashmīr, xv. 130; Kathā, xv. 159; Khairāgarh, xv. 208; Kharsāwān, xv. 253; Khulnā, xv. 286; Kolhāpur, xv. 381; Koreā, xv. 400; Kurnool, xvi. 39; Kyaukpyu, xvi. 64; Lushai Hills, xvi. 213, 220; Magwe, xvi. 418; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 18; Maibang, xvii. 27; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mālda, xvii. 75; Mandalay, xvii. 133; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Manipur, xvii. 191; Meiktila, xvii. 276; Minbu, xvii. 352; Mongmit, xvii. 404; Mysore State, xviii. 166, 217; Mysore District, xviii. 257; Myingyan, xviii. 121; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136;

Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Nadiā, xviii. 273; Nāgpur, xviii. 312; Narsinghpur, xviii. 390; Nepāl, xix. 49; the Nīlgiris, xix. 96; Oudh, xix. 278; Pachaimalais, xix. 305; Pakokku, xix. 320, 326; Pālanpur Agency, xix 350; Patiāla, xx. 43; Pegu, xx. 90; Poona, xx. 175; Punjab, xx. 310, 311; Puri, xx. 404; Raichūr, xxi. 41; Raipur, xxi. 55; Rājputāna, xxi. 128; Rampa, xxi. 182; Rāmpur, xxi. 182; Rangpur, xxi. 223; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rewah, xxi. 285; Ruby Mines District, xxi. 332; Salween, xxi. 416, 419; Sambalpur, xxii. 12; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 71; Sātāra, xxii. 123; Saugor, xxii. 137, 143; Seonī, xxii. 171; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; Northern Shan States, xxii. 232; Shevaroy Hills, xxii. 274; Shimoga, xxii. 281, 287; Shwebo, xxii. 311-312, 316; Sibsāgar, xxii. 345; Sikkim, xxii. 366; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirohi, xxiii. 33; Sirsi *tāluka*, xxiii. 47; Sītāpur, xxiii. 55; Talakona, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Tarikere *tāluk*, xxiii. 251; Thāna, xxiii 297; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 322; Thaton, xxiii. 335; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 349; Tippera, xxiii. 381; Toungoo, xxiii. 429, Trichinopoly, xxiv. 34; United Provinces, xxiv. 196; Warangal, xxiv. 358; Wūn, xxiv. 394.

Bambor Hill, in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xxii 337.

Bāmiān, remains of mediaeval city, Afghānistān, v. 44.

Bamjur, frontier post in Assam. *See* Bomjur.

Bammera Pōtarāja, translator of the *Bhāgavata* into Tamil, ii. 425.

Bāmniawās. *See* Bāmanwās.

Bāmra, feudatory State, Bengal, vi. 343-345; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.

Bāmun, a snake, who became lord of the Dūn, on Nāgsidh Hill, Dehra Dūn, xi. 212.

Bān Rājā, giant, Devīkot the fortress of, in Dinājpur, xi. 276.

Bān Sen, Rānā of Seokot, Punjab, xvii. 153.

Bāna, author of the *Harshacharita* (an account of king Harsha), ii. 18-19, 23, 30; author of the *Kādambarī*, ii. 241.

Bāna Rājā, Asura king of Kāmarūpa, *lingam* placed on Barābar Hills by, vi. 425; Tezpur said to have been capital of, xxii. 282.

Banājī Nāyak, of Phaltan, Bombay (1827), xxii. 113.

Banajigas, trading caste in Gubbi, Tumkūr, xii. 345; Kolār, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 196, 198-199, 222.

Banamās, name of Brāhmans in Kashmīr, who are said to be descended from returned fugitives, xv. 106.

Bananas, ni. 76; grown in Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Wardhā, xxiv. 370. *See also* Plantains.

Banāpharī, dialect of Bundelkhandī, spoken in Baonī, vi. 415; Charkhārī, x 178; Chhatarpur, x 200.

Banāras. *See* Benares.

Banās, river of Rājputāna, vi. 345-346.

Banās, river of Western India, vi. 346.

Banashankari, goddess of forests, worshipped by Lambānis in Mysore, xviii. 200.

Bānāsura, legend of, at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii 128.

Banavāsi, province in Mysore, vi. 346.

Banavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, former capital of province, vi. 346-347.

Banbīr, ruler of Mewār, xxiv. 89.

Bancoora, District, subdivision, and town in Bengal. *See* Bankurā.

Band Virah Tappa, plateau in Kohistān, xvi. 5.

Banda, Sikh Gurū, returned to Amritsar (1708), and preached a religious war against the Muhammadans, v. 320; Gurdāspur fort built by (1712), xii. 393, 401; Kalānaur plundered by, xiv. 297; incursion into Karnāl (1709), xv. 50, 58; Lahore threatened by insurrection of, xvi. 110; taken prisoner by Abdur Samad Khān, xvi. 110; rebellion in the Punjab under, xx. 271; Samāna sacked by (1708), xxii. 2; sacked Sirhind and killed Bāzīd Khān (1708), xxiii. 21.

Bāndā, District in United Provinces, vi 347-356; physical aspects, 347-348; history, 348-349; population, 349-350; agriculture, 350-353; forests, 352; trade and communications, 353; famine, 353-354; administration, 354-356; education, 356; medical, 356.

Bāndā, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, vi. 356.

Bāndā, town in United Provinces, former capital of a Nawāb, vi. 356-357; stone implements found at, ii. 92.

Bandā, *tahsīl* in Saugor District, Central Provinces, vi. 357.

Banda Nawāz, Kwāja, shrine at Gulbarga, Hyderābād, ii. 194, xii. 377, 383.

Bandalike, ruined and deserted village in Mysore, vi. 357.

Bandamūrlanka, village in Godāvari District, Madras, vi. 357.

Bandar, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.

Bandar (= 'harbour'), *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, including Masulipatam, vi. 357–538.
Bāndarban, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, vi. 358.
Bandas, beggars, in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 324.
Bandaullah Khān, Gingee captured by (1638), xii. 244.
Bande's temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
Bāndel, suburb of Hooghly town, Bengal, with old Roman Catholic church, vi. 358.
Bandhalgotis, Rājput clan in Sultānpur District, xxii. 133.
Bāndhavapura, ruined and deserted village in Mysore. *See* Bandalike.
Bāndhogarh, old fort in Rewah State, vi. 358–359.
Bāndia Beli, shrine at Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
Band i-Baiān, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.
Band-i-Turkistān, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xiii 113.
Bāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay, almost a suburb of Bombay City, vi. 359–360.
Banduk. *See* Bāndia Beli.
Baned, capital of Suket State, Punjab, vi. 360.
Banera, chief town of estate in Rājputāna, vi. 360.
Bāneshwar, Mahādeo, temple of, at Balasore, Orissa, vi. 245; in Dungarpur State, xi. 379; at Mohol, Sholāpur, xvii. 187.
Banga, ancient name for tract in Bengal, which has given its name to the Province, vi. 360, vii. 210, 211, xiv. 92, xx. 217, 218.
Banga, son of king Bali, legendary founder of kingdom of Bengal, vii. 194–195.
Banga, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, vi. 360–361.
Bangabāsī College, Calcutta, ix. 283.
Banga-bhāshā o Sāhitya, history of Bengali literature, by Dinēs Chandra Sēn, ii. 434.
Banga-darsān, Bengali magazine, edited by Bankim Chandra Chatterji, ii. 433.
Bangāhal, canton in Kāngra District, Punjab, vi. 361.
Bangalore, District in Mysore State, vi. 361–367; physical aspects, 361–362; history, 362–363; population, 363–364; agriculture, 364–365; forests, 365; trade and communications, 365–366; famine, 366; administration, 366.
Bangalore, *tāluk* in Mysore, vi. 367–368.
Bangalore, seat of government in Mysore State, and also British civil and military station, vi. 368–371; meteorology, i. 154; manufactures, iii. 201, 213, 216, 239.
Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Mills Company, Bangalore, xviii. 222.
Banganapalle, State in Madras, vi. 371–378; physical aspects, 371–372; history, 372–374; population, 374; agriculture, 374–375; trade and communications, 375; famine, 376; administration, 376–378.
Bāngangā, river of Northern India, vi. 378–379.
Bāngangā, old bed of the Ganges in United Provinces, vi. 378.
Pāngangā, hill stream in United Provinces, vi 378.
Bangaon, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 379–380.
Bangaon, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 380.
Bāngar, breed of cattle in Hardoī District, xiii. 47.
Bāngarmau, town in Unao District, United Provinces, vi. 380.
Bāngarū, dialect of Western Hindī, i. 366, 367; spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; in the east of the Punjab, xx. 286.
Bangash, Afghān tribe, in Hangu *tahsīl*, Kohāt, xiii. 24; in Kohāt District, xv. 342 343, 345; in Kurram Agency, xvi. 49, 51
Bangavādi, tablet in memory of dead hero, ii. 51.
Bangles, manufactured in Jawad, Central India, xiv. 86; North-West Frontier Province, xiv 182.
Brass, manufactured at Ganjām, xii. 151.
Coco-nut shells, manufactured at Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224.
Glass, manufactured in Alwar, v. 263; Anantapur, v. 344; Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325–326; Central Provinces, x. 52; Channapatna, Mysore, x. 174; Dhārwār, xi. 312; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jalesar, Etah, xiv. 27; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kittūr, Belgaum, xv. 337; Mainpurī, xvii. 37; Mārahra, Etah, xvii. 205; Nasīrābād, East Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Punjab, xx. 317; Rāe Barelī, xxi 30; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 47; Rāmpur, Saharanpur, xxi. 190; Ratanpur, Central Provinces, xxi. 230; Saugor, xxii. 143; Sconī, xxii. 171; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35; United Provinces, xxiv. 204.
Ivory, manufactured in Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gujrānwāla, xii. 363; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Lahore, xvi. 101; Multān, xviii. 31; Punjab, xx. 318.

Lac, manufactured in Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 411; Betūl, viii. 16; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Jessore, xiv. 96; Pānch Mahāls, xiv. 386; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Seonī, xvii. 171.

Shell, manufactured in Bānkurā, vi 388; Bengal, vii. 269; Dacca, xi. 111; Murshidābād, xviii. 50; Sylhet, xxiii. 196, 203.

Bāngru, or Deshwālī, dialect of Punjābi, spoken in Hissār, xii. 148; Jīnd State, xiv. 170.

Bangulzai, division of the Brāhuis, ix. 15; in Kachhi, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xvii. 99.

Bānī, book containing precepts of Dādū, founder of the Dādūpanthi sect, in Rājputāna, xviii. 370.

Bani Abhās, tribe in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 315.

Bānias (or Vānis), trading caste, i. 498, iii. 302; in Agra, v. 77; Ahmadābād, v. 97, 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 119; Akalkot, v. 178; Aligarh, v. 212; Ambāla, v. 280; Assam, vi. 157; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Ballia, vi. 252; Baroda, vii. 56; Bastī, vii. 127; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305, 412; Broach, ix. 22, Bulandshahr, ix 51; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x 23, 25–26, 57, 96; Chhapraull, Meerut, x. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Etāwah, xii. 42, Ferozepore, xii. 92; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 204; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gulaothī, Bulandshahr, xii. 374; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hālol, Pānch Mahāls, xiii. 12; Hissār, xiii. 149; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kaira, xiv. 279; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Meerut, xvii. 257; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Nānded, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Nimār, xix. 110; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Punjab, xx. 288; Raipur, xxi. 52; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seonī, xxii. 169; Sind, viii. 307; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Tārāpur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250; Thāna, xxiii. 294; United Provinces, xxiv. 170; Vāmbori, Ahmadnagar, xxiv. 298.

Bani-Israil, or Jews, i. 441; in Bombay City, viii. 412; Janjīra, xiv. 59; Kolāba, xv. 360–361; Konkan, xv. 395.

Bāniyāchung, village in Sylhet District, Assam, vi. 380.

Baniyās, trading caste. *See* Banias.

Banjārā, Gipsy dialect, spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246–247.

Banjāras (Vanjāras, Lambādis, Lambānis), grain carriers, cattle graziers, and nomad tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 118; Anantapur, v. 341; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Bangalore, vi. 363; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bāsim, vii. 98; Bellary, vii. 163; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Buldāna, ix 62; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 297; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Khāndesh, xv. 231, 232; Kherī, xv. 271; Kolāba, xv. 360; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Mysore, xviii. 199–200, 246; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Pilibhīt, xx. 139; Rāmpur State, xxi. 185; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Tāndā, Fyzābād, xxiii. 221; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.

Banjigs, traders, in Belgaum, vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwār, xi. 307.

Banjogī, language of Central Chin subgroup, i. 393

Bank of Bengal, branch in Hyderābād city, xiii. 311; Lahore, xvi. 114; Moulmein, xviii. 9; Nārāyanganj, Dacca, xviii. 374.

Bānka, subdivision in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vi. 380–381.

Bānka, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vi. 381.

Bānkā Ishrī Singh, Diwān, holder of Bānkā-Pahārī estate, vi. 381.

Bānkā-Pahārī, petty State in Central India, vi. 381, ix. 77.

Bankāpur, *tāluka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, vi. 381.

Bankāpur, ancient town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, vi. 381–382.

Bānkībāzār, village in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, settlement of the Ostend Company in the first half of the eighteenth century, vi. 382.

Bankim Chandra Chatterji (1838–94), Bengali novelist and magazine editor, ii. 473.

Bankipore, subdivision in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 382.

Bankipore, town and civil station in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 382–383.

Bānkot or Fort Victoria, village in Ratnagiri District, Bombay, earliest English possession on the mainland, vi. 383.
Banks, Major, succeeded to civil command of Lucknow on death of Sir H. Lawrence (1857), xvi. 192.
Banku Rai, Bānkurā called after, vi. 391.
Bānkurā, District in Bengal, vi. 383–390; physical aspects, 383–384; history, 385; population, 385–386; agriculture, 386–387; trade and communications, 387–388; famine, 388; administration, 388–390; education, 390; medical, 390.
Bānkurā, subdivision in Bengal, vi. 390–391.
Bānkurā, town in Bengal, with leper asylum, vi. 391; silk manufacture, iii. 211.
Banmauk, subdivision and township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, vi 391.
Bānnagar, Devīkot in Dinājpur legendary citadel of, xi. 275.
Banne Singh, chief of Rājgarh, xvi 69.
Bannerman, Major, force sent to Tinnevelly under (*c.* 1799), xxiii. 365.
Banni Bilās, palace and gardens in Alwar, v. 268
Banni Singh, Mahārao Rājā, rule in Alwar (1824–57), v. 258; built palace at Alwar, v. 268; built dam at Alwar (1844), v. 269; added town wall and ditch to Rājgarh, xxi. 71.
Bannu, District in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 392–402; physical aspects, 392–393; history, 393–395; population, 395–396; agriculture, 397–398; trade and communications, 398–399; famine, 399; administration, 399–402; geology, i. 73.
Bannu, *tahsīl* in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 402.
Bannu, or Edwardesābād, town and cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 402; manufactures, iii. 190, 213.
Bannūchis, Pathān tribe in Bannu District, vi. 394, 396.
Bannūr, town in Mysore, vi. 402–403.
Bannuwāls. *See* Bannūchis.
Banpās, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, vi. 403.
Bānsāh, in Gujarāt, capture of, by Dāmājī Gaikwār, vii. 33.
Bānsbāria, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, vi. 403.
Bānsda, State in Surat Agency, Bombay, vi. 403–405.
Bānsda, chief town of State in Bombay, vi. 405.
Bānsdīh, *tahsīl* in Ballia District, United Provinces, vi. 405.
Bānsdih, town in Ballia District, United Provinces, vi. 405.
Bānsgaon, *tahsīl* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 405–406.
Bānsgaon, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
Bansgawā, village in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
Bānshankari, fair held in honour of, Ilkal, Bijāpur, xiii. 329.
Bānsī, *tahsīl* in Bastī District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
Bānsī, estate and town in Rājputāna, vi. 407.
Bānsror, estate in Rājputāna. *See* Bhainsrorgarh.
Bānswāda, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, vi. 407.
Bānswāra, State in Rājputāna, vi. 407–413; physical aspects, 407–408; history, 408–409; population, 409 410; agriculture, 410; forests, 410; trade and communications, 411; famine, 411; administration, 411–413; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.
Bānswāra, town in Rājputāna, vi 413.
Banteng (*Bos sondaicus*). *See* Tsine.
Banti (*Panicum spicatum*), grown in Amreli *prānt*, Baroda, v. 317; Baroda, vii. 46; Kadi *prānt*, xiv. 256; Rājpīpla, xxi. 81.
Bāntva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 413, xv. 169.
Bāntva, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 413.
Bāntva-Mānāvadar. *See* Mānāvadar.
Bānu, Akra, in Bannu, traditionally held by, as apanage, v. 190.
Banūr, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, vi. 413–414.
Banūr, town in Patiāla State, Punjab, vi. 414.
Banyan trees, cultivated or grown in Baroda, vii. 25; Belgaum, vii. 157; Broach, ix. 19; Buldāna, ix. 60; Burdwān, ix. 92; Central Provinces, x. 8; Cutch, xi. 77; Damoh, xi. 135; Gayā, xii. 196; Hardoī, xiii. 43; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Jessore, xiv. 91; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi *prānt*, xiv. 256; Khāndesh, xv. 227; Khandparā, Orissa, xv. 241; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Mālda, xvii. 75; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381; Purī, xx. 400; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Sind, xxii. 393; Surat, xxiii. 152; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Udaipur State, xxiv. 96; Wardhā, xxiv. 367.
Baoli, or well, excavated in rock at Dharmjaygarh, Central Provinces, xi. 300.

Baonī, *sanad* State in Central India, vi. 414–415.
Baoris. *See* Baurias.
Bāpā Rāwal, house of Udaipur founded by, ii. 312, vii. 90; temple built at Eklingjī, xxiv. 104; Chitor fort taken (734), x. 299.
Bāpanattam, village in North Arcot District, Madras, vi. 415–416.
Bāpatla, *tāluk* in Guntūr District, Madras, vi. 416.
Bāpatla, town in Guntūr District, Madras, vi. 416.
Bappairāo, historical poem in Prākrit by, ii. 268.
Baptiste, Colonel Jean, Deogarh fort, Jhānsi, taken for Sindhia by (1811), xi. 246; Lalitpur the head-quarters of (1812), xvi. 133; Tālbahat captured (1811), xxiii. 211.
Baptists, in India, i. 443; population statistics, i. 475, 477. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.
Baptist Missions. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Bāpu Gokhale, general of the Peshwā, defeated by Colonel Burr at Kirkee, xv. 308, xx. 182.
Bāpu Naik, defeated by Muhammad Abul-Khair Khān (1743), xix. 315.
Bāpu Sindhia, ravaged Ratlām State, xxi. 241, Agar overrun and devastated by (1801), v. 70.
Bārā or Mech, language of the Bodo group, spoken in the Assam Valley, i. 387, 393, 400; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35.
Bārā, river in North-West Frontier Province, utilized for a canal, also giving its name to a fort, vi. 416–417.
Bāra, *tahsīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, vi. 417.
Bāra, town in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, vi. 417; first indigo factory in Champāran built by Colonel Hickey at (1813), x. 143.
Bāra Bankī, District in United Provinces, vi. 418–424; physical aspects, 418; history, 419; population, 420; agriculture, 420–422; trade and communications, 422; administration, 423–424; education, 424; medical, 424.
Bāra Bankī, town in United Provinces, vi. 424.
Bara Gali, small cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 425.
Barā Khambha, building at Sandīla, Hardoī, xxii. 31; near Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
Bārā Lācha, mountain pass in Kāngra, Punjab, vi. 426.
Bārā Mahal, palace at Bhopāl, viii. 144.
Bāra palace, at Karwī, Coimbatore, xv. 67.
Bārā Sādāt, Shiah organization of Saiyids in Karnāl, xv. 51.
Bara Talao. *See* Jet Sāgar.
Bāra Topī, or 'twelve hats,' seditious organization discovered at Nihtaur, Bijnor, xix. 84.
Bāra Wafāt, festival in Punjab, xx. 294.
Bārabakund, temple at Sītākund, Chittagong, xxiii. 50.
Barābar Hills, in Gayā District, Bengal, with antiquarian remains, vi. 424–425; caves, ii. 47, 57, 111, 161–162.
Bārabātī Kilā, fort in Cuttack, Orissa, xi. 98.
Baradā Kantā, rule in Jessore, xiv. 93.
Bārādaris (palaces), in Hyderābad, xiii. 310; Khajuhā, Fatehpur, xv. 219–220; Korā, Fatehpur, xv. 398; Lahore, xvi. 111; Lucknow, xvi. 195; Madhi, Ahmadnagar, xvi. 231; Narnāla, Berār, xviii. 379; Patiāla, xx. 51; Shāhganj, Jaunpur, xxii. 201; Shekhūpura, Gujrānwāla, xxii. 270.
Bāraduārī, or Baradarwāzī, of Rāmkel, 'golden mosque' at Gaur, Mālda, vii. 222, xii. 190.
Bāraganda, Hazāribāgh, copper found, iii. 144.
Baragaon, village in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 425.
Barāgaon, town in United Provinces. *See* Chit Fīozpur.
Barāgara salt, iv. 249, viii. 327.
Bāragharia Nawābganj, town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Nawābganj.
Barail, range of hills in Assam, vi. 425–426.
Barāk, river of Assam. *See* Surmā.
Barākar, river in Bengal, vi. 426.
Barākar, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, vi. 426; coal and iron works, iii. 133, 146, iv. 317–318, vii. 265.
Bārakzais, Durrāni clan of Afghāns, rule in part of Baluchistān, vi. 276; Peshāwar, xix. 153.
Bāramahāl, historic name of north-eastern corner of Salem District, Madras, vi. 427.
Bārāmati, town in Poona District, Bombay, vi. 427.
Barāmbā, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 427–428.
Bāramūla, town in Kashmīr, vi. 428.
Bāran, town with railway junction, in Rājputāna, vi. 428.
Baran, old name of Bulandshahr, United Provinces, vi. 428.
Baran, Shaikh, mosque at Jafarābād, Jaunpur, xxiv. 426.
Bārān Lak, pass in Pab Mountains, Baluchistān, xix. 296.

Baranagar, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 429.
Barani, Dhār fort mentioned by, xi. 294.
Barapahāri, ruins at Asobhuk in Patna city, xx. 68.
Barapole, river of Southern India, vi. 429.
Bārappa, founded a subordinate dynasty in Southern Gujarāt, viii. 282.
Barārs, caste employed in manufacture of salt, Sāmbhar Lake, xxii. 21.
Bārāsat, subdivision in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 429-430.
Bārāsat, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 430.
Baraset-Basirhat Railway, iii. 415.
Bārasingha. *See* Deer, Swamp.
Barauda, village in Rohtak District, Punjab, vi. 430.
Baraunda, *sanad* State in Baghelkhand, Central India, vi. 430-431.
Baraut, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, vi. 431.
Bārbak Shāh, erection of Dākhil Darwāza at Gaur ascribed to, xii. 189.
Bārbak Shāh, son of Pahlol, rule in Jaunpur as governor, xiv. 75.
Barbets (Capitonidae), i. 247.
Barbosa, Portuguese traveller, description of Rānder (1514), xxi. 211; of Surat, xxii. 154.
Barclay, Colonel, marched against Khosas and expelled them from Gujarāt (1819), xxi. 24.
Bardā Hills, in Kāthiāwār, vi. 431.
Bārdhamāna. *See* Burdwān Town.
Bardi, *tahsīl* in Rewah State, Central India, vi. 432.
Bārdoli, *tāluka* in Surat District, Bombay, vi. 432.
Bārdoli, town in Surat District, Bombay, vi. 432.
Bardwān, Division, District, subdivision, estate, and town in Bengal. *See* Burdwān.
Barehtā, Narsinghpur, sculptures from, xviii 387.
Bareilly, Division in United Provinces, vii. 1-2.
Bareilly, District in United Provinces, vii. 2-12; physical aspects, 2-3; history, 3-6; population, 6-7; agriculture, 7-9; trade and communications, 9; administration, 10-12.
Bareilly, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, vii. 12.
Bareilly, city in United Provinces, vii. 12-14; history, 13; general description and industries, 14.
Other references. Meteorology, i. 152; arts and manufactures, iii. 217, 229; water-supply, iv. 473.
Barel Deo, traditional founder of Bareilly city, vii. 4, 13.
Bārendra, ancient division of Bengal, vii. 14-15, 210-211; named by king Ballāl Sen, xv. 244.
Bargā Bhīma, goddess. *See* Kālī.
Bargarh, *tahsīl* in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
Bargarh, village in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
Bārgis, division of the Dhangar caste in Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
Bargistā, tribe in Waziristān, their language, Ormurī, akin to Pashto, i. 355.
Bargur, breed of cattle in Coimbatore, x. 363
Bārh, subdivision in Patna District, Bengal, vii. 15.
Bārh, town in Patna District, Bengal, vii. 15.
Barha Saiyids. *See* Saiyids.
Barhais, carpenters, in Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Gayā, xii. 200; Morādābād, xvii. 424.
Barhaj, town in United Provinces, vii. 16.
Barhalganj, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vii. 16.
Barhampur, subdivision and town in Bengal. *See* Berhampore.
Barhut, ancient site in Central India. *See* Bharhut.
Bāri, town in Dholpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 16.
Barī Deorhī, palace at Shāhābād, xxii. 196.
Bāri Doāb, tract in the Punjab, vii. 16-17.
Bāri Doāb Canal, Punjab, iii. 331, 333, 335, vii. 17-18.
Barī Kacheri, cave in Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.
Barī Sādri, town in Rājputāna, vii. 18-19.
Barīār Sāh, Janwār Rājput, founder of families in Oudh, vi. 207, 260.
Barīd Shāhis of Bīdar (1492-1609), ii. 391, viii. 164.
Bārind, elevated tract in Eastern Bengal, vii. 18.
Baring, Sir Evelyn. *See* Cromer, Earl of.
Baring High School, Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133.
Baripādā, capital of Mayūrbhanj State, Orissa, vii. 18.
Barisāl, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, vii. 19.
Barisāl, head-quarters of Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, vii. 19-20.
Barisāl, navigable river in Eastern Bengal, vii. 19.
Bāriya, chief town of Bāriya State, Bombay, vii. 21.
Bāriyal, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, vii. 20-21.
Barjorjī Merwānjī Frazer, Khān Bahādur,

clock tower at Surat erected by (1871), xxiii. 168.
Barkal, market in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, vii. 21.
Barkalur *See* Basrūr.
Barker, Sir Robert, marched to guard frontiers of Oudh and Rohilkhand (1773), xix. 282; meeting with Shujā-ud daula (1772), xxiv. 156–157.
Bārkhān, *tahsīl* in Loralai District, Baluchistān, vii. 21–22.
Barkhera, name of four *thakurāts* in Central India, vii. 22, viii. 147, xvii. 99.
Barkhurdār, Miān, shrine at Pasrūr, xx. 23.
Bārkūr, village in South Kanara District, Madras, vii. 22.
Barley or *jau* (*Hordeum vulgare*), iv. 98; retail prices, iii. 458; cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 51; Agra, v. 77; Ajaigarh, v. 131; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149, 152; Allahābād, v. 232; Almorā, v. 248; Alwar, v. 261; Amritsar, v. 323; Ballia, vi. 253; Baltistān, vi. 263; Baluchistān, vi. 295; Bāndā, vi. 351; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Bengal, vii. 243, 244, 245, 251, 347; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bharatpur, viii. 81; Bhopāl, viii. 134; Bijāwar, viii. 190; Bijnor, viii. 197; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 53; Būndi, ix. 83; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Central India, ix. 359; Champāran, x. 141, 142; Chhatarpur, x. 200; Pakokku Chin Hills, x. 282; Chitrāl, x. 303; Cutch, xi. 80; Darbhangā, xi. 156; Daur, xi. 202; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Delhi, xi. 227; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 253; Dholpur, xi. 326; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Etah, xii. 33; Etāwah, xii. 43; Farīdpur, xii. 57; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 79; Feiozepore, xii. 93; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gayā, xii. 201; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Ghorābāri, xii. 236; Gilgit, xii. 241; Gondā, xii. 314–315; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 369; Guni, xii. 387; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 406; Gwahor, xii. 429; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hardoi, xiii. 46; Hazāra, xiii. 80; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Hissār, xiii. 150; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197–198, 199; Hyderābād, xiii. 251, 252; Jaipur, xiii. 389, 390; Jālaun, xiv. 22; Jāti, xiv. 71; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jind, xiv. 171; Jodhpur, xiv. 190; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kachhi, xiv. 250; Kadi *prānt*, xiv. 256; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Karāchi, xv. 6, 11; Karauli, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 53; Kashmīr, xv. 115, 119–120; Khāirān, xv. 249; Kherī, xv. 271; Kishangarh, xv. 313–314; Kohāt, xv. 346, 417; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Ladākh, xvi. 89, 93; Lahore, xvi. 100; Lāhul, xvi. 116; Lucknow, xvi. 184; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Mahāban *tahsīl*, xvi. 427; Makrān, xvii. 48; Mālda, xvii. 78, 79; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Mandī, xvii. 155; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; Midnapore, xvii. 333; near Mīlam, xvii. 342; Mirpur Sakro, xvii. 366; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Monghyr, xvii. 396; Morādābād, xvii. 424, 425; Moro, xviii. 2; Multān, xviii. 29; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Muttra, xviii. 67; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 79; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 99; Mymensingh, xviii. 153; Nābha, xviii. 266; Nāgod, xviii. 302; Naini Tāl, xviii. 327; Nālāgarh, xviii. 336; Nepāl, xix. 47; the Nīlgiris, xix. 95; Orchhā, xix. 245; Pābna, xix. 300; Palāmau, xix. 340; Partābgarh, xx. 11, 18; Patāla, xx. 42; Patna, xx. 60; Peshāwar, xx. 118; Pilibhīt, xx. 139, 140; Punjab, xx. 297, 298; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 15; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 29; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 267; Rewah, xxi. 284; Rohtak, xxi. 315; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70, Sāran, xxii. 88; Shāhābād, xxii. 191; Shāhbandar *tāluka*, xxii. 199; Shāhpur, xxii. 217; Shāhpura chiefship, xxii. 224; Siālkot, xxii. 330; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Simla, xxii. 379; Sind, xxii. 412; Sirohi, xxiii. 33; Sītāpur, xxiii. 57; Spiti, xxiii. 96; Sultānpur, xxiii. 134; Surgujā, xxiii. 172; Tando Bāgo, xxiii. 223; Tatta *tāluka*, xxiii. 254; Tonk, xxiii. 417; Udaipur, xxiv. 95; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 180; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 384.
Barliyāli, village in the Nilgiri Hills, Madras, vii. 22.
Barlow, Sir George, Governor-General (1805–7), ii. 492.
Barmanda, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, vii. 22, xvii. 14.
Barmer, head-quarters of Mallāni District, Rājputāna, vii. 22–23.
Barmer, estate in Mallāni, Rājputāna, vii 23.
Barmhān, Narsinghpur, place of pilgrimage, xviii. 387 388.
Barna Brāhmans, i. 326, 331.
Barnadī, river of Assam, vii. 23.
Barnagar, town with railway station in Central India, vii. 23.
Barnagār, ancient site in Central India *See* Baro.
Barnagore, town in Bengal. *See* Baranagar.

Barnes. Sir Hugh, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma (1903), ix. 192.
Baro, village and ancient site in Central India, vii. 24.
Baroda, State in Gujarāt, vii. 25–78; physical aspects, 26–27; history, 31–41; population, 41–44; agriculture, 45–50; material condition of the people, 52; forests, 52–53; mines and minerals, 54; arts and manufactures, 54–56; commerce and trade, 56; communications, 56–58; postal arrangements, 58; famine, 58–60; administration, 60–62; legislation and justice, 60–61; finance and revenue, 62–69; land revenue, 64; public works, 69; army, 69–70; police, 70–71; education, 71–75, 78; medical, 75–76; surveys, 76; bibliography, 76. Tables, distribution of population, 77; agriculture and irrigation, 77; education, 78; Gaikwārs of, *see that* title.
Other references: Pārsīs in, i. 440; population and density, i. 454; mortality through famine, i. 466; Animism, i. 472; railways, iii. 372; famine, iii. 492; statistics, iv. 61; historical sketch, iv. 66; subsidiary force, iv. 86; contingent force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 92; education, iv. 416, 455.
Baroda, *prānt* in Baroda State, vii. 79–81.
Baroda, *tāluka* in Baroda State, vii. 81.
Baroda city, capital of Baroda State, vii. 81–84; description, 81–83; camp or British cantonment, 83–84; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 192, 193, 216, 230, 239, 241.
Baroda, town in Central India, vii. 84.
Baroda, village in Punjab. *See* Barauda.
Baroda Railway. *See* Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Barot, town in United Provinces. *See* Baraut.
Barpeta, subdivision in Kāmrūp District, Assam, vii. 84–85.
Barpeta, town in Kāmrūp District, Assam, vii. 85.
Barr, Sir David, Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1894–1900), ix. 376.
Barr High School, Jaorā State, xiv. 65.
Barrackpore, subdivision in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vii. 85–86.
Barrackpore, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, suburban residence of Viceroy, vii. 86–87; Mutiny in 1824 and 1857, 86.
Barren Island, island in the Andaman Sea. *See* Andaman Islands.
Barros, de, quoted concerning Sātgaon, xxii. 129.
Barsāna, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, vii. 87–88.
Bārsi, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, vii. 88.
Bārsi, town in Sholāpur District, Bombay, with trade in cotton, vii. 88.
Bārsi Light Railway, iii. 371, 415.
Bārsi Tākh, town in Akola District, Berār, vii. 88.
Bārsoi, village in Purnea District, Bengal, vii. 88–89.
Bartolomeo, Fra Paolo, Kolachel referred to by, xv. 368.
Barton Female Training College, Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 75.
Baru, festival held at Tribeni, Hooghly, xxiv. 25.
Bārupur, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, vii. 89.
Barus, betel-leaf growers, in Baruipur, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 89; Sylhet, xxiii. 193
Bārul, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, vii. 89.
Barūr, town in Berār. *See* Warud.
Barūr tank, Madras, iii. 332, 339.
Bāruva, port in Ganjam District, Madras, vii. 89.
Barwā Sāgar, town in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, vii. 93.
Barwāha, town in Central India, vii. 89–90.
Barwaik, sect of Rājputs in Chānda, i. 320 321.
Barwālās, village watchmen, in Amritsar, v 323; Gujrānwāla, vii. 357; Gurdāspur, vii. 396; Siālkot, xxii. 330.
Barwānī State, guaranteed chiefship in Central India, vii. 90–92.
Barwānī, capital of State in Central India, vii. 93.
Barwārs, criminal tribe, in Gondā, xii. 314.
Baryām, intendancy of waste country south-west of Delhi granted to, xv. 133; killed (1560), xv. 133.
Basālat Jang, brother of Nizam Ali, rule at Adoni, v. 25; tomb at Adoni, v. 25; Bellary tributary to, vii. 175; Guntūr held by, x. 336, xii. 390; Kolār held by, xv. 371; threatened Nellore (1760), xiv. 10.
Basalt, found in Ahmadnagar, v. 118; Amraoti, v. 307; Atiāf-i-balda, vi. 128; Aurangābād, vi. 145; Berār, vii. 382; Bhandāra, viii. 61; Bhaunagar, viii. 93; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 114; Bhopāl, viii. 126; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 167; Central Provinces, x. 32; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Western Ghāts, xii. 218; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Junāgarh, xiv. 236; Kāthiāwār, xv. 172–173; Khāndesh, xv. 227; Nānder, Hyderābād,

xviii. 352; Nimār, xix. 107; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 272; Orchhā, xix. 242; Palāmau, xix. 336; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 413; Poona, xx. 166, 175; Rāmahāl Hills, xxi. 77; Ratlām, xxi. 241; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 292; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Surat, xxiii. 152; United Provinces, xxiv. 141; Wardhā, xxiv. 371.

Basant Bāgh, *ghāt* at Srīnagar city, Kashmīr, xviii. 100.

Basant Panchmi, feast held in the Punjab, xx. 294.

Basant Rai, Alīgarh said to have been founded by (1644), v. 208.

Basant Rai, of Palāmau (1784), xix. 338.

Basanti pūjā, festival held at Kāmākhya, Kāmrūp, xiv. 325.

Basantia, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vii. 93.

Basantpur, village in Purnea District, Bengal, vii. 93.

Basappa, New Hubli built by (1727), xiii. 222.

Basappa, temple of, at Shiggaon, Dhārwār, xxii. 275.

Basappa Lingaswāmi, *guru*, life at Kottūru, xvi. 7; tomb at Kottūru, xvi. 7.

Basārh, village with ancient remains in Muzaffarpur District, Bengal, vii. 94.

Basava, prime minister of the Kalachuri king Bijjala (*c.* 1150); founder of the Lingāyat sect, i. 422, vi. 183, xi. 307, xviii. 201–202; resided at Kalyāni, xiv. 324; resided at Sangameshwar, xxii. 50; shrine at Ulvi, xxiv. 116.

Basavāpatna, deserted town in Shimoga District, Mysore, vii. 94.

Basavrājdurg, island off Haldipur, North Kanara, viii. 10; lighthouse near, xvi. 23.

Bās Deo, Kushan king, xxiv. 148.

Bās Deo, Bareilly city founded by (1527), vii. 4, 13.

Bās Deo, chief of Pathānkot, Gurdāspur, xx. 28.

Bāsdeo, Kālpī founded by (fourth century), xiv. 318.

Basel German Evangelical or Lutheran Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.

Baseshwar, temple and shrine in Bāgevādi valley, Bijāpur, vi. 183.

Basevi, Captain, R.E., pendulum operations, iv. 489.

Bashahr, Simla Hill State, Punjab, vii. 94–95.

Bashgali, Kāfir dialect, i. 356.

Bashkārī, language spoken in North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165.

Bashkārs, tribe in Dīr, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 361.

Basi, *tahsīl* and town in Kalsia State, Punjab, vii. 95.

Basi, town in Patiāla State, Punjab, vii. 95.

Basic rocks and dikes, in Bijāwar, viii. 188; Bīrbhūm, viii. 240; Chāgai and Rās Koh Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120; Mānbhūm, xvii. 111; Mirzāpur, xvii. 367; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 141.

Bāsim, District in Berār, vii. 95–103; physical aspects, 95–96; history, 96–97; population, 97–98; agriculture, 98–100; forests, 100; trade and communications, 100–101; famine, 101; administration, 101–103.

Bāsim, subdivision in Akola District, Berār, vii. 103.

Bāsim, *tāluk* in Akola District, Berār, vii. 103.

Bāsim, town in Akola District, Berār, vii. 103–104.

Basirhat, subdivision in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, vii. 104.

Basirhat, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, vii. 104.

Basirhat-Baraset Railway, iii. 415.

Basket-making and basket work, in Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Northern Arakan, v. 395; Bengal, vii. 269; Bhandāra, viii. 67; Chin Hills, x. 277; Lower Chindwin District, x. 234; Chittagong, x. 312; Cuttack, xi. 92; Damān, xi. 130; Dharampur, xi. 296; Gārhwal, xii. 168; Gāro Hills, xii. 179; Goālpāra, xii. 274; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Jessore, xiv. 96; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Khāsi and Jaintia Hills, xv. 263; Madras Presidency, xvi. 294; Mampur, xvii. 192; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 283; Miānwāli, xvii. 322; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 80; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 128; Mylliem, Khāsi Hills, xviii. 148; Najibābād, Bijnor, xviii. 335; Nicobars, xix. 76, Noākhāli, xix. 132–133; Nowgong, xix. 226; Parlākimedi, Ganjām, xx. 5; Peshāwar, xx. 120; Poona, xx. 176, 185; Punjab, xx. 318; Purī, xx. 404; Rājpipla, xxi. 81; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Northern Shan States, xxii. 243; Southern Shan States, xxii. 261; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 317; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340; Simla, xxii. 380; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 282.

Basmal, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, vii. 105.

Basmal, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, vii. 105.

Bāsoda, mediatized chiefship in Central India, vii 105–106.

Basors, village menials, in Hamīrpur, viii. 16; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jhānsi, xiv. 140.

Basrūr, village in South Kanara District, Madras, vii. 106.
Bassein, District in Lower Burma, vii. 106–117; physical aspects, 106–108; history, 108–109; population, 109–110; agriculture, 110; fisheries, 112; forests, 112; minerals, 112; trade and communications, 112–114; administration, 114–116.
Bassein, subdivision in Lower Burma, vii. 117.
Bassein, township in Lower Burma, vii. 117.
Bassein, town and port in Lower Burma, vii. 117–119.
Bassein, navigable river in Burma, one of the channels of the Irrawaddy, vii. 119.
Bassein geological system, i. 94, 95.
Bassein, *tāluka* in Thana District, Bombay, vii. 119.
Bassein, town in Thāna District, Bombay, former Portuguese settlement, vii. 120–121.
Bassein, Treaty of, between Peshwā and British (1802), ii. 443, 491, xiii. 337, xiv. 278, xx. 182, xxiv. 157.
Bastar, feudatory State in Central Provinces, vii. 121–124; physical aspects, 121–122; history, 122–123; population, 123; forests, 123–124; administration, 124.
Other references: Language spoken in, i. 373, 374; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102; survey, iv. 495–496.
Bastī, District in United Provinces, vii. 124–131; physical aspects, 124–125; history, 125–126; population, 126–127; agriculture, 127–129; trade and communications, 129–130; famine, 130; administration, 130–131, irrigation, iii. 325.
Bastī, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, vii. 131–132.
Bastī, town in United Provinces, vii. 132.
Bastis, Jain temples in Southern Marāthā Country: Kavlapur, xv. 192; Lakshmeshwar, xvi. 131.
Basva Ling, Sonda chief (1697–1745), fort at Chitākul, North Kanara, supposed to have been built by, x. 289.
Baswa, town and *tahsīl* in Rājputāna, vii. 132.
Batāla, *tahsīl* in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, vii. 132–133.
Batāla, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, vii. 133; manufactures, ii. 215, 229.
Bātals, gipsies, in Kashmīr, xv. 104.
Batavia, foundation by the Dutch (1619), ii. 452.
Batesar, village in Agra District, United Provinces, vii. 133–134.
Bateswar cave, at Patharghāta, Bhāgalpur, xx. 29.
Bathing festivals, at Allahābād, v. 237, 239, xii. 134; near Badarpur, Sylhet, vi. 177; Bheraghāt, Jubbulpore, xvii. 206; Bhīmkund, Pānch Mahāls, viii. 109; Bhuban Hills, Cāchār, viii. 149; Bithūr, Cawnpore, viii. 251; Bombay Presidency, viii. 310; Calcutta, ix. 279; Point Calimere, Tanjore, ix. 291; Cauvery river, ix. 203; Chilmāri, Rangpur, xvi. 30; Girnār, Patna, xii. 246; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Nangalband, Dacca, xviii. 373; Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1; Rājāpur, Bāndā, xxi. 67; Rushikulya, Ganjām, xxi. 341; Sagar Island, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 201, xii. 134, xxi. 366; Sonpur, Sāran, xii. 126, 134, xxiii. 87; Soron, Etah, xxiii. 89; Thānesar, Kurnāl, xxiii. 305; Toshām, xxiii. 421; Tribeni, Hooghly, xxiv. 25; Muttra, xii. 307.
Bathing places, Agāshi, Thāna, v. 71; Badrināth, Garhwāl, vi. 180; Bāsim, Berār, viii. 104; Bauri, Bhāgalpur, vii. 136, Gokarn, Muttra, xii. 307; Kalasa, Mysore, xiv. 299; Sāntipur, Nadiā, xxii. 79; Saptashring hill, Nāsik, xxii. 81.
Baths, named, Chaul, Kolāba, x. 185, Deolia, Rājputāna, xi. 247; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 309; Sialkot, xxii. 335.
Bāthudis, tribe in Keonjhar, xv. 202; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242, Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257.
Batrachians, i. 272–274.
Bats, i. 225–226.
Battles in which Asiatics only were engaged. Adas (1723, 1775), v. 8, Aurangābād (1853), vi. 149; Bayānā (*c.* 1050), viii. 137; Bālāpur, viii 32; Bhilapur (1731), viii. 33; Charaon (1804), xxi. 371; Chausā (1539), vi. 417, x. 186; Dablāna (1745), xi. 101; Damalcheruvu (1740), ii. 471, xi. 128; Dharmatpur (1658), xxi. 241, xxiv. 114; Dhodap (1768), viii. 34, xi. 320; Dīpālpur (1285), xi. 359; Dunyāpur, xi. 386; Fathkhelda (1724), viii. 370, xiii 239; Girnā (1740), xii 245; Jāndhār, xiv 249; Kālpī (1477), xiv. 318; Kanauj (1539–40), viii. 213; Kanwa (1527), ii. 394; Kardla (1795) viii. 370, xiii. 347; Khānua (1527), viii. 19, xv. 245–246, xxi. 96; Lakheri (1793), xiii. 347; Lālsot (Tonga) (*c.* 1787), xvi. 134; Māngrol (1821), xvii. 180; Mastung, xxii. 99; Merta (1790), xvii. 309; near Multān (1748), xviii. 27; Nehāwend (642), v. 35; Nimb (1751), viii. 34; Pandharpur (1774), xix. 391; Pāngal (1417, 1513), xix. 395; Pānipat (1526, 1556, 1761, 1767), ii. 394, 408, 411,

441, iv. 70, vii. 34, xi. 279, xiii. 335, xix. 281, 397-398, xxiv. 151, 156; Ponābālia Shāmnail (1748), xx. 160; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 272; Rokankhed (1437, 1590), xxi. 304; Sīmogarh (1658), xi. 323; Satwās (1801), xvii. 134-135; Sirhind (1763), v. 321; Sukkur (1833), xxiii. 127; Tālikotā (1565), ii. 347, 386, v. 25, 339, vii. 148, 161, x. 169, xiii. 223, 238, xvi. 249, xviii. 175, xxiii. 214, xxiv. 6, 312; Tanda (1660), xxiii. 221; Tarāīen (Tarāwari), ii 353, 354, 358; Thālner (1566), xxiii. 287; Udgīr (1760), vii. 370, xxiv. 111.

Battles in which Europeans were engaged: Adas (1775), v. 8-9; Alīwāl (1846), ii. 503, v. 225-226; Ambūr, v. 291; Argaon (1803), vi 1, xiii. 241; Ashta (1818), vi. 10; Assaye (1803), vi. 121, xiii. 241; Bhitaura or Fatehganj (West) (1794), vii. 5, xv. 190; Buxar (1764), ii. 479, v. 238, vii. 180, 188, 218, ix. 248, xix. 281, xxiv. 156; near Cawnpore (1857), ix. 308; Chaul harbour, x. 184; Chichamba (1859), vii 371; Chillānwāla (1849), ii. 505, x 224; Chotā Udaipur, x 331; Dig (1804), xiii. 337; Ferozeshāh (1845), ii 503, vii 99; Girlā (1763), xii. 245; Golden Rock, xxiv. 29; Jājmau (1765), xix. 281; Kāverīpāk (1752), xv. 192, Kirkee (1817), xv. 308, xxiv. 301; Koregaon (1818), xv. 402; Laswāri (1803), xvi. 153-154; Mahārājpur, xiv. 138, xvi 434-435; Maiwand (1880), vi. 282; Mehidpur (1817), xiv. 63, xxii. 270; Miāni (1843), ii. 502, xiii. 314, 321, xvii. 315; Mudkī (1845), ii. 503, xviii. 13; Mukandwāra pass (1804), xiii. 337; Padmanābham, (1794), xix. 310, xxiv. 341; Pandharpur (1817), xix. 391; Pegu, xv. 86; Plassey (1757), ii. 475-476, vii. 218, x. 156; St Thomas's Mount (1759), xxi. 389; Satyamangalam (1790), xxii. 136; Sholinghur (1781), xxii. 308; Sītābaldī (1817), x. 16; Sobraon (1846), ii. 503, xxiii. 68; Sugar-loaf Rock, Trichinopoly (1753), xii. 107-108; Udhuā Nullah (1763), xxiv. 111; Wandiwāsh (1760), ii. 72, 473, xvi. 252, xxiv. 353.

Battye, Captain W., expedition against Utman Khel (1878), xix. 209.

Battye, Major, surprised and killed by Gūjar dependents of the Akazai, viii. 252.

Batwāls, village watchmen, in Siālkot, xxii. 330.

Baud, State in Orissa, Bengal, vii. 134-135.

Baud, chief place of State in Bengal, vii. 135.

Baugh, archaeological site in Central India. *See* Bāgh.

Baulārī, seaport in Bombay. *See* Bavlārī.

Baura, village in Jalpaigurī District, Eastern Bengal, vii. 135.

Bauri, semi-Hinduized tribe in Bengal, i. 328; Bānkurā, vi. 386; Burdwān, ix. 94; Cāchār, iv. 252; Manbhūm, xvii. 115; Purī, xx. 402.

Bauriyās, criminal tribe, in Cawnpore, ix. 310; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87-88, 91; Nānta, Rājputāna, xviii. 367; Patiāla State, xx. 46.

Bausi, village with ruins, in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vii. 135-136.

Bāva Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. *See* Malanggarh.

Bāvda, petty chiefship feudatory to Kolhapūr State, Bombay, vii. 136.

Bāvisi Thāna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, vii. 136.

Bavlārī, port in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, vii. 136.

Baw, State in Burma. *See* Maw.

Bāwa Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. *See* Malanggarh.

Bawafan, Muhammadan saint, shrine at Malgaon, Southern Marāthā Country, xviii. 86.

Bāwal, district in Nābha State, Punjab, vii. 136.

Bāwal, town in Nābha State, Punjab, vii. 136.

Bāwangaja, hill near Barwānī, Central India, vii. 93

Bāwarīās, division of the Korkū tribe in Central Provinces, xv. 403.

Bāwarīs, criminal tribe, in Ferozepore District, vii. 93.

Bāwā-Vāla, Captain Grant kept prisoner by, on Gīr, Kāthiāwār, xii. 245.

Bawgyo, Northern Shan States, pagoda at, xvii. 235.

Bawlake, Karenni State, Burma, vii. 136.

Bawnin, State in Burma. *See* Mawnang.

Bawzang, State in Burma. *See* Mawson.

Bax, John, Resident at Holkar's court (1834-40), ix. 376.

Baxa, military cantonment in Eastern Bengal. *See* Buxa.

Baxār, subdivision and town in Bengal. *See* Buxar.

Bay leaves, Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 201; Māhārām, xvi. 435; Mālaisohmāt, xvii. 72; Maodon, xvii. 204; Nongstoin, xix. 136.

Bayalshīme, open country in Mysore State. *See* Maidān.

Bayānā, ancient town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 137.

Bayārs, semi-Hinduized aboriginal tribe, in Mirzāpur, xvii. 370.
Bāyazīd, king of Bengal (1572), vii. 216.
Bāyazīd, prince, defied by Ahmad Khān, Bhatti chief, viii. 92.
Bāyazīd, ruler of Mālwā. *See* Bāz Bahādur.
Bāyazīd Khān, founder of Kotla (1656), xvii. 86.
Bāyazīd Shāh, Shahāb-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1409), vii. 216.
Bayin Naung, king of Toungoo, Ava taken by (1554), vi. 151; invasions of Mergui (1548–69), xvii. 296; rule in Sittang Valley, xx. 86.
Bayley, C. S, Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1900 5), ix. 376.
Bayley, Mr., Commissioner, Kurnool, scheme of field assessment prepared by, xvi. 43.
Bayley, Sir Steuart, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1887–90), vii. 220; Chief Commissioner of Assam, vi. 35.
Bayley-Gobind Lāl Technical Institute, Rangpur, xxi. 232.
Bāz Bahādur, ruler of Mālwā (1554–64), ii. 380, 381; driven out of Central India by Akbar (1562), x. 340; rule over Mālwā, xvii. 104, rule in Māndu, xvii. 172; palace at Māndu, ii. 187, xvii. 173; flight from Sārangpur to Delhi, xxii. 96; buried at Ujjain, xii. 96.
Bāz Bahādur, Chand Rājā, rule in Nainī Tāl (1638–78), xviii. 324 325; acknowledged Mughal emperor, xviii. 235; built temple at Bhīm Tāl, xviii. 325.
Bāzār, valley in North-West Frontier Province, vii. 138.
Bazars: Colonelganj, x. 375; Dharmkot, xi. 301; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 258; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 269; Faizābād, Afghānistān, xii. 49; Harduāganj, xiii. 51; Henzada, xiii. 112; Herāt, xiii. 114; Hyderābād, xiii. 310; Imphal, xiii. 330; Indore, xiii. 351; Jhenida, xiv. 163; Kyaukse, xvi. 78; Lashio, xvi. 150; Lālganj, xvi. 132; Lingsugwi, xvi. 166; Madakasīra, xvi. 226; Mahābaleshwar, xvi. 426; Malīkābād, xvii. 90; Mandalay, xvii. 144; Manikarchar, xvii. 182; Maymyo, xvii. 240; Mazār-i-Sharīf, xvii. 245; Mehmadābād, xvii. 272; Meiktila, xvii. 288; Mogok, xvii. 382; Moram, xviii. 1; Muhammadābād, xviii. 16; Multān, xviii. 36; Myingyan, xviii. 134; Myitkyinā, xviii. 147; Nānder, xviii. 355; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 333; Sendurjana, xxii. 164; Shikārpur, xxii. 276; Shillong, xxii. 281.
Bazīd, religious reformer in Dīr, xviii. 184.
Bāzīd Khān, governor of Sirhind, Fateh Singh and Zorāwar Singh bricked up alive by (1704), xviii. 21; killed by Banda Bairāgi (1708), xviii. 21.
Bea, tribe in the Andamans, v. 361.
Beadon, Sir Cecil, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1862–7), vii. 220.
Beads, found among ruins at Gudivāda, Kistna, xii. 347; made at Karnāl, xv. 54; Sambalpur, xxii. 13; Saugor, xxii. 143.
Bean, Captain, appointed first Political Agent in Shāl, Baluchistān (1839), xxi. 13.
Beans, cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baltistān, vi. 263; Baluchistān, vi. 295; Burma, ix. 50, 52, 152; Chin Hills, x. 276; Pakokku Chin Hills, x. 282; Upper Chindwin, x. 244; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Kashmīr, xv. 115; Ladākh, xvi. 93; Makrān, xvii. 48; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Meiktila, xvii. 280, 281; Myingyan, xviii. 125; Northern Shan States, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Shwebo, xxii. 314; Taungtha, xxiii. 257; Tippera, xxiii. 384.
Bear Hill, peak in the Kundahs, Madras, xvi. 25.
Bears, i. 223, 224, Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; Afghānistān, v. 33; Almorā, v. 245; Ambāla, v. 277; Anaimalais, v. 333; Anantapur, v. 338; Angul, v. 375; Northern Arakan, v. 393; Aravalli Hills, v. 402; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Assam, vi. 20; Atrāt-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 125; Aurangābād, vi. 142; Bahraich, vi. 206; Balasore, vi. 237; Baluchistān, vi. 272; Bāndā, vi. 348; Bānkurā, vi. 384; Bannu, vi. 393; Baroda, vii. 30, Bāsim, vii. 96; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Bellary, vii. 160; Bengal, vii. 204; Berār, vii. 364; Bhāgalpur, viii. 27; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 112; Bhutān, viii. 155; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, viii. 236; Bonai, Chotā Nāgpur, ix. 2; Buldāna, ix. 60; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 79; Cāchār, ix. 250; Central India, ix. 332; Central Provinces, x. 9; Chamba, x. 129; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Chāng Bhakār, Central Provinces, x. 171; Upper Chindwin, x. 240; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, x. 342; Cooch Behār, x. 380; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Cuttack, xi. 88; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Darrang, xi. 182; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 249; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 322; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Ganjām, xii.

144; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gāro Hills, xii. 172; Gayā, xii. 196; Gilgit, xii. 239; Goālpāra, xii. 270; Gondā, xii. 311; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hazāra, xiii. 76; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 87; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Horsleykonda, Cuddapah, xiii. 178; Hyderābād, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 352; Jaipur, xiii. 384; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 110; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Kāfiristān, xiv. 270; Kālahasti, North Arcot, xiv. 295; Kalāt, xiv. 300; Kāmrūp, xiv. 331; North Kanara, xiv. 342; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Karauli, xv. 26; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 87; Kathā, Burma, xv. 153; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 255; Kherī, xv. 269; Kīrthar Range, xv. 309; Kohāt, xv. 342; Kolhāpur, xv. 381; Koreā, Central Provinces, xv. 400; Kotah, xv. 411; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Kyaukpyu, xvi. 62; Lakhimpur, xvi. 119; Lārkāna, xvi. 137; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 163; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173; Lushai Hills, xvi. 213–214; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mānbhūm, xvii. 112; Mandalay, xvii. 127; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 153; Manipur, xvii. 185; Meiktila, xvii. 276; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, xvii. 346; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mysore, xviii. 166; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 285; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 339; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 350; Narsinghpur, xviii. 386; Nellore, xix. 8; Nepāl, xix. 30; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Nowgong, xix. 222; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254; Pachaimalais, xix. 305; Pakokku, xix. 320; Palāmau, xix. 336; Pālkonda Hills, xix. 367; Pannā, xix. 399; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 9; Patna, xx. 55; Poona, xx. 166; Punjab, xx. 255; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 38; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Rewah, xxi. 280; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Salem, xxi. 397; Salween, xxi. 416; Sandoway, xxii. 32; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 63; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 151; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 296; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 337; Sibsāgar, xxii. 345; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Simla, xxii. 377; Sind, xxii. 393; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40; Siwālik Hills, xxiii. 66; Surat, xxiii. 153; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii 171; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 317; Thaton, xxiii. 330; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 344; Toungoo, xxiii. 422; Travancore, xxiv. 5; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 27; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 83; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv 358; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 381; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 402.

Beās, one of the five rivers in the Punjab, i. 32, vii. 138–139.

Beauleah, head-quarters of Rājshāhi District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Rāmpur Boālia.

Beāwar, head-quarters of Merwāra District, Ajmer-Merwāra, with trade in cotton and a cotton-mill, vii. 139.

Bebejiya, Mishmi tribe, xvii. 378.

Bêche-de-mer, sea-slugs, Mergui, xvii. 299, 301.

Becher, Major, tranquillity of Hazāra maintained by, during Mutiny, xiii. 77.

Bechrājī, temple at Baroda, vii. 83, 140.

Bedadanūru coal-field, Godāvari District, Madras, vii. 140.

Bedas (Bedars, Berads, or Boyars), hunting tribe, in Anantapur, v. 341; Banganapalle, vi. 374; Bellary, vii. 163; Bijāpur, viii. 174, 179; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293, 297; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Kolār, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164; Mysore, xviii. 196, 197; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 40; Rāyadrug, xxi. 275; Sandūr, xxii. 44–45; Shimoga, xxii. 286; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55.

Beddome, Colonel, Conservator of Forests, Madras, xvi. 286; work on botany of Madras, xvi. 243.

Bedi Bikrama Singh (Sikh prelate), feudal chief, Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194, 195; rebellion of, xiv. 386.

Bedi Sāhib Singh, of Una, Ludhiāna invested by (1798), xvi. 200.

Bedingfield, Lieutenant, killed near Nongkhlao Assam (1829), xix. 136.

Bedīs, descendants of Bābā Gūrū, Nānak, Dera Nānak built by, xi. 271.

Bedla, town in Rājputāna, vii. 140.

Bednor, estate in Rājputāna. *See* Badnor.

Bedsa, village with cave-temples in Poona District, Bombay, vii. 140–141; caves, ii. 162.
Bedsteads. *See* Furniture.
Bee-eaters (*Meropes*), i. 248.
Beehea, village in Bengal. *See* Bihiyā.
Beer, from rice and millet, iv. 257–258. *See also* Breweries.
Beerbhoom, District in Bengal. *See* Bīrbhūm.
Bees, in Mysore State, xviii. 167.
Beeswax, product and trade, Chin Hills, x. 277; Pakokku Chin Hills, x. 283; Upper Chindwin, x. 247; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 37; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Madhupur Jungle, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 234; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pālanpur Agency, xix. 349; Peint, Nāsik, xx. 101; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 72; Singhbhūm, xxiii 8.
Beg, Shāh, Arghūn, ruler of Kandahār and Sind (1520–2), ii. 370, xxii. 396–397; rule over part of Karāchi (1521), xv. 3; Quetta-Pishīn conferred on, xxi. 13; Sibi taken by, xxii. 338.
Begam Bāzār, suburb of Hyderābād city, xiii. 310.
Begam lake, at Bijāpur, viii. 186.
Begampur, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, with tomb of daughter of Aurangzeb, vii. 141–142.
Begān, town in Rājputāna, vii. 142.
Begāri Canal, Sind, iii. 331, 336, vii. 142, xvi. 141.
Bēgūr, stone inscription, ii. 60.
Begusarai, subdivision of Monghyr District, Bengal, vii. 142–143.
Begusarai, village in Monghyr District, Bengal, vii. 143.
Behār. *See* Bihār.
Behri. *See* Baihar.
Behnās, cotton-carders, in Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Fatehpur, xii. 79; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kherī, xv. 271; Mainpurī, xvii. 36; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Pilibhīt, xx. 139; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
Behror, town in Rājputāna, vii. 143.
Beji, river in Baluchistān. *See* Nāri.
Bekal, village in South Kanara District, Madras, vii. 143.
Bekar Nika, rule in Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 430.
Bela, capital of Las Bela State, Baluchistān, vii. 143–144.
Belā, head-quarters of Partābgarh District, United Provinces, vii. 144.
Belā Bhawānī, temple at Belā, Partābgarh, vii. 144.
Belagulli, village in Shimoga District, Mysore, vii. 144.
Belāpur, village in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, vii. 144.
Belatūru, inscription of early *satī*, ii. 52.
Belbāg, palace at Poona, xx. 184.
Belfast Flax Company, Siālkot, xxii. 331.
Belgaum, District in Bombay, vii. 145–156; physical aspects, 145; history, 147–148; population, 148–150; agriculture, 150–152; forests, 152; trade and communications, 153–154; famine, 154; administration, 154–155; education, 155–156; medical, 156; minerals, ii. 147.
Belgaum, *tāluka* in Bombay, vii. 156.
Belgaum, town and cantonment in Bombay, vii. 156–158; manufactures, iii. 201, 217.
Beliāghāta Canal, through the Salt Water Lakes, near Calcutta, ix. 288.
Beliapatam, village and river in Madras. *See* Vallarpattanam.
Belkar, peak in Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 29.
Bellamkonda, hill fortress in Guntur District, Madras, vii. 158.
Bellary, District in Madras, vii. 158–174; physical aspects, 158–161; history, 161–162; population, 162–163; agriculture, 164–166; forests, 167; trade and communications, 167–169; famine, 169–170; administration, 170–171; revenue, 171–172; police, 173; education, 173; medical, 173–174.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 142; Chālukyan temples, ii. 123.
Bellary, subdivision in Madras, vii. 174.
Bellary, *tāluk* in Madras, vii. 174.
Bellary, town and cantonment in Madras, vii. 175–176; wood-carving, iii. 230.
Bellāvi, town in Mysore, vii. 176–177.
Bell-casting, Myingyan, xviii. 128, 133; Northern Shan States, xxii. 243.
Bellew, Dr., on old name of Jalālābād Valley, xiv. 12.
Bell-metal work, manufactured in Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Asansol, Burdwān, vi. 8; Assam, vi. 74; Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Bānkurā, vi. 387; Banpās, Burdwān, vi. 403; Bānsbāria, Hooghly, vi. 403; Bhīnmāl, Rājputāna, viii. 111; Bhuban, Orissa, viii. 149; Bilāspur, viii. 229; Burdwān, ix. 97; Central Provinces, x. 52, 53; Coimbatore, x. 366; Cuttack, xi. 92; Dainhāt, Burdwān, xi. 123; Damoh, xi. 140, 145; Darrang, xi. 187; Dīgnagar, Burdwān, xi. 345; Drug, xi. 370; Goālpāra, xii. 274; Hardoī, xiii. 48; Hissār, xiii. 152; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Jālor, Rājputāna, xiv. 29; Kāmrūp, xiv. 336; Kamudi, Madura, xiv. 340; Kharār, Midnapore, xv. 251; Mallānwān, Hardoī, xvii. 94; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; Mandlā, xvii. 166, 170; Meherpur, xvii. 269;

Mysore, xviii. 220; Nowgong, xix. 226; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 261; Pābna, xix. 301; Pithāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 155; Purī, xx. 404; Raipur, xxi. 55; Rājshāhi, xxi. 165; Rāmjībanpur, Midnapore, xxi. 177; Rānchī, xxi. 206; Rangpur, xxi. 228; Rāsipur, Salem, xxi. 238; Ratanpur, Bilāspur, xxi. 239; Sambalpur, xxii. 13; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sibsāgar, xxii. 351; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 372.

Belomā, administrative division, Hill Tippera, xiii. 121.

Belpīr, Muhammadan shrine at Dhodap, Nāsik, xi. 320.

Belūr, *tāluk* in Hassan District, Mysore, vii. 177.

Belvedere, residence of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, near Calcutta, ix. 278.

Bem, caste. *See* Tolbay *Riks*.

Bemetara, *tahsīl* in Drug District, Central Provinces, vii. 177–178.

Bemmattanakallu, or Bemmathanūru, ancient name of Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297.

Ben Chakrabartti, traditional emperor of India, xv. 204.

Benares, Division in United Provinces, vii. 178–179.

Benares, District in United Provinces, vii. 179–187; physical aspects, 179–180; history, 180–182; population, 182–183; agriculture, 183–184; trade and communications, 184–185; famine, 185; administration, 185–186; medical, 187; permanent settlement, iv. 229.

Benares, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, vii. 187.

Benares, estate in United Provinces, vii. 187–189.

Benares, city, cantonment, and religious and manufacturing centre, in United Provinces, vii. 189–193.

Other references: Punch-marked coins and found near, ii. 136; arts manufactures, iii. 193, 199, 202, 209, 210, 222, 234, 241; roads, iii. 403, 404, 405; water-supply, iv. 473; former mint, iv. 515.

Bendamūrlanka, village in Madras. *See* Bandamūrlanka.

Bengal, Province in British India, vii. 193–360; origin and history of name, 194–195; physical aspects, 195–207; hill system, 197–198; river system, 198–199; marshes and lakes, 200–201; islands, 201; ports, 201–202; geology, 202, botany, 203; fauna, 203–204; meteorology, 204–206; history, 207–221; Muhammadan governors and kings (1202–1573), 216–217; governors under Delhi (1576–1765), 217; history under British, 217–220; Lieutenant-Governors, 220; antiquarian remains, 221; population, 222–241; distinctive features of villages, 224–225; vital statistics, 228–230; marriage laws and customs, 230–231, 236; languages, 232; religions, 234–238; food and dress, 239; funeral customs, 240; amusements, 240; nomenclature, 241; agriculture, 241–254; agricultural improvements, 249; indebtedness of the cultivators, 249–250; agricultural implements, 250; cattle, 250; irrigation, 251–253; fisheries, 253–254; rents, wages, and prices, 254–256; forests, 257–261; mines and minerals, 261–265; arts and manufactures, 266–271; jute industry, 266, 269–270; factories, foundries, mills, &c., 270; commerce and trade, 271–274; foreign trade, 274; communications, 274–282; railways, 274–277; roads, 277–278; canals, rivers, and river-borne traffic, 279–280; postal arrangements, 281–282; famine, 282–285; administration, 285–292; Native States administered or supervised by, 288–292; legislation and justice, 292–297; finance, 297–300; land revenue, 300–309; miscellaneous revenue, 309–315; opium, 309–310; excise, 310–312; salt, 312; stamps, 313; income tax, 313–314; customs, 314; local and municipal administration, 315–319; public works, 319–321; army, 321–322; police, 322–325; education, 327–336; newspapers and periodicals, 336–337; medical, 337–339; surveys, 339–341; bibliography, 341; tables: temperature and rainfall, 342; population, 343–345; canals, 346; prices of staples, 347; trade with other Provinces and States in India, 348; foreign maritime trade, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, 349; foreign land trade, 350; railways, 351–352; provincial revenue, 353; provincial expenditure, 354; income and expenditure of District Boards, 355; income and expenditure of municipalities, 356; jails, 357; educational expenditure, 358; colleges, schools, and scholars, 359; hospitals, lunatic asylum, and vaccination, 360.

Other references: Meteorological department started (1865), i. 105; meteorology, i. 116–119, 123, 124, 126, 127, 130, 132, 136, 138, 140, 141; botany, i. 181–182; zoology, i. 219, 231, 240, 252, 270, 271, 272, 278, 279, 280; ethnology, i. 289, 290, 294, 295, 297, 304, 319; seven main classes among Hindus, i. 326–328; language, i. 359, 376–378, 383, 390, 391, 393, 394;

Buddhism, i. 413; Muhammadanism, i. 435; Pachpiriyas, i. 435–436; Christians, i. 442; area and population, i. 450; density of population, i. 452; character of villages, i. 456; growth of population, i. 462–463; internal migration, i. 468; Animism, i. 472; Muhammadanism, i. 474; Christianity, i. 476; Eurasians, i. 477; age statistics, i. 478; birth-rate statistics, i. 506, 510, 511; sickness and mortality statistics, i. 512, 517, 519, 522, 525, 526, 528–529, 530–531, 533–534; architecture, ii. 188–193; history — under Samudragupta (350), ii. 291; under Harsha (606), ii. 299–300; its four mediaeval kingdoms, ii. 316–317; Hinduized by the Sen dynasty, ii. 317; under Muhammadan rule, ii. 318, 355, 359; under independent Muhammadan kings (1202–1576), ii. 371–373; Portuguese, ii. 449; first English settlement (1633), ii. 458; Muhammadan Nawābs (1707–56), ii. 474; Diwānī granted to Company (1765), ii. 480; reduction of Nawāb's allowance, ii. 483; Permanent Settlement (1793), ii. 486–487; Bengal Tenancy Act, ii. 521; abolition of separate army, ii. 525; separation of Eastern Bengal (1905), ii. 529; agricultural statistics, iii. 3, 97, 100; cultivation of rice, iii. 7, 27, 29; of wheat, iii. 30; of linseed, iii. 37; of oilseeds, iii. 38; of sugar-cane, iii. 38, 41; of cotton, iii. 45; of jute, iii. 47; of tobacco, iii. 49; of opium, iii. 53; of tea, iii. 58; of cinchona, iii. 67; indigo, cultivation and trade, iii. 70, 71, 75; cattle, iii. 81; goats, iii. 87; agricultural tenures, iii. 89; forests, iii. 113; coal-fields, iii. 132, 163–164; arts and manufactures, iii. 169, 186, 190, 200, 202, 205, 208, 209, 216, 230; trade in skins, iii. 189; factory statistics, iii. 247; trade, iii. 272, 304–305, 314, 315; irrigation, iii. 324–326, 330, 332, 340–341, 346, 351; inland navigation dues, iii. 362; road control, iii. 404–405, 407; postal and savings bank transactions (1903–4), iii. 428, 435; experimental telegraph lines, iii. 437; rents, iii. 449, 450, 451, 453; prices, iii. 458; wages, iii. 468, 469, 470, 472, 473, 474; famine, iii. 484, 485, 490; government and administration, iv. 7, 9–16, 47–54; extension of British rule in, iv. 74–75; statistics of Native States, iv. 98; legislation and justice, iv. 135, 144, 145, 146–147, 150, 151, 157; revenue, iv. 170, 192; land revenue, iv. 206, 207, 208, 210, 211, 221, 226, 227, 228–229, 236, 238, 239; opium, production of, iv. 242–243; revenue from, iv. 243–244; consumption of, iv. 244; receipts and charges, iv. 275; salt tax, iv. 250, 251, 275; intoxicating liquors, iv. 255, 256, 258; distilleries, iv. 256; hemp drugs, iv. 260; licence tax, iv. 268; income tax, iv. 270; land cess, iv. 271, 272, 273; District post cess, iv. 273; municipal government, iv. 286–287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293; local government, iv. 298, 299, 300, 301, 303; village unions, iv. 304; military board, iv. 307; public works organization, iv. 311–312, 316, 318, 318–319; marine, iv. 382; police system, iv. 390, 392, 394; education, iv. 411–412, 414, 416, 418, 419, 420, 435, 439, 441, 442, 443, 445, 447; publications, iv. 452, 453; medical, iv. 459, 461, 462, 464, 466, 477–479; sanitation, iv. 467, 469, 470–471; agricultural banks, iv. 523.

Bengal, Bay of, cyclonic storms, i. 120, 125–126; monsoon current, i. 122–123; zoological results of marine survey, iv. 510–512.

Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, Calcutta, ix. 271.

Bengal Central Railway, iii. 370, 393, vii. 276–277.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce (founded, 1834), vii. 272, ix. 271.

Bengal Coal Company, output of, vii. 263.

Bengal delta, rainfall data, i. 153.

Bengal-Dooars Railway, iii. 414, 415.

Bengal-Nāgpur Railway, iii. 370, 389–391, 414, 415, vii. 274, 275.

Bengal-Nāgpur Spinning and Weaving Mills, at Rāj Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357.

Bengal and North-Western Railway, iii. 370, 389, 414, 415, vii. 274, 275, 276.

Bengal Sappers and Miners, workshops at Roorkee, xxi. 325.

Bengali language, i. 362, 364, 373, 376–378, 397–398; spoken in Akyab, v. 193; Bogra, viii. 258; Cāchār, ix. 252; Calcutta, ix. 268; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 320; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Dacca, xi. 107; Darjeeling, xi. 170; Darrang, xi. 185; Dinājpur, xi. 350; Faridpur, xii. 56; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Hill Tippera, xiii. 119; Hooghly, xiii. 165; Howrah, xiii. 208; Jessore, xiv. 95; Khulnā, xv. 288; Lakhimpur, xvi. 122; Mālda, xvii. 78; Midnapore, xvii. 331; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Nadiā, xviii. 275; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Pābna, xix. 299; Purnea, xx. 416; Rājshāhi, xxi. 163; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 6; Sylhet, xxiii. 193; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 72; United Provinces, xxiv. 168–169.

Bengali literature, ii. 415, 432–434.

Bengali type or race. *See* Mongolo-Dravidian.
Bengalis, in Akyab, v. 201.
Bengalische Handelsgesellschaft, or Embden Company (founded 1753), ii. 466.
Benī Hazūrī, rule in Pannā, xix 401.
Beni-Israel, tribe of Jewish descent. *See* Bani-Israil.
Benī Mādho, defeated at Azamgarh (1857), vi. 156.
Benī Mādho Bakhsh, Rāna, conduct during Mutiny in Rāe Barelī, xxi. 27.
Benī Prasād Kuari, Mahārānī, in Dumraon Rāj, xi. 378.
Benī Singh, Gāwilgarh fort held by, for Raghujī Bhonsla in second Marāthā War, xii. 193.
Benī Singh, founder of Maihar State, Central India, xvii. 28; killed (1788), xvii. 28.
Bentinck, Lord William, Governor-General (1828–35), ii. 497–499; financial reforms, ii. 497–498; abolition of *satī* (1829), ii. 498; suppression of *thagī*, ii. 498.
Local notices: Opposition to Government policy in Bellary, vii. 171; fostered education in Bengal, vii. 328; deposed Vīra Rājā of Coorg, xi. 16; suppression of *thagī*, ix. 384–385; Rājā of Mysore deprived of ruling power, xviii. 184; meeting at Rupār with Ranjīt Singh (1831), xxi. 339; Rao Krishna Rao presented with gold medal and estate, xxii. 148; English education in United Provinces fostered in accordance with minute of, xxiv. 247.
Bentinck Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.
Berā, village in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, vii. 361.
Berāds. *See* Bedas.
Betalukoduva, section of Hokkaligas in Mysore, xviii. 194.
Berār (Hyderābād Assigned Districts), assigned to British (1853), and attached to Central Provinces (1903), vii. 361–423; physical aspects, 361–365; history, 365–374; population, 375–382; food, dress, and dwellings of people, 381–382, 390–391; agriculture, 382–388; rent, wages, and prices, 388–391; forests, 391–392; mines and minerals, 392; arts and manufactures, 392–393; commerce and trade, 393–394; communications, 394–396; famine, 396–398; administration, 398; legislation and justice, 399–401; finance, 402–403; land revenue, 403–408; miscellaneous revenue, 408–410; local and municipal administration, 410–412; public works, 412–413; police and jails, 413–416; education, 416–421; medical, 421–422; surveys, 422; bibliography, 422–423.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 112, 115, 132, 145; botany, i. 190; language, i. 373, 374, 381, 394; density of population, i. 453; area and population, i. 453 *n.*; child marriage, i. 482; birth-rate statistics, i. 506, 510, 511; mortality statistics, i. 512, 517, 519, 522, 531; assigned (1853), ii. 507, iv. 13; perpetual lease (1902), ii. 529; cotton cultivation, iii. 45; forest law, iii. 110; minerals, iii. 156; arts and manufactures, iii. 187, 200; trade statistics, iii. 314, 315; irrigation, iii. 344, 346; famine, iii. 491; administration, iv. 30; land revenue, iv. 216, 239; education, iv. 417; sanitation, iv. 467; medical, iv. 477.
Berār Manufacturing Company, Limited, cotton spinning and weaving mill at Badnera, vii. 392.
Berasiā, town in Bhopāl, vii. 423.
Berhampore, subdivision in Murshidābād District, Bengal, viii. 1.
Berhampore, town in Murshidābād District, Bengal, former cantonment and scene of mutiny (1857), with lunatic asylum, viii. 1–2.
Berhampur, subdivision of Ganjām District, Madras, viii. 2.
Berhampur, *tāluk* in Ganjām District, Madras, viii. 2.
Berhampur, town in Ganjām District, Madras, former cantonment, and headquarters of District Judge, viii. 2–3.
Berī, *sanad* State in Central India, viii. 3–4, ix. 77.
Beri, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, viii. 4.
Beri Sāl Khīchī, installed as chief of Maksudangarh (1816), xvii. 52, xxi. 34.
Bernard, Sir Charles, Chief Commissioner of Burma, Bernardmyo called after, xvii. 382; took charge of civil administration in Upper Burma (1885), ix. 128; Chief Commissioner of Lower Burma (1880), ix. 192.
Bernardmyo, near Magok, ruby mines, xvii. 382.
Bernier, M., French traveller, quoted on sculptured elephants at Delhi, ii. 132.
Beryls, iii. 161–162; found in Coimbatore, x. 365; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 92; Nellore, xix. 8; Rājputāna, xxi. 130.
Beschi, Father, Jesuit missionary and Tamil scholar, ii. 436; in Madura, xvi. 264, 394; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 368.
Besh Gate, Bhilsa, Central India, viii. 105.
Besnagar, female statue found at, ii. 110.
Best, Thomas, Portuguese fleet defeated off Surat by (1612), ii. 455.
Bestās, cultivators and fishers, in Coorg,

xi. 63; Mysore, xviii. 196, 197–198, 255; *pálki*-bearers in Indúr, Hyderábád, xiii. 353.
Besúd, district in Afghánistán, xiii. 85.
Betavolo, ancient name of Jaggayyapeta, Kistna, xiii. 377.
Betawad, town in West Khándesh District, Bombay, viii. 4.
Betel-boxes, manufactured in Bhután, viii. 160; Ganjám, xii. 152; Kishangarh town, xv. 318.
Betel-nut cutters, manufactured in Baroda State, vii. 55; Hoshangábád, xiii. 187; Kadi *pránt*, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kaimganj, Farrukhábád, xiv. 274; Nágpur, xviii. 313; Pátan, Baroda, xx. 25.
Betel-nut palms. *See* Areca-nut Palms.
Betel-vines or *pán* (*Piper betle*), cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 117; North Arcot, v. 411; Assam, vi. 57; Backergunge, vi. 169; Báruipur, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 89; Bassein, Thána, vii. 119; Bengal, vii 247; Bhongír, Hyderábád, viii. 124; Burma, ix. 152; Chámrájnagar, Mysore, x. 147; Chittagong, x. 311; Cochin, x. 346; Cuttack, xi. 91; Dacca, xi. 110; Damoh, xi. 139, 145; Drug, xi. 371; Gayá, xii. 201; Goálpára, xii. 273; Gundalpet, Mysore, xii. 386; Hamírpur, xiii. 17, 18; Hooghly, xiii 166; Hoshangábád, xiii. 185; Howrah, xiii. 210; Hyderábád, xiii. 254; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; North Kanara, xiv. 347; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Karkamb, Sholápur, xv. 44; Khándesh, xv. 234; Khulná, xv. 289; Kolába, xv. 362; Krishnarájpet, Mysore, xvi. 10; Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20; Lakhímpur, xvi. 123; Mahobá, Hamírpur, xvii. 23; Mahuva, Káthiáwár, xvii. 27; Malabar, xvii. 62; Mandalay, xvii. 131; Mandlá, xvii. 165, 170; Mángrol, Rájputána, xvii. 180; Meiktila, xvii. 280; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Minbu, xvii. 350; Molakálmuru, Mysore, xvii. 385; Mymensingh, xviii. 155; near Mysore city, xviii. 260; Náchna, Central India, v. 131; Nágpur, xviii. 311; Námakhal, Salem, xviii. 347; Násik, xviii. 404; Nellikuppam, South Arcot, xix. 6; Nimár, xix. 112; Pakokku, xix. 324; Partábgarh, Oudh, xx. 18; Purí, xx 403; Rájsháhi, xxi. 164; Rámtek, Nágpur, xxi. 195; Saugor, xxii. 142; Savanúr State, xxii. 156; Seoní-Málwá, Hoshangábád, xxii. 176; Shimoga, xxii. 290; Siddápur, North Kanara, xxii. 356; Sinnar, Násik, xxiii. 13; Sohágpur, Hoshangábád, xxiii. 70; Wardhá, xxiv. 370; Yawnghwe, Burma, xxiv. 416; Yelandúr, Mysore, xxiv. 419.
Bethune College, Calcutta, ix. 283.
Betling Sib, peak in Hill Tippera, xiii. 117.
Betmangala, town in Kolár District, Mysore, viii. 4-5.
Bettadakote chiefs. *See* Kote.
Bettadpur, hill, with temple, in Mysore, viii. 5.
Bettarasa, Hoysala general, Changálvas defeated by (1174), xi. 10.
Bettiah, subdivision in Champáran District, Bengal, viii. 5.
Bettiah, town in Champáran District, Bengal, with Roman Catholic mission (1740), viii. 6.
Bettiah Rāj, estate in Bengal, viii. 5-6.
Bettúr, village in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, viii. 6.
Betúl, District in Central Provinces, viii. 6–16; physical aspects, 6–8; history, 8–9; population, 9–10; agriculture, 10–12; forests, 12; minerals, 12; trade and communications, 12–13; famine, 13–14; administration, 14–16; education, 15; medical, 15–16.
Betúl, *tahsíl* in Central Provinces, viii 16.
Betúl, town in Central Provinces, but not head-quarters of District, viii. 16.
Betwá, river of Northern India, viii. 16–17.
Betwá Canal, iii. 332, 341–342.
Beville, Captain, killed at Chinbyit, Lower Chindwin District (1887), x. 230.
Beypore, river of Southern India, viii 17.
Beypore, village in Malabar District, Madras, viii. 17.
Beyt Shankhodhar, sacred islet in the Gulf of Cutch, attached to Baroda, viii. 17–18.
Bezwáda, subdivision in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 18.
Bezwáda, *táluk* in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 18.
Bezwáda, town in Kistna District, Madras, with anicut across the river, railway bridge, and railway junction, viii. 18–19.
Bghai (Red Karens), tribe in Burma, ix. 140, xv. 37, 38.
Bhábar, petty State in Pálanpur Agency, Bombay, viii. 20, xix. 346.
Bhábar, portion of Naini Tál District, United Provinces, viii. 19–20.
Bhabeswar Rai, rule in Jessore, xiv. 93.
Bhábras, mercantile community in Jandiála Gurú, Amritsar, xiv. 55.
Bhabuá, subdivision in Sháhábád District, Bengal, viii. 20.
Bhabuá, town in Sháhábád District, Bengal, viii. 20.
Bhadar, ancient fort at Chámpáner, Panch Mahals, built by Mahmúd Begara, x. 136.
Bhádarva, petty State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay, viii. 21, xxi. 290.
Bhadaur, town in Patiála State, Punjab, viii. 21.
Bhadaurá, mediatized chiefship in Central India, viii. 21, xii. 417.

Bhadauria Rājputs, Bhind originally chief seat of, viii. 110; Gohad held by (1707–39), xii. 304.
Bhadgaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, viii. 21.
Bhadli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 21, xv. 165.
Bhadohī, *tahsīl* in United Provinces. *See* Korh.
Bhadr, palace at Ahmadnagar, Mahī Kāntha, v. 126.
Bhādra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 21–22.
Bhadra Kālikā Mātā, temple at Dabhoi, Baroda, xi. 100.
Bhadrabāhu, legendary Jain leader, Jains led by, into Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 63; directed migration to proceed to Punnata, xx. 395; death at Śravana Belgola, xviii. 169, 252, xxiii. 96.
Bhadrāchalam, subdivision and *tāluk* in Godāvari District, Madras, viii. 22.
Bhadrakālī, temple at Bhadrakh, Balasore, viii. 23.
Bhadrakh, subdivision in Balasore District, Bengal, viii. 22.
Bhadrakh, town in Balasore District, Bengal, viii. 23.
Bhādran, town in Baroda, viii. 23.
Bhadrapur, village in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, viii. 23.
Bhadreswar, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, viii. 23.
Bhadreswar (or Bhadrawati), site of an ancient city, now a petty village, in Cutch, Bombay, viii. 23–24.
Bhādva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 24, xv. 166.
Bhadvāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 24, xv. 167.
Bhāg Singh, Rājā of Jind, Ludhiāna given to (1806), xvi. 208; rule in Jind (1789–1819), xiv. 167; Kila Sobha Singh founded by, xv. 305.
Bhāg Singh, son of Gajpat Singh, Karnāl lost by (1787), xv. 59.
Bhaga, one of the sun-gods in the Vedas, i. 403.
Bhagadatta, legendary king of Kāmarūpa, vi. 24, vii. 209, xiv. 331–332, xviii. 151; said to have built residence at Rangpur, xxi. 224, 232.
Bhāgalpur, Division in Bengal, viii. 24–25.
Bhāgalpur, District in Bengal, viii. 25–36; physical aspects, 25–27; history, 27–28; population, 29–30; agriculture, 30–31; minerals, 32; trade and communications, 32–33; famine, 33–34; administration, 34–36; education, 35–36; medical, 36.
Bhāgalpur, subdivision in Bengal, viii. 36.
Bhāgalpur, town in Bengal, viii. 36–38.
Bhagavadgītā, philosophical episode of the *Mahābhārata*, ii. 258.
Bhāgavata Purāna, the, ii. 237; other versions, ii. 425, 432, 434.
Bhāgavatas, religious sect in Mysore, xviii. 203.
Bhagavati, festival, held in Coorg, xi. 27.
Bhāgīrath, legend of, connected with the Ganges, xii. 135.
Bhagīrath Mahendra Bahādur, in Dhenkānāl State, Orissa, xi. 319.
Bhāgīrath Rao. *See* Jayājī Rao Sindhia.
Bhāgīrathi, river of Bengal, an offshoot of the Ganges, also name of main source of the Ganges in the Himālayas, viii. 38–39, xii. 132, 133.
Bhāgīrathi, statue of, at Gangotrī, Tehri State, xii. 139.
Bhāgnagar, original name of Hyderābād, xiii. 308.
Bhāgnāri, breed of cattle in Multān, xviii. 30.
Bhāgojī, leader of Bhīl riots in Khāndesh, xv. 229.
Bhāgsu Nāth, temple at Dharmsāla, Kāngra, xi. 302.
Bhagvat Sinhjī, Thākur Sāhib, Sir, in Gondal State, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320.
Bhagwān Dās, son of Bahār Mal, chief of Amber State (Jaipur) and governor of Punjab under Akbar, xiii. 385.
Bhagwān Dās, hospital presented to Churu, Bīkaner State, by, x. 335.
Bhagwān Rao, rule in Datiā State (1626–56), xi. 195.
Bhagwān Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1863–71), xviii. 264.
Bhagwāngolā, river mart in Murshidābād District, Bengal, viii. 39.
Bhagwant Rai, drove Raksel Rājputs out of Palāmau (1603), xix 337.
Bhagwant Rāj Bahādur, chief of Sohāwal, Central India (1899), xxiii. 71.
Bhagwant Singh, Rājā of Mursān, United Provinces, xviii. 44.
Bhagwant Singh, rule in Dholpur State (1836), xi. 324.
Bhagwat Singh, rule in Orchhā State (1684–9), xix. 244.
Bhagwatī Prasād, Mahārājā, Sir, possessor of Balrāmpur estate, vi. 260.
Bhai Desu Singh, Kaithal, Punjab, fell into hands of (1767), xiv. 288.
Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh, Bhatinda taken by, xx. 134.
Bhaināś, forest tribe in Bilāspur, viii. 226.
Bhainsa Sāh, Bhainsrorgarh fort, Rājputāna, said to have been built by, viii. 40.
Bhainsā Sur, the buffalo, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.
Bhain-bāna, black marble quarry, Rājputāna, xvi. 4.
Bhainsrorgarh, village and fort in Rājputāna, viii. 39–40.

Bhaira, Rājā of Pannā, Sikandar Lodī advanced against (1494), xxi. 281.
Bhaira Devī, of Gersoppa, xii. 212.
Bhairab, image of, at Masār, Shāhābād, xvii. 214.
Bhairab, old river of Bengal, viii. 40–41.
Bhairab Bāzār, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, viii. 41.
Bhairab Jhāmp, precipice near Kedārnāth, Garhwāl, xv. 196.
Bhairabi, river in Eastern Bengal. *See* Bhareli.
Bhairabkund, pool in Dhansiri river, Darrang, xi. 286.
Bhairagnia, village in Bengal. *See* Bairagnia.
Bhairani Konda, peak in the Nallamalais, xviii. 345.
Bhairav, temple and image of, at Rājmāchi, Poona, xxi. 75.
Bhairav Jap, rock at Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
Bhairava, temple at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, xx. 215.
Bhairavdeo, temple at Dhond, Poona, xi. 332–333.
Bhairon. *See* Siva.
Bhairon Deo, Rājā of Bastar, Central Provinces, death of (1891), vii. 122.
Bhaironāth, temple of, at Benares, vii. 191.
Bhaironghāti, temple and pass in Tehri State, United Provinces, viii. 41.
Bhaisa, former *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād, viii. 41.
Bhaisa, town in Nānder District, Hyderābād, viii. 41.
Bhaisākho, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 41, 147.
Bhaisaundā, Chaube Jāgīr in Central India, viii. 41–42.
Bhāisola, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 42, 147.
Bhaiya Mahābīr Singh, chief of Chāng Bhakār, Central Provinces, x. 171.
Bhāja, village with caves in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 42–43; caves, ii. 112, 162, 163, 164
Bhajji, Simla Hill State in Punjab, viii. 43.
Bhakār, State in Central Provinces. *See* Chāng Bhakār.
Bhakkar, fortified island in the Indus, Sind. *See* Bukkur.
Bhakkar, subdivision in Miānwāli District, Punjab, viii. 43.
Bhakkar, *tahsīl* in Miānwāli District, Punjab, viii. 43.
Bhakkar, town in Miānwāli District, Punjab, viii. 44.
Bhākras, tribe in Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296.
Bhaktavatsala, shrine to, at Sholinghur, North Arcot, xxii. 308.
Bhakti, Hindu doctrine of, i. 425, ii. 414.
Bhālala, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
Bhalgām Baldhoi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
Bhalgāmda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
Bhālki, town in Bidār District, Hyderābād, viii. 44.
Bhalsand, town in Ballia District, United Provinces, viii. 44.
Bhālusna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 44, xvii. 14.
Bhambore, ruined city in Karāchi District, Sind, viii. 44.
Bhamo, District in Upper Burma, viii. 45–57; physical aspects, 45–47; history, 47–49; population, 49–50; agriculture, 50–51; fisheries, 51; forests, 52; minerals, 52; trade and communications, 52–55; administration, 55–57; education, 56–57; medical, 57.
Bhamo, subdivision in Upper Burma, viii. 57.
Bhamo, town on the Irrawaddy, in Upper Burma, frontier station for Chinese trade, viii. 57–59.
Bhāmpta, criminal tribe in Central India, ix. 384.
Bhāna, Bhīl, foundation of Bhānpura, Central India, ascribed to, viii. 72.
Bhāna Māri, suburb of Peshāwar city, xx. 125.
Bhāndak, village with ancient remains, in Chānda District, Central Provinces, viii. 59.
Bhandāra, District in Central Provinces, viii. 59–71; physical aspects, 60–62; history, 62–63; population, 63–65; agriculture, 65–67; forests, 67; minerals, 67; trade and communications, 67–68; famine, 68–69; administration, 69–70; education, 70; medical, 70–71; minerals, iii. 147.
Bhandāra, *tahsīl* in Central Provinces, viii. 71.
Bhandāra, town in Central Provinces, with industry of brass-work, viii. 71.
Bhandāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 72, xv. 165.
Bhandāris, toddy-drawers, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304–5, 329; Kolāba, xv. 360; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249–250; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
Bhandarkar, Dr., description of death of Sōmēsvara I, ii. 336; books of Mānbhau sect placed at disposal of, xxi. 302.
Bhānder, town in Central India, viii. 72.
Bhandhiās, embankments in Narsinghpur District, xviii. 390.
Bhānds, minstrels in Kashmīr, xv. 104–105.
Bhaneshwar. *See* Baneshwar.
Bhang, hemp drug, iv. 259, 260; cultivated

in Chhibrāmau, Farrukhābād, x. 204; Farrukhābād, xii. 68; Gwalior, xii. 429; Punjab, xx. 299; warehouse for, at Bubak, Broach, ix. 32. *See also* Hemp Drugs.
Bhangī confederacy of Sikhs, Kasūr, Lahore, held by, xv. 149; rule in Multān (1771–9), xviii. 27.
Bhangīs, sweepers, in Agra, v. 77; Meerut, xvii. 257.
Bhanjī, founder of house of Vīrpur, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 320.
Bhānpura, town in Central India, with cenotaph of Jaswant Rao Holkar, viii. 72.
Bhānu Gupta, of Mālwā, ix. 336, xvii. 102.
Bhanwar Pāl, Mahārājā, chief of Karauli State (1889), xv. 27.
Bhao Phansia, Rājā, minister of Harī Rao Holkar, Indore State, xiii. 338; in Tarāna, xxiii. 250.
Bhao Singh, of Būndi, appointed governor of Aurangābād by Aurangzeb, ix. 80.
Bhaos, tribe in Kashmīr, xv. 101.
Bharamurio, hill in Central Provinces, viii. 72.
Bharat Chandra Rāi, Bengali poet, author of the *Bidyā Sundar*, ii. 427.
Bharat Pāl, adopted by Narsingh Pāl, Rājā of Karauli (1852), xv. 27.
Bhārat Sah, Rājā of Chanderī, fort and palace at Tālbahat, Jhānsi, built by (1618), xxiii. 211.
Bharat Shāh, chief of Makrai. *See* Lachū Shāh.
Bharat Singh, Rājā of Shāhpura, xxii. 223.
Bharata, author of the *Nātya-sāstra*, a Sanskrit treatise on dramatic art (sixth century A.D.), ii. 264.
Bharatas, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.
Bharatpur, State in Rājputāna, viii. 72–86; physical aspects, 72–74; history, 74–79; population, 79–80; agriculture, 80–82; forests, 82; minerals, 82; trade and communications, 82–83; famine, 83; administration, 83–86; revenue, 84–85; education, 86; medical, 86.
Other references: Irrigation, iii. 348; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.
Bharatpur, city in Rājputāna, viii. 86–87; Lord Lake repulsed (1805), ii. 492; taken by Lord Combermere (1826), ii. 497; arts and manufactures, iii. 193, 242, 343.
Bharatpur, head-quarters of Chāng Bhakār State, Central Provinces, viii. 87–88.
Bhāratvarsha, earliest recognizable term for India, i. 4.
Bharauli, *pargana* in Simla District, Punjab, viii. 88.
Bhāravi, author of the *Kirātārjunīya* (sixth century A.D.), ii. 240.
Bharejda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 88, xv. 167.
Bhareli, river of Assam, viii. 88.
Bhārgav Brāhmans, in Broach city, ix. 29.
Bhārgavapuri. *See* Hiremugalūr.
Bhārhut (Bharaut), ancient site in Central India, viii. 88; inscriptions, ii. 45–47, 55, 57; sculptures, ii. 106–108; *stūpa*, ii. 106–108, 160.
Bhārmal, rule in Cutch, xi. 78.
Bharpūr Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1847–63), xviii. 264.
Bhars, aboriginal tribe, at one time dominant in United Provinces, vi. 157; ruins of forts attributed to, in Azamgarh, vi. 156; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bahraich, vi. 206; Ballīā, vi. 251, 252; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Bundelkhand, ix. 70; Etah, xii. 30; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 333, 335; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kākorī, Lucknow, xiv. 289; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Oudh, xix. 279; Partābgarh, xx. 16; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 26; Salon, Rāe Barelī, xxi. 411; Southern Oudh, xxiv. 150; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131.
Bharsand, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
Bharthana, *tahsīl* in Etāwah District, United Provinces, viii. 88.
Bhārtī Chand, son of Chhatarsāl, Jaso and Bāndhora *jāgīrs* assigned to, xiv. 69.
Bhārtī Chand I, rule in Orchha (1531–54), xix. 243; founded Orchhā town (1531), xiv. 137, xix. 247; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
Bhārtī Chand II, rule in Orchhā (1775–6), xix. 244.
Bhartpur, State in Rājputāna. *See* Bharatpur.
Bhartrihari, Sanskrit poet and grammarian (*ob.* 651), ii. 240, 242, 243, 252.
Bhartrīnāth, brother of Vikrāmaditya of Ujjain, hermitage of, at Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 333.
Bharuch, District in Bombay. *See* Broach.
Bhārudpura, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 89, 147.
Bharukachha, town in Bombay. *See* Broach.
Bharūtia, former name of Sardārshahr *tahsīl*, Bīkaner State, xxii. 104.
Bharvads, shepherds and herdsmen, in Bombay, viii. 303, 305.
Bharwain, sanitarium in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, viii. 89.
Bhasāwar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 89.
Bhasāwar Khān, Bhasāwar supposed to have been founded by, and named after, viii. 89.
Bhāskar Pant, invasion of Chhattisgarh

by Marāthās under (1741), viii. 224; took Ratanpur (1741), xxi. 51.
Bhāskar Rao, chief of Nargund, Dhārwār, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 378.
Bhāskara Bhūpati Lakshmīkāntaswāmi, temple at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, said to have been repaired by, xx. 215; tank at Porumāmilla constructed by, xx. 215.
Bhāskarāchārya, Sanskrit astronomer (born 1114), ii. 266, 339.
Bhāskara-Ravivarman, Cochin grant of, ii. 58.
Bhaskareswar temple, at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
Bhat Kund, reservoir at Somnāth, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 74.
Bhātbarsī Deotā, god of hunting, worshipped by Khonds, xv. 282.
Bhātgaon, capital of former kingdom in Nepāl, viii. 89.
Bhatghora. *See* Baghelkhand.
Bhathan, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 89, xv. 167.
Bhātiāh, Uch in Punjab identified by Raverty with, xxiv. 82.
Bhātias, money-lenders and traders, in Bannu, vi. 396; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Karāchi, xv. 5; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Multān, xviii. 29; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Sialkot, xxii. 329; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
Bhatinda, *tahsīl* in Punjab. *See* Govindgarh.
Bhatinda, town and railway junction in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii 89 90.
Bhatkal, town and historic port in North Kanara District, Bombay, viii. 90–91.
Bhātkherī, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 91, xvii. 99.
Bhātkulī, village in Amraotī District, Berār, viii. 91.
Bhatnair, town and fort in Rājputāna. *See* Hanumāngarh.
Bhātpāra, town and seat of Sanskrit learning in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, viii. 91.
Bhatrī, dialect spoken in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123.
Bhatta Nārāyana, author of the *Venīsamhāra*, a Sanskrit drama (ninth century), ii. 249.
Bhattāsaka, Vallabhi dynasty founded by, xv. 175.
Bhatti, Muhammadan tribe of Rājput origin, Bhatner fort held by, xiii 38–39; in Bhattiāna, viii. 91–92; Bīkaner, viii. 205; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gujrānwāla, xii. 355; Hissār, xiii. 146, 149; Jaisalmer, xiv. 2; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Phūlkian States, xx. 133, 134; Pindi Bhattiān the stronghold of, xx. 146; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112–113; Sirsa, xxiii. 45.
Bhattiāna, tract of country in the Punjab, viii. 91–92.
Bhattikāvya, Sanskrit grammatical poem, by Bhartrihari, ii. 240.
Bhattiprolu, village in Guntūr District, Madras, with Buddhist *stūpa*, viii. 92; inscriptions from *stūpa*, ii. 25, 36; inscribed relic receptacles, ii. 45, 57.
Bhau Sāhib, adopted child of Lakshmī Bai. *See* Rāmchandra Sāvant.
Bhaun, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, viii. 92.
Bhaunagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 92–96; physical aspects, 92–93; history, 93–94; population, 94–95; agriculture, 95; forests, 95; industries, 95; communications, 95; administration, 95–96; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
Bhaunagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, viii. 96; wood-carving, iii. 230.
Bhaur, hills in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98.
Bhausinghjī, founded town of Bhaunagar (1723), viii. 93, 96; Vala fell into hands of, xxiv. 296.
Bhavabhūti, Sanskrit dramatist (eighth century), ii. 248–249.
Bhavaneshwari, temple of, near Bhilavdi, Sātāra District, viii. 104.
Bhavāni, river in Southern India, tributary of the Cauvery, viii. 96–97.
Bhavāni, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 97–98.
Bhavāni, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 98.
Bhāvnagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Bhaunagar.
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, iii. 415, viii. 331.
Bhavsari, village with stone monuments in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 98–99.
Bhavsars, cloth traders, in Baroda, vii. 56.
Bhawalpur, State in Punjab. *See* Bahāwalpur.
Bhawān Singh, joint founder of Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.
Bhawān Singh, son of Shiv Singh, accession of, to Idar State (1791), xiii. 326.
Bhawāni, town in Punjab. *See* Bhiwāni.
Bhawāni, Rānī, Rājshāhi fell under management of, xxi. 162.
Bhawāni Kālu, general of the Bhonslas, Bālājī tank at Bāsim constructed by, vii. 104.
Bhawāni Sen, Rājā of Māndi, Punjab, xvii. 155.
Bhawānī Shāh, rule in Tehrī State (1859–72), xxiii. 270.
Bhawānī Singh, rule in Datiā State (1857), xi. 196.

Bhawāni Singh, chief of Khilchipur State (1899), xv. 278.
Bhawāni Singh Bisen, acquired Bhingā (*c.* 1720), viii. 111.
Bhawāni Singh Kunwar, chief of Jhālawār State (1899), xiv. 117.
Bhawānī temple, at Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaffarnagar, xxiii. 304.
Bhawāniganj, rainfall, i. 144.
Bhawānigarh, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 99.
Bhawānīpur College, Bengal, maintained by London Missionary Society, vii. 329.
Bhawānishankar, temple to, at Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 222.
Bhāyāvadar, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 99.
Bheels, tribe in Western India. *See* Bhīls.
Bhelsa, town in Central India. *See* Bhilsa.
Bhelsarh, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
Bhera, *tahsīl* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 99–100.
Bhera, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 100; arts and manufactures, iii. 211, 229, 242.
Bherāghāt, site of the Marble Rocks on the Narbadā in Central Provinces, viii. 100.
Bherundesvara pillar, Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 285.
Bhikan Khān, king of Jaunpur. *See* Muhammad Shāh.
Bhikan Khān, Nawāb of Māler Kotla, xvii. 84.
Bhīkhi, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 100–101.
Bhikna Kunwar, worship of, at Patna city, xx. 67.
Bhiknapahāri, artificial hill in Patna city, xx. 67.
Bhīl dialects, broken forms of Gujarātī, i. 369; spoken in Barwānī, vii. 91; Central India, ix. 351–352; Navsāri *prānt*, xviii. 423; Bānswāra, vi. 409; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Nimār, xix. 110; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
Bhilālas, mixed Bhīl and Rājput tribes, in Rājputāna and Central India, viii. 104; in Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Barwānī, vii. 91; Dhār, xi. 290; Indore, xiii. 341; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jobat, xiv. 178; Nimār, xix. 108, 110–111. *See also* Bhīls.
Bhilapur, battle of (1731), vii. 33.
Bhilat, deified cowherd, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.
Bhilavdi, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, viii. 104.
Bhillama I, Yādava king, ruler in Aurangābād (1187–1191), vi. 142; Yādava dynasty founded by, vii. 366; traditional founder of Deogiri, xi. 200; forces of, defeated by Ballāla II, near Lakkundi, and death, ii. 339, 340, xvi. 131.
Bhilodia Chhatrasinghjī, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
Bhilodia Motisinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
Bhilolpur, town in Punjab. *See* Bahlolpur.
Bhīls, aboriginal tribe in Rājputāna, Central India, and Bombay, i. 498, viii. 101–104; in Ahmadābād, v. 96; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bāriya, vii. 20; Berār, vii. 371; pilgrimage to Bhīmkund, viii. 109; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; in Chopda *tāluka*, Khāndesh, x. 327; the Dāngs, xi. 145; Dhār, xi. 290; at Dharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 297; in Dūngarpur, xi. 380–382; Hyderābād, xiii. 247, 297; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jhālod, xiv. 122; Jobat, xiv. 178; Khāndesh, xv. 229, 231; Khilchipur, xv. 278; Kotah, xv. 424; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Mānpur, xvii. 201, 202; Mehwās estates, xvii. 273; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nasīrābād, Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Navsāri *prānt*, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Partābgarh State, xx. 11; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293, 295; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Sātpurā range, xxii. 132; Sind, viii. 307; Sirohi, xxiii. 32; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94. *See also* Bhilālas.
Bhilsa, district in Central India, viii. 104–105.
Bhilsa, town with Buddhist remains, in Central India, viii. 105–107. *See also* Sānchī.
Bhilwāra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 107.
Bhīm, *chaorī* or hall of, near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.
Bhīm Deo, Rāe, wars with Muhammad Ghorī, ii. 353, 354.
Bhīm Karan, Gāgraun fort supposed to have been in possession of (1519), xii. 122; put to death by Mahmūd Khiljī, xii. 122.
Bhīm Rao, Koppal, Hyderābād, held by, during the Mutiny (1857), xv. 398.
Bhīm Sen, Pāndava brother, footprints of, shown at Falls of Rapildhārā, v. 274; Vanga conquered by, vii. 195; Chitor fort ascribed to, x. 298; block of grey granite at Devī Dhurā sacred to, xi. 275; god of Gonds, xii. 325.
Bhīm Sen Thappa, minister of Nepāl, xix. 34; rule of Rājendra Bikram

Sah under guardianship of (1816–37), xix. 36.
Bhīm Singh, given Banera, Rājputāna, by Aurangzeb, vi. 360.
Bhīm Singh, thirty-sixth chief of Barwānī, Central India, vii. 90.
Bhīm Singh, Maharao of Kotah (*ob.* 1721), xv. 412–413; Gāgraun obtained by, xii. 122, xxi. 34.
Bhīm Singh, Rānā of Gohad (1739–84), xii. 304; Gwalior fort seized by (1761), xi. 324.
Bhīm Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1778–1828), xxiv. 92.
Bhīm Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1793–1803), xiv. 186.
Bhīm Singh's *lāth*, Asoka pillar at Lauriyā Nandangarh, Champāran, xvi. 155–156.
Bhīm Singhjī, Rānā, Lūnāvāda town founded by (1434), xvi. 211.
Bhīm Tāl, temple in Nainī Tāl (seventeenth century), xviii. 325.
Bhīm's Bāzār, Buddhist cave at Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.
Bhīma, river of Bombay and Hyderābād, tributary of the Kistna, viii. 107–108.
Bhīma, Rājā of Vidarbha, vii. 366.
Bhīma I, king of Gujarāt (A.D. 1022–63), ii. 313; rule in Anhilvāda, v. 382; fled before Mahmūd of Ghazni to Kandhkot (1023), xi. 78.
Bhīma II, Eastern Chālukya king, invasion of Mysore by (between 934 and 938), ii. 332.
Bhīma, Rājā, founded Mahikāvati (Māhīm), in Bombay Island, viii. 403.
Bhīma Bai, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar and wife of Govind Rao Bolia, country round Kūnch granted in *jāgīr* to (1805), xiii. 337.
Bhīmasamudra, tank in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296–297.
Bhīmāshankar, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, with source of Bhīma river, viii. 108–109.
Bhimavaram, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 109.
Bhīmavarman, Mahārājā, record of, on base of sculptured group at Kōsam, ii. 48.
Bhimbar, torrent in Gujrāt District, Punjab, viii. 109
Bhīmkund, basin formed by a waterfall of the Khān river in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, place of pilgrimage for Bhīls, viii. 109.
Bhimnāth, temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
Bhimor, name of Old Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.
Bhimora, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 109, xv. 167.
Bhimrao Nadgīr, ruler of Mundargi, Dhārwār, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 39.
Bhimsenā, river in Assam. *See* Surmā.
Bhīmthadi, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 109–110.
Bhind, District in Gwalior, Central India, viii. 110.
Bhind, town in Gwalior, Central India, terminus of light railway, viii. 110.
Bhindar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 110–111.
Bhingā, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, viii. 111.
Bhingār, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, viii. 111.
Bhīnmāl, town with antiquarian remains in Rājputāna, viii. 111–112.
Bhīr, District in Hyderābād State, viii. 112–117; physical aspects, 112; history, 112–113; population, 113–114; agriculture, 114; famine, 115; trade and communications, 115; administration, 115–116; education, 116; medical, 116–117.
Bhīr, *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, viii. 117.
Bhīr, town in Hyderābād State, viii. 117; ruins, xxii. 201.
Bhishtis, water-carriers, at Agra, v. 77.
Bhitargarh, ruins of ancient city in Eastern Bengal, viii. 117.
Bhitarī, inscribed bricks found at, ii. 40; pillar inscription, ii. 57–58.
Bhitāria Tāl, tank at Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.
Bhitrī, village with antiquarian remains in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, viii. 117–118.
Bhittanni, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, viii. 118; in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; expedition against (1880), xix. 210.
Bhiwandi, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 118–119.
Bhiwandi, town in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 119.
Bhiwāni, *tahsīl* in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119.
Bhiwāni, town and centre of trade in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119–120.
Bhoga Nandīsvara, temple of, at Nandi, Mysore, xviii. 359.
Bhogdai, river of Assam, viii. 120.
Bhognīpur, *tahsīl* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 120.
Bhogtās, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xii. 90; Palāmau, xix. 339.
Bhoika, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 120, xv. 167.
Bhoj, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, viii. 121.
Bhoj II of Panhāla (1178–93), Pāndavgarh fort said to have been built by,

xix. 389; Ratnāgiri forts said to have been built by, xxi. 248; Vāsota attributed to, xxiv. 301.
Bhoj Rāj, Sāhānis descended from, xxii. 269.
Bhoja, Chamār leader, Bhojpur named after, xxi. 177.
Bhoja I, in Central India, ix. 337; Gwalior fort held by, xii. 440; in Pehowa, xx. 100.
Bhoja, Paramāra king (*c.* A. D. 1010–50), ii. 311, 336; in Dhār (1010–53), xi. 293; Mālwā, xvii. 103.
Bhoja, Rājā, Unchahra obtained by (1478), xviii. 301.
Bhojākherī, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 121, xxii. 99.
Bhojavadar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 121, xv. 165.
Bhojeswara, temple at Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3, 4–5.
Bhojpur, village with antiquarian remains in Central India, once site of a great lake, viii. 121–122; inscribed earthenware relic receptacles found at, ii. 40.
Bhojpurī, dialect of the Bihārī language, spoken in east of United Provinces and in Bihār, i. 375–376; in Ballia, vi. 252; Champāran, x. 140; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.
Bhokar, State in Central Provinces. *See* Chāng Bhakār.
Bhokardan, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, viii. 122.
Bholā, head-quarters of subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, viii. 122.
Bholā Nāth Bose Hospital, at Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 87.
Bholath, *tahsīl* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, viii. 122–123.
Bhomorāguri, place of archaeological interest in Assam. *See* Tezpur.
Bhongaon, *tahsīl* in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, viii. 123.
Bhongaon, town in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, viii. 123.
Bhongīr, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, viii. 123–124.
Bhongīr, town in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, viii. 124.
Bhonslas, family name of the Marāthā chiefs of Nāgpur, ii. 443, 444, 491, 495; in Berār, vii. 270; Chhindwāra, x. 206–207; Kherlā passed to (middle of eighteenth century), viii. 8; lapse of dominions to the British (1854), xi. 208; Marāthā *Sūbahs* of Saugor displaced by, in Narsinghpur (1796) xviii. 387; Orissa held by (1751–1803), vii. 214; Sirpur Tāndūr said to have passed to, xxiii. 41. *See also* Janojī, Mudhojī, *and* Raghujī I, II, III.
Bhopāl Agency, political charge in Central India, viii. 124–125.
Bhopāl, State in Central India, viii. 125–142; physical aspects, 126–128; history, 128–132; population, 133–134; agriculture, 134–135; wages and prices, 135–136; forests, 136; minerals, 136–137; trade and communications, 137–138; famine, 138; administration, 138–142; education, 142; medical, 142; surveys, 142.
Other references: Opium cultivation, iii. 52; postal arrangements, iii. 424–425; contingent force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
Bhopāl, city in Central India, with lakes, forts, and mosques, viii. 142–145; manufactures, iii. 221.
Bhopāl Battalion, iv. 354.
Bhopāwar Agency, political charge in Central India, viii. 145–146.
Bhor, State in Bombay, viii. 146–149; physical aspects, 146–147; population, 148; agriculture, 148; forests, 148; trade and communications, 148; famine, 148; administration, 148–149.
Other references: Postal arrangements, iii. 424–425; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
Bhor, capital of State in Bombay, viii, 149.
Bhor Ghāt, pass in Bombay. *See* Borghāt.
Bhosari, village in Bombay. *See* Bhavsari.
Bhotiā, general name for Tibetan group of languages, i. 386, 390; spoken in Almorā, v. 247; Sikkim, xxii. 369.
Bhotiās (Bhots), Tibetan tribe, in Almorā, v. 248; Assam, vi. 14; Assam Duārs usurped by, depredations in British territory, and expeditions against, viii. 156–157; Bhutān formerly belonged to, viii. 156; in Cooch Behār, viii. 156, x. 382; Darjeeling, xi. 170; Dewāngiri, xi. 277; Goālpāra, xii. 271; Ladākh, xvi. 91; Milam summer residence of, xvii. 342; in Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; Nepāl, xix. 41, 43; Sikkim, xxii. 369; Tehrī State, xxiii. 271.
Bhots. *See* Bhotiās.
Bhowal, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, viii. 149.
Bhowāni, river in Madras. *See* Bhavāni.
Bhoyars, cultivating caste, in Betūl, viii. 9; Chhindwāra, x. 208.
Bhoyi, section of the Bestas in Mysore, xviii. 197–198.
Bhrāmū, language of the Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, i. 392; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41.

Bhrigu, sage, legendary founder of Broach, ix. 30; temple at Broach, ix. 30.
Bhu Deb, legend of, at Rāngāmāti, Murshidābād, xxi. 212.
Bhuban, town in Dhenkānāl State, Orissa, viii. 149.
Bhuban Hills, range in Assam, viii. 149.
Bhuban Mohan Rai, Rājā of Chakmā, Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 125.
Bhubaneswar, temple city of Siva in Purī District, Orissa, Bengal, viii. 149–150; ancient temples, ii. 124, 179, 180; stone-carving, iii. 242.
Bhūdav Kishor Dās, son of Shām Kishor Dās, chief of Chhūikhadān, Central Provinces (1903), x. 216.
Bhuilā, disputed site of Kapilavastu, vii. 125.
Bhuinhār Brāhman College, Muzaffarpur, xviii. 106.
Bhuinhārs, military Brāhman caste, now agriculturists, United Provinces, i. 294, 321; in Azamgarh, vi 155, 157; Ballīā, vi. 252; Benares, vii. 182–183; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Narhī, Ballīā, xviii. 378; owners of Tamkūhī estate in Gorakhpur, xxiii. 216. *See also* Bābhans *and* Bhuiyas.
Bhuiyas, aboriginal tribe, in Bāmra, vi. 344; Bengal, viii. 150-151; Bonai, ix. 3; Cāchār, ix. 252; Farīdpur, xii. 54; Gāngpur, xii. 141; Gayā, xii. 200; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90, 94; Keonjhar, xv. 202; Lakhīmpur, xvi. 122; Mānbhūm, xvii. 115; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Orissa, vii. 215, xix. 254, 257; Palāmau, xix. 339; Raipur, xxi. 51; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 68; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 4, 7; Surgujā, xxiii. 172; Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xxiv. 84.
Bhūj, capital of Cutch, Bombay, viii. 151; arts and manufactures, iii. 220, 238.
Bhujabalin, Jain saint. *See* Bāhubalin.
Bhūkarherī, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, viii. 151.
Bhuliās, caste, in Sonpur State, xxiii. 85.
Bhuluā, old name of a District in Eastern Bengal, viii. 152.
Bhūm, hereditary tenure of land by Rājputs, in Ajmer, i. 160, 161; Rājputāna, xxi. 147, 148.
Bhumarā, pillar with inscription as a boundary mark, ii. 51.
Bhūmias, aboriginal tribe in Jubbulpore, xiv. 210; Sitāmau, xxiii. 54; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328
Bhumij, aboriginal tribe found mainly in Bengal, viii. 152; conversion into caste, i. 313; in Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Mānbhūm, xvii. 113, 115; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Surgujā, xxiii. 172.
Bhumij, Mundā dialect, i. 383; spoken in Lakhimpur, xvi. 122; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257.
Bhumkā, priests of Korkūs, xv. 404, 405.
Bhūp Deo Singh, chief of Raigarh State, Central Provinces (1894), xxi. 45.
Bhūp Singh, Badrukhān obtained by (1789), xiv. 167.
Bhūp Singh, Rājā of Goler, Kāngra, xii. 310.
Bhūp Singh, Faizullahpuria, Sirdār, Bajwāra held by, vi. 220–221.
Bhūpāl, State in Central India. *See* Bhopāl.
Bhūpati Rāya, sent by Vijayanagar king to reduce Bedars to submission, and became ruler of Rāyadrug, xxi. 275.
Bhūpindar Singh, Mahārājā of Patiāla (1900), xx. 39.
Bhuri Singh, Sir, Rājā of Chamba (1904), x. 130.
Bhurtpore, State in Rājputāna. *See* Bharatpur.
Bhusāwal, *tāluka* in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, viii. 152–153.
Bhusāwal, town and railway junction in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, viii. 153.
Bhūtāl Pāndya, ruler of Bārkūr (1250), vii. 22.
Bhutān, State in Eastern Himālayas, viii. 154–162; physical aspects, 154–155; history, 156–157; population, 157–159; agriculture, 159–160; trade and communications, 160–161; administration, 161–162; zoology, i. 238, 240.
Bhutān War of 1865, ii. 516, xi. 277, xiv. 33.
Bhutankush, said to have built Torgal, Kolhāpur State (*c.* 1100), xxiii. 420.
Bhutnāth, temple at Torgal, Kolhāpur State, xxiii. 420.
Bhutra, stone implement found at, ii. 91.
Bhuvaneswar, temple city in Orissa. *See* Bhubaneswar.
Bhūvarāhaswāmi, idol of, at Srīmushnam, South Arcot, xxiii. 99.
Biāna, town in Rājputāna. *See* Bayāna.
Biāns, revenue division in Almorā District, United Provinces, viii. 162–163.
Biaora, town in Central India, viii. 163.
Biās, one of the five rivers of the Punjab. *See* Beās.
Bibhīshana, brother of Rāvana, legend of, at Rāngāmāti, Murshidābād, xxi. 212.
Bībī Zarīnā, tomb of, at Dholpur, xi. 332.
Bibiāpur, palace of, near Lucknow, xvi. 189.
Bibiyānā, river in Assam. *See* Surmā.
Bichrand, name of two *thakurāts* in Central India, viii. 163, xvii. 99.
Bickaneer, State in Rājputāna. *See* Bīkaner.

Bīda, Sūjāngarh taken from the Mohil Rājputs by, xxiii. 117.
Bīdar, former Division in Hyderābād State, viii. 163–164.
Bīdar, District in Hyderābād State, viii. 164–169; physical aspects, 164; history, 164–165; population, 165–166; agriculture, 166; minerals, 166–167; trade and communications, 167; famine, 168; administration, 168–169.
Bīdar, *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, viii. 169.
Bīdar, town in Hyderābād State, capital of the later Bahmani kings, has given its name to an inlay work in metal (*bidrī*), viii. 169–170; mosque, ii. 194; tombs of Bahmani kings, ii. 194–195.
Bidaruhalli, old name for Nagar, Mysore, xviii. 296.
Biddulph, General, force under, sent to explore Loralai (1879), xvi. 174.
Bidhūna, *tahsīl* in Etāwah District, United Provinces, viii. 170–171.
Bidie, Dr., founder of Madras Herbarium, xvi. 244.
Bidrī, inlaid or encrusted metal-work, named from Bīdar in Hyderābād, Bengal, vii. 269; Bīdar, viii. 167, 170; Hyderābād, xiii. 264; Purnea, xx. 417.
Bidyā Sundar, Bengali love-poem by Bharat Chandra Rāi, ii. 427.
Bidyāsāgar Memorial, Sanskrit *tol*, Karāngarh, Bhāgalpur, xv. 22.
Bighotā dialect. *See* Mewātī.
Bihār, historic name of one of the four sub-provinces which make up the old Province of Bengal, viii. 171–172.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 124, 132, 145; ethnology, i. 289, 290, 294; language, i. 359; density of population, i. 452; character of villages, i. 456; population, i. 462, 463; Hinduism in, i. 472; child marriage, i. 482; history, ii. 316–317; cultivation of tobacco, iii. 50; of opium, iii. 53; of indigo, iii. 71–72, 73; agricultural tenures, iii. 89; irrigation, iii. 325; postal and savings bank transactions (1903–4), iv 428, 435; wages, iii. 468; famine, iii. 488, 490; land revenue, iv. 228–229.
Bihār, subdivision in Patna District, Bengal, viii. 172.
Bihār, ancient town in Patna District, Bengal, viii. 172–173; Buddhist statuary, ii. 122.
Bihār-Bukhtiarpur Railway, iii. 415.
Bihār School of Engineering at Afzalpur, Patna, xx. 69.
Bihār Scientific Society, school supported by, at Muzaffarpur, xviii. 107.
Bihār, South, Railway Company, iii. 371.
Bihārī Lāl, of Jaipur, lyric poet, ii. 423.
Bihārī language, i. 362, 364, 373, 374, 376, 397; spoken in Balliā, vi. 252; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 232; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Jaunpur, xiv. 76; Mālda, xvii. 78; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67; United Provinces, xxiv. 168, 169.
Bihārī literature, ii. 423–424, 432.
Bīhat, *sanad* State in Central India, viii. 173, ix. 77.
Bihiyā, village in Shāhābād District, Bengal, noted for manufacture of iron sugar-cane mills, viii. 173.
Bihora, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 173, xxi. 290.
Bijā, Gauli chief, built Bijāgarh fort, xix. 118.
Bijā, Simla Hill State, Punjab, viii. 173.
Bijai Bahādur Singh, rule in Datiā State (1839–57), xi. 196.
Bijai Bikramājīt Bahādur Singh, Rājā of Charkhārī (1782), x. 177.
Bijai Chand of Kanauj, builder of temple at Jaunpur (twelfth century), xiv. 82.
Bijai Pāl, founder of reigning family of Karauli, fort of Bijaigarh built by, vii. 137; rule in Karauli (eleventh century), xv. 26.
Bijai Sen, Rājā of Keonthal (1901), xv. 203.
Bijai Singh, Gond chief, founded Bijāwar town (seventeenth century), viii. 191.
Bijai Singh, made over Ajmer to Marāthās as 'blood-money' for the murder of Jai Appa Sindhia, v. 142.
Bijai Singh, military command in Awa estate, vi. 153.
Bijai Singh, rule at Jodhpur, xiv. 185–186.
Bijai Singh, rule in Garha (1843), xii. 161, xxi. 35.
Bijai Singh, rule in Ajaigarh State (1853–5), v. 130.
Bijai Singh, Rājā, holder of Baroda town, Central India (1865), vii. 84.
Bijai Singh, rule in Alī-Rājpur (1881–90), v. 224; Dūngarpur (1898), xi. 381.
Bijai Singh, Thākur of Rian, Rājputāna, xxi. 301.
Bijaigarh, fort at Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137.
Bijainagar Sāgar, lake at Mahobā, Hamīrpur, xvii. 23.
Bijāpur Agency, political charge in Bombay, viii. 173–175.
Bijāpur, District in Bombay, viii. 175–185; physical aspects, 175–176; history, 177–179; population, 179–180; agriculture, 180–181; forests, 182; minerals, 182; trade and communications, 182–183; famine, 183–184; administration, 184–185; meteorology, i. 142.
Bijāpur, *tāluka* in Bombay, viii. 185–186.

Bijāpur, town in Bombay, with buildings of former Muhammadan capital, viii. 186–188; architecture and buildings, ii. 196, 198; arts and manufactures, iii. 200, 234, 239, 241.

Bijāpur kingdom, founded 1492, ii. 196–197; Adoni captured (1568), v. 25; in Ahmadnagar, viii. 285; Arcot, v. 405, 423; Belgaum held by, vii. 148; Būdihāl taken, ix. 46; Dhārwār conquered, xi. 306; Dod-Ballāpur town held, xi. 366; Gulbarga taken (1504), xii. 382; Jaigarh fort built, xiii. 379; Kolār subdued, xv. 371, 378; Penukonda taken (1577), xx. 105; in Ratnāgiri, xxi. 247; Southern Marāthā Country, xxiii. 91. *See also* Adil Shāhis.

Bijar, Mīr, Tālpur chief, rebellion of, xxii. 399.

Bijāwar, *sanad* State in Central India, viii. 188–191; physical aspects, 188; history, 189; population, 189; agriculture, 189–190; forests, 190; minerals, 190; communications, 190; administration, 190–191.

Bijāwar, capital of State in Central India, viii. 191.

Bije Sen, Rājā, of Nandī (1851–1902), xvii. 154–155.

Bijjala, Kalachurya king of Kalyāni (*c.* A.D. 1145–67), i. 422, ii. 22; revolt (1156), ii. 338.

Local notices: Made Annigeri his capital (1161), v. 386; set up as an independent ruler at Kalyāni, viii. 283; rule in Kalyāni, xiv. 324; Chālukyas in Mysore supplanted by (1155), xviii. 172; Chālukyas in Shimoga supplanted by (1155), xxii. 284.

Bijnā, *sanad* State in Central India, viii. 191, ix. 77.

Bijnaur, District in the United Provinces. *See* Bijnor.

Bijni, estate in Assam, viii. 191–192.

Bijnor, District in United Provinces, viii. 192–201; physical aspects, 192–193; history, 194–195; population, 195–196; agriculture, 197; forests, 198; trade and communications, 198–199; famine, 199; administration, 199–201.

Other references: Rainfall statistics, i. 144; canals, iii. 342.

Bijnor, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, viii. 201.

Bijnor, town in United Provinces, viii. 201–202.

Bijnot, ancient fort in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, viii. 202.

Bijolia, town, with antiquarian remains, in Rājputāna, viii. 202.

Bijoy Mānikhya, Rājā of Hill Tippera, victories of (sixteenth century), xiii. 118.

Bijrāni, Marri clan in Baluchistān, xvii. 211.

Bīka, Bīkaner State founded by, viii. 204–205; fort of Bīkaner built by, viii. 205, 218; cenotaph at Bīkaner, viii. 218.

Bīka, Deolia built (1561), xi. 247.

Bīka, Paitābgarh State founded (1553), xx. 9.

Bīkaner, State in Rājputāna, viii. 202–217; physical aspects, 202–203; history, 204–207; population, 208–209; agriculture, 209–210; minerals, 211; trade and communications, 211–212; famine, 212–213; administration, 213–217; revenue, 214–216; police, 216–217; education, 217; medical, 217.

Other references: Geology, i. 100; language, i. 367; coal-field, iii. 137, 138; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.

Bīkaner, capital of State in Rājputāna, viii. 217–220; arts and manufactures, iii. 176, 190, 191, 215, 217, 241, 242, 245.

Bikaner-Jodhpur Railway, iii. 372, 401, 406.

Bikāpur, *tahsīl* in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, viii. 220.

Bikram Singh, Rājā of Bāghol (1904), vi. 184.

Bikram Singh, rule in Saraikelā, xxii. 82.

Bikramā Singh, ruler of Kulū, xvi. 16.

Bikramājit Singh, rule in Rāghugarh, xxi. 35.

Bikrampur, *pargana* in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, seat of Sanskrit learning, viii. 220.

Bilāra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 220.

Bilārī, *tahsīl* in Morādābād District, United Provinces, viii. 220–221.

Bilāsī Singh, founded Bilsī, Budaun, towards close of eighteenth century, viii. 237.

Bilāspur, District in Central Provinces, viii. 221–232; physical aspects, 221–222; forests, 222–223; history, 223–224; population, 225–226; agriculture, 226–227; forests, 228; minerals, 228–229; trade and communications, 229–230; famine, 230; administration, 231–232.

Bilāspur, *tahsīl* in Central Provinces, viii. 232–233.

Bilāspur, town in Central Provinces, viii. 233.

Bilāspur, Simla Hill State in Punjab, viii. 233–234.

Bilāspur, capital of State in Punjab, viii. 234.

Bilāspur, *tahsīl* in Rāmpur State, United Provinces, viii. 234.

Bilaud, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 234, xvii. 99.

Bilawal, Shāh, shrine on Pab Mountains, Las Bela State, xix. 296.
Bilbāri, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, viii. 234, xi. 147.
Bildi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 234, xv. 165.
Bilgrām, *tahsīl* in Hardoī District, United Provinces, viii. 234–235.
Bilgrām, town in Hardoī District, United Provinces, famous for Muhammadan authors, viii. 235.
Bilhana, Sanskrit writer, poet and historian (eleventh century), ii. 18, 19, 23, 242, 335, 336, 337.
Bilhaur, *tahsīl* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 235–236.
Bilhaur, town in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 236.
Biligiri-Rangan Hills, range in Southern India, viii. 236.
Bilimora, town in Baroda, viii. 236.
Bilin, township in Thaton District, Lower Burma, viii. 236–237.
Bilkharias, clan of Rājputs in Partābgarh, xx. 17.
Billamore, Major, Marri-Bugti country, Baluchistān, penetrated by, xvii. 211.
Billaras, caste in South Kanara, xiv. 360.
Billesvara Betta, sacred hill in Mysore, viii 237.
Billiard balls, turning of, at Jagraon, Ludhiāna, xiii. 377, xvi. 205, 208.
Biloli, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād, viii. 237.
Bils. See Marshes.
Bilsī, town in Budaun District, United Provinces, viii. 237.
Bilugyun, island at the mouth of the Salween river in Amherst District, Lower Burma, viii. 237–238.
Bimalā, shrine at Purī, Orissa, xx. 410, 411.
Bimbisāra, fifth Magadhan king, ii. 273–274.
Bimgal, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād State. *See* Armūr.
Bimlipatam, *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 238.
Bimlipatam, town and port in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 238.
Bina, railway junction in Saugor District, Central Provinces, viii. 238–239.
Bindhāchal, town and shrine in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, viii. 239.
Bindkī, town in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, viii. 239.
Bindrā-Nawāgarh, Gond conquest of, xxi. 51.
Binds, fishers and cultivators, in Ghāzīpur, xii. 225.
Bindu Sāgar or Gosāgar, sacred tank at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
Bindu Sarovar, tank at Sidhpur, Baroda, xxii. 359.
Bindusāra, second Mauryan emperor (297–272 B.C.), ii. 282–283; in Punjab, xx. 261.
Binjhāls, aboriginal tribe, in Central Provinces, x. 26; Sambalpur, xxii. 9.
Bipula, hill near Rājgīr, Gayā, xxi. 72.
Bīr, District in Hyderābād State. *See* Bhīr.
Bīr Bikram Singh, Major, commanded Sirmūr Sappers and Miners in Tīrāh Expedition (1897), xxiii. 24, 27.
Bīr Bikram Singh, Rājput, Gidhaur founded by, xii. 237–238.
Bīr Kishor, decennial settlement made with, of Bettiah estate, Champaran (1791), viii. 6.
Bīr Mitrodaya Singh Deo, Rājā, rule in Sonpur, xxiii. 85.
Bīr Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23.
Bīr Shamsher, rule in Nepāl, xix. 37–38.
Bīr Singh, Rājput, Rānā of Balsān, Punjab, vi 261.
Bīr Singh, Rāwal, Dungarpur founded by, and temples erected, xi. 381, 385.
Bīr Singh Deo, Rājā of Orchhā, Bāsoda founded by vii. 105; instigated by Jahāngīr to murder Abul Fazl, ix. 70; Datiā State granted to his son Bhagwān Rao (1626), xi. 195; palace of, at Datiā, xi. 197, 199; Abul Fazl murdered by, near Gwalior Gird, xii. 438; in Jālaun District, xiv. 19; on accession of Jahāngīr was pardoned and rose to great favour (1605), xiv. 137; built a fort at Jhānsi (1613), xiv. 148; rule in Orchhā (1605–27), xiv. 137, xix. 243; buildings at Orchhā, xix. 247–248; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
Bīr Singh Deo, Bijāwar given to (1769), viii. 189.
Bīr Singh Deo, Rājā of Rewah, fort at Marhas built by (sixteenth century), xvii. 29.
Bīr Singh Deo, Mahārājā of Samthar, Central India, xxii. 24.
Bīrbal, Rājā, Akbar's favourite, killed in expedition against Roshānias (*c.* 1587), xix. 152; fetched Rām Chandra to Delhi court (1584), xxi. 281.
Bīrbhūm, District in Bengal, viii. 239–246; physical aspects, 239–240; history, 241–242; population, 242–243; agriculture, 243; trade and communications, 244; famine, 244; administration, 244–246.
Bird, Rev. Handley, mission at Nīmach, Central India, xix. 105.
Bird, R. M., revenue system in Agra, iv. 206.
Birds of India, i. 239–266.

Birds'-nest caves, Tavoy Island, Burma, xvii. 293.
Birds'-nests, edible. *See* Edible Birds'-nests.
Birdwood, Sir George, quoted on South Indian carpets, xviii. 219.
Birhar, dialect of Mundā, i. 383.
Birjia, dialect spoken in Palāmau, xix. 339.
Birnāgar (or Ula), town in Nadiā District, Bengal, viii. 246.
Birodā Devī, temple at Jājpur, Orissa, xiv. 10.
Birsā Mundā, leader of rising of Mundās (1899), xxi. 201.
Birth-rate, statistics, i. 478, 479, 506-507; how affected by marriage customs, i. 507-508; by agricultural distress or prosperity, i. 508-509; by normal seasonal variations, i. 509; higher among Muhammadans than Hindus, i. 510; proportion of male and female births, i. 510-511; urban and rural birth-rates, i. 511; proportion of still-births, i. 511-512. *See also in* each Province *under* Population.
Birūpā, tributary of the Mahānadī, xvi. 432.
Birur, town in Kādur District, Mysore, viii. 246.
Bīsaldeo. *See* Vīsaldev.
Bisāle, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
Bīsalpur, *tahsīl* in Pilibhīt District, United Provinces, viii. 246-247.
Bīsalpur, town in Pilibhīt District, United Provinces, viii. 247.
Bisan Chand, oppression of, at Rītpur, Berār, xxi. 301.
Bisāri Devī, temple of, at Sankīsā, Farrukhābād, xxii. 60.
Bisaulī, *tahsīl* in Budaun District, United Provinces, viii. 247.
Bisaulī, town in Budaun District, United Provinces, viii. 247-248.
Bisen Rājputs, power of, in Gondā, xii. 312; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Pāsī principality in Oudh overthrown by, xi. 318.
Bishahari, Muhammadan god. *See* Manasā.
Bishan Chandra Janāmuni, rule in Rairākhol State, Bengal, xxi. 61.
Bishan Singh, Rājā of Būndi (1773-1821), ix. 81, xxi. 91.
Bishān Singh, ruler of Maihar State (1826), xvii. 28.
Bishan Singh, Thākur, chief of Ghund, Punjab, xii. 237.
Bishenpur, town in Bengal. *See* Bishnupur.
Bisheshwar or Golden Temple, at Benares, vii. 190.
Bishnois, Hindu sect, at Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Morādābād, xvii. 424; Rohilkhand, xxi. 308.
Bishnupur, subdivision in Bānkurā District, Bengal, viii. 248.
Bishnupur, town and ancient capital in Bānkurā District, Bengal, viii. 248-249.
Bishop's College, Calcutta, ix. 283, xiii. 215.
Bishop's School, Nāgpur, xviii. 320.
Bishor pūjā, festival held in Sylhet, vi. 52.
Bison, or *Gaur* (*Bos gaurus*), i. 231-232; in Akyab, v. 192; Amherst, v. 294; Anaimalais, v. 333; Anaimudi, Travancore, v. 334; Angul, Orissa, v. 375; Northern Arakan, v. 393; North Arcot, v. 404; Assam, vi. 20; Bālāghāt, vi. 224; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhandāra, viii. 62; Bilāspur, viii. 223; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, Mysore, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Burma, ix. 118; Cāchār, ix. 250; Central India, ix. 332; Central Provinces, x. 9; Chānda, x. 149; Chin Hills, x. 271; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Upper Chindwin, x. 240; Chittagong, x. 307; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Darrang, xi. 182; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 140; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gāro Hills, xii. 172; Western Ghāts, xii. 220; Goālpāra, xii. 270; Godāvari, xii. 283; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 27; Hoshangābād, xiii. 181; Hyderābād State, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Javādi Hills, Madras, xiv. 85; Kāmrūp, xiv. 331; North Kanara, xiv. 342; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kathā, Burma, xv. 153; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 255; Kolāba, xv. 356; Kolhāpur, xv. 381; Koreā, Central Provinces, xv. 400; Lakhimpur, xvi. 119; Lushai Hills, xvi. 213; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 413; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mandalay, xvii. 127; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Manipur, xvii. 185; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 276; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 295; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 346; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 136; Mysore, xviii. 166; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 285; Narsinghpur, xviii. 386; the Nilgiris, xix. 88; Nowgong, xix. 222; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 320; Palāmau, xix. 336; Pegu, xx. 85; Poona, xx. 166; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rairakhol, Bengal, xxi. 61; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293; Ruby Mines, xxi. 327; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 151; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 312; Sibsāgar, xxii. 345; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Surgujā, xxiii. 171; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 317; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 344; Travancore, xxiv. 5; Udaipur State, Central Pro-

vinces, xxiv. 83; Warangal, xxiv. 358; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 402.
Bison Hill, Godāvari District, Madras, viii. 249.
Bisrāmpur, chief place of Surgujā State, Central Provinces, with coal measure, viii. 249.
Bissamcuttack, *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 249.
Bissau, town in Rājputāna, viii. 249–250.
Bissoyis, hill chiefs, Ganjām villages plundered by, xii. 146.
Bīst Jullundur Doāb, *doāb* in Punjab between the Beās and Sutlej rivers, viii. 250.
Bisura Sankrāntī, festival at Tribenī, Hooghly, xxiv. 25.
Biswa Singh, founder of Koch dynasty, in Assam, vi. 25, vii. 214, 289, x. 381, xii. 271, xiv. 32, xxi. 224; built capital in Cooch Behār, vi. 25.
Biswān, *tahsīl* in Sītāpur District, United Provinces, viii. 250.
Biswān, town in Sītāpur District, United Provinces, viii. 250.
Bithūr, town in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, with bathing festival, residence of the last Peshwā, viii. 250–251.
Bitti Deva, Hoysala king. *See* Vishnuvardhana.
Bittiga, Hoysala king. *See* Vishnuvardhana.
Bitumen, found in Afghānistān, v. 55; Himālayas, xiii. 130.
Bīzanjau, Brāhui tribe, ix. 15; in Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Makrān, xvii. 47.
Black Hole' of Calcutta (1756), ii. 474–475, ix. 264.
Black Mountain, range in North-West Frontier Province, the scene of several military expeditions, viii. 251–252; expeditions sent against (1868, 1888, 1891, 1892), xiii. 77, xix. 156, 209.
Black Pagoda, at Konārak, Orissa, vii. 211.
Black Town, native quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365; name officially changed to George Town (1906), xvi. 365 *n.*
Black-wood trees (*Dalbergia*), found in North Arcot, v. 413; South Arcot, v. 422; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Belgaum, vii. 152; Bombay Presidency, viii. 274, 321; Cochin, x. 347; Coimbatore, x. 364; Dhār, xi. 288; Dharampur, xi. 296; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Western Ghāts, xii. 218, 220; Haliyāl, North Kanara, xiii. 11–12; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312, 317; Indore, xiii. 335; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 352, 354; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 237; South Kanara, xiv. 364; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Karjat, Kolāba, xv. 43; Khāndesh, xv. 235; Kolāba, xv. 363–364; Kolhāpur State, xv. 384; the Nīlgiris, xix. 96; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; Pachaimalais, xix. 305; Palāmau, xix. 341; Palni Hills, xix. 372; Partābgarh, xx. 11; Rājpipla, xxi. 80; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293; Salem, xxi. 402; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 151; Shevaroy Hills, Madras, xxii. 274; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 282; Surgāna, Nāsik, xxiii. 169; Travancore, xxiv. 11; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 34; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278; Wynaad, Malabar, xxiv. 399.
Blair, Archibald, Port Blair established by (1789), xx. 192; commissioned to start a settlement on Andamans, v. 360; partial charts of Andaman Islands, v. 353.
Blake, Martin (Assistant to Governor-General's Agent in Rājputāna), death of, in riot at Jaipur (1835), xiii. 387.
Blane, Mr., early course of Indus explored by, xiii. 358.
Blanford, W. T., investigation of monsoon and Himālayan snowfall, i. 129; estimate of variability of rainfall, i. 144–145, 146; decrease in rainfall in Central Asia and Persia, i. 301.
Blankets and rugs manufactured, Alīgarh, v. 214; Almorā, v. 249; Anantapur, v. 344; Anūpsnahr, v. 388; South Arcot, v. 431; Atpādi, Bombay, vi. 124; Bahraich, vi. 210; Balrāmpur, Oudh, vi. 261; Baluchistān, vi. 308; Bannu, vi. 398; Bāra Bankī, vi. 422; Bārkhān, Baluchistān, vii. 22; Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Bellary, vii. 168; Berār, vii. 392–393; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 115; Bhopāl, viii. 137; Bhutān, viii. 160; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 167; Bijāpur, viii. 182; Bīkaner, viii. 219; Central Provinces, x. 52, 53; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 118; Champāran, x. 143; Chhindwāra, x. 211; Chintāmani, Mysore, x. 286; Chitaldroog, x. 294; Cochin, x. 348; Daudnagar, Gayā, xi. 200; Dāvangere, Mysore, xi. 204; Deoband, Sahāranpur, xi. 243; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255; Dīnānagar, Gurdāspur, xi. 355; Fatehpur, xii. 84; Ferozepore, xii. 94; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gayā, xii. 203; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 379; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Hardoī, xiii. 48; Harpanahalli, Mysore, xiii. 58; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; 68; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 95, 100; Hindupur, Anantapur, xiii. 140; Hunsūr, Mysore, xiii. 225; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 263, 318; Jaisalmer, xiv. 6; Jamkhandi, Southern Marāthā Country, xiv. 46; Jandiāla Gurū, Amritsar, xiv. 55; Jhalawān, xiv. 112; Jhānsi, xiv. 143, 149; Jodhpur, xiv. 192; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267;

Kalāt, xiv. 302; Karāchi, xv. 7; Kashmīr, xv. 132; Katihār, Purnea, xv. 187; Khāndesh, xv. 235; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 249; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 374, 378; Kongnoli, Belgaum, xv. 394; Kurnool, xvi. 40; Lachung, Sikkim, xxii. 370–371; Lahore, xvi. 113; Lārkāna, xvi. 141; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 147; Leiah, Miānwāli, xvi. 159; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 166; Madura, xvi. 398; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 5; Maindargī, Southern Marāthā Country, xvii. 32; Mallāni, Rājputāna, xvii. 93; Mandya, Mysore, xvii. 174; Mirānpur, Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 362; Molakālmuru, Mysore, xvii. 388; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Motihāri, Champāran, xviii. 5; Murshidābād, xviii. 50; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 89. 93; Mysore, xviii. 257; Najībābād, Bijnor, xviii. 335; Nellore, xix. 17; Nepāl, xix. 50; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 182; Palāmau, xix. 342; Partābgarh State, xx. 11, 19; Pathānkot, Gurdāspur, xx. 28; Peshāwar, xx. 120; Poona, xx. 176; Punjab, xx 315; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 16; Rājāpur, Ratnāgiri, xxi. 68; Rājputāna, xxi. 131; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Rohtak, xxi. 317; Rohtas, Dera Ghāzi Khān, xxi. 323; Salem, xxi. 404; Sāndi, Hardoi, xxii. 30; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 46; Sankeshwar, Belgaum, xxii. 59; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 100; Sātāra, xxii. 124; Shāhābād, xxii. 192; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Northern Shan States, xxii 242; Sherkot, Bijnor, xxii. 273; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Sikkim, xxii. 370–371; Sind, xxii. 418; Sira, Mysore, xxiii. 16; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 26; Songīr, Khāndesh, xxiii. 84; Tālbahat, Jhānsi, xxiii. 212; Tando Muhammad Khān, Sind, xxiii. 223; Terdal, Southern Marāthā Country, xxiii. 281; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 313; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 323; Tonk, xxiii. 412; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 57; Turuvanūr, Mysore, xxiv. 64; United Provinces, xxiv. 202; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 384.

Blind Schools, at Moulmein, v. 303; Mysore, xviii. 246; Pālamcottah, xix. 345, xxiii. 368; Rānchī, xxi. 209, 211.

Blindness, statistics, i. 485; prevalent in Baluchistān, vi. 286; Central India, ix. 349; Gujrānwāla, xii. 354; Manbhūm, xvii. 114; Punjab, xx. 282; Shāhābād, xxii. 189; United Provinces, xxiv. 167.

Block, A., killed in Mutiny at Sultānpur, xxiii. 132.

Blood, Sir Bindon, Mohmand country invaded (1897), xvii. 386; expedition against Swātis and Utman Khel (1897), xix. 210.

Bloodstone, found in Kāthiāwār, xv. 179.

Bloomfield, Col., Bālāghāt settlement made by, vi. 225.

Boad, State in Bengal. *See* Baud.

Boāliā, town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Rāmpur Boālia.

Boars, wild, i. 237.

Boat-building, Akyab, v. 196; Assam, vi. 72; Attock, vi. 136; Barpetā, Kāmrūp, vii. 85; Bombay, viii. 326; Burma, ix. 177; Chittagong, x. 312; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Dacca, xi. 111; Dumriā, Khulnā, xi. 379; Faridpur, xii. 58; Jhelum, xiv. 156, 159; Kāmrūp, xiv. 336; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Nicobars, xix. 76, 79; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 183; Pakokku, xix. 327, 331; Pind Dādan Khān, Jhelum, xx. 146; Soālkuchi, Kāmrūp, xxiii. 68; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 127; Sylhet, xxiii. 196.

Boats, bridges of. *See* Bridges.

Bobbili, estate in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 252–253.

Bobbili, *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 253–254.

Bobbili, town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 254.

Bobleshwar, village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, viii. 254.

Bod, State in Bengal. *See* Baud.

Bodā-no-nes, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 254, xv. 165.

Bodawpayā, king of Burma (1781–1819), vii. 108, ix. 123; Amarapura founded at (1783), v. 271, vi. 152; received first British embassy under Captain Symes at Amarapura, v. 271; image of Buddha brought from Arakan to Mandalay (1784), xvii. 141; palace built at Meiktila (1796), xvii. 278; Mingun pagoda begun, xxi. 355; in Pegu, xv. 97; rising in Rangoon quelled, xxi. 215; Shwegugyi pagoda built, xv. 155; Siam invaded (1786), xvii. 297.

Bodh Gayā, village in Bengal. *See* Buddh Gayā.

Bodhan, *tāluk* in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, viii. 254.

Bodhan, town in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, viii. 254.

Bodhāno, image of Ranchodjī taken from Dwāika to Dākor, Kaira, xi. 124.

Bodhisattva, images on Udayagiri Hill, Orissa, xxiv. 109.

Bodhi-satwas, or Buddha's sons, xix. 43.

Bodināyakkanūr, town in Madura District, Madras, viii. 255.

Bodlas, Muhammadan ascetics in Ferozepore District, xii. 92–93.

Bodo, group of languages of the Assam-Burmese sub-branch, i. 387, 392–393;

spoken in Darrang, xi. 185; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Kāmrūp, xiv. 333.
Bodos, aboriginal tribe in Assam, i. 295, vi. 43, xi. 393; Gāros section of, in Gāro Hills, xii. 173.
Bodvad, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, viii. 255.
Bofata, part of Damān conquered by Portuguese (1559), xi. 128–129.
Bogale, Indian pirate according to Burmese tradition, v. 296.
Bogale, township in Pyapon District, Lower Burma, viii. 255.
Bogams, dancers, in Kistna, xv. 324.
Bogāpāni, river in Assam, viii. 255–256.
Bogle, Mr., obtained consent of the Deb Rājā to free trade between Bhutān and territories of the East India Company (1775), viii. 160.
Bogra, river of Assam. *See* Bogāi āni.
Bogra, District in Eastern Bengal, viii. 256–262; physical aspects, 256; history, 258; population, 258–259; agriculture, 259–260; trade and communications, 260–261; administration, 261–262.
Bogra, town in Eastern Bengal, viii. 263.
Bohras, Mohammedan sect in Western India, i. 438; in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Baroda, vii. 56; Bombay, viii. 413; Broach, ix. 22; Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 286; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kashmīr, xv. 106; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Kāthor, Baroda, xv. 186; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Surat, xxiii. 158, 164.
Boigne, Benoît de, Savoyard general in Sindhia's service, raised siege of Agra, v. 83; defeated Rājputs at Merta and retook Ajmer, v. 142; organized his battalions at Alīgarh, v. 210; part of Gurgaon held by, xii. 403; Marāthā supremacy established in Gwalior, xii. 422; sent a force against Kānaud under Perron (1792), xiv. 369–370; Holkar's troops defeated at Lakheri (1793), xiii. 347; defeated at Lālsot (Tonga), (*c.* 1787), xvi. 134; Rāthors defeated at Merta and Pātān, xiv. 186, xvii. 209; *parganas* of Palwal and Hodal once held by Marāthās under, xxiv. 157, xix. 375.
Boileau, Col. S. B., expedition against Bori Afrīdis (1853), xix. 208; killed in Gondā (1856), xii. 313.
Boisragon, Col. H. F. M., expedition against Powindas, Sulaimān Khel, and others (1878), xix. 209.
Boisragon, Colonel T. W. R., expedition against Mohmands (1880), xix. 210.
Boisragon, Lieutenant, Gūjars defeated at Gangoh (1857), xii. 139.
Bojigyab, tribe in the Andamans, v. 361.
Bokāro coal-field, vii. 134, xiii. 95.
Bokpyin, township in Mergui District, Lower Burma, viii. 263.
Boksās, caste in Naini Tāl, xviii 326; Nepāl, xix 41.
Bolai, local name of a channel of the Jādukāta river, Assam, xii. 374.
Bolai's temple, at Baroda, vii. 83.
Bolān Pass, District of Baluchistān, viii. 263–266.
Bolārum, British cantonment, Hyderābād, viii. 266.
Bolpur, village in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, viii 266.
Bolts, William, Imperial Company of Trieste chartered through exertions of (1781), ii. 466; appearance of the Dutch in the Nicobars through, xix. 64.
Bolundra, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 266, xvii. 13.
Bom Jesus Church, erected at Goa (1594), and consecrated (1603), xii 267.
Bombay, Presidency in British India, viii. 266–397; physical aspects, 266–278; general description, 267–269; mountains, 270; rivers, 270–271; lakes, &c., 271; islands, 272; ports, &c, 272; geology, 272–273; flora, 273–275; fauna, 275; meteorology, 276–277; natural calamities, 278; history, 278–297; antiquities, 296–297; population, 297–311; age statistics, 298; birth and death rates, 299; languages, 300–302; castes and tribes, 302–307; religions, 307; food, dress, &c., 308–310; nomenclature, 311; agriculture, 311–318; agricultural improvements, 314; cattle, &c., 315–316; irrigation, 316–318; fisheries, 318; rents, wages, and prices, 318–321; forests, 321–323; mines and minerals, 323; arts and manufactures, 323–328; factories and mills, 327–328; commerce and trade, 328–330; communications, 330–333; railways, 330–332; tramways, 332; roads, 332–333; post office, 333; famine, 333–339; administration, 339–342; Native States, 341–342; legislation and justice, 342–346; finance, 346–349; land revenue, 349–354; miscellaneous revenue, 354–363; opium, 354–355; salt, 355–357; excise, 357–362; stamps, 362; income tax, 362; customs, 363; local and municipal, 364–367; District boards, 364; municipalities, 365–366; Port Trusts, 366; public works, 367–368; army, 368–369; police and jails, 369–371; police reorganization, 371–372; education, 372–379; medical, 379–381; surveys, 381–382; bibliography, 382. Tables: population, 383–384; agriculture, 385; prices of chief grains, 386; foreign maritime trade, 386–387; trade with other Provinces

and States, 388; provincial revenue, 389; provincial expenditure, 390; annual gross yield of import duties, 391; income and expenditure of District municipalities and District boards, 392; police statistics, 393; crime, 393; jails, 393; colleges, schools, and scholars, 394; University results, 395; educational finance, 396; medical statistics, 397.

Other references: Meteorology, i. 116, 117, 122, 124, 130, 132, 136, 138, 140, 149; botany, i. 190; geology, i. 263–264; zoology, i. 266; languages, i. 373, 381, 394; Pārsīs, i. 440; Christians, i. 444, 476; population and density, i. 452–453; immigration, i. 469; Hinduism, i. 472; growth of population, i. 463; Muhammadanism, i. 474; Eurasians, i. 477; age statistics, i. 478; birth-rate statistics, i. 506, 510, 511; sickness and mortality statistics, i. 512, 517, 519, 522, 526, 529, 530–531; megalithic tombs, ii. 96; trouble from Marāthās, ii. 441, 462; policy towards Marāthās, ii. 441, 442; failure to support a Peshwā, ii. 442, 485; rescue by Warren Hastings, ii. 442, 485; Presidency constituted after last Marāthā War, ii. 493, abolition of separate army, ii. 525; agricultural statistics, iii. 3, 97, 100; agricultural implements, iii. 12, 14, 15; cultivation of rice, iii. 26, 27, 28; wheat, iii. 30; millets, iii. 32; oilseeds, iii. 38; cotton, iii. 45; tobacco, iii. 49; number of live stock, and of ploughs and carts (1901–2), iii. 101; forests, iii. 122; manganese ore, iii. 147; arts and manufactures, iii. 187, 190, 197, 200, 202, 216, 241; factory statistics, iii. 247; trade, iii. 272, 280, 285, 305, 314, 315; cotton trade, iii. 281–282; irrigation, iii. 318–319, 321, 323, 324, 346, 349; postal and savings bank transactions (1903–4), iii. 428, 435; prices, iii. 458; wages, iii. 470, 472, 473, 474; famine, iii. 488–489, 490, 491; government, iv. 8, 11, 14, 30–31, 47; supremacy of Bengal over, iv. 14, 15; administration, iv. 47–54; Court of Wards, iv. 50 *n.*; historical sketch of Native States, iv. 66; statistics of Native States, iv. 97; legislative functions of Bombay Government withdrawn (1833), iv. 129; legislation and justice, iv. 130, 135, 145–147, 151, 157; revenue, iv. 170, 192; land revenue, iv. 207, 209, 210, 211 *n.*, 217, 224, 225, 226, 227, 230, 233, 239; consumption of opium, iv. 245; salt production and trade, iv. 248, 249, 250, 251, 275; intoxicating liquors, iv. 255, 256–257, 258; hemp drugs, iv. 260, 261; licence tax, iv. 268; income tax, iv. 270; land cess, iv. 271, 272, 273; village officials, iv. 281, 282; municipal government, iv. 286, 287, 289, 291; local government, iv. 298, 299, 300, 301, 303, 304; Port Trust, iv. 304–305; public works organization, iv. 312, 314, 316, 318–319; marine, iv. 382; police reform, iv. 387, 388, 389, 390; education, iv. 411, 414, 416, 418, 419, 420, 421, 432, 434, 437, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 449; publications, iv. 453; medical, iv. 459, 461, 462, 463, 464, 466, 477–479; sanitation, iv. 469–470, 472; plague, iv. 475, 476; surveys, iv. 491; Survey department, iv. 504.

Bombay City, capital of Presidency of Bombay, viii. 398–421; description, 398–402; history, 402–410; population, 410–413; agriculture, 413–414; industries, 414; commerce, 414–415; administration, 415–420; education, 418; newspapers, 418; medical, 418–420; municipal revenue and expenditure, 421.

Other references: Observatory, i. 105; meteorology, i. 126, 154; growth of population, i. 457–458; infantile mortality, i. 518; overcrowding, i. 520; deaths from plague, i. 525; acquisition, ii. 459; seat of Presidency transferred to, from Surat (1684–7), ii. 459; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 192, 213, 231, 241, 245; port, iii. 273; trade, iii. 303; municipality constituted, and its success, iv. 296, 297; improvement schemes, iv. 297, 298; University, iv. 426–430; school of art, iv. 438; medical college, iv. 441; Elphinstone College, iv. 445; water-works, iv. 472; sanitation, iv. 473; mint, iv. 514–515.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, iii 376, 381, 385, 391–392, 414, 415.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, iii. 121; murder of assistants of, in Upper Chindwin District (1885), x. 240; teak of Upper Chindwin District exported by, x. 247.

Bombay port, trade, iii. 315; tidal observations, iv. 490.

Bombay Telephone Co., telephone system at Hyderābād organized by (1884), xiii. 288.

Bomjur, frontier police outpost in Lakhimpur District, Assam, ix. 1.

Bommi Reddi, traditional builder of Vellore fort, xxiv. 304.

Bomong, circle in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, ix. 1.

Bonai, State in Orissa, Bengal, ix. 1–4;

physical aspects, 1-2; history, 2; population, 2-3; agriculture, 3; trade and communications, 3-4.
Bonaigarh, head-quarters of Bonai State, Bengal, ix. 4.
Bondoyās, division of the Korkū tribe, xv. 403.
Bone-mills, and bone-grinding, Agra, v. 79, 90; Bally, Howrah, vi. 258; Karāchi, xv. 8; Madras Presidency, xvi. 296; Māniktala, Twenty-four Parganas, xvii. 183; Sind, xxii. 418; Thāna, xxiii. 298; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75; United Provinces, xxiv. 205.
Bongong, subdivision and village in Bengal. *See* Bangaon.
Bookbinding, at Lahore, xvi. 113; Narsinghpur, xviii. 395.
Books, statistics of publication, iv. 453-454.
Boondee, State in Rājputāna. *See* Būndi.
Boondelcund, historic area in United Provinces and Central India. *See* Bundelkhand.
Boone, Governor, of Bombay, opened St. Thomas's Church on Christmas Day, 1718, viii. 405.
Boot and shoe trade, iii. 190.
Boots and shoes, manufacture of, Agra, v. 90; Ahmadābād, v. 110, 126; Akyab, v. 196; Almorā, v. 249; Amarapura, Burma, v. 272; Anūpshahr, Bulandshahr, v. 388; Bairiā, Ballia, vi. 218; Bhutān, viii. 160; Bilgrām, Cawnpore, viii. 235; Chakwāl, Jhelum, x. 126; Gādarwāra, Narsinghpur, xii 120; Gujrāt, xii. 374; Janjīra, xiv. 60; Kamāl, xv. 54, 59; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 213; Lahore, xvi. 113; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Mānjhand, Karāchi, xvii. 197; Multān, xviii. 37; Najībābād, Bijnor, xviii 335; Nārowāl, Siālkot, xviii. 382; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 426; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 184; Purwā, Unao, xx 422; Rājāpur, Ratnāgiri, xxi. 68; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268; Reotī, Ballia, xxi. 279; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 100; Shāhdara, Meerut, xxii. 200; Shikārpur, xxii. 278; Siālkot, xxii. 336; Talagang, Attock, xxiii. 207; Tando Muhammad Khān, Sind, xxiii. 223; Twenty-Four Parganas, xxiv. 75; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 282; Wānkāner, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 354.
Bor Abors. *See* Abors.
Bora Chaoba Singh, expeditions against Rājā Sūr Chandra Singh, of Manipur, xvii. 187.
Borām, village in Mānbhum District, Bengal, ix. 4.
Borax, iii. 157-158, 236-237; found in the Himālayas, xiii. 130; at Jagādhri, xiii. 376; Ladākh, xvi. 93.
Bore, or tidal wave, in the Gulf of Cambay, ix. 297; the Hooghly river, xiii. 172; the Meghnā, xvii. 267; the Sittang, xxiii. 63.
Borgaon, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, ix. 4.
Borgaon, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, ix. 4-5.
Borghāt, pass in Western Ghats, traversed by railway from Bombay to Deccan, i. 39, ix. 5-6.
Bori, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Baluchistān, ix. 6.
Bori Afrīdis. *See* Afrīdis.
Boriās, caste in Assam, xix. 45; Nowgong, xix. 224.
Borivli, village in Thāna District, Bombay, with antiquarian remains, ix. 6.
Borkheia, *thakurāt* in Central India, ix. 6, xvii. 99.
Boro. *See* Rice.
Borsad, *tāluka* in Kaira District, Bombay, ix. 6-7.
Borsad, town in Kaira District, Bombay, ix. 7.
Borugulu, preparation of rice, made at Rāyadrug, Vizagapatam, xxi. 276.
Boscawen, Admiral, attack on Pondicherry (1748), ii. 472, xx. 161.
Botād, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, ix 7.
Botanical gardens. *See* Gardens.
Botany, i. 157-212; introductory, 157-162; botanical regions of British India, 162-166; Eastern Himālayan region, 166-170; tropical zone of Sikkim, 167-168; temperate zone of Sikkim, 168-169; alpine zone of Sikkim, 169-170; Western Himālayan region, 170-176; tropical zone of Western Himālayas, 172-173; temperate zone of Western Himālayas, 173-174; alpine zone of Western Himālayas, 174-175; Tibetan valleys of Western Himālayas, 175-176; Indus Plain region, 176-179; Gangetic Plain region, 179-181; Bengal proper, 181-182; Sundarbans, 182-184; Western Peninsula (the Deccan and Malabar regions), 184-187; Nilgiris, 187-189; Laccadive Archipelago, 189; Deccan, 189-193; Coromandel sub-region, 193; Ceylon region, 193-196; Maldive Archipelago, 196; Burma, 196-203; Andaman Islands, 203-204; Nicobar Islands, 204-205; Malayan Peninsular region, 205-207; Penang Islet, 207; Cocos and Keeling Islets, 207; Kurram Valley, 208; British Baluchistān, 209-210; bibliography, 211-212. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Physical Aspects.

Botatanng pagoda, Rangoon, xxi. 216.
Bottadas, cultivating Oriyā caste in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Bough, Lieut., attempted murder of, by Mangal Pānde at Barrackpore (1857), vii. 86–87.
Boughton, Dr. Gabriel, English established at Hooghly through (1651), ii. 458, vii. 217.
Boulnois, Lieut., killed by Mohmands while constructing Michni fort (1851), xvii. 326.
Boundary pillars made, Mirzāpur, xvii. 372.
Bourbon cotton. *See* Cotton.
Bourbons, history of, in Bhopāl, xiii. 324.
Bourdillon, Sir James, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1902–3), vii. 220.
Bourquin, Louis, Sindhia's French general, part of Gurgaon held, xii. 403; defeat of George Thomas (1801, 1802), xii. 210, xiii. 146–147, xxi. 312; Georgegarh fort taken (1801), xii. 210; Pinjaur fort dismantled, xx. 148.
Bower manuscript, from Kashgar, ii. 10.
Bowring, Lewin, head of Mysore Commission (1862), xviii. 184.
Bowringpet, *tāluk* in Kolār District, Mysore, ix. 7–8.
Bows and arrows, manufacture of, Sirohi State, xxiii. 34; Tilhar, Shāhjahānpur, xxiii. 360.
Bowser, Colonel, Gooty captured by (1799), xii. 329.
Boxes, manufactured in Assam, vi. 74; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Bhutān, viii. 160; Karauli, xv. 30; Kartārpur, Jullundur, xv. 61; Kiratpur, Bijnor, xv. 308; Mymensingh, xviii. 156; Prome, xx. 226, 230; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Siālkot, xxii. 331, 336; Tilhar, Shāhjahānpur, xxiii. 360. *See also* Betel-boxes.
Boya, village in North-West Frontier Province, ix. 8.
Boyas. *See* Bedas.
Boyd, Major, expedition against Sambhudan (1882), ix. 251–252; death at Maibang, xvii. 27.
Boyle, Vicars, defence of Arrah (1857), vi. 5–6.
Brackenbury, Lieut., killed at Manipur (1891), xvii. 188.
Bradford, Colonel Sir E., Agent to the Governor-General in Rājputāna (1878), xxi. 142.
Bradshaw, Lieut.-Col. J., expedition against Baeza, Swāt (1849), xix. 208.
Braganza, Constantino de, Portuguese Viceroy of India (1558–61), ii. 450; conquered part of Damān (1559), xi. 128–129.
Brahmā, third member of the Hindu triad, i. 420, ii. 233; shrines devoted to worship of, i. 420.
Local notices: Hill of Barsāna, Muttra, originally dedicated to, vii. 87; horse sacrifices performed by, at Dasāshwamedh *ghāt*, Benares, vii. 191; at Bithūr, Cawnpore, viii. 251; sculpture of, in Payech temple, Kashmīr, xv. 98; shrine at Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20; temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1; performed *yajna* sacrifice at Pushkar, xxi. 1; legend assigning origin of the Son and Narbadā to two tears dropped by, xxiii. 76–77.
Brahma *kund*, at Sibor, Kāthiāwār, xxii. 360.
Brahmadeo temple, at Savdi, Dhārwār, xxii. 157.
Brahmagiri, hill in Mysore, with Asoka edicts, ix. 8.
Brahmagiri, range in Southern India, ix. 8.
Brahmagupta, Sanskrit astronomer (born 598), ii. 266.
Brahmakund, pool in the Brahmaputra, Assam, ix. 8.
Brāhmanābād, ruined city in Sind, ix. 8–9; jars for urn burial found, ii. 96.
Brāhmanas, the, ritual and speculative textbooks of Vedic sacrifice (800–500 B.C.), ii. 209, 229, 230.
Brāhmanbāria, subdivision in Tippera District, Eastern Bengal, ix. 9.
Brāhmanbāria, town in Tippera District, Eastern Bengal, ix. 9–10.
Brāhmanī, river in Orissa, Bengal, ix. 10.
Brāhmanical threads. *See Janeo.*
Brāhmanism, birth-place in the Madhyadesa, i. 404; ritualistic and philosophical development of Vedism, i. 404; the *Brāhmanas*, i. 404; supremacy of the priestly class, i. 404–405; system of ritual and worship rather than of religion, i. 405; life after death, i. 405; its vague eschatology, i. 405; human sacrifice, i. 405–406; reaction against, in Buddhism and Jainism, i. 406–407; subjection of other classes, i. 407; exclusion of all but Brāhmans from the ascetic fraternities, i. 408, 414; compatibility of Hinduism with both, i. 408, 415–416; evolution of modern Hinduism from, i. 412, 417; Vedānta philosophy, ii. 253–255. *See also* Hinduism.
Brāhmans, i. 498; Konkanasth, of Bombay, colour of eyes, i. 284; ethnology, i. 286, 293–295; wide diffusion and mixed descent, i. 331; theories as to origin of caste or Brāhmanical system, i. 332–347; mythical origin, i. 332; suppression of the Kshattriyas, i. 407; more orthodox and powerful in Southern than in Northern India, i. 422; number of, in all India, i. 498.

Local notices: Agra, v. 77; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 123; Ajaigarh, v. 131; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 146; Akola, v. 184; Alīgarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Almorā, v. 247; Alwar, v. 260; Ambāla, v. 280; Amraotī, v. 309; Amritsar, v. 322; Assam, vi. 24, 44; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Backergunge, vi. 168; Bahraich, vi. 208; Balasore, vi. 239; Balliā, vi. 252; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bangalore, vi. 363; Bānkurā, vi. 386; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Baonī, vi. 415; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 6; Bāsim, vii. 98; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, iii. 302, vii. 233; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Betūl, viii. 9; Bhandāra, viii. 64; Bharatpur, viii. 79–80; Bhīr, viii. 113; Bhopāl, viii. 133; Bhor, viii. 148; Bijāpur, viii. 174, 179; Bijāwar, viii. 189; Bijnor, viii. 196; Bīkaner, viii. 209; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Budaun, ix. 37; Būndi, ix. 83; Burdwān, ix. 94; Burma, ix. 141; Cawnpore, ix. 309; Central India, ix. 352; Central Provinces, x. 23, 25–26, 96; Chānda, x. 153; Charkhāri, x. 178; Chhabra, x. 195; Chhatarpur, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Chittagong, x. 310; Cochin, x. 345; Coimbatore, x. 361; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Coorg, xi. 29, 63; Cuttack, xi. 89; Dacca, xi. 107; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Darrang, xi. 185; Datiā, xi. 197; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Delhi, xi. 226; Dhār, xi. 290; Dhārwār, xi. 308, 316, 317; Dholpur, xi. 325; worship of rocks and temple as Mahādeo, at Dubrājpur, Birbhūm, xi. 374; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ellichpur, xii. 13; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 42; Farīdpur, xii. 56; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Ferozepore, xii. 93; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ganjām, xii. 148; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gayā, xii. 200; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Goa, xii. 258; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Godāvari, xii. 287; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gwalior, xii. 428; Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Hardoī, xiii. 45; *agrahāra* of, at Harihar, Mysore, xiii. 54–55; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Hooghly, xiii. 165; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196–197; Howrah, xiii. 208; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247; Indore, xiii. 341; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Jaijur, xiii. 389; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Janjīra, xiv. 59; Jessore, xiv. 95; Jhālawār, xiv. 118; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhānsi, xiv. 140; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kallidaikurichi, Tinnevelly, xiv. 314; Kāmrūp, xiv. 333–334; North Kanara, xiv. 344; South Kanara, xiv. 360; Kāngra, xiv. 387; Kapūrthala, xiv. 410; Karāchi, xv. 5; Karauli, xv. 28; Karnāl, xv. 51; Kashmīr, xv. 99, 105, 106; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kheri, xv. 271; Khulnā, xv. 288; Kishangarh, xv. 313; Kistna, xv. 324; Kolāba, xv. 360; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Kotah, xv. 416; Lahore, xvi. 99; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Ludhiāna, xvi. 202; Lūnāvāda, xvi. 210; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261–262; Madras City, xvi. 372; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Mainpurī, xvii. 35; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Mandī, xvii. 155; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Medak, Hyderābād, 247; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Morādābad, xvii. 424; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Muttra, xviii. 66; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Mysore, xviii. 196, 203, 235; Nadiā, xviii. 276; Nāgpur, xviii. 309; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; Nalgonda, xviii. 340; Narsinghgarh, xviii. 383; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Nayāgarh, xviii. 430; the Nīlgiris, xix. 92; Nimār, xix. 110; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Nowgong, xix. 224; Orchhā, xix. 245; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Oudh, xix. 287; Pālanpur Agency, xix. 349; Pannā, xix. 402; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Partābgarh State, xx. 11, 17; Patiāla, xx. 41; Pīlibhīt, xx. 139; Punjab, xx. 263, 288; Purī, xx. 402; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Raipur, xxi. 52; Rājputāna, xxi. 111; Rāmpur, xxi. 185; Ratanpur, xxi. 239; Rāwalpindī, xxi. 266; Rewah, xxi. 284; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Saharānpur, xxi. 372; Salem, xxi. 399; Sambalpur, xxii. 9; Samthar, xxii. 25; Sandūr, xxii. 45; Sāran, xxii. 87; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Saugor, xxii. 140; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Shāhpura chiefship, xxii. 224; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348; Sind, viii. 306, 307, 407; Sironj, xxiii. 38; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Sītāmau, xxiii. 53; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sonpur, xxiii. 85; Sultānpur, xxiii. 132; Surat, xxiii. 158; Sylhet, xxiii.

193; Tanjore, xxiii. 231; Tehrī, xxiii. 271; Tippera, xxiii. 383; Tonk, xxiii. 410; Travancore, xxiv. 9; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 55; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; Udaipur, xxiv. 94; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360; Wardhā, xxiv. 369; Wūn, xxiv. 392.

Brāhmapura, village in Punjab. *See* Brāhmaur.

Brahmapurā temple of Jagannāth, Sambalpur, Bengal, xxii. 17.

Brahmapurī, *tahsīl* in Central Provinces. *See* Bramhapurī.

Brahmapuri, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, cantonment of Aurangzeb's grand army (1695–1700), ix. 10.

Brahmaputra, or Tsan-po, great river of Tibet and North-Eastern India, i. 25, 27–28, ii. 360–361, ix. 10–14; course and confluents, ix. 10–11; exploration of upper course, ix. 11; silt islands, ix. 13; traffic, ix. 13–14; crocodiles, i. 267; dolphins, i. 238.

Brahmaputra-Sultānpur Railway, iii. 372.

Brahmaputra Valley, Assam, importance of, i. 19-20, rainfall data, i. 152; density of population, i. 451.

Brahma-sphuta-siddhānta, astronomical treatise by Brahmagupta (seventh century), ii. 266.

Brahma-sūtra, Vedanta treatise by Bādarāyana, ii. 254.

Brāhmaur, village in Chamba State, Punjab, with ancient temples and inscriptions, ix. 14.

Brahmeswar, temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150; Kūdali, Mysore, xvi. 10.

Brahmo Samāj, modern Theistic sect, i. 429; statistics of numbers, i. 473–474; members of, or Brahmos, in Bengal, vii. 238; Presidency Division, Bengal, xx. 217.

Brahmotsavam, festival held at Tiruvottiyūr, xxiii. 402.

Brāhui Central Range, Baluchistān, ix. 14–15.

Brāhūī language, of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381–382, 398; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287–288; Chāgai, x. 117; Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Khārān, xv. 248; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 14.

Brāhui tribe, i. 310–311, 393, ix. 15–17; in Baluchistān, i. 330, vi. 288, 290; Brāhui Range, ix. 15; Chāgai, x. 117; Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Kachhi, xiv. 249, 250; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Karāchi, xv. 5; in Lārkāna, xvi. 139; defeated by Mir Khudādād Khān near Mastung (1871), xxii. 99; conquest of Nushki, x. 117; in Pab Range, xix. 296; Quetta handed over to (*c.* 1740), xxi. 13; in Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 14; Sarawān, xxii. 99; Sind, viii. 305, 306, xxii. 406; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 280.

Braithwaite, Colonel, Pondicherry captured (1793), xx. 161.

Braj Bhāshā, dialect of Western Hindī, i. 366–367; spoken in Bareilly, vii. 6; Bharatpur, viii. 79; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Etah, xii. 31; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Mainpurī, xvii. 35; Muttra, xviii. 66; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.

Braj Mandal, or country of Krishna, sacred territory round Muttra, Kāman, Bharatpur, one of the twelve holy places, xiv. 326, xviii. 64.

Bramhapurī, *tahsīl* in Chānda District, Central Provinces, ix. 17.

Brandis, Sir Dietrich, Superintendent of Forests in Pegu (1856–1862), iii. 107; first Inspector-General of Forests (1864–83), iii. 107; visit to Madras (1881), xvi. 286.

Branfil, Lieut.-Col., kistvaens at Bāpanattam, North Arcot, explored by, vi. 416.

Brass and copper work, iii. 240–241; Ahmadnagar, v. 125; Amritsar, v. 324, 329; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; North Arcot, v. 414; Asansol, Burdwān, vi. 8; Assam, vi. 74; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 128; Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Bāli, Hooghly, vi. 247; Banga, Jullundur, vi. 360; Bangalore, vi. 365; Bānkurā, vi 387; Banpās, Burdwān, vi. 403; Baroda, vii. 55, 56, 80; Basti, vii. 129; Bellary, vii. 168; Benares, vii. 184, 192; Bengal, vii. 267–268, 270; Betūl, viii. 12; Bhadaur, Patiāla, viii. 21; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bhāmpur, Bijnor, xi. 284; Bhandāra, viii. 67; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 95; Bhind, Central India, viii. 110; Bhiwāni, Hissār, viii. 120; Bijāpur, viii. 182; Bilgrām, Cawnpore, viii. 235; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325; Burma, ix. 175; Calcutta, ix. 269; Central Provinces, x. 52, 53; Chamba, x. 132; Chānda, x. 157; Chāndor, Nāsik, x. 166; Chhatarpur, x. 202; Chhindwāra, x. 211; Lower Chindwin, x. 234; Chiniot, Jhang, x. 285; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 295; Coimbatore, x. 366; Cuttack, xi. 92; Dainhāt, Burdwān, xi. 123; Daska, Siālkot, xi. 193; Daudnagar, Gayā, xi. 200; Delhi, xi. 239, 240; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 258; Dhāmpur, Bijnor, xi. 284; Dhrāngadhra, xi. 334; Dignagar, Burdwān, xi. 345; Dubrājpur, Birbhūm, xi. 374; Dūngarpur, xi. 383; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 9; Faridpur, xii. 58; Farrukhābād, xii. 73; Ganjām, xii. 152; Gayā, xii. 203; Goālpāra, xii. 274; Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gujrānwāla, xii. 363; Gurgaon, xii.

407; Hāpur, Meerut, xiii. 40; Hardā, xiii. 43; Hardoī, xiii. 48; Harpanahalli, Mysore, xiii. 58; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 68; Hissār, xiii. 152; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Hoshangābād, xiii. 43, 187, 191; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 204; Ilām Bāzār, Bīrbhūm, xiii. 329; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jagādhri, Ambāla, xiii. 376; Jaipur, xiii 392, 401; Jandiāla Gurū, Amritsar, xiv. 55; Jaswantnagar, Etāwah, xiv. 71; Jessore, xiv. 96; Jhālawār, xiv. 119; Jhang, xiv. 135; Jhānsi, xiv. 143, 149; Jhelum, xiv. 156; Jodhpur, xiv. 192, 199; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213, 219; Jullundur, xiv. 228; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257, 259; Kamudi, Madura, xiv. 340; Kāmrūp, xiv. 336; Kantilo, Orissa, xiv. 405; Karauli, xv. 30; Karnāl, xv. 54; Karūr, Coimbatore, xv. 63; Kelod, Nāgpur, xv. 198; Kesabpur, Jessore, xv. 204; Khairāgarh, Central Provinces, xv. 208; Khajuhā, Fatehpur, xv. 220; Khaiār, Ambāla, xv. 251; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 374; Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 21; Lakhimpur, xvi. 124; Lingampet, Hyderābād, xvi. 162; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Madras Presidency, xvi. 292; Mahmūdābād, Sitāpur, xvii. 22; Mallānwān, Hardoī, xvii. 94; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; Mandalay, xvii. 146; Mau-Rānīpur, Jhānsi, xvii. 233; Mirzāpur, xvii. 377; Montgomery, xvii. 415; Morādābād, xvii. 430; Mukher, Hyderābād, xviii. 18; Muttra, xviii. 74; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 134; Mysore, xviii. 220, 257; Nabadwīp, Nadiā, xviii. 262; Nābha, xviii. 267; Nadiā, xviii. 278; Nadiād, Kaira, xviii. 282; Nāgaur, Rājputāna, xviii. 298; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Nārowāl, Siālkot, xviii. 382; Nāsik, xviii. 406, 412; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 424; Nellore, xix. 17; Nepāl, xix. 51; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 183; Nowgong, xix. 226; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 261; Pābna, xix. 301; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 327; Palāmau, xix. 342; Pānīpat, Karnāl, xix. 398; Pattukkottai, Tanjore, xx. 76; Peshāwar, xx. 120; Petlād, Baroda, xx. 127; Pind Dādan Khān, xx. 146; Poona, xx. 185; Punjab, xx. 317; Purī, xx. 404; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 16; Raipur, xxi. 60; Rāj-Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Rājputāna, xxi. 132; Rājshāhi, xxi. 165; Rānchī, xxi. 206; Rangpur, xxi. 228; Rāsipur, Salem, xxi. 238; Rewārī, Gurgaon, xxi. 300; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Sambalpur, xxii. 13; Sarāikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sāran, xxii. 89; Sātāra, xxii. 124; Saugor, xxii. 143, 148; Sawai Mādhopur, Rājputāna, xxii. 158; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 266; Northern Shan States, xxii. 243; Sherghāti, Gayā, xxii. 272; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Siālkot, xxii. 331; Sibsāgar, xxii. 351, Siddipet, Hyderābād, xxii. 356; Sihor, Kāthiāwār, xxii. 360; Sivaganga, Madura, xxiii. 64; Siwān, Sāran, xxiii. 67; Sojitrā, Baroda, xxiii. 72; Songīr, Khāndesh, xxiii. 84; Sonpur, Sāran, xxiii. 86; Sravana Belgola, Mysore, xxiii. 97; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 103; Tando Muhammad Khān, Sind, xxiii. 223; Tanjore, xxiii. 235; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 372; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Tirupati, North Arcot, xxiii. 395; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35; Unao, xxiv. 126; Vāso, Baroda, xxiv. 300; Visnagar, Baroda, xxiv. 322; Yelandūr, Hyderābād, xxiv. 419. *See also* Bangles.

Breeks, Mr., cairns and barrows on the Nīlgiris opened by, xix 90.

Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund, Nīlgiris, xix. 103.

Brennen, Mr., college at Tellicherry founded by (1862), xxiii. 276.

Brereton, unsuccessful attack on Wandiwāsh (1759), xxiv. 353.

Bres, division of the Karen tribe in Burma, ix. 140, xv. 36, 38.

Breton, Francis, President of Surat, tomb at Surat, xxiii. 167.

Brett, Mr., Collector (1859-62), official bungalow at Hosūr, Salem, built by, xiii. 205-206.

Breweries: Almorā, v. 249; Aravanghāt, Nīlgiris, v. 403; Baluchistān, vi. 309, 329; Bangalore, vi. 365; Bareilly, vii. 9; Burma, ix 177; Central Provinces, x. 54; Chakrātā, Dehra Dūn, x. 126; Darjeeling, xi. 175; Dehra Dūn, xi. 217; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213, 219; Kasauli, Ambāla, xv. 69; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Mandalay, xvii. 146; Murree, Rāwalpindi, xviii. 43; Mussoorie, Dehra Dūn, xviii. 61; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 143; near Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; the Nīlgiris, xix. 97; Poona, xx. 176; Punjab, xx. 320; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 16; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268, 273; United Provinces, xxiv. 205.

Brewing and breweries, iii. 226.

Brick-making: Akyab, v. 196-197; Allahābād, v. 241; Assam, vi. 75; Backergunge, vi. 170; Bangalore, vi. 369; Bānkurā, vi. 391; Bānsbāria, Hooghly, vi. 403; Benares, vii. 184, 193; Bulsār, Surat, ix. 68; Burma, ix. 175-176; Central Provinces, x. 54; Chānda, x. 157; Cochin, x. 348-349; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Howrah, xiii. 210; Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251; Kotrang, Hooghly, xvi. 4; Lahore, xvi. 101, 113; Madras Presidency, xvi.

296; Panruti, South Arcot, xix. 405; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 37; Santal Parganas, xxii. 73; Serampore, Hooghly, xxii. 178; Thāna, xxiii. 298; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75; United Provinces, xxiv. 205; Warorā, xxiv. 377.

Brick tablets and inscriptions, found at Bhitārī, ii. 46; Gopālpūr, ii. 46; in Jaunpūr, ii. 46; at Shōrkōt, ii. 46.

Bridges: of boats: across the Jumna, in Ambāla District, v. 284; across the Gogra at Bahrāmghāt, vi. 213; across the Beās, vii. 138, 139; across the Swāt river, x. 180; across the Rāvi, Lahore District, xvi. 102; across the Hooghly at Calcutta, xiii. 176, 212, 213; across the Indus at Attock, xiii. 359; across the Jhelum, xiv. 161; across the Kābul river, xiv. 247, xviii. 417; across the Rāpri, xvi. 236; across the Mahāndī at Sambalpur, xxii. 17; in United Provinces, xxiv. 215.

Iron: across the Barnā at Benares, vii. 191; across the Gumtī at Lucknow, xvi. 191; across the Pegu river at Pegu, xx. 97; across the Tīsta in Sikkim, xxii. 371; across the Tāmbraparni river at Śrīvaikuntam, xxiii. 111.

Railway: across the Barāk at Badarpur, vi. 77, 78; across the Kapili in Assam, vi. 78; across the Sutlej at Bahāwalpur, vi. 204; across the Indus at Attock, vi. 138; across the Narbadā, near Barwāha, vii. 89; across the Beās at Beās station, vii. 139; across the Hagari in Bellary, vii. 160, 169; across the Ganges at Benares, vii. 184; across the Bhogdai, Assam, viii. 120; across the Barāk, Cāchār, ix. 256; across the Brāhmanī, Orissa, ix. 10; across the Indus at Bukkur, ix. 47; across the Chenāb, x. 189; across the Coleroon, x. 374; across the Pālār, x. 263; across the Burhi Dihing, Assam, xi. 345–346; across the Chambal, xi. 327; across the Dhansiri, Assam, xi. 286; across the Dikho, Assam, xi. 346; across the Disāng, Assam, xi. 362; across the Great Gandak, xii. 126; across the Ganges, at six places, from near Roorkee to Benares, xii. 136; across the Garai, Eastern Bengal, xii. 159; across the Gogrā, xii. 303; across the Son at Gayā, xii. 195; across the Godāvari, xii. 298; across the Gumtī at Lucknow, xii. 385; across the Rūpnārāyan at Howrah, xiii. 212; across the Indus at Sukkur, xiii. 359, 361; across the Jhānzi, Assam, xiv. 150; at Karāchi, xv. 12; across the Kistna at Bezwāda, xv. 336; across the Kosi near Katihār, xv. 408; across the Indus at Kotri, xvi. 5; across the Kiul at Luckeesarai, xvi. 180; across the Ravī in Lahore, xvi. 102; across the Shimsha at Maddūr, xvi. 230; across the Hooghly near Naihāti, iii. 384; across the Kābul river at Naushahra, xviii. 417; across the Sutlej at Phillaur, xx. 130; in Punjab, xx. 327; across the Kosi in Purnea, xx. 419; across the Rūpnārāyan, xxi. 341; across the Indus at Sukkur, iii. 384.

Stone: in Silā Sindurighopā, Assam, vi. 36; at Bāndra, Thāna, vi. 359; across the Vishwāmitri, Baroda, vii. 83; across the Barnā at Benares, vii. 191; near Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 90–91; across the Bhavāni, viii. 98; across the Būrhigangā, xxiii. 89; across the Cauvery, viii. 98, ix. 303; across the Lāngulya at Chicacole, x. 218; across the Gambhīr at Chitor (fourteenth century), x. 298; across the Coleroon, x. 374; across the Pānjhra at Dhūlia, xi. 337; across the Gumtī at Jaunpur (sixteenth century), xii. 385, xiv. 83; across the Isan at Mainpurī, xvii. 41–42; across the Sai at Mohān, xvii. 383; at Mūdbidri, xviii. 10; across the Rushikulya, xxi. 341; across the Jhelum at Srīnagar, xxiii. 101.

Suspension: across the Beās at Mandī, vii. 138; across the Jāhnavi, viii. 41; across the Sutlej at Seoni, viii. 43; across the Taping at Bhamo, viii. 54; across the Pao and Manipur rivers, Chin Hills, x. 278; across the Gilgit river, xii. 238; in Hazāra, xiii. 82; in the Himālayas, xiii. 134; across the Jhelum, xiv. 161; in Manipur, xvii. 193.

Wooden · on Falam-Tyao road, Chin Hills, x 278; at Mahé, xvii. 8; across the Sind, xxii. 432.

Briggs, Captain, Dhūlia chosen as capital of Khāndesh (1819), xi. 338; money advanced to Thoke family, and Lasur fort occupied, xvi. 153.

Brihadāranyaka Upanishad, the, in Sanskrit prose, ii. 231–232

Brihadīswaraswāmi, temple at Tanjore, xxiii. 242.

Brihat-kathā, collection of stories in Prākrit by Gunādhya (first or second century), ii. 267.

Brihat-kathā-manjarī, fables in Sanskrit verse, by Kshemendra Vyāsadāsa (1037), ii. 252.

Brihat-samhitā, astronomical treatise in Sanskrit by Varāha-mihira (*ob.* 587), ii. 266.

Brij Bilās, palace near Kotah city, xv. 425.

Brij Gopāl, Chaube, Taraon under (1894), xxiii. 250.

Brij Indar Singh, Rājā of Farīdkot, xii 52.

Brijh, founder of Bharatpur, killed in the beginning of the eighteenth century, viii. 75.
Brijmohan, cavalry trooper, mutiny started by, at Meerut (1857), xvii. 256.
Brindāban, sacred town in Muttra District, United Provinces, traditional residence of the youthful Krishna, ix. 17–18.
Brinjāls, or egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*), iii. 75, 99; cultivated in Baroda, vii. 48; Hooghly, xiii. 166; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Northern Shan States, xxii. 239; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321.
Bristle-work, iii. 193, 254.
Bristles and fibre, exports, iii. 309.
British administration of India. *See* Administration.
British India Steam Navigation Company, Akyab, v. 197; Bengal, vii. 280, 281; Bombay, viii. 332; Chittagong, x. 313; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 65; Madras Presidency, xvi. 304, 377; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 304; Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 8; Tuticorin, xxiv. 66.
British rule in India (1707–1905), ii. 470–530; to the battle of Wandiwāsh and the fall of French power (1760), 470–474; first French War (1744–8), 471–472; second French War (1750–4), 472–473; third French War (1756–63), 473; European head-quarters in Bengal, 474; Black Hole of Calcutta (1756), 474–475; grant of Twenty-four Parganas, 477; Lord Clive (1758–60, 1765–7), 478, 479–480; mismanagement (1760–5), 478–479; grant of Diwānī of Bengal (1765), 480; reorganization of the Company's service by Clive (1766), 480; dual system of government (1765–72), 481; first Mysore War, 481; Warren Hastings (1772–85), 481–486; sale of Allahābād and Korā to Oudh, 483; Rohilla War, 483–484; Marāthā Wars (1775–82), 485; Treaty of Sālbai (1782), 485; second Mysore War (1780–4), 485–486; Lord Cornwallis (1786–93, 1805), 486–487, 492; third Mysore War (1790–2), 487; Sir John Shore, Lord Teignmouth (1793–8), 487–488; Marquess Wellesley (1798–1805), 488–492; fourth Mysore War, 490; Treaty of Bassein (1802), 491; third Marāthā War (1802–4), 491–492; Sir George Barlow (1805–7), 492; Lord Minto (1807–13), 492–493; Lord Moira, Marquess of Hastings (1814–23), 493–496; Nepāl War (1814–5), 493–494; Treaty of Sagauli (1816), 494; last Marāthā War (1817–8), 495–496; Lord Amherst (1823–8), 496–497; first Burmese War (1824–6), 496–497; capture of Bharātpur (1826), 497; Lord William Bentinck (1828–35), 497–499; Mysore administered (1831), 498; Coorg annexed (1834), 498–499; Sir C. Metcalfe (1835–6), 499; Lord Auckland (1836–42), 499–501; first Afghān War (1839–42), 500, 501; Lord Ellenborough (1842–4), 501–502; conquest of Sind (1843), 502; Gwalior outbreak (1843), 502; Lord Hardinge (1844–8), 502–503; first Sikh War (1845), 503; Lord Dalhousie (1848–56), 504–508; second Sikh War (1848–9), 504–505; Punjab annexed (1849), 505; second Burmese War (1852), 505; Lower Burma annexed (1852), 505; lapsed states, 506; Berār assigned (1853), 507; annexation of Oudh (1856), 507–508; Lord Canning (1856–62), 508–516; Sepoy Mutiny (1857–8), 509–513; downfall of the Company (1858), 514; India transferred to the Crown, 515; Queen's proclamation (Nov. 1, 1858), 515; cost of the Mutiny, 515–516; financial and legal reforms, 516; Lord Elgin (1862–3), 516; Lord Lawrence (1864–9), 516; Lord Mayo (1869–72), 516–517; Lord Northbrook (1872–6), 517; Prince of Wales's tour (1875–6), 517; Lord Lytton (1876–80), 517–518; proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India (1877), 517; second Afghān War (1878–80), 518, 519; Lord Ripon (1880–4), 518–521; Mysore restored to hereditary dynasty (1881), 519; Lord Dufferin (1884–8), 521–522; third Burmese War (1885), 521; Russian attack on Afghāns at Panjdeh (1885), 521–522; Queen Victoria's Jubilee (1887), 522; Lord Lansdowne (1888–94), 522–525; Manipur disturbances (1891), 523–524; Russian aggression on the Pāmirs, 524; Lord Elgin (1894–9), 525–526; Presidency army system abolished (1895), 525; Pāmir agreement with Russia (1895), 525; Chitrāl (1895), 525; Tīrāh campaign (1897–8), 525–526; Lord Curzon (1899–1905), 526–530; North-West Frontier policy, 526–527; North-West Frontier Province formed (1901), 527; Tibet mission (1904), 527; death of Queen Victoria and proclamation of Edward VII, 529; partition of Bengal (1905), 529; Lord Minto (1905), 530; bibliography, 530; periods in history of, iv. 5; capture of Pondicherry (1761), iv. 8; Lord Clive, iv. 8–9; Warren Hastings, iv. 9–10; Lord Cornwallis, iv. 10; Lord

Wellesley, iv. 10–11; Lord Hastings, iv. 12; transfer to the Crown (1858), iv. 13.
Britto, John de, Jesuit missionary in Madura, xvi. 264, 394; martyred at Madura (1693), i. 442.
Broach, District in Bombay, ix. 18–28; physical aspects, 18–20; history, 20–21; population, 21–23; agriculture, 23–24; trade and communications, 24–26; famine, 26; administration, 26–28; education, 28; medical, 28.
Other references: Geology, i. 93; agriculture, iii. 23; cotton cultivation, iii. 43, 44, 45.
Broach, *tāluka* in Bombay, ix. 28.
Broach, city and port in Bombay, ancient centre of trade, ix. 28–32; calico printing, iii. 186.
Broadbills (Eurylaemi), order of birds, i. 246–247.
Broadfoot, Major, revenue settlement introduced into Amherst (1842–3), v. 302; acre system introduced into Thaton (1842–3), xxiii. 338.
Brocade, or silk textiles, iii. 209, 210; made in Hyderābād State, xiii. 263; Surat, xxiii. 160, 161; United Provinces, xxiv. 201; Yeola, xxiv. 422. *See also* Kincobs.
Brocklebank Line of steamers, Bengal, vii. 280.
Broeck, Van den, visited Aden on behalf of Dutch East India Company (*c.* 1614), v. 12.
Bronze work, at Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 21; Madras Presidency, xvi. 292.
Brooke, Sir Victor, large elephant shot by, in Coimbatore (1863), x. 357.
Broughton, Captain, description of Merwāra, xvii. 309.
Brown, David, Ganng Gyi driven from Tharrawaddy (1855), xxiii. 318.
Brown, Captain James, led expedition into Hazāribāgh (1774), xiii. 88.
Brown, Captain Lewis, besieged in Kahān, Baluchistān (1840), vi. 281; expedition against the Marris (1840), xvii. 211.
Brown, General, Jawad attacked and taken by, in 1819, but subsequently restored to Sindhia, xiv. 86.
Browne, Colonel Horace, mission into Yünnan (1875), viii. 47; land settlement introduced into Thaton (1867–8), xxiii. 338.
Browne, Sir James, Agent to Governor-General, Baluchistān, vi. 283; death (1896), vi. 283.
Browne, General Samuel, Alī Masjid in the Khyber Pass taken (1878), xv. 302.
Browne, Captain, political officer in Lushai Hills, xvi. 215; killed by Lushais (1890), xvi. 215.
Brownrigg, Major, encounter with Jaswant Rao Holkar at Satwās (1801), xxii. 134–135.
Bruce, Robert, tea plant discovered in Assam (1821), iii. 56, vi. 61.
Bruce, Captain, capture of Gwalior fort (1780), xii. 441.
Brush and cabinet-making factory, Cawnpore, ix. 319.
Brydon, Dr., survivor of British force from Afghānistān (1842), ii. 501, v. 38, xiv. 244.
Bū-Alī-Kalandar's tomb at Karnāl, xv. 59.
Bubāk, town in Larkāna District, Sind, ix. 32
Bubarīā tank, near Seonī, xxii. 176.
Bubonic plague. *See* Plague.
Buchanan, E. M., botany of the Andaman Islands, i. 204.
Buchanan-Hamilton, Dr. Francis, quoted on jute, iii. 203–204; account of increase in practice of opium-eating, vi. 93; remarks on Gauhāti (1809), xii. 185; visit to Gaur (1810), xii. 188; to Haldipur, North Kanara (1801), xiii. 10; iron mine at Jorhāt mentioned, vi. 74; Buddhist images discovered at Masār, xvii. 214; visit to the Nīlgiris (1800), xix. 89; stone from Pannā diamond mines mentioned (1813), xix 402; estimation of population of Patna, xx. 66; report on Sibsāgar, xxii. 346.
Buchāra *band*, embankment in Jaipur State, xiii. 391.
Buckingham Canal, in Madras, ix. 32–33.
Buckingham Mills, Madras City, xvi. 375.
Buckwheat, cultivated in Almorā, v. 248; Baltistān, vi. 263; Bhutān, viii. 159; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gilgit, xii. 241; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kashmīr, xv. 115, 117; Ladākh, xvi. 93; near Mīlam, Almorā, xvii. 342; Nepāl, xix. 47; Northern Shan States, xxii. 239; Sikkim, xxii. 370; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.
Budal, pillar in Dinājpur District, xi. 349.
Budalin, township in Lower Chindwin District, Upper Burma, ix. 33.
Budan, Bābā, Muhammadan saint, coffee plant brought to India, iii. 63, vi. 164, xiv. 266; shrine and tomb on Bābā Budan mountains, vi. 164; cenotaph at Mangrūl, xvii. 181.
Budāni, Kurram overrun by, traditionally, xvi. 48–49.
Budaun, District in United Provinces, ix. 33–41; physical aspects, 33–34; history, 34–36; population, 36–37; agriculture, 37–38; trade and communications, 38–39; famine, 39; administration, 39–41; education, 41; medical, 41.
Budaun, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, ix. 41.
Budaun, town in United Provinces, a

former Muhammadan capital, ix. 41–43; woodwork, iii. 229.
Budbud Tale, or 'bubble well' at Ulvi, North Kanara, xxiv. 116.
Buddh, Ahar prince, traditional founder of Budaun (tenth century), ix. 34.
Buddh, Rājā, mythical founder of Budaun (A.D. 905), ix. 41–42.
Buddh Gayā or Mahābodhi, village in Gayā District, Bengal, with temple and sacred tree of Buddha, ix. 43–45; statues of Buddha, ii. 47, 48; Jarāsandha-kī baithak, or basement of temple with rail, ii. 104, 158, 160, vii. 221.
Buddh Yaya, outlaw in Magwe, Burma, xvi. 414.
Buddha-charita, or Life of Buddha, by Asvaghosha (second century, A.D.), ii. 260.
Buddha (Gautama), (*c.* 596–508 B.C.), life, i. 407–408; date of death, ii. 70–71; *stūpas* constructed for relics of, ii. 159.
Footprints: at Kuluhā, Hazāribāgh, xvi. 17; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 357; Sagu, Burma, xvii. 347.
Images: Barābar Hills, Gayā, vi. 425; Bhāndak, Chānda, viii. 59; Buddh Gayā, ii. 47, 48; Ceylon, i. 48; Powundaung hill, Lower Chindwin District, x. 231; Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283; Gayā, ii. 25–26; Hashtnagar, Peshāwar, ii. 47; Kārkala, South Kanara, xv. 44; Kasiā, Gorakhpur, ii. 40, 48; Khajrāho, Central India, xv. 217; Mandalay, xvii. 142, 143; Mankeswār, ii. 48; Manuha pagoda at Pagan, xix. 313; Nāsik caves, xviii. 411; Pakangyi, Pakokku, xix. 322; Pegu town, xx. 97; Piram Island, Ahmadābād, xx. 150; Sānchi, xxii. 28.
Life in Bahraich, vi. 206; preaching commenced near Benares, vii. 190; Kalaw pagoda at Bilugyun supposed to be erected over a hair of, v. 295; *Vajrāsana*, or adamantine throne, at Buddh Gayā, ix. 44; birthplace at Kapilavastu, xiv. 406–407; relics in Kyaikkauk pagoda, xiii. 29; legendary visit to places in Minbu, xvii. 347, 348; religion already introduced among Newārs on his legendary visit to Nepāl, xix. 43; Padraunā identified as last resting-place before death, xix. 311; offering of eyes at Pushkalāvati, x. 181; Rājgīr identified with residence of, xxi. 72; on Ratnāgiri hill, xxi. 72; Sanhīsa said to be place of descent from heaven of, xxii. 59–60; relics in Shwesandaw pagoda, xiii. 29; Bodhisattva of Sopāra in a former birth, xxiii. 87; periods of retreat spent at Srāvastī, xix. 278, xxii. 181; Tangyiswedaw pagoda supposed to be built by Anawrata to enshrine tooth of, xix. 322; Taxila the scene of head-offering of, xxii. 201; Udayagiri hill, xxiv. 109; connexion with United Provinces, xxiv. 147; Vaisāli visited by, vii. 94, xxiv. 294.
Buddha Rājā, Katachchuri king, defeated by Mangalesa (*c.* 600), ii. 327, vi. 187.
Buddhaghosha, traditional visit to Taikkala in fifth century, xxiii. 205.
Buddhism, origin, i. 408–413; relation to caste, i 408–409; ethics of, i. 409; theology and psychology, i. 409; way of salvation, i. 409; causes of spread of, i. 409–410; the Sangra, or Congregation of Monks, i. 410; made a State religion by Asoka, i. 410–411; as a missionary religion, i. 411; later Indian Buddhism, i. 411–412; in decay, i. 412, ii. 289–299, 317; causes of decline, i. 412–413; its idealism and the reform of Brāhmanism, i. 412–413, 421–422; at the present time, i. 413, 473; survivals in Bengal, i. 413; comparison with Jainism, i. 414; downfall, i. 421; its philosophy, ii. 258; under Asoka, ii. 284–285; development under Kanishka, ii. 289; 'salvation' assembly at Prayāg, ii. 297; assembly at Kanauj, ii. 297; second Buddhist council, vii. 94, xxiv. 295; development of, in Magadha, vii. 208, 221; synod first held at Sattapanni Cave, Rājgīr (543 B.C.), xxi. 72.
Buddhist antiquities: Afghānistān, v. 44; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Ajodhyā, v. 175–176; Allahābād, v. 230; Amarāvati, v. 272–273; Amherst, v. 295–296; Ararāj, v. 399; Asarūr, vi. 9–10; Assia, Orissa, vi. 121; Aurangābād, vi. 143; Bāgh, vi. 183–184; Bahraich, vi. 207–208; Bāra Bankī, vi. 419; Barābar Hills, vi. 424–425; Bārkūr, vii. 22; Benares, vii. 182; Bezwāda, viii. 19; Bhāgalpur, viii. 28; Bhilsa, viii. 105; Bihār, viii. 172; Borivli, Thāna, ix. 6; Buddh Gayā, ix. 43; Ceylon, i. 48; Champāian, x. 139; Chaul, x. 185; Chiplūn, Ratnāgiri, x. 287; Dalmī, xi. 127; Ellora, xii. 21; Eran, xii. 25–26; Gayā, xii. 199; Ghāzīpur, xii. 224; Gorakhpur, xii. 334; Jaggayyapeta, Kistna, xiii. 377; Jalālābād, xiv. 12; Jhang, xiv. 127; Junāgarh, xiv. 238; Junnar, Poona, xiv. 240; Kāmrūp, xiv. 333; Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240; Kolhāpur, xv. 387; Māniktāla, xvii. 183; Meerut, xvii. 256; Muttra, xviii. 66; Naltigiri, Orissa, xviii. 347; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 161; Oudh, xix. 285; Padraunā, Gorakhpur, xix. 311; Patna, xx. 58; Peshāwar, xx. 114; Rājgīr, xxi. 72; Set Mahet, xxii. 181; Sānchi, xxii. 27–28; Sankīsa, xxii. 59–60; Sāmāth, Benares,

xxii. 109; Seven Pagodas, xxii. 182–185; Shāhdheri, Rāwalpindi, xxii. 201; Shivner, Poona, xxii. 294; Sītākund, Monghyr, xxiii. 50; Tamlūk, xxiii. 217–218; Udayagiri, Orissa, xxiv. 109. *See also* Antiquarian Remains, Caves, Monasteries, *Stūpas*, &c.

Buddhist Lenten Festival, held at Shwezedi pagoda, Bhamo, viii. 58; in Burma, ix. 148, 149.

Buddhist literature, ii. 259–260; Pāli canon of the South, 259; Sanskrit canon of the North, 259; Hīnayāna or Lesser Vehicle, and Mahāyāna or Greater Vehicle, 260; legendary works, 260; the *Mahāvastu*, 260.

Buddhist tradition of India, Gandhāra, and Kashmīr, seventh century, ii. 70–71; Ceylon, ii. 71.

Buddhists, marriage, i. 448–449; population statistics, i. 473; polygamy among, i. 483; education statistics, i. 484. *See also* each District and larger State article in Burma, *under* Population.

Buddhpokhar, tank at Buddh Gayā, ix. 44.

Buddhpur, village in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, ix. 45.

Buddravanti, ruins of, near Khuldābād, Hyderābād State, xv. 285.

Budge-Budge, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, ix. 45.

Budh Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23.

Būdh Singh, chief of Būndi (1707), made Mahārao Rājā for services to Aurangzeb, ix. 81.

Budh Singh, Dīwān, rule in Dhurwai (1823), xi. 339.

Budh Singh, rule in Jullundur, xiv. 223.

Budh Singh, Maksudangarh granted to (1776), xvii. 52.

Budha Gupta, king of Malwā, conquered by White Huns, ix. 336, xvii. 102; record of, at Eran (A. D. 484), ii. 43

Budhaghosha, Thaton identified as landing-place of, when visiting Suvanna Bhūmi, xxiii. 341.

Budhāna, *tahsīl* in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, ix. 46.

Budhāna, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, ix. 46.

Budhwāra, suburb of Kātol, Nāgpur, xv. 189.

Būdigunta, 'cinder-mound,' ii. 94.

Būdihāl, village in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, ix. 46.

Būdikote, village in Kolār District, Mysore, birthplace of Haidar Alī, ix. 46.

Budubudukalas, beggars, in Kistna District, xv. 324.

Buffalo, wild (*Bos bubalus*), i. 231; in Bengal, vii. 203–204; Bhandāra, viii. 62; Central Provinces, x. 9; Chānda, x. 149; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Cuttack, xi. 88; Indore, xiii. 335; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 255; Khulnā, xv. 286; Koreā, Central Provinces, xv. 400; Lakhimpur, xvi. 119; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Mālda, xvii. 76; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 3.

Buffaloes, i. 231–233; general characteristics, iii. 81–82; breeds, iii. 82–83; employment in forest operations, iii. 126. *See also* in each District and larger State article *under* Agriculture.

Buffaloes, sacrifice of, in Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rairākhol, Bengal, xxi. 61; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Sibsāgar, xxii. 345; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Surgujā, xxiii. 171; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 344; United Provinces, xxiv. 143; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 324.

Bughrā, Shahāb-ud-dīn, governor of Western Bengal (1318), vii. 216.

Bughra Khān, Nāsir-ud-dīn, governor of Bengal (1282), ii. 372, vii. 212, 216.

Bugti Country, tribal area in Baluchistān. *See* Marri-Bugti Country.

Bugtis, Baloch tribe, xvii. 210–213; in Sibi, xxii. 339; Sind, xxii. 407; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278.

Building stone, in India generally, iii. 148–150; trade, iii. 256; found or quarried, in Anantapur, v. 344; Andamans, v. 356; Bombay Presidency, viii. 323; Delhi, xi. 229; Dhār, xi. 291; Dhrāngadhra State, Bombay, xi. 334–335; Dowlaishweram, xi. 368; Dūngarpur, xi. 382–383, Hazāra, xiii. 81; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Hoshangābād, xiii. 187; Idar, xiii. 327; Indore, xiii. 343; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jāfarābād, Kāthiāwār, xiii. 375; Jaipur, xiii. 391; Jamkhandi, xiv. 46; Jhānsi, xiv. 143; Karāchi, xv. 7; Kāthiāwār, xv. 179; Khāndesh, xv. 235; Kotah, xv. 418; Madras Presidency, xvi. 288, 289; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 5; Miānwāli, xvii. 322; Mirzāpur, xvii. 372; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; Nāsik, xviii. 405; Poona, xx. 175; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, i. 100; Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 75; Rajūla, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 168; Saraikelā, Bengal, xxii. 83; Sātāra, xxii. 124; Saugor, xxii. 143; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Surat, xxiii. 160. *See also* Gneiss, Granite, *and* Marble.

Buildings and roads, organization and control in India generally, iv. 307, 309, 315–316, 318, 319.

Bukhārī, Shāh, tomb at Phaphūnd, Etāwah, xx. 129.

Bukhtiarpur-Behar Railway, iii. 415.

Bukka I, founder of Vijayanagar empire, ii. 57, 343–344, xviii. 174.

Bukka II, Vijayanagar king (1399–1406), ii. 345.
Bukkur, fortified island in the Indus, Sind, ix. 46–47.
Buland Darwāza, gateway at Fatehpur Sīkri, Agra, xii. 85.
Bulāki, Dyālpura fell to (1751), xiv. 166.
Bulandshahr District, in United Provinces, ix. 48–57; physical aspects, 48–49; history, 49–51; population, 51–52; agriculture, 52–54; trade and communications, 54; famine, 54–55; administration, 55–57; education, 56–57; medical, 57.
Bulandshahr, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, ix. 57.
Bulandshahr, town in United Provinces, iii. 199, ix. 57–59; seal found at, ii. 39; carpets, iii. 217; woodwork, iii. 229.
Bulbuls (*Brachypodinae*), i. 241–242.
Buldāna, District in Berār, ix. 59–67; physical aspects, 59–60; history, 60–61; population, 61–62; agriculture, 62–64; forests, 63; trade and communications, 64; famine, 64–65; administration, 65–67; education, 66; medical, 66.
Buldāna, town in Berār, ix. 67.
Buledis, tribe. *See* Burdis.
Bullion, exports and imports, iii. 269, 291.
Bulsār, *tāluka* in Surat District, Bombay, ix. 67.
Bulsār, town and port in Surat District, Bombay, ix. 67–68.
Bumbra-ke-Thul, ruined city in Sind. *See* Brāhmanābād.
Bundāla, village in Amritsar District, Punjab, ix. 68.
Bundelās, Rājput tribe, in Ajaigarh, v. 129, 131; Allahābād, v. 229; invasion of Bāndā, vi. 348; Baonī, vi. 415; Berī, viii. 3; Bihat, viii. 173; Bundelkhand, ix. 70–72; Chanderī taken by (1586), x. 164; in Charkhārī, x. 178; Deogarh fort held by, xi. 246; power in Jhānsi (fourteenth century), xiv. 137; Jhānsi city held by, till 1742, xiv. 148; in Jignī, xiv. 165; Kālinjar, xiv. 312; Khaniādhāna, xv. 244; Orchhā, ii. 318, xix. 242, 244; Pannā, xix. 400; Saugor, xxii. 138, 140; raids in United Provinces, xxiv. 153.
Bundelī, dialect of Western Hindī, i. 366–367; spoken in Bijāwar, viii. 189; Central India, ix. 351; Central Provinces, x. 24; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Damoh, xi. 138; Gwalior, xii. 427; Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Jhānsi, xiv. 140; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seonī, xxii. 168.
Bundelkhand (British), tract in United Provinces, ix. 68–74; physical aspects, 68–69; history, 69–70; the Bundelās, 70–71; population, 72; agriculture, 72–74; bibliography, 74.
Other references: Density of population, i. 454; language, i. 367; Jain statues, ii. 122; irrigation, iii. 325, 352; lakes, iii. 342; cholera (1897), iii. 481; famine (1868–70), iii. 487 *n.*; land revenue, iv. 211 *n.*
Bundelkhand Agency, political charge in Central India, ix. 74–77; physical aspects, 74–75; history, 75–76; States in, 77; Charkhārī subordinate to, x. 176; invasion of, by Bijai Bikramājīt Bahādur Singh (1789), x. 177; Chhatarpur subject to, x. 198; Hasht-Bhaiya Jāgīrs subject to, xiii. 60.
Bundelkhandī, dialect spoken in Charkhārī, x. 178; Chhatarpur, x. 200; Datiā, xi. 197; Khaniādhāna, xv. 244; Orchhā, xix. 245; Sohāwal, xxiii. 71.
Bunder, *tāluk* in Madras. *See* Bandar.
Būndh pass, Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
Būndi, State in Rājputāna, ix. 77–87; physical aspects, 77–79; history, 79–82; population, 82–83; agriculture, 83–84; trade and communications, 84; famine, 84–85; administration, 85–87; military force, 86; revenue, 86; education, 87; medical, 87.
Other references: Area, population, revenue, and administration, iii. 95; postal arrangements, iii. 424–425.
Būndi, capital of State in Rājputāna, ix. 87–88.
Būndu, town in Rānchī District, Bengal, ix. 88.
Buner, tract of country in North-West Frontier Province, with Buddhist remains, ix. 88–89; Pashto language spoken in, i. 354; expedition into (1897), xxiii. 186, 210.
Bunera, town in Rājputāna. *See* Banera.
Bunerwāls, tribe on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1897), xxiii. 186, 210.
Bungahs or hospices built by Sikhs, at Amritsar, v. 329.
Buniād, rule over Tekārī Rāj, xxiii. 273.
Bupayā pagoda, Pagan, xix. 313.
Būra Deo, god of Rāj Gonds, in Gondwāna, xii. 323, 325.
Bura Gohain, Moamarias in Assam controlled by, vi. 32.
Buralla Canal, branch of Lower Chenāb Canal, x. 190.
Burāsa, forest god, worshipped in Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.
Burdis (Buledis), Baloch tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 290; Hyderābād (Sind), xiii. 315; Kachhi, xiv. 250; Khairpur, xv. 212; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 46; Sind, xxii. 407; Sukkur, xxiii. 122; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278, 279, 280.

Burdwān, Division in Bengal, ix. 89-91.
Burdwān, District in Bengal, ix. 90-100; physical aspects, 91-92; floods, 92; history, 92-93; population, 93-95; agriculture, 95-96; minerals, 96-97; trade and communications, 97-98; famine, 98; administration, 98-100; revenue, 99; education, 100; medical, 100; wages, iii. 468 *n.*
Burdwān, subdivision in Bengal, ix. 100-101.
Burdwān, town in Bengal, ix. 102-103; roads, iii. 405.
Burdwān fever. *See* Fever.
Burdwān Rāj, estate in Bengal, ix. 101-102.
Burgess, Dr., description of Ajanta cave monasteries, v. 135-136; quoted on Elephanta, xii. 3-4; Kailās Temple, Ellora, xii. 22; description of Sītā's Chāvdi, at Modhera, Baroda, xvii. 381; on temple hill of Shetrunja, Kāthiāwār, xix. 362-365.
Burglary and house-breaking, prevalent in Akola, v. 186; Amraoti, v. 311; Cuttack, xi. 94; Dehra Dūn, xi. 218; Delhi, xi. 231; Ellichpur, xii. 17; Ferozepore, xii. 96; Gayā, xii. 205; Gorakhpur, xii. 339; Gujrānwāla, xii. 360; Gujrāt, xii. 371; Gurdāspur, xii. 399; Gurgaon, xii. 409; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 35; Kaira, xiv. 284; Khāndesh, xv. 237; Kherī, xv. 274; Kurnool, xvi. 42; Madura, xvi. 401; Meerut, xvii. 261; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 81; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 91; Monghyr, xvii. 399; Montgomery, xvii. 416; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 343; Nāsik, xviii. 408; Noākhāli, xix. 133; Partābgarh, xx. 20; Patiāla, xx. 46; Patna, xx 63; Poona, xx. 178; Pudukkottai, xx. 237; Purnea, xx. 418; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 7; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 31; Rānchī, xxi. 207; Rangpur, xxi. 229; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 269; Rohtak, xxi. 319; Sambalpur, xxii. 14; Sāran, xxii. 91; Shāhābād, xxii. 194; Sītāpur, xxiii. 59; Sylhet, xxiii. 198; Thāna, xxiii. 300.
Būrha, former name of Bālāghāt town, Central Provinces, ix. 103.
Burhān, Imād Shāhi king (1562-8), ii. 391, vii. 368, xii. 20 *n.*; confined in Narnāla by Tafāl Khān, xviii. 380; captured at Narnāla by Murtazā Nizām Shāh (1572), and subsequently put to death, xviii. 380.
Burhān, Shāh, Muhammadan saint, shrine at Chiniot, Punjab, x. 285.
Burhān Shāh, Nizām Shāhi king (1508-53-4), ii. 389; rule over Bahmani kingdom, v. 123; war with Alā-ud-dīn Imād Shāh, vii. 368.
Burhān Shāh II, Nizām Shāhi king, (1590-4), ii. 388, 389; became king of Ahmadnagar, v. 123; invaded Berār (1590), xxi. 304.
Burhān Shāh, Gond Rājā of Nāgpur, xviii. 306.
Burhānā, *tahsīl* and town in United Provinces. *See* Budhānā.
Burhānpur, *tahsīl* in Nimār District, Central Provinces, ix. 103.
Burhānpur, town in Central Provinces, former Muhammadan capital, with industry of silk embroidery, ix. 104-106, iii. 199.
Burhi Dihing, river of Assam. *See* Dihing, Burhi.
Burhwal, railway junction, Bāra Bankī District, United Provinces, ix. 106.
Būriya, town in Ambāla District, Punjab, ix. 106.
Burlton, Lieutenant, massacred near Nongkhlao, Khāsi Hills (1829), xix. 136.
Burma, British Province on east of Bay of Bengal, ix. 106-246; area, 106-107; origin of name 'Burma,' 107-108; physical aspects, 108-120; meteorology, 109-110, 118-120; mountains, 111-113; rivers, 113-115; botany, 117; fauna, 117-118; natural calamities, 120; history, 120-130; archaeology, 130; population, 130-149; marriage customs, 137; languages, 137-138; tribes and castes, 139-141; religion, 142-145; occupations, 145-146; food, dress, and houses, 146-148; amusements, 148; festivals, 148-149; nomenclature, 149; agriculture, 149-162; agricultural implements, 153-154; cattle, 157-158; irrigation, 159-162; fisheries, 162-163; rents, wages, and prices, 163-167; forests, 167-170; mines and minerals, 170-173; arts and manufactures, 174-178; factories and labour supply, 177-178; commerce and trade, 178-183; maritime trade, 181; trans-frontier trade, 182-183; communications, 183-190; railways, 183-185; tramways, 185-186; roads, 186-188; inland navigation, 188-189; postal arrangements, 189-190; famine, 190-192; administration, 192-196; Native States, &c., 194-196; legislation and justice, 196-200; registration, 200; finance, 201-203; land revenue, &c., 203-208; capitation tax, 207; *thathameda*, 207-208; fisheries, 208-209; miscellaneous revenue, 209-213; opium, 209; salt, 210; excise, 211-212; stamps, 212; income tax, 212; customs, 213; local and municipal, 213-215; public works, 215-217; army, 217-218; police and jails, 218-222; education, 222-230; medical, 231-232; surveys, 232-233;

bibliography, 233; tables: temperature, 234; rainfall, 234; agriculture, 235; population, 236–237; trade by sea with other Provinces, 238; foreign maritime trade, 239; foreign land trade, 240; criminal justice, 241; civil justice, 241; Provincial revenue, 242; Provincial expenditure, 243; income and expenditure of municipalities, 244; police, 245; jails, 245; colleges, schools, and scholars, 246; medical statistics, 246.

Other references: Physical aspects, i. 20–21; geology, i. 51, 62–63, 67, 70, 74, 87, 89, 92–97, 101; meteorology, i. 114, 117, 122, 127, 130, 132, 136, 137, 141, 142–143, 153; absence of caste system, i. 330; botany, i. 196–203; forests, i. 197–199; zoology, i. 215, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 231, 232, 234, 236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 282; ethnology, i. 289, 295; languages, i. 386, 390, 393, 394; spread of Buddhism to, i. 411; Buddhism in, i. 413; Christians in, i. 444–445, 476; area and population, i. 450; population and density, i. 453; growth of population, i 463–464; immigration, i. 467–468; Animism, i. 472; Eurasians, i. 477; sex statistics, i. 479; education statistics, i. 483–484; birth-rate statistics, i. 506, 510, 511; mortality statistics, i. 512, 517, 519, 522, 531; annexation (1852) of Pegu, ii. 505; progress, under Sir Alexander Mackenzie, ii. 524; made Lieutenant-Governorship (1897), ii. 526; agricultural statistics, iii. 3, 97, 100; intermittent cultivation, iii. 24; *taungya* cultivation, iii. 24–25; cultivation of rice, iii. 26, 29; oilseeds, iii. 38; cotton, iii. 45; jute (insignificant), iii. 47; tobacco, iii. 49; number of live stock, and of ploughs and carts (1903-4), iii. 101; forests, iii. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 110, 111, 113, 118, 119, 120–121, 122, 125; rubber planting, iii. 118; petroleum wells, iii. 139, 140, 235; amber, iii. 140–141; graphite, iii. 141; gold, iii. 142–143; tin, iii. 144; antimony, iii. 145; manganese, iii. 147; mineral pigments, iii. 152; rubies, iii. 161; tourmaline, iii. 162; jadeite, iii. 163; arts and manufactures, iii. 170; Burmese lacquer, iii. 175; glass mosaic, iii. 175–176; use of wax, iii. 177, 200–201; *āl* cultivation (insignificant), iii. 184; cotton weaving, iii. 201; silk industry, iii. 208, 209; *kalagas*, iii. 221; wood-carving, iii. 230–231; factory statistics, iii. 247; trade, iii. 272, 286, 305; rice trade, iii. 284–285; irrigation, 322, 325, iii. 332, 343–344, 346, 349; navigable rivers, iii. 361–362; navigation dues, iii. 362; postal and savings bank transactions (1903–4), iii. 428, 435; wages, iii. 470, 472, 473, 474; famine, iii. 490; Upper Burma acquired (1886), iv. 13; administration, iv. 29, 32, 33, 54–56; statistics of Native States, iv. 101; legislation and justice, iv. 130, 131, 157–158; revenue, iv. 170; land revenue, iv. 207, 208, 210, 214, 217, 219, 222, 223, 227, 239; opium, iv. 247; intoxicating liquors, iv. 255, 256, 257, 258; taxes, iv. 270; land cess, iv. 271; village officials, iv. 281; municipal government, iv. 287, 292, 293; public works organization, iv. 312, 314, 316; constitution of military police and battalions of Madras army for, iv. 350–351; army, iv. 358, 359; military police, iv. 375; army division, iv. 367, 369, 380, 381; education, iv. 416, 418, 419, 432, 447; publications, iv. 453; medical, iv. 462; sanitation, iv. 472; compulsory vaccination, iv. 478; magnetic survey, iv. 490.

Burma Oil Co., prospecting licence in Lower Chindwin obtained by, x. 234; at Magwe, xvi. 419; factory of, in Hanthawaddy, xiii. 33.

Burma Railway, iii. 392, 414, 415.

Burma Railway Company, workshops at Insein, xiii. 365.

Burma Ruby Mines Company, xxi. 333, 334.

Burmese, language of Tibeto-Chinese family, i. 388, 394, 401.

Burmese literature, ii. 437–438.

Burmese War, first (1824–6), ii. 496–497, iv. 12, ix. 124–125.

Local references: Arakan, v. 192–193; Bassein, vii. 118; Cāchār, vi. 177, ix. 251; Chittagong, x. 309; Henzada, xiii. 103–104; Myohaung, xviii. 160; Prome, xx. 221; Rangoon, xxi. 215; Sibsāgar, xxii. 347; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 318.

Burmese War, second (1852), ii. 505, ix. 125–126.

Local references: Bassein, vii. 118; Danubyu, xi. 149; Moulmein, v. 295; Prome, xx. 221; Rangoon, xxi. 215; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 318; Toungoo, xxiii. 424.

Burmese War, third (1885), ii. 521, ix. 127–128.

Burn, Colonel, Sikh invasion of Muzaffarnagar suppressed by (1804), xviii. 86; surrounded by Marāthās near Shāmlī (1804), xxii. 228.

Burneby, Richard, appointed governor of Mergui by the King of Siam (1683), xvii. 296.
Burnell, Dr., quoted on St. Thomas's Mount, xxi. 388.
Burnes, Sir Alexander, mission to Dost Muhammad, ii. 500, v. 37; in Baluchistān, vi. 278; murdered at Kābul (1841), ii. 500, v. 38, xiv. 243; Saiyids expelled from Paghmān for services rendered to, xxii. 105; permitted to follow up course of Indus (1830), xxii. 400.
Burr, Colonel, Bāpu Gokhale defeated by, at Kirkee (1817), xv. 308, xx. 182.
Burrow, Reuben, quoted on Gaur, xii. 187.
Burton, Major, murdered in Kotah State, xv. 414.
Burushaski, language of uncertain family, spoken in Hunza-Nagar, i. 389, 394, 401.
Busch, —, sent in an English ship to resume possession of Nicobars (1845), xix. 64.
Bushby, G. A., Resident at Hyderābād, tomb of, xiii. 310.
Bussy, Marquis de, French general, initiated policy of subsidiary alliances, ii. 472; victory over Marāthās, ii. 473; administration of Northern Circars, ii. 473; taken prisoner at Wandiwāsh, ii. 473.
Local notices: Marched to Bobbili with a European force to restore order, viii. 252–253; governor of Northern Circārs (1753), x. 336; visit to Ganjām to reduce it to order (1757), xii. 145; Gingee captured (1750), xii. 245; the Chār Minār, Hyderābād, occupied (1756), xiii. 308; Kurnool taken (1751), xvi. 33; Rājahmundry head-quarters of (1754–7), xxi. 64; Vizagapatam surrendered to (1757), xxiv. 325, 337.
Bustards (*Eupodotis*), i. 260.
Butāna, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, ix. 247.
Buthidaung, subdivision in Akyab District, Lower Burma, ix. 247.
Buthidaung, township in Akyab District, Lower Burma, ix. 247.
Butler, Captain, in charge of Nāgā Hills (1869), xviii. 286; killed (1875), xviii. 286.
Butter-making, iii. 83–84. *See also* Dairying.
Butterworth, Colonel, Straits Settlements Penal Regulations of, xx. 194.
Būtuga II, Western Ganga prince, grant to, ii. 59; Chola sovereign murdered by, ii. 332; Kannara placed on the throne and Chola invasion stopped by, xviii. 171; lands granted to, xviii. 171.
Buxa, cantonment in Jalpaiguri District, Eastern Bengal, ix. 247.
Buxar, subdivision in Shāhābād District, Bengal, ix. 247.
Buxar, town and battle-field in Shāhābād District, Bengal, ix. 247–248; victory of Sir Hector Munro over Shuja-ud-daula (1764), ii. 479, vii. 180, 188, 213, 218.
Buzzards (*Buteo*), i. 253–254.
Byādgi, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, ix. 248.
Byāngsī, language of the Tibeto-Chinese family, spoken in Western Himālayas, i. 392.
Byāns, tract in Almora District, United Provinces. *See* Biāns.
Byanyakin, rule in Dagon, xxi. 214.
Byinnya Ran, king, built pagoda at Tenasserim, xxiii. 280.
Bysakhs, founders of village on site of Calcutta, ix. 262.

C.

Cabbages, iii. 75; grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Bengal, vii. 248; Hooghly, xiii. 166; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
Cabinet work. *See* Carpentry.
Cabral, Pedro Alvares, voyage to Calicut (1500), ii. 447; founded factory at Calicut (1500), ix. 290; and at Cannanore (1501), ix. 298; visit to Cochin (1500), x. 354.
Cāchār, District in Assam, ix. 248–259; physical aspects, 248–250; history, 250–252; population, 252–253; agriculture, 253–254; forests, 254–255; administration, 256–259; trade and communications, 255–256; education, 259; medical, 259.
Other references: Rainfall statistics, i. 144; languages, i. 377; tea plant discovered (1855), iii. 56; tea cultivation, iii. 58, 59.
Cāchār, North, subdivision in Cāchār District, Assam, ix. 259–260.
Cadastral record, iv. 208–213.
Cadastral surveys, iv. 501–503.
Calcutta, capital of Indian Empire, ix. 260–286; description, 260–262; history, 262–267; founded by Job Charnock (1690), 263; the 'Black Hole' (1756), 264; recaptured by Clive and Watson (1767), 264; population, 267–269; industries, 269; commerce, 269–272; communications, 271–274; administration, 264–267, 274–276; municipality, 276–278; public buildings, &c., 278–281; army, 281–282; police, 282–283; education, 283–285; medical, 285–286; bibliography, 286.
Other references: Geology, i. 100; observatory, i. 106; meteorology, i.

126, 144, 154; cyclone (1864), i. 135; mission founded by Kiernander, i. 443; foundation of episcopal see (1814), i. 443; growth of population, i. 457; Chinese in, i. 469; statistics of still-births, i. 511; infantile mortality, i. 518; deaths from plague, i. 525; the "Black Hole" (1756), ii. 474–475; manufactures, iii. 221, 234; silver-work, iii. 239; jute industry, iii. 205; port, iii. 273, 274–275; jute trade, iii. 274–275; trade, iii. 302, 303, 315; roads, iii. 404, 405; continuous delivery postal system, iii. 430; import prices, iii. 462–463; export prices, iii. 463–465; municipality, history of, iv. 284–290; municipality, constitution and schemes, iv. 295–297, 298; improvement schemes, iv. 298; Port Trust, iv. 304, 305; University, iv. 426, 430; school of art, iv. 438–439; medical college, iv. 441; Presidency College, iv. 445; sanitation, iv. 473, 474; tidal observations, iv. 490; mint, iv. 515.

Calcutta, Suburbs in, subdivision of Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, ix. 286.

Calcutta, South Suburbs, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, ix. 286–287.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals, system of navigable channels in Bengal and Eastern Bengal, iii. 358–359, ix. 287–289.

Calcutta-Hongkong Line of steamers, vii. 281.

Calcutta Steam Company, ix. 272.

Caldecott, John, astronomer (1837–49); at Trivandrum, Travancore, xxiv. 50.

Caldwell, Bishop, on the term 'Carnatic,' ix. 301–302; shrine at Tanjore thought to be a copy of temple at Gangaikondapuram, xii. 128; Indian king who sent an embassy to Augustus at Rome considered to be a Pāndya sovereign, xix. 394; hostel for students at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 48.

Calendars, used in Nicobars, xix. 81–82.

Calicoes, painting and waxing of, iii. 187–188.

Calico-printing with wooden blocks, iii. 186; at Agra, v. 90; Farrukhābād District, xii. 73; Gautampurā, Central India, xii. 192; Jahāngīrābād, Bulandshahr, xiii. 378; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 45; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 259; Kaira, xiv. 282; Kairāna, Muzaffarnagar, xiv. 287; Kanauj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 372; Modāsa, Ahmadābād, xvii. 380; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Morādābād, xvii. 430; Sankheda, Baroda, xxii. 59; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 102; Unao, xxiv. 126; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 283.

Calicut, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, ix. 289.

Calicut, city and port in Malabar District, Madras, former capital of the Zamorin, and first place in India visited by the Portuguese, ix. 289–291; voyages of Vasco da Gama to (1498, 1502), ii. 446–447; voyage of Pedro Alvares Cabral to (1500), ii. 447; pottery, iii. 245.

Calimere, Point, promontory in Tanjore District, Madras, ix. 291.

Calingā, name of ancient kingdom in Madras. *See* Kalingā.

Calingapatam, port in Ganjām District, Madras, ix. 291–292.

Call, Colonel, surveyor, iv. 482.

Callender, Mr., erected fort at Jambusar when it was held by British (1775–83), xiv. 45.

Calliaud, General, Kondapalli taken (1766), xv. 393; army under, moved against Najīb-ullah (1762), xix. 10; battle of St. Thomas's Mount (1759), xxi. 389; relief of Trichinopoly (1756), xxiv. 29.

Calpee. *See* Kālpī.

Calve College, Pondicherry, xx. 162.

Cama Hospital for Females, in Bombay City, viii. 379.

Camac, Captain, in second Marāthā War, ii. 442; Gopāl Rai presented to, as heir to Palāman Raj, and assistance of, xix. 337; Gwalior attacked by, xii. 421; assistance given to Tej Singh by (1771), xiii. 88.

Cambay, State in Bombay, ix. 292–296; physical aspects, 292; history, 292–293; population, 293–294; agriculture, 294; trade and communications, 294–295; famine, 295; administration, 295–296.

Other references: Cutting of agates and carnelians, iii. 162–163; manufactures, iii. 217.

Cambay, capital of State and former port in Bombay, with carnelian industry, ix. 296–298.

Cambay, Gulf of, separating peninsula of Kāthiāwār from mainland of Gujarāt, ix. 296.

Cambrian geological epoch, i. 64–67.

Cambu. See Bājra.

Camel fairs, Agra, v. 78; Bīkaner, viii. 210.

Camels and camel breeding, iii. 89; statistics, iii. 101.

Local notices: Afghānistān, v. 53; Ahmadābād, v. 100; Attock, vi. 135; Bahāwalpur, vi. 199; Baluchistān, vi. 299; Bannu, vi. 398; Bīkaner, viii. 210; Būndi, ix. 83; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 118; Cutch, xi. 80; Dera

Ghāzi Khān, xi. 254, 265; Ferozepore, xii. 94; Gurdāspur, xii. 397; Hazāra, xiii. 80; Hissār, xiii. 151; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 316; Jaipur, xiii. 389; Jaisalmer, xiv. 5; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 112; Jhang, xiv. 130; Jhelum, xiv. 155; Jīnd, xiv. 171; Jodhpur, xiv. 191; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Karāchi, xv. 6; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 213; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 249; Kohāt, xv. 346; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 48; Miānwāli, xvii. 321; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 79; Nābha, xviii. 266; Punjab, xx. 302; Rājputāna, xxi. 123; Shāhpur, xxii. 217; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sind, xxii. 413.

Campbell, General Sir Archibald, invasion of Burma (1824), ix. 124; attack on Danubyu (1825), xvii. 225; Moulmein selected as capital of Tenasserim (1827), xviii. 6; Burmans defeated at Prome (1825), xx. 221; Tavoy handed over to (1824), xxiii. 261; advance into Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 318.

Campbell, Sir Colin (Lord Clyde), relief of Lucknow (1857), ii. 512, ix. 308, xvi. 193, 194, xix. 284, 285; reduction of Oudh (1857–8), ii. 513; routed Gwalior mutineers at Cawnpore (1857), ix. 309, 317; expedition against Kohāt Pass Afrīdis (1850), xix. 208; expedition against Mohmands, Rānizai, and Utman Khel (1851–2), xix. 208.

Campbell, Sir George, Famine Commission, iii. 485, 487; Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (1871–4), vii 220; impetus given to education in Assam, vi. 101.

Campbell, Scarlett, Straits Settlements Regulations of 1871 discussed by, xx. 193.

Campbell, Major R. B. P. P., expedition against Rānizai (1878), xix. 209.

Campbell, Colonel, Mangalore defended by (1784), xvii. 177.

Campbell, Dr., Superintendent of Darjeeling, accompanied Dr. Hooker on visit to Darjeeling, xi. 169; seized while travelling in Sikkim, xxii. 368.

Campbell Hospital, Calcutta, ix. 285.

Campbellpore, civil head-quarters and cantonment in Attock District, Punjab, ix. 298.

Camphor, experiments in cultivation of, at Barliyār, Nīlgiris, vii. 22.

Campier Hall, Gorakhpur city, xii. 342.

Canadian Missions. *See under* Protestant Missions.

Canal workshops and iron foundry, Roorkee, xxi. 325.

Canals for irrigation, iii. 325–344; small private canals, 325–326; perennial and inundation canals, 326–327; canals made by former rulers of the country, 327–328; attempts to construct large irrigation works by private enterprise, 328–329; construction of new irrigation works by the State, 329; major works, 329–330; principal works in the several Provinces, 330–345; minor works for which capital accounts have been opened, 330; total outlay on irrigation and results, 330; detailed statement of major works, 330; table of capital expended, area irrigated, and revenue returned upon each major work and upon total minor works in each Province, with totals for each and all, 331–332; area irrigated by, 345.

Canals, navigable, iii 354–360; also irrigation works, 355–358; not used for irrigation, 358–359; general results obtained on navigation works, 359–360; compared with railways, 362–363.

Canals and irrigation works: Agra, iii. 332, 341, 357, v. 91; Bāri Doāb, iii. 331, 333, vii. 17–18; Barūr Tank, iii. 332; Begāri, iii. 331, 336, vii. 142; Betwā, iii. 332, 341–342, viii. 17, xiii. 18, xiv. 22, 142; Bijnor, iii. 342, viii. 198; Buckingham, iii. 358, ix. 32–33; Calcutta and Eastern, iii. 358–359, ix. 287–289; Cauvery, iii. 332, 338, ix. 306; Chenāb, iii. 331, 333–334, x. 190–192; Conolly, x. 379; Dad, iii. 331; Dera Ghāzi Khān, iii. 350, xi. 254; Desert, iii. 331, 336, xi. 272; Dūn, iii. 342, xi. 216; Eden, xi. 403; Ekruk Tank, iii. 331, xxii. 301, 307; Fuleli, iii. 336, 358, 362, xii. 108; Ganges, iii. 332, 341, 357, xii. 136–139; Ghaggar, xii. 213–214; Godāvari, iii. 332, 338, 355, xii. 299–300; Grey, xii. 344–345; Hāthmathi, iii. 331; Hijilī, iii. 356, xiii. 116; Indus Inundation, xiii. 364–365; Jāmrao, iii. 331, 336, xiv. 52; Jhelum, iii. 331, 334, xiv. 161–163; Jumna, Eastern, iii. 332, 341, xiv. 233–234; Jumna, Western, iii. 331, 333, 357–358, xiv. 234–236; Kābul River, xiv. 247–248; Kādra River Works, iii. 331; Ken, iii. 342–343, xv. 199; Kistna, iii. 331, 332, 338, 355, xv. 336–337; Kurnool-Cuddapah, iii. 332, 338–339, 356, xvi. 46–47; Lākh, iii. 331; Mahi Wah Project, iii. 331; Mandalay, iii. 332, 343, xvii. 148; Mhasvād Tank, iii. 331; Midnapore, iii. 332, 356, 357, xvii. 340–341; Mon, iii. 344; Multān, iii. 350; Muthā, iii. 331, 337, xviii. 62; Muzaffargarh, iii. 350, xviii. 83; Nāra, Eastern, iii. 331, 336, 358, xviii. 368, 369; Nīra, iii. 331, 337, xix. 122; Orissa, iii. 332, 340, 356, xix. 266–269; Panjhra, Lower, River Works, iii. 331; Pegu-Sittang, iii. 359, 362, xx. 99; Penner River, iii. 332, xx. 103, 104; Periyār Project, iii. 332, 338, xx. 109, 110; Rohilkhand, iii. 342; Rushikulya Pro-

ject, iii. 332, 339, xxi. 342; Shāhpur, xxii. 221–222; Shetphal Tank, iii. 331; Shwebo, iii. 343, 344; Shwetachaung, iii. 362; Sidhnai, iii. 331, 333, xxii. 357; Sirhind, iii. 331, 333, 357, xxiii. 18–20; Sittang-Kyaikto, iii. 359. xxiii. 63; Son, iii. 332, 340, 357, xxiii. 78–80; Srīvaikuntam Anicut System, iii. 332; Sutlej, iii. 331, 333–334, xxiii. 179–182; Swāt River, iii. 331, 333, xxiii. 187–189; Tolly's Nullah, xxiii. 407; Tribenī, iii. 340–341, xxiv. 24–25; Twante, xxiv. 66–67; Unar Wah, iii. 331, 336; Vedāranniyam, iii. 358, xxiv. 302.

Canara, Colonel, Sikh officer, murder of, at Harīpur, North-West Frontier Province (1848), xiii. 55.

Canara. *See* Kanara.

Candahār. *See* Kandahār.

Candle trade, iii. 178; at Digboi, Assam, xi. 344–345; Lahore, xvi. 113.

Cannanore, town and port in Malabar District, Madras, early Portuguese and Dutch settlement, ix. 298–299.

Other references: Zoology, i. 267; pith-work, iii. 232.

Canning, George, nominated Governor-General (1823), but appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs, ii. 496.

Canning, Lord, Governor-General and first Viceroy (1856–62), ii. 508–516; viceregal progress, ii. 515; cabinet administration, inaugurated by, iv. 20; policy concerning Native States, iv. 87–88.

Local notices: Visit to Lucknow (1858), xvi. 194; description of *talukdārs* in Oudh, xix. 288; administered United Provinces (1858–9), xxiv. 219.

Canning, Lady, visit to Lucknow (1858), xvi. 194.

Canning College, Lucknow, xvi. 198.

Canning, Port, unsuccessful port in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, ix. 299–300.

Cannon, Mr., coffee planted in Kadūr, Mysore, by, xiv. 266.

Canoy, Alexis, S.J., first Vicar Apostolic of Trichinopoly (1846), xxiv. 31.

Cantonments and military stations: Mount Abu, Rājputāna, v. 5; Aden, v. 21; Agar, Central India, v. 70; Agra, v. 84, 89; Ahmadābād, v. 109; Ahmadnagar, v. 125; Ajmer, v. 165; Alipore, Twenty-four Parganas, v. 220; Allahābād, v. 240–241; Almorā, v. 253; Ambāla, v. 287; Amritsar, v. 330; Arni, North Arcot (abandoned), vi. 4; Assam, vi. 98, 99; Attock, vi. 138; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 149; Bakloh, Gurdāspur, vi. 221; Balūn, Gurdāspur, vi. 343; Bangalore, vi. 369, 370; Bara Gali, Hazāra, vi. 425; Bareilly, vii. 14; Baroda, vii. 69, 83–84; Barrackpore, vii. 86; Belgaum, vii. 156, 157; Bellary, vii. 175; Benares, vii. 191, 192; Bengal, vii. 321–325; Berār, vii. 413; Berhampore, Murshidābād (abandoned), viii. 1; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 58; Bombay City, viii. 416; Buxa, Jalpaigurī, ix. 247; Calcutta, ix. 281, 282; Campbellpore, Attock, ix. 298; Cawnpore, ix. 308; Central India, ix. 383; Central Provinces, x. 88; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 119; Chakdarra, North-West Frontier Province, x. 122; Chakrātā, Dehra Dūn, x. 125–126; Chaman, x 128; Cherāt, Peshāwar, x. 193; Chittoor, North Arcot (abandoned), x. 325; Cochin (abandoned), x. 352; Colonelganj, Gondā (abandoned), x. 375; Cuddapah (abandoned), xi. 72–74; Cuttack, xi. 99; Dagshai, Simla, xi. 122; Dalhousie, Gurdāspur, xi. 125–126; Dāpoli, Ratnāgiri (abandoned), xi. 150; Darjeeling, xi. 178, 180; Deesa, Palānpur, Bombay, xi. 209; Dehra, xi. 222; Delhi, xi. 237, 239; Deolāli, Nāsik, xi. 246; Deoli, Rājputāna, xi. 246–247; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 259; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 268–269; Dhār, Baroda, xi. 299; Dharmsāla, Kāngra, xi. 301; Dinapore, xi. 355, 356; Dum-Dum, Twenty-four Parganas, xi. 376, 377; Ellore, Kistna (abandoned), xii. 23; Erinpura, Rājputāna, xii. 26–27; Fatehgarh, Farrukhābād, xii. 75; Ferozepore, xii. 98; Fort Lockhart, Kohāt, xii. 101; Fyzābād, xii. 117–118; Ghora Dakka, Hazāra, xii. 236; Gorakhpur (abandoned), xii. 342; Guna, Central India, xii. 386; Hangu, Kohāt, xiii. 24; Hānsi, Hissār (abandoned), xiii. 25, 147; Rangoon forts, Hanthawaddy, xiii. 37; Harrand, Dera Ghāzi Khān, xiii. 58; in Hazāra District, xiii. 78; Hazāribāgh (abandoned), xiii. 99; Hingoli, Hyderābād, xiii. 143; Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 222; Hyderābād State, xiii. 288; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 322; Igatpuri, Nāsik, xiii. 328; Imphal, Manipur, xiii. 330; Indore, xiii. 350, 351; Jacobābād, xiii. 373–374; Jālāpahār, Darjeeling, xiv. 17; Jalna, Hyderābād (abandoned), xiv. 29; Jamrūd, North-West Frontier Province, xiv. 52; Jhelum, xiv. 159; Jubbulpore, xiv. 219; Jullundur, xiv. 232; Jutogh, Simla, xiv. 240; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 259; Kālābāgh, Hazāra, xiv. 290; Kamptee, Nāgpur, xiv. 329–330; Karāchi city, xv. 13; Kasauli, Ambāla, xv. 68–69; Kengtung, Burma, xv. 201–202; Khaira Gali, Hazāra, xv. 207; Kherwāra, Rājputāna, xv. 275–

276; Kirkee, Poona, xv. 308; Kotra, Rājputāna, xvi. 4; Lahore, xvi. 114–115; Landour, Dehra Dūn, xvi. 135; Lansdowne, Garhwāl, xvi. 135–136; Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 152–153; Lebong, Darjeeling, xvi. 158; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 179–180; Lucknow, xvi. 197; Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 86; Mandalay, xvii. 144; Manora, Sind, xvii. 200, 201; Mardān, Peshāwar, xvii. 206; Maymyo, Burma, xvii. 239; Meerut, xvii. 263–266; Meiktila town, xvii. 287–288; Mhow, Central India, xvii. 314–315; Morār, Gwalior, xviii. 1–2; Multān, xviii. 37; Murree, Rāwalpindi, xviii. 42–43; Muttra, xviii. 72–74; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 333–334; Nasīrābād, Rājputāna, xviii. 414; Naushahra, Peshāwar, xviii. 417; Nimach, Central India, xix. 105; Nowgong, Central India, xix. 230; Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 352; Pallāvaram, Chingleput, xix. 370; Peshāwar, xx. 124–126; Poona, xx. 183–184; Poonamallee, Chingleput, xx. 186; Port Blair, Andamans, xx. 213; Quetta, Baluchistān, xxi. 20; Rānchī, xxi. 210; Rangoon, xxi. 219; Rānikhet, Almorā, xxi. 233; Rānipet, North Arcot (abandoned), xxi. 234; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 270–273; Roorkee, Sahāranpur, xxi. 326; Sabāthu, Simla, xxi. 344; St. Thomas's Mount, Chingleput, xxi. 388–389; Sardārpur, Central India, xxii. 103–104; Saugor, xxii. 148; Secunderābād, Hyderābād, xxii. 159; Sehore, Central India, xxii. 160–162; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 210; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 322; Siālkot, xxii. 336; Sītāpur, xxiii. 61–62; Solon, Simla, xxiii. 73; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 354; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 44; Trivandrum, Travancore, xxiv. 50; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 338; Wellington, Nīlgiris, xxiv. 384–385.

Caoutchouc or india-rubber, iii. 118: grown in Assam, vi. 69; Bengal, vii. 260; Burmai, x. 168; Cāchār, ix. 255; Charduār forests, Assam, x. 176; Darrang, xi. 187; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 32; Hill Tippera, xiii. 121; Jirang, Khāsi Hills, xiv. 177; Kāmrūp, xiv. 336; Kurnool, xvi. 40; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 302; Nilambūr, Malabar, xix. 85; Nowgong, xix. 226; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Southern Shan States, xxii. 260.

Capes and headlands: Point Calimere, Tanjore, ix. 291; Comorin, Travancore, x. 376; Divi Point, Kistna District, xi. 364; Dolphin's Nose, Vizagapatam, xi. 367; False Point, Orissa, xi. 51; Harnai, Ratnāgiri, xiii. 57; Manora, Karāchi, xvii. 200–201; Palmyras Point, Orissa, xix. 370–371.

Capitals, ancient. *See* Ancient Capitals.

Capitation tax in Burma. *See Thathameda.*

Capper, Lieutenant-Colonel, Hull, Belgaum, taken by (1800), xiii. 223.

Capsicum (or chillies), iii. 99; grown in Akyab, v. 195; Almora, v. 248; Arsikere, Mysore, vi. 7; Assam, vi. 55; Baroda, vii. 48; Bengal, vii. 247; Berār, vii. 385; Burma, ix. 152; Chakla Roshnābād, Tippera, x. 124; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Chittagong, x. 311; Dehra Dūn, xi. 216; Dhārwār, xi. 309; Goa, xii. 261; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 70; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 301; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kashmīr, xv. 123; Khāndesh, xv. 234; Kolhāpur State, xv. 384; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Mandalay, xvii. 131; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 176; Maubin, Burma, xvii. 227; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280, 281; Mysore, xviii. 210; Nadiād, xviii. 277; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 291; Nāgpur, xviii. 311; Nepāl, xix. 47; Nicobars, xix. 62; Punjab, xx. 299; Rāpūr, Nellore, xxi. 237; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 252; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 357; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Sholāpur, xxii. 300; Sibsāgar, xxii. 349; Tippera, xxiii. 384.

Car festival, held at Banavāsi, Mysore, vi. 346; Haldipur, North Kanara, xiii. 10; Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah, xiv. 49; Purī, xx. 411, 412; Rāyachoti, Cuddapah, xxi. 274; Suchindram, Travancore, xxiii. 115; Tiruppūr, Coimbatore, xxiii. 396.

Car Nicobar, northernmost of Nicobar Islands, ix. 302.

Caragola. *See* Karāgola.

Caraways, cultivated in Hyderābād State, xiii. 253; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 86.

Carbonate of soda, generally found in an impure form known as *sajji*, iii. 158; found and prepared in Anupgarh, Rājputāna, v. 387; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 128; Azamgarh, vi. 159; Balliā, vi. 254; Baluchistān, vi. 309; Bīkaner, viii. 204; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Ghāzīpur, xii. 227, 230; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 5; Montgomery, xvii. 415; Multān, xviii. 31; Poona, xx. 176; Punjab, xx. 312; Shāhpur, xxii. 218.

Carbuncles, found at Bhīlwāra, Rājputāna, viii. 107.

Cardamom Hills, Travancore, ix. 300–301.

Cardamoms (*Elettaria Cardamomum*),

iii. 54, 99; cultivated or grown in Cochin, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 31–32; Darjeeling, xi. 172; Western Ghāts, xii. 220; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65, 67; Hāveri, Dhārwār (brought for washing), xiii. 74; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 338; Kolhāpur, xv. 384; Koppa, Mysore, xv. 398; Madras Presidency, xvi. 284; Manjarābād, Mysore, xvii. 196; Mudgere, Mysore, xviii. 11; Mysore, xviii. 166, 216; Nagar, Mysore, xviii. 296; Sāgar, Mysore, xxi. 365; Shīmoga, Mysore, xxii. 287; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 356; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 47; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 263; Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 429; Travancore, xxiv. 10; Uppinangadi, South Kanara, xxiv. 285.

Carey, Rev. W., founder of Baptist Mission at Serampore (1799), i. 443, iv. 410, xxii. 177.

Caribal, old name for Kārwār, xv. 65.

Carlleyle, A. C., pygmy flints discovered by, ii. 92, 93.

Carnac, Captain, engagement concluded with the Gaikwār (1813), xxi. 24.

Carnatic, incorrect historical name for part of Madras Presidency, ix. 301, 302. *See also* Southern Marāthā Country.

Other references: Meteorology, i. 145; zoology, i. 224; density of population (Bombay), i. 453; decrease of population (Bombay), i. 463; English and French rivalry and wars in, ii. 471–473; war of succession in, iv. 71–74; struggles between French and English in, iv. 71–73.

Carnatic Mills, Madras City, xvi. 375.

Carnatikgarh, peak in North Arcot District, Madras, v. 403.

Carne, Mr., Assistant-Collector of Mahobā, asylum given to, by Ratan Singh during Mutiny, x. 177.

Carnegy, Mr., Superintendent of Nāgā Hills, killed (1877), xviii. 286.

Carnelians, carved at Cambay, ix. 294, 297.

Carnelians, iii. 162; found in Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 145; Rājpīpla, xxi. 81.

Caron, M., President of French East India Company, French factory founded at Surat (1668), ii. 463, xii. 104; St. Thomé seized from Dutch (1672), restored (1674), xii. 104; Trincomalee seized from Dutch, xii. 104.

Carpenter, Commander A., chart of Andaman Islands, v. 354.

Carpentry, cabinet work, &c., exports and imports, iii. 228; the industry generally, iii. 228–232.

Local notices: Akyab, v. 196; Ambāla, v. 283; Amherst, v. 300; Bengal, vii. 268–269; Central Provinces, x. 53; Chaul, Kolāba, x. 184; Dinapore, Patna, xi. 356; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Hissār, xiii. 152; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Jhang, xiv. 131; Jullundur, xiv. 228, 231; Manglaur, Sahāranpur, xvii. 178; Maurāwān, Unao, xvii. 234; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Moulmein, xviii. 7; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 100; Nepāl, xix. 51; Nicobars, xix. 79; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 183; Travancore, xxiv. 12; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 384.

Carpet-weaving, iii. 214–217; Northern India, 215; Sind and Baluchistān, 215–216; United Provinces and Bengal, 216; Rājputāna and Central India, 216; Bombay and Baroda, 216; Southern India, 216–217; cotton, 217.

Local notices: Adoni, Bellary, v. 26; Afghānistān, v. 56; Agra, v. 78, 90; Ahmadnagar, v. 125; Akot, Berār, v. 190; Alīgarh, v. 214; Ambāla, v. 283; Amritsar, v. 324, 329; Ayyampettai, Tanjore, vi. 153; Baluchistān, vi. 308; Bareilly, vii. 9; Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Bengal, vii. 267, 269; Berār, vii. 392; Bikaner, viii. 211, 219; Bubak, Sind, ix. 32; Burdwān, ix. 103; Cambay, ix. 294; Coimbatore, x. 365; Cooch Behār, x. 385; Cumbum, Kurnool, xi. 74; Daudnagar, Gayā, xi. 200; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255; Dhārwār, xi. 311; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 332; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 21; Ellore, Kistna, xii. 23; Fatehpur, Bāra Bankī, xii. 84; Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, xii. 86; Godāvari District, xii. 291; Hyderābād State, xiii. 263; Jaipur, xiii. 399; Jaisalmer, xiv. 6; Jewar, Bulandshahr, xiv. 102; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 112; Jhālawār, xiv. 119; Jubo, Sind, xiv. 220; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 302; Kamālia, Montgomery, xiv. 325; Karāchi, xv. 7; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 216; Kurnool, xvi. 39–40, 46; Lahore, xvi. 102; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 141; Madras Presidency, xvi. 292; Majītha, Amritsar, xvii. 43; Mirzāpur, xvii. 377; Morādābād, xvii. 426; Multān, xvii. 31; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 100; Mysore State, xviii. 219; Navalgund, Dhārwār, xviii. 419; Pālamcottah, Tinnevelly, xix. 345; Punjab, xx. 316; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Rājputāna, xxi. 131; Rangpur, xxi. 228; Sāndī, Hardoī, xxii. 30; Sarjāpur, Mysore, xxii. 109; Sehwān, Sind, xxii. 163; Shāhābād, xxii. 192; Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 277; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340; Sind, xxii. 418; Tālikotā, Hyderābād, xxiii. 214;

Tinnevelly, xxiii. 372; United Provinces, xxiv. 202; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 282; Wālājāpet, North Arcot, xxiv. 352; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 361–362; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 432.

Carriage and coach building, Ambāla, v. 283; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Indore, xiii. 343.

Carriage ornaments, made at Dhāmpur, Bijnor, xi. 284.

Carrots (*Daucus Carota*), iii. 75, 99; grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baroda, vii. 48; Punjab, xx. 299; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.

Carts, in India generally, iii. 14; statistics, iii. 101.

Carts and cart-wheels, manufactured, Atūr, Salem, vi. 139; Bengal, vii. 278–279, Bhandāra, viii. 67; Bombay Presidency, viii. 326; Burma, ix. 177; Dhārāpuram, Coimbatore, xi. 299; Erode, Coimbatore, xii. 29; Ferozepore, xii. 94; Hadiāyā, Punjab, xiii. 4; Jessore, xiv. 96; Kathā, Burma, xv. 160; Kishanganj, Purnea, xv. 310; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 420; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 133; Nārnaul, Punjab, xviii. 381; Nellore, xix. 17; Pail, Punjab, xix. 316; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 327; Panvel, Thāna, xix. 406; Pegu, Burma, xx. 91; Pilibhīt, xx. 141, 144; Rohtak, xxi. 317; Taloda, Khāndesh, xxiii. 215; Taungdwingyi, Burma, xxiii. 256; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 372; Tumsar, Bhandāra, xxiv. 60; Vāmbori, Ahmadnagar, xxiv. 298.

Cartwright, Ralph, opened first factory in Bengal (1633), ii. 458.

Carving. *See* Sandal-wood Carving, Stone-carving, *and* Wood-carving.

Cashew-nut, cultivation of: Belgaum, vii. 146; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Goa, xii. 261; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kistna, xv. 320; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 151; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 263.

Cashmere. *See* Kashmīr and Jammu.

Caskets and vases of rock crystal, relic deposits in Buddhist *stūpas*, ii. 36, 37, 133.

Cassergode. *See* Kāsaragod.

Caste, development of, in Penal Settlement at Port Blair, xx. 203–205.

Castello Novo, Marquis of, Bhonslas of Sāvantvādi repulsed from Goa by, xii. 256.

Castes, distribution of, in Andamans, xx. 203–205; Baroda, vii. 44; Bengal, vii. 233; Bombay, viii. 303–307; Burma, unknown as an indigenous institution, ix. 139; among Hindus in Burma, ix. 141; Central India, ix. 352, 353; Central Provinces, x. 25, 26; Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Kashmīr, xv. 99–106; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261–262; Mysore, xviii. 193–200; Punjab, xx. 287, 288; Rājputāna, xxi. 111–115. *See also* Ethnology and Caste *and* special names, *and* each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.

Castle Rock, railway station in North Kanara, Bombay, ix. 302–303.

Castles: Aonla, Bareilly, v. 389; Barwā Sāgar, Jhānsi, vii. 93; Bombay City, viii. 400; Chaul, Ratnāgiri, x. 185; Pātri, Ahmadābād, xx. 73; Surat city, xxiii. 165; Tirwā, xxiii. 403. *See also* Forts.

Castor-oil manufacture and factories, Baranagar, Twenty-four Parganas, vi. 429; Māniktala, Twenty-four Parganas, xvii. 183; Raipur, xxi. 55.

Castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), grown in India generally, iii. 36, 38, 98; Afghānistān, v. 52; Anantapur, v. 342; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Bālāghāt, vi. 228; Baroda, vii. 46; Bellary, vii. 165; Bengal, vii. 246; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bhongīr, Hyderābād, viii. 123; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Bonai, Orissa, ix. 3; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; Hadagalli, Bellary, xiii. 4; Harpanahalli, Bellary, xiii. 57; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 70; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 254; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Kānkānhalli, Mysore, xiv. 401; Kistna, xv. 326; Kūdligi, Bellary, xvi. 12; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274; Madura, xvi. 395; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 4; Mysore, xviii. 210; Nāgpur, xviii. 311; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 341; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 385; Purī, xx. 403; Rājpīpla, xxi. 81; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 47; Surat, xxiii. 159; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 259; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.

Castro, João de, Portuguese Viceroy of India (1545–8), ii. 450; Fort Diu constructed by (1545), xi. 363; Ibrāhīm Adil Shāh repulsed by, xii. 252; mention of Mahād (1538), xvi. 429; routed Mahmūd II at Diu, xi. 364; inscribed stone from Elephanta Island taken to Europe by (1540), xii. 4.

Casuarina plantations, in Bangalore, vi. 365; Baruva, Ganjām, vii. 89; Ennore, Chingleput, xii. 25; Farīdpur, xii. 54; Ganjām, xii. 144, 151; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gopālpur, Ganjām, xii. 330; Gūdūr, Nellore, xii. 348; Jessore, xiv. 91; Karāchi, xv. 2; Kārwār, North Kanara, xv. 66; Kāthiāwār, xv. 179; Kāvali, Nellore, xv. 191; Kistna, xv. 327;

Kolār, Mysore, xv. 369; Kottapatam, Guntūr, xvi. 6; Madras Presidency, xvi. 286; Nellore, xix. 16; Nicobars, xix. 62; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Shevaroy Hills, xxii. 274; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 34.
Cat-bear (*Aelurus*), i. 223; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Sikkim, xxii. 367.
Catechu. *See* Cutch.
Cathedrals, Agra (Roman Catholic), v. 88; Allahābād (Anglican and Roman Catholic), v. 240; Bassein (Roman Catholic, ruined), vii. 121; Borivli, Thāna (Portuguese), ix. 6; Calcutta (St. Paul's and Roman Catholic), ix. 280; Chādarghāt, Hyderābād (Roman Catholic), x. 115; Sé Matriz, at Diu (Jesuit), xi. 363; Goa (Roman Catholic), xii. 267; Lahore (of the Resurrection), xvi. 114; Madras (Roman Catholic), xvi. 367; Mandalay (Roman Catholic), xvii. 144; Mussoorie (Roman Catholic, under construction), xviii. 62; Nāgpur (Roman Catholic), xviii. 320; Pondicherry (Roman Catholic), xx. 162; Cochin, Santa Cruz (1557), x. 354; Sardhana (Roman Catholic), xxii. 107; Simla (Roman Catholic), xxii. 384; Thāna (Roman Catholic), xxiii. 303.
Cats (*Felidae*), i. 217.
Cats, jungle (*Felis chaus*), i. 217, 219; Coorg, xi. 7; Kherī, xv. 269; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 136; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Sītāpur, xxiii. 55; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 307.
Cats, wild, i. 217–219; in Berār, vii. 364; Bhāgalpur, viii. 27; Chittagong, x. 307; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Janjīra, xiv. 58; Jhang, xiv. 125; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Kāthiāwār, xv. 174; Lahore, xvi. 97; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Montgomery, xvii. 409; Patiāla, xx. 33; Punjab, xx. 255; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 32; Sind, xxii. 393; Tippera, xxiii. 381.
Cattle, in India generally, iii. 76–86; number, 76, 101; general characteristics, 76; in Peninsular India, 77; in Gujarāt, 78–80; in Northern India, 78; Amrit Mahāl breed, 78; Nellore and Arvi, 79; Mālwi and Kherī, 79; Gīr, 79; Hānsi, 80; Lower Sind, 80; Montgomery, 81; Bengal, 81; buffaloes, 81–83; export of hides, 83; dairying on European principles, 83; grass farms, 83; increase in butter-making, 83; effects of crossing, 84; Civil Veterinary department, 84; schemes for cattle improvement, 85; preservation of cattle in famine, 85; need of storing fodder, 86.
Special breeds of: Hissār, xiii. 151; Indore State, xiii. 342; Madras Presidency, xvi. 269–271; Madura, xvi. 396; Mysore State, xviii. 212–213; Nāgaur, Rājputāna, xviii. 299; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 341; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Navalgund, Dhārwār, xviii. 419; Pālanpur Agency, xix. 349; Rājputāna, xxi. 124; Rohtak, xxi. 316; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 205; Southern Shan States, xxii. 258; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 348; United Provinces, xxiv. 186–187; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 361; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 393.
Cattle diseases, in India generally, iii. 84; Baroda, vii. 50; Central Provinces, x. 41; Madras Presidency, xvi. 272; Mysore State, xviii. 213; Punjab, xx. 302; Southern Shan States, xxii. 258; United Provinces, xxiv. 187.
Cattle fairs and markets, held at Agra, v. 78; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 150; Alawakhāwa at Bālia village, Dinājpur, v. 205; Batesar, Agra, vii. 134; Bengal, vii. 251; Berār, vii. 387; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 167; Central India, ix. 363; Central Provinces, x. 41; Coimbatore, x. 363; Deolī, Wardha, xi. 246; Digras, Berār, xi. 345; Ferozepore, xii. 94; Garhākotā, Saugor, xii. 161; Georgegarh, Rohtak, xii. 210; Gudiyāttam, North Arcot, xii. 348; Harpanahalli, Bellary, xiii. 57; Hissār, xiii. 151; Hyderābād State, xiii. 256; Itārsi, Hoshangābād, xiii. 372; Jaito, Punjab, xiv. 10; Kharda, Ahmadnagar, xv. 251; Khurai, Saugor, xv. 295; Madras Presidency, xvi. 271; Madura, xvi. 396; Mau-Rānīpur, Jhānsi, xvii. 233; Narkher, Nāgpur, xviii. 379; Nekmard, Dinājpur, xix. 4–5; Nipāni, Belgaum, xix. 121; Gogāmeri, Nohar, Rājputāna, xix. 135; Pithāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 155; Punganūru, North Arcot, xx. 245; Punjab, xx. 303; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 15; Rājputāna, xxi. 124; Rāmtek, Nāgpur, xxi. 196; Rohtak, xxi. 316; Sankaranayimārkovil, Tinnevelly, xxii. 58; Saoner, Nāgpur, xxii. 80; near Sausar, Chhindwāra, xxii. 150; Sarad, Rājputāna, xi. 326; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sirsa, xiii. 151; Sonpur, Sāran, xxiii. 87; Subrahmanya, South Kanara, xxiii. 115; Sūri, Birbhūm, xxiii. 174; Sursara, Rājputāna, xxi. 340; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 370; Tiruppūr, Coimbatore, xxiii. 396; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 74; United Provinces, xxiv. 186–187.
Cattle-poisoning, prevalent in Gorakhpur, xii. 339; Kāsegaon, Sātāra, xv. 69; Noākhāli, xix. 133; Raipur, xxi. 57.
Cattle-theft, prevalent in Akola, Berār, v. 186; Alīgarh, v. 215; Amherst, Burma, v. 301; Amraotī, v. 311;

Bellary, vii. 171; Bulandshahr, ix. 55; Chindwin, x. 241; Cuttack, xi. 95; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 256; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 266; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 17; Etah, xii. 35; Etāwah, xii. 45; Ferozepore, xii. 92, 96; Ganjām, xii. 155; Gayā, xii. 205; Gujrāt, xii. 371; Gujrānwāla, xii. 360; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 380; Gurgaon, xii. 409; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 35; Hoshangābād, xiii. 189; Jaipur State, xiii. 398; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 252; Kaira, xiv. 284; Karāchi, xv. 9; Karnāl, xv. 56; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 148; Madura, xvi. 401; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 422; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 6; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 20; Mainpurī, xvii. 38; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 249; Meerut, xvii. 261; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 285; Montgomery, xvii. 416; Multān, xviii. 32; Muttra, xviii. 70; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 81; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 91; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 130; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 354; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 274; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 46; Pālanpur Agency, xix. 351; Pegu, Burma, xx. 93; Prome, Burma, xx. 227; Punjab, xx. 338; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 42; Raipur, xxi. 57; Sahāranpur, xxi. 376; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 75; Saugor, xxii. 145; Shāhābād, xxii. 194; Shāhpur, xxii. 219; Northern Shan States, xxii. 247; Southern Shan States, xxii. 265; Sind, xxii. 430; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 9; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 27; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 124; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 314; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 325; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 338; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 351; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 283.

Cauldrons, made in Bhutān, viii. 160.

Cauliflowers, grown in Bengal, vii. 248; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Hooghly, xiii. 166; Mysore State, xviii. 210; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.

Cautley, Sir Proby, Ganges canal designed and constructed, iii. 341, xii. 138, xiv. 233.

Cauvery, sacred river in Southern India, with waterfalls harnessed for supplying electricity, and great irrigation works, ix. 303-306; legendary history, xi. 8-9; course, i. 45.

Cauvery delta, canal system, iii. 332, 338, ix. 306; irrigation works, iii. 327.

Cavagnari, Sir Louis, Resident at Kābul, murdered (1879), ii. 518, v. 40, vii. 138, xiv. 244.

Cave inscriptions. *See* Inscriptions.

Caves and cave or rock-hewn temples: sculpture in the early caves, ii. 111-112; painting in the later caves, ii. 117-121; cave-temples, ii. 161-165.

Local notices: Afghānistān, v. 44-45, 68; Ahmadnagar, v. 114; Aivalli, Bijāpur, v. 129; Ajantā, Hyderābād, ii. 112, 117-121, 162, 163, v. 134-136; Rāmling, near Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253; Amba, Hyderābād, v. 275; Amherst, Burma, v. 296; Anjaneri, Nāsik, v. 382; Ankai, Nāsik, v. 385; Aror, Sind, vi. 4, 5; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 142, 150; Bādāmi, Bijāpur, vi. 176, 177; Bāgh, Central India, vi. 184; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Sattapanni, in Baibhar hill, Patna, xxi. 72; Baluchistān, vi. 283, xvi. 146; Bāmiān, Afghānistān, v. 44; Bāndā, vi. 349; Barābar Hills, Gayā, ii. 111, 161, 162, vi. 425; Bedsā, Poona, ii. 162, vii. 140, 141; Undavalle, near Bezwāda, Kistna, viii. 19; Bhājā, Poona, ii. 112, 162-164, viii. 42-43; near Bhāndak, Chānda, viii. 59; Bhopāwar Agency, viii. 145; Bhor State, Bombay, viii. 148; Borivli, Thāna, ix. 6; Borra, Vizagapatam, xix. 312; Prāgbodhi, Buddh Gayā, Gayā, ix. 45; Central India, ix. 345; Chāndor, Nāsik, x. 167; Chatia hill, Orissa, x. 181; Chaul, Kolāba, x. 185; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 229, 231; Chingleput, x. 269; Cochin State, x. 343; Colgong, Bhāgalpur, x. 375; Observatory Hill, Darjeeling, xi. 178; Sidhguphā, Deogarh, Jhānsi, xi. 246; Bhīm's Bāzār, Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283; Bhaiī Kacheri, Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283; Dhodap, Nāsik, xi. 320; Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 2-5; Ellora, Hyderābād, ii. 163, 170, 172, xii. 21-22; Gālna, Nāsik, xii. 124; Gaorāra, Chānda, viii. 59; Western Ghāts, xii. 218; Gondrāni, Baluchistān, vi. 283, xvi. 146; Guntupalli, Kistna, ii. 163, xii. 388; Haibak, Afghān-Turkistān, v. 44; Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, xiii. 56; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89, xviii. 26; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Hoshangābād, xiii. 182; Hyderābād, xiii. 243; near Idar, Mahī Kāntha, xiii. 327-328; Jogeshvari, Thāna, xiv. 200; Jogighopā, Assam, xiv. 201; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, ii. 164, xiv. 238; Junnar, Poona, xiv. 240; Agashiv, Kāle, Sātāra, xiv. 306; Kālinjar, Bāndā, xiv. 312; Kalugumalai, Tinnevelly, xiv. 321; Kānheri, Thāna, ii. 162-163, xiv. 399; Karād, Sātāra, xv. 19-20; Karanja, Kolāba, xv. 23; Kārli, Poona, ii. 162, 163, xv. 44-47; Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240; Khed, Ratnāgiri, xv. 267; Khatāma, Hoshangābād, xiii. 182; Kondāne, Kolāba, ii. 162, xv. 392;

Kuda, Kolāba, xvi. 10; Lālpahār, near Bhārhut, Central India, xviii. 302; Lomas Rishi, Bihār, ii. 162; Lonad, ii. 164; Māgāthan, Thāna, xvi. 410; Pāle and Kol, near Mahād, Kolāba, xvi. 429; Māhudi Hill, Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89, xviii. 26; Pando Lena, near Māhūr, xxiii. 41; Mamallapuram, *see* Seven Pagodas; Māmandūr, North Arcot, xvii. 105–106; of the Hngetpyittaung *kyaung* near East Nyaungu, Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 124; Nāgaur, Rājputāna, xviii. 298–299; Nāsik, ii. 162, xviii. 411–412; Orissa, ii. 164–165; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 276; Pachmarhi, Hoshangābād, xix. 307; Pāndavgarh, Sātāra, xix. 389; Parāsar, Panhāla, Kolhāpur, xix. 397; Bateswar, Pathaighāta, Bhāgalpur, xx. 29; Pātūr, Berār, xx. 76; Pitalkhorā, ii. 112, xix. 317; Poona, xx. 184; Rāmandrug, Bellary, xxi. 171; Rāmgarh Hill, Central Provinces, xxi. 176; Sātāra, xxii. 120; Rishi, Seringapatam, Mysore, xxii. 179; Seven Pagodas, Chingleput, ii. 123, 163, 171, 172, xxii. 183, 185; Gupteswar, near Shergarh, Shāhābād, xxii. 272; Shetrunja hill, Kāthiāwār, xix. 362; Shivner, Poona, xxii. 294; Takht-i-Rustam, Afghānistān, v. 45, 68; Udayagiri, Orissa, ii. 112, 164, xxiv. 108, 109; Undavalle, Kistna, xxiv. 130, 131; Vidyadharapuram, ii. 163; Wai, Sātāra, xxiv. 348.

Cawnpore, District in United Provinces, ix. 306–314; physical aspects, 306–308; history and antiquities, 308–309; population, 309–310; agriculture, 310–311; trade and communications, 311–312; famine, 312; administration, 312–314; education, 314; medical, 314; cotton cultivation, iii. 44.

Cawnpore, *tahsil* in United Provinces, ix. 314–315.

Cawnpore, city in United Provinces, with large industries and commerce, ix. 315–320; description, 315; history, 315–317; administration, 317–318; commerce, 318; industries, 318–319; education, 319–320.

Other references: Mutiny narrative (1857), ii. 512, ix. 308, 309, 315–317; manufactures, iii. 190, 213, 214; water-supply, iv. 473.

Ceded and Conquered Provinces, tract of country in Northern India acquired by British in 1801 and 1803, and now forming part of United Provinces, ix. 320.

Ceded Districts, term applied to the territory in the Deccan ceded to the British by the Nizām (1800), ix. 320.

Cement works, iii. 245; in Howrah, xiii. 210; Madras Presidency, xvi. 296, 375; Sānkrail, Howrah, xxii. 60.

Cemeteries, at Adichanallūr (prehistoric), ii. 97, v. 21, 22; Arni (European), vi. 4; Bārh, Patna (European), vii. 15; Convent of St. John of God, Diu, xi. 363; Gooty, Anantapur (European), xii. 328; Gwalior Fort, Central India (European), xii. 442; Hyderābād city, (Muhammadan) xiii. 309, (European) 310, 311; Kedgeree, Midnapore (European), xv. 196; Khushbāgh, near Murshidābād (Muhammadan), xviii. 57–58; Kumārkhāli, Nadiā (European), xvi. 18; Māshalli (prehistoric), ii. 95; near Mehidpur (European), xvii. 270; near Mirzapūr (prehistoric), ii. 95; Multān (European), xviii. 37; Narwar, Central India (Roman Catholic), xviii. 397; Pallāvaram, Chingleput (prehistoric), ii. 95–96; Poona (European), xx. 184; Pulicat, Chingleput (Dutch), xx. 242; Sehwān, Sind (European), xxii. 163; Shikārpur, Sind (European), xvii. 276; Tuticorin, Tinnevelly (Dutch), xxiv. 65.

Cenotaphs. *See* Tombs, Mausoleums, and Cenotaphs.

Central Criminal Intelligence department, formerly Thagī and Dakaiti department, iv. 395.

Central Division (Bombay), from Sātpurās to Bhīma river, ix. 320–321.

Central Division (Southern Shan States), Burma, ix. 321–322.

Central India, group of Native States under Agent to Governor-General, ix. 322–392; physical aspects, 322–334; hill system, 323; river system, 323; scenery, 324; geology, 325–331; botany, 331; fauna, 331–332; meteorology, 332–334; history, 334–344; antiquarian remains, 344–346; modern buildings, 347; population, 347–357; languages, 350–352; castes, &c., 352; religions, 353, 354; occupations, 355; food, dress, and dwellings, 355–356; amusements, &c., 357; nomenclature, 357; agriculture, 357–363; cattle, 363; irrigation, 363; rents, wages, and prices, 364–365; forests, 365–366; mines and minerals, 366–367; arts and manufactures, 367–368; commerce and trade, 368–369; communications, 369–373; railways, 369, 371; roads, 371, 372; post and telegraphs, 373; famine, 373–375; administration, 375–377; legislation and justice, 377–378; finance, 378–379; land revenue, 379–381; miscellaneous revenue, 381–382; local and municipal, 383; public works, 383; army, 383–384; police and jails, 384–385; education, 385–386; medical,

386-387; surveys, 387-388; tables: population, 389; agricultural statistics, 390; revenue statistics, 391; education statistics, 391; medical statistics, 392.

Other references: Physical aspects, i. 35-36; cold season, i. 113-115; meteorology, i. 117, 122, 124, 130, 132, 136, 137, 140, 141, 142, 148, 150, 153; botany, i. 190; zoology, i. 235, 261; ethnology, i. 296; languages, i. 379; Jainism, i. 415; area and population, i. 450; population and density, i. 454; Hinduism, i. 472; Animism, i. 472; deaths from plague, i. 525; agriculture, iii. 15, 24, 25; wheat cultivation, iii. 30; buffaloes, iii. 82; forests, iii. 103; manganese ore, iii. 146; dyeing, iii. 186; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 187, 202, 216, 230; trade statistics, iii. 314, 315; irrigation, iii. 348; historical sketch, iv. 65-66; Imperial Service troops, iv. 87; distribution of States, with particulars as to area, population, revenue, &c, iv. 93; land revenue, iv. 228; Thagī and Dakaiti department, now Central Criminal Intelligence department, iv. 395; education, iv. 416.

Central India Horse, iv. 354.

Central India Railway. *See* Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Central Provinces, Chief Commissionership, x. 1-114; physical aspects, 1-11; hill system, 1-3; river system, 3; scenery, 4; geology, 5-7; botany, 7-8; fauna, 8-10; meteorology, 10-11; history, 11-18; antiquities, 18-19; population, 19-32; castes and languages, 24-25; religions, 26-28; occupations, 28; food, dress, and dwellings, 28-30; amusements, 31; nomenclature, 32; agriculture, 32-43; irrigation, 39-40; cattle, 40-42; rents, wages, and prices, 43-47; forests, 47-50; mines and minerals, 50-52; arts and manufactures, 52-54; commerce and trade, 53-58; communications, 58-61; railways, 58-59; roads, 60; postal, 61; famine, 61-64; administration, 64-67; legislation and justice, 67-70; finance, 70-72; land revenue, 72-80; miscellaneous revenue, 80-84; local and municipal, 84-86; public works, 87-88; army, 88; police and jails, 88-91; education, 91-96; medical, 96-98; surveys, 98-99; bibliography, 99. Tables: meteorology, 100; population, 101, 102; agriculture, 103, 104; trade, 105; postal, 106; civil justice, 106; criminal justice, 107; revenue, 107; expenditure, 108-110; police, 111; jails, 112; educational, 113; medical, 114.

Other references: Physical aspects, i. 36-37; Meteorological Department started (1868), i. 106; meteorology, i. 112, 113-115, 116 *n.*, 117, 124, 130, 132, 141, 146; botany, i. 190; zoology, i. 218, 248; ethnology, i. 290, 296; languages, i. 367, 370, 373, 374, 376, 383, 394; area and population, i. 450; population and density, i. 453; growth of population, i. 464; Animism, i. 472; Hinduism, i. 472; age statistics, i. 478; birth-rate statistics, i. 506, 510, 511; mortality statistics, i. 512, 517, 519, 522, 525, 531; agriculture, iii. 3, 12, 24, 97, 100; cultivation of rice, iii. 26, 28; wheat, iii. 30; millet, iii. 32; cotton, iii. 44, 45; linseed, iii. 37; oilseeds, iii. 38; number of live stock and of ploughs and carts (1903-4), iii. 101; forest law, iii. 110, 120-121; manganese ore, iii. 146, 147; minerals, iii. 147; *āl* cultivation, iii. 183-184; dyeing, iii. 186; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199-200, 203, 230; factory statistics, iii. 247; trade, iii. 305; trade statistics, iii. 314, 315; irrigation, iii. 323, 324, 325, 344, 346; postal and savings bank transactions (1903-4), iii. 428, 435; prices, iii. 458; wages, iii. 469, 470, 472, 473, 474; famine, iii. 488-489, 490-491, 491-493; rents, iii. 449-450, 451, 453; administration, iv. 29, 54-56; Court of Wards, iv. 50 *n.*; Native States, iv. 67; statistics of Native States, iv. 102; revenue, iv. 170, 173, 192; land revenue, iv. 207, 210, 211-212, 216, 217, 218, 222, 225, 226-227, 228, 230, 239; opium trade, iv. 246; intoxicating liquors, iv. 255, 257, 258; distilleries, iv. 256; hemp drugs, iv. 260, 261; *pandhāri* tax (abolished, 1902-3), iv. 266; income tax, iv. 270; land cess, iv. 271, 273; municipal government, iv. 286, 287, 291; local government, iv. 300, 303, 304; education, iv. 416, 421-422, 440; medical, iv. 462, 477-478; sanitation, iv. 469, 470; surveys, iv. 495-496, 502.

Ceratites, Salt Range, xxi. 413.

Cereal crops. *See* each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Agriculture, *also* particular crops.

Ceylon, physical aspects, i. 47-49; mountains, i. 47; rivers, i. 48; peat bogs, i. 189; botany, i. 193-196; zoology, i. 215, 216, 217, 220, 221, 223, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 243, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 256, 257, 258, 260, 262, 263, 264, 266, 269, 272, 273, 274; language, i. 380; Buddhism, i. 411; immigration to, i. 468; relations of war and peace with

the Pāndyas and Chōlas, ii. 331–333, 340; tea industry, iii. 57.
Chabhāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār. *See* Samadhiāla.
Chābuā, village in Lakhimpur District, Assam, x. 115.
Chabutra of Jarāsandha at Giriak, Patna, xii. 246.
Chach, plain in Attock, Punjab, x. 115.
Chach, Rai, of Sind, conquest of Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 46; throne of Multān usurped (631–671), xviii. 24–25, 35; minister in Sind, xxii. 394.
Chachāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, x. 115, xv. 168.
Chachars, tribe in Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 280.
Chach-Hazāra, ancient name of Chach, Punjab, x. 115.
Chachik of Jaisalmer, Rāwal, battle with Langāh princes at Dunyāpur, Punjab (beginning of sixteenth century), xi. 386.
Chāchro, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, x. 115.
Chādarghāt, suburb of Hyderābād city, Hyderābād, x. 115–116.
Chādars, manufacture of, iii. 217–218. *See also* Shawls.
Chādchat, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, x. 116, xix. 346.
Chāgai, District in Baluchistān, x. 116–120; physical aspects, 116; history, 117; population, 117; agriculture, 118; famine, 119; trade and communications, 118–119; administration, 119–120.
Chāgai, sub-*tahsīl* in Baluchistān, x. 120.
Chāgai and Rās Koh Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120–121.
Chagatais, visit to Makrān (1223), vi. 275. *See also* Mongols.
Chāhada Deva, Narwar fort surrendered to Nāsir-ud-dīn by (1251), xviii. 397.
Chahal Sitūn, palace at Ghāzīpur, xii. 230.
Chahār Aimāks, race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Herāt, xiii. 113.
Chāhngs, local name of Ghirths in Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196.
Chaibāsa, head-quarters of Singhbhūm District, Bengal, x. 121.
Chail, sanitarium and summer residence of Mahārājā of Patiāla, near Simla, x. 121.
Chain Singh, Phūlkiān chief, assassinated by his cousin (seventeenth century), xx. 133.
Chain Singh, Rājā, capital moved to Nāgod from Unchahra (1720), xviii. 301.
Chain Singh, rule in Narsinghgarh (1819–24), xviii. 383.
Chainpur, village in Shahābād District, Bengal, x. 121.
Chains, aboriginal tribe, in Mālda, xvii. 78; Murshidābād, xviii. 48.
Chairs. *See* Furniture.
Chaitanya, Vaishnav preacher of *bhakti*, in Bengal (1485–1527), i. 426; shrine at Dhākādakshin, Sylhet, xi. 282; life at Kātwa, Burdwān, xv. 190; visit to Khetur, Rājshāhi, xv. 277; born at Nabadwīp, Nadiā, xvii. 262; sect of, xviii. 276.
Chaitra Sankrānti, festival held at Tārakeswar, Hooghly District, xxiii. 249.
Chaityas, Buddhist halls or churches, ii. 161–164; at Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283; Sānchī, Central India, ix. 345, xxii. 28.
Chaj (Jech) Doāb, in Punjab, between the Chenāb and Jhelum, x. 121–122.
Chākalas, or washermen, in Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.
Chākan, village in Poona District, Bombay, with old fort, x. 122.
Chakansūr, ruined city in Afghānistān, v. 45.
Chākar, Mīr, conflict with Gwahrām Lāshāri, celebrated in Baloch ballads, vi. 276, xiv. 249.
Chakcharān, administrative division of Herāt province, Afghānistān, xiii. 113.
Chākdaha, town in Nadiā District, Bengal, x. 122.
Chakdarra, military post, North-West Frontier Province, x. 122.
Chāki Rājā, Rāshtrakūta viceroy (813), xviii. 171.
Chakiā, *tahsīl* in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, x. 122–123.
Chakki-no-Aro ('Grindstone Bank'), place of pilgrimage in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, x. 123.
Chakkiliyans, leather-workers in Madras, i. 331; South Arcot, v. 426; Coimbatore, x. 361; Tinchinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Chakks, driven from Kashmīr by Zain-ul-ābidīn, xv. 93.
Chakla Roshnābād, estate of Rājā of Hill Tippera in Tippera District, Eastern Bengal, x. 124.
Chaklāsi, town in Kaira District, Bombay, x. 124.
Chakmā, administrative circle in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, x. 124–125.
Chakmā, aboriginal tribe, in Chittagong Division, Eastern Bengal, in Chakmā, x. 124–125; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 320; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.
Chākmā, debased dialect of Bengali spoken in Chittagong Hill Tracts, i. 377.
Chakmukhi, nodules of flint, found in Mysore, xviii. 257.

Chakradhara, Mānbhau sect founded by, xxi. 302.
Chakradharpur, village in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, x. 125.
Chakradhwaj, rule in Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Rangpur, xxi. 224.
Chakrātā, *tahsīl* in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, x. 125.
Chakrātā, cantonment in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, x. 125–126; meteorology, i. 151, 155.
Chāksu, *tahsīl* in Rājputāna. *See* Chātsu.
Chakwāl, *tahsīl* in Jhelum District, Punjab, x. 126.
Chakwāl, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, x. 126.
Chalan Bīl, lake in Eastern Bengal, x. 126–127.
Chālisgaon, *tāluka* in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, x. 127.
Chālisgaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, x. 127.
Chalk Hills, in Salem District, Madras, i. 89, x. 127.
Challakere, *tāluk* in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, x. 127–128.
Chalmers, General Sir John, Coimbatore defended by (1791), x. 371.
Chalt fort, Hunza-Nagar, Kashmīr, xiii. 225.
Chālukyas, dynasty of Southern India, from fifth century, ii. 327–330; the Eastern or younger branch, at Vengi (615–960), 328–334; coalition with the Cholas (1070), 334–335; finally conquered by the Ganpatis of Andhra (1300), 382; the Western or senior branch, at Bādāmi and Kalyān (615–760), 328–329; overthrown by the Rāshtrakutās, whom two centuries later they in their turn overwhelmed, 333; revival of their prosperity (960–1160), 335–338; finally overthrown by the Yādavas and Hoysalas (1192), 339; records of, ii. 13; sculpture of, 123; coins, 150–152; architecture, 174–177.
Local notices: Anantapur, v. 350; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 142; Bādāmi, Bijāpur, vi. 177; Belgami, Mysore, vii. 145; Belgaum, vii. 147; Bellary, vii. 161; Bemmattanakallu, Mysore, x. 297; Berār, vii. 366; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 112, 117; Bombay Presidency, viii. 402, 403; Carnatic, ix. 301; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 291; Deccan, viii. 280, 282, 283; xi. 207, xiv. 182; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; Ganjām, xii. 145; Godāvari, xii. 284; Hyderābād, xiii. 235; Kanara, xiv. 343; South Kanara, xiv. 356; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Kistna, xv. 321; Kolāba, xv. 357; Konkan, xv. 395; Kurnool, xvi. 33; Madras Presidency, xvi. 248; Mysore, xviii. 170–172; Nāsik, xviii. 400; Poona (850–760, 973–1184), xx. 168; Rājahmundry, xxi. 64; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 247; Sātāra, xxii. 118; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 151; Seven Pagodas, xxii. 182; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 283–284; Sholāpur, xxii. 296–297; Southern Marāthā Country, xxiii. 91; Thāna, xxiii. 292; Vengi, xxiv. 306; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 325.
Chalvadis, caste, in Dhārwār, xi. 308.
Chalybeate waters, Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 164.
Chāma, grown in Malabar, xvii. 62.
Chāma Rājā III, of Mysore (1513–52), partition of dominions between sons, xviii. 178.
Chāma Rājā IV, of Mysore (1552), xviii. 178.
Chāma Rājā VI, of Mysore (*c.* 1630), xviii. 178.
Chāma Rājā, sent to Kabbāldurga with his wife (1734), xiv. 241.
Chāma Rājendra Wodeyar, Mahārājā of Mysore (1881–1894), xviii. 185–186.
Chaman, subdivision in Quetta-Pishīn District, Baluchistān, x. 128.
Chaman, cantonment and railway terminus, in Quetta-Pishīn District, Baluchistān, x. 128–129.
Chāmarājesvara temple, Chāmrājnagar, Mysore, x. 148.
Chamārdi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, x. 129, xv. 165.
Chamārgonda, town in Bombay. *See* Shrīgonda.
Chāmarlakota, town in Madras. *See* Sāmalkot.
Chamārs, leather-workers and shoemakers, in Northern India, i. 328, 331; total number, i. 498.
Local notices: Agra, v. 77; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajaigarh, v. 131; Alīgarh, Rājputāna, v. 208; Alīgarh District, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Alwar, v. 260; Ambāla, v. 280; Assam, vi. 157; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Bahraich, vi. 208; Ballia, vi. 252; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 6; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Bharatpur, viii. 79; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bhopāl, viii. 133; Bijāpur Agency, viii. 174; Bijnor, viii. 196; Bīkaner, viii. 209; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Budaun, ix. 37; Būndi, ix. 83; Cāchār, ix. 252; Calcutta, ix. 268; Cawnpore, ix. 309; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chamba State, x. 131; Champāran, x. 140; Charkhāri State, x. 178; Chhabra, Central India, x. 195;

Chhatarpur State, x. 200; Damoh, xi. 138; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Datiā State, xi. 197; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Delhi, xi. 226; Dholpur State, xi. 325; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 42; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gwalior, xii. 428; Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90, 94; Hissār, xiii. 149; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Indore, xiii. 341; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Jaipur, xiii. 389; Jaisalmer, xiv. 4; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jaorā State, xiv. 64; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jhālawār State, xiv. 118; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhānsi, xiv. 140; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kāngra, xiv. 389; Kapūrthala State, xiv. 410; Karauli State, xv. 28; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kawardhā State, xv. 193; Khairāgarh State, xv. 208; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kherī, xv. 271; Khilchipur State, xv. 278; Kotah State, xv. 416; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Mainpurī, xvii. 35; Mandī State, xvii. 155; Meerut, xvii. 257; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Morādābād, xvii. 424; Muttra, xviii. 66; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Naini Tāl, xviii. 326; Nāndgaon State, xviii. 357; Narsinghgarh State, xviii. 383; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Nīmbahera, xix. 119; Orchhā State, xix. 245; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Oudh, xix. 287; Pālanpur Agency, xix. 349; Pannā State, xix. 402; Patiāla State, xx. 41; Patna, xx. 59; Partābgarh State, xx. 11; Partābgarh District, xx. 17; Pilibhīt, xx. 139; Pirāwar, xx. 151; Poona, xx. 171; Rāe Barelī, xxi 28; Raipur, xxi. 52; Rājgarh State, xxi. 69; Rājputāna, xxi. 112; Rāmgarh, xxi. 177; Rāmpur State, xxi. 184; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Rewah State, xxi. 284; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372; Samthar State, xxii. 24; Sāran, xxii. 87; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sironj, Central India, xxiii. 38; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Tonk State, xxiii. 410, 416; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.

Chamārwa, Brāhman sect, in Hissār, xiii. 149.

Chamba, State in Punjab, x. 129–133; physical aspects, 129–130; history, 130; population, 130–131; agriculture, 131; trade and communications, 132; administration, 132–133.

Other references: Brass images, ii. 26; postal arrangements, iii. 424; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.

Chamba, capital of State in Punjab, with ancient temples, x. 133–134.

Chambal, river in Central India, x. 134–135.

Chamberlain, John, visited Delhi (1814), xi. 227.

Chamberlain, Sir Neville, column under, occupied Ambela Pass (1863), v. 290; besieged at Chichawatni (1857), xvii. 411; first military adviser in Kashmīr, xv. 140; Kurram valley entered by, (1856), xvi. 56; mission to Sher Alī, Amīr of Afghānistān, repelled at Alī Masjid in the Khyber Pass (1878), xv. 302; expeditions against Rabia Khel Orakzais (1855), xix. 208; Turis (1856), xix. 208; Hindustāni Fanatics (1863), xix. 209; Kābul Khel Wazīrs (1859–60), xix. 209; Mahsūds (1860), xix. 209, xxiv. 382; Mīrānzai (1855), xix. 208.

Chambers of Commerce, establishment of, iii. 267–268.

Chāmbhār caves, at Nāsik, xviii. 411, 412.

Chambiālī, language spoken in Chamba State, x. 130.

Chamkannis, tribe in Kurram Agency, xvi. 51.

Chamlawal, expedition against (1897), xix. 210.

Chammak, inscription, ii. 59.

Champā Gate, bridge across the Mūsi, Hyderābād city, xiii. 308.

Champakasarasu, pond at Sivāchāra *math*, Anantapur, v. 350.

Champāmati, tributary of the Brahmaputra, Assam, x. 135.

Champāner, ruined city in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, x. 135–136.

Champāran, District in Bengal, x. 136–147; physical aspects, 137–138; history, 138–139; population, 139–141; agriculture, 141–142; minerals, 142–143; trade and communications, 143–144; famine, 144; administration, 144–147; education, 146; medical, 146–147; Roman Catholic Mission, i. 444, x. 141.

Champas, division of the Ladākhis, xvi. 91.

Champat Rai, Bundela chief, ix. 71, xiv. 137, xix. 400.

Champāwat, *tahsīl* in Almorā District, United Provinces, x. 147.

Champāwat, tribe in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.

Champrāj, Jetpur, Kāthiāwār, conquered from, by Shams Khān, xiv. 101.

Chāmrājnagar, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore State, x. 147.
Chāmrājnagar, town in Mysore District, Mysore State, x. 147–148.
Chāmund, king of Anhilvāda, legend of visit to Suklatīrtha, xxiii. 129.
Chāmunda, goddess, temple on Sūnda hill, Rājputāna, viii. 111–112.
Chamunda Pahār, hill in Dewās, Central India, xi. 281.
Chāmunda Rāya, minister and general to Ganga king Rāchamalla, xxiii. 97; image erected at Sravana Belgola (983), xiii 63, 64, xviii. 186.
Chānakya, king of Ujjain, legend of, xxiii. 128.
Chānasma, town in Baroda, with Jain temple, x. 148.
Chand, Pandit Dīwān, school of, at Shāhpur, xxii. 221, 222.
Chand dynasty in Almorā, v. 245, 252; attempt to take Garhwāl (seventeenth century), xii. 166; rule in Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324, 325.
Chand Bardāī, author of the *Prithīrāj Rāsau*, a bardic chronicle of Rājput chivalry (twelfth century), ii. 427; Khajrāho called Khajurapura by, xv. 217; Pāvāgarh referred to by, xx. 80.
Chānd Bībī, queen and regent of Bījāpur, ii. 386, vii. 368; defended Ahmadnagar against Akbar's army (1596), ii. 388.
Local notices: Bahādur Shāh placed on throne of Ahmadnagar under influence of, v. 124; management of affairs in Bijāpur, viii. 187; murdered (1600), vi. 143; Sholāpur given to Bijāpur as dowry of (1562), xxii. 306.
Chānd Minār, pillar at Daulatābād, Hyderābād, xi. 201.
Chānd Rai, Bāra Bhuiyā, rule in Farīdpur, xii. 54–55.
Chānd Sultān, of Deogarh, capital moved to Nāgpur, x. 206, xviii. 306; death (1739), x. 15.
Chānda, District in Central Provinces, x. 148–160; physical aspects, 148–150; history, 150–151; population, 152–153; agriculture, 153–155; forests, 155–156; minerals, 156; trade and communications, 156–158; famine, 158; administration, 158–160; education, 160; medical, 160.
Other references: Barwaik sect of Rājputs in, i. 320–321; minerals, iii. 145; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 191.
Chānda, *tahsīl* in Central Provinces, x. 160.
Chānda, town in Central Provinces, with old walls, temples, and images, x. 161–162.
Chānda dynasty, in Central Provinces, x. 13; device of, discovered at Gāwīlgarh, x. 150.
Chandā Husain, Pīr, tomb at Gūgi, Hyderābād, xvi. 163.
Chanda Sāhib, Nawāb of the Carnatic, defeated and killed Anwar-ud-dīn at Ambur (1749), v. 406; occupied Dindigul, xi. 357; grant of Kārikāl to the French obtained through (1739), xv. 40; Karūr besieged (1736), xv. 63; Madura obtained by, xvi. 390; Tanjore besieged (1749), xxiii. 242; Trichinopoly besieged, xxiv. 28; tomb at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 47.
Chandadanda, defeat of Pallavas under (fifth century), ii. 326.
Chanda-kausika, Sanskrit drama, by Kshemīsvara (tenth century), ii. 249.
Chandāl, son of a Brāhman woman by a Sūdra, i. 333.
Chandāls or Namasūdras, aboriginal caste of Eastern Bengal, i. 328; in Backergunge, vi. 168; Bengal, vii. 233; Cāchār, ix. 252; Dacca, xi. 102, 107; Farīdpur, xii. 56; Khulnā, xv. 288; Mymensingh, xviii. 153; Nadiā, xviii. 276; Noākhāli, xix. 131; Pābna, xix. 299–300; Presidency Division, xx. 218; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164; Sundarbans, xxiii. 142; Sylhet, xxiii. 193; Tippera, xxiii. 383.
Chandan Rājā, Baroda said to have been taken from Jains by, vii. 25.
Chandanavati, ancient name of Baroda, vii. 25.
Chandap, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, x. 162, xvii. 14.
Chandarnagar, French settlement near Calcutta. *See* Chandernagore.
Chandaulī, *tahsīl* in Benares District, United Provinces, x. 162.
Chandausī, town in Morādābād District, United Provinces, important trading centre, x. 162–163.
Chāndbāli, port in Balasore District, Bengal, x. 163.
Chandels, Rājput clan, temples of, ii. 124, 179–180, 312; coins, ii. 142.
Local notices: Bāndā, vi. 348; Central India, ix. 338; Central Provinces, x. 12; Chanderī, Central India, x. 164; Chāndpur, Jhānsi, x. 168; Chhatarpur, x. 199–200; Damoh, xi. 136; Gyāraspur, Central India, xiii. 1; Hamīrpur, xiii. 13; Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Kālinjar, ii. 312, xiv. 311; Madanpur, Jhānsi, xvi. 227; Mungaolī, Central India, xviii. 40.
Chanderī, town and historic fort in Central India, with industry of muslins, x. 163–164; manufactures, iii. 202, 211.

Chandernagore, French settlement on the Hooghly, above Calcutta, founded (*c.* 1688), captured by Clive (1757), finally restored to the French (1816), x. 164–165.
Chandi Amma, bronze female figure at Yān, North Kanara, xxiv. 413.
Chandī Dās, Bengali poet (fifteenth century), ii. 424.
Chandī Pahār, hill near Hardwār, Sahāranpur, xiii. 52.
Chandias, tribe in Sind, xxii. 407; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Khairpur, xv. 212; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Sukkur, xxiii. 122; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 280.
Chandikābai, temple, at Dābhol, Ratnāgiri, xi. 101, xxi. 248.
Chandīpur, village in Balasore District, Bengal, x. 165.
Chāndıyana, governor of fortress, death commemorated by an inscription, ii. 51.
Chāndkhāli, tributary of the Sangu, Eastern Bengal, xxii. 56.
Chandney Hospital, Calcutta, ix. 285.
Chāndod, sacred village on the Narbadā, in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, x. 165–166.
Chāndogya Upanishad, the, ii. 232.
Chandola, tank at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Chāndor, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, x. 166.
Chāndor, town in Nāsik District, Bombay, with temples and caves, x. 166–167.
Chāndor Hills. *See* Ajanta Hills.
Chāndor Yādavas, dynasty in the Northern Deccan (801–1073), x 166; Nāsik, xviii. 400.
Chāndpur, subdivision in Tippera District, Eastern Bengal, x. 167.
Chāndpur, town and river port in Tippera District, Eastern Bengal, x. 167.
Chāndpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, x. 167–168.
Chāndpur, village with antiquarian remains, in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, x. 168.
Chandra, second son of Rāhup, Rānā of Udaipur, xxi. 191.
Chandra Bahādur Sāh, Gurkha general, offered to treat for the evacuation of Kumaun (1815), v. 246–247.
Chandra Bhān Singh, Dīwān, ruler in Garrauli, Central India, xii. 182.
Chandra Gupta, grandfather of Asoka, known to the Greeks as Sandrokottos (321–297 B.C.), importance of the identification, ii. 24; first Maurya emperor of India, ii. 137; accession (321 B.C.), ii. 280; severity of government, ii. 280–281; revolt against the Greeks (321 B.C.), ii. 280; relations with Seleucus Nikator, ii. 281; death (297 B.C.), ii. 282; system of government, iv. 1–3; traditional rule at Bandalike, Mysore, vi. 357, xviii. 297.
Local notices: Gujrāt, xii. 365; traditional visit to Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 63; Magadha, vii. 209, xvi. 408; Patna xx. 67; Peshāwar valley, xx. 114; Punjab, xx. 261; traditional visit to Sravana Belgola, Mysore, xviii. 169, xxiii. 96; traditional visit to Suklatīrtha, Broach, to be cleansed from the guilt of the murder of his eight brothers, xxiii. 128; territories in Swāt made over to, by Seleucus, xxiii. 184.
Chandra Gupta I, of the Gupta dynasty, capital fixed at Pātaliputra, ii. 146; foundation of Gupta dynasty (A.D. 320–6), ii. 290.
Local notices: Kingdom of, xix. 149, xxiv. 147, 148–149; in Patna, xx. 68.
Chandra Gupta II (*c.* A.D. 375–413), epitaph on iron pillar at Meharauli, ii. 25, 51; reign of, ii. 292–294.
Local notices: In Central India, ix. 336; Mālwā, xvii. 102; Patna, xx. 68; Ujjain passed to (A D. 400), xxiv. 114.
Chandra Kanta, Ahom king in Assam, vi. 32–33.
Chandra Kīrtti Singh, Rājā of Manipur (1851–86), xvii. 187.
Chandra Sāh, Rājā of Mandlā, xvii. 161.
Chandra Sen, Dor Rājā, defence of Bulandshahr against Kutb-ud-dīn, and death (1193), ix. 49, 58.
Chandra Sen, rule in Jodhpur (*c.* 1581), xiv. 184.
Chandra Sena, Rājā of Mālwā, Chandrāvati said to have been built by, xiv. 123.
Chandra Shamsher, rule in Nepāl, xix. 38.
Chandra Singh, forty-first chief of Barwānī, vii. 90; supposed founder of Barwānī town, vii. 93.
Chandra Varmma, Kālinjar fortified by, xiv. 311; sacrifice by, xvii. 23.
Chandrabansi or Lunar race of Rājputs, in Rājputāna, xxi. 112.
Chandrādityapur, probable ancient name of Chāndor, Nāsik, x. 166.
Chandra-Drona. *See* Bāba Budan.
Chandragiri (or Payaswani), river in South Kanara District, Madras, x. 168.
Chandragiri, *tāluk* in North Arcot District, Madras, x. 168.
Chandragiri, town in North Arcot, Madras, with hill-fort, the last refuge of the Vijayanagar kings, x. 168–169.
Chandragomin, author of Sanskrit grammar (*c.* 480), ii. 263.
Chandragutti, peak in Shimoga, Mysore xii. 219, xxii. 282.
Chandrakonā, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, x. 169–170.

Chandramauli, temple of. *See* Nilkantheshwar.
Chandranāth, temple, at Mūdbidri, South Kanara, xviii. 10; Sītākund, xxiii. 50.
Chandraprabha, Jain saint, image at Chāndor, Nāsik, x. 167.
Chandrasen Jādhav, Bālājī Viswanāth besieged, at Pandavgarh (1713), xix. 389.
Chandrāvali, ancient city, Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297.
Chandravarma, Kadamba prince, Coorgs descended from, xi. 8.
Chandrāwat Thākurs, rule in Rāmpura-Bhānpura, viii. 72, xxi. 191.
Chandrāya Drug, hill composing part of fortress of Gingee, xii. 243.
Chandū Lāl, Rājā, Hyderābād minister, disastrous finance of Berār by, vii. 372; resignation (1843), xiii. 241.
Chandū Tāl lake, Bastī, United Provinces, vii. 125.
Chāndur, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134.
Chāndūr, *tāluk* in Amraotī District, Berār, x. 170.
Chāndūr, town in Amraotī District, Berār, x. 170.
Chāndūr Bāzār, town in Amraotī District, Berār, x. 170.
Chāndvad, town in Bombay. *See* Chāndor.
Chāng Bhakār, State in Central Provinces, x. 170–173.
Chāngadēva, court astrologer under king Singhana (1210–47), ii. 341.
Changalovādevī, temple at Hebli, Dhārwār, xiii. 100.
Changālva, dynasty in Coorg, xi. 9–10; Piriyāpatna, Mysore, xx. 152.
Changanācheri, town in Travancore, Madras, x. 170.
Changars, labouring caste, in Siālkot, xxii. 330.
Changdev, temple at Puntāmba, Ahmadnagar, xx. 395.
Changez Khān, of Gujarāt, Mirān Muhammad Khān defeated by (1566), xxiii. 287.
Chāngla Gali, hill station in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, x. 173.
Chank fisheries, iii. 194. *See also* Fisheries.
Channa Basava, joint founder of Lingāyat sect, xviii. 202.
Channa Rāya, temple at Channarāyan Betta, Mysore, x. 174.
Channābhaira Devī, Jain princess (1450), stone bridge at Bhatkal, North Kanara, said to be built by, viii. 91.
Channagiri, *tāluk* in Shimoga District, Mysore, x. 173.
Channapatna, *tāluk* in Bangalore District, Mysore, x. 173.
Channapatna, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, x. 174.
Channarāvadurga, peak in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 52.
Channarāyan Betta, hill in Kolār District, Mysore, x. 174.
Channarāyapatna, *tāluk* in Hassan District, Mysore, x. 174.
Chānsama, town in Baroda. *See* Chānasma.
Chantapilli, village and lighthouse in Madras. *See* Santapilly.
Chantrey, statue of Sarabhojī by, at Tanjore, xxiii. 242.
Chānwarpātha, *pargana* in Narsinghpur District, Central Provinces, xviii. 387, 388.
Chaorī, or hall, of Bhīm, near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.
Chāpra, subdivision in Sāran District, Bengal, x. 174–175.
Chāpra, town and centre of trade in Sāran District, Bengal, x. 175.
Chaprot, fort in Hunza-Nagar, Kashmīr, xiii. 225.
Chār Kamān, arches in Hyderābād city (1593), xiii. 308.
Chār Minār, building in Hyderābād city, xiii. 308.
Charados, caste in Goa, xii. 258.
Charaka, author of medical work (first century A.D.), ii. 266, iv. 457.
Chāran, State in Kāthiāwār. *See* Samadhiāla.
Charan Dās, Rāmsanehi sect founded by, xxii. 227.
Chārans, caste in Cutch, xi. 78; Sind, viii. 307.
Charas, hemp drug, iv. 259, 266. *See also* Hemp Drugs.
Charat Singh, dispossessed Mughal emperors of Eminābād (1760), xii. 24; Gujrānwāla taken, xii. 355; Wazīrābād fell into hands of (*c.* 1760), xxiv. 378.
Charduār, forest reserve in Darrang District, Assam, x. 176.
Chargolā Tea Association, Singlā valley, Assam, xxiii. 195.
Charhoas, washermen. *See* Dhobis.
Chari, village with antiquarian remains, in Kāngra District, Punjab, x. 176.
Chari. See Jowār.
Chariars, tribe in Andamans, v. 360.
Chārikār, town in Afghānistān, British garrison cut off (1841), x. 176.
Charitābalī, Bengali work, by Iswar Chandra (born 1820), ii. 433.
Charkha, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, x. 176, xv. 169.
Charkhārī, State in Central India, x. 176–179; postal arrangements, iii. 424–425; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.

Charkhārī, town in Central India, x. 179–180.
Charles II, king of England, Bombay ceded to, under terms of marriage treaty with the Infanta of Portugal, viii. 404.
Charlo Rani-jo-kot, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.
Charlton, Captain, discovered tea plant in Assam, iii. 56.
Charmwati, ancient Sanskrit name of Chambal river, x. 135.
Charnock, Job, founder of Calcutta (1690), i. 457, ii. 460, iv. 6, ix. 263, xxiv. 70; Balasore sacked by, when driven out of Hooghly (1687), vi. 246; Chief Agent at Cossimbazar (1681), xi. 52; Hijilī occupied (1687), xiii. 116; temporary settlement in Howrah (1687), xiii. 207; temporary head-quarters at Sutānūti, vii. 217; settled at Ulubāria (1687), xxiv. 116.
Charnockite, rock found in Ganjam, xii. 144; Madura, xvi. 387.
Charuā, village in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, x. 180.
Charrat Singh, obtained Rūpar (1792), xxi. 339.
Chārsadda, *tahsīl* in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, x 180.
Chārsadda, town in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, x. 180–181.
Chārsu, building in Herāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 114.
Chār-sū-kā-Hauz, cistern in Hyderābād city, xiii. 308.
Charthawal, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, x. 181.
Chārvākas, materialistic school of, ii. 261.
Chāsas, cultivating caste in Orissa: Angul, v. 377; Athgarh, vi. 122; Bāmra, vi. 344; Barāmbā, vi. 427; Baud, vii. 134; Cuttack, xi. 89; Daspallā, xi. 194; Dhenkānāl, xi. 319; Hindol, xiii. 135; Narsinghpur, xviii. 385; Nayāgarh, xviii. 430; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Pāl Laharā, xix. 369; Puri, xx. 402; Rairākhol, xxi. 62; Rānpur, xxi. 234; Tālcher, xxiii. 212; Tigiriā, xxiii. 357.
Chasatio, grown in Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256.
Chāsatis, caste in Mālda, xvii. 78.
Chāshtana, Satrap, rule over Mālwā, xvii. 101.
Chāsi Kaibartta, caste in Bengal, i. 327–328.
Chāta, town in United Provinces. *See* Chhāta.
Chatarpur, State in Central India. *See* Chhatarpur.
Chatarshingi, hill near Poona, xx. 184.
Chatgaiyā, dialect of Bengali, spoken in Chittagong, x. 310; Noākhāli, xix. 131.
Chathās, power in Gujrānwāla, xii. 355.
Chatia, hill, with antiquarian remains, in Cuttack District, Bengal, x. 181.
Chatrā, town in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, x. 181–182.
Chatrapur, subdivision in Ganjām District, Madras, x. 182.
Chatrapur, administrative head-quarters of Ganjām District, Madras, x. 182.
Chātsu, town in Rājputāna, x. 182.
Chattagrām, District in Eastern Bengal. *See* Chittagong.
Chattar Singh, Salt Range overrun by (1763), xxii. 214.
Chattar Singh, laid down arms at Rāwalpindi (1849), xx. 274, xxi. 272.
Chattar-khai, or 'kitchen-eaters,' caste, origin of, iii. 483 *n*.
Chattar-singh, peak in Bombay. *See* Saptashring.
Chātu Vitthala-nātha, translator of the Bhāgavata Purāna into Kanarese, ii. 425.
Chaturbhuj, Jādon Rājput, migration of, to Awa estate, Etah District (eighteenth century), vi. 153.
Chaturbhuja, four-armed Vishnu, worship of, in Orissa, i. 413; temple at Gwalior, xii. 441; at Orchhā, xix. 248.
Chaturmukhya Mahādeo, temple at Nāchna, Central India, v. 131.
Chatursringi, image in Sri Hingalāj temple, Chaul, Kolāba, x. 185.
Chaube Jāgīrs, petty *sanad* States, Central India, x. 182–183.
Chauburji, gateway at Lahore, xvi. 109.
Chauburji, citadel of Mangalvedha, Southern Marāthā Country, xvii. 178.
Chaudah devatā, family gods of Rājās of Hill Tippera, xiii 120.
Chaudāngsi, language of Tibeto-Himalāyan sub-branch, i. 392.
Chaughāt, village in Madras. *See* Chowghāt.
Chauhāns, Rājput clan, ii. 314; coins, ii. 143; round the Sāmbhar Lake, ii. 312.
Local notices: Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 146; Asirgarh, x. 12; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bāriya, vii. 20; Behror, vii. 142; Bijnor, viii. 196; Champāner, vii. 20, xix. 382; Chhabra, x. 195; Chota Udaipur State founded by (1484), vii. 20, x. 330–331; Dīdwāna, xi. 343; Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Gāgraun Fort, xii. 122; Haldaur, xiii. 9–10; Harduāganj, xiii. 51; Hissār, xiii. 145, 149; Karnāl, xv. 51; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Mainpurī, xvii. 41; Nādol, Rājputāna, xviii. 283; Nimār, xix. 108; Pālanpur repeopled by (fourteenth

century), xix. 348, 355; Patnā, xx. 71; Pāvāgarh seized by, xx. 80; South-East Punjab under (1151), xx. 262; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 113; Sambalpur held by, xxii. 7; Sāmbhar the first capital of, in Rājputāna, xxii. 22; Tharād, xix. 348; Ujjain fell to (eleventh century), xxiv. 114.
Chaukā, river of Oudh, branch of the Sārdā, x. 183–184.
Chaul (Cheul), historic town in Kolāba District, Bombay, x. 184–185; sea-fight between Portuguese and Musalmāns (1508), x. 184.
Chaulis, workers, in Bombay, x. 184.
Chaulukyas, kings of Solankis, ii. 311.
Chaumahalla, Nizām's palace at Hyderābād city, xiii. 309.
Chaumu, town and estate in Rājputāna, x. 185.
Chaumukh, temple at Shetrunja hill, Kāthiāwār, xix. 361, 363.
Chaunam. *See* Salons.
Chaungthas, Arakanese tribe, v. 194, 394.
Chaungu, township in Sagaing District, Upper Burma, x. 185.
Chaungzon, township in Amherst District, Lower Burma, x. 185.
Chaunsat Joginī, temple at Khajrāho, Central India, xv. 218; on hill beside the Narbadā, at the Marble Rocks, Jubbulpore, xvii. 205–206.
Chaur, peak near Simla, x. 185–186, xxii. 386, xxiii. 21; observatory, i. 106.
Chaur Tal, lake in Bastī District, vii. 125.
Chaurādādār, hill in Mandla District, xvii. 159.
Chaurāgarh, hill-fort in Narsinghpur District, Central Provinces, xviii. 386–387.
Chaurapanchāsikā, the, lyric by the Kashmīr poet Bilhana (eleventh century), ii. 242.
Chaurāsi, *tāluka* in Bombay. *See* Chorāsi.
Chaurāsī Gumbaz, tomb at Kālpī, Jalaun, xiv. 319.
Chaurāsi Khambā, mosque at Kāman, Rājputāna, xiv. 326.
Chaurāsi Sunni, sculptures at Patharghāta, Bhāgalpur, xx. 28.
Chausā, village in Shāhābād District, Bengal, x. 186.
Chautang, river in Punjab, x. 186.
Chāvada dynasty, founded first kingdom of Anhilvāda (746), viii. 281; in Cutch, xi. 78; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16; Pātan, Gujarāt, xx. 24; Somnāth, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 75.
Chāvakkād, village in Madras. *See* Chowghāt.
Chaw, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393.
Chawar, the cow's tail, god of Gonds, Gondwāna, xii. 325.
Chawinda, village in Siālkot District, Punjab, x. 186.
Cheap, Mr., Commercial Resident at Surul, Bīrbhūm, xxiii. 178.
Chechīna, old name of Chinchani, xxiii. 250.
Chedi Samvat, era of Kalachuri dynasty, which commenced in A.D. 249, xiv. 207.
Chedis. *See* Kalachuris.
Chedoba, shrine at Bhavsari, Poona, viii. 99.
Cheduba, island off coast of Arakan, Lower Burma, x. 186–187.
Cheduba, township in Kyaukpyu District, Lower Burma, x. 187; volcanoes, xvi. 62.
Cheetah (hunting leopard), i. 219.
Cheluvapillerāva. *See* Krishna.
Chemical factories, at Benares, vii. 184, 193; Cawnpore, ix. 319.
Chemical industries, decline, iii. 128.
Chemicals, trade, iii. 223, 256; imports, iii. 277; import duties, iv. 376.
Chempakasseri Rājās, Ambalapulai ruled by, till middle of eighteenth century, v. 288.
Chenāb, river of Kashmīr and Punjab, x. 189–190; course, i. 32; passage of, by Alexander (B.C. 326), ii. 276.
Chenāb Canal, iii. 331, 333, 334; irrigation by, iii. 317.
Chenāb Canal, Lower, Punjab, x. 190–192.
Chenāb Colony, in Punjab, x. 187–189; density of population, i. 454. *See also* Jhang District *and* Sāngla.
Chenāb Inundation Canals, Punjab, x. 192.
Chen-Chu, kingdom in the neighbourhood of Ghāzīpur, described by Hiuen Tsiang (seventh century), xii. 223.
Chenchus, tribe in Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Nallamalais, xviii. 346.
Chendrayya, leader of Rampa rebellion, Godāvari (1879), xxi. 181.
Chendwār, mountain peak in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 85.
Chengalpat, District in Madras. *See* Chingleput.
Chenna Kesava, temple in Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 64; Somnāthpur, Mysore, xviii. 75.
Chennagiri, *tāluk* in Mysore. *See* Channagiri.
Chennakeswaraswāmi, temple at Sompalle, Cuddapah, xxiii. 75.
Chennappapattanam, name given to original settlement near Madras, and now applied to the whole city by the natives, xvi. 369.
Chenniyāts, tribe in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.

Chera (or Kerala), ancient kingdom in Southern India, ii. 321, 322, 324, x. 192–193, xvi. 248; legendary rule of, in Kolkai, xv. 387; Malabar, xvii. 56; Travancore said to have formed part of, xxiii. 5.
Cheramān Perumal, king of Chera (*c.* A. D. 827–31), ix. 289, x. 342, xvii. 56; in Travancore, xxiv. 5.
Cherāt, hill sanitarium and cantonment in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, x. 193.
Cherial, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, x. 193–194.
Cheros, aboriginal tribe, in Koreā, Central Provinces, xv. 400; Palāmau, vii. 215, xix. 337–339; former rule in Shāhābād, xxii. 188; Surgujā, xxiii. 172; image at Tilothu, Shāhābād, said to have been placed there by, xxiii. 360. *See also* Cherūs.
Cherra, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, x. 194.
Cherrapunji, village in Khāsi Hills, Assam, with heaviest recorded rainfall in the world, x. 194; rainfall, i. 104, 142, 144.
Cherry, Mr. George, Agent of Governor-General, murdered at Benares (1799), vii. 181.
Cherry trees, in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baluchistān, vi. 297; Black Mountain, viii. 251; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Kābul, xiv. 246; Kashmīr, xv. 124; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 180; Northern Shan States, xxii. 232; Sikkim, xxii. 366.
Cherumans, agricultural caste in Malabar, i. 326; Cochin, x. 345; Malabar, xvii. 59.
Cherūs, aboriginal tribe, formerly in Ballia, vi. 251; Mirzāpur, xvii. 368, 376. *See also* Cheros.
Chesney, Sir G., quoted on want of roads in India, iii. 402–403.
Chesson, John, began farming at Pānchgani, Sātāra (1854), xix. 379.
Chet Singh, Rājā of Benares (1770–81), vii. 181, 188; rebellion, ii. 484; contest with, x. 333, xvii. 369; in Ghāzīpur, xii. 224; holder of Jaso, Central India, xiv. 70; built tank and temple at Rāmnagar, Benares, xxi. 180–181; rule in Benares territory, xxiv. 157.
Chetichand, festival held in Sind, xxii. 411.
Chetpat, European quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365.
Chettis, Tamil trading caste, iii. 302; in Coimbatore, x. 366; Madura, xvi. 393; the Nīlgiris, xix. 92.
Chetwai, village in Malabar District, Madras, x. 195–196.
Chevi Reddi, origin of Venkatagiri *zamīndāri*, Nellore, traced to, xxiv. 307.
Cheyūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, with temples and inscriptions, x. 195.
Chezarta, cave-temple, ii. 163.
Chhabra, *pargana* in Tonk State, Rājputāna, x. 195–196.
Chhabra, town in Rājputāna, x. 196.
Chhachch, plain in Punjab. *See* Chach.
Chhachhrauli, capital of Kalsia State, Punjab, x. 196.
Chhaddars, pastoral tribe in Chenāb Colony, x. 187.
Chhai Champa, early settlement of Santāls in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 87.
Chhaja, river in United Provinces. *See* Hindan.
Chhaju, nephew of Balban, attempted to obtain throne of Delhi (1291), ii. 361.
Chhalāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, x. 196, xv. 168.
Chhāliar, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, x. 196, xxi. 291.
Chhanāls, tribe in Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 248.
Chhāpar, salt lake near Sūjāngarh, Rājputāna, xxiii. 117.
Chhapiā, village in Gonda District, United Provinces, birthplace of Swāmī Nārāyan, x. 196.
Chhaprauli, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, x. 196.
Chharodi, cattle farm, iii. 85.
Chhāta, *tahsīl* in Muttra District, United Provinces, x. 196–197.
Chhāta, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, x. 197.
Chhātāk, village in Sylhet District, Assam, x. 197.
Chhatar Singh, rule in Rājgarh State (*ob.* 1661), xxi. 69.
Chhatar Singh, rule in Jodhpur (1817), xiv. 186.
Chhatar Singh, Mahārājā, rule in Samthar State (*ob.* 1896), xxii. 24, 25; Samthar town reconstructed by, xxii. 26.
Chhatardhārī, Mewāti clan, Chhatārī, Bulandshahr, founded by, x. 198.
Chhatardhāri Sāhi, Mahārājā of Hathwā, xiii. 73.
Chhatārī, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, x. 197–198.
Chhatarpur, *sanad* State in Central India, x. 198–201; postal arrangements, iii. 424–425; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
Chhatarpur, capital of State in Central India, x. 201–202.
Chhatarpura, palace near Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 425.
Chhatarsāl, Rao Rājā, son of Ratan Singh, rule in Būndi, ix. 80; Ratlām

State, xxi. 241; killed fighting against Aurangzeb (1658), ix. 80.
Chhatarsāl, ruler of Bundelkhand (*c.* 1671–1734), vi. 348, ix. 71, xix. 400; division of territory, v. 129, x. 177, xi. 136; Baro sacked, vii. 24; Bijāwar taken, viii. 189, 191; Chhatarpur founded (1707), x. 202; Damoh taken from Mughals, xi. 136; rule in Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; in Jālaun, xiv. 19; extended authority over part of Jhānsi, xiv. 138; conquered part of Mandlā, x 15; Pannā founded, xiv. 69, xix. 404; acquired *parganas* of Rāsin and Badaus, xiv. 165.
Chhatarsāl, received *thakurāt* of Dharnaoda (1843), xxi. 35.
Chhatarsāl I, chief of Kotah State (1759–66), xv. 413.
Chhatarsāl II (1866–89), chief of Kotah State, xv. 414–415.
Chhatarsāl Prasād Jū, Pandit Srī, holder of Bhaisaundā, viii. 42.
Chhatrapati Singh, rule in Alīpura (1871), v. 222.
Chhatrapati Singh, Dīwān of Lugāsi (1902), xvi. 209.
Chhatrapati Singh, Rānā, palace at Gohad built by, xii. 304.
Chhatra-prakāś, poetical history of Bundelkhand, by Lāl Kavi, ii. 428.
Chhatris. *See* Chhattris.
Chhattar Manzil, Great and Lesser, palaces at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196.
Chhattīsgarh, Division in Central Provinces, x. 202–203; language, i. 369–370, x. 203.
Chhattīsgarhī, dialect of Eastern Hindī, i. 370; spoken in Bālāghāt, vi. 226; Bilāspur, viii. 225; Central Provinces, x. 24; Chānda, x. 153; Chhattisgarh, x. 203; Chhuīkhadān State, x. 216; Kānker State, xiv. 402; Kawardhā State, xv. 193; Khairāgarh State, xv. 208; Nāndgaon State, xviii. 357; Raigarh State, xxi. 45; Raipur, xxi. 52; Sārangarh State, xxii. 94.
Chhattris, landowners and cultivators, in Assam, vi. 157; Belgaum, vii. 149; Bhopāl, viii. 133; Burma, ix. 141; Orchhā, xix. 245; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28. *See also* Rājputs.
Chhibrāmau, *tahsīl* in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, x. 203–204.
Chhibrāmau, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, x. 204.
Chhikā Chhikī *boli*, dialect spoken in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67.
Chhīmbās, washermen, in Amritsar, v. 323; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Lahore, xvi. 99; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Siālkot, xxii. 329–330.
Chhindwāra, District in Central Provinces, x. 204–214; physical aspects, 204–206; history, 206–207; population, 207–208; agriculture, 208–210; forests, 210; trade and communications, 211–212; famine, 212; administration, 212–214.
Chhindwāra, *tahsīl* in Central Provinces, x. 214.
Chhindwāra, town in Central Provinces, x. 214–215.
Chhindwāra, town in Narsinghpur District, Central Provinces, x. 215.
Chhīpas, dyers, in Chānda, x. 157; Māngrol, Rājputāna, xvii. 181.
Chhitārī, town in United Provinces. *See* Chhatāīī.
Chhotā Jāmi Masjid, at Māndu, Central India, ii. 187.
Chhotā Nāgpur, Division and group of Native States in Bengal. *See* Chotā Nāgpur.
Chhotā Sinchulā, peak in Eastern Bengal. *See* Chotā Sinchulā.
Chhotā-Gādarwāra, former name of Narsinghpur, xviii. 395.
Chhote Khān, appointed minister in Bhopāl by Māmullah (1779), viii. 129; Damon lakes in Bhopāl constructed by (1794), viii. 143.
Chhotī Bhāgīrathi stream. *See* Bhāgīrathi.
Chhotī Sādri, town in Rājputāna, x. 215.
Chhoti Sonā Masjid, Gaur. *See* Khwājakī Masjid.
Chhuīkhadān, State in Central Provinces, x. 215–217.
Chibhālī, dialect of Western Punjābi, spoken in Punjab, xx. 286.
Chibs, tribe in Chibhāl, Kashmīr, xv. 100; Gujrāt invaded by, xii. 367.
Chicacole, subdivision in Ganjām District, Madras, x. 217.
Chicacole, *tāluk* in Madras, x. 217.
Chicacole, town in Madras, with muslin industry, x. 217–218.
Chichamba, in Berār, battle of (1859), vii. 371.
Chick-pea. *See* Gram.
Chidambara Rahasyam, worship of, at Chidambaram, South Arcot, x. 219.
Chidambaram, subdivision in South Arcot District, Madras, x. 218.
Chidambaram, *tāluk* in South Arcot District, Madras, x. 218.
Chidambaram, town in South Arcot District, Madras, with great Siva temple, x. 218–220.
Chiengmai, chief of, Karens subjugated by, xxi. 417.

Chikalda, sanitarium in Amraotī District, Berār, x. 220.
Chikan work, iii. 221. *See also* Embroidery.
Chik-Ballāpur, *tāluk* in Kolār District, Mysore, x. 220–221.
Chik-Ballāpur, town in Kolār District, Mysore, with silk industry, x. 221.
Chikhlī, *tāluk* in Buldāna District, Berār, x. 221.
Chikhlī, town in Buldāna District, Berār, x. 221.
Chikhlī, *tāluk* in Surat District, Bombay, x. 221–222.
Chikhlī, estate in Bombay. *See* Mehwās estates.
Chikka Deva Rājā, king of Mysore, xviii. 179; Coimbatore taken, x. 358; Coimbatore surveyed, x. 368; Devarāyadurga captured (*c.* 1696), xi. 274; Madura invaded, xvi. 390; Mysore revenue system due to, xviii. 234–235; whole of Salem absorbed by (1688–90), xxi. 398; seized Jadakanadurga (1696), xxiv. 54; captivity at Hangala, xxiv. 419.
Chikkā mosque, at Gaur, xii. 189–190, 191.
Chikka Naik, Hāgalvādi chief, Chiknāyakanhalli named after, x. 223.
Chikka Vīrappa, rule in Coorg, xi. 12.
Chikkappa Udaiyār, built Anantapur town, and tank said to have been constructed by (1364), v. 349.
Chikmugalūr, *tāluk* in Kadūr District, Mysore, x. 222.
Chikmugalūr, town in Kadūr District, Mysore, x. 222.
Chiknāyakanhalli, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, x. 222–223.
Chiknāyakanhalli, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, x. 223.
Chikodi, *tāluka* in Belgaum District, Bombay, x. 223.
Chikodi, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, x. 223–224.
Chiks, aboriginal tribe in Central Provinces: Jashpur State, xiv. 68; Udaipur State, xxiv. 84.
Chiktiābar, *thakurāt* in Central India, x. 224, viii. 147.
Chilambaram, town in Madras. *See* Chidambaram.
Chilās, slave raids in Gilgit, xii. 239.
Child, Sir John, President of Surat and Governor of Bombay (1682–90), ii. 459.
Child, Sir Josia, Governor of East India Company, declaration of new and aggressive policy (1686), ii. 459–460; new charter procured by (1693), ii. 461; municipal government in Madras initiated by, xvi. 379.
Child marriage, statistics for India, i. 482. *See also* Marriage Customs.
Chiliānwāla, battle-field in Gujrāt District, Punjab, x. 224; battle (1849), ii. 505.
Chilka Lake, on coast between Orissa and Madras, x. 224–226.
Chillies. *See* Capsicum.
Chīlmāri, place of pilgrimage in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 30.
Chimnā Pātel, *zamīndār* of Kāmtha, rebellion of (1818), viii. 62–63.
Chimnābai Nyāya Mandir, court at Baroda, vii. 82.
Chimnājī Appa, Marāthā general, Bassein besieged and taken by (1739), vii. 120.
Chimolo, name of Chaul according to Hiuen Tsiang (seventh century), x. 184.
Chin, language of the Kuki-Chin group, number of speakers, i. 394; spoken in Burma, ix. 137–138; Kyaukpyu, xvi. 63; Prome, xx. 223; Sandoway, xxii. 34; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 346.
Chin geological system, i. 95.
Chin Hills, tract of mountainous country in Burma, x. 270–279; physical aspects, 270–272; history, 272–273; population, 273–275; agriculture, 275–276; forests, 276; minerals, 276–277; trade and communications, 277–278; administration, 278–279; education, 279; language, i. 388.
Chin Hills, Pakokku, tract of hilly country in Burma, x. 279–284; physical aspects, 280; history, 281; population, 281–282; agriculture, 282; trade and communications, 283; administration, 283–284.
Chin Kilich Khān. *See* Asaf Jah.
China, trade with, iii. 297, 300, 311, 312, 313; British relations with, iv. 120–121; military aid of British solicited by Gurkhas against, xix. 33–34.
Chīnā, peak in Nainī Tāl District, United Provinces, xii. 121, xviii. 333.
Chīna, or *chenā*, a small millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), iii. 98; grown in Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Baltistān, vi. 263; Bengal, vii. 245; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kashmīr, xv. 117; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 258; Punjab, xx. 298; Simla, xxii. 380; Sylhet, xxiii. 194.
China Bakīr, lighthouse in Hanthawaddy District, Burma, xiii. 36–37.
Chināb, river in Kashmīr and Punjab. *See* Chenāb.
Chīnapati, of Hiuen Tsiang, Paltī town identified with, xx. 74.
Chinboks, subdivision of Chin tribe in Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 281–282.
Chinbons, subdivision of Chin tribe, in Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 281–282.
Chinchani, village in Bombay. *See* Tārāpur Chinchani.

Chinchkhed. *See* Māheji.
Chinchli, village in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, x. 226.
Chinchli-Gadad, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, x. 227, xi. 147.
Chincholi, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād State, x. 227.
Chinchvad, village in Poona District, Bombay, with an incarnate deity, x. 227–228.
Chindiya Deo, (local) Hindu god, worshipped in Berār, vii. 380.
Chindwin District, Lower, in Upper Burma, x. 228–238; physical aspects, 228–230; history, 230–231; population, 231–232; agriculture, 232–233; forests, 233; minerals, 233; trade and communications, 234–235; famine, 235; administration, 235–238.
Chindwin District, Upper, in Upper Burma, x. 238–251; physical aspects, 238–240; history, 240–241; population, 241–243; agriculture, 243–245; forests, 245–246; minerals, 246; trade and communications, 246–248; administration, 248–251.
Chindwin River, tributary of Irrawaddy, Burma, iii. 361–362, x. 251–252.
Chinese, invasion of India, i. 384–385; in Akyab, v. 201; Amherst, v. 297; Bassein, Burma, vii. 110, 117; Bhamo, viii. 47–50; Burma, ix. 141; Calcutta, ix. 268; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; North Hsenwi, xiii. 218; South Hsenwi, xiii. 219; invasion of Indo-China, xxii. 233–234; Irrawaddy Division, xiii. 367; Kathā, xv. 154; Kengtung, xv. 200; Lashio, xvi. 149; Mandalay, xvii. 145; Manglon, xvii. 179; Maymyo, xvii. 239; Mergui, xvii. 298, 308; Myitkyinā, xviii. 140; Sagaing Division, xxi. 351; Northern Shan States, xxii. 236, 237; Southern Shan States, xxii. 256; Taunggyi, Southern Shan States, xxiii. 257; Thaton, xxiii. 333; Toungoo, xxiii. 425; Yawnghwe, xxiv. 416.
Chinese varnish, forest product, Southern Shan States, xxii. 260.
Chingama, inscriptions at, ii. 52.
Chingiz Khān (1162–1227), pressure of his conquests on India, ii. 358; Afghānistān overrun by Mongol hordes of, v. 35; in Afghān-Turkistān, v. 67; Balkh, vi. 248; destruction of Balkh, vi. 249; raids on Baluchistān (1223), vi. 275; Bhera sacked by Mongol armies, viii. 100; legendary attacks on Chitrāl, x. 301; Farrah, Afghānistān, sacked, xii. 62; Jalāl-ud-dīn defeated (1221), xviii. 349, xix. 151, xx. 265, xxii. 396; rule in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 110; captured Kandahār (1222), xiv. 375; established loose supremacy over Peshāwar (1221), xx. 115; origin of Arghūn dynasty in Sind traced to, xxii. 396.
Chingleput, District in Madras, x. 252–268; physical aspects, 252–254; history, 254–256; population, 256–258; agriculture, 258–260; forests, 260–261; minerals, 261; trade and communications, 261–263; famine, 263–264; administration, 264–268; education, 267; medical, 267–268.
Other references: Terra-cotta sarcophagi found, ii. 96; tanks, iii. 322.
Chingleput, subdivision in Madras, x. 268.
Chingleput, *tāluk* in Madras, x. 268.
Chingleput, town in Madras, important in the Carnatic Wars, with reformatory school, x. 268–270.
Chingrikhāli, fort near Diamond Harbour, Twenty-four Parganas, xi. 340.
Chīni, head-quarters of Kanāwār, or Chīni *tahsīl*, Punjab, x. 284.
Chīni Mahal, palace at Daulatābād, Hyderābād, xi. 201.
Chīnī-kā-Rauza, tomb near Agra, ii. 128–129, v. 84.
Chiniot, *tahsīl* in Jhang District, Punjab, x. 284–285.
Chiniot, ancient town in Jhang District, Punjab, x. 285; wood-carving, iii. 229; metal inlaying, iii. 231.
Chinkāra. See Gazelle.
Chinna Ranga Rao, invested with chiefship of lands in Bobbili estate, Vizagapatam, viii. 253.
Chinnatippasamudram, tank near Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 227.
Chinnia Chetti, fort at Fort St. David built by, xii. 101.
Chinnūr, *tāluk* in Adilābād District, Hyderābād, x. 285.
Chinnūr, town in Adilābād District, Hyderābād, x. 285–286.
Chins, forest tribe of Burma and Assam, iii. 125; in Akyab, v. 193; An, Kyaukpyu, v. 331; Arakan, v. 394; Arakan Yoma, v. 398; Assam, vi. 44; Burma, ix. 139; Cāchār, ix. 253; Upper Chindwin, x. 241, 242; Chin Hills, x. 274; Pakokku Chin Hills, x. 281–282; raids of, in Pakokku Chin Hills, x. 281; Gangaw, Pakokku, xii. 131; Gwa, Sandoway, xii. 414; Henzada, xiii. 105; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; raids of, in Hill Tippera (1826–62), xiii. 118; in Irrawaddy Division, xiii. 367; Kanaung, Henzada, xiv. 372; Kyangin, Henzada, xvi. 60; Kyaukpyu, xvi. 63; driven from Lushai Hills (beginning of nineteenth century), xvi. 214; in Magwe, xvi. 415; Manipur, xvii. 189; Minbu, xvii. 343, 348; Min-

bya, Akyab, xvii. 358; Mindon, Thayetmyo, xvii. 359; Myebon, Kyaukpyu, xviii. 118; Myede, Thayetmyo, xviii. 119; Paukkaung, Prome, xx. 77; Pakokku, xix. 323; Pegu Yoma, xx. 100; Prome, xx. 223; Sandoway, xxii. 34; Satthwa, Magwe, xxii. 134; Saw, Pakokku, xxii. 158; Sidoktaya, Minbu, xxii. 360; disturbances in Sylhet (1844, 1849), xxiii. 192; in Tamu, Upper Chindwin, xxiii. 218; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 346; raids in Tippera (1860), xxiii. 382; Yamethin, xxiv. 404.

Chinsura, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, old Dutch settlement, with Armenian church and Hooghly College, x. 286; attacked by Clive (1759), ii. 452, 478. *See also* Hooghly Town.

Chintabor, ancient name of Chitākul, North Kanara, x. 289.

Chintalarāyaswāmi, temple at Tādpatri, Anantapur, xxiii. 204.

Chintāman, son of Moroba, incarnation of Ganpati in person of, at Chinchvad, Poona, x. 227; temple at Kalam, Berār, xiv. 297.

Chintāman Bakkāl, Narod granted to (seventeenth century), xviii. 381.

Chintāman Rao, ruler of Sāngli, Southern Marāthā Country, xxii. 53.

Chintāmani, Tamil epic by an unknown poet, ii. 435.

Chintāmani, *tāluk* in Kolār District, Mysore, x. 286.

Chintāmani Tripāthī, Western Hindī poet, of Cawnpore (1650), ii. 428.

Chintpurni, mountain range in Punjab. *See* Sola Singhi.

Chintz, manufacture of, at Anantapur, v. 344; Ayyampettai, Tanjore, vi. 153; Bāgru, Rājputāna, vi. 193; Bastī, vii. 129; Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Jaipur, xiii. 392; Kishangarh, xv. 314; Sanganer, Rājputāna, xxii. 51; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 206; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Tiruppūr, Coimbatore, xxiii. 396.

Chiplun, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, x. 287.

Chiplun, town in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, home of the Chitpāvan Brāhmans, x. 287.

Chīpurupalle, *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, x. 287–288.

Chirāgh-ud-dīn, Fakīr, repaired Upper Sutlej Canals, xxiii. 180.

Chirakkal, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, x. 288.

Chīrāla, town in Guntūr District, Madras, x. 288.

Chirāwa, town in Rājputāna, x. 288.

Chirbitya Lā, pass. *See* Mānā.

Chiretta. *See* Forest Produce.

Chirkhāree, State in Central India. *See* Charkhāī.

Chiroda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, x. 288, xv. 165.

Chisholm, Mr., Christ Church, Cuddapah, designed by, xi. 73.

Chishtī, Muīn-ud-dīn, Muhammadan saint, Nandurbār town conquered by, xviii. 362; tomb at Ajmer, v. 171.

Chistiyas, Sunni Muhammadan sect, Sūfiism accepted by, i. 437.

Chit Ambalam. *See* Chidambaram.

Chīt Firozpur, town in Ballia District, United Provinces, x. 298.

Chitākul, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, with historic fort, x. 288–289.

Chītal. *See* Deer, spotted.

Chitaldroog, District in Mysore, x. 289–296; physical aspects, 289–290; history, 290–291; population, 292–293; agriculture, 293–294; forests, 294; minerals, 294; trade and communications, 294–295; famine, 295; administration, 295–296.

Chitaldroog, *tāluk* in Mysore State, x. 296–297.

Chitaldroog, town in Mysore State, with historic fort, x. 297.

Chitaldroog Hills, in Mysore State, x. 298.

Chitāmbareshwar, fairs in honour of, at Murgod, Belgaum, xviii. 42.

Chitapolan, original name of Chiplūn, Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, x. 287.

Chitārī. *See* Chhatārī.

Chitarkot, hill in United Provinces. *See* Chitrakūt.

Chitartala, tributary of the Mahānadī, xvi. 432.

Chitekula, ancient name of Chitākul, x. 289.

Chitor, town in Rājputāna, former capital of Mewār, with historic fort, x. 298–300; towers or *stambhas* at, ii. 123–124; stormed by Akbar (1568), ii. 398; battle (1534), vii. 19.

Chitpāvan Brāhmans, home of, at Chiplūn, Ratnāgiri, x. 287; in Kolāba, xv. 360; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Poona, xx. 170; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Thāna, xxiii. 294.

Chitpur, suburbs of Calcutta. *See* Cossipore-Chitpur.

Chitra Sen Rai, Rājā of Burdwān (1741), ix. 101.

Chitra Singh, rule over Khaniādhāna, Central India (1869), xv. 244.

Chitrādi, village in Chamba State, Punjab, x. 300.

Chitrakaldurga. *See* Chitaldroog.

Chitrakot, ancient name of Chitor fort, Rājputāna, x. 298.

Chitrakūt, hill and place of pilgrimage in Bāndā District, United Provinces, x. 300.
Chitrāl, State in North-West Frontier Province, x. 300–304; physical aspects, 300–301; history, 301–303; population, 303; agriculture, 303; minerals, 304; administration, 304.
Other references: Devonian fossils, i. 67; language of, i. 356.
Chitrāl, capital of State in North-West Frontier Province, x. 304.
Chitrāl expedition (1895), ii. 525, xiii. 226, xix. 157, xxiii. 186.
Chitrālis, race in Jalālābād, Afghānistān, xiv. 12.
Chitrang, chief of Mori Rājputs, ruler of Chitor (seventh century), x. 298–299.
Chitrāvās, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, x. 304, xv. 165.
Chittagong, Division in Eastern Bengal, x. 304–305.
Chittagong, District in Eastern Bengal, x. 305–316; physical aspects, 306–308; history, 308–309; population, 309–310; agriculture, 310–312; forests, 312; trade and communications, 312–313; administration, 313–316; education, 316; medical, 316.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 149–154; zoology, i. 218; language, a corrupt form of Bengali, i. 377; tea industry established about 1862, iii. 56; cotton goods, iii. 200; Port Trust, iv. 304.
Chittagong, subdivision in Eastern Bengal. x. 317.
Chittagong, town and port in Eastern Bengal, terminus of Assam-Bengal Railway, x. 317–318.
Chittagong College, x. 318.
Chittagong Hill Tracts, District in Eastern Bengal, x. 318–325; physical aspects, 318–319; history, 319; population, 319–321; agriculture, 321–322; forests, 322; trade and communications, 322–323; administration, 323–325; education, 324; medical, 324–325; Mongoloids of, i. 309.
Chittang. *See* Chautang.
Chittavādigi, residential suburb of Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 204.
Chittikula, ancient name of Chitākul, x. 289.
Chittoor, subdivision in North Arcot District, Madras, x. 325.
Chittoor, *tāluk* in North Arcot District, Madras, x. 325.
Chittoor, head-quarters of North Arcot District, Madras, former cantonment, x. 325.
Chittūr, town in Cochin State, Madras, x. 325.
Chītū, Pindari leader, ii. 494; death (1818), ii. 495, xix. 109; supported by Jaswant Rao Bhau, xiv. 86; Satwās and Nemāwar principal places of residence, xix. 25, xxii. 135.
Chitursing, brother of Sāhū II, defeated Rāstia near Sātāra (1799), xix. 333.
Chivil, Chaul mentioned as, by Athanasius Nikitin (1470), x. 184.
Chob. See Forest Products.
Chobāri, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, x. 325, xv. 168.
Chocolate, manufactured at Baroda, vii. 56; Bilimora, Baroda, viii. 236.
Choda. *See* Chola.
Choda Ganga, king, possible builder of Jagannāth temple at Purī (twelfth century), xx. 410.
Chodavaram, *tāluk* in Godāvari District, Madras, x. 325–326.
Chodhrās, wild tribe in Bānsda State, Bombay, vi. 404; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Surat, xxiii. 158.
Chok, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, x. 326, xv. 165.
Chokārāna, established himself in Pīpla, xxi. 80.
Chokkanātha, Pudukkottai State recovered by (*c.* 1664), xx. 231; Tanjore Naik besieged by (1662), xxiii. 228; removed capital to Trichinopoly and erected the Nawāb's palace, xxiv. 28, 44.
Chol Maradi, near Rānībennur, Bombay, xxi. 233.
Chola, ancient dynasty in South India, with capital at Kānchī, x. 326; inscriptions, ii. 12; coinage and device, ii. 152; defeat of the Pāndyas and Singhalese (*c.* 930), ii. 331–333; took Kalinga and Ceylon (1002), 333; repulsed by Western Chālukyas, ii. 333, 336; conquered Vengi, ii. 334; final coalition with the Eastern Chālukyas (1070), ii. 334, 339.
Local notices: North Arcot, v. 405; South Arcot, v. 423; in Bangalore till 1116, vi. 362; in Carnatic, ix. 301; indecisive wars carried on with Chālukyas, viii. 282; conflicts with Western Chālukyas, xviii. 172; in Chera (ninth or tenth to eleventh century), x. 193; Chingleput taken, x. 255; Conjeeveram taken (eleventh century), x. 377; in Cuddapah, xi. 60; in the Deccan, xi. 207; Gangaikondapuram residence of (1011–1118), xii. 128; in Godāvari, xii. 284; conquest of Hassan (1004), xiii. 63; Hassan town founded under, xiii. 70; in Kistna (*c.* 999), xv. 321; Kolār (998), xv. 371; legendary rule of, in Kolkai, xv. 387; Kongu country ruled by, x. 358; Kurnool probably under, xvi. 33; rule in Southern Madras, xvi. 247–248; in Madura, xvi. 389;

Manne taken by (beginning of eleventh century), xvii. 200; rule in Mysore, xi. 9–10; invasions of Mysore, xviii. 172, 253; expulsion from Mysore, xviii. 173; in Nellore, xix. 9; Nidugal, xix. 84; connexion with the Pāndyas, xix. 395; Pudukkottai State, xx. 231; Rājahmundry, xxi. 64; collision with the Rāshtrakūtas, xviii. 171; in Salem, xxi. 398; in Southern India, xvi. 248–249; dam constructed below Srīrangam Island, ix. 306; Talakād taken, xxiii. 208; Travancore conquered (eleventh century), xxiv. 5; capital originally at Uraiyūr, now a suburb of Trichinopoly, xxiv. 28, 44; Vilinjam capital of, xxiv. 314; rule in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 325; in Yelandūr, xxiv. 419.

Chola, pass in Chola Range, Eastern Himālayas, x 327.

Chola Sahib, Sikh temple at Dera Nānak, Gurdaspur, xi. 271.

Cholakulavallipattinam temple. *See* Kāyārohanaswāmi.

Cholam, Southern Indian name for *jowār* (*Andropogon sorghum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Adoni, Bellary, v. 24; Anantapur, v. 342; North Arcot, v. 410; Banganapalle State, vi. 375; Bhadrāchalam, Godāvari, viii. 22; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; Godāvari, xii. 288–289; Gooty, Anantapur, xii. 327; Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah, xiv. 48; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Kistna, xv. 326; Kurnool, xvi. 37; Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 226; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274, 352; Madura, xvi. 394, 395; Nellore, xix. 14; Ongole, Guntūr, xix. 237; Palladam, Coimbatore, xix. 369; Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 104; Pudukkottai State, xx. 234; Pulivendla, Cuddapah, xx. 243; Rāpūr, Nellore, xxi. 237; Sandūr State, xxii. 45; Tādpatri, Anantapur, xxii. 204; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 369; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108; Yernagūdem, Kistna, xxiv. 424. *See also Jowār.*

Cholera, death statistics, i. 521, 522, 526, 527, 529, 530, 531; statistics among troops and prisoners in Bengal, i. 533–534; Bundelkhand (1897), iii. 481.

Local notices: Afghānistān, v. 51, 58; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 144; Ambāla, v. 279; Amindīvi Islands, Laccadives, v. 304; Angul, Orissa, v. 377; Balasore, vi. 239; Baluchistān, vi. 339; Bānkurā, vi. 385; Baroda, vii. 42, 60; Bengal, vii. 229; Berār, vii. 373; Bhāgalpur, viii. 29; Bhandāra, viii. 62; Bilāspur, viii. 223; Bīrbhūm, viii. 242; Bombay Presidency, viii. 295, 299; Bubak, Sind (1869), ix. 32; Bundelkhand, ix. 72; Būndi, ix. 84; Burdwān, ix. 93; Burma, ix. 134, 135; Calcutta, ix. 267; Central India, ix. 349; Central Provinces, x. 21; Champāran, x. 139; Chittagong, x. 309; Cooch Behār, x. 383; Cuttack, xi. 89; Darbhangā, xi. 154; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7, 9; Fyzābād, xii. 110; Ganjām, xii. 154; Gauhāti, Assam, xii. 183; Hardwār, Sahāranpur, xiii. 52–53; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89; Hooghly, xiii. 164; Howrah, xiii. 208; Hyderābād State, xiii. 245, 311, 313; Imphal, Manipur, xiii. 330; Jaipur, xiii. 388, 400; Jessore, xiv. 94; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Khed, Poona, xv. 267; Khondmāls, xv. 283; Khulnā, xv. 288; Kurigrām, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 29; Madras Presidency, xvi. 258, 372; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 51; Mālda, xvii. 77; Midnapore, xvii. 330; Moulmein, xviii. 9; Murshidābād, xviii. 47; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 106; Mymensingh, xviii. 152; Noākhāli, xix. 129; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 164; Pānch Mahāls (1900), iii. 481; Punjab, xx. 283; Purī, xx. 401; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rājputāna, xxi. 108; Rājshāhi, xxi. 163; Rangoon, xxi. 220–221; Rangpur, xxi. 226; Rohtak, xxi. 319; Salem, xxi. 408; Sandwīp, Noākhāli, xxii. 49; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 64; Shāhābād, xxii. 189; Simla, xxii. 378; Sind, xxii. 405; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 101; Taloda, Khāndesh, xxiii. 214; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 344; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 71; United Provinces, xxiv. 165; Wālājābād, Chingleput, xxiv. 351.

Choleswara temple, Sholinghur, North Arcot District, xxii. 307.

Choli-Maheshwar. *See* Maheshwar.

Cholistān, *tahsīl* in the Punjab. *See* Nahr Sādikīyāh.

Choliya, Chola mentioned as, by Hiuen Tsiang, x. 326.

Cholunga Range, Andamans, xx. 192.

Chomiomo, peak in Sikkim, xxii. 365.

Chonda, Rao, Mandor taken by (1381), xiv. 183, xvii. 171.

Chondāwat family of Sesodia Rājputs of Mewār, holders of Begūn estate, Rājputāna, vii. 142.

Chopard (1844), mention of Nicobars referred to, xix. 65.

Chopda, *tāluka* in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, x. 327.

Chopda, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, x. 327.

Chopdai, shrine on Jotiba's Hill, Kolhāpur, xiv. 203.

Chor, peak in Punjab. *See* Chaur.

Chora, Chola mentioned as, by Asoka, x. 326.

Chora Gangā of Kalinganagar, rule in Orissa and dynasty founded by, vii. 211, xix. 250.
Chorai, Chola mentioned as, by Ptolemy, x. 326.
Chorāngla, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, x. 327, xxi. 290.
Chorāsi, *tāluka* in Surat District, Bombay, x. 327–328.
Chotā Nāgpur, Division of Bengal, x. 328–330; meteorology, i. 116; botany, i. 190, 191; zoology, i. 250; ethnology, i. 290, 294, 296, 308–309; languages, i. 375, 379, 383; density of population, i. 452; growth of population, i. 462; internal migration, i. 468; Animism, i. 472; tea industry established (*c.* 1862), iii. 56; ancient gold workings, iii. 142; minerals, iii. 142, 144, 147, 148; copper, iii. 144; irrigation, iii. 324; Native States, iv. 67, land revenue, iv. 211 *n.*
Chotā Nāgpur, group of States in Bengal, x. 330.
Chotā Sinchulā, peak in Sinchulā range, Eastern Bengal, x. 330, xxii. 388.
Chota Udaipur, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, x. 330–331, xxi. 290.
Chotāpahāri, ruins at Asobhuk in Patna city, xx. 68.
Chotila, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, x. 331, xv. 167.
Choultry Plain, near Madras city, xvi. 370.
Chowbe Jāgīrs, collection of estates in Central India. *See* Chaube Jāgīrs.
Chowghāt (Chaughāt), town in Malabar District, Madras, x. 331–332.
Christian College, Madras City, xvi. 339, 383.
Christian Training Institute, Sialkot, xxii. 336.
Christianity in India, history, i. 441–442; statistics, i. 443–445; progress, i. 445; population statistics, i. 475–477; mortality among native Christians, i. 521. *See also* Protestant Missions *and* Roman Catholic Missions *and* each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.
Christopher, Lieut., survey of Pāmban Channel (1837), xix. 376.
Chromite, found in Andamans, v. 356; Madras Presidency, xvi. 240; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 16.
Chromium, iii. 147.
Chuādānga, subdivision in Nadiā District, Bengal, x. 332.
Chuādānga, village in Nadiā District, Bengal, x. 332.
Chuda, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, x. 332, xv. 167.
Chuda, chief town of State in Bombay, x. 332.
Chudāsamās, Hindu class of former rulers in Gujarāt: in Ahmadābād, v. 104; palace at Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247; rule in Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 236; wells at Junāgarh said to have been built by slave-girls of, xiv. 238; collisions with Solankis (*c.* 409–1125), viii. 282.
Chudesar, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, x. 332, xxi. 290.
Chuharkhel Dhāna Pass, in Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129.
Chūhrās, scavenger class in Punjab, total number, i. 498; in Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; Bannu, vi. 396; Delhi, xi. 226; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hissār, xiii. 149; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kapūrthala State, xiv. 410; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Patiāla State, xx. 41; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329.
Chuhru, Jāt, traditional founder of Churu, Rājputāna (1620), x. 335.
Chukhsa, or Chuskha, identification of, with Chach, Attock, x. 115.
Chulikāttā, Mishmi tribe, Assam, xvii. 377–378.
Chumalhari peak, between Tibet and Bhutān, x. 332.
Chumbul, river in Central India. *See* Chambal.
Chumurchi, village in Bhutān, x. 332.
Chunār, *tahsīl* in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, x. 332–333.
Chunār, town in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, with historic fort, formerly a military station, x. 333–334; pottery, iii. 244.
Chunchangiri, hill in Mysore, xviii. 163.
Chunderi, town in Central India. *See* Chanderī.
Chungli, language spoken in the Nāgā Hills, xviii. 287.
Chūniān, *tahsīl* in Lahore District, Punjab, x. 334.
Chūniān, town in Lahore District, Punjab, x. 334.
Chunnāmbukuli, limekilns at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
Chunvāliyās of Vinamgām, division of Kolis in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
Chupra, town in Bengal. *See* Chāpra.
Chura Chand, Mahārājā of Manipur (1891), xvii. 188.
Churāman, rule in Bharatpur, viii. 75.
Churāman Rai, rule in Palāmau (1784–1813), xix. 338.

Church Missionary Society. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Church of Scotland Ladies' Association, mission maintained by, in Chamba, x. 131.
Churches and chapels, at Akyab (Anglican and Roman Catholic), v. 202; Amherst (Roman Catholic), v. 297; Ammatti, Coorg (Roman Catholic and Basel Mission), xi. 30; Anekal, Mysore (Roman Catholic), vi. 364; Anjengo, Travancore (Roman Catholic), v. 384; Asansol (Roman Catholic), ix. 95; Bāndra, Thāna (Anglican and Roman Catholic), vi. 359; Bangalore, Mysore (Anglican and Scottish), vi. 364; Bareilly, vii. 14; Barisāl, Backergunge (Anglican, Baptist, and Roman Catholic), vii. 20; Baroda, vii. 84; Bassein, Thāna (Anglican and Roman Catholic), vii. 118, 121; Bellary, vii. 175; Bhusāwal, Khāndesh (Roman Catholic), xv. 232; Calcutta (Anglican, Roman Catholic, Greek, Armenian, and Scottish), ix. 280; Changanācheri, Travancore (Syro-Roman) x. 170; Chinsura, Hooghly (Armenian, 1695), x. 286; Chittoor, North Arcot (Roman Catholic), x. 325; Chowghāt, Malabar (Romo-Syrian), x. 332; Cocanāda, Godāvari (Roman Catholic), x. 339; Cochin State, x. 344; Cochin, Malabar (Anglican), x. 354; Comilla, Tippera, x. 376; Coonoor, Nīlgiris (Roman Catholic and Anglican), xi. 2; Covelong, Chingleput (Roman Catholic), xi. 54; Cuddalore, South Arcot (Protestant and Roman Catholic), xi. 56; Cuddapah (Christ Church), xi. 73; Dacca (Roman Catholic and Protestant), xi. 119; Damān (Portuguese), xi. 128, 130; Dāpoli, Ratnāgiri (Anglican), xi. 150; Darjeeling (Wesleyan, Scottish, and Roman Catholic), xi. 180; Delhi (St. James's), xi. 237, 238; Dhār, Central India (Canadian Presbyterian Mission), xi. 290, 295; Dharangaon, Khāndesh (Roman Catholic,) xv. 232; Dhubri, Assam, xi. 336; Dhūlia, Khāndesh (Roman Catholic), xv. 232; Dibrugarh, Assam, xi. 342; Dindigul, Madura (American Mission and Roman Catholic), xi. 357; Diu (Roman Catholic), xi. 363; Dum-Dum, Twenty-four Parganas (Protestant and Roman Catholic, xi. 376; Dungā Gali, Hazāra, xi. 379; Ernākulam, Cochin (Roman Catholic), xii. 28; Fatehgarh, Farrukhābād (memorial), xii. 75; Ferozepore (memorial to those who fell in Sutlej campaign, 1845-6), xii. 98; Fraserpet, Coorg (Roman Catholic), xi. 30; Gayā, xii. 208; Goa (Roman Catholic), xii. 259, 267; Gūdalūr, Nīlgiris (Protestant and Roman Catholic), xii. 346; Grāma, Mysore (Roman Catholic), xiii. 65; Hubli, Dhārwār (German Mission and Roman Catholic), xiii. 222; Hyderābād city (Roman Catholic and Protestant), xiii. 311; Indore (Roman Catholic), xiii. 351; Kaira (Protestant), xiv. 280; Karāchi (Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian), xv. 12, 13; Karanja (Portuguese, ruined), xv. 23; Kāyankulam, Travancore (Syrian), xv. 195-196; Khandwā, Nimār (Roman Catholic and Methodist Episcopal), xv. 242; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 339; Kolāba (Portuguese), xv. 359; Kolār, Mysore (Anglican and Wesleyan), xv. 372; Kolār Gold Fields, Mysore, xv. 378; Kottār, Travancore (Roman Catholic), xvi. 6; Kottayam, Travancore (Syrian Christian), xvi. 7; Kunnamkulam, Cochin (Syrian), xvi. 27; Lonauli, Poona (Protestant and Roman Catholic), xvi. 172; Madras City, xvi. 367; Mahé (Roman Catholic), xvii. 8; Māpuça, Goa (Roman Catholic), xvii. 204; Meerut, xvii. 265; Meiktila, Burma (Anglican and Roman Catholic). xvii. 288; Mercāra, Coorg (Roman Catholic and Basel Mission), xi. 30, 31, xvii. 292; Midnapore, xvii. 340; Morādābād, xvii. 430; Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 7; Multān (English and Roman Catholic), xviii. 38; Nāgari, Dacca (Roman Catholic, 1664), xi. 108; Nirmal, Thāna (Roman Catholic), xix. 123; Ootacamund, Nīlgiris (St. Stephen's), xix. 240; Patna (Roman Catholic), xx. 70; Pulicat, Nellore (Roman Catholic), xx. 242; Punganūru, North Arcot (Roman Catholic), xx. 245; Rāmnad, Madura (Roman Catholic and S.P.G.), xxi. 179; Sadras, Chingleput (Dutch), xxi. 348; St. Thomas's Mount, Chingleput (Portuguese), xxi. 387-388; Sāttānkulam, Tinnevelly (Roman Catholic and Protestant), xxii. 133; Sehore, Central India (Protestant), xxii. 162; Serampore, Hooghly (Danish and Roman Catholic), xxii. 178; Shāhāpur, Thāna (Protestant and Roman Catholic), xxii. 199; Shwebo, Burma (Roman Catholic and S.P.G.), xxii. 322; Siddāpur, North Kanara (Roman Catholic), xi. 30; Simla, xxii. 384; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 127; Suntikoppa, Coorg (Roman Catholic), xi. 30; Surat (English, Portuguese, and Armenian), xxiii. 166; Tellicherry, Malabar, xxiii. 276; Tezgaon, near Dacca (Roman Catholic), xi. 108; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 433; Tranquebar (1718), xxiii. 435; Trichūr, Cochin (Protestant,

Chaldean Syrian, and Romo-Syrian), xxiv. 48; Trombay, Thāna (Portuguese, ruined), xxiv. 51; Tuticorin, Tinnevelly (Catholic), xxiv. 65; Vayittiri, Malabar (Roman Catholic and Anglican), xxiv. 302; Vellore fort, North Arcot, xxiv. 305; Verapoli, Travancore (Carmelite), xxiv. 308; Vīrarājendrapet, Coorg (Roman Catholic), xxiv. 319; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 338; Vypīn, Cochin, xxiv. 344; Whitefield, Mysore (Protestant and Roman Catholic), xxiv. 387. *See also* Cathedrals.

Chūri, pass in Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296.

Churnī, river of Bengal. *See* Mātābhānga.

Churu, town in Rājputāna, x. 335.

Churūwāl Baniās, in Khurja, Bulandshahr, xv. 297.

Chūta Khān, mosque at Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 258.

Chutiā, village in Rānchī District, Bengal, giving its name to Chotā Nāgpur, x. 335.

Chutiā, language of the Bodo group, i. 393, 400.

Chutiā Nāgpur, Division in Bengal. *See* Chotā Nāgpur.

Chutiyās, former ruling race in Assam, final overthrow by Ahoms (1523), vi. 26, 43; rule in Lakhimpur, xvi. 122, 126; in Sibsāgar, xxii. 346, 348.

Chutturpore, State in Central India. *See* Chhatarpur.

Cigars, cigarettes, &c., manufactured in Bombay Presidency, viii. 326; Chingleput, x. 261–262; Danubyu, Burma, xi. 149; Dindigul, Madura, xi. 357; Khairāgarh, Central Provinces, xv. 208; Madras Presidency, xvi. 296, 375; Parlākimedi, Ganjām, xx. 5; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 36.

Cinchona, iii. 66–69; history of its introduction into India, 66; production, 66–67; varieties and soils, 67; seed-beds and nurseries, 67; permanent plantation, 67–68; weeding and pruning, 68; methods of harvesting, 68; time and mode of harvesting bark crop, 68–69; manufacture, 69; qualities of barks, 69.

Local notices: Coorg, xi. 34; Darjeeling, xi. 173; Dodabetta, Nīlgiris, xi. 365; Western Ghāts, xii. 220; Madras Presidency, xvi. 275; Government plantations and factory at Naduvattam, Nīlgiris, xviii. 284; Ootacamund, Nīlgiris, xix. 237; Ouchterlony Valley, Nilgiris, xix 277. *See also* Quinine.

Cinco Chagas Chapel, at Goa, xii. 267.

Cinnamon, cultivated in Malabar, xvii. 62; Ruby Mines District, Burma, xxi. 332; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 281; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 259.

Cintabor, Cintacola, Cintacura, Cintapor, ancient names of Chitākul, North Kanara, x. 289.

Circārs, Northern, five Northern Districts of Madras Presidency, x. 335–336; meteorology, i. 133, 145; conquered from the French (1758), finally acquired by the British (1767), ii. 478.

Cis-Indus Swātis, expedition sent against (1888), xix. 156.

Cis-Sutlej States, group of States in Punjab, taken under British protection (1809), x. 336–338.

Cisterns, rock-cut, at Gālna, Nāsik, xii. 124; Kuda, Kolāba (Buddhist), xvi. 10; Māgāthan, Thāna, xvi. 410; Narnāla, Berār, xviii. 379.

Cities, ruined. *See* Ruined Cities.

Citron, cultivated in Belgaum, vii. 146; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Shevaroy Hills, xxii. 274; Sind, xxii. 413; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.

Civets (*Viverridae*), twenty-one species in India, i. 219–220; in Balasore, vi. 238; Coorg, xi. 7; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Sikkim, xxii. 367.

Civil Engineering College. *See under* Colleges.

Civil Service, its organization, iv. 40–45; its predecessors, 7, 14, 15, 40, 41; reforms by Lord Clive and Warren Hastings, 40; reorganized by Lord Cornwallis, 40–41; by Lord Wellesley, 41; Haileybury College established (1805), closed (1858), 41; first public competition (1855), 41; qualifications of candidates, 41; course after appointment, 41; employment of natives, 42–43; lower and higher posts, 42–43; failure of the Statutory Civil Service, 43; division into three branches, Indian, Provincial, and Subordinate, 43–44; specialized departments, 44–45.

Civil Surgeon, duties, iv. 52.

Clare, Lord, Governor of Bombay, conciliatory measures respecting Baroda, vii. 38.

Clark, Robert, missionary, xxiii. 105.

Clarke, C. B., botanical sub-areas of British India, i. 165.

Clay figures, manufactured at Krishnagar, Nadiā, xvi. 8; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Poona, xx. 176, 185.

Cleghorn, Dr., Conservator of Forests in Madras (1856), iii. 107, xvi. 286.

Clement XII, Pope, apostasy amongst Christians of Coimbatore caused by Bull of (1739), x. 361.

Clement XIV, Pope, Society of Jesus suppressed by (1773), x. 361.

Clevland, Augustus, Collector of Bhāgalpur (1780), viii. 28; monuments to

memory of, in Bhāgalpur, viii. 29, 37, xv. 22; Hill Rangers organized (1780), viii. 37, xv. 22; Pahārias reduced (1779–84), xi. 131, xxii. 64.
Clewer Sisters, girls' schools in Sundarbans maintained by, xxiv. 73.
Clibborn, Major, sent to Kahān, Baluchistān, to relieve Captain Lewis Brown (1840), vi. 281.
Climate, influence of forests on, iii. 104. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Physical Aspects.
Clive, Lord, defence of Arcot (1751), ii. 472; recapture of Calcutta (1757), ii. 475; Chandernagore captured (1757), ii. 475; battle of Plassey (1757), ii 475 476, iv. 9; *jāgīr* of Twenty-four Parganas granted to, ii. 477; Governor of Bengal (1758–60, 1765–7), ii. 478, iv. 9; partition of Gangetic Valley (1765), ii. 480; reorganization of the Company's service (1766), ii. 480, iv. 40; vote of censure in Parliament (1773), ii. 480; death (1774), ii. 480; control of manufacture and sale of salt introduced by, iv. 248; army reforms, iv. 327–328.
Local notices: Alīgarh fort taken (1756), xii. 160; capture and defence of Arcot (1751), v. 406, 419; 'dual system' of government introduced into Bengal (1765), vii. 218–219; Budge-Budge fort captured (1756), ix. 45; Calcutta recaptured (1757), ix. 264; Chandernagore captured (1757), x. 164; Chingleput taken from French (1752), x. 269; Conjeeveram taken (1752), x. 377; Covelong invested (1752), xi. 54; siege of Devikottai, xi. 276; first commission at Fort St. David received (1747), xii. 102; governor of Fort St. David (1756), xii. 102; victory over Rājā Sāhib and his French allies at Kāveripāk (1752), xv. 192; Forde sent to Northern Circārs (1760), x. 336; stayed at Motijhīl, Murshidābād (1765, 1766), xviii. 57; honours bestowed on Rājā of Nadiā, xviii. 274; victory at Plassey (1757), vii. 218, xv 156; contest with French at Samayapuram and surrender of French, xxii. 3–4; in Carnatic Wars at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 28; *jāgīr* of Twenty-four Parganas granted to (1759), xxiv. 70; Vijayadrug fort (Gheria) taken (1756), viii. 405, xxiv. 310.
Close, Sir Barry, appointed Resident at Mysore (1799), x. 338, xviii. 183.
Closepet, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, named after Sir Barry Close (1800), x. 338.
Clothing, imports and exports, iii. 277, 295, 308, 309.
Clothing, manufactured, Dhārīwāl, Gurdāspur, xi. 299; Kathā, Burma, xv. 160; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 263; Kehsi Mansam, Burma, xv. 197; Lotalai, Baluchistān, xvi. 177; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 184; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 226; Rāveri, Khāndesh, xxi 260; Sāngli State, Southern Marāthā Country, xxii. 53; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 100; Southern Shan States, xxii. 261; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340. *See also* Boots and Shoes, Dress, *Sārīs*, &c.
Club Hill, peak near Ootacamund, Nīlgiris, xix. 238.
Clyde, Lord. *See* Campbell, Sir Colin.
Coal and coal-mines, value of coal produced (1898–1903), iii. 130, 131; consumption by railways, iii. 131; imports and exports, iii. 131; total consumption, iii. 131–132; sources, iii. 132; Gondwāna, iii. 132–138; Bengal, iii. 132, 164; Rānīganj, iii. 132–133; Jherriā, iii. 133–134; Bokāro, iii. 134; Rāmgarh, iii. 134; Karanpurā, iii. 134; Daltonganj, iii. 134; Giridīh, iii. 134; Sātpurā, iii. 134–135; Mohpāni, iii 135; Warorā, iii 135, 164; Singareni, iii. 135; Umariā, iii. 136; Darjeeling, iii. 136; Cretaceous and Tertiary, iii. 136; Assam, iii. 136–137; Mākum, 137, 165; Shwebo, iii. 137; Lashio, iii. 137; Nammaw, iii. 137; Khost, iii. 137–138, 164, 165; Sor Range, iii. 138; Mach, iii. 138; Punjab, iii. 138; Dandot, iii. 138, 164, 165; Pidh, iii. 138; Mīānwāli, iii. 138; Bīkaner, iii. 138; effect of coal-mining on the population, iii. 163, 164; source of the colliers, iii. 164; average output by Indian colliers, iii 164; hours of work and wages, iii. 164–165; methods of mining, iii. 165; death-rate from accidents, iii. 165–166; production and consumption, iii. 233–235; trade statistics, iii. 308, 309, 314; import prices, iii. 463; exempted from duty, iv. 264; Government control, iv. 317–318.
Local notices: Afghānistān, v. 55; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 69; Akyab, Burma, v. 196; Andamans, v. 356; Asansol, Burdwān, vi. 8, 9; Assam, vi. 69–72; Attock, vi. 135; Baghelkhand, vi. 186; Baluchistān, vi. 306; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 375; Bānkurā, vi. 384, 387; Bedadanūru, Godāvari, Madras, vii. 140; Bengal, vii. 202, 261–263, 264; Berār, vii. 363, 392; Betūl, Central Provinces, viii. 12; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 203, 211; Bilāspur, Central Provinces, viii. 228; Bīrbhūm, viii. 240, 244; Bisrāmpur, Central Provinces, viii. 249; Bolān Pass, Baluchistān, viii. 265; Brāhui Range, Baluchistān, ix. 15; Burdwān

Division, ix. 90, 91, 96; Burma, ix. 170-171, 173; Central India, ix. 366 367; Central Provinces, x. 50-51; Chānda, Central Provinces, x. 149, 156; Cherra, Assam, x 194; Cherrapunji, Assam, x. 194; Chhindwāra, Central Provinces, x. 205, 210-211; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239, 246; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Chotā Nāgpur, Bengal, x. 329-330; Cutch, xi. 80; Daltonganj, Palāmau, Bengal, xi. 128, 263, 264; Darjeeling, xi. 174; Darrang, Assam, xi. 187; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255; Gāngpur, Orissa, xii. 142; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 179; Gayā, xii. 196; Girīdih, Hazāribāgh, xii. 246; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 274; Gobindpur, Mānbhūm, xii. 280; Godāvari District, xii. 291; Hazāra, North-West Frontier Province, xiii. 81; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 94-95; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Hyderābād State, xiii. 232, 261, 265, 266; Jaipur, Lakhimpur, Assam, xiii. 402; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 38; Jhelum, xiv. 151; Kalāt. Baluchistān, xiv. 302; Kashmīr, xv. 131; Khāsi Hills, Assam, xv. 255, 262; Khyrim, Khāsi Hills, Assam, xv. 304; Kila Saifulla, Baluchistān, xv. 305; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 124; Lāngrin, Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvi. 135; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 177; Madras Presidency, xvi. 241, 289, 300, 354; Mākum, Assam, xvii. 207; Mānbhūm, xvii. 111-112, 117; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 133; Maodon, Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 204; Maoflang, Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 204; Maolong, Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 204; Maosanrām, Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 204; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 283; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 304; Miānwāli, xvii. 322; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 352; Mirzāpur, xvii. 372-373; Nāgā Hills, Assam, xviii. 293; Narsinghpur, xviii. 390-391; Nicobars, xix. 61; Nongstoin, Khāsi Hills, Assam, xix. 136; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 181; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 226; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 326; Palāmau, xix. 335, 336, 341; Punjab, xx. 313; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 16, 20; Raigarh State, Central Provinces, xxi. 46; Rajmahāl Hills, Bengal, xxi. 77; Rājputāna, xxi. 89, 128; Rānīganj, Burdwān, xxi. 233; Rewah State, Central India, xxi. 280, 286; Salt Range, Punjab, xxi. 413; Sambalpur, xxii. 12; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 36; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 62, 72; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 100; Seonī, xxii. 171; Northern Shan States, xxii. 232, 240; Southern Shan States, xxii. 260; Shillong, Assam, xxii. 279; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 311, 316-317; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 350; Singareni, Hyderābād, xxiv. 420; Singraulī, East Sātpurās, xxii. 133; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 43; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 171, 172; Tālcher, xxiii. 212; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 349; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 422; Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xxiv. 83; Umariā, Rewah, Central India, xxiv. 116-117; United Provinces, xxiv. 141; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 357, 361; Warorā, Central Provinces, xxiv. 377; Wūn, xxiv. 388-389, 394; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 432.

Coasting trade, iii. 303.

Cobalt, iii. 147.

Cocanāda, subdivision in Godāvari District, Madras, x. 338.

Cocanāda, *tāluk* in Godāvari District, Madras, x. 338.

Cocanāda, town and seaport in Godavāri District, Madras, with special exports of cotton, x. 338-340.

Cochin State, Madras, x. 340-353; physical aspects, 340-342; history, 342-343; population, 344-346; agriculture, 346-347; forests, 347-348; minerals, 348; trade and communications, 348-349; administration, 349-353; education, 352-353; medical, 353.

Other references: Jewish colony, i. 441; density of population, i. 454; Christianity, i. 475-476; grant of village to Jews, ii. 58; Portuguese settlement (1503), ii. 447; postal arrangements, iii 424-425; subsidiary force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 96.

Cochin, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, x. 353.

Cochin, town and port in Mālabar District, Madras, early Portuguese and Dutch settlement, x. 353-355.

Cockerell, Mr., Joint-Magistrate of Karwī, murdered at Bāndā (1857), vi. 349.

Cocks, Mr., Special Commissioner for Etah and Alīgarh during the Mutiny (1857), xii. 31.

Coco nut carving, Madras Presidency, xvi. 294.

Coco-nut fibre or coir, Amindīvi Islands, Laccadives, v. 305; Cochin, x. 348; Kolāba, xv. 364; Madras Presidency, xvi. 297, 299.

Coco-nut oil. *See* Oils.

Coco-nut palms, grown or cultivated in Akalkot State, Bombay, v. 178; Alībāg, Kolāba, v. 206; Amherst, Burma, v. 298; Amindīvi Islands, Laccadives, v. 305; Andamans, v. 358; Arsikere, Mysore, vi. 7; Backergunge, vi. 170; Bengal, vii. 248; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Bombay

City, viii. 413; Southern Carnatic, viii. 317; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Chāmrājnagar, Mysore, x. 147; Channapatna, Mysore, x. 173; Chiknāyakanhalli, Mysore, x. 223; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293, 294; Cochin, x. 341, 342, 346; Cocos Islands, x. 356; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Coondapoor, South Kanara, xi. 1; Dhārwār, xi. 304, 309; Diu, xi. 362; Gersoppa, North Kanara, xii 211; Goa, xii. 261; Godāvari, xii. 289; Goribidnūr, Mysore, xii. 343; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 66; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Honnavalli, Mysore, xiii. 162; Janjīra State, Bombay, xiv. 59; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 269; North Kanara, xiv. 341, 347; South Kanara, xiv. 355, 362; Kānkānhalli, Mysore, xiv. 401; Kāsaragod, South Kanara, xv. 68; Kāthiāwār, xv. 173; Khulnā, xv. 286, 294; Kolāba, xv. 364; Konkan, xv. 394; Krishnarājpet, Mysore, xvi. 10; Kumta, North Kanara, xvi. 23; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Madakasīra, Anantapur, xvi. 226; Madurāntakam, Chingleput, xvi. 407; Mahuva, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 27; Malabar, xvii. 62, 64; Mandalay, xvii. 131; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 176; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 300; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345, 356; Minicoy Island, Nicobars, xvii. 360; Mongnai, Burma, xvii. 405; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 113; Mysore, xviii. 210, 260; Nāgamangala, Mysore, xviii. 295; Nagaram Island, Godāvari, xviii. 297; Nāmakhal, Salem, xviii. 347; Nellore, xix. 8; Nicobars, xix 61; Noākhāli, xix. 129, 132; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 5; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246, 252; Salem, xxi. 400; Salsette, Thāna, xxi. 411; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Sāvantvādi State, Bombay, xxii. 150, 151; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Sīra, Mysore, xxiii. 16; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 47; Siruguppa, Bellary, xxiii. 48; Tanjore, xxiii. 225, 226; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 259; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321; Tiptūr, Mysore, xxiii. 387; Tirutturaippūndi, Tanjore, xxiii. 397; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 5, 10; Vypīn, Cochin, xxiv. 343; Yelandūr, Mysore, xxiv. 419; Yellāpur, North Kanara, xxiv. 420.

Cocos, islands in Bay of Bengal, forming part of Tharrawaddy District, Burma, x. 355-356; botany, i. 207.

Codification in British India, iv. 138-141.

Coffee, iii. 63-66; history, 63; production, 63; the plant, 63; cultivation, 63-64; seed-beds, 64; plantations, 64; weeding and hoeing, 64; manures, 65; topping and pruning, 65; plucking, 65; manufacture, 65-66; out-turn, 66; export trade, 255, 290-291.

Local notices: Anaimalais, Coimbatore, v. 333; Anaimudi, Travancore, v. 334; Andamans, v. 358; Bābā Budan Mountains, Mysore, vi. 164; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 365; Belūr, Mysore, vii. 177; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 51; Burma, ix. 153; Chāmrājnagar, Mysore, x. 147; Chikalda, Berār, x. 220; Chikmugalūr, Mysore, x. 222; Cochin State, x. 342, 346; Coimbatore, x. 362; Coonoor, Nilgiris, xi. 2; Coorg, xi. 17-18, 32-33, 34; Dindigul, Madura, xi. 356; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 14; Western Ghāts, xii. 220; Gūdalūr, Nilgiris, xii. 346; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65, 66-67, 70; Javādi Hills, Madras, xiv. 85; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 266; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 338; Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xv. 384; Kollangod, Malabar, xv. 390; Koppa, Mysore, xv. 397; Madras Presidency, xvi. 275, 352; Madura, xvi. 395; Manjarābād, Mysore, xvii. 196; Mercāra, Coorg, xvii. 292; Mudgere, xviii. 11, 12; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 141; Mysore State, xviii. 166, 212, 216; Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5; Nilgiris, xix. 94; Ouchterlony Valley, Nilgiris, xix. 277; Pānchgani, Sātāra, xix. 379; Ruby Mines District, Burma, xxi. 331; Salem, xxi. 400; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Shencottah, Travancore, xxii. 271; Shevaroy Hills, Salem, xxii. 274; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 282; Sringavarappukota, Vizagapatam, xxiii. 112; Tarikere, Mysore, xxiii. 251; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 263; Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 427; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 10, 12; Wynaad, Malabar, xxiv. 400, Yedenālknād, Coorg, xxiv. 418.

Coffee-curing, Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 369; Calicut, Malabar, ix. 291; Coimbatore, x. 372, Hunsūr, Mysore, xiii. 225; South Kanara, xiv. 365; Madras Presidency, xvi. 295; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 177; Mysore State, xviii. 221.

Cogan, Andrew, Fort St. George founded by (1640), xvi. 368.

Coimbatore, District in Madras, x. 356-370; physical aspects, 356-358; history, 358-359; population, 360-361; agriculture, 361-363; forests, 363-365; mines and minerals, 365; trade and communications, 365-367; famine, 367; administration, 367-370; education, 369-370; medical, 370.

Other references: Old coins found, ii. 150; cotton cultivation, iii. 44; cur-

tains, sheets, and handkerchiefs manufactured, iii. 188; wood-carving, iii. 231.
Coimbatore, subdivision in Madras, x. 370.
Coimbatore, *tāluk* in Madras, x. 370–371.
Coimbatore, city in Madras, of importance in the Carnatic Wars, with cotton-mill and many factories, x. 371–373.
Coinage, of Afghānistān, v. 44; Alwar State, v. 265; Bānswāra State, vi. 412; Baroda State (discontinued), vii. 63; Bharatpur State (discontinued), viii. 84; Bhaunagar State (discontinued), xv. 185; Bhopāl State (discontinued), viii. 139; Bijāwar State (discontinued), viii. 191; Bikaner State (discontinued), viii. 214; Būndi State, ix. 85–86; States in Central India, ix. 378, 379; Charkhārī State (discontinued), x. 179; Chhatarpur State (discontinued), x. 201; Cochin State, x. 350; Datiā State (discontinued), xi. 198; Dewās States, xi. 278; Dhār State, xi. 292; Dholpur State (discontinued), xi. 329; Dūngarpur State (discontinued), xi 384; Gwalior State, xii. 435; Hyderābād State, xiii. 278; Indore State, xiii. 346–347; Jaipur State, xiv. 395; Jaisalmer State, xiv. 8; Jhabuā State (discontinued), xiv. 107; Jhālawār State (discontinued), xiv. 120; Jīnd State, xiv. 175; Jodhpur State (discontinued), xiv. 195; Junāgarh State, xv. 185; Karauli State (discontinued), xv. 32; Kashmīr, xv. 137; Kāthiāwār States, xv. 185; Kishangarh State, xv. 316; Kotah State (discontinued), xv. 421; Mysore State, xvii. 178, 181, 186–187; Nābha State, xviii. 269; Orchha State, xix. 247; Patiābgarh State, xx. 12–13; Patiāla State, xx. 48; States in Rājputāna, xxi. 146, 147; Ratlām State, xxi. 244; Rewah State, xxi. 288; Samthar State, xxii. 25; Shāhpura Chiefship, xxii. 225; Sirohi State, xxiii. 35; Tonk State, xxiii. 414, 415; Travancore State, xxiv. 18; Udaipur State, xxiv. 99. *See also* Currency.
Coins, found at Badrihāt, Murshidābād, vi. 179; Indo-Scythian and punch-marked, Baluchistān, vi. 284; Greek, found in Bannu, vi. 395; in Bāra Bankī, vi. 419; in Bastī, vii. 126; at Beshnagar, Central India, viii. 106; at Bhambore, Sind, viii. 44; in Bulandshahr, ix. 58; at Calingapatam, Ganjam, ix. 291; in Central India, ix. 344; in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 291; Andhra lead coins, at Chandrāvali, Mysore, x. 297; near Chitor, Rājputāna, x. 299; Roman coins, in Coimbatore, x. 359; *aureus* of Trajan, in Cuddapah, xi. 62; old Hindu coins, in Cuddapah, xi. 62; Indo-Scythian coins, at Dīpālpur, Montgomery, xi. 359; Gupta coins, in Fyzābād, xii. 111; Andhra lead coins, at Gudivāda, Kistna, xii. 347; at Harappa, Montgomery, xiii. 41; in Hazāra, xiii. 77; Hindu, gold Roman, and Sassanian, near Jalālābād, Afghānistān, xiv. 12; Graeco-Bactrian, at Jalālpur, xiv. 15–16; old copper, at Jaugada, Ganjām, xiv. 73; Gupta, gold, at Jhūsī, Allahābād, xiv. 165; Indo-Scythian, in Karnāl, xv. 49; at Karūr, Coimbatore, xv. 62; at Kosam, Allahābād, xv. 407; Indo-Parthian and Kushan, in Lahore, xvi. 97; of Caliph Marwān II, in Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 175; Roman, in Madura, xvi. 391; Buddhist, in Madura, xvi. 391; at Mahāsthān, Bogra, xvi. 437; Greek and Indo-Scythian, at Mong Rasūl, Gujrāt, xvii. 389; at Narwar, Central India, xviii. 396; of Western Satraps, in Nāsik, xviii. 401; copper, at Patancheru, Hyderābād, xx. 26; at Pathānkot, Gurdāspur, xv. 28; at Pollāchi, Coimbatore, xx. 159; in Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 233, 237; at Rāmnagar, Bareilly, vii. 6; in Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 34; punch-marked, at Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 95; Roman, Chinese, and Persian, at Seven Pagodas, Chingleput, xxii. 185; at Sunet, Ludhiāna, xxiii. 146; punch-marked, in Shirāni country, Baluchistān, xxiv. 431; at Shorkot, Jhang, xxii. 309; Indo-Bactrian, in Siālkot, xxii. 328; at Tamlūk, Midnapore, xviii. 217; copper, at Ujjain, Central India, xxiv. 112.
Coins and Numismatics, general observations, ii. 75–76; ancient, of Northern India, ii. 135–143; use of, introduced seventh century B.C., ii. 135; 'punch-marked,' ii. 135–137, 150–151; cast, ii. 137; Bactrian, ii. 137–138; Andhra, ii. 138; Kushan, ii. 138–140; Roman, ii. 138–139; Indo-Scythian, ii. 139; Kanishka, ii. 139–140; Huvishka, ii. 140; Vāsudeva, ii. 140; Gupta dynasty, ii. 141–142; Satraps, ii. 142; degraded, ii. 142–143; Sassanian, ii. 142; Chandel, ii. 142; 'Bull and Horseman' type, ii. 143; Muhammadan and Indo-European, ii. 143–149; Ghazni, ii. 143–144; Ghoī, ii. 144; of Slave dynasty at Delhi, ii. 144; Alā-ud-dīn, ii. 144–145; Kutb-ud-dīn Mubārak Shāh, ii. 145; Tughlak, ii. 145; Sūri, ii. 145–146; Akbar, ii. 146; Jahāngīr, ii. 146–147; Shāh Jahān, ii. 147; Aurangzeb, ii. 147–148; East India Company, ii. 148–149, iv. 514–

516; modern Native States, ii. 148, 149, iv. 520, 521; European, ii. 149; of Southern India, ii. 149–153; gold coins of the South, ii. 151–153; Chālukya, ii. 151–152; Chola, ii. 152; Vijayanagar, ii. 152; Mysore, ii. 153; Chinese pilgrims' erroneous denial of coins in Northern India, ii. 300; fall in the gold value of the silver rupee, ii. 524–525, iv. 517; British sovereign made legal tender in India (1899), ii. 528; Muhammadan coinage, iv. 513; native mints, iv. 514; coinage of the East India Company, iv. 514–516; unification of the coinage, iv. 516; fall in gold value of silver and closure of mints (1893), iv. 517; introduction of a gold standard (1899), iv. 518; reform of the currency, iv. 519; coinage of Native States gradually superseded by British rupee, iv. 520 521.

Coir, or coco-nut fibre, exports, iii. 309.

Coir rope and yarn manufactured in Amindivi Islands, v. 305; Bāruva, Ganjām, vii. 89; Cochin, x. 348; Janjira State, Bombay, xiv. 60; South Kanara, xiv. 365; Kolāba, xv. 364; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 88; Madras Presidency, xvi. 297, 299. 355; Travancore, xxiv. 12.

Coke, Brigadier, entered Budaun during Mutiny (1858), ix. 36.

Coke, Captain J, expedition against villages of Mīānzai (1851), xix. 208.

Colāba, on Bombay Island, observatory, i. 106; rainfall statistics, i. 144.

Colair, lake in Kistna District, Madras, x. 373–374.

Colbert, founded French Compagnie des Indes (1674), ii. 463; reconstituted Company d'Orient (1664), xii. 103–104

Cold season, pressure conditions in Asia and the Indian Ocean during, i. 110–111; sketch of air movement during, i. 111–112; storms of, i. 112–113; weather during, i. 113–114; rainfall and snowfall, i. 114; mean rainfall, i. 140; rainfall, i. 153.

Cole, Hon. Arthur, visits Coorg, xi. 15–16.

Cole, Major, Coorg Grammar (1867), xi. 23.

Colebrook, Mr., computation of population of Bengal (1792), vii. 225.

Coleroon, arm of Cauvery river, Madras, utilized for irrigation, x. 374; anicut, i. 45.

Colgong, town in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, with rock-temple, x. 374–375.

Collector and Magistrate, duties of, iv. 49–54.

Collegāl, town in Madras. *See* Kollegāl.

Colleges: Thomason College, Roorkee, iv. 321–322; Arts, iv. 428–430; statistics, iv. 456; chiefs', iv. 435; engineering, iv. 439–440; agricultural and veterinary, iv. 440; medical, iv. 441–442; educational and normal, iv. 442–444; statistics, iv. 456.

Local notices: Agartala, Hill Tippera State, v. 71; Agra, v. 88, 89, 90, 110–111; Ahmadābād, v. 110; Ajmer (the Mayo), viii. 173, 217; Alīgarh (Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental), v. 216, 219; Allahābād (Muir), v. 241; Almorā (Ramsay), v. 253; Amritsar (Khālsa), v. 330; Assam, vi. 119; Backergunge, vi. 174; Bahāwalpur (Sādik Egerton), vi. 204; Bangalore (Central), vi. 367, 369; Bankipore, Patna (Bihār National), vi. 383; Bānkurā, vi. 390; Bareilly, vii. 7, 12, 14; Barisāl, Backergunge, vii. 20; Baroda, vii. 72, 82–83; Barpetā, Assam (religious· fifteenth century), vii. 85; Bellary (Wardlaw), vii. 176; Benares, vii. 191, 193; Bengal, vii. 251, 329, 330, 331, 332, 336; Berhampur, Ganjām, viii. 3; Bhāgalpur (Tejnārāyan Jubilee), viii. 36, 37; Bharatpur, viii. 87; Bhawānīpur, Calcutta (London Missionary Society), vii. 329; Bīdar, Hyderābād (*Madrasa*), viii. 170; Bihar, Patna (ancient Buddhist *vihāra*), viii. 172; Bombay Presidency (Deccan, Elphinstone, Grant Medical, Poona, Wilson, St. Xavier's, and Fergusson), viii. 373–374, 418; Burdwān, ix. 100, 103; Calcutta, ix. 283–284; Cawnpore (Christ Church), ix. 319; Bhopāl, Central India (Sardārs'), ix. 386; Central Provinces, x. 92 95; Chabua and Chādarghāt, Hyderābād city, x. 115; Chandernagore (Collège Dupleix, 1882), x. 165; Chingleput, x. 267; Chinsura (Hooghly), x. 286; Chittagong, x. 316, 318; Cocanāda, Godāvari (Pithāpuram Rājā's), x. 340; Combatore, x. 370, 373; Comilla, Tippera, x. 376; Cooch Behār State (Victoria, 1887), x. 389, 390; Cuddalore, South Arcot (St. Joseph's), v. 436, xi. 57; Cuttack, xi. 97, 99; Dacca, xi. 115, 119; Dakhinpāt, Assam (religious), xi. 123–124; Darjeeling (St. Joseph's, 1892), xi. 177, 180–181; Daulatpur, Khulnā, xi. 201; Delhi, xi. 227, 241; Deoband, Sahāranpur (Arabic, 1876), xi. 243; Dhārwār (Training), xi. 317; Diu (Jesuits'), xi. 363; Gauhāti, Assam (Cotton, 1901), xii. 186; Goa (Medical), xii. 265, 267, 268; Gondal, Kāthiāwār (Girāsia), xii. 320; Gorakhpur (St. Andrew's), xii. 342; Gulbarga, Hyderābād (built by Aurangzeb, 1687), xii. 377; Hazāribāgh (Dublin University Mission), xiii. 90, 98; Hill Tippera,

Eastern Bengal, xiii. 122; Hooghly, xiii. 170, 178; Howrah (Engineering), xiii. 212; Hyderābād State (Nizām's), xiii. 294, 311, 321; Indore (Daly), xiii. 348, 351; Jaipur, xiii. 401; Jind, Punjab (Diamond Jubilee), xiv. 175; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwāi (Bahā-uddīn), xiv. 239; South Kanara (St. Aloysius), xiv. 369; Karāchi, xv. 12, 13, 18; Kāthiāwār, xv. 185; Khulnā, xv. 293; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 386; Krishnagar, Nadiā, xvi. 8; Kumbakonam, xvi. 21; Lahore, xvi. 99, 105, 114; Lashkar, Gwalior (Victoria), xvi. 151, 152; Lucknow (Reid Christian, Canning, and Martinière), xvi. 187, 196, 198, 199, xxiv. 251; Madras, xvi. 339, 340, 341, 343, 344, 361, 383–384; Madura, xvi. 407; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 177; Mannārgudi, Tanjore (Findlay), xvii. 199; Masulipatam, Kistna (Noble), xvii. 217; Meerut, xvii. 266; Midnapore, xvii. 340; Monghyr (Diamond Jubilee), xvii. 400; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 106, 107; Mysore, xviii. 243-247, 261; Nāgercoil, Travancore, xviii. 299; Nāgpur, xviii. 310, 317, 320; Narāl, Jessore (Victoria), xiv. 99, xviii. 371; Nasīrābād (Mymensingh), xviii. 414; Nellore (American Baptist Mission), xix. 22; North-West Frontier Province (Edwardes Church Mission), xix. 203; Pālamcottah, Tinnevelly (Sarah Tucker, for Girls), xix. 345; Pālghāt, Malabar (Victoria), xix. 359; Patiāla, Punjab (Mohindar), xx. 51; Patna, xx. 329, xx. 69; Peshāwar, xx. 126; Pondicherry (Calve), xx. 162; Ponnāni, Malabar (Muhammadan), xx. 164; Poona (Deccan, Science, and Fergusson), xx. 180, 185; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 241; Punjab (Veterinary), xx. 371, 372; Raipur (Rājkumār), xxi. 59, 61, 94; Rājahmundry, Godāvari, xxi. 65; Rājkot, Kāthiāwār (Rājkumār), xxi. 74; Rājputāna (Oriental), xxi 155-156; Rāmpur Boālā (Rājshāhi), xxi. 168, 193; Rangoon (Baptist), xxi. 220; Ratlām, Central India (Central), xxi 244; Rāwalpindi (American Mission), xxi. 271, 273; Roorkee, Saharanpur (Thomason Engineering), xxi. 325; Saidapet, Chingleput (removed to Coimbatore) (Agricultural), xxi. 383–384, Sangrūr, Jind, Punjab (Diamond Jubilee), xxii. 55; Serampore, Hooghly, vii. 329, xxii. 178; Siālkot, xxii. 334, 336; Sibpur, Howrah (Engineering), xii. 215, xxii. 344; Sind (Training), xxii. 431; Sylhet, xxiii. 200, 203; Tangail, Mymensingh (Pramatha Manmatha), xxiii. 224; Tanjore, xxiii. 241, 243; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 368, 370, 380; Tippera, xxiii. 387; Travancore (Scott Christian, Holy Angels' Convent, and C.M.S.), xxiv. 23; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 42, 47–48; United Provinces, xxiv. 249; Vellore, North Arcot (Arcot Mission), v. 418, xxiv. 304; Vizagapatam (Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao), xxiv. 336, 338; Vizianagram, Vizagapatam, xxiv. 342.

Collett, Sir H., botanical collections, i. 202–203.

Colonelganj, town in Gondā District, United Provinces, x. 375.

Colootolla, ward of Calcutta, ix. 267.

Colvin, Sir Auckland, Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner, Oudh (1887), xxiv. 220.

Colvin, Colonel, Ganges examined for irrigation on suggestion of (1836), xii. 137–138.

Colvin, E. G., Agent to the Governor-General in Rājputāna (1905), xxi. 142.

Colvin, J. R., Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces (1853), v. 84, xxiv. 219.

Colvin School, Lucknow, xvi. 198.

Combaconum, town in Madras. *See* Kumbakonam.

Combermere, Lord, capture of Bharatpur (1826), ii 497, viii. 78, 87, xi. 344.

Comercolly, town in Bengal. *See* Kumārkhāli.

Comilla, subdivision in Tippera District, Eastern Bengal, x. 375.

Comilla, head-quarters of Tippera District, Eastern Bengal, x 375 376.

Commander-in-Chief, made member of Council by Pitt's Act (1784), iv. 15; position and duties, iv 18, 20, 28; powers enlarged since 1895, iv. 365.

Commerce and Industry Department (formed in 1905), iii. 267, iv. 26–27.

Commerce and Trade, iii. 257–315; history of foreign trade, 257–271; early commerce, 257–258; mediaeval period, 258; the Portuguese, 258; Dutch and English, 258–259; seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, 259; character of early trade, 259–260; growth of British trade, 260; changes in trade, 260–261; reasons for slow development, 261; improvements after 1858, 262; cost of transit to Europe, 262–263; fiscal system: sea customs, 263; internal duties, 263–264; exchange difficulties, 264–266; impossibility of gauging effects of exchange, 266; Government relations with trade, 266; Commerce and Industry Department (established 1905), 267; Chambers of Commerce, 267–268; general progress since 1834, 268–269; changes in nature of trade: bullion,

269; exports, 269-270; imports, 270; excess of exports over imports, 270; method of adjusting foreign payments, 270-271; influence of freights on trade, 271; the ports of India, 271-276; paucity of harbours, 271; chief ports, 272-273; Port Trusts, 273; development of trade, 273-275; shipping, 275-276; description of modern trade, 276-291; increased trade in merchandise, 276-277; imports, 277; nature of imports, 277-278; small demand for most foreign goods, 278; importance of cotton goods, 278; piece-goods, 278-279; effects of Indian mills, 279; sugar and petroleum, 279; possibility of developing Indian manufactures, 279-280; effects of a small market, 280; transit trade, 280-281; exports: Indian merchandise, 281; manufactured goods, 281; cotton, 281-282; jute, 282-283; hides and skins, 283; other manufactures, 283-284; food-grains, 284; rice, 284; wheat, 284-285; markets for rice and wheat, 285; oil-seeds, 285-286; raw cotton, 286-287; raw jute, 287; tea, 287-288; sugar, 288-290; indigo, 290; coffee, 290-291; lac, 291; wool, 291; teak, 291; vegetable oils, 291; imports and exports of treasure, 291-292; distribution of foreign trade, 292-298; trade with United Kingdom, 293; reasons for its importance, 293-294; trade with other countries, 294; nature of trade with United Kingdom, 294-295; value of trade with United Kingdom, 295; trade with Germany, 296 297; with Japan, 297-298; with China, 297; with France, 298; with the United States, 298; with British Colonies, 298; external trade by land, 298-300; countries with which trade is carried on, 299; nature, 299; obstacles to development, 299-300; internal trade, 301-306; general conditions, 301; methods of inland trade, 301; trading castes, 301-302; registration of internal trade, 302; trade with ports, 302; coasting trade, 303; trade between Provinces and States, 303-304; bibliography, 306. Tables: value of imports and exports of merchandise, 307; foreign sea-borne trade of British India (imports) (1904-5), 308-309; foreign sea-borne trade of British India (exports) (1904-5), 309-310; distribution of imports and exports (including re-exports) by countries in 1899-1900 and 1904-5, 311; distribution of principal exports of raw produce in 1899-1900 and 1904-5, 312; land-borne foreign trade for five years ending 1904-5, 313; imports of principal articles into British Provinces and Native States from British Provinces, Native States, and chief seaports in 1899-1900 and 1904-5, 314; trade of the provincial blocks (1903-4), 314; trade of ports with the provincial blocks (1903-4), 315; incidence of the value of trade, in rupees, on each acre of cultivation and each head of population (1903-4), 315; improvement of trade in consequence of railways, iii. 368.

Commercial Bank of India, branch at Lahore, xvi. 102, 113; sub-agency at Lyallpur, Punjab, xvi. 224; branch at Rāwalpindi, xxi. 273.

Communication, Means of. *See* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Communications.

Comorin, headland and shrine in Travancore, Madras, x. 376.

Compagnie des Indes, founded by Colbert (1664), ii. 463; absorbed by Law's Company, ii. 464; reconstitution (1719), ii. 464.

Condavīd, historic fort in Madras. *See* Kondavīd

Condition of the people. *See* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Agriculture.

Conflans, Marquis de, left in command of Northern Circārs, ii. 473; defeated by Colonel Forde at Condore (1758), ii. 473; retreated to Rājahmundry after defeat at Condore, xxi. 64.

Conjeeveram, *tāluk* in Chingleput District, Madras, x. 376-377.

Conjeeveram (*Kānchīpuram*), sacred town with many temples in Chingleput District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, x. 377-378.

Connaught, Duchess of, hospital for women at Peshāwar, xix. 205.

Connemara Public Library, Madras City, xvi. 374.

Conner, Lieutenant, quoted on scenery of Travancore, xxiv. 1-2.

Conolly, Mr., Collector of Malabar, Conolly Canal constructed by, x. 379; murdered by Māppillas (1855), xvii. 67.

Conolly Canal, Malabar District, Madras, x. 379.

Consolidated Tea and Lands Company, Bālisirā valley, Sylhet, xxiii. 195.

Constantius, emperor, sent an embassy to Aden (A.D. 342), v. 11.

Contai, subdivision in Midnapore District, Bengal, x. 379.

Contai, village in Midnapore District, Bengal, x. 379.

Conti, Nicolò de', Bhamo located on old map made by Fra Mauro from the wan-

derings of (fifteenth century), viii. 58; account of Mysore, xviii. 174; visit to Xeythoma, xviii. 341.
Convents and convent schools (Roman Catholic), at Aden, v. 21; Asansol, Burdwān, vi. 9; Bāndel, Hooghly, vi. 358; Bāndra, Thāna, vi. 359; Bassein, Thāna (ruins), vii. 121; Cocanāda, Godāvari, x 339; Ernākulam, Cochin, xii. 28; Goa, xii. 267; Kamptee, Nāgpur, xiv 330; Multān, xviii. 38; Nāgpur, xviii 320; Simla, xxii. 384, 385; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 368; Tuticorin, Tinnevelly, xxiv. 65.
Conveyances, agricultural, iii. 14; statistics, iii. 101; for trade, iii. 409.
Cooch Behār, State in Bengal, x. 379-389; physical aspects, 379-381; history, 381-383; population, 383-384; agriculture, 384; trade and communications, 385-386; administration, 386-389; education, 389; medical, 389.
Other references. Railways, iii. 372; history, iv. 64; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
Cooch Behār, capital of State in Bengal, x. 390.
Cooke, Humphrey, Bombay Island taken possession of on behalf of English Crown (1665), viii. 404.
Coompta, town in Bombay. *See* Kūmta.
Coondapoor, subdivision in South Kanara District, Madras, xi. 1.
Coondapoor, *tāluk* in South Kanara District, Madras, xi. 1.
Coondapoor, village and port in South Kanara District, Madras, xi. 1-2.
Coonoor, *tāluk* in Nilgiri District, Madras, xi. 2.
Coonoor, town and sanitarium in Nilgiri District, Madras, xi. 2-3.
Cooper, Lieutenant, killed in battle with Rāmchandra Ganesh at Dugad (1780), xi. 374.
Cooper, Mr., Deputy-Commissioner of Amritsar, mutineers destroyed by force under (1857), v. 321, xvi. 97.
Cooper's Hill College (now abolished), iv. 319-320.
Coorg, British Province in Southern India, xi. 3-51; physical aspects, 3-7; mountain system, 4; river system, 5; geology, 5; flora, 6; fauna, 6-7; meteorology, 7; history, 7-19; antiquarian remains, 18-19; population, 19-31; languages, 22; Kodagas or Coorgs proper, 23-28; other tribes, 28-29; Christians, 29-31; agriculture, 31-35; cardamoms, 31-32; coffee, 32-33; cattle, 34; irrigation, 34; rents, wages, and prices, 35; forests, 35-36; trade and communications, 36-38; postal, 37; administration, 37-40; finance, 40-45; police and jails, 46; education, 47-49; medical, 49-50; surveys, 50-51; bibliography, 51.
Other references: Language, i. 380, 381; sex statistics, i. 479; annexation (1834), ii. 498-499; coffee cultivation, iii. 63; number of live stock and of ploughs and carts (1899-1900), iii. 101; forest law, iii. 110; minerals, iii. 141; graphite, iii. 141; irrigation, iii. 346; administration, iv. 30, 56, 57; legislation, iv. 131; land revenue, iv. 239.
Coorgs, or Kodagas, i. 293-294, xi. 23-28.
Coorla, town in Bombay. *See* Kurla.
Coote, Sir Eyre, victory of Wandiwāsh (1760), ii. 473, iv. 72; defeated Haidar Alī (1781), ii. 486; Pondicherry captured (1761), iv. 8.
Local notices: Arcot taken (1760), v. 419; repulse of, at Chidambaram (1781), x 219; Karunguli captured (1759), xv. 62; in second Mysore War, xvi. 253; Pondicherry captured (1761), xv. 161; battle with Haidar Alī near Porto Novo (1781), xx. 214; battle with Haidar Alī near Sholinghur (1781), xxii. 308; French defeated at Wandiwāsh (1760), v. 406, xvi. 252, xxiv. 353
Cooum, river in Madras City, xi. 51.
Cope, Captain, retreat from Devikottai (1749), x. 219, xi. 276.
Copper and copper mines, iii. 237; Afghānistān, v. 55; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 139, 154; Almorā, v. 249; Alwar State, v. 255, 263; Amritsar, v. 329; North Arcot, v. 413; Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Baltistān, vi. 264; Baluchistān, vi 307; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 375; Bāraganda, iii. 144; Bengal, vii. 202, 265; Betūl, viii. 12; Bharatpur State, viii. 82; Bijāpur, viii. 182; Bikaner State, viii. 211; Bilāspur, viii. 228; Būndi State, ix. 78; Burma, ix. 173; Central India, ix. 367; Central Provinces, x. 52; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 118; Chamba, Punjab, x. 132; Chānda, x. 156; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 233; Chitrāl, x. 304; Chota Nāgpur, iii. 144; Darjeeling, xi. 174, Dholpur, xi. 327; Dhrāngadhra, Kāthiāwār, xi. 334, Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Garhwāl, xii 168; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Hyderābād State, xiii. 262; Jaipur, xiii 383, 391; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31, 38; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 119; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jhelum, xiv. 156; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207, 212; Kathā, Burma, xv. 159-160; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 252; Khetri, Rājputāna, xv. 277; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 374; Lakhi Hills, Baluchistān, xvi. 118; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; Narsinghpur, xviii. 391; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 421; Nellore, xix. 16; Nepāl, xix. 50; Nicobars,

xix. 61; Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Palāmau, xix. 341; Pāli, Rājputāna, xix. 359; Punjab, xx. 314; Raipur, xxi. 55; Rājputāna, xxi. 88, 128–129; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 359; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 72; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Southern Shan States, xxii. 260; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Singhāna, Rājputāna, xxii. 435; Singhbhūm, iii. 144, xxiii. 8; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 26; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 422; United Provinces, xxiv. 140, 199–200; Vinukonda, Guntūr, xxiv. 318.

Copper braziers, import prices of, iii. 462–463.

Copper inscriptions, ii. 26–29.

Copper work. *See* Brass and Copper Work.

Coral and coral reefs, Amindīvi Islands, Laccadives, v. 304–305; Andamans, v. 356, 358; Kāthiāwār, xv. 179; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 85, 86; Madura, xvi. 397; Nicobars, xix. 62; Pāmban, Madura, xix. 375; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 371; Travancore, xxiv. 4.

Coral trade, iii. 193–194, 254.

Corbynwāh Canal, Shāhpur, xxii. 222

Cordite factory, at Aravanghāt, Nilgiris, v. 403, xix. 97, 98.

Coriander, cultivated in Bengal, vii. 247; Chikmugalūr, Mysore, v. 222; Khāndesh, xv. 234, Mysore State, xviii 210; Tippera, xxiii 384.

Coringa, village in Godāvari District, Madras, former Dutch settlement and place of ship-building, xi. 51.

Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax*), i 263.

Cornwallis, Marquis of, Governor-General (1786–93), ii. 486, 487, iv 10; permanent settlement of land revenue introduced in Bengal (1793), ii. 486–487, iv 206; Pondicherry taken (1793), ii. 474; powers as Governor General, iv. 18–19; board system of administration initiated, iv. 19; policy towards Native States, iv. 78; reform of Civil Service, iv. 40–41, 42, administrative system, iv. 49; judicial reforms, iv. 153.

Local notices: Revenue settlement of Bengal (1793), vii. 307; Coorg occupied and Tipū driven back (1792), xi. 13; Devanhalli, Mysore, taken (1791), xi. 273; tomb at Ghāzīpur, xii. 231; British support of Rānā of Gohad withdrawn, xii. 304; Hathwā Rāj restored to Chhatardhāri Sāhi (1791), xiii. 73; benefit derived by Jaswant Rao Holkar from policy of, xiii. 337; Maddūr fort, Mysore, dismantled (1791), xvi. 230; statue in Madras City, xvi. 367; Nandidroog, Mysore, captured (1791), xviii. 359; negotiation between Nepāl and China offered, xix. 33; Sāvandurga, Mysore, captured (1791), xxii. 150; war against Tipū Sultān, xvi. 253, xviii. 182; Vellore made base for march on Bangalore, xxiv. 305.

Coromandel Coast, east coast of Madras Presidency, xi. 51–52; climate and industry, i. 41; physical aspects, i. 41; fossiliferous rocks, i. 77; meteorology, i. 114–133; botany, i. 193; zoology, i. 279; Jainism, i. 415.

Coroners, only in Calcutta and Bombay, iv. 155.

Corrie, Bishop, grammar school at Madras City, xvi. 344.

Corrie-Bird, Major-General, expedition against Darwesh Khel Wazīrs (1897–8), xix. 210.

Cortlandt, General Van, appointed Kardār in Dera Ismail Khān (1847), xi 271; settlement of Dera Ghāzi Khān (1849), xi. 256; levies in Ferozepore during Mutiny, raised by (1857), xii. 91.

Corundum, iii. 151; found in Anantapur, v. 338, 344; North Arcot, v. 413; Assam, vi. 72; Baghelkhand, vi. 186; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 361; Central India, ix. 367; Coimbatore, x 365; Ganjām, xii. 151; Gopichettipālaiyam, Coimbatore, xii 330; Hyderābād State, xiii. 262; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Madras Presidency, xvi. 240, 290; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii 143; Mysore, xviii 218, 251; Rewah State, xxi. 280, 286; Salem, xxi. 403; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 57; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 361.

Coryat, Thomas, walked from Jerusalem to Ajmer, v. 142, xxiii. 182, visited Hardwār, xiii. 52.

Cosmas Indicopleustes (sixth century), mentions Kalhānpur as the seat of a bishop, xiv 314; mentions Kalyān, xiv. 322.

Cosmin, ancient port, probably in Bassein, Burma, vii. 117.

Cossimbazar, town in Murshidābād District, former site of commercial residency, xi 52–53; cotton goods, iii 200.

Cossipore-Chitpur, northern suburb of Calcutta, xi. 53–54.

Cotton, Sir Arthur, irrigation works, iii. 327–329, 338; constructed anicut across the Coleroon (1836–8), ix. 306; supervised Godāvari canals (1847), xii. 300; survey of Pāmban Channel, xix. 376; repaired dam across Penner river (1858), xx. 104.

Cotton, Sir Henry, Chief Commissioner of Assam (1896–1902), vi. 35.

Cotton, Major-General Sir J., expedition against Khudu Khel and Hindustāni Fanatics (1859), xix. 209.

Cotton, Col. S. J., expedition against Michni Mohmands (1854), xix. 208.
Cotton, General, attack on Danubyu, Burma (1825), xvii. 225.
Cotton, Colonel, passed through Muttra (1857), xviii. 66.
Cotton, Major, Pegu attacked by (1852), xv. 87.
Cotton, Bishop, school at Simla, xxii. 385.
Cotton (*Gossypium*), cultivation of, i. 177, 193, iii. 42–46, 99, 100; late-ripening varieties, iii. 43; early-ripening varieties, iii. 43–44; deterioration, iii 44; exotics, iii. 44–45; areas of production, iii. 45; soils, &c., iii. 45; mode of cultivation, iii. 45–46; out-turn, iii. 46; exports, iii. 46; areas under, in important provinces (1903–4), iii. 100.
Local notices: Cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Agra, v. 77; Ahmadābād, v. 99; Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 131; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149; Akola, Berār, v. 184; Akyab, Burma, v. 195; Aligarh, v 213; Allahābād, v. 232; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Ambāla, v. 281; Amraotī, Berār, v. 309; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Amritsar, v. 323; Anantapur, v. 342; Northern Arakan, Burma, v. 395; Assam, vi. 113; Atmakūr, Nellore, vi. 124; Attock, vi. 135; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi 144; Bālāsinor, Bombay, vi. 235; Balasore, vi. 240; Baluchistān, vi. 295; Bāndā, vi. 352; Banganapalle, Madras, vi 375; Bānkurā, vi. 387; Bannu, vi. 397; Baroda, vii. 46, 47; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 99, 100; Belgaum, vii. 151; Bellary, vii. 164, 165; Bengal, vii. 243, 246–247; Berār, vii. 373, 383, 384, 385, 393; Betūl, viii. 11; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 81; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 114; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Bijnor, viii. 197; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 210; Bombay Presidency, viii. 314–315; Bonai, Orissa, ix. 3; Broach, ix. 23; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 53; Buldāna, ix. 63; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83; British Bundelkhand, ix. 73; Burma, ix. 152; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Central India, ix. 361, 390; Central Provinces, x. 32, 34, 37, 103, 105; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Chānda, x. 154, 157; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 208, 209; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 232; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 244; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Coimbatore, x. 362; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Darjeeling, xi. 172; Dāvangere, Mysore, xi. 204; Delhi, xi. 228; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 253; Dero Mohbat, Sind, xi. 272; Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 285; Dhār, Central India, xi. 291; Dhārwāi, xi. 309; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 14; Etāh, xii. 33; Etāwah, xii. 43; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 79; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 178; Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gujrānwāla, xii. 358; Gujrāt, xii. 369; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gurgaon, xii. 406; Gwalior, xii. 429; Hinganghāt, Wardhā, xiii. 141; Hissār, xiii. 150; Jālaun, xiv. 22; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 36; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 118; Jhang, xiv. 129; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jīnd, Punjab, xiv. 171; Jodhpur, xiv. 190; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Jullundur, xiv. 227; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 266; Kaira, xiv. 280; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Karāchi, xv. 6; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 53; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 115, 119; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Kātor, Nāgpur, xv. 189; Kehsi Mansam, Burma, xv. 196; Kengtung, Burma, xv. 201; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 212; Khāndesh, xv. 233; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 261; Khilchipur, Central India, xv. 278; Khurja, Bulandshahr, xv. 297; Khyrim, Assam, xv. 304; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 314; Kistna District, xv. 326; Kohāt, xv. 346; Kolāba, xv. 362; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Kurandvād, Bombay, xvi. 29; Kurnool, xvi. 37; Lahore, xvi. 100; Lakhtar, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 130; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 140; Lawksawk, Burma, xvi. 157; Limbdi, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 161; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164, 165; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274, 352; Madura, xvi. 395; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 417; Mahāban, Muttra, xvi. 427, Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 18; Mahlaing, Burma, xvii. 21; Mainpurī, xvii. 37; Makrai, Central Provinces, xvii. 44; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 48; Mālwā, xvii. 100; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Māndvi, Surat, xvii. 174; Māngrol, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 180; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 243; Meerut, xvii. 258; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280, 281; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 350; Mirāj, Bombay, xvii. 361, 362; Mongpai, Burma, xvii. 406; Mongpawn, Burma, xvii. 408; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Morādābād, xvii. 425; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 3; Mudhol, Bombay, xviii. 12; Multān, xviii. 30; Muttra, xviii. 72; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 79; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 126; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 141; Mysore State, xviii. 210, 212;

Nāgā Hills, Assam, xviii. 292; Nāgpur, xviii. 311, Nainī Tāl, xviii. 327; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 341; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Narsinghgarh, Central India, xviii. 384; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389, 390; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Nasrat, Sind, xviii. 414; Natogyi, Burma, xviii. 416; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 420; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nellore, xix. 14; Nimār, xix. 111; Nimbahera, Rājputāna, xix. 120; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 173–174, 213; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 225; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 272; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 324; Palāmau, xix. 340; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 385; Patbham, Hyderābād, xix. 413; Peshāwar, xx. 118; Poona, xx. 176; Proddatūr, Cuddapah, xx. 219; Punjab, xx. 296, 298–299, 382; Purī, xx. 403; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 40; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Rohtak, xxi. 315; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Samthar, Central India, xxii. 25; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Sāngli, Bombay, xxii. 53; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sātāra Agency, xxii 114; Sātāra District, xvii. 122; Sāttūr, Tinnevelly, xxii. 134; Sausar, Chhindwāra, xxii. 150; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Seonī, xxii. 170; Shāhdādpur, Sind, xxii. 200; Shāhpur, xxii. 217; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224; Northern Shan States, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 287, 290; Sholāpur, xxii. 300; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314, 315; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 349; Sind, xxii. 412; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 122; Surat, xxiii. 159; Sylhet, xxiii. 194; Tādpatri, Anantapur, xxiii. 204; Tando Alāhyār, Sind, xxiii. 222; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 347; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 369; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 33; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 56; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 95; Unao, xxiv. 126; United Provinces, xxiv. 182, 262; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 329; Wadhwān, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 346; Wānkāner, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 354; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360; Wardhā, xxiv. 370, 375; Wūn, xxiv. 393.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories, at Achhnerā, Agra, v. 8; Agar, Central India, v. 70; Agra, v. 78–79, 90; Ahmadnagar, v. 118; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 154; Akola, Berār, v. 185, 189; Akot, Berār, v. 190; Alīgarh, v. 214, 218; Allanmyo, Burma, v. 242; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 263, 268; Amalner, Khāndesh, v. 270; Ambāla, v. 283; Amraoti, Berār, v. 310, 315; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317, 319; Amritsar, v. 324; Anand, Kaira, v. 335; Anantapur, v. 344; Anklesvar, Broach, v. 386; Ariyalūr, Trichinopoly, vi. 1; Arvī, Wardhā, vi. 7, 8; Ashti, Wardhā, vi. 11; Atrauli, Alīgarh, vii. 131; Auraiyā, Etāwah, vi. 140; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 145; Bāgalkot, Bijāpur, vi. 181; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 204; Baroda, vii. 56, 80; Bārsi, Sholāpur, vii. 88; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 100, 104; Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Bellary, vii. 168, 176; Berār, vii 392; Bhadgaon, Khāndesh, viii. 21; Bhaisa, Hyderābād, viii. 41; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 95; Bhilwāra, Rājputāna, viii. 107; Bhind, Central India, viii. 110; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 115; Bhiwāni, Hissār, viii. 120; Bhopāl, viii. 137; Bijāpur, viii. 186; Bodvad, Khāndesh, viii. 255; Botād, Kāthiāwār, ix. 7; Bulandshahr, ix. 54; Buldāna, ix. 64; Burhānpur, Nimār, ix. 106; Burma, ix. 177; Cambay, ix. 294; Cawnpore, ix. 319; Central Provinces, x. 54; Chānda, x. 157; Chandausī, Morādābād, x 163; Chāndūr, Berār, x. 170; Chhindwāra, x. 211, 215; Chikodi, Belgaum, x. 224; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294; Chopda, Khāndesh, x. 327; Chūnār, Lahore, x. 334; Combatore, x. 366, 372; Cutch, xi. 81; Dattāpur, Berār, xi. 199; Dāvangere, Mysore, xi. 204; Delhi, xi. 240; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255, 258; Dharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 297, 298; Dhārwāri, xi. 312; Dhrāngadhra, Kāthiāwār, xi. 334; Dhūlia, Khāndesh, xi. 338; Dibai, Bulandshahr. xi. 341; Dīpālpur, Montgomery, xi. 360; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 15; Etandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26; Etah, xii 34; Etāwah, xii. 44, 48; Ferozepore, xii. 98; Firozābad, Agra, xii. 100; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii 119; Gādarwāra, Narsinghpur, xii. 120; Gāro Hills, xii. 178; Gauhāti, Assam, xii. 186, Gojra, Jhang, xii. 306; Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gujrānwāla, xii. 359, 363; Guntakal, Anantapur, xii. 388; Guntūr, xii. 390; Gwalior, xii. 430; Hāfizābād, Gujrānwāla, xiii. 5; Hānsi, Hissār, xiii. 25; Hāpur, Meerut, xiii. 40; Hardā, Hoshangābād, xiii. 42; Harduāganj, Alīgarh, xiii. 51; Hāthras, Alīgarh, xiii. 72; Hindaun, Mandāwar, Rājputāna, xiii. 135; Hinganghāt, Wardhā, xiii. 141; Hingoli, Hyderābād, xiii. 143; Hissār, xiii. 152, 156; Hodal, Gurgaon, xiii. 158; Hoshangābād, xiii. 187; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 264, 318; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii 355; Jaipur, xiii. 392, 401; Jālaun, xiv. 23; Jalesar, Etah, xiv. 27; Jālgaon, Berār,

xiv. 27; Jālgaon, East Khāndesh, xiv. 28; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 45; Jāmner, Khāndesh, xiv. 51; Jhang, xiv. 131; Jhānsi, xiv. 143, 149; Jīnd, Punjab, xiv. 172; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kādirābād, Hyderābād, xiv. 259; Kaithal, Karnāl, xiv. 289; Kālpī, Jalaun, xiv. 319; Kamptee, Nāgpur, xiv. 330; Kanauj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 372; Karāchi, xv. 7, 12; Kariwī, Bāndā, xv. 67; Kāsganj, Etah, xv. 70–71; Kasūr, Lahore, xv. 150; Kāthiāwār, xv. 180; Kātol, Nāgpur, xv. 189; Kekri, Rājputāna, xv. 197; Kelod, Nāgpur, xv. 198; Khāmgaon, Berār, xv. 221; Khāndesh, xv. 235; Khandwā, Nimār, xv. 242; Khāngāh Dogrān, Gujrānwāla, xv. 243; Khāngarh, Muzaffargarh, xv. 243, Khānna, Ludhiāna, xv. 244; Khānpur, Punjab, xv. 245; Khurja, Bulandshahr, xv. 297; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 314–315, 318; Kistna, xv. 328; Kosī, Muttra, xv. 409; Kōtri, Sind, xvi. 5; Kukshī, Central India, xvi. 13; Kulpahār, Hamīrpur, xvi. 15; Kurnool, xvi. 40, 46; Lahore, xvi. 101, 102, 113; Lātūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 155; Limbdi, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 161; Ludhiāna, xvi. 205; Lyallpur, xvi 224; Madras Presidency, xvi. 294–295; Madura, xvi 398; Mahobā, Hamīrpur, xvii. 23; Mahuva, Kāthiāwār, xvii 27; Mainpuri, xvii. 42; Mālegaon, Nāsik, xvii. 83; Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 85, 86; Malkāpur, Berār, xvii. 92; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 156; Mahlaing, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 283; Mohgaon, Chhindwāra, xvii. 384; Mohpā, Nāgpur, xvii. 387; Montgomery, xvii. 419; Morsī, Berār, xviii. 3; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 3–4; Mukher, Hyderābād, xviii. 18; Multān, xviii. 31, 38; Murtazāpur, Berār, xviii. 59; Muttra, xviii. 69, 74; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 80, 83; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 129; Nāgpur, xviii. 313, 320; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Nandurbār, Khāndesh, xviii. 362; Nāndgaon, Nāsik, xviii. 358; Nandyāl, Kurnool, xviii. 363; Nāsik, xviii. 406; Nasīrābād, Khāndesh. xviii. 413; Nimār, xix. 114; Nīmbahera, Rājputāna, xix. 120; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 125; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 184; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 272; Pāchora, Khāndesh, xix. 308; Pālanpur, Bombay, xix. 350; Palladam, Coimbatore, xix. 369; Palwal, Gurgaon, xix. 375; Pāndhurnā, Chhindwāra, xix. 391; Pānipat, Karnāl, xix. 398; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 413, 416; Parli, Hyderābād, xx. 6; Pārola, Khāndesh, xx. 7; Pāthri, Hyderābād, xx 31; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 189; Proddatūr, Cuddapah, xx. 219; Pulgaon, Wardhā, xx. 241; Punjab, xx. 319; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41, 45; Raipur, xxi. 55, 60; Raiwind, Lahore, xxi. 63; Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 74, 75; Rājpīpla, Bombay, xxi. 81; Rājputāna, xxi. 132; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Rohtak, xxi. 317, 322; Sādhaura, Ambāla, xxi. 347; Sahāranpur, xxi. 375, 379; Sāngla, Gujrānwāla, xxii 52; Saoner, Nāgpur, xxii. 80; Sāttūr, Tinnevelly, xxii. 134; Sāvda, Khāndesh, xxii. 157; Seram, Hyderābād, xxii. 177; Shāhāda, Khāndesh, xxii. 198; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224; Shegaon, Berār, xxii. 267; Shendurni, Khāndesh, xxii. 271; Shikohābād, Mainpurī, xxii. 279; Shirpur, Khāndesh, xxii. 293; Shujābād, Multān, xxii. 310; Sikandarābād, Bulandshahr, xxii. 362; Sind, xxii. 418; Sindkheda, Khāndesh, xxii. 434; Sonepat, Delhi, xxiii. 83; Tando Adam, Sind, xxiii. 222; Tando Alāhyār, Sind, xxiii. 223; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 350; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 372; Tirumangalam, Madura, xxiii. 394; Tiruppūr, Coimbatore, xxiii. 396; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 412; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 36; Tuticorin, Tinnevelly, xxiv. 65; United Provinces, xxiv. 205; Virudupatti, Tinnevelly, xxiv. 320; Wadhwān, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 346; Wānkāner, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 354; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 362; Wardhā, xxiv. 376; Warorā, Chānda, xxiv. 377–378; Warud, Berār, xxiv. 378, Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 394; Yāval, Khandesh, xxiv. 415.

Cotton manufactures, iii. 195–203; history, 195–196; production, 196–197; handloom weaving, 197–198; spinning and weaving mills, 197; ginning factories, 197; longcloths and damasks, 198 199; cloths of Northern India, 199; United Provinces, 199; Central Provinces and Berār, 199–200; Bengal, 200; Bombay, 200; Madras, Mysore, and Burma, 200–201; import trade, 255; decrease, 279; export trade, 281–282, 286, 287; trade statistics, 308, 309, 314; imports and exports, 308, 309; export prices, 464–465; customs duties, iv. 262–264, 265, 276.

Cotton Mills, at Agra, v. 79, 90; Ahmadābād, v. 101; Amritsar, v. 324; North Arcot District, v. 413; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 145; Baroda, vii. 55–56, 80, 83; Beāwar, Rājputāna, vii. 139; Belgaum, vii. 153; Bellary, vii. 168, 176; Bengal, vii. 270; Berār, vii. 392; Bombay, viii. 327–328; Budge-Budge, Twenty-four Parganas, ix. 45; Calicut, ix. 291; Cawnpore, ix. 318; Central Provinces, x. 53–54; Coim-

batore, x. 366, 372; Delhi, xi. 240; Dhārwār, xi. 312; Garden Reach, Twenty-four Parganas, xii 160; Gārulia, Twenty-four Parganas, xii. 183; Ghusurī, Howrah, xii. 237; Gokāk, Belgaum, xii. 307; Hāthras. Alīgaih, xiii. 72; Hinganghāt, Wardhā, xiii. 141; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Howrah, xiii. 209, 210; Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 221; Hyderābād State, xiii. 264; Indore, xiii. 343; Jālgaon, East Khāndesh, xiv. 28; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213, 219; Kaira District, xiv. 282; Kishangarh town, xv 318; Koilpatti, Tinnevelly, xv. 355; Kurla, Thāna, xvi. 30; Lahore, xvi. 102, 113; Madras City, xvi. 295, 375; Madura, xvi. 398, 406–407; Mirzāpur, xvii. 377; Nadiād, Kaira, xviii. 282; Nāgpur, xviii. 313; Pāpanāsam, Tinnevelly, xix. 406; Poona, xx. 176, 185; Pulgaon, xx. 241; Punjab, xx 319; Rāj-Nandgaon, xxi. 79; Rājputāna, xxi. 132; Sholāpur, xxii. 301–302; Surat, xxiii. 161, 168; Tuticorin, Tinnevelly, xxiv. 65; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 76; United Provinces, xxiv. 204–205; Viramgām, Ahmadābād, xxiv. 319; Wadhwān, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 347.

Cotton-tree (*Bombax malabaricum*), grown in Balasore, vi. 237; Bānkurā, vi. 384; Bareilly, vii 2; Baroda, vii. 50; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26; Bogra, viii. 257; Burdwān, ix. 92; Central Provinces, x. 7; Champāran, x. 138; Cooch Behār, x. 380; Cuttack, xi. 87; Dacca, xi. 104; Darbhangā, xi. 152; Dinājpur, xi. 348; Eastern Duārs, xi. 371; Faridpur, xii. 54; Gayā, xii. 196; Hooghly, xiii 163; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Khulnā, xv. 286; Mālda, xvii. 75; Midnapore, xvii 328; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 95; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 142; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pābna, xix. 297; Purī, xx. 400; Rājshāhi, xxi. 161; Rangpur, xxi. 223; Sambalpur, xxii. 6–7; Sāran, xxii. 85; Northern Shan States, xxii. 240; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2.

Couper, Sir G., Lieut.-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh (1877), xxiv. 219–220.

Courchant, Beauvallier de, Governor of Pondicherry (1723–6), ii. 464.

Court, French general of Ranjīt Singh, ii. 503; Mānikiāla *stūpa* explored by (1834), xvii. 183.

Coutten, Sir William, licence for trade in the East granted to (1635), ii. 458; factory opened at Kārwār, North Kanara, xv. 65.

Courten's Association, and union with East India Company (1649), ii. 458.

Courthope, defence of Pulo Run in the Spice Archipelago against the Dutch (1616–20), ii. 456.

Courts of Justice, iv. 142–157; Courts of Requests, iv. 143; judicial expenditure, iv. 175.

Couto, De, quoted on Elephanta rock-temples, xii 4.

Covelong, village in Chingleput District, Madras, of importance in the Carnatic Wars, xi. 54.

Covilham, Portuguese adventurer, earliest recorded European traveller to Calicut (1486), ix. 290.

Cowan, Lieutenant, slain in Rāmchandra Ganesh's attack at Dugad (1780), xi. 375.

Cowasjī Jahāngīr, Sir, lunatic asylum presented to Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 321.

Cowcolly lighthouse, at Geonkhāli, Midnapur, xii. 210

Cowell, Professor E. B., report on *tals* of Nadiā referred to, xviii. 281.

Cox, Lieutenant, Cox's Bāzār, Chittagong, named after (1799), xi. 55.

Coxe, Captain, mutiny among troops at Dera Ismail Khān put down by (1857), xi. 262.

Cox's Bāzār, subdivision in Chittagong District, Eastern Bengal, xi. 54–55.

Cox's Bāzār, town in Chittagong District, Eastern Bengal, xi. 55.

Craigie, Lieut.-Col. J. H., expedition against Aka Khel Afrīdis (1855), xix. 208.

Craigie, Captain, Kalāt-i-Ghilzai, Afghānistān, held by sepoy garrison under (1842), xiv. 306.

Cranes (*Gruidae*), i. 259.

Crānganūr, old Dutch fort, Cochin, x. 343.

Craniometry, inferior in ethnology to anthropometry, i. 284–286; but confirmatory of its conclusions, i. 286.

Crawford, Colonel, Surveyor-General (1814–6), attempts to measure Himālayas, iv. 485.

Creighton, Mr., quoted on Gaur, xii. 187, 189.

Cricket bats, polo and hockey sticks, &c., made at Siālkot, xxii. 331, 336.

Crime, statistics, iv. 158; recent increase, iv. 396. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.

Crochet work, Bela, Baluchistān, vii. 144.

Crocodiles, in India generally, i. 266–267.

Local notices: Backergunge, vi. 166; Bāndā, vi. 348; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Bastī, vii. 125; Burma, ix. 118;

Cauvery river, ix. 305; Cochin, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuttack, xi. 88; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Etāwah, xii. 39; Faridpur, xii. 54; Farukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Gondā, xii. 312; Gorakhpur, xii. 333; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 28; Indus river, xiii. 364; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Karāchi, xv. 2; Kāthiāwār, xv. 174; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Magar Talao, or 'crocodile tank,' Karāchi, xvi. 410; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mālda, xvii. 76; Ma-ubin, Burma, xvii. 225; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 95-96; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 110; Mysore State, xviii. 167; Nicobars, xix. 62; Noākhāli, xix. 129; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254; Pākhāl Lake, Hyderābād, xix. 318; Punjab, xx. 256; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 3; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 32; Sāran, xxii. 85; Sind, xxiii. 416; Sītāpur, xxiii. 55; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 69; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389.

Crole, Mr., description of antiquities at Seven Pagodas, Chingleput, xvii. 182 183.

Cromer, Earl of, abolition of customs duties, ii. 520; financial reforms, iv. 165-167.

Cross, Lord, Act (1892), ii. 523.

Crossbows, made in Nicobars, xix. 79.

Crosthwaite, Sir Charles, Chief Commissioner, Burma (1887), ix. 192; Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh (1892), xxiv. 220.

Crosthwaite, Sir R., Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1891-4), ix. 376; in Rājputāna (1895), xxi. 142.

Crows (Corvidae), i. 239, 240.

Crystal antiquarian remains: Bhattiprōlu, ii. 36; Sōnāri, ii. 36; Kolhāpur, ii. 36.

Crystal grinding, at Coimbatore, x. 365-366.

Crystal manufactures, iii. 243.

Crystal spectacles, beads, &c., made in Madras Presidency, xvi. 294; Vallam, Tanjore, xxiv. 297.

Crystals, in India generally, iii. 162; found in Ahmadnagar, v. 118; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 145; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 361; Delhi, xi. 229; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Madras Presidency, xvi. 240; Poona, xx. 176; Punjab, xx. 314; Rājputāna, xxi. 130; Tanjore, xxiii. 234.

Cubbon, Sir Mark, head of Mysore Commission, xviii. 184; house of, on Nandidroog, xviii. 359.

Cuckoos (Cuculidae), i. 250-251.

Cucumbers, in India generally, iii. 75; grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baltistān, vi. 264; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 275, 276; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 321; Goa, xii. 261; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Kashmīr, xv. 122, 123; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280; Raigarh, xxi. 46; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.

Cuddalore, *tāluk* in South Arcot District, Madras, xi. 55.

Cuddalore, town and port in South Arcot District, Madras, xi. 55-57.

Cuddapah, District in Madras, xi. 57-71; physical aspects, 57-60; history, 60-62; population, 62-64; agriculture, 64-66; forests, 66 67; trade and communications, 67-68; famine, 68; administration, 68-71; education, 70-71; medical, 71.

Other references: Geology, i. 61-62; lava-flows, i. 89.

Cuddapah, *tāluk* in Madras, xi. 71-72.

Cuddapah, town in Madras, former capital of Nawāb, xi. 72 73.

Cuddapah-Kurnool Canal. *See* Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

Cumbum, *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xi. 73-74.

Cumbum, town in Kurnool District, Madras, xi. 74.

Cumin seed, grown in Bengal, vii. 247; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 302; Mysore State, xviii. 210; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 337.

Cunha, Nuno da, Portuguese Viceroy of India (1529-38), ii. 449-450.

Cunningham, Sir James, patent for Scottish East India Company by James I (1617), recalled (1618), ii. 464.

Cunningham, Sir Alexander, quoted on Chandrāvati, xiv. 123; on Mau, xii. 123; on bas-reliefs at Nūmahal, ii. 132; theory about Sānglawāla Tibba, xxii. 52; Sankīsā identified as site of capital of country called Sankāsya or Kapitthā, xxii. 59; Sarwāhī identified with Sodhai or Sogdoi, xxii. 110; Set Mahet ruins examined, xxii. 181; ruins near Shāhdheri identified with Taxila, xxii. 201; demarcated boundary between Spiti, Ladākh, and Chinese Tibet (1846), xviii. 93; description of Sugh, xxiii. 116; identifications made by, about Uch, xxiv. 82.

Curlews (*Numenius*), i. 261.

Currency, iv. 513-522; Muhammadan coinage, 513-514; native mints, 514; coinage of the East India Company, 514-516; unification, 516-517; consequences of the fall in the value of silver, 517; introduction of a gold standard, 518-519; gold reserve fund, 519; reform, 519-520; coinage of Native

States, 520-521; paper, 521-522; bibliography, iv. 526. *See also* Coinage.
Curtains, made in Cooch Behār, x. 385; Hardoī, xiii. 48; Muzaffarnagar, xviii 89; Punjab, xx. 315; Sandila, Hardoī, xxii. 31.
Curtis, C., plants of Penang Islet, i. 207.
Curzon, Lord, of Kedleston, Viceroy (1899-1905), ii. 526-530; North-West Frontier policy, 526-527; Tibet mission, 527; improvement in finances, 528; education reform, 528; army and police reforms, 528-529; dealings with feudatory States, 529; partition of Bengal (1905), 529; resignation (1905), 530.
Local notices Manipur visited by (1901), xvii. 189; *The Pamirs and the Source of the Oxus* of, referred to, xix. 294.
Curzon, Lady, Training School, at Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 51.
Custard-apples (*Anona squamosa*), iii. 75; grown in Baroda, vii. 48; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bengal, vii 248; Burma, ix. 152; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Goribidnūr, Mysore, xii. 343; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kaira, xiv. 277; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Mandalay, xvii. 131; Nicobars, xix. 62; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381; Prome, Burma, xx. 224; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 121; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
Customs duties: history of sea customs, iii. 263; internal, iii. 263-264; revenue from, and sources, iv 173, 201, 261-265, 276; import duties up to 1876, iv. 261-262; abolition of import duties (1878-82), iv. 262-263; reimposition of import duties (1894-6), iv. 263-264; goods exempted or charged at low rates, iv. 264; countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar, iv. 264-265; revenue from the import tariff, iv. 265; export duties, iv. 265.
Customs, manners, and mode of life, in the Rig-Veda, ii. 224, 225; of Afghāns, vi. 292-293; in Ahmadābād, v. 106; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; of Akhas, Assam, v. 181; in Amindivi Islands, Laccadives, v. 304; of Kādans, on Anaimalais, v. 333-334; Andamanese, v. 361, 363-364, 364-365, 369-370; Astoris, xii. 240; in Baloch, vi. 292-293; Jats, Baluchistān, vi. 293; of Baltis, vi. 262; Bhīls, viii. 102; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 309-310; of Brāhuis, vi. 291-293, ix. 16; Burmans, ix. 132-133, 149; Chibs, xv. 101; Coorgs, xi. 27; Dauris, Wazīristān, xi. 202; Gaddis, Kashmīr, xv. 102; Gāros, Assam, xii. 176; Shins, Gilgit, xii. 240, 241; Girāsiās, ix. 22; Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323-325; Gūjars, Kashmīr, xv. 101; Meos in Gurgaon, xii. 405; Kachhias, Gujarāt, ix. 22; Kachins, xiv. 254; Kāfirs, xiv. 270-271; Karens, Burma, xv. 37; in Kashmīr, xv. 99, 103-106; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 258; of Kolīs, ix. 22; Bani-Israil, Kolāba, xv. 360-361; in Laccadive Islands, xvi. 87; of Ladākhis, xvi. 91-92; in Mysore State, xviii. 193-200; of Nāgā tribes, Assam, xviii. 288; in Nicobars, xix. 68-73, 78; at Pāndhurnā, Chhindwāra, xix. 391; of Pātidārs, Gujarāt, ix. 22; Santāls, xxii. 68; Shrāwaks, or Jains, Gujarāt, ix. 22; Son-Kolīs, xv. 389; native Christians, Thāna, xviii. 295; the Was, xxiv. 344; Yeravas, Coorg, xi. 28.
Cutch, State in Bombay, xi. 74-84; physical aspects, 74-77; history, 77-79; population, 79-80; agriculture, 80; minerals, 80-81; trade and communications, 81-82; famine, 82; administration, 82-84; education, 84; medical, 84.
Other references: Geology, i. 75, 76, 93-95; earthquake (1819), i. 99; meteorology, i. 123, 145; language, i. 372; minerals, iii. 156; arts and manufactures, iii. 234, 239; famine (1860-1), iii. 485; subsidiary force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97; plague (1812), iv. 475.
Cutch, Rann of, salt waste round State of Cutch, xi. 84-85, xxii. 391; physical aspects, i. 38.
Cutch, found and prepared in Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Bilāspur, viii. 229; Coondapoor, South Kanara, xi. 1; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 233; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246; Coimbatore, x. 364; Dharampur, Bombay, xi. 296; Gāngpur, Bengal, xii. 142; Gorakhpur, xii. 337; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 95; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 108; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; North Kanara, xiv. 349; Kathā, Burma, xv. 159; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 77; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 418; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 282; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 302; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 352; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 121; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 326; Pilibhīt, xx. 141; Prome, Burma, xx. 225, 226; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Ruby Mines District, Burma, xxi. 332; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 359, 360; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 72; Southern Shan States, xxii. 260;

Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 316; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 322; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 344, 349.
Cutch industry, iii. 119, 171–172, 253.
Cutchī. *See* Kachhī.
Cutlery, made at Balrāmpur, Gondā, vi. 261; Banpās, Burdwān, vi. 403; Bengal, vii. 267; Bhera, Shāhpur, viii. 101; Bijnor, viii. 202; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325; Burdwān, ix. 102; Cawnpore, ix. 319; Coorg, xi. 36; Damoh, xi. 140; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354–355; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 119; Jhalidā, Mānbhūm, xiv. 122; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kaimganj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 274; Kālīganj, Khulnā, xiv. 307; Kanigiri, Nellore, xiv. 400; Khulnā, xv. 290; Nāgpur, xviii. 313; Nellore, xix 17; Nilgiris, xix. 97; North-West Frontier Province, xix 183; Pānīpat, Kurnāl, xix. 398; Pethāpur, Mahī Kāntha, xx. 127; Rājputāna, xxi. 138; Rāmpur, United Provinces, xxi. 189; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 34, 37; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Sojat, Rājputāna, xxiii. 72; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii 123; Sundarbans, xxiii. 143; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75; United Provinces, xxiv. 203; Wazīrābād, Gujrānwāla, xxiv 378.
Cuttack, District in Orissa, Bengal, xi. 85–98; physical aspects, 85–89; history, 89; population, 89–90; agriculture, 90–92; trade and communications, 92–93; famine, 93–94; administration, 94–98; education, 97; medical, 97–98; bibliography, 98.
Other references: Arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 193, 231, 234, 239–240.
Cuttack, subdivision in Bengal, xi. 98.
Cuttack, city in Bengal, capital of Orissa, xi. 98–99.
Cuttle-bones, economic product in Andamans, v. 358; Nicobars, xix. 62.
Cyclones, Arabian Sea, i. 120–121; Bay of Bengal, i 125–126; October cyclones, i. 134–135, 137, 141; at Aden (1885), i. 120.
Local notices: Akyab, Burma, v. 192; Arakan, Burma, v. 393; North Arcot, v. 405; Backergunge (1876), vi. 166; Balasore, vi. 238; Bassein, Burma (1856–7 and 1902), vii. 108, 109; Bellary (1871), vii. 161; Bengal, vii. 206, 283; Birbhūm, viii. 241; Bogra, viii. 257; Bombay Presidency, viii. 278; Burma, ix. 120; Calcutta (1737, 1842, 1864, and 1867), ix. 262; Chicacole, Ganjām (1876), x. 218; Chingleput, x. 254, 263; Chittagong, x. 307–308; Cooch Behār, x. 381; Coringa, Godāvari (1832), xi. 51; Cuttack, xi. 88; Dakbin Shāhbāzpur, Backergunge (1876), xi. 124; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Darjeeling, xi. 168, 179; Daulatkhān, Backergunge (1893), xi. 201; Diamond Harbour, Twenty-four Parganas (1864), xi. 340; Eastern Bengal, xi. 391; Ganjām, xii. 145; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 173; Goālpāra, xii. 270; Godāvari, xii. 284; Hātia Island, Noākhāli (1876), xiii. 73; Howrah, xiii. 207; Injaram, Godāvari (1839), xiii. 365; Khulnā, xv. 287, 291; Kistna, xv. 321; Kutubdiā Island, Chittagong, xvi. 58; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 88; Madras, xvi. 246, 368, 376, 386; Madura, xvi. 389; Meghnā estuary, xvii. 268; Midnapore, xvii. 329; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 110; Nicobars, xix. 63; Noākhāli, xix. 129; Pābna, xix. 298; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 231; Punjab, xx. 257–258; Purī, xx. 400; Rangpur, xxi. 224; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 247; Sāgar Island, Sundarbans, xxi. 366; Sandwip Island, Noākhāli, xxii. 49; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 69; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 324.

D.

Dābha, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 99, xvii. 13.
Dabhoi, town in Baroda State, xi. 99–100.
Dābhol, port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 100–101.
Dablāna, village in Būndi State, Rājputāna, xi. 101.
Dabo, battle of (1843), xiii. 314.
Dābrī, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xi. 101, xvii 99.
Dabwāli, sub-*tahsīl* in Hissar District, Punjab, xi 101.
Dacca, Division in Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 101–102.
Dacca, District in Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 102–116; physical aspects, 102–105; history, 105–106; natural calamities, 104–105; population, 106–108; agriculture, 108–110; trade and communications, 110–113; administration, 113–116; revenue, 113–114; education, 115; medical, 115–116; density of population, i. 452.
Dacca, subdivision in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 116.
Dacca, city in Dacca District, and capital of Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 116–120; arts and manufactures, iii. 193, 194, 200, 201, 220, 221, 232, 239, 240.
Dachina Bades (Dakshināpata), old name of the Deccan, xi. 207.
Dacoity, or gang-robbery, in Ahmadnagar, v. 120; Akola, v. 186; Akyab, v. 198;

Alīgarh, v. 215; Amherst, v. 301; Amraotī, v. 311; Anantapur, v. 346; Benares, vii. 185; Bulandshahr, ix. 55; Central India, ix. 384, 385; Chingleput, x. 264; Cuddapah, xi. 69; Cuttack, xi. 95; Darjeeling, xi. 176; Dinājpur, xi. 352; Ellichpur, xii. 16–17; Etah, xii. 35; Etāwah, xii. 45; Farrukhābād, xii. 70; Ferozepore, xii. 96; Ganjām, xii. 155; Gayā, xii. 205; Gondā, xii. 317; Gorakhpur, xii. 339; Gulbarga, xii. 380; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 35; Henzada, xiii. 109; North Kanara, xiv. 351; Khāndesh, xv. 237; Kistna, xv. 331; Kurnool, xvi. 42; Kyaukse, xvi. 71–72; Madura, xvi. 401; Magwe, xvi 414; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 20; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 6; Mainpurī, xvii. 38; Mānbhūm, xvii. 120; Medak, xvii. 249; Meerut, xvii. 261; Meiktila, xvii. 278; Midnapore, xvii. 336; Monghyr, xvii. 399; Muttra, xviii. 70; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 91; Myingyan, xviii. 123–124; Nalgonda, xviii. 343; Nānder, xviii. 354; Nellore, xix. 19; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 263; Osmānābād, xix. 274; Pegu, xx. 93; Port Blair, xx. 197; Pudukkottai, xx. 237; Purī, xx. 406; Purnea, xx. 418; Pyapon, xxi. 7; Raichūr, xxi. 42; Sambalpur, xxii. 14; Sātāra, xxii. 126; Saugor, xxii. 145; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 208, Shāhpur, xxii. 219; Sholāpur, xxii. 303, Sītāpur, xxiii. 59; Sylhet, xxiii. 198; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 325; Thaton, xxiii. 338; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 351; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 374; Toungoo, xxiii. 431; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 78; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 334; Yamethin, xxiv. 403, 409.

Dad Canal, Sind, iii 331.

Dādābhai Kawasjī Tata school, Navsārī, Baroda, xviii. 425.

Dādājī Rao, Nargund restored to, xviii 378.

Dadhālia, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 120, xvii. 13.

Dadiga, Ganga prince, rule in Mysore (second century), xviii. 169–170; Gangavādi kingdom founded by, xviii. 170.

Dādri, *tahsīl* in Jīnd State, Punjab, xi. 120.

Dādri, town in Jīnd State, Punjab, xi. 120–121.

Dadrī fair, Ballia, vi. 258.

Dādū, founder of sect of Dādūpanthis, ii. 417, xviii. 370.

Dādū, canal in Lārkāna District, Bombay, xvi. 141.

Dādū, *tāluka* in Lārkāna District, Bombay, xi. 121.

Dādūpanthis, sect of, ii. 417, xviii. 370; in Jaipur, xiii. 388–389; Jodhpur, xiv. 188.

Dadwāls, Katoch family, settlement in Hoshiārpur District, xiii. 194.

Daflā Hills, section of Himālayan range, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 121–122.

Daflā language, i. 387, 392, 400.

Daflāpur, petty State in Political Agency of Bijāpur, Bombay. *See* Bijāpur Agency.

Daflās, tribe in Assam, vi. 14, 44; in Daflā Hills, xi. 121–122; Himālayas, xiii. 133.

Daggar, name of northern tract of Thal, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 286.

Daggers, manufacture of, in Bhera, viii. 100; Bhutān, viii. 160; Chitrāl, v. 304; Rājputāna, xxi. 132; Sirohi, xxiii. 34, 37; Sojat, xxiii. 72.

Dāgīs, tribe in Simla District, xxii. 379.

Dagshai, hill cantonment in Simla District, Punjab, xi. 122.

Dagshai stage of Sirmūr geological series, i. 91.

Dagwin, ferry over Salween river, xxi. 423.

Dāhānu, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, xi. 122.

Dāhānu town, seaport in Thāna District, Bombay, xi. 122.

Dāhar Lake, in Hardoī District, Oudh, xi. 122–123.

Dahars, converts to Islām, in Sukkur District, Sind, xxiii. 122.

Dahāwar, channel of the Sārdā river, xxii. 103.

Dahi Lakshmi Library, Nadiād, xviii. 283.

Dahida, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 123, xv. 169.

Dāhir, rule in Sind, xxii. 394–395.

Dahiyas, Jāt tribe, in Delhi District, xi. 226.

Dahmia, Brāhman sect, in Hissār District, xiii. 149.

Dai Anga, wet-nurse of Shāh Jahān, mosque erected by, at Lahore (1635), xvi. 169.

Daidala, mound on which Dīpālpur village stands possibly to be identified with, xi. 359.

Daignets, tribe in Akyab, v. 194.

Daimas, Brāhman sub-caste, in Rājputāna, xxi. 111.

Dainhāt, town in Burdwān District, Bengal, xi. 123.

Daira Dīn Panāh, village in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, xi. 123.

Daira-kī-Masjid, mosque at Alwar, v. 268.

Daire, Musalmān sect, in Channapatna, Bangalore, x. 174; Mysore State, xviii. 204.

Dairying, iii. 83–84; Bāndel, vi. 358;

Bareilly, vii. 14; Damoh, xi. 145; Madras Presidency, xvi. 271; Mahlaing, xvii. 283; Meiktila, xvii. 288; Mymensingh, xviii. 155; United Provinces, xxiv. 205. *See also Ghī* or butter.
Daitās, caste in Purī District, xx. 402.
Dājal, town in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xi. 123.
Dājal cattle, in Multān, xviii. 30.
Dākhil, or Salāmī gateway, at Gaur, ii. 190, xii. 189, 191.
Dakhin. *See* Deccan.
Dakhin Shāhbāzpur, island in the Meghnā estuary, xi. 124.
Dakhinī Hindostānī language, i. 366.
Dakhinpāt, village in Sibsāgar District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 123–124.
Dākor, place of Hindu pilgrimage, in Kaira District, Bombay, xi. 124.
Dakshina. *See* Southern Kosala.
Dakshina Govardhangiri. *See* Gopālswāmi Betta
Dakshina Kedāra. *See* Belgāmi.
Dakshina Pināki mi river. *See* Ponnaiyār.
Dal, or Dalkī, Bhar chief in Southern Oudh (1247), xxiv. 150.
Dal Deva, traditional founder of Dalmau town, xi. 127.
Dal fair, at Dharmsāla, xi. 302.
Dal Lake, Kashmīr State, xi. 124–125.
Dalel Khān. *See* Faujdār Khān.
Daleras, basket-makers and thieves, found only in Bareilly, vii 7.
Dalhousie, Lord, Governor-General, (1848–56), ii 504–508; administrative reforms, 504; public works, 504; dealings with feudatory States, 505–506; death (1860), 508; work in India, 508; minute on railways (1853), iii. 366; policy towards Native States, iv. 79.
Local notices: Bethune College maintained by, ix. 283; Chīni hill residence of, x. 284; visit to Mysore (1855), xviii. 184; Tālpurs allowed to return to Hyderābād (1854), xxii. 402.
Dalhousie, hill sanitarium in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xi. 125–126.
Dalhousie Convent School, at Dalhousie, Punjab, xi. 126.
Daling coal-field, iii. 132.
Dalīp, legend of, xii. 135.
Dalīp Singh, C.I.E., Rānā of Baghāt, vi. 184.
Dalīp Singh, recognized as Rājā of the Punjab (1845), ii. 503; allowance to, on annexation (1849), ii. 505; government resigned to the British (1849), xvi. 111.
Dalīpnagar. *See* Dhulipnagar.
Dalkī. *See* Dal.
Dalku Rao, Bargūjar Thākur, xxiii. 419.
Dalma, hill in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, xi. 126.
Dalmau, *tahsīl* in Rāe Bareli District, United Provinces, xi. 126–127.
Dalmau, town in Rāe Bareli District, United Provinces, xi. 127.
Dalmī, site of ruins, Mānbhūm District, Bengal, xi. 127.
Dalpat Singh, chief of Partābgarh State (1844–64), xx. 10.
Dals, a class of plain-dwelling Khonds, xv. 280–281.
Dalsāgar tank, Seonī, xxii. 176.
Dalton, Colonel, Daltonganj named after, xi. 128.
Dalton, Captain, night attacks on Uyyakondāntirumalai, near Trichinopoly (1753), xxiv. 290.
Daltonganj, head-quarters of Palāmau District, Bengal, xi. 128; coal-field, iii. 132, 134, vii. 263, 264
Dālus, aboriginal tribe in Mymensingh District, xviii. 154.
Daly, Lieutenant-General Sir H., Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1869–81), ix 376.
Daly, Major H., Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1905), ix. 376.
Daly College, Indore, xiii. 351.
Dāmāji Gaikwār I (1732–68), power in Ahmadābād, v. 107, xxi. 23, 24; incursions into Amreli, v. 316; history of, vii. 33–35; Dholka town under (1757), xi 321; power in Gujarāt, xii 352–353; territory in Idar taken by, xiii. 326; Kaira taken (1753), xiv. 286; married daughter of Thākur of Lāthi with Chabhāria as dowry, xvi. 154; at battle of Pānipat, vii. 34; temple in memory of, at Sāvli, xxii. 157.
Damal Chāvada, Dhrol taken from, by Hardoljī, xviii. 420.
Damalcheruvu Pass, North Arcot District, Madras, xi. 128; scene of battle (1740), ii. 471.
Damān, Portuguese settlement and town in Gujarāt, within Thāna District, Bombay, xi. 128–131.
Dāman-i-koh, tract of hilly country in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 131 132.
Dāmanis, tribe in Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117.
Damant, Mr., Political Officer, visit to villages in Nāgā Hills (1879), xviii. 286; killed, xv. 284, xvii. 187, xviii. 286.
Damar Singh, rule in Etah District, xii. 30–31, 37.
Damaras, Kashmīr plundered, xv. 92.
Damascened work, ii. 240; Gujrāt, xii.

370, 374; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Siālkot, xxii. 331.
Damayantī, wife of Rājā Nala of Narwar, vii. 366, xi. 144.
Damayazika pagoda, Pagan, Burma, xix. 313.
Dambal tanks, at Gadag, Bombay, xii. 119.
Dam-Dama, cantonment and town in the Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. *See* Dum-Dum.
Damdama palace, Mandī, xvii. 158.
Dāmodar, river in Bengal, xi. 132–134.
Dāmodar Tānde, Ran Bahādur Sah driven from Nepāl by, xix. 34.
Dāmodara-Misra, author of the *Hanumannātaka*, ii. 249.
Damodim, extinct volcano in the Chāgai Hills, Baluchistān, v. 120.
Damoh, District in Jubbulpore Division of Central Provinces, xi. 134–144; physical aspects, 134–136; history, 136–137; population, 137–138; agriculture, 138–140; forests, 140; trade and communications, 140–142; famine, 142; administration, 142–144; revenue, 142–143; education, 143–144; medical, 144.
Damoh, *tahsīl* in Damoh District, Central Provinces, xi. 144.
Damoh, town in Damoh District, Central Provinces, xi. 144–145.
Dampier, —, mention of Nicobars (1688), xix. 64.
Damrā, village in Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 145.
Damri Masjid, Ahmadnagar, v 124.
Dams. *See* Anicuts and Dams.
Dāmuda geological series, i. 82 83.
Dānāpur, town in Bengal. *See* Dinapore.
Danaws, tribe in Burma, ix. 141; in Myelat Division of Southern Shan States, xi. 149.
Danāyaks, Nanjāngūd held by, early in eleventh century, xviii. 365.
Dancing. *See* Amusements.
Dāndesh, former name of Khāndesh District, xv. 229.
Dandeshwar, temple of, at Nargund, xviii. 378.
Dandin, Sanskrit poet, ii. 241, 247, 264.
Dandot coal-field, iii. 137, 138, 164, 165.
Dandpāni, temple of, at Benares, vii. 191.
Dandra tribe, *tasar* silk gathered by, Hasanparti, Hyderābād, xiii. 59.
Dane, Sir Louis, mission to Kābul, v. 44; Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab (1908), xx. 331.
Danes in India: Kolachel formerly occupied by, xv. 368; Nicobars taken possession of, xix. 64; at Serampore, xxii. 177; Tranquebar, xxiii. 434–435.
Dāngbhāng, dialect of Western Hindī, spoken in Karauli State, xv. 28.
Dāngī, dialect of Western Hindī, spoken in Jaipur, xiii. 389; Karauli, xv. 28.
Dāngis, caste in Central Provinces, x. 26; Khilchipur, xv. 278; Pirāwar, xx. 151; Rājgarh, xxi. 69; Saugor, xxii. 140; Udaipur State, xxiv. 94.
Dāngīwāra, Saugor sometimes called, xxii. 140.
Dāngs, the, tract of country in Surat Political Agency, Bombay, xi 145–148.
Dani palms (*Nipa fruticans*), grown in Akyab, v. 195; Amherst, v. 294, 298; Bassein, vii. 111; Kyaukpyu, xvi. 64; Meiqui, xvii. 299, 300; Myaungmya, xviii. 109, 112; Sandoway, xxii. 32, 35; Tavoy, xxiii. 263.
Danish coins, ii. 149.
Danish East India Companies (1616, 1670), ii. 464; obtained grant of land at Tranquebar from Rājā of Tanjore and built fort (1620), xxiii. 435. *See also* Factories.
Danish Missions. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Dāniyāl, Prince, built *dargāh* (1497–8), xvii. 394; repaired fortifications of Monghyr (1497), xvii. 402.
Dāniyāl, Prince, son of Akbar, captured Ahmadnagar (1600), v. 124, vi. 143; governor of Ahmadnagar, Khāndesh, and Berār (1598–1605), vii. 369, xv. 299; governor of Deccan, xix. 108.
Dankaur, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xi. 148.
Dankhar, ancient capital in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 148.
Dānta, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 148, xvii. 13.
Danteshwarī, goddess, tutelary deity of Rājās of Bastar, vii. 122.
Dantidurga, Rāshtrakūta king, defeated the Western Chālukyas (*c.* 754), ii. 329.
Dantiga, Ganga-Pallava king, defeated by Govinda III, ii. 331.
Danubyu, township in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xi. 148
Danubyu, town in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, scene of fighting in first Burmese War, xi. 148–149.
Danus, Shan-Burmese community, living between Shan States and Upper Burma, xi. 149; in Burma, ix. 139; Hsamonghkam, xiii. 217; Hsīpaw, xiii. 220; Kyaukse, xvi. 76; Kyawkku, xvi. 83; Kyong, xvi 84; Loi-ai, xvi. 170; Loimaw, xvi. 171; Mandalay, xvii. 124, 129; Maw, xvii. 235; Mawson, xvii. 237; Meiktila, xvii. 279; Pangmi, xix. 395; Pangtara, xix. 396; Southern Shan States, xxii. 256; Sin-

gaing, xxii. 435; Yawnghwe, xxiv. 416.
Daosa, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 149; stone implements found, ii. 95.
Daphābum, mountain ridge on NE. frontier of Assam, xi. 149.
Daphlā Hills. *See* Daflā.
Daphlāpur, petty State in Bombay. *See* Bijāpur Agency.
Dāpoli, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 150.
Dāpoli, town and former cantonment in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 150–151.
Dārā Shikoh, brother of Aurangzeb, struggle for Mughal throne, ii. 401–402; defeated by Aurangzeb near Ajmer, v. 142; Dhār fort held by (1658), xi. 294; Duki occupied (1653), xvi. 174; cause espoused by people of Lahore, xvi. 109; village of Haslīmpur purchased and bestowed on Mullan Shāh (Miān Mīr), xvi. 115; flight through Multān, xviii. 27; built Pari Mahal for his tutor, xi. 125; constructed canal at Pasrūr, xx. 23; flight to the Punjab, but captured and killed, xx. 269; buildings, &c., at Shekhūpura, xxii. 270; name of Muhammadābād changed to Shikohābād in honour of, xxii. 279; brought up at Sultānpur, xxiii. 138.
Dārāpur, *tāluk* and town in Madras. *See* Dhārāpuram.
Darasatha, king, records of, ii. 47, 57.
Darbār Baolī Sāhib, well at Siālkot, xvii. 335.
Darbār Sāhib, Sikh temple at Dera Nānak, xi. 271.
Darbhangā, District in Patna Division, Bengal, xi. 151–163; physical aspects, 151–153; history, 153–154; population, 154–155; agriculture, 155–157; trade and communications, 157–159; famine, 159–160; administration, 160–163; revenue, 160–161; education, 162; medical, 162–163.
Darbhangā, subdivision in Darbhangā District, Bengal, xi. 163.
Darbhangā, town in Darbhangā District, Bengal, xi. 164–165.
Darbhangā Rāj, estate in Bengal, xi. 163–164.
Dard tribes, in Gilgit, xii. 239–240; Hindu Kush mountains, xiii. 139.
Dargāhs. *See* Shrines *and* Tombs, Mausoleums, and Cenotaphs.
Dargai, geology, i. 75.
Daria Kherī, *thakurāt* in Central India, xi. 165, viii. 125.
Darīābād, town in United Provinces. *See* Daryābād.
Darība Masjid, at Jaunpur, xiv. 83.
Dārīs. *See* Blankets and Rugs.
Darius (521–485 B.C.), attack on India, ii. 272–273; Scylax sent to explore course of Indus (516 B.C.) and races dwelling west of Indus subdued, xix. 148; Indus valley conquered, xxii. 394.
Darjeeling, District in Bhāgalpur Division, Bengal, xi. 165–178; physical aspects, 165–168; natural calamities, 168; history, 168–169; population, 169–171; agriculture, 171–174; forests, 174–175; trade and communications, 175; administration, 175–178; revenue, 176–177; education, 177; medical, 177–178.
Other references: Ethnology, i 295; tea industry established (1856), iii. 56; cinchona cultivation, iii. 66–67; coalfield, iii. 136.
Darjeeling, subdivision in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xi. 178.
Darjeeling, town and sanitarium in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xi. 178–181; meteorology, i. 154.
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, iii. 415.
Darkoti, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xi. 181.
Dārmiyā, language spoken in Western Himālayas, i. 392.
Darod, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 181, xv. 168.
Daroj, tank in Bellary, vii. 166.
Darrang, District of Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 181–191; physical aspects, 181–183; history, 183–184; population, 184–185; agriculture, 185–187; forests, 187; trade and communications, 187–189; administration, 189–191.
Darshan Singh, rule in Ajodhyā, v. 174; temple at Ajodhyā, v. 176.
Darsi, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in Nellore District, Madras, xi 191.
Dār-ul-ulūm, school at Hyderābād city, xiii. 292, 293.
Dār-ush-shifa, hospital at Hyderābād city, xiii 308–309.
Darwāza-i-Lāhauri, gate at Kābul, xiv. 242.
Darwāzgai, peak in Kurram Agency, xvi. 48.
Darwesh Khels, expeditions against (1897, 1897–8), xix. 210; in Northern Waziristān, xxiv. 379.
Darweza Akhund, Bāba, historian of the Yūsufzai, xxiii. 184.
Dārwhā, *tāluk* in Yeotmāl District, Berār, xi. 191.
Dārwhā, town in Yeotmāl District, Berār. xi. 191.
Daryā Daulat, Tipū's summer palace at Seringapatam, xviii. 188, 254, xxii. 180.

Daryā Imād Shāh, Imād Shāhi king of Berār (*c.* 1528–62), ii. 391, vii. 368, xii. 20 *n.*
Daryā Khān, tomb at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Daryābād, town in Bāra Bankī District, United Provinces, xi. 191–192.
Daryāpur, *taluk* in Amraotī District, Berār, xi. 192.
Daryao Singh, son of Rām Kishan, confirmed in possession of Kālinjar (1812), x. 183, xiv. 312.
Darzādas, aboriginal race in Makrān, vi. 288, xvii. 47, 48; in Kalāt State, xiv. 301.
Darzis, tailors, in Bombay, viii. 304, 305; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
Dās, cultivators, in Sylhet District, xxiii. 193.
Dasāda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 192, xv. 167.
Dasahra, festival held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Baroda, vii. 45; Berār, vii. 382; observed by Bhils, viii 102; in Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31; Hyderābād State, xiii. 250; Mysore, xviii. 209; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 169; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118; Sind, xxii. 411; Tribenī, xxiv. 25; United Provinces, xxiv. 175.
Dasakumāra-charita, Sanskrit romance by Dandin, ii. 241.
Dāsa-padas, Tamil hymns in honour of Krishna, ii. 425.
Dasara, head-quarters of Mānikganj subdivision, Dacca District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 192.
Dasaratha, king of the Solar race, caves dedicated to Ājīvika sect by, ii. 161; Ajodhyā capital of, v. 175; father of Rāma, xix. 278; rule in Kosala, xix. 278.
Dasāshwamedh, *ghāt* at Benares, vii. 191.
Dāsbōdh, the, by Rām-dās, ii. 432.
Dashāpura, former name of Mandasor, xvii. 150.
Dashāinā river. *See* Dhasān.
Dasht, river in Baluchistān, xi. 192.
Daska, *tahsīl* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xi. 192.
Daska, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xi. 192–193.
Daskroi, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 193.
Dasnām kā Akhāra, temple of Mahādeo at Pail, xix. 316.
Daspallā, tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xi. 193–194.
Dastgīr, Pīr, shrine at Srīnagar, xxii. 100.
Dastgīr, pretender, Basoda, vii. 105.
Dastūr Khan, mosque at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Dasūya, *tahsīl* in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xi. 194.
Dasūya, town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xi. 194.
Dat Prasād Singh, Rājā of Mursān, xviii. 44.
Dātāganj, *tahsīl* in Budaun District, United Provinces, xi. 194–195.
Datāna, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xi. 195, xvii. 99.
Date palms (*Phoenix*), in Anantapur, v. 338; Baluchistān, vi. 295–296; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bārdoli, Surat, vi. 432; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bhopāl, viii. 136; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Central Provinces, x. 8; Challakere, x. 128; Champāran, x. 138; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Daibhangā, xi. 153; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 249, 254; Faridpur, xii. 54; Gayā, xii. 196; Gundalpet, xii. 386; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hyderābād, xiii. 312; Jessore, xiv. 91, 95; Jhalawān, xiv. 110, 111; Jhang, xiv. 125; Kadūr *tāluk*, xiv. 269; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Karāchi, xv. 2; Karnāl, xv. 48; Khairpur, xv. 212; Khānpur, xv. 245; Khārān, xv. 249; Khulnā, xv. 286, 289; Kūdligi, xvi 11; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Lārkāna, xvi. 144; Makrān, xvii. 48; Multān, xviii. 23, 31; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 75, 80; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 95; Mysore, xviii. 217; Nāgpur, xviii. 305; Navsāri, xviii. 425; Nellore, xix. 8, 14; Nimār, xix. 107; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 174; Patna, xx. 55; Punjab, xx. 300; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Sāran, xxii. 85; Secunderābād, xxii. 160; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Shorkot, xxii. 309; Sind, xxii. 413; Sukkur, xxiii. 119; Surat, xxiii 152; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 210.
Datejī Kur, canal in Bombay, xvi. 141.
Dātha, petty State in Kāthiāwar, Bombay, xi. 195, xv. 165.
Datiā State, treaty State in Central India, xi. 195–199; history, 195–197; population, 197; agriculture, 197; administration, 198; postal arrangements, iii. 424–425; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
Datiā town, capital of State in Central India, xi. 199; damascening, iii. 240.
Datpaung Myezu, image of Buddha, at Pakangyi, xix. 322.
Datt's Bāzār, mart in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi 199.
Datta Khel, expedition against, xix. 158.
Dattāpur, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xi. 199.

Dattātraya, fair in honour of, held at Narsoba Vādi, xxii. 292.
Dāūd, king of Gujarāt (1459), ii. 378.
Dāūd, Fārūqī king (1503-10), ii. 393.
Daud Khān, Pathān general, founder of Daudnagar, xi. 200.
Daud Khān, son of Shāh Alam, Rohilla, received grant of land near Budaun, xxi. 183; Kurnool District conferred on, xvi. 33; Madras fort blockaded (1702), xvi. 369.
Dāūd Shāh, Bahmani king (1378), ii. 383, 385, xii. 236.
Daud Shāh, last Afghān king of Bengal (1573), ii. 373, vii. 215-216; defeated by Munim Khān (1575), xvii. 76.
Daudnagar, town in Gayā District, Bengal, xi. 199-200.
Daudnāth, temple of, Malgaon, xvii. 86.
Daudputras, tribe in Bahāwalpur, vi. 198; Sind, xvii. 397; Sukkur, xxiii. 120; Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals constructed by (eighteenth century), xxiii. 181.
Daudzai, settlement of, in Peshāwar District, xx. 115.
Daula, Shāh, residence and shrine at Gujrāt, xii. 373, 374; Manei, vii. 222.
Daulat Khān, Lodī, governor of the Punjab, xvi. 107, xx. 268; Malot surrendered to Bābar by (1526), xvii. 94.
Daulat Khān, Sivaji's admiral, defeated off Khānderi, xv. 225; engagements with Sīdī Kāsim at Underi, xxiv. 131.
Daulat Rai, Dīwān of Upper Derajāt (1843), xi 262, 271.
Daulat Rāo, Sindhia (1794-1827), defeated at Assaye and Laswāri (1803), ii. 443, 491; association with the Pindāris, ii. 444, 494, 495; troops disciplined and led by Frenchmen, ii. 488; military head of the Marāthās, ii. 488, 490; resented the Treaty of Bassein, ii. 491; ceded territory and occupation of Delhi, ii. 491; cruel treatment of Rājputs, ii. 492, 494; overawed by Lord Hastings's army (1817), ii. 495.
Local notices: Agar restored by, v. 70; Ahmadnagar ceded to the Peshwā, v. 113, 124; Ajmer ceded to the British, v. 142, xxi. 101; treaty signed with General Wellesley at Anjangaon, v. 383; lands assigned to Jean Baptiste Filose, vii. 84; Bāsoda conquered, vii. 105; chiefship of Bhadamā created by a grant of five villages from, viii. 21; in Central India, ix. 341, 342; Chanderī taken by Jean Baptiste Filose for (1811), x. 164; Chopda handed over by (1820), x. 327; damage done by earthquake at Devaprayāg. repaired by, xi. 274; Fathkhelda sacked (1803), xii. 86; Gohad under, xi. 324; designs against Gujarāt, vii. 37; in Gwalior, viii. 129, xii. 421, 423-424; Gwalior fort made over to (1805), xii. 441; Holkar estates managed by, xiii. 336, 337; Jaurad taken by General Brown (1819), but subsequently restored, xiv. 86; temple of Kedāreshwar built (1808), xiv. 203; Khurja resumed, xv. 297; founder of Lashkar, xvi. 150, 152; Nāwar guaranteed to, xviii. 397; Pāran chiefs driven out by, xx. 7; Poona plundered (1798), xx. 168; Rājputāna ravaged (1803), xxi. 99; Saugor sacked (1814), xxii. 138; mother of, given asylum at Seondhā, xxii. 164; Sheopur fell to (1808), xxii. 272; Sipri seized (1804), xxiii. 15; mediation between Rājā Rāj Singh of Sītāmau and, by Sir John Malcolm, xxiii. 52; Sunth overrun, xxiii. 147; Tānk *tahsīl* held by, xxiii. 244; residence at Ujjain, xxiv. 113.
Daulat Shāh Begam, Badnera dowry of, vi. 178; Kāranja part of dowry of, xv. 23.
Daulatābād, hill-fort in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād State, xi. 200-201.
Daulatābād, suburb of Krishnagiri, Salem, xvi. 9.
Daulatkhān, village in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 201.
Daulatpur, village in Khulnā District, Bengal, xi. 201.
Daulatzai, tribe of Pathāns, xix. 241.
Daunggyi town. *See* Ngathaingggyawng.
Daur, valley in Northern Waziristān Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 201 204.
Dauris, expedition against, xix 209; in Northern Waziristān xxiv. 379.
Dāvana, rule in Assam, vi. 23.
Dāvangere, *tāluk* in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xi. 204.
Dāvangere, town in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xi. 204.
David, Fort St. *See* Fort St. David.
Davies, Sir Henry, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab (1871-7), xx. 331; quoted on Simla Hill States, xxii. 386-387.
Davies, Colonel Sir William, canal dug by, to supply water to civil station of Shāhpur (1864), xxii. 221.
Day, Dr, account of Indian fishes, referred to, i. 274, 276.
Day, Francis, Fort St. George founded (1639-40), ii. 457, xvi. 251, 368; Armagon, Nellore, founded, xix. 10.
Day, Rev. S. S., visited Nellore (1840), xix. 12.
Dāya Bahādur, defeated by Udājī Ponwar (1729-30), xi. 289.
Dayā Rām, *talukdār* of Hāthras, insubor-

dination of, and expedition against, xiii. 71, 72, xviii. 44.
Dayāl Sāh, Jain temple at Kankroli said to have been built by, xiv. 404.
Dayānand College and High School, Lahore, xvi. 105, 114.
Dayānand Saraswatī (1827-53), founder of the Arya Samāj, i. 429, xx. 290; studied at Muttra, xviii. 66.
Dayārām Jethmal Sind Arts College, Karāchi, xv. 18.
De Bude, Captain, scheme for utilizing waters of West Kālī Nadī proposed (1827), xii. 137.
De Havilland, Major, churches at Madras City designed, xvi 367; Mysore Residency erected, xviii. 261; survey of Pamban Channel recommended, xix. 376.
Deacon, Lieut.-Col., Chākan fort taken by (1818), x. 122.
Deaf-mutes, schools for, Mysore, xviii. 246; Pālamcottah, xix. 345; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 368.
Deaf-mutism, statistics, i. 485; prevalent in Bhāgalpur, viii. 29; Central India, ix. 349; Champāran, x. 139; Cooch Behār, x 383; Darbhangā, xi. 154; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 34; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 97; Punjab, xx 282; Purnea, xx 415; Sikkim, xxii. 369, United Provinces, xxiv. 167.
Death-rate, statistics, i. 512 513; causes affecting, i. 513; male and female, i. 516-517; infantile mortality, i. 517-518; comparison of urban and rural mortality, i. 518-519; Hindu and Muhammadan mortality, i. 520-521; causes of mortality, as registered, i. 521 522; army, i. 525 530; prisoners, i. 530-532; from mining accidents, iii. 165-166. *See also* each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.
Deb Barman family, hereditary chiefs of Hill Tippera, xiii. 119.
Deb Pāl, Rājā, Ganges crossed by armies of, at Monghyr, xvii. 393, 402.
Deb Shamsher, rule in Nepāl, xix. 38.
Debar. *See* Dhebar.
Debendra Singh, Rājā of Manipur (1850), xvii. 187.
Debendranāth Tagore, promoter of Brahmo Church, i. 429.
Debhāta, town in Khulnā District, Bengal, xi. 205.
Debī Chand, ruler of Nainī Tāl (1720-6), xviii. 325.
Debī Pātan, village in Gondā District, United Provinces, xi. 205.
Deccan, or Southern India, xi. 205-208; physical aspects, i. 37, 42-43; meteorology, i. 114, 116 *n*, 117, 124, 125 *n*., 132, 137, 143, 145, 150, 153; botany, i. 184-186, 189-193; zoology, i. 260; ethnology, i. 289; language, i. 365-366, 373; Lingāyat sect, i. 422-423; density of population, i. 453; character of villages, i. 456; decrease of population, i. 463; rule by Andhras, ii. 112; influence on Rājput civilization, ii. 316; history during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, ii. 335-339; agricultural implements, iii. 12, 13; cotton cultivation, iii 46; buffaloes, iii. 82; sheep, iii. 87; wood-carving, iii. 230; irrigation, iii. 325, 326, 330, 331, 337-338, 350, 351, 352; famine (1868-70), iii. 487 *n*.; Chālukya dynasty, *see that title*.
Deccan Club, Poona, xx. 186.
Deccan College, Poona, viii. 373, 374, xx. 185.
Deccan trap, origin, extent, depth, and composition, i. 2, 87, 88; age of, i. 88-89, 91; ultra-basic relatives, i. 89; extent, iii. 9; crops of area of, iii. 10.
Local notices: Adilābād, v. 23; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Ahmadnagar, v. 112; Akalkot, v. 178; Betūl, vii. 362, 363, 382; Betūl, viii. 7; Bhīr, viii. 112; Bhopāl, viii. 126; Bīdar, viii. 164; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency, viii. 272 273; Central Provinces, x. 5-6; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Dhāi, xi. 287; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Gāwilgarh Hills, xii. 193; Himālayas, xiii. 127; Hyderābād, xiii. 229-230, 231, 232; Indore, xiii. 334; Indūr, xiii. 352; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kalāt, xiv. 299; Karāchi, xv. 2, Kāthiāwār, xv. 172; Khāndesh, xv. 227; Kholchipur, xv. 278; Kolhāpur, xv. 381; Nānder, xviii. 350; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Nimār, xix. 107; Nizāmābād, xix. 124; Osmānābād, xix. 269; Palāmau, xix. 336; Pānch Mahāls, xix 381; Pannā, xix. 399; Parbhani, xix. 410; Partābgarh, xx. 9; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 12; Rāghugarh, xxi. 34; Rājgarh, xxi. 68; Rājputāna, xxi. 88; Ratlām, xxi. 240-241; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 292; Saugor, xxii. 137; Seonī, xxii. 166; Sind, xxii. 392; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 40; Southern Marāthā Jāgīrs, xxiii. 92; Surat, xxiii. 151, 152; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tonk, xxiii. 408; Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 316; Wardhā, xxiv. 367; Wūn, xxiv. 388.
Deda Rāwal, Galiākot seized from Paramāras, vi 381.
Dedān, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 208, xv. 169.
Dedarda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 208, xv. 165.

Dedaye, township in Pyapon District, Lower Burma, xi. 208.
Dedaye, town in Pyapon District, Lower Burma, xi. 208.
Dedhrota, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 209, xvii. 14.
Deeg, District and head-quarters thereof in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna. *See* Dīg.
Deer, i. 235–237
Deer, barking- (*Cervulus muntjac*), i. 235–236; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Akyab, v. 192; Ambāla, v. 277; North Arcot, v. 404; Assam, vi. 20; Bahraich, vi. 206; Baroda, vii. 30; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii 8; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bhutān, viii. 155; Bijnor, viii. 194; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Burma, ix. 118; Chamba, x. 129; Champāran, x. 138; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Coorg, xi. 7; Dacca, xi. 104; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Ellichpur, xii. 11–12; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 196; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kyaukse, xvi 70; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Magwe, xvi. 413; Mandalay, xvii 127; Mandī, xvii. 159; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Meīgui, xvii. 295; Minbu, xvii. 346; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Myaungmya, xviii. 110; Myingyan, xviii. 121; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 285; Naini Tāl, xviii. 324; Nānder, xviii. 350; Noākhāli, xix. 129; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Pakokku, xix. 320; Palāmau, xix. 336; Patiāla, xx 33; Punjab, xx 255; Rānchī, xxi. 199–200; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Saugor, xxii 137; Northern Shan States, xxii 233; Southern Shan States, xxii 251; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Simla, xxii. 377; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; Thaton, xxiii. 330, Thayetmyo, xxiii. 344; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.
Deer, brow-antlered (*thamin*), i. 236; Burma, ix. 118; Lower Chindwin, x. 229; Kathā, xv. 153; Kyaukse, xvi. 70; Magwe, xvi. 413; Minbu, xvii 346; Myingyan, xviii. 121; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 344.
Deer, four-horned (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), i. 235; Bijnor, viii 194; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Palāmau, xix. 336; Prome, xx. 220; Saugor, xxii. 137; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 317.
Deer, hog (*Cervus porcinus*), i. 237; Akyab, v. 192; Ambāla, v. 277; Bahāwalpur, vi. 195; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bareilly, vii. 3; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Burma, ix. 118; Champāran, x. 138; Cuttack, xi. 88; Delhi, xi. 224; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 249; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gujrānwāla, xii. 354; Guigaon, xii. 403; Hyderābād, xiii. 233, 313; Karnāl, xv. 49; Khulnā, xv. 287; Lāikāna, xvi. 137; Magwe, xvi. 413; Minbu, xvii. 346; Morādābād, xvii. 421; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Naini Tāl, xviii. 324; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Poona, xx. 167; Punjab, xx. 255; Purnea, xx. 414; Pyapon, xxi. 3; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shwebo, xxii. 312; Sind, xxii. 393; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sukkur, xxiii. 119; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141, Tavoy, xxiii 259; Thai and Pārkar, xxiii. 307; Thaton, xxiii. 330; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278.
Deer, mouse (*Tragulus meminna*), i 237; Chānda, x. 149; Damoh, xi. 135, Dhārwār, xi. 305; Ganjām, xii. 144; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Saugor, xxii. 137.
Deer, musk (*Moschus moschiferus*), i. 237; Bhutān, viii. 155; Chamba, x. 129, Kāngra, xiv. 382; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 87; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Hazāra, xiii. 76; Mandī, xvii. 153; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Punjab, xx. 255; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Simla, xxii. 377; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.
Deer, ravine. *See* Gazelle.
Deer, *sāmbar* or *jarau* (*Cervus unicolor*), i. 236, Adilābād, v. 23; Alwar, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Anaimalais, v. 333; Anantapur, v. 338; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bāndā, vi. 348; Baroda, vii. 30; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Belgaum, vii. 146; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bijnor, viii. 194; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Būndi, ix. 79; Burma, ix. 118; Central India, ix. 331–332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Upper Chindwin, x. 240; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi 59; Dacca, xi. 104; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhār, xi. 288; Dholpur, xi. 322; Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Ganjām, xiii. 144; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gayā, xii. 196; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamīrpur,

xiii. 14; Horsleykonda, xiii. 178; Hyderābād, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Indūr, xiii. 352; Jaipur, xiii. 384; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Javādi Hills, xiv. 85; Jhālawār, xiv. 115; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; North Kanara, xiv. 342; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Karauli, xv. 26; Karīmnagar, xv. 42; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Kistna, xv. 320; Kolāba, xv. 356; Koreā. xv. 400; Kotah, xv. 411; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55, Mandalay, xvii. 127; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Medak, xvii. 245; Meiktila, xvii. 276; Meiqui, xvii. 295; Minbu, xvii. 346; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Myaungmya, xviii. 110; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Nāgā Hills, xviii 285, Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, xviii. 339; Nānder, xviii. 350, Narsinghpur, xviii. 386; Nellore, xix. 8; Nepāl, xix. 30; the Nīlgiris, xix. 88; Nimār, xix 107; Nizāmābād, xix 124; Pakokku, xix 320; Palāmau, xix. 336; Pālkonda Hills, xix. 367; Pannā, xix. 399; Parbhani, xix. 411; Partābgarh State, xx. 9; Poona, xx 166; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rewah, xxi. 280; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293; Ruby Mines District, xxi. 327; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Sandūr, xxii. 43; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Saugor, xxii. 137; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shimoga, xxii. 281; Shwebo, xxii. 312; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Talakona, xxiii. 209; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; Tonk, xxiii. 408; Travancore, xxiv. 5; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Warangal, xxiv. 358.

Deer, spotted, or *chītal* (*Cervus axis*), i. 236 237; Adilābād, v. 23; Ambāla, v. 277; Amraotī, v. 307; North Arcot, v 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Baroda, vii. 30; Bāsim, vii. 96; Bastī, vii. 125; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bijnor, viii. 194; Bombay, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Central India, ix. 331, 332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319, Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Cuttack, xi. 88; Damoh, xi. 135; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11-12; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 283; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Hyderābād, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Indūr, xiii. 352; Javādi Hills, xiv. 85; Jhālawār, xiv. 115; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Karīmnagar, xv. 42; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kolāba, xv. 356; Kotah, xv. 411; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mālda, xvii. 76; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Medak, xvii. 245; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, xviii. 339; Nānder, xviii. 350; Nāsik, xviii. 400; Nepāl, xix. 30; Nimār, xix. 107; Nizāmābād, xix. 124; Palāmau, xix. 336; Parbhani, xix. 411; Partābgarh State, xx. 9; Patiāla, xx. 33, Poona, xx. 166; Pudukkottai, xx. 231; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 63; Saugor, xxii. 137; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 40; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Surat, xxiii. 153; Talakona, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tonk, xxiii. 409; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; United Provinces, xxiv 144; Warangal, xxiv. 358.

Deer, swamp, or *bārasingha* (*Cervus duvaucelī*), i. 236; Assam, vi. 20; Bahraich, vi. 206, Bālāpur, viii. 223; Chānda, x. 149; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Dacca, xi. 104; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Kherī, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 287; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.

Deesa, cantonment in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xi. 209; meteorology, i. 154.

Deglūr, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xi. 209.

Deglūr, town in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xi. 209.

Deh Kundi, district in the Hazārajāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.

Deh Zangi, district in the Hazārajāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.

Dehgām, town in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xi. 209.

Dehia, faction among non-Rājput tribes in Karnāl District, xv. 52.

Dehli. *See* Delhi.

Dehra Dūn, District in Meerut Division, United Provinces, xi. 210-221; physical aspects, 210-211; history, 211-214; population, 214-215; agriculture, 215-216; forests, 216-217; trade and com-

municications, 217–218; administration, 218–221; forest school, iii. 109.
Dehra, *tahsīl* in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xi. 221.
Dehra, town and cantonment in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xi. 221–222.
Dehrī, village in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xi. 222.
Dehwārī, language spoken by Dehwārs of Kalāt and Mastung in Baluchistān, vi. 287.
Dehwārs, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288; Sarawān, xxii. 99.
Delamotte, General, Manohar taken (1845), xvii. 200; sent against rebels at Panhāla, xix. 396.
Delath, petty State feudatory to Bashahr, Punjab, xi. 222–223.
Delhi, Division in Punjab, xi. 223.
Delhi, District in Delhi Division of Punjab, xi. 223–232; physical aspects, 223–225; history, 225; population, 225–227; agriculture, 227–229; trade and communications, 229–230; famine, 230; administration, 230–232.
Other references: Christians in, i. 444; buffaloes, iii. 82 83; revenue surveys, iv. 500.
Delhi, *tahsīl* in Delhi District, Punjab, xi. 232–233.
Delhi, city in Delhi District, Punjab, xi. 233–241; population, 233; history, 233–237; description, 237–239; income and expenditure, 239; industries, 239–240; commerce, 240 241; education, 241.
Other references: Asoka pillar, ii 43; Kutb Minār, ii. 122–123, 126, 182–183; tomb of Tughlak Shāh, ii. 126; Kila Kohna mosque, ii. 126, 129; sculptured elephants at, ii. 132–133; coins, ii. 143; Kālān mosque, ii. 183; Jāmi Masjid, ii. 200, sack of, and massacre by Taimūr, ii. 366; taken by Babār, ii. 394; rebuilt by Shāhjahān, ii. 401; massacre by Nādir Shāh, ii. 408–409; taken by Afghāns, ii. 410; under the Marāthās, ii. 410–412, occupied by Lord Lake, ii. 412; outbreak of mutiny at, ii. 511; siege (1857), ii. 513; arts and manufactures, iii. 191, 219, 220, 226, 231, 245; roads, iii. 403, 405.
Delhi Empire, Muhammadan kings of, ii. 355–369; rule in Azamgarh, vi. 155; Baluchistān, vi. 276; Belgaum conquered (1320), vii. 147; Bengal a fief of, vii. 212; governors of Bengal under (1576–1765), vii. 217; annexation of Berār, vii. 367; rule in Bharatpur State, viii. 74; Bhir passed to, viii. 112; rule in Bijaigarh, vii. 137; Broach, ix. 20; Damoh, xi. 136; Deccan restored to, xi. 207; rule in Ghāzipur, xii. 223; served by Bourbons (1560–1739), xiii. 324; in Osmānābād, xix. 270; Rājputāna, xxi. 95; Katehr, Rohilkhand, xxi. 305; Rohtak, xxi. 311; Sind part of, xxii. 396; Sirhind a stronghold of, xxiii. 20–21; Sultānpur incorporated with, xxiii. 131. *See also* Mughals.
Delhi-Umballa-Kālka Railway Company, iii. 370, 394, 414.
Della Valle, visit to Gersoppa village (1623), xii. 212.
Delly, Mount, headland in Malabar District, Madras, xi. 241.
Deloli, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 241, xvii. 14.
Delta Mission. *See* Plymouth Brethren *under* Protestant Missions.
Delwāra, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 241–242.
Demb Hānz, half-amphibious paddlers in the Dal Lake, Kashmīr, xv. 105.
Demetrius, Bactrian king, invasion of India (*c.* 200 B.C.), ii. 286; Gujrāt District under, xii. 365; part of Northern India conquered (*c.* 190 B.C.), xix. 149; invasion of Punjab, xx. 261, xxi. 264.
Den-jong-ke, Tibetan language spoken in Sikkim, i. 390.
Denning, Brig.-Gen., D.S.O., expedition against Mahsūds (1901), xix. 210.
Density of population. *See* each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.
Deo, village in Gayā District, Bengal, xi. 242.
Deo Singh of Gāgraun, received grant of land from the Delhi emperor (1203), xxi. 34.
Deo Singh, ruler of Deogarh, xxiv. 82.
Deobālpur, ancient town in Punjab. *See* Dīpālpur.
Deoband, *tahsīl* in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xi. 242.
Deoband, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xi. 242–243.
Deodār trees (*Cedrus Libani* var. *Deodara*), in Chakrātā, x. 125; Chamba, x. 131; Chaur peak, x. 186; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211, 217; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 86; Kashmīr, xv. 129–130; Nepāl, xiv. 49; Patiāla, xx 43; Punjab, xx. 252, 310, 311; Safed Koh, xxi. 349; Simla, xxii. 377, 384; Sirmūr, xxiii. 25; Swāt, xxiii. 183; Tehrī, xxiii. 271; United Provinces, xxiv. 196; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 381.
Deodrug, *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.

Deodrug, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.
Deogaon, *tahsīl* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xi. 243-244.
Deogarh, old capital of Partābgarh State, Rājputāna. *See* Deolia.
Deogarh, subdivision in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 244.
Deogarh town (1), in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 244-245; Baidyanāth temple, xi. 244, xii. 238.
Deogarh town (2), in Bāmra Feudatory State, Bengal, xi. 245.
Deogarh town (3), chief town of estate of same name in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 245.
Deogarh Fort (1), in Hyderābād. *See* Daulatābād.
Deogarh Fort (2), in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xi. 245-246.
Deogarh Peak, hill in Korea State, Central Provinces, xi. 245.
Deogarh Bāriya, petty State in Bombay. *See* Bāriya.
Deoghur Railway, iii 415.
Deogiri, hill-fort in Hyderābād State. *See* Daulatābād.
Deogiri Yādavas. *See* Yādavas.
Deohars, inoculating caste, in Darbhangā District, xi. 155.
Deomdar Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1840), xviii 264.
Deolāli, cantonment in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 246.
Deoli, cantonment in Ajmer-Merwāra, Rājputāna, xi. 246 247.
Deoli, town in Wardha District, Central Provinces, xi. 246.
Deoli Irregular Forces, iv. 354.
Deolia, old capital of State of Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xi. 247
Deolia-Partābgarh, old name for Partābgarh State, xx. 9.
Deonāth Singh, Rājā of Raigarh State (1833), xxi. 45.
Deopāthā, peak in Nainī Tāl District, xviii. 333.
Deoprayāg, village in United Provinces. *See* Devaprayāg.
Deorāj, built Deogarh and established himself there, xiv. 2; rule in Jaisalmer, xiv. 2.
Deorha, capital of Jubbal State, Punjab, xi. 247.
Deorī, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xi. 247-248.
Deoria, subdivision in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
Deoriā, *tahsīl* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
Deo-Tibba, peak in Kāngra District, xvi. 115.
Dera Ghāzi Khān, District in Multān Division, Punjab, xi. 248-257; physical aspects, 248-250; population, 251-253; history, 250-251; agriculture, 253; forests, 254-255; famine, 255; trade and communications, 255; administration, 255-257.
Dera Ghāzi Khān, *tahsīl* in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xi. 257.
Dera Ghāzi Khān, town and cantonment in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xi. 257-259; manufactures, iii 190, 213.
Dera Ghāzi Khān Canals, iii. 350.
Dera Gopipur, *tahsīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 259.
Dera Ismail Khān, District in North West Frontier Province, xi. 259-268; physical aspects, 259-261; history, 261-263; population, 263-264; agriculture, 264-265; forests, 265; trade and communications, 265-266; famine, 266; administration, 266-268.
Dera Ismail Khān, *tahsīl* in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 268.
Dera Ismail Khān, town and cantonment in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 268-269; meteorology, i. 149, 150, 154.
Dera Nānak, town with Sikh temple in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xi. 271.
Derajāt, level plain between Indus and Sulaimān range, xi. 269-271; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199.
Deriāpur, *tahsīl* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, xi. 271-272.
Derbhavti, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, 272.
Derdi Jānbai, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 272, xv. 165.
Deri Bāghbānān, suburb of Peshāwar city, xx. 125.
Dero Mohbat, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xi. 272.
Derol, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 272, xvii. 14.
Desā Singh Majithiā, appointed *nāzim* of Hill States (1810), xvii. 154.
Desabhāga, section of Mādiga caste in Mysore, xviii. 196.
Desais, Bhāyāvadar under, viii. 99; in Guledgarh, xii. 383; Kittūr, xv. 337.
Desert Canal, in Sind, iii. 331-336, xi. 272.
Deshāsths, Brāhman subdivision in the Deccan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Belgaum, vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Nāsik, xviii. 401-402; Poona, xx. 170; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
Deshmukhs, in Bāsim, vii. 104; Deolāli, xi. 246.
Desī Marāthī dialect, i. 374.

Desing, Rājā of Gingee, death of, in fight, and founding of town of Rānipet in honour of widow who committed *satī*, xii. 244, xxi. 234.
Desu, Rānī, regent of Nābha (1783-90), xviii. 263.
Deswāl, Jat clan, in Karnāl, xv. 51; Khilchipur, xv. 278.
Detsung, Kachārī ruler, death of, vi. 27.
Deū Mīnī, female Bhīl chieftain. *See* Devī.
Deūlgaon Rājā, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xi. 272.
Dev Dharm high school, Ferozepore, xii. 97.
Dev Samāj school, at Moga, Ferozepore, xii. 97, xvii. 381.
Deva Rājā, Dodda, king of Mysore, xviii. 178-179.
Deva Rāya I, Vijayanagar king (1406), ii. 345, xviii. 174.
Deva Rāya II, Vijayanagar king, ii. 345.
Devakottai, town in Madura District, Madras, xi. 272-273.
Devāla, village in Nīlgiri District, Madras, xi. 273.
Devalpalli, former name of Mittalguda *tāluk*, Nalgonda District, Hyderābād State, xi. 273, xvii. 263.
Devammāji, Rānī of Coorg (1809), xi. 15-16
Devāngas, weavers, in Coimbatore, v. 361; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
Devanhalli, *tāluk* in Bangalore District, Mysore, xi. 273.
Devanhalli, town in Bangalore District, xi. 273.
Devaprayāg, village in Tehrī State, United Provinces, xi. 273-274.
Devarāj, Mysore minister, xviii. 180.
Devara-kādu, sacred forests in Pādināl-nād, Coorg, xiv. 309-310.
Devarāyadurga, fortified hill in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xi. 274.
Devarbetta, peak in Hassan District, Mysore, xiii. 61.
Devargud, town in Bombay. *See* Guddguddāpur.
Devarkonda, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād State, xi. 274.
Devdās, king of Benares, legend concerning daughter of, xviii. 360.
Devgad Island, in Bay of Kārwār, xv. 66.
Devgarh, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi 274-275.
Devgarh village (1), port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 275.
Devgarh village (2), in Janjīra State, Bombay, xi. 275.
Devī, female Bhīl chieftain, xi. 247.
Devī, goddess, image at Chāndor, x. 167; statue at Dalmī, xi. 127; temple at Deoband, xi. 242-243; Deolia named after, xi. 247; temple at Kāngra, xiv. 397; natural jets of combustible gas at Jawāla Mukhi believed to be a manifestation of, xiv. 86; legend of, in connexion with Mahākuta pond, xviii. 360; temple at Saptashring, xxii. 81.
Devī, Great and Little, tributaries of the Kātjurī river, xvi. 432.
Devī Dhurā, station between Almorā town and Champāwat in United Provinces, xi. 275.
Devī Kūnd, cremation tank of the chiefs of Bīkaner, viii. 219.
Devi Singh, Gilgīt fort taken (1860), xv. 96.
Devī Singh, Rājā, farm in Dināpur held (1782), xi. 353; Rangpur cultivators driven into rebellion, xxi. 225.
Devī Singh, Bundelā, governor of Chanderī (1680), x. 164.
Devīkot, ruins in Dināpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 275-276.
Devikottai, ruined fort in Tanjore District, Madras, xi. 277.
Devīmane, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
Devipatam, ancient name for Fort St. David, xii. 101.
Devil murders, in Nicobars, xix. 72, 83.
Devlālī, cantonment in Bombay. *See* Deolālī
Devlia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 277, xv. 168.
Devojī, chief of Kotda, xvi. 1.
Devonian fossils of Chitrāl, i. 67.
Devrukh, head-quarters of Sangameshwar *tāluka*, Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 277.
Devs of Chinchvad, sacred family, v. 227.
Dewa, Rao, Būndi State founded, ix. 79; Būndi town taken (*c.* 1342), ix. 87.
Dewa Singh, Sardār, Sir, president of Council of Regency, Patiāla State (1890), xx. 39.
Dewal, village in Pīlībhīt District, United Provinces, xi. 277.
Dewālī, festival, held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Amritsar, v. 328; Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31; Gobardhan, xii. 280; Nepāl, xix. 45; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118.
Dewāngiri, village in Kāmrūp District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 277.
Dewās States, twin treaty States in Mālwā Political Charge, Central India Agency, xi. 277-281.
Dewās, town in Central India, xi. 281.
Deyyanne Dewale at Polonnaruwa, ii. 163.

Dhābla Dhīr, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
Dhābla Ghosi, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
Dhādi, petty State under Jubbal, Punjab, xi. 281–282.
Dhāī-ka Mahal, at Māndogarh, ii. 187.
Dhāk or *palās* trees (*Butea frondosa*), in Allahābād, v. 228; Amritsar, v. 319; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26–27; Budaun, ix. 34; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Cawnpore, ix. 307; Etah, xii. 29; Etāwah, xii. 38; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Fyzābād, xii. 110; Ghāzīpur, xii. 223; Gujrāt, xii. 364, 370; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Hardoī, xiii. 43; Jhālawār, xiv. 119; Jodhpur, xiv. 180, 191; Karaulī, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kherī, xv. 269; Kotah, xv. 418; Mainpurī, xvii. 34; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Partābgarh, xx. 15; Patiāla, xx. 33; Pīlibhīt, xx. 141; Punjab, xx. 309; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 26; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131; Thānesar, xxiii. 305; Udaipur, xxiv. 96.
Dhāka. *See* Dacca.
Dhākādakshin, village in Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 282.
Dhākads, tribe in Khilchipur, xv. 278.
Dhākars, cultivating caste, in Chhabra, x. 195; Kotah, xv. 416; Udaipur, xxiv. 94.
Dhal tank, Devīkot, xi 276.
Dhaleswari, river of Assam, xi. 282.
Dhāliwāls, Jat tribe in Ferozepore District, xii. 89.
Dhalkisor river. *See* Rupnārayan.
Dhalni, lake in Goālpāra District, xii. 269.
Dhālya, class of Lambāni outcastes in Mysore, xviii. 200.
Dhamachetī, king, Kelatha peak pagoda built by (fifteenth century), xxiii. 332.
Dhamathawka, king of Pagan, pagoda erected by, in Pauk township (1091), xix. 322.
Dhāmi, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xi. 282.
Dhāmins, Brāhmans in Gayā, xii. 200.
Dhamma Thawka Min. *See* Asoka.
Dhamnār, village in Indore State, Central India, xi. 283.
Dhāmpur, *tahsīl* in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 283–284.
Dhāmpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 284; rainfall, i. 144.
Dhāmra, river and estuary in Bengal, xi. 284.
Dhamtarī, *tahsīl* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 284–285.
Dhamtarī, town in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 285.
Dhānaks, scavengers, in Delhi, xi. 226; Hissār, xiii. 149; Rohtak, xxi. 414.
Dhanaula, town in Nābha State, Punjab, xi. 285.
Dhandhuka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 285.
Dhandhuka, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 286.
Dhanga, rule of (950–99), ix. 69; battle of Lamghān (988), ix. 338.
Dhangar or Gollas, shepherds in the Deccan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Akalkot, v. 178; Akola, v. 184; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 127; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Banganapalle, vi. 374; Bāsim, vii. 98; Belgaum, vii. 149; Berār, vii. 379; Bhīr, viii. 113; Bhor, viii. 148; Bīdar, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Elgandal, xii. 7; Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Indūr, xiii. 353; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 3; Mātherān, xvii. 221; Medak, xvii. 247; Mysore State, xviii. 196, 198; Nalgonda, xviii. 340; Nānder, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nellore, xix 11; Osmānābād, xix. 270; Parbhani, xix. 412; Poona, xx. 170; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 42; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
Dhankas, aboriginal tribe, in Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295.
Dhankorabai hospital, Nāsik, xviii. 412.
Dhanrāj Sāhu, murdered (1848), v. 314.
Dhansiri (1), river of Assam, xi. 286.
Dhansiri (2), river of Assam, xi. 286–287.
Dhānuks, caste in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
Dhanwars, forest tribe in Bilāspur, viii. 226.
Dhaola Dhār, mountain chain in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 287.
Dhār, State in Central India, under Bhopāwar Agency, xi. 287–293; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
Dhar, town in Central India, xi. 293–296; iron pillar, ii. 25; inscriptions, ii. 50 *n.*
Dhār forest, minerals, iii. 147.
Dhār Rao, traditional founder of Dhārwār fort (1403), xi. 316.
Dhāra Singh, Rājā, Naro fort seized (1344), xviii. 301.
Dhāra Tīrth, spring of sulphurous water at Lakhi, Sind, xvi. 137.
Dharāla, leading class of Kolīs, rising of at Chaklāsi, Kaira (1898), x. 124; in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
Dharam Chand, of Shādi Khān, ancestor of the Chibs, Kashmīr, xv. 100–101.

Dharam Pāl, rule in Orchha (1817–34), xix. 244.
Dhāramandal tank, Pinjaur, Patiāla, xx. 148.
Dharampur, State in Surat Political Agency, Bombay, xi. 296–297.
Dharampur, capital of Dharampur State, Bombay, xi. 297.
Dharangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 297–298.
Dhārāpuram, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298.
Dhārāpuram, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298–299.
Dhārāseo, *tāluk* and town in Hyderābād. *See* Osmanābād.
Dhāri (1), head-quarters of *tāluka* of the same name in Baroda State, xi. 299.
Dhāri (2), petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 299, xxi. 291.
Dhārīwal, village in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with woollen mill, xi. 299; manufactures, iii. 213.
Dharlā, river of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Torsā.
Dharm Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23.
Dharm Singh, *thākur* of Dhādi, xi. 281–282.
Dharma Singh, Pāri Nagar city said to have been founded by, xxiii. 309.
Dharma Singh, Rājput, Narsinghpur State said to have been founded by, xviii. 385.
Dharma Sūtras, the, Vedic works on law and custom, ii. 232–323.
Dharmagupta, Buddhist monk, ii. 327.
Dharmakshetra, former name for Kurukshetra, xvi. 55.
Dharmanagar, administrative division, Hill Tippera, xiii. 121.
Dharma-nibandhas, legal compendia of late date, ii. 262.
Dharmapuri, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
Dharmapuri, town in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
Dharmarāj, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
Dharmasāgar, tank at Comilla, x. 376.
Dharmasamāj, school supported by, at Muzaffarpur, xviii. 107.
Dharmatpur, battle of, xxi. 241.
Dharmavaram, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 299–300.
Dharmavaram, town in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 300.
Dharmjaygarh, head-quarters of Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xi 300.
Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xi. 300–301.
Dharmsāla, hill station and cantonment in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 301–302.
Dharmsālas. *See* Rest-houses.
Dharnaoda, *thakurāt* in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xi. 302, xii. 417
Dharnī Deota, earth-god, chief god of Khonds, xv. 282.
Dhārwār Agency, the. *See* Savanūr State.
Dhārwār, District in Bombay Presidency, xi. 302–315; physical aspects, 302–305; history, 305–306; population, 306–308; agriculture, 308–311; forests, 311; mines and minerals, 311; trade and communications, 311–312; famine, 312–313; administration, 313–315; revenue, 314; education, 314–315; medical, 315.
Other references: Konnūr inscription from, ii. 9 10; cotton cultivation, iii. 44; minerals, iii. 142–147.
Dhārwār, *tāluka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xi. 315.
Dhārwār, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xi. 315–317; arts and manufactures, iii. 187, 201, 217.
Dhārwār geological system, i. 60; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency, viii 272; Deccan table-land, xi. 206; Kadūr, xiv. 263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 163; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239; Raichūr, xxi. 38; Sandūr, xxii. 42.
Dhasān, river of Northern India, xi. 317.
Dhātupātha, the, or list of verbal roots, referred to by Pānini, ii. 263.
Dhaulāgiri, peak in Nepāl, xix. 26.
Dhauli, hill in Purī District, Bengal, xi. 317–318; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
Dhaurahrā, town in Kherī District, United Provinces, xi. 318.
Dhāwal, Rājā. *See* Dholan Deo.
Dhebar Lake, in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 318.
Dhedias, cow-eaters, in Rājputāna, xxi. 114.
Dheds, or Dhers, scavenger caste, in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Jodhpur, xiv. 189. *See also* Mahārs.
Dhema Nanda, king of Magadha, defeat and death, vii. 209.
Dhenkā, Dhenkānāl State supposed to have derived its name from, xi. 319.
Dhenkānāl, tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xi. 319; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
Dhenkānāl, capital of State of same name in Bengal, xi. 320.
Dheri Shāhān, village in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab. *See* Shāhderi.
Dhers. *See* Dheds.
Dhilū, Rājā, traditional founder of Delhi, xi. 224, 233.
Dhilwān, *tahsīl* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xi. 320.
Dhīmāl language, i. 391, 400.
Dhīmars, caste of various functions, in

Baonī, vi. 415; Chānda, x. 153; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Orchhā, xix. 245.
Dhind-deva Wāgh, freebooter. *See* Dhundia.
Dhinoj Brāhmans, in Vadnagar, xxiv. 292.
Dhir Lake, Goālpāra, xii. 269.
Dhīr Shamsher, commander-in-chief in Nepāl, conspiracy against (1882), xix. 37.
Dhīr Singh, Tekāri Raj founded by, xviii. 273.
Dhīraj Singh, Dīwān, Lugāsi confirmed to, xvi. 209; abdicated (1814), xvi. 209.
Dhīrat Singh, ruler in Garha (1901), xii. 161.
Dhobis, washermen, in Amritsar, v. 323; Attock, vi. 134; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Lahore, xvi. 99; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix 167; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Siālkot, xxii. 329 330; Soālkuchi, xxiii. 68.
Dhodān, *tahsīl* in the Punjab. *See* Bhawānigarh.
Dhodap, fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 320.
Dhodias, aboriginal tribe in Navsāri, xviii. 423; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Surat, xxiii. 158.
Dhokal Singh, rule in Pannā (1785–98), xix. 401.
Dhola, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 165.
Dholan Deo, Rājā, traditional builder of Dholpur town, xi. 331–332.
Dholarva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 169.
Dholera, seaport and cotton mart in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 320–321.
Dholka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321.
Dholka, historical town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321–322.
Dholpur, State in Rājputāna, xi. 322–331; physical aspects, 322–323; history, 323–325; population, 325; agriculture, 325–327; forests, 326–327; trade and communications, 327; famine, 327–328; administration, 328–331; revenue, 329, 330; police, 331; education, 331; medical, 331; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.
Dholpur, capital of State in Rājputāna, xi. 331–332; inscription, ii. 56; brass- and copper-work, iii. 241.
Dhond, head-quarters of *petha* of same name in Poona District, Bombay, xi. 332–333.
Dhonda gate, Gwalior fort, xii. 440.
Dhondīyas, sect of Jains, i. 417; in Bānsda State, vi. 404.
Dhond-Manmād State Railway, v. 119.
Dhone, village in Kurnool District, Madras, xi. 333.
Dhonkal Singh, disputes concerning succession to Jodhpur, xiv. 186, 198.
Dhorājī, fortified town in Gondal State, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333.
Dhoris, unclean caste in Dhārwār, xi. 308.
Dhotījodās, manufactured at Maheshwar, Central India, ix. 368.
Dhotīs or *dhotars*, iii. 198; manufactured in Gadwāl, Hyderābād, xii. 121; Hyderābād, xiii. 262–263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 5; Maheshwar, xvii. 16; Mehkar, xvii. 271; Memāri, xvii. 291; Raichūr, xxi. 41; Sāvanūr, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Teīdal, xxiii 281; Warangal, xxiv. 362.
Dhotria, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xi. 333.
Dhrāngadhra, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333–334, xv. 167.
Dhrāngadhra, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 334–335.
Dhrol, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335, xv. 166.
Dhrol, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335.
Dhrun, mountain ridge, Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Dhruva Shāh, Rājā, daughter cured by Father Joseph Mary, viii. 6.
Dhubri, subdivision in Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 335–336.
Dhubri, head-quarters of Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 336–337.
Dhul Kot (1), ruins near Udaipur, Rājputāna, v. 93.
Dhul Kot (2), ruins near Dhār, Central India, xi. 293.
Dhulaba, temple at Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253.
Dhulātia, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xi. 337, xvii. 99.
Dhūlia, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 337.
Dhūlia, head-quarters of West Khāndesh District, Bombay, and centre of cotton trade, xi. 337–339.
Dhulián, mart in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xi. 339.
Dhulipnagar, name sometimes applied to Bannu town, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 339.
Dhumnar, archaeological site in Central India. *See* Dhamnār.
Dhundai, ancient name for Dibai, xi. 341.
Dhūndārī language. *See* Jaipurī.

Dhūndhār, ancient name of Daosa District, xiii. 385.
Dhundhgarh, name of Dibai in eleventh century, xi. 341.
Dhūndhu, demon king, cave of, at Galta, Jaipur, xiii. 385.
Dhūndī dialect, spoken in the Punjab, xx. 286.
Dhundi Rāj temple. *See* Ganesh, Temple of.
Dhundia Nagh, freebooter, overtaken by General Wellesley at Manoli, xvii. 200; pillaged Shimoga (1799), xxii. 285, 290.
Dhundias, Jain sect, in Bombay, viii. 307; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
Dhūnds, aboriginal tribe in Hazāra, xiii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
Dhuniās, Muhammadan caste, in Darbhangā, xi. 155; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
Dhūpgarh, highest point in Sātpurā range, xxii. 132.
Dhurrumtolla, street and Eurasian quarter in Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.
Dhūrs, lower-class Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
Dhurwai, petty *sanad* State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, xi 339, ix. 77.
Dhyān Singh, Rājā of Jammu, Eminābād given in *jāgīr* to, xii. 24; rule in Punch, xv. 94.
Di Pa, disturbance in Salween, xxi. 417.
Diamond Harbour, subdivision in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
Diamond Harbour, village in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
Diamond Island, off coast of Burma, with wireless telegraphy station, xi. 340–341.
Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr, xvii. 400; Sangrūr, xiv. 175; xxii. 55.
Diamonds, iii. 160–161; found or mined in Ajaigarh, v. 131; Anantapur, v. 338, 344; Banganapalle, vi. 372, 375; Belgaum, vii. 152; Bijāwar, viii. 188, 190; Central India, ix. 367; Chānda, x. 156; Charkhārī, x. 177, 178; Gāngpur, xii. 142; Golconda, xii. 309; Hyderābād, xiii. 232, 262; Kallūr, Hyderābād, xiv. 315; Madras Presidency, xvi. 241, 290; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Nalgonda, xviii. 341; Nellore, xix. 17; Pannā, xix. 399, 402–403; Sambalpur, xxii. 12; Vindhya Hills, i. 62, xxiv. 317; Wajrakarūr, xxiv. 350; Warangal, xxiv. 357.
Diamper, town in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Udayamperūr.
Dibai, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xi. 341.
Dibālpur, ancient town in the Punjab. *See* Dipālpur.
Dibāng, river of Assam, xi. 341.
Dibru, river of Assam, xi. 341.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway, iii. 415.
Dibrugarh, subdivision of Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 341–342.
Dibrugarh, town and cantonment in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 342–343.
Didda, queen of Kashmīr (950–1003), xv. 92.
Dīdwāna, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xi. 343.
Dīg, town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, stormed by British (1804), xi. 343–344.
Digambaras, sect of Jains, i. 414, 417; separation from Svetāmbaras, i. 414; in Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
Digāru, Mishmi tribe, xvii. 378.
Digbijai Jugal Kishor Dās, chief of Chhuikhadān (1898–1903), x. 216.
Digbijaiganj, *tahsīl* in United Provinces. *See* Mahārājganj.
Digboi, oil-field in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 344–345
Dighton, Mr., appointed first Collector of Nellore, xix. 20, 24.
Dighton, Mr., revenue manager in Nalgonda District (1840), xviii. 343.
Dignagar, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, xi. 345.
Digras, town in Yeotmāl District, Berār, xi 345.
Digru, river of Assam, xi. 345.
Dihāng, river of Assam, xi. 345.
Dihing, Burhi, river of Assam, xi. 345–346.
Dihing, Noa, river of Assam, xi. 346.
Dikho, river of Assam, xi. 346.
Dikshit, Bilherī family, landowners in Chhatarpur State, x. 199.
Dīkshitars, Brāhman sect, managers of temple of Siva, Chidambaram, x. 219–220.
Dilāl Rājā, pirate in Sandwīp, xxii. 49.
Dilāwar Khān, Ghorī, governor of Mālwā (*c.* 1389–1405), ii. 379, 381, xvii. 103; assumed independence (1401), ii. 185; in Dhār, xi. 294; erected Lāt Masjid at Dhār, xi. 295; mosque at Māndogarh, ii. 187, xvii. 173; granted Antrī to Sheo Singh Chandrāwat, xxi. 191.
Dilāwar Khān, Mughal general, Athni sacked (1679), vi. 124; Golconda State invaded (1685–7), ii. 390; Jai Singh assisted by (1665), xx. 397; mosque and tomb at Khed, xv. 266.
Dilāwar Khān, Mughal governor of Sīra (1724–56), xxiii. 16.

Dilāwar Khān, chief of Maimāna, submission to Abdur Rahmān Khān (1883-4), xvii. 32.
Dilazāks, in Peshāwar valley, xx. 115.
Diler Khān, Nawāb, Shāhābād founded by (1677), and buildings, xxii. 196-197.
Diler Khān, Mughal general. *See* Dilāwar Khān.
Diler Khān, slain and buried at Maudahā (1730), xvii. 232.
Diler Khān, territories granted to, by the Durrānis, but driven out of lands by Sikh chiefs, xvi. 27.
Dilkushā palace, at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196.
Dilli. *See* Delhi.
Dilnu, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.
Dilsukh Rai, part of Colonel James Gardner's property held by, xv. 70.
Dilwāra, estate and head-quarters thereof in Rājputāna. *See* Delwāra.
Dimāpur, village in Sibsāgar District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 346-347.
Dimā-sā, language of the Bodo group, i. 393; spoken in Cāchār, ix. 252.
Dimasas or hill Kāchāris, inhabitants of Assam, vi. 44.
Dīn Panāh, tomb of, at Daira Dīn Panāk, xi. 123.
Dina-bandhu-Mittra (1829-73), Bengali play on indigo-planting by, ii. 433-434.
Dinājpur, District in Rājshāhi Division of Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 347-354; physical aspects, 347-349; history, 349-350; population, 350-351; agriculture, 351; trade and communications, 352; famine, 352; administration, 352-354.
Dinājpur, subdivision in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 354
Dinājpur, town in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 354-355; broadcloths, iii. 200.
Dina-krishna Dās, Oriyā works of, ii. 424, 432.
Dīnānagar, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xi. 355.
Dinapore, subdivision in Patna District, Bengal, xi. 355.
Dinapore, town and cantonment in Patna District, Bengal, xi. 355-356.
Dindigul, subdivision in Madura District, Madras, xi. 356.
Dindigul, *tāluk* in Madura District, Madras, xi. 356.
Dindigul, town in Madura District, Madras, with industries of cigar-making and silk-weaving, xi. 356-357; tobacco, ii. 52; silk manufacture, iii. 211.
Dindori, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 357-358.
Dindori, *taksīl* in Mandlā District, Central Provinces, xi. 358.
Dīnēs Chandra Sen, history of Bengali literature by, ii. 434.
Dinga, town in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xi. 358.
Dinhāta, head-quarters of subdivision of Cooch Behār State, Bengal, xi. 358.
Dinkar Rao, Sir, minister of Gwalior, xii. 425, 432, 436; educational efforts, xxi. 288.
Dinsha, Edalji, Dufferin Hospital built at Karāchi by (1901), xv. 19.
Diodar (with Bhābar), petty State in Bombay. *See* Palanpur Agency.
Diodorus, foundation of Palibothra attributed to Herakles by, xx. 66.
Dipājī, revolt of Satāri Kānīs in Goa headed by (1852), xii. 257.
Dipālpur, *tahsīl* in Montgomery District, Punjab, xi. 358-359
Dipālpur, historical village in Montgomery District, Punjab, xi. 359-360.
Dipāvali, festival, held in Madras, xvi. 266; Mysore, xviii. 209.
Diple Lakes, Goālpāra, xii. 269.
Diplo, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, Bombay, xi. 360.
Dīr, territory under a Khān included in Dīr, Swāt, and Chitrāl Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 360-361.
Dīr, Swāt, and Chitrāl, Political Agency in North-West Frontier Province, xi. 361.
Dīrgh, ancient name of Dig, xi. 344.
Dīsa, cantonment in Bombay. *See* Deesa.
Disai, river in Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Bhogdai.
Disāng, river of Assam, xi. 361-362.
Diseases and epidemics, i. 524; comparison of European and Native troops and prisoners as regards disease statistics, i. 532-533 *See also* special names.
Disoi, river of Assam. *See* Bhogdai.
Dispensaries, history, iv. 462; classes of, iv. 462-463. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Medical.
Distilleries, out-still and central distillery systems, iv. 255-257.
Local notices: In Aravanghāt, v. 403; South Arcot, v. 430; Aska, vi. 13; Bellary, vii. 168, 176; Berār, vii. 409; Coimbatore, x. 373; Coorg, xi. 36; the Dāngs, xi. 148; Firozpur-Jhirka, xii. 100; Nābha, xviii. 269; Navsāri, xviii. 425; Nellikuppam, xix. 6; the Nilgiris, xix. 98; Punjab, xx. 320; Raichūr, xxi. 41, 45; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Russa, v. 221; Salween, xxi. 419; Rosa, at Shāhjahānpur, iv. 258; Toungoo, xxiii. 430, 434; Uran, xxiv. 286; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 331-332, 338.
District Boards. *See* Local Boards.

Diu, island forming portion of Portuguese possessions in Western India, xi. 362–364; attack by Portuguese (1531), ii. 377; Egyptians defeated by Portuguese (1509), ii. 377, 448; obtained by Portuguese (1535), ii. 449; defence against Turks and Egyptians (1538), ii. 449–450.
Divākar Gosavi, basalt temple built at Parli Fort by, xx. 5.
Divākaram, Tamil dictionary, ii. 435.
Divāli, festival, held in Berār, vii. 382; by Bhīls, viii. 102; in Sind, xxii. 411.
Divi Point, headland in Kistna District, Madras, xi. 364.
Divorce. *See* Marriage Laws, Customs, and Ceremonies.
Divyāvadāna, the, Buddhist work in Sanskrit, ii. 260.
Diwāngiri, outpost on Bhutān frontier in Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Dewāngiri.
Diwān-i-khās, 'hall of audience' at Delhi, xi. 238; Fatehpur Sikri, xii. 85, 86.
Dixon, Colonel, irrigation works, iii. 343; charge of Ajmer (1842), v. 143; settlement of Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 161–162; schools established in Ajmer (1851), v. 166; started construction of dispensary at Ajmer (1851), v. 168; Beāwar (Nayānagar) founded (1835), vii. 139, xvii. 311; monument to, in Beāwar, xvii. 311; superintendent of Merwāra (1836), and Ajmer (1842), xvii. 310, 311; death (1857), xvii. 316.
Dnyānobā, Marāthā writer (thirteenth century), ii. 431.
Doāb, tract between Ganges and Jumna, United Provinces, vi. 364–365.
Docks and dockyards, at Bombay, viii. 366–367, 417; Calcutta, ix. 272; Coringa, xi. 51; Damān, xi. 129; Garden Reach, xii. 160; Howrah, xiii. 210.
Doctors, lady: Bhiwāni, xiii. 149; Cochin, x. 353; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Hyderābād, xiii. 298; Nalgonda, xviii. 340.
Doda Rājputs. *See* Dors.
Dodabetta, highest peak of Nīlgiri Hills, xi. 365, xix. 238; observatory, i. 105.
Dod-Ballāpur, *tāluk* in Bangalore District, Mysore, xi. 365–366.
Dod-Ballāpur, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xi. 366.
Dodda Vira Rājā. *See* Virā Rājā.
Doddahundi, inscription, ii. 59.
Dodhās, caste, in Chhabra, x. 195.
Dodvad, village in Sāngli State, Bombay, xi. 366.
Dogars, tribe in Ferozepore, xii. 90, 92; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; Lahore, xvi. 99; Mamdot, xvii. 107.
Dogrās, dominant tribe in Jammu, Kashmīr, xv. 100; in Gilgit, xii. 239.
Dogrī, dialect of Panjābī, i. 369; spoken in Gurdāspur, xii. 395; Jammu, Kashmīr, xv. 99; Siālkot, xxii. 329.
Dogs, revered by Bauris as their totem, i. 328.
Dogs, wild, i. 221–222; in Adilābād, v. 23; Afghānistān, v. 33; Akola, v. 182; Almorā, v. 245; Amherst, v 294; Angul, v. 375; Assam, vi. 20; Aurangābād, vi. 142; Bāsim, vii. 96; Berār, vii. 364; Central India, ix. 332; Central Provinces, x. 9; Chānda, x. 150; Coorg, xi. 7; Ganjām, xii. 144; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gayā, xii. 196; Gilgit, xii. 239; Hindu Kush mountains, xiii. 138; Indūr, xiii. 352; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Katīmnagar, xv. 42; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 255; Kherī, xv. 269; Kolhāpur, xv. 381; Kotah, xv. 411; Madras, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Mānbhūm, xvii. 112; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Medak, xvii. 245; Minbu, xvii. 346; Myingyan, xviii. 121; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mysore, xviii. 166; Namī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nāndei, xviii. 350; the Nīlgiris, xix. 88; Nimāi, xix. 107; Palāmau, xix. 336; Raipur, xxi 50; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251, Shimoga, xxii. 281; Singhbhūm, xxiii 3; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 40; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; United Provinces, xxiv. 143.
Dohad, *tāluka* in Pānch Mahāls District, Bombay, xi. 366.
Dohad, town in Pānch Mahāls District, Bombay, xi. 366–367.
Dohrīghāt, town in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xi. 367.
Doingnak tribe, subdivision of Chakmās, Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 320.
Dokcreek, Minbu, xvii. 357.
Doktawaddy, river of Burma. *See* Myitnge.
Dolai, river in Hill Tippera, xiii. 117.
Dolmens. *See* Antiquarian Remains.
Dolora Amrāni, rule in Brāhmanābād (eleventh century), ix. 9.
Dolotsavam, festival held in Srīkūrmam, xxiii. 98.
Dolphin's Nose, headland forming southern arm of Vizagapatam harbour, Madras, xi. 367.
Dolphins (*Platanista*), i. 238.
Dolu, tributary of the Sangu river, xxii. 56.
Domār, town in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 367.
Domariāganj, *tahsīl* in Bastī District, United Provinces, xi. 367.
Domārs, labouring caste, in Bāndā, vi. 350.

Dombkis, tribe in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Kachhi, xiv. 250; Khairpur, xv. 212; Sibi, xxii. 338; Sind, xxii. 407; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278, 279, 280.
Dombos, weavers, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Domel Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.
Dominicans, said to have built a chapel at Anekal (1400), v. 373.
Dom-Patnis, caste in Cāchār, ix. 252; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.
Doms, caste, i. 328; in Almorā, v. 247, 248; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gondā, xii. 312; Hindu Kush mountains, xiii. 139; Kālāhandī, xiv. 294; Mānbhūm, xvii 115; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; Tehrī, xxiii. 271.
Don, Colonel, capture of Aligarh fort and town (1804), v. 208.
Donabyu, township and town in Lower Burma. *See* Danubyu.
Dongar Deo, god of Korkūs, xv. 404.
Dongargarh, town in Khairāgarh Feudatory State, Central Provinces, xi 368.
Dongari Kolīs, tribe, xv 389.
Dongarpur, State and capital thereof in Rājputāna. *See* Dūngarpur
Dongkya, mountain between Sikkim and Tibet, xi. 368.
Donkeys, iii. 88–89
Donkeys, wild (*Equus hemionus*), in Afghānistān, v. 33; Bahāwalpur, vi. 195; Baluchistān, vii. 272; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Broach, ix. 24; Chāgai, x. 117; Cutch, xi. 77; Kalāt, xiv. 300; Khārān, xv. 247; Ladākh, xvi. 89–90; introduced into Mysore for breeding, xviii. 213; Pārkar, xviii. 307.
Dooārs, tract in Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Duārs.
Dooars-Bengal Railway, iii. 414, 415.
Doomka town. *See* Dumkā.
Door locks, wood and iron, manufactured at Somnāth, xviii. 74.
Doran, Brigadier-General J, expedition against Mohmands (1880), xix. 210.
Dorasamudra, ancient capital, Mysore, vii. 366; site of, at Halebīd, xiii. 11; Hoysalas of, *see* Hoysalas.
Doria Rājputs, Mughal Sūbahdar of Mālwā assisted in conquest of Tāl town by, xviii. 206.
Dorka, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 368, xxi. 291.
Dors, Rājput clan of Baran (800–1193), ii. 312–313; Gāgraun fort held by (twelfth century), xii. 122.
Dorunda, cantonment in Bengal. *See* Rānchi Town.
Dosa, town in Rājputāna. *See* Daosa.
Dosādhs, Hindu caste, in Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Gayā, xii. 200; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 94; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Patna, xx. 59; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.
Dost Alī, Nawāb of the Carnatic, defeated and slain by the Marāthās (1740), ii. 471, v. 406, 419, xi. 128, xvi. 390; seat of government at Arcot, v. 419.
Dost Muhammad, Amīr of Afghānistān, ii. 499–500; history, v. 37–39; relations with Ranjīt Singh, v. 37; expedition to dethrone, v. 38; position at Kābul resumed, v. 39; death (1863), v. 39; breeding of Arab horses encouraged, v. 53; Chār Chatta restored (1850), xiv. 243; suzerainty established in Herāt (1861), xiii. 115–116; Jalālābād seized and sacked (1834), xiv. 13; victory at Kandahār (1855), xiv. 376; Shāh Shujā defeated (1833), xxiii. 120.
Dost Muhammad Khān, founder of Bhopāl State (1709–40), vii. 423; built mosque at Berasiā, vii. 423; history of, viii. 128; Ginnurgarh fell to, xix. 125; Nizāmat-i-Maghrib fell to (1716), xix. 126; built up State of Nizāmat-i-Shimāl, xix. 127.
Double Island, lighthouse, v. 303.
Doves (Columbae), i. 255–256.
Doveton, General Sir John, Bājī Rao Peshwā pursued (1818), vii. 97; encamped at Mehkar (1817), xvii. 271.
Doveton College, Calcutta, ix. 283.
Doveton College and High School, Madras City, xvi. 344.
Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, xi. 177, xvi. 54.
Dow Memorial Hospital, Gujrāt, xii. 374.
Dowlaishweram, town in Godāvari District, Madras, with anicut, xi. 368.
Dowlatābād, hill fort in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād State. *See* Daulatābād.
Downes, Mr., of the Church Missionary Society, Srīnagar, xxiii. 105.
Downing, Captain, Etinpura named by, xii. 27.
Downton, Nicholas, Portuguese defeated (1615), ii 455.
D'Oyley, Captain, Gaung Gyi driven from Burmese territory by (1855), xxiii. 318.
Drāfa, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 368, xv. 167.
Drama. *See* Sanskrit Literature.
Dranjuk hills, in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Draper, Eliza, home of, at Anjengo, v. 384.
Draupadī, wife of the five Pāndava brethren, i. 419, 424, xiv. 328, xix. 378.
Dravidian family of languages, i. 378–382, 398.
Dravidian geological era, i. 64–67

Dravidian Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Dravidians, aboriginal race, i. 308–309; colour of skin, i. 283; hair, i. 284; ethnology, i. 289, 290, 296–297, 298–299; totemism among, i. 299; architecture, ii. 170–174; in Southern India, ii. 321–324; as soldiers, ii. 324; as mariners, ii. 324.
Local notices: People of Bengal descended from, vii. 207, 208; physical characteristics, vii. 233; in Bhagalpur, viii. 24; Bombay Presidency, viii. 278; Central Provinces, x. 23; Chāng Bhakār, x. 171; Hyderābād, xiii. 234; United Provinces, xxiv. 170–171.
Drenashtar Narai, peak in Southern Wazīristān, xxiv 380.
Dresden Society. *See* Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, *under* Protestant Missions.
Dress, in the *Rigveda*, ii. 225; in Afghānistān, v. 50–51; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 147; of Akhas, v. 181; in Arakan, v. 390; Assam, vi. 50, 51, 66; Baltistān, vi. 262; Baluchistān, vi. 292; Baroda, vii. 45, 52; Bengal, vii 239; Berār, vii. 381, 390–391; of Bhīls, viii. 101–102; in Bhuttanni, viii. 118; Bhutān, viii. 158; Bombay Presidency, viii 309; of Brāhuis, ix. 16; in Burma, ix. 147; Chin Hills, x. 274; Pakokku Chin Hills, x. 282; Central India, ix. 356; Central Provinces, x. 29–30, 46–47; Coorg, xi. 24, 28; of Danus, xi 149; in Gāro Hills, xii 176; Gilgit, xii. 240; Hyderābād, xiii. 249; of the Kachins, xiv. 254; Kadus, xiv. 269; in Karenni, xv. 37, 38; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 102; 103, 104; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 258; Madras Presidency, xvi. 266; the Malhahs, xvii. 88; in Mysore State, xviii. 200, 206–208; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 289; Nepāl, xix. 44–45; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 168; of Palaungs, xix. 356; in Prome, xx. 223; Punjab, xx. 293; Rājputāna, xxi. 117; Northern Shan States, xxii. 237; Sind, xxii. 409–410; of Son-Kolīs, xv. 389; Taungthus, xxiii. 258; Thāna, xxiii. 295; in United Provinces, xxiv. 174; the Was, xxiv. 345.
Drew, Lieut., killed in battle with Rāmchandra Ganesh at Dugad (1780), xi. 374.
Drew, Mr., on Gilgit, xii. 240; Kashmīr, xv. 84–85; Ladākh, xvi. 92.
Dridhaprahār, founder of Chāndor Yādava dynasty (801), x. 166.
Dried fruits and nuts, trade statistics, iii. 314
Drigbijai Singh, Sir, Rājā of Balrāmpur (1836–82), loyalty to British during Mutiny, vi. 260; statue of, erected at Balrāmpur town, vi. 261; rewarded by grant of Gondā District, xii. 313.
Drigbijai Singh, Bais Rājput, survivors of Cawnpore massacre saved by (1857), vi. 218.
Drigbijaiganj, *tahsīl* in United Provinces. *See* Mahārājganj.
Drogrās, half-castes in Ladākh, xvi. 92.
Drona, tutor of the Pāndavas, xxiii. 117; traditional founder of Dankaur, xi. 148.
Drona tank, at Kāshīpur, xv. 71.
Dronāchārj tank, at Dankaur, xi. 148.
Drongos or king-crows (Dicruridae), i. 242.
Droughts, i. 127, 145–146; relation of droughts in India with droughts elsewhere, i. 126, 127; Mr. Blanford's empirical forecast of drought by Himālayan rainfall, i. 129; areas liable to, i. 141, 145–146; double, i. 146. *See also* Famine.
Drūdwānak, ancient name of Dīdwāna, xi. 343.
Drug, District in Chhattīsgarh Division, Central Provinces, xi 368–370; physical aspects, 369; population, 369; agriculture, 369–370; communications, 370.
Drug, *tahsīl* of new District of same name in Central Provinces, xi. 370.
Drug, town in Central Provinces, xi. 370–371.
Drugs, indigenous, iii. 222; trade, iii. 223; imports and exports, iii. 308, 309; import duties, iv. 376; manufacture of, in Baluchistān, vi. 310, 328–329; Baroda, vii. 66; Central Provinces, x. 82. *See also* Opium.
Drugs, hemp. *See* Hemp Drugs.
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics, exports, Madras Presidency, xvi. 354.
Druhyu, son of Yayāti, claims of Rājā of Hill Tippera to descent from, xiii. 118.
Drukpas, celibate Buddhist sect in Ladākh, xvi. 92.
Drummond, Hon. E., Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces (1863), xxiv. 219.
Drummond, Mr., characteristic plants of Indus Plain and Indus Valley, i. 178–179.
Drupada, king of Panchāla, rule in Kampil, xiv. 328; contest of Pāndava brothers for hand of Draupadī, his daughter, xix. 378.
Druses of the Lebanon, connexion of Mughlis with, xiii. 138.
Dry season, transition to, i. 131; period of slowly retreating south-west monsoon currents, i. 132; changes of pressure, i. 132–133; recurvature of Bay current, i. 133; rains, storms, and cyclones, i. 134–

135; pressure, weather, and rainfall in different parts from October, i. 135–137; mean rainfall, i. 140; rainfall, i. 153.
Dua, the Chaghatāi, raid on Lahore (1301), 107.
Duar forests. *See* Tarai Forests.
Duārābāzār, trade centre and railway station in Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Dwārā Bāzār.
Duārbāsinī shrine, Gaur, xii. 188.
Duārs, Eastern, tract in Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 371–373; physical aspects, 371; agriculture, 372; land revenue, 372; administration, 372–373.
Duārs, Western, tract in Jalpaigurī District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 373.
Duāzdahum-i-sharif, festival, held in Hyderābād State, xiii. 250.
Dublāna, village in Rājputāna. *See* Dablāna.
Dublās, animistic tribe, in Navsāri, xviii. 423; Surat, xviii. 158.
Dublin University Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Dublin University Mission First Arts College, Hazāribāgh, xiii. 98, 100.
Dubois, Abbé, agricultural community in Hassan District established by (early nineteenth century), xiii. 65; work in Mysore, xviii. 205, 255; Christian community of, at Sathalli, xvii. 130.
Dubrājpur, village in Birbhūm District, Bengal, xi. 374.
Ducks, i. 265–266.
Duda, fourth son of Rao Jodha, Merta founded by (*c.* 1488), xvii. 308.
Dudājī, son of Dungar Singhjī of Rājgarh, post of *dīwān* or minister to his brother held, xxi. 68–69.
Dūdekulas, mixed race, in Bellary, vii. 163; Coorg, xi. 63; Kurnool, xvi. 35.
Dudhādari, temple, Raipur, xxi. 60.
Dūdhai, ruined town in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xi. 374.
Dudhkumār, river in Assam. *See* Sankosh.
Dūdhnāth, temple, Rūdarpur, xxi. 338.
Dudhpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 374, xxi. 290.
Dudhrej, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 374, xv. 168.
Dudrenec, Chevalier (French adventurer), Kāshī Rao and Jaswant Rao Holkar assisted by, xiii. 337; Holkar State army organized by (1792), xiii. 347.
Duff, Captain Grant. *See* Grant Duff, Captain.
Duff, Dr., missionary of Church of Scotland at Calcutta, i. 443, iv. 410; General Assembly's Institution, Bengal, founded (1830), vii. 329.
Duff College, Calcutta, ix. 283.
Dufferin and Ava, Marquess of, Viceroy (1884–8), ii. 521–522; opened Mayo College, Ajmer (1885), v. 173.
Dufferin (Lady) Fund, hospital at Amraotī, v. 313; Victoria Hospital for 'caste' and *gosha* (or *parda*) women, Madras, transferred to (1902), xvi. 347; dispensary in Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 19; Fort Sandeman, xxiv. 435.
Dufferin Hospitals, in Alwar, v. 267, 268, 269; Amraotī, v. 315; Bareilly, vii. 14; Baroda, vii. 75, 82; Bhagālpur, viii. 37; Calcutta, ix. 285; Central Provinces, x. 96; Dacca, xi. 120; Delhi, xi. 232; Dhenkānāl, xi. 319; Karāchi, xv. 18–19; Nāgpur, xviii. 321; Patiāla, xx. 51; Rangoon, xxi. 221.
Dufferin *sarai*, Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 152.
Duflā Hills, Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Daflā Hills.
Dugad, village in Thāna District, Bombay, xi. 374–375.
Dugarāzupatnam, village in Madras. *See* Armagon.
Dugāri, village in Būndi State, Rājputāna, xi. 375.
Dugong, i. 238–239.
Dugri, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xi. 375.
Dūja Singh, Katehriyā chief, assassination of, procured by Alī Muhammad, v. 389.
Dujāna, State in Punjab, xi. 375–376; rule of Nawāb in Rohtak, xxi. 312.
Dujāna town, capital of Dujāna State, Punjab, xi. 376.
Duke of York's Nose, the, limestone eminence near Moulmein, xviii. 6.
Dukhpa sect, in Spiti, xxiii. 94.
Duki, subdivision in Loralai District, Baluchistān, xi. 376.
Duki, *tahsīl* in Loralai District, Baluchistān, xi. 376.
Dul Chand, Bhātī chief, Bhatner fort lost by (1398), xiii. 39.
Dule Singh, rule in Sailānā State, xxi. 385.
Dulhā Deo, deified human being, worshipped in Central Provinces, x. 27; by Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 325.
Dulhā Rahmān. *See* Abdur-Rahmān.
Dulhā Rai. *See* Tej Karan.
Duhen language. *See* Lushai.
Dum Dumā, village in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 377.
Dumāls, caste, in Sonpur, xxiii. 85.
Dumars, Afghān tribe, in Loralai, xvi. 175; Sibi, xxii. 339.
Dumas, Benoît, governor of Pondicherry (1735–41), ii. 464, 470–471; created a Nawāb, ii. 471; formation of native troops, iv. 326; Kārikāl acquired by

French under government of (1739), xii. 104.
Dumbura, waterfall, Hill Tippera, xiii. 117.
Dumcaw town. *See* Dumkā.
Dum-Dum, town and cantonment in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 376–377.
Dumkā, subdivision in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 377.
Dumkā, head-quarters of Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 377–378.
Dumnā, caste, in Chamba, x. 131; Gilgit, xii. 240; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Kashmīr, xv. 103, 104; Mandī, xvii. 155.
Dumraon Rāj, estate in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xi. 378–379
Dumraon, town in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xi. 379.
Dumriā, village in Khulnā District, Bengal, xi. 379.
Dūms, caste. *See* Dumnās.
Dun Canals, iii. 342.
Duncan, Jonathan, Resident at Benares, appointment (1787), vii. 185; reforms in administration of Benares estate instituted, vii. 188; permanent settlement of Jaunpur District carried out, xiv. 78; female infanticide found to be rife in Jaunpur (1789), xiv. 80; negotiations opened by the Gurkhas with British through, xix. 33; authorized to interfere in system of revenue management (1788), xxiv. 231–232.
Dunde Khan, Rohilla leader, built fort at Bisaulī (1750), viii. 247; tomb at Bisaulī, viii. 247; death, xxi. 307; defeat of Imperial forces at Dhāmpur (1750), xi. 284.
Dundhu Panth. *See* Nāna Sāhib
Dungā Gali, sanitarium in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 379.
Dunga Hānz, boatmen in Kashmīr, xv. 105.
Dungān, hill in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xxii. 337.
Dūngar Singh, Bariya village founded by, vii. 21.
Dūngar Singh, ruler of Bīkaner (1875–87), viii. 227.
Dūngar Singhjī, ruler of Rājgarh State (1853), xxi. 68.
Dūngaria, Bhīl, assassinated by Rāwal Bīr Singh, and Dūngarpur town named after, xi. 381, 385; temples erected at Dūngarpur in memory of widows of, xi. 385.
Dungarjī, founder of Bhaunagar, xxi. 80.
Dūngarpur, State in Rājputāna, xi. 379–385; physical aspects, 379–380; history, 380–381; population, 381–382; agriculture, 382; forests, 382; mines and minerals, 382–383; arts and manufactures, 383; commerce and communications, 383; famine, 383; administration, 383; legislation and justice, 383–384; finance, 384; land revenue, 384; army, police, and jails, 384–385; education, 385; medical, 385.
Dūngarpur, capital of State in Rājputāna, xi. 385–386.
Dungrī-lā, pass. *See* Mānā.
Dunna Singh, founder of Bhadaur (1718), viii. 21.
Dunyāpur, town in Multān District, Punjab, xi. 386.
Dūp Rāj, Nimrāna said to have been founded by (1467), xix. 121.
Dupleix, Joseph François, governor of Pondicherry (1741), ii 471; wars with English, ii. 471–473; recalled to France (1754), ii. 473, xii. 105; attempt to found French empire in India, iv. 8.
Local notices: Administration in Chandernagore, x. 164; attack on Fort St. David (1746), xii. 102; defence of Pondicherry (1748), xii. 104; title of Nawāb given to, by Mughal emperor, xii. 105; control established over Nizām of Deccan, xiii. 240; statue at Pondicherry, xx. 162.
Dupleix College, Chandernagore, x 165.
Dupré, Josias, Governor of Madras, signed treaty with Haidar Alī at St. Thomas's Mount, xxi 389.
Durand, Sir Henry, Swāt River Canal proposed by, iii. 333; officiating Agent to Governor-General, Indore, xiii. 350 351; retreat from Indore to Sehore (1857), xxii. 104; buried at Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 262; Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, xx. 331; killed at Tānk town, xi. 262, xxiii. 245
Durand, Sir Mortimer, agreements with the Amīr of Afghānistān, ii. 524, iv. 116–117; mission to Kābul to demarcate Afghān boundary, xix. 160.
Durbhanga, District, subdivision, estate, and town in Bengal. *See* Darbhangā.
Durduria, site of ruined fort in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 386.
Durgā, or Pārvatī, wife of Siva, i. 419, ii. 233; literature, ii. 426–427; temples to, at Benares, vii. 191; Deogarh, xi. 244; Kuluhā, xvi. 17; Nāchna, v. 131; Silghāt, xxii. 375; Tukreswari, xxiv. 51; Gangor festival held in honour of return of, to parents, v. 148; legends of, xv. 90, xxiii. 401; sculpture of, Payech temple, xv. 98; shrine at Yān, xxiv. 413.
Durgā Chand, Thākur, Rājā of Mailog (1902), xvii. 31.

Durga Dās, Maham sacked by Rājputs under, xvi. 430.
Durgā Pūjā, festival, held in Assam, vi. 52; Bengal, vii. 235, 236; Kāmākhya, xiv. 325.
Durgā Sāgar, tank in Backergunge, vi. 167.
Durgāpur, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 386.
Durgāvati, Rānī, widow of the Gond Rājā Dalpat Shāh, defeated by Asaf Khān (1564), xi. 136, xvii. 161, xviii. 387.
Durgēsanandinī, Bengali novel by Bankim Chandra Chatterji, ii. 433.
Durjan Sāl, rule in Kokrah, xxi. 200.
Dūrjan Sāl, chief of Kotah State (1724–56), xv. 413.
Durjan Sāl, rule in Maksudangarh (1795–1811), xvii. 52.
Dūrjan Sāl, Balwant Singh's succession opposed by, but made prisoner and deported to Allahābād (1826), viii. 78.
Durjan Shāh, Dujāna town founded by, xi. 376.
Durjan Singh, Bāndhora bequeathed to, xiv. 69.
Durjan Singh, ruler of Maihar, xvii. 28.
Durlabh Nārāyan, ruler of Kāmata, vi. 25.
Durragh Nothāni, Bugti clan in Marri-Bugti country, xvii. 211.
Durrāni empire, Daur under, xi. 202; Kohāt part of (1747), xv. 343; in Miānwāli, xvii. 318; Sikhs defeated by, xx. 134; in Quetta-Pishin, xxi. 13; Kalhoras ousted from Sibi (1714), xxii. 338; Tanāwal under, xviii. 219.
Durrānis, tribe in Afghānistān, v. 46; Chiniot disturbed by inroads of, x. 285; in Herāt, xiii. 113, 115; Balwant Singh attacked in Girishk by, xii. 247; in Lash-Jawain, xvi. 150.
Durrung, District in Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Darrang.
Durvinīta, twenty-seventh king of Gangavādi dynasty, xviii. 170.
Duryodhana, Pānipat one of five places demanded by Yudhishthira from, as price of peace, xix. 397
Dusādhs, caste, in Balliā, vi. 252.
Dushāk, ruined city in Afghānistān, v 45.
Dusht Nikandan Sain, rule in Suket, xxiii. 118.
Dust-storms, i. 117; in Jalālābād, xiv. 12; Khairpur, xv. 211; Khārān, xv. 248; Lārkāna, xvi. 138; Peshāwar, xx. 113.
Dutabaung, king, traditional founder of Prome kingdom, Burma, xx. 221.
Dutt, R. C., Controller of revenue, finance, and settlement departments, Baroda, vii. 60.
Dutch in India (1602–1824): coins, ii. 149; Companies, ii. 451–452; settlements, ii. 452; wars with England and France (1652–1713), ii. 452; stripped of Indian possessions (1759–1811), ii. 452–453; conflict with English East India Company, ii. 456–457; causes of failure, ii. 467; establishment of trade with India, iii. 258.
Local notices: Ahmadābād, v. 108; Balasore, vi. 246; Baranagar, vi. 429; Bengal, vii. 217; Cannanore, ix. 299; Chetwai, x. 194–195; Chinsura, x. 286; Cochin, x. 343, 355; Coringa, xi. 51; Covelong, xi. 54; Fort Mount Delly, xi. 241; English Bāzār, xii. 24; Fort St. David, xii. 101; Goa (1603–39), xii. 254; Godāvari, xii. 285, 299; Kolachel, xv. 368; Madras, xvi. 250–251, 369; Malabar, xvii. 57; Masulipatam, xvii. 216; Negapatam, xix. 3; Pondicherry, xii. 104, xx. 161; Pulicat, xx. 242; Sadras, xxi. 348; St. Thomé, xii. 104; Surat, xxiii. 155; Taingapatam, xxiii. 205; Tangasseri, xxiii. 224; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 364; Trincomalee, Ceylon, xii. 104; Tuticorin (*c.* 1658), xxiv. 64; Vengurla, xxiv. 307. *See also* Factories.
Duya, lake in Henzada District, xiii. 103.
Dvārāvatipura, ancient capital. *See* Dorasamudra.
Dwāiā Bāzār, market village in Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 386.
Dwāiā Nongtyrmen, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xi. 387.
Dwārāhāt, village in Almorā District, United Provinces, xi. 386–387.
Dwarf palms, in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 87; Jhalawān, xiv. 110; Kalāt, xiv. 300; Kohāt, xv. 347; Loralai, xvi. 173; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 180; Sibi, xxii. 337; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 381.
Dwārka, port and place of pilgrimage in Amreli *prānt*, Baroda, xi. 387.
Dwārka Dhīsh, temple at Kānkroli, xiv. 404.
Dwārkānāth, temple of, at Dwārka, xi. 387.
Dyaus, Vedic sky god, i. 403, ii. 213.
Dyce, Major J. R., expedition against Mohmands (1879), xix. 209.
Dyce, Mr., married daughter of Zafaryāb Khān, xxii. 107.
Dyce Sombre, David Ouchterlony, xxii. 107.
Dyeing, iii. 181–182, 184–185, 254; tie-dyeing, iii. 186–187.
Local notices: Ahmadābād, v. 101; Alwar, v. 263; Amarapura, v. 272; Amreli, v. 319; Arantāngi, v. 399; North Arcot, v. 413; Bālotra, vi. 259; Baluchistān, vi. 309; Bāran, vi. 428; Baroda, vii. 56, 80; Belgaum, vii. 153;

Berār, vii. 392; Bhandāra, viii. 67; Bombay, viii. 324, 414; Burdwān, ix. 103; Chamba, x. 132; Chānda, x. 162; Damoh, xi. 140, 145; Ellichpur, xii. 15; Fyzābād, xii. 114; Gādarwāra, xii. 120; Gokāk, xii. 306; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Hoshangābād, xiii. 187; Ilkal, xiii. 329; Jaipur, xiii. 401; Jālaun, xiv. 23; Jawad, xiv. 86; Jhajjar, xiv. 108; Jodhpur, xiv. 192, 199; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213; Karauli, xv. 30; Karkamb, xv. 44; Khairpur, xv. 216; Kishangarh, xv. 318; Lārkāna, xvi. 141; Lucknow, xvi. 185; Ludhiāna, xvi. 208; Madura, xvi. 398; Manoli, xvii. 200; Modāsa, xvii. 380; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Mowār, xviii. 10; Nagar Pārkar, xviii. 298; Nāgpur, xviii. 313; Narsinghpur, xviii. 395; Navānagar, xviii. 421, 422; Nellore, xix. 24; Nihtaur, xix. 84; Pādra, xix. 311; Pakokku, xix. 327; Pāli, xix. 359; Rabkavi, xxi. 22; Rājputāna, xxi. 131; Rāpūr, xxi. 237; Rāth, xxi. 240; Rohtak, xxi. 317; Saidapet, xxi. 383; Sankheda, xxii. 59; Saoner, xxii. 80; Saugor, xxii. 143; Seonī, xxii. 171; Shāhāpur, xxii. 199; Shāhpura, xxii. 224; Northern Shan States, xvii. 242; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Sidhpur, xxii. 359; Sihor, xxii 360; Sohāgpur, xxiii. 70; Tāndā, xxiii. 221; Turuvanūr, xxiv. 64; United Provinces, xxiv. 202; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 283; Wadhwān, xxiv. 346; Wālājāpet, xxiv. 352; Wardhā, xxiv. 371.

Dyes and tans, imports and exports, iii. 308, 309; import duties, iv. 276; manufactured or found, Chitaldroog, x. 295; Ellore, xii. 23; Faizpur, xii. 50; Ganjām, xii. 151; Godāvari, xii. 291; Sailānā State, xxi. 386. *See also* Indigo, Myrabolams, &c.

Dysentery, death statistics, i. 522, 526, 527, 529, 530, 531; prevalent in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 144; Baluchistān, vi. 339; Baroda, vii. 60; Bengal, vii. 229; Burma, ix. 135; Calcutta, ix. 267; Dacca, xi. 106; the Dāngs, xi. 146; Goa, xii. 251; Hooghly, xiii. 164; Howrah, xiii. 208; Hyderābād, xiii. 245; Jessore, xiv. 94; Khulnā, xv. 288; Nepāl, xix. 40; Port Blair, xx. 207; Rājputāna, xxi. 108; Rājshāhi, xxi. 163; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293; Shāhābād, xxii. 189.

Dyson, Mr., Assistant Commissioner, Magwe District, killed by dacoits (1889), xvi. 414.

E.

Eagles, i. 253.

Ear-rings, use of, as currency, Pakokku Chin Hills, x. 283, 284.

Earthenware. *See* Pottery.

Earthquakes, i. 98; Andamans, v. 359; Arakan, v. 393; Assam, i. 98, 99, vi. 22, 58, 71; Baijnāth, vi. 217; Baluchistān, vi. 274; Bāramūla, vi. 428; Barpetā, vii. 84; Bengal, vii. 196, 206–207; Bhāgalpur, viii. 27; Bogra, viii. 257; Bombay Presidency, viii. 278; Brāhmanābād, ix. 9; Burma, ix. 120; Cāchār, ix. 250; Calcutta, ix. 262; Central India, ix. 334; Cherrapunji, x. 194; Chhātak, x. 197; Coimbatore, x. 358; Cooch Behār, x. 381; Cutch, i. 99, xi. 76–77; Rann of Cutch, xi. 85; Dacca, xi. 105; Darjeeling, xi. 168; Devaprayāg, xi. 274; Dharmsāla, xi. 301; Dinājpur, xi. 349; Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 391; Gāro Hills, xii. 173; Gauhāti, xii. 183, 185; Goālpāra, xii. 270, 278; Hājo, xiii. 8; Hill Tippera, xiii. 118; Howrah, xiii. 207; Jaintiāpur, xiii. 381; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Jhalawān, xiv. 110; Kaira, xiv. 286; Kāmrūp, xiv. 331; Kāngra, i. 98–99, xiv. 382–383; Kanhiāra, xiv. 399; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 89; Kāthiāwār, xv. 174; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 255; Madras Presidency, xvi. 247; Mālda, xvii. 76; Manipur, xvii. 186; Murshidābād, xviii. 46; Mymensingh, xviii. 150 151; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 285; Nagar, Kāngra, xviii. 297; Nalbāri, xviii. 337; Nicobars, xix. 63–64; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 229; Pabna, xix. 298; Pālanpur, xix. 347; Pathyāi, xx. 31; Punjab, xx. 259; Purnea, xx 414; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 12; Rājputāna, xxi. 93; Rājshāhi, xxi. 161; Rangpur, xxi. 223–224, 232; Sāntipur, xxii. 79; Shillong, xxii. 280; Silchar, xxii. 374; Sirohi, xxiii. 30; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 41; Srīnagar, xxiii 101; Sultānpur, xxiii. 139; Sylhet, xxiii. 191, 202; Thāna, xxiii 291; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 69; United Provinces, xxiv. 146.

East India Company, English, establishment of observatories, i. 105; coinage, ii. 148, iv. 514–516; inception (1599), ii. 454; incorporated (1600), ii 454; 'separate voyages' (1601–13), ii. 454–455; second charter (1609), ii. 455; joint stocks, ii. 455; Portuguese opposition, ii. 455–456; conflict with the Dutch, ii. 456–457; Captain Hawkins at Agra (1608), ii. 457; factory at Surat founded by Aldworth (1612), ii. 457; Sir Thomas Roe's embassy (1615–9), ii. 457; Fort St. George founded (1640), ii. 457–458; in Bengal (1633), ii. 458; difficulties at home, ii. 458; union with Courten's Association (1649), ii. 458; Cromwell's

charter (1657), ii. 458; charter of Charles II (1661), ii. 458–459; prosperity (1660–83), ii. 459; acquisition of Bombay (1668), ii. 459; restoration wars with Holland (1665–7, 1672–4), ii. 459; trouble in India, ii. 459; adoption of policy of maintaining trade by military power and warfare (1687), ii. 459–460; war with Mughal empire (1686–90), ii. 460; Calcutta founded (1690), ii. 460; monopoly attacked, ii. 460–461; new charter for old Company (1693), ii. 461; the new Company, ii. 461; struggle between the Companies, ii. 461–462; union of the Companies (1708), ii. 462; Surman's embassy to Delhi (1715–7), ii. 462; contest with the Marāthās, ii. 462–463; downfall (1858), ii. 513–515; history of, epitomized (1773–1858), ii. 514; history of tea cultivation, iii. 56–57; history of indigo trade, iii. 70; foundation, iii. 258–259; close of monopolies, iii. 259; growth of trade, iii. 259–260; changes in trade, iii. 260; attitude towards irrigation works, iii. 328, 333; attitude towards railways, iii. 365–366; history and growth, iv. 5–16; charter, iv. 6; establishment at Madras, iv. 6; Bombay, iv. 6; Hooghly, iv. 6; Calcutta, iv. 6; administration of affairs in England and in India, iv. 6–7; first conquests, iv. 8–9; Warren Hastings, the existence of British dominion imperilled, iv. 9–10; Marāthā and Mysore complications, iv. 10; extension of the power and territories of, iv. 10–11; policy towards Native States, iv. 12; annexations, iv. 12–13; Executive Government, Regulating Act (1773), iv. 14–15; Pitt's Act (1784), iv. 15; Charter Act (1833), iv. 15–16; transfer of government to the Crown, iv. 16, 35–36; Board of Control, iv. 34–35; foreign relations, iv. 104–107; courts, iv. 143–144; history of its army, iv. 326–342; payment of British troops, iv. 343; its navy, iv. 382; police system, iv. 386–387; system of jails and punishments, iv. 398–399; reforms of indigenous education, iv. 409; political discouragement of missionary teaching, iv. 410; neglect of elementary education, iv. 412; Medical Board, hospitals and dispensaries, iv. 460–462. *See also* Factories.

East India Company of Ostend, Imperial, Covelong trading station of, xi 54.

East India Irrigation and Canal Company, iii. 329.

East Indian Railway, iii. 373–374, 376, 387, 389, 390, 394–396, 414, 416; coal-mines in Hazāribāgh District worked by, xiii. 94.

Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 387–401; physical aspects, 388–391; population, 391–393; agriculture, 393–394; forests, 394; communications, 394–395; revenue, 395–396; administration, 395–397; expenditure, 397; education, 398; medical, 398; tables: distribution of population, 399–400; statistics of local boards and municipalities, 401; principal sources of provincial revenue, 401; provincial expenditure under principal heads, 401; legislation, iv. 136.

Eastern Bengal Railway, iii. 376, 392–394, 416.

Eastern Bengali. *See* Bengali

Eastern Division, Southern Shan States, Burma, xi. 402.

Eastern Duārs. *See* Duārs, Eastern.

Eastern Ghāts. *See* Ghāts, Eastern.

Eastern Grove lighthouse, Hanthawaddy, xiii. 36 37.

Eastern Hindī. *See* Hindī.

Eastern Nāra, water channel in Sind. *See* Nāra, Eastern.

Eastern Punjābi. *See* Punjābi.

Eastern Rājputāna States Agency, xi. 402.

Ebony trees (*Diospyros*), in Adilābād, v. 23; Angul, v. 378; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 127; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bastar, vii. 122; Bhāgalpur, viii. 27; Bombay Presidency, viii. 274; Central Provinces, x. 7, 48; Cochin, x. 347; Damoh, xi. 135; Elgandal, xii. 6, 8; Ganjām, xii 151; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Indūr, xiii. 352, 354; Jashpur, xiv. 67; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Karīmnagar, xv. 42; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Malabar, xvii. 63; Mysore State, xviii. 216, 217; Nalgonda, xviii. 338; Nānder, xviii. 352; Nizāmābād, xix. 124; Orissa Tributary States, xix 260; Palāmau, xix. 341; Raichūr, xxi. 38, 41; Seonī, xxii. 166; Shimoga, xxii. 282; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 40, 43; Tonk, xxiii 412; Travancore, xxiv. 11; Warangal, xxiv. 361.

Ecclesiastical department, iv. 23.

Ecclesiastical expenditure, iv. 175.

Edappalli, estate in Travancore, Madras, xi. 402–403.

Edelweiss, Sikkim, i. 170.

Eden, Sir Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1877–82), vii. 220; local self-government scheme drawn up by, vii. 315; sent to Bhutān (1863), viii. 157; Chief Commissioner, Burma (1871), ix. 192; envoy to Sikkim, xxii. 368.

Eden, Colonel W. F., Agent to the Governor-General in Rājputāna (1865), xxi. 142.

Eden Canal, irrigation canal in Bengal, xi. 403.
Eden Girls' School, Dacca, xi. 115, 119.
Eden Hindu Hostel, Calcutta, ix. 284.
Eden Hospital, Calcutta, ix. 285.
Eden sanitarium, Darjeeling, xi. 180–181.
Edible birds'-nests, Andamans, v. 358; Mergui, xvii. 301–302; Nicobars, xix. 62.
Edible pines, Fort Sandeman, xii. 102; Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129.
Edicts of Asoka. *See under* Asoka.
Edlābād, town in Hyderābād. *See* Adilābād.
Edmonstone, Sir G. F., Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces (1859), xxiv. 219.
Edroos, Saiyid, mosque at Surat, xxiii. 166.
Education, statistics, i. 483–484, 495; Commission appointed by Lord Ripon, ii. 520; conference (1901), ii. 528; reorganization of governing bodies of Universities (1904), ii. 528; agricultural, iii. 94; forest, iii. 109, 127; expenditure, iv. 175; indigenous systems, Hindu, iv. 407–408; Muhammadan, iv. 408–409; early history of, under British rule, iv. 409; early missionary work, iv. 409–410; controversy between the Anglicists and the Orientalists, iv. 410–411; history up to 1854, iv. 411–412; dispatch of Directors (1854), iv. 412–413, 445, 447–448; history (1854–71), iv. 413–414; (1871–1902), iv. 414–416; statistics of literacy, iv. 415–416; periodical review of the progress of education, iv. 416; primary education, iv. 417–422; secondary, iv. 422–426; collegiate, iv. 426–430; Muhammadan, iv. 430–431; female, iv. 431–432; of low-caste children, iv. 432–433; of Europeans and Eurasians, iv. 433–435; Chiefs' colleges, iv. 435; technical, iv. 435–444; in arts and crafts, iv. 438–439; commercial, iv. 440–441; medical, iv. 441–442; legal, iv. 442; normal, iv. 442–444; finance, iv. 444–445; fees, iv. 445; scholarships, iv. 445–446; control, the educational services, iv. 446–447; state and religious instruction, iv. 447; state and private effort, iv. 447–448; Government employment and public instruction, iv. 448; moral training, iv. 449–450; textbooks, iv. 450; public examinations in schools, iv 450–451; newspapers, iv. 451–453; journalism and literature, iv. 451; books, iv. 453–454; bibliography, iv. 455; statistics of public instruction, iv. 456. *See also* Colleges, Schools, &c., and in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Administration.
Edward VII, tour in India as Prince of Wales (1875–6), ii. 517; coronation *darbār*, ii. 529; foundation stone of Albert Hall, Jaipur, laid by (1876), xiii. 402; statue in Madras, xvi. 367; opened bridge over Chenab at Wazīrābād (1876), xxiv. 379.
Edward VII Hospital, Mandī, xvii. 158.
Edwardes, Sir Herbert, administration of Bannu Valley (1847–8), vi. 394; settlement of Bannu District (1847), vi. 400; Bannu town founded (1848), vi. 402, xiv. 290; assessment of land revenue in Dera Ismail Khān District (1847), xi. 262; *tahsīl* of Dera Ismail Khān District leased to Nawāb, xi. 266; Dīwān Daulat Rai deposed, xi. 271; force of local levies raised at Leiah on outbreak of second Sikh War, xvii. 318; expedition against Multān (1847–8), vi. 196; Bannuchis brought under direct control of the Lahore Darbār, xiv. 153; Fateh Khān of Shāhpur released from prison and sent to Bannu to relieve Lieut. Reynell Taylor, xxii. 214; Shujābād taken (1848), xxii. 310; Shāh Nawāz Khān appointed governor of Tānk, xxiii. 245.
Edwardes Church Mission College, North-West Frontier Province, xix. 203.
Edwardes Collegiate School, Peshāwar, xx. 117, 126.
Edwardesābād, name applied to Bannu town, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 403.
Edwards, R. M., administration of Muzaffarnagar town taken charge of (1857), xviii. 86.
Edwards, Mr., agency established at Ajmer (1614), v. 154–155.
Ega, Count of, Viceroy of Goa, xii. 256.
Egerton, Major-General Sir C. C., expedition against Kābul Khel (1902), xix. 210.
Egerton, Sir Robert, Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab (1877–82), xx. 331.
Egerton Civil Hospital, Peshāwar city, xx. 123.
Egmore, European quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365.
Egypt, mission of Asoka to, ii. 284; name of Khalifa on Tughlak coins, ii. 145; Sultān combined with Turks in naval attack on Portuguese at Diu, ii. 449.
Eindawya pagoda, Mandalay, xvii. 142.
Einme, north-west township of Myaungmya District, Lower Burma, xii. 1.
Eitpyet lake, Henzada District, xiii. 103.
Ekāntada-Rāmayya, grant to, ii. 58.
Ekdil Sāhib, Pīr, fair held in honour of, at Bārāsat, vi. 430.

Eklākli, mosque or tomb at Pandua, ii. 189, 190, xix. 393.
Eknāth, Marāthī writer, ii. 431.
Ekojī. *See* Venkojī.
Ekrūk tank, Sholāpur District, iii. 331, xxii 301.
Eksambe, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xii. 1.
Eksar, alienated village in Thāna District, Bombay, xii. 1.
Elephant stables, Narnāla, xviii. 379; Vijayanagar, xxiv. 312.
Elephanta, island of Kolāba District, with cave-temples, Bombay Harbour, xii. 1–5.
Elephantiasis, prevalent in Balasore, vi. 239; Cochin, x. 355; Dacca, xi. 106; Midnapore, xvii. 330; Murshidābād, xviii. 47; Nicobars, xix. 75; Rangpur, xxi. 226.
Elephants, i. 230; employment in forest operations, iii. 126.
Local notices: Akyab, v. 192; Almorā, v. 245; Anaimalais, v. 333; Anaimudi, v. 334; Angul, v. 374; Northern Arakan, v. 393; Assam, vi. 20; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bāmra, vi. 344; Bassein, vii. 108; Bengal, vii. 203 204; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bhutān, viii. 155; Bijnor, viii. 194; Bilāspur, viii. 223; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, viii. 236; Bonai, ix. 2; Burma, ix. 117; Cāchār, ix. 250; Central India, ix. 331; Central Provinces, x. 8–9; Chāmrājnagar, Mysore, x. 147; Chāng Bhakār, x. 171; Lower Chindwin, x. 229; Upper Chindwin, x. 240; Chin Hills, x 271; Chittagong, x. 307; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, x. 342. 348; Coimbatore, x. 357; Coorg, xi. 6; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Darrang, xi. 182; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Garhwāl, xii 165; Gāro Hills, xii. 172; Ghāts, Western, xii. 220; Goālpāra, xii. 270; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 27; Heggadadevankote, Mysore, xiii. 100; Henzāda, xiii. 103; Hill Tippera, xiii. 117; Hyderābād, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 32; Kāmrūp, xiv. 331; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kathā, xv. 153; Khamti Hills, xv. 222; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 255; Kyaukpyu, xvi. 62; Lakhimpur, xvi. 119; Lushai Hills, xvi. 213; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Magwe, xvi. 413; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mandalay, xvii. 127; Manipur, xvii. 185; Ma-ubin, xvii 225; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Meiktila, xvii. 276; Mergui, xvii. 295; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, xvii. 346; Myaungmya, xviii. 110; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Mysore State, xviii. 166; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 285; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; the Nīlgiris, xix. 88; Nowgong, xix. 222; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254; Pakokku, xix. 320; Pannā, xix. 400; Pegu, xx. 85; Prome, xx. 220; Punjab, xx. 255; Pyapon, xxi. 3; Rairākhol, xxi. 61; Ruby Mines District, xxi. 327; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Salem, xxi. 397; Sandoway, xxii. 32; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shwebo, xxii. 312; Sibsāgar, xxii. 345; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Siwālik Hills, xxiii. 66; Sylhet, xxiii. 190; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 317; Thaton, xxiii. 330; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 344; Toungoo, xxiii. 422; Travancore, xxiv. 5; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 83; United Provinces, xxiv. 143; Warangal, xxiv. 358.
Elephants, statues and figures of: Dhauli, xi. 318; Dhebar lake, xi. 318; Elephanta Island (formerly), xii. 2; Kailās temple, Ellora, xii. 22; Kārli, xv. 45; on steps of Ganesh Gumpha cave at Khandgiri, xv. 240; Konārak, xv. 392.
Elgandal, District in Warangal Division, Hyderābād State, xii. 5–10; physical aspects, 5–6; history, 6; population, 7; agriculture, 8; trade and communications, 8–9; famine, 9; administration, 9–10.
Elgin, Earl of, Viceroy (1862 3), ii. 516, 525–526; died at Dharmsāla (1863), xi. 302.
Elgin, Earl of, Viceroy (1894–9), ii. 525–526.
Elgin Club, Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 151.
Elgin House, Nābha, xviii. 271.
Elgin (Lady) Hospital at Jubbulpore, x. 96, xiv. 220.
Elk Hill, peak near Ootacamund, xix. 238.
Ellenborough, Lord, Governor-General (1842–4), ii. 501–502; survey of Upper Ganges Canal stopped, xii. 138; battle of Mahārājpur (1843), xvi. 434–435; in United Provinces (1842–3), xxiv. 219.
Elles, Sir Edmond, Mohmand country invaded (1897), xvii. 386, xix. 210; Mohmands defeated at Shabkadar (1897), xxii. 186.
Elles, Major-General W. K., expedition against Hasanzai and Akozai (1891), xix. 210.
Ellichpur, District in Berār, xii. 10–18; physical aspects, 11–12; history, 12; population, 13–14; agriculture, 14–15; forests, 15; trade and communications, 15–16; famine, 16; administration, 16–18; Imād Shāhis of, *see that title.*

Ellichpur, subdivision of Amraoti District, Berār, xii. 19.
Ellichpur, *tāluk* in Ellichpur District, Berār, xii. 19.
Ellichpur, town in Amraoti District, Berār, and former capital, xi. 19–21; cotton cloths, iii. 200.
Elliot, Sir Henry, on the story of the Tagā Brāhmans, xi. 226.
Elliot, Sir Walter, excavated portion of mound at Amarāvati, v. 272.
Elliott, Sir Charles, Chief Commissioner of Assam, vi. 35; Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1890–5), vii. 220; improvements in Farrukhābād, xii. 70; settlement of Hoshangābād (1865), xiii. 189; Mysore Famine Commissioner (1877), xviii. 227; system of demarcating blocks of soils on village maps invented, xxiv. 233.
Elliott, Col. E. K., Agent to the Governor-General in Rājputāna (1864), xxi. 142.
Elliott Madrasa hostel, Calcutta, ix. 284.
Ellis, Mr., chief of Patna factory, xx. 56–57; murder of 1763, xx. 57.
Ellora, village with cave-temples in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād State, xii. 21–22; cave-temples, ii. 163; *stambhas* or pillars, ii. 170; Kailās temple, ii. 170, 172.
Ellore, subdivision in Kistna District, Madras, xii. 22.
Ellore, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, xii. 22 23.
Ellore, town in Kistna District, Madras, and former capital, xii. 23; carpets, iii. 216.
Elmslie, Dr., missionary, xviii. 105.
Elphinstone, Mountstuart, embassy to Afghānistān, ii. 493, 500; Resident at Poona before last Marāthā War, ii. 495; duties of village headman, iv. 384–385.
Local notices: Passed through Bīkaner, viii 206; settlement of Bombay completed by, viii. 294; education in Bombay under, viii. 373; Resident at Poona, xx. 169; quoted on Sikh rebellion in the Punjab, xx. 270.
Elphinstone, General, commander of troops in first Afghān War (1841–2), ii. 501.
Elphinstone, Captain, settlement of Montgomery District completed (1856), xvii. 416, 417.
Elphinstone College, Bombay, viii. 373, 374, 418.
Elphinstone Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.
Embankments, control, iv. 318; Anasagar lake, Ajmer, v. 171; Brahmaputra, vi. 61; Burdwān, ix. 99; Burhi Dihing, xi. 345; Comilla town, x. 376; Cuttack, xi. 97; Damalcheruvu Pass, xi. 128; Dāmodar, xi. 133–134; Danubyu xi. 148; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 250, 258; Dhaleswari, xi. 282; Dhūlia, xi. 338; Dikho, xi. 346; Disāng, xi. 362; English Bāzār, xii. 25; Gangaikondapuram, xii. 129; Gaur, xii. 189; Goālpāra, xii. 278; Godāvari river, xii. 298; Henzada, xiii. 107; Hooghly, xiii. 163, 170; Hoshangābād, xiii. 185; Howrah, xiii. 207, 212; Ilkal, xiii. 329; Kashmīr, xiii. 360, 362; Kolāba, xv. 362–363; Kutubdiā, xvi. 58; Rāvi, near Lahore, xvi. 110; Lemyethnā, xvi. 159; Nabagangā, at Māgura, xvi. 412; Ma-ubin, xvii. 224; Midnapore, xvii. 337–338; along the Bhāgīrathi, Murshidābād, xviii. 52; Muzaffargarh canals, xviii. 83; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 105, 107; Narsinghpur, xviii. 390; Purī, xx. 400; Sanāwān *tahsīl*, xxii. 27; Sāran, xxii. 86; Tenāli *tāluk*, xxiii. 277; Thāna, xxiii. 296–297; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 79–80; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 102.
Embden Company (Prussian), ii. 466.
Embroideries, iii. 218–222; character, 219; *phūlkāri* work, 219; darn-stitch embroidery of Kashmīr, 219–220; silk of Delhi and Agra, 220; Kāthiāwār *choklas* 220; *kasīda* work of Dacca, 220; *namdās* of Kashmīr, 220; chain-stitch work of Kāthiāwār and Bhūj, 220; *soznīs* of Peshāwar, 220; *chikan* work, &c., 221; network of Southern India, 221; patchwork of Kashmīr, 221; *kalagas* of Burma, 221; gold and silver wire, 221–222.
Local notices: Agra, v. 78, 90; Amreli *prānt*, v. 317; Aurangābād, vi. 145; Baluchistān, vi. 308; Bānkurā, vi. 387; Benares, vii. 184, 192; Bengal, vii. 267; Bombay Presidency, viii. 324–325; Burhānpur, ix. 106; Burma, ix. 174 175; Cambay, ix. 294; Central Provinces, x. 52, 53; Cutch, xi. 81; Dacca, xi. 110, 111; Delhi, xi. 239–240; Dīnānagar, xi. 355; Hazāra, xiii. 81–82; Hissār, xiii. 152; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Hyderābād, xiii. 263; Jhajjar, xiv. 108; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kalāt, xiv. 302; Kashmīr, xv. 132; Las Bela, xvi. 147; *chikan*, Lucknow, xvi. 198; Ludhiāna, xvi. 208; Madras Presidency, xvi. 375; Makrān, xvi. 49; Murshidābād, xviii. 50; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 424; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 182; Pātan, Baroda, xx. 25; Punjab, xx. 316; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 16; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Southern Shan States, xxii. 261; Sibi, xxii. 340; Srinagar city, xxiii. 102; Surat, xxiii. 161; Tanjore, xxiii. 243;

Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 313; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 103; United Provinces, xxiv. 201–202.
Emeralds, former export of, from Sanjan, xxii. 56.
Emigration and immigration, Assam, i. 467; Burma, i. 467–468; Ceylon, i. 468; India, i. 469–471.
Local notices: Baluchistān, vi. 285–286; Benares, vii. 178; Bengal, vii. 226–227; Berār, vii. 373; Bombay Presidency, viii. 298; Bonai, ix. 3; Broach, ix. 29; Burma, ix. 131–132; Champāran, x. 139, 140; Chenāb Colony, x. 187–188; Lower Chindwin, x. 231; Upper Chindwin, x. 243; Dacca, xi. 107; Dinājpur, xi. 350; Ganjam, xii. 147; Godāvari, xii. 286; Gondā, xii. 314; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89, 90; Hill Tippera, xiii. 119, Hooghly, xiii. 164, 165; Howrah, xiii. 208, 214; Irrawaddy Division, xiii. 366–367; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Karmāla, Sholāpur, xv. 47; Kashmīr, xv. 99; Kathā, xv. 155; Kistna, xv. 323; Kyaukse, xvi. 73; Madras Presidency, xvi. 257; Magwe, xvi. 415; Mandalay, xvii. 129; Maubin, xvii. 226; Maungdaw, xvii. 233; Meiktila, xvii. 278–279; Mokokchūng, xvii. 387; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Myaungmya, xviii. 111; Myede, xviii. 119; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139; Mymensingh, xviii. 153; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Punjab, xx. 280; Pyapon, xxi. 4; Rānchī, xxi. 202–203; Rangpur, xxi. 226–227; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 66 67; Sāran, xxii. 87; Saugor, xxii. 139; Shevgaon, xxii. 275; Shwebo, xxii. 313; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 309; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 346; Toungoo, xxiii. 424–425; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 72; United Provinces, xxiv. 163–164; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 280; Wardhā, xxiv. 368.
Eminabād, town in Gujranwala District, Punjab, xii. 24.
Empeo, language of the Nāgā-Bodo group, i. 393, 400.
Empress market, Karāchi city, xv. 13.
Empress Mills, Nāgpur, x. 54, xviii. 313, 319.
Enamākkal, lake, in Malabar District, Madras, xii. 24.
Enamelling, iii. 238–239; Jaipur, xiii. 391, 392, 401; Multān, xviii. 31, 37; Partābgarh, xx. 14; Rājputāna, xxi. 131; Sind, xxii. 418; United Provinces, xxiv. 203. *See also* Gold- and Silver-work.
Endogamy, of caste-system, i. 287, 311, 317, 318, 322–323, 334, 335, 348; tribal, i. 308, 309, 310; of Muhammadans, i. 329; Greek, i. 340; Roman, i. 340; under later period of Roman Empire, i. 343–344; probably later in time and thought than exogamy, i. 344; part of the pride of race and colour everywhere, i. 345.
Engineering Colleges and Schools: Assam, vi. 104; Burma, ix. 228; Central Provinces, x. 94; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 38; Howrah, xiii. 212; Hyderabad State, xiii. 296; Insein, Burma, xiii. 365; Madras, xvi. 343; Mysore, xviii. 245; Patna city, xx. 69; Punjab, xx. 371; Roorkee (Thomason), iv. 321–322, xxi. 325; Sibpur, Bengal, xiii. 215, xvii. 344.
Engineering Workshops, Howrah District, xiii. 210, 214; Sālkia, xxi. 410; Sibpur, xxii. 344.
Engineers, early supply of, iv. 309–310; functions, iv. 318–319; superior engineering establishment, iv. 319; supply from Cooper's Hill, iv. 319–320; Indian Engineering Colleges, iv. 320–322; subordinate service, iv. 321.
English Adventurers, early, failure to force the North-east and North-west passages, ii. 453; Stephens, the first Englishman in India, ii. 453; first merchant adventurers by overland route, ii. 453–454; English voyages round the Cape, ii. 454; John Midnall (1599–1606), visit to Akbar at Agra, ii. 454.
English Bāzār, Mālda District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xii. 24–25.
Ennore, village in Chingleput District, Madras, xii. 25.
Enteric fever, death statistics, i. 527, 528. *See also* Fevers.
Epidemics. *See* Diseases and Epidemics *and* particular names.
Epigraphy, ii. 1–88; introduction, 1–3; value of the inscriptions, 3–5; absence of ancient historical compilations in India, 5–7; pedigrees and successions, 7–11; official records, 11–12; dynastic archives and chronicles, 12–14; the Purānas, 14–15; the Rājataramgiṇī, 16; general literature and historical romances, 17–19; introductions and colophons of literary works, 19–21; the inscriptions, 21–24; materials on which inscriptions recorded, 25–48; iron, 25; gold and silver, 25; brass, 25–26; bronze, 26; copper, 26–29; seals of copper-plate records, 29–34; other substances than metal, 34–36; crystal, 36–37; clay, terra-cotta, and brick, 37–40; earthenware, 40–41; stone, 41; rocks, 41–42; columns and pillars, 42–43; relic-receptacles, 43–45; external parts of *stūpas*, 45–47; caves, 47; images and statues, 47–48; moulds

for making seals, 48–49; topics of inscriptions: plain statements of facts, 50–52; records due to religious motives, 52–57; records of religious endowments, 57–58; records of secular donations, 58–60; essential nature of the inscriptions, 60–62; great number of the inscriptions, 62–64; precise dating of inscriptions, 64–65; general observations and indications of future research, 65–67; the inscriptions, 67–70; tradition, 70–73; palaeography, coins, and art, 73–76; geography, 76–83; other fields of work, 83–85; concluding remarks, 85–87; list of abbreviations, 87–88. *See also* Inscriptions.

Episcopal Church of Scotland. *See under* Protestant Missions.

Equitable Coal Company, Bengal, output of, vii. 263.

Eran, village in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xii. 25–26; sculptured boar, ii. 48, 55; pillar, ii 51, 122; inscription, ii. 43, 56.

Erandol, *tāluka* in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xii. 26.

Erandol, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xii. 26.

Eranian (or Iranian) family of languages, i. 353, 356, 395.

Ereyanga, son of Hoysala king, general under the Chālukyas, xviii. 173.

Ereyappa, Ganga king, xviii. 171.

Erinpura, British cantonment in Rājputāna, xii. 26–27.

Ernād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xii. 27.

Ernagūdem, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras. *See* Yernagūdem.

Ernākulam, capital of Cochin State, Madras, xii. 27–28.

Erode, subdivision and *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xii. 28.

Erode, town and railway junction in Coimbatore District, Madras, xii. 28–29.

Erskine, Major, head-quarters in Jubbulpore District (1857), xiv. 208.

Erskine, Mr., British Agent, moved to Ahmadnagar to prevent *satī* (1835), v. 126.

Erskine, Mr., first Collector of Ongole and the Palnād region, xix. 20.

Etah, District in Agra Division of United Provinces, xii. 29–36; physical aspects, 29–30; history, 30–31; population, 31–32; agriculture, 32–33; trade and communications, 34; famine, 34–35; administration, 35–36.

Etah, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xii. 36–37.

Etah, town in United Provinces, xii. 37.

Etaiyāpuram, *zamīndāri* estate and town in Tinnevelly District, Madras. *See* Ettaiyāpuram.

Etāwa, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xii. 48.

Etāwah, District in Agra Division of United Provinces, xii. 37–46; physical aspects, 37–39; history, 39–41; population, 41–42; agriculture, 42–43; trade and communications, 44; famine, 44; administration, 44–46; revenue, 45; education, 46; medical, 46; famine, iii. 497 *n.*

Etāwah, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xii. 46 47.

Etāwah, city in United Provinces, xii. 47–48.

Ethersey, Lieutenant, survey of Pāmban Channel (1837), xix. 376.

Ethnology and caste, i. 283 348; data of ethnology or science of racial divisions, 283–308; indefinite physical characters, 283; colour of skin, 283–284; hair and eyes, 284; craniometry, 284–285; anthropometry, 285–292; data now available, 286–287; measurement of head-form, 288; head-form, 289; measurement of the nose, 289–290; nasal index, 290–291; orbito-nasal index, a test of Mongolian affinities, 291; stature in Europe and India, 292; seven main physical types, 292–297; limitations of the type scheme, 297–298; Dravidian type, 298, 299; Indo-Aryan type, 299–303; Aryo-Dravidian type, 303–304; Mongolo-Dravidians, 304; Scytho-Dravidian type, 304–308; ethnography, the data of, or social divisions, 308–347; social divisions: the tribe, 308; Dravidian tribe, 308–309; Mongoloid tribe, 309; Turko-Irānian tribes: the Afghān type, 309–310; Baloch and Brāhui type, 310–311; the word 'caste,' 311; definition of caste, 311; conversion of tribes into castes, 311–313; types of caste, 313–322; tribal castes, 314; functional or occupational type, 314–315; sectarian type, 315–316; castes formed by crossing, 316–318; national castes, 318–319; castes formed by migration, 319–321; castes formed by changes of custom, 321–322; totemism, 322–323; classification of caste, 323–324; principles adopted in the 1901 Census, 324–325; general results, 325–326; the seven main classes of Hindus in Bengal, 326–328; caste tendencies among Muhammadans, 328–329; absence of caste system in Baluchistān and Burma, 329–330; distribution of social groups, 330–332; origin of caste theory, 332–347; the Indian theory,

332–333; its historic elements, 333–334; its probable origin, 334–335; Indian and Irānian classes, 335–336; Sir Denzil Ibbetson's theory, 336–337; Mr. Nesfield's theory, 337–339; M. Senart's theory, 339–342; caste not merely occupation, 342; the guilds of mediaeval Europe, 342–343; caste tendencies under the Roman Empire, 343–344; castes not merely developed tribes, 344; the genesis of caste, the basis of facts, 345–346; influence of fiction, 346–347; summary, 347–348; bibliography, 348.

Ettaiyāpuram, estate in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xii. 48–49.

Ettaiyāpuram, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xii. 49.

Eucratides, Graeco-Bactrian king, ii. 287; seized Bactria and defeated Demetrius in his eastern possessions, xix. 149; held Peshāwar valley, xx. 114.

Eudamos, general of Alexander, rule in country west of Indus, xix. 149; administration in Sind-Sāgar Doāb carried on by, xx. 261.

Eurasians, population statistics, i 477; mortality, i. 521. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.

Europe, trade with, iii. 311, 312.

European army, first Royal regiment (1754), iv. 327; strength of, in 1796, iv. 333; in 1806, iv. 335; in 1824, iv. 336–337; on eve of Mutiny, iv. 338; in 1879, iv. 347; in 1887, iv. 348; in 1903, iv. 359; amalgamation of the Company's troops with those of the Crown, iv. 342–343; conditions of service of British troops in India, iv. 343; increase (1885–7), iv. 348; mess allowance granted, iv. 356; increase of pay, iv. 357; present distribution, organization, and strength, iv. 368, 380–381.

European settlements, early, ii. 446–469; Portuguese (1498–1739), 446–451; Dutch (1602–1824), 451–453; East India Company's (1600–1858), 454–463; French, 463–464; Scottish Companies (1617 and 1696), 464; Danish Companies, 464; Ostend Company, 464–466; Swedish Company (1731), 466; Imperial Company of Trieste (1781–4), 466; Prussian, 466–467; causes of failure of other nations and success of English, 467–468; bibliography, 469.

Europeans, population statistics, i. 477. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.

Euthydemus, Greek power extended in India by, xx. 261.

Evangelical Lutheran Mission of Sweden. *See under* Protestant Missions.

Evans, Colonel, dispatched to quell rebellion in Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 309.

Everest, Sir George, Surveyor-General and Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey, iv. 484–485, 487, 492, 505; Mount Everest named after, xii. 49.

Everest, Mount, in Nepāl Himālayas, xii. 49.

Excise revenue, iv. 172–173, 201, 252, 253, 276. *See also* in each Province and larger State article *under* Revenue.

Exogamy, relations with the nasal index, i. 290; tribal, i. 308–309; of caste system, i. 313, 317, 348; totemistic, i. 313, 322–323, 344, 348; early Roman, i. 340; more primitive than endogamy, i. 344.

Expeditions, military, against the Abors, v. 3; to Agror, v. 92; against Black Mountain tribes, v. 92, viii. 251, 252, xiii. 77; to Ambela pass, v. 289–290; in Assam, vi 27; to Makrān (1883–4, 1890–1), vi. 282; against Zhob Kākars (1884), vi. 282; to Gomal (1889), vi. 283; against Zhob chiefs (1890), vi. 283; against Marāthās in Bāndā (1776), vi. 349; against Zakka Khel in Bāzār (1897), vii. 138; against Tibetans (1888), vii. 289; against Hpunkan Kachins, viii. 48; Chimnā Pātel, viii. 63; Sawbwa, ix. 129; against Chins, Upper Chindwin District (1888–9, 1892, 1894), x. 241; Chin Hill tribes (1888, 1889–90, 1891–2), x. 272; to Erode (1790), xii. 28; against the Gāros (1848, 1861, 1872), xii. 174; Dayā Rām (1817), xiii. 71–72; Bhatti chiefs, Hissār (1810, 1818), xiii. 147; chiefs of Nagar and Hunza (*c.* 1891), xiii. 226; Tūtis in Kurram, xvi. 50; into Loralai (1884), xvi. 174; Lushai Hills, xvi. 214–215; against Madda Khel, xvii. 42; to Manipur (1891), xvii. 188; against the Marris, xvii. 211, 212; to Merwāra, xvii. 310; against Mishmis, xvii. 378; Kachin tribes in Myitkyinā, xviii. 138; into Nāgā Hills, xviii. 285, 286; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 155–159; against frontier tribes since annexation of the Punjab, xix. 208–210; banditti in Rangpur, xxi. 225; in Southern Shan States, xxii. 253, 254; Swāt, xxii. 185–186; Tinnevelly (1755), xxiii. 364; Utmān Khel (1852, 1878, 1898), xxiv. 287; Northern Waziristān (1897), xxiv. 380; against Mahsūds (1860, 1881, 1894–5), xxiv. 382–383; Zhob Kākars (1884), xxiv. 430.

Expenditure, iv. 174–190; civil adminis-

tration, 174–175, 202; land revenue, 175, 202; civil departments, 175–176, 202; miscellaneous civil charges, 176, 202; post office, telegraphs, and mint, 176–177, 202; railway, 177–182, 202, 203; irrigation, 182–183, 202, 203; civil works, 183, 202; the public debt, 183–185; interest charges, 185, 202; military, 185–187, 202; extraordinary charges, 187; military operations, 187–188; famine, 188–189; railway construction from provincial and local revenues, 189–190; provincial and local surplus or deficit, 193, 202; army, 377–378.

Exports and imports, iii. 128–129; statistics (1834–1904), iii. 268; changes in nature of, iii. 269–270; excess of exports over imports, iii. 270; increase, iii. 276–277; exports of Indian merchandise, iii. 281; manufactured goods, iii. 281; cotton, iii. 281–282; jute, iii. 282–283; hides and skins, iii. 283; other manufactures, iii. 283–284; food-grains, iii. 284; rice, iii. 284; wheat, iii. 284–285; markets for rice and wheat, iii. 285; oilseeds, iii. 285–286; raw cotton, iii. 286–287; raw jute, iii. 287; tea, iii. 287–288; sugar, iii. 288–290; indigo, iii. 290; coffee, iii. 290–291; lac, iii. 291; wool, iii 291; teak, iii. 291; vegetable oils, iii. 291; gold and silver, iii. 291–292; nature of imports from United Kingdom, iii. 294–295; value, to and from United Kingdom, iii. 295; German, iii. 296; exports to China, iii. 297; Japanese, iii. 298; French, iii. 298; United States, iii. 298; British Colonies, iii. 298; value of imports and exports of merchandise, iii. 307; foreign sea-borne trade (imports) of British India (1904–5), iii. 308–309; foreign sea-borne trade (exports) of British India (1904–5), iii. 309–310; distribution of imports and exports (including re-exports) by countries (1899–1900 and 1904–5), iii. 311; distribution of principal exports of raw produce (1899–1900 and 1904–5), iii. 312; imports of principal articles into British Provinces and Native States from British Provinces, Native States, and chief seaports (1899–1900 and 1904–5), iii. 314; of provincial blocks (1903–4), iii. 314; variations in price between 1861 and 1903 of standard imports, iii. 462–463.

Eye diseases, prevalent in Afghānistān, v. 51; Amindīvi Islands, v. 304; Gujrānwāla, xii. 354, Las Bela, xvi. 149; Makrān, xvii. 51; Muzaffargarh, xvii. 76; Mysore State, xviii. 190; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 164; Rājputāna, xxi. 108; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293. *See also* Blindness.

Eye-fly, or mango-fly, Mysore, xviii. 167.

Eyre, Sir Vincent, relieved Arrah (1857), vi. 6.

Ezra Hospital for Jews, Calcutta, ix. 285.

F.

Fa Hian, Chinese Buddhist pilgrim (399–413), i. 412; travels of, ii. 292–293; description of the state of Northern India under Chandragupta II, ii. 292–293, xxiv. 149.

Local notices: Visits to Basarh, vii. 94; Bastī, vii. 126; Gandhāra, xii. 127; Kapilavastu, xiv. 407; Karnāl, xv. 49; Nepāl, xix. 39; Pātaliputra, xx. 68; Patna, xx. 56; Peshāwar, xx. 114; Rājgīr, xxi. 72; Srāvastī, xxii. 181; Tamlūk, xxiii. 217; Taxila, xxii. 201.

Factories, in India generally, the Indian Factory Act, iii. 246–247; statistics, iii. 247. *See also* Cotton, Silk, &c.

Old Danish, at Calicut, ix. 290.

Old Dutch, at Afzalpur, xx. 69; Ahmadābād, v. 109; Baranagar, vi. 429; Broach, ix. 20, 30; Cambay, ix. 293; Chāpra, x. 175; Dacca, xi. 117; Ernākulam, xii. 28; Faltā, xii. 51; Ghātāl, xii. 214; Jagannāthapuram, x. 338–339; Mālda, xvii. 77; Narasapur, xviii. 372; Pālakollu, xix. 334; Vengurla, xxiv. 307.

Old East India Company's, at Armagon, vi. 3; Bājitpur, vi. 220; Balasore, vi. 238, 246; Bandamūrlanka, vi. 357; Broach, ix. 20; Calicut, ix. 290; Cambay, ix. 293; Chāpra, x. 175; Cossimbazar, xi. 52–53; Cuddalore, xi. 56, 57; Dacca, xi. 106, 117; Dharangaon, xi. 298; English Bāzār, xii. 24; Godāvari District, xii. 285; Hooghly, xiii. 177; Hubli, xiii. 222; Injaram, xiii. 365; Jahānābād, xiii. 378; Jaleswar, xiv. 27; Kārwār, xv. 65–66; Kishorganj, xv. 319; Madapollam, xvi. 227–228; Madras, xvi. 251; Mālda, xvii. 77; Mālvan, xvii. 97; Nandurbār, xviii. 362; Narasapur, xviii. 372; Nizāmpatam, xix. 128; Rājshāhi, xxi. 165; Santipur, xxii. 79; Shāhbandar, xxii. 199; Surat, xxiii. 167; Tatta, xxiii. 255; Tellicherry, xxiii. 276; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 325, 337.

Old French, at Chāpra, x. 175; Dacca, xi. 117; Godāvari delta, xii. 299; Yanam, xxiv. 414.

Old Portuguese, at Chāpra, x. 175; Dacca, xi. 117; Kāyankulam,

xv. 195; Quilon, xxi. 22; Surat, xviii. 167.
Fadhli, tribe in Aden, v. 13, 14-15.
Fairs, generally associated with religious festivals: Adilābād, v. 24; Ahmadābād, v. 106; Ajodhyā, v. 176; Alawakhāwa, at Balia village, v. 205; Alīpur, v. 221; Alta, v. 253; Amalner, v. 270; Amarnāth, v. 275; Amritsar, v. 328; South Arcot, v. 432; Aror, vi. 4-5; Ashta, vi. 10; Badin, vi. 178; Bāgherhāt, vi. 189; Bahraich, vi. 213; Bālāghāt, vi. 226; Bālāsinor, vi. 236; Ballia, vi. 255, 258; Baluchistān, vi. 293; Bānsda, vi. 404; Bānswāra, vi. 413; Barābar Hills, vi. 425; Bārāsat, vi. 430; Bardoli, vi 432; Baswa, vii. 132; Bausi, vii. 136; Bellary, vii. 168; Beri, viii. 4; Bhīmāshankar, viii. 108; Bhopāl, viii. 135; Bhutān, viii. 160; Budaun, ix. 39; Burdwān, ix. 96, 102; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Chānda, x. 162; Chātsu, x. 182; Chhapia, x. 196; Chinchli, x. 226; Chinchvad, x. 227-228; Chitrakut, x. 300; Dalmau, xi. 127; Debī Pātan, vi. 260, xi. 205; Dera Nānak, xi. 271; Deūlgaon Rāja, xi. 272; Devgarh, xi. 275; Devī Dhuia, xi. 275; Dharmsāla, xi. 302; Dhaunkal, xxiv. 379; Dholpur, xi. 332; Dhond, xi. 333; Dhuliān, xi. 339; Dumraon Rāj, xi. 378-379; Dūngarpur, xi. 379-380; Elephanta, xii. 5; Ellichpur, xii. 21; Fālākāta, xii. 50; Faridpur, xii. 57; Gad-Hinglaj, xii. 120; Garhmuktesar, xii. 163; Goa, xii. 262; Gohāna, xii. 304; Gokarn, xii. 307; Gubbi, xii. 345; Guddguddāpur, xii. 346; Hāla, xiii 9; Haldipur, xiii. 10; Hardwār, xiii. 52; Harischandragarh, xiii. 56; Hārua, xiii. 59; Hasanparti, xiii. 59; Hindaun, xiii. 135; Hongal, xiii. 161; Howrah, xiii. 209; Hyderābād, xiii. 318; Ichalkaranji, xiii. 323; Ilkal, xiii. 329; Jalālpur town, xiv. 16; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 38; Jalpes, xiv. 42-43; Jamkhandi, xiv. 47; Janjira, xiv. 62; Jejuri, xiv. 89; on Jotiba's Hill, xiv. 204; Kadi, xiv. 259; Kāgal, xiv. 272; Kākorā, xiv. 289; Kālimpong, xiv. 309; Kapilmuni, xiv. 408; Kāragola, xv. 20; Karmāla, xv. 47; Karoi Lāl Isa, xv. 61; Kenduli, xv. 199; Khairābād, xv. 207; Khairpur, xv. 214; Khāngāh Dogrān, xv. 243; Kishanganj, xv. 310; Kishorganj, xv. 318; Kudchi, xvi. 11; Kaluhā, xvi. 17; Kūndian, xvi. 26; Kutiyāna, xvi. 57; Lakshmeshwar, xvi. 131; Lohajang, xvi. 169; Mādha, xvi. 230; Madhi, xvi. 231; Mahālingpur, xvi. 430; Mahāsthān, xvi. 437; Māheji, xvii. 8; Mahuva, xvii. 27; Malanggarh, xvii. 73; Malgaon, xvii. 86; Mamdāpur, xvii. 106; Mandā, xvii. 123; Māndhāta, xvii. 152; Maner, xvii. 175; Manora, xvii. 201; Māpuça, xvii. 204; Mārkandī, xvii. 208; Matiāri, xvii. 221; Melajpur, viii. 13; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Moga, xvii. 381; Mohol, xvii. 387; Mukhalingam, xviii. 18; Muktagiri, viii. 9; Munshiganj, xviii. 41; Murgod, xviii. 42; Mymensingh, xviii. 155; Nandī, xviii. 359; Nargund, xviii. 378; Nāsik, xviii. 406; Nirmal, xix. 123; Otūr, xix. 276; Pachambā, xix. 306; Pāl, xix. 333; Pandharpur, xix. 390; Parli Fort, xx. 5; Patna, xx. 70; Pātūr, xx. 77; Peshāwar, xix. 169; Peth, xx. 127; Phalauda, xx. 128; Poona, xx. 184; Prakāsha, xx. 216; Punjab, xx. 294; Purwā, xx. 422; Pushkar, xxi. 1; Rājāpur, xxi. 67; Rājim, xxi. 73; Rājputāna, xxi. 124; Rāmpur, xxi. 190; Rāmtek, xxi. 195; Remuna, xxi. 278; Rudaulī, xxi. 338; Rūpar, xxi. 339; Sādhaura, xxi. 347; Safipur, xxi. 350; Sangameshwar, xxii. 50; Saptashring, xxii. 81; Saurāth, xxii. 149; Serampore, xxii. 178; Shendurni, xxii. 271; Shirhatti, xxii. 292; Shirol, xxii. 292; Siālkot, xxii. 335; Sind, xxii. 411; Sirsi, xxiii. 47; Sirūr, xxiii. 48-49; Sītāmarhi, xxiii. 51; Sītāpur, xxiii. 59; Sonpur, xxiii. 86; Srīvardhan, xxiii. 111; Subankhātā, xxiii. 113; Suklatīrtha, xxii. 128; Sunel, xviii. 146; Surat, xxiii. 164; Talegaon Dhamdhere, xxiii. 213; Tārakeswar, xxiii. 249; Tarn Tāran, xxiii. 252; Tilothu, xxiii. 360-361; Udalguri, xxiv. 106; Ujjain, xxiv. 113; Ulvi, xxiv. 116; Unjhā, xxiv. 257; Urun-Islāmpur, xxiv. 286; Vajrābai, xxiv. 295; at source of Waingangā, xxiv. 349; Wūn, xxiv. 398; Yannūi, xxiv. 412; Yān, xxiv. 413; Yellamma hill, xxii. 149.
Faiyāz Alī Khān, Nawāb, C.S.I., xix. 314.
Faiz Alī Khān, Nawāb Sir, loyalty during Mutiny, xix. 314; appointed to administer Kotah State (1874-6), xv. 414-415.
Faiz Muhammad Khān, succession to Bhopāl (1754), viii. 128.
Faiz Muhammad Khān, Faizābād restored (1865), xii. 49.
Faiz Muhammad Khān, rule in Khairpur (1894), xv. 212.
Faizābād, capital of Badakshān, Afghānistān, xii. 49-50.
Faizābād, in United Provinces. *See* Fyzābād.
Faizī, poet, born at Agra, v. 91.
Faizpur, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xii. 50.

Faiz-ullah, son of Alī Muhammad the Rohilla, *parganas* ceded to, by Shujā-ud-daula (1774), vii. 5; rule in Rāmpur, xxi. 183, 189, 308; in Rohilkhand, xxi. 307.
Faizullahpuria confederacy, Jullundur captured (1766), xiv. 223, 231.
Fakhr-ud-dīn Mubārak Shāh, governor of Sonargaon, and afterwards king of Eastern Bengal (1338-49), ii 372, vii. 212, 216.
Fakīrs, mendicants, in Agra, v. 77; Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 323; Chitrāl, x. 303; Etah, xii. 32; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Jhang, xiv. 128; Ludhiāna, xvi. 202; Mainpurī, xvii. 36; Patiāla, xx. 41; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Siālkot, xxii. 330; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
Fakīrswāmi, *math* at Shirhatti, xxii. 292.
Fālākāta, village in Jalpaigurī District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xii 50.
Falaknumā palace, Hyderābād, xiii. 310.
Falam, subdivision in Chin Hills, Burma, xii. 50.
Falam, head-quarters of Chin Hills, Burma, xii. 50-51.
Falam-Indin road, Chin Hills and Upper Chindwin, x. 278.
Falcons, i. 254.
False Point, cape, harbour, and lighthouse in Cuttack District, Bengal, xii. 51.
Faltā, village in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, refuge of English after the 'Black Hole' (1756), xii. 51.
de Falton, Father Louis Garnier, revived Jesuit Mission at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Famine, iii. 475-502; I. The cause of famine, 475-477; famines periodic, 475; dependence of India on agriculture, 475-476; the two monsoons, 476; south-west monsoon and the autumn harvest, 476; north-east monsoon and the spring harvest, 476-477; cause of, 477. II. The famine problem, and modern relief, 477-483; removal of former checks on population, 477; statement of the famine problem, 477-478; modern relief policy, 478; practical difficulties, 478-479; modern plan of campaign, 479; standing preparations, 479-480; danger signals, 480; preliminary action, 480; period of test, 480; period of general relief, 481; cholera, 481; rains policy, the beginning of the end, 481-482; closure of relief, 482; charitable relief funds, 482; Indian People's Famine Trust, 482; improved communications and greater knowledge, the main causes of efficiency in famine relief, 482-483; present elasticity in the relief system, 483. III. History of chief famines, and of famine relief, 483-495; famine during the administration of the East India Company, 483-484; prices and food-supply, 484; relief, 484; mortality, 485; famines during the administration of the Crown, before 1880, 485; famine of 1860-1, 485; Colonel Baird-Smith's inquiry, 485-486; in Orissa, 486-487; Rājputāna, 487-488; Bihār, 488, 490; Southern India (1876-8), 488-489; Famine Commission of 1878-80, 489-490; Provisional Code and the famine wage, 490; famines during the administration of the Crown after 1880: famine of 1896-7, 490 491; Famine Commission of 1898, 491; famine of 1899-1900, 491-493; Famine Commission of 1901, 493-494; mortality, 494-495. IV. Protection against famine, 495-499; protective aspect of the famine problem, 495; system of intelligence, 495; productive and protective railways and irrigation works, 495; the famine relief and insurance grant, 495-496; the place of railway and irrigation works in famine insurance, 496; railways and irrigation works as they affect material progress, 496-497; other efforts to increase material prosperity, 497; steadily increasing recuperative power of the country, 497 498; general progress, 498-499; the one exception, 499; bibliography, 500; chronological list of famines and scarcities from 1769, 501-502; 1891-1900, ii. 527; areas immune from, or specially subject to, iii. 5-6; comparative merits of irrigation works and railways as a means of famine protection, iii. 353-354; effect of railways on, iii. 387-388; expenditure, iv. 188-189.
Local notices: Adoni, v. 24; Afghānistān, v. 58-59; Agra, iii. 484, 485, 487-488, v. 79; Ahmadābād, v. 102, 103; Ahmadnagar, iii. 497 *n.*, v. 119-120; Ajmer, iii. 491; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 143, 156-157; Akalkot, v. 179; Akola, v. 186; Alīgarh District, v. 215; Allahābād, v. 234; Almorā, v. 250; Alūr, v. 253; Alwar, v. 264; Ambāla, v. 284; Ambarh, v. 288; Amraotī, v. 311; Amritsar, v. 325; Anantapur, v. 338, 345; Angul, v. 379; North Arcot, v. 415; South Arcot, v. 432-433; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 128; Aurangābād, vi. 146, 149, 150; Azamgarh, vi. 160; Bahāwalpur, vi. 200; Bahraich, vi. 211; Bālāghāt, vi. 231; Balasore, vi. 242; Baluchistān,

vi. 315; Bāndā, vi. 353-354; Bangalore, vi. 366; Banganapalle, vi. 376; Bānkurā, vi. 388; Bannu, vi. 399; Bānswāra, vi. 411; Bāra Bankī, vi. 422-423; Bareilly, vii 9-10; Barnagar, vii. 23; Baroda, iii. 492, vii. 53, 58-60; Bāsim, vii. 101; Basmat, vii. 105; Bastī, vii. 130; Belgaum, vii. 154; Bellary, vii. 169-170; Benares, vii. 178, 185; Bengal, iii. 484, 485, 490, vii. 282-285; Berār, iii. 491, vii. 373, 387, 396-398; Betūl, viii. 13-14; Bhāgalpur, viii. 33-34; Bhandāra, viii. 68-69; Bharatpur, viii. 83; Bhīr, viii. 115; Bhopāl, viii. 138; Bhor, viii. 148; Bīdar, viii. 167-168; Bijāpur, viii. 174, 183-184; Bijnor, viii. 199; Bīkaner, viii. 212-213; Bilāspur, viii. 230; Bīrbhūm, viii. 244; Bogra, viii. 261; Bombay, iii. 488-489, 490, 491, viii. 295, 333-339; Broach, ix. 26; Budaun, ix. 39; Bulandshahr, ix. 54-55; Buldāna, ix. 64-65; Bundelkhand Division, iii. 487 *n.*, ix. 72, 73; Būndi, ix. 84-85; Burdwān, ix. 98; Burma, iii. 490, ix. 190-192; Cambay, ix. 295; Cawnpore, ix. 312; Central India, iii. 490, 492, ix. 373-375; Central Provinces, iii. 488 489, 490-493, x. 61-64; Chāgai, x. 119; Champāran, x. 139, 144; Chānda, x. 158; Chhindwāra, x. 212; Chhuikhadān, x. 216; Chicacole, x. 217; Lower Chindwin, x. 235; Chingleput, x. 263-264; Chotā Udaipur, x. 331; Coimbatore, x. 367; Cuddapah, xi. 68; Cutch, iii. 485, xi. 82; Cuttack, xi. 93-94; Dādri, xi. 120; Damoh, xi. 142; Darbhangā, xi. 159-160; North Deccan, iii. 487 *n.*; Degalūr, xi. 209; Delhi, xi. 230; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255; Dera Ismail Khān, xi 266; Dhandhuka, xi. 285; Dhārwār, xi. 312-313; Dholpur, xi. 327 328; Dinājpur, xi. 352; Dohad, xi. 366; Dūngarpur, xi. 383; Elgandal, xii. 9; Ellichpur, xii. 16; Etah, xii. 34-35; Etāwah, iii. 497 *n.*, xii. 44; Farrukhābād, xii. 69; Fatehpur, xii. 81; Ferozepore, xii. 95; Fyzābād, xii. 115; Ganjām, xii. 145, 153-154; Garhwāl, xii. 169; Gayā, xii. 204-205; Ghāzīpur, xii. 228; Goa, xii. 262-263; Godāvari, xii. 293; Gondā, xii. 317; Gorakhpur, xii. 338-339; Gujarāt, iii. 475 *n.*, 487 *n.*, 493, xii. 352-353; Gujrānwāla, xii. 360; Gujrāt, xii. 370-371; Gulbarga, xii. 380; Guntūr, iii. 497 *n.*; Gurdāspur, xii. 399; Gurgaon, xii. 408-409; Gwalior, xii. 432; Hamīrpur, xiii. 19; Hānsi, xiii. 25; Hāraoti and Tonk, xiii. 41; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89, 96; Hissār, iii. 487 *n.*, 490, 491, xiii. 146, 152-153, 156; Hyderābād, iii. 488-489, 490, 492, xiii. 269-271; Idar, xiii. 327; Indore, xiii 344-345; Jaipur, xiii 388, 393-394; Jaisalmer, xiv. 6-7; Jālaun, xiv. 23 24; Janjīra, xiv. 60; Jaunpur, xiv. 79-80; Jessore, xiv. 97; Jhalawān, xiv. 112; Jhālawār, xiv. 119; Jhānsi, xiv. 144; Jhelum, xiv. 157; Jīnd, xiv. 172-173; Jodhpur, xiv. 193-194; Jubbulpore, iii. 487 *n.*, xiv. 214 215; Jullundur, xiv. 229; Kachhi, xiv. 251; Kaira, xiv. 283; Kalāt, xiv. 303; North Kanara, xiv. 350; Kapūrthala, xiv. 413; Karauli, xv. 30-31; Karīmnagar *tāluk*, xv. 42; Karjat, xv. 43; Karnāl, xv. 55; Kashmīr, xv. 135-136; Kāthiāwār, iii. 492, xv. 181; Khāndesh, iii. 497 *n.*, xv. 236-237; Kherī, xv. 273; Khulnā, xv. 291-292; Kishangarh, xv. 315; Kistna, xv. 330; Kohāt, xv. 348; Kolāba, xv. 365-366; Kolāi, xv. 374; Kolhāpur, xv. 385; Kosigi, xv. 409; Kotah, xv. 420; Kurnool, xvi. 41; Lahore, xvi. 102; Las Bela, xvi. 148; Lingsugūr, xvi. 166; Loralai, xvi. 177-178; Lucknow, xvi. 186; Ludhiāna, xvi. 205; Lushai Hills, xvi. 220-221; Madras, iii. 486, 488-489, 490, 498 *n.*, xvi. 304-307; Madura, xvi. 400; Magwe, xvi. 421-422; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 5; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 19; Mainpurī, xvii. 38; Malabar, xvii. 66; Mālwā, xvii. 105; Mānbhūm, xvii. 119; Mandlā, xvii. 167; Mārwār, iii. 487 *n.*; Meerut, xvii. 260; Mehkar, xvii. 271; Meiktila, xvii. 284; Mewār, xvii. 312; Midnapore, xvii. 335-336; Mīmbu, xvii. 354; Mirzāpur, xvii. 373-374; Monghyr, xvii. 399; Montgomery, xvii. 415; Morādābād, xvii. 426-427; Multān, xvii. 32; Murshidābād, xviii. 51; Muttra, xviii. 69-70; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 90-91; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 103; Myingyan, xviii. 129-130; Mysore (1876-8), iii 488-489, xviii. 226-227; Nābha, xviii. 267; Nadiā, xviii. 279; Nāgpur, xviii. 315; Naini Tāl, xviii. 330; Nalgonda, xviii. 342; Nānder, xviii. 353; Narsinghpur, xviii. 392; Nāsik, xviii. 407; Nellore, xix. 18-19; Nimār, xix. 114-115; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 187-188; North-Western Provinces, iii. 497 *n.*; Orissa, iii. 483 *n.*, 484 *n.*, 485, 486-487, xix. 251, 262; Osmanābād, xix. 273; Palāmau, xix. 342; Pālanpur, xix. 347, 350; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386-387; Pārbhani, xix. 414; Partābgarh, xx. 11-12, 19; Patiāla, xx. 44-45; Patna, xx. 63; Pilibhīt, xx. 141-142; Poona, xx. 177; Pudukkottai, xx. 236; Punjab, iii. 485, 488, 490, xx. 328-331; Purī, xx. 405; Purnea, xx. 418; Quetta-Pishin, xxi.

17; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 30–31; Raichūr, xxi. 42; Raipur, xxi. 56–57; Rājputāna, iii 485, 487–488, 490, 491, xxi. 136–142; Rājshāhi, xxi. 166; Rāmpur, xxi. 186; Rānchī, xxi. 206–207; Rangpur, xxi. 229; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 254; Rewah, xxi. 286–287; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 297; Rohtak, xxi. 318–319; Sagaing, xxi. 361–362; Sahāranpur, xxi. 376; Salem, xxi. 404; Sambalpur, xxii. 14; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 74; Sāran, xxii. 89; Sātāra, xxii. 114, 125–126; Saugor, xxii. 144–145; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 154; Seonī, xxii. 172–173; Shāhābād, xxii 193–194; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 207; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Shāhpura, xxii. 225; Shwebo, xxii. 318–319; Sholāpur, xxii. 302–303; Siālkot, xxii. 332; Sibi, xxii. 341; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 9; Sirohi, xxiii. 34–35; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 43; Sītāpur, xxiii. 59; Srīnagar, xxiii 101; Sultānpur, xxiii. 135; Surat, xxiii. 161–162; Sylhet, xxiii. 197–198; Tanjore, xxiii. 237; Thāna, xxiii. 299; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 351; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 373–374; Tonk, xxiii. 413; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 38; Tumkūr, xxiv. 58; Udaipur, xxiv. 98; Unao, xxiv. 127; United Provinces, iii. 488–489, 490–491, xxiv. 216–219; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 333; Warangal, xxiv. 362; Wardhā, xxiv. 373; Wūn, xxiv. 395; Yamethin, xxiv. 408–409; Zhob, xxiv. 433.

Fans, of dwarf-palm, made in Peshāwar, xx. 120.

Fans, of ivory or sandal-wood. *See* Ivory-work *and* Sandal-wood.

Fans, of *khas-khas*, made at Melukote, xvii. 290; Merta, xvii. 309; Poona, xx. 176, 185; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 282.

Farāsdānga, French settlement in Balasore District, Bengal, xii. 51.

Farāsh. *See* Tamarisk.

Farāzis. *See* Wahhābis.

Farhat Bakhsh, palace at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196.

Faria Bāgh, tomb of Ahmad Nizām Shāh, at Ahmadnagar, v. 124.

Farīd Khān. *See* Sher Shāh, Sūr.

Farīd, Shāh, Muhammadan saint, *melā* held every year in honour of, at Dum-Dum, xi. 377; name given to Faridpur, Eastern Bengal, xii. 61; tomb at Girar, xii. 61; shrine at Faridpur, xxiv. 367.

Farīd, Shaikh, Jahāngīr's treasurer, Faridābād, United Provinces, founded by and named after (1607), xii. 51, 62.

Faridābād, town in Delhi District, Punjab, xii. 51.

Faridkot, State in Punjab, xii. 51–52; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.

Faridkot, capital of Faridkot State, Punjab, xii. 52.

Faridnagar, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xii. 52.

Faridpur, District in Eastern Bengal and Assam, xii. 52–61; physical aspects, 53–54; history, 54–55; population, 55–56; agriculture, 56–57; trade and communications, 57–59; administration, 59–61; revenue, 59–60; education, 60; medical, 60–61.

Faridpur, subdivision in Eastern Bengal and Assam, xii. 61.

Faridpur (1), town in Eastern Bengal and Assam, xii. 61.

Faridpur, *tahsīl* in Bareilly District, United Provinces, xii. 61–62.

Faridpur (2), town in Bareilly District, United Provinces, xii. 62.

Farid-ud-dīn Khān, Faridnagar founded, xii. 52.

Farid-ul Hakkwa-ud-Dīn, or Bāba Farid-ud-dīn, Shakarganj, Muhammadan saint (1173–1265), xiv. 126, xx. 289; shrine at Pākpattan, xix. 332.

Farms, model, demonstration and experimental: Baroda, vii. 49; Bengal, vii. 249; Central Provinces, x. 39; Chittagong, x. 311; Dumraon Rāj, xi. 378, 379; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; Hoshangābād, xiii. 192; Nadiād, xviii. 283; Nāgpur, xviii. 320; Poona, xx. 173–174; Pūsa, xx. 423; Songarh, vii. 49; Srīpur, Hathwā Rāj, xiii. 73.

Farquhar, Colonel, occupied Bulandshahr (1857), ix 50.

Farrah, capital of Farrah province, in Afghānistān, xii. 62.

Farrukhābād, District in United Provinces, xii. 62–71; physical aspects, 62–64; history, 64–66; population, 66–67; agriculture, 67–68; trade and communications, 68 69; famine, 69; administration, 70–71.

Farrukhābād, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xii. 71–72.

Farrukhābād, city in United Provinces, xii. 72–73; calico printing, iii. 186; woodwork, iii. 229; mint, iv. 515.

Farrukhnagar, town in Gurgaon District, Punjab, xii. 73.

Farrukhnagar Nawābs, rule in North Gurgaon, xii. 403; Hissār (1737–61), xiii. 146; Rohtak, xxi. 311.

Farrukhsiyar, Mughal emperor (1712–9), ii. 406, 413, xxi. 99, xxiv. 154; contest with Jahāndār Shāh for Mughal throne, ii. 405–406; granted first permission to coin his money at Bombay (1717), iv. 515.

Local notices: Endeavoured to con

ciliate Churāman and Khem Karan (1714), viii. 75; Farrukhābād city named after, xii. 72; Aẓz-ud-dīn defeated near Khajuhā (1712), xii. 77, xv. 220; daughter of Ajīt Singh given in marriage to, xiv. 185; Tāndā town granted to Muhammad Hayāt, xxiii. 220.

Fārūqī kings of Khāndesh (1388-1599), ii. 392-393; acknowledged Akbar's supremacy (1572), viii. 286; residence at Burhānpur, ix. 104; embankments at Dhūlia probably built by, xi. 338; rule in Nimār, xix. 108.

Fatahābād, *tahsīl* in Hissār District, Punjab, xii. 73.

Fatahābād, town in Hissār District, Punjab, xii. 74.

Fatahjang, *tahsīl* in Attock District, Punjab, xii. 74.

Fateh Alī Khān, Nawāb of Banganapalle (1868-1905), vi. 373-374.

Fateh Alī Khān Tālpur, Mīr, first of Tālpur line in Sind (1783-1801), xxii. 399; rule over Khairpur, xv. 211.

Fateh Jang, governor of Bengal, Hill Tippera invaded (1620), xiii. 118.

Fateh Jang, tomb at Alwar, v. 268-269.

Fateh Khān, son of Fīroz Shāh, Fatahābād town named after, vii. 74.

Fateh Khān, son of Sohrab Dodai, founder of Dera Fateh Khān, xi. 270.

Fateh Khān, lieutenant of Akbar, built Jāma Masjid at Rohri, xxi. 309.

Fateh Khān, Sultān, Gakhar Mīrpur said to have been founded by (*c.* 1700), xvii. 364.

Fateh Khān Baloch, rule in Rādhanpur, xxi. 23.

Fateh Khān, Wazīr of Afghānistān, v. 37.

Fateh Khān Tiwānā, revenue collector of the Sikh government, fort built and garrisoned by, called Ihsānpur (1844), xvi. 136; Dīwān Lakhi Mal opposed by, xi. 271; rule in Shāhpur, xxii. 214; death, xxii. 214; Tānk held, xxiii. 244.

Fateh Khān, tomb at Champur, x. 121.

Fateh Khān, tomb at Gaur, xii. 191.

Fateh Mahal, portion of palace at Jodhpur, xiv. 199.

Fateh Muhammad, Faujdār of Kolār (*c.* 1720), xv. 371, 378.

Fateh Muhammad, rebellion in Cutch headed by, xi. 79.

Fateh Naik, distinguished conduct at Gandikota, xii. 127.

Fateh Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 24; cash assessment imposed, xxiii. 27.

Fateh Sāgar, lake in Udaipur city, xxiv. 103.

Fateh Sāgar, tank in Jaipur State, xiii. 391.

Fateh Sāh, Rājā of Garhwāl, rule in Dehra Dūn, xi. 212.

Fateh Sāhi, Mahārājā of Hathwā, resisted East India Company's troops in Hathwā Rāj, xiii. 72-73; family of Bhuinhārs of Tamkūhī founded by, xxiii. 216.

Fateh Shāh, rule in Kashmīr and Jammu (1486), xv. 90.

Fateh Singh, Gaikwār of Baroda (1778-89), vii. 35; Sayājī Rao assisted by, in quarrel with Govind Rao, vii. 35-36; fine levied on Nadiād for adhesion to cause of (1775), xviii. 282.

Fateh Singh, Gaikwār, son of Govind Rao, regency in Baroda, vii. 37-38; services to British, vii. 38.

Fateh Singh, Rājā, rule in Jīnd (1819-22), xiv. 167.

Fateh Singh, Sardār of Kapūrthala, fled to cis-Sutlej territory for British protection (1826), xiv. 409.

Fateh Singh, rule in Shāhpur, xxii. 214.

Fateh Singh, son of Amar Singh of Rewah, founded Sohāwal, xxiii. 70.

Fateh Singh, Sardār, Jhang territories farmed to, xiv. 127.

Fateh Singh, bricked up alive at Sirhind (1704), xviii. 21.

Fateh Singh, Mahārānā of Udaipur, (1885), xxiv. 93.

Fatehābād, ancient name of Gaur, xii. 186.

Fatehābād (1), *tahsīl* in Agra District, United Provinces, xii. 74.

Fatehābād (2), in Punjab. *See* Fatahābād.

Fatehbāgh, ruined city in Sind, xvii. 403.

Fatehgarh, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xii. 74.

Fatehgarh town, head-quarters of Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xii. 74-75; copper implements found, ii. 98.

Fatehjang, *tahsīl* in Attock District, Punjab. *See* Fatahjang.

Fatehnagar. *See* Aurangābād City.

Fatehpur, District in United Provinces, xii. 75-83; physical aspects, 75-77; history, 77-78; antiquarian remains, 78; population, 78-79; agriculture, 79-80; irrigation, 80; trade and communications, 80-81; famine, 81; administration, 81-83; revenue, 81-82; education, 82; medical, 83.

Fatehpur, *tahsīl* in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xii. 83.

Fatehpur, town in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xii. 83.

Fatehpur, *tahsīl* in Pāra Bankī District, United Provinces, xii. 83-84.

Fatehpur, town in Bāra Bankī District, United Provinces, xii. 84.

Fatehpur, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xii. 84.
Fatehpur Sikri, town in Agra District, United Provinces, built for his residence by Akbar, xii. 84–86; antiquarian remains, 85–86.
Other references: Tomb of saint Salīm Chishti, ii. 126–127; Akbar's mosque, ii. 127; palace paintings, ii. 129–130; frescoes in 'Miriam's House,' ii. 130; pavilions, ii. 199.
Fatehullah, Shaikh, settled at Unao, xxiv. 129.
Fathkhelda, village in Buldana District, Berār, xii. 86; battle (1724), vii. 370, xiii. 239.
Fathūā, Rājā, Gangoh threatened during Mutiny, xii. 139.
Fathullah Imad-ul-mulk. *See* Imad-ul-mulk, Fathullah.
Fats. *See* Oils and Fats.
Fattiāna, pastoral clan in Montgomery District, Punjab, xvii. 412.
Fatwā, village in Patna District, Bengal, xii. 86.
Faujdār Khān, Baloch chief (afterwards Dalel Khān and Nawāb of Farrukhnagar), Farrukhnagar founded, xii. 73; rule in Hissār, xxi. 311.
Faulād Khān, rule in Bhopāl, viii. 129.
Fauladia, tribe in Saugor District, xvii. 137.
Fauna. *See* Zoology.
Faure, Jesuit, mention of Nicobars (1711), xix. 64.
Fāzil Khān, besieged Vishālgarh (1661), xxiv. 321.
Fāzil Khān, supported by Jaswant Rao Bhau (1818), xiv. 86.
Fāzilka, *tahsīl* in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xii. 86–87.
Fāzilka, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xii. 87.
Fazl, Saiyid, deported to Arabia (1852), xxiii. 397.
Fazl Alī, rule in Ghāzīpur, xii. 224.
Fazl-ullah, Saiyid, building near Shikārpur, xxii. 278.
Fazl-ullah Khān, general of Haidar Alī, Sadashivgarh fort taken by (1763), x. 289.
Feather trade, iii. 193, 254.
Febrifuge, made in the Nīlgiris, xix. 98.
Federici, Cesare de', Honāvar fort mentioned by, xiii. 160; quoted on emperor Sinbyumyashin, xv. 86; description of Sandwīp (1565), xxii. 48; visit to Vijayanagar (1567), xxiv. 312
Fell, Captain, Sānchī *stūpa* described (1819), xxii. 29.
Felspar, found in Anaimalais, v 332; Bangalore, vi. 361; Chingleput, x. 261; Hassan, xiii. 62; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 92; Kolār, xv. 369; Mergui, xvii. 295; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Nellore, xix. 8; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381.
Felt, made in Bahraich, vi. 210; Hyderābād, xiii. 318; Jhalawān, xiv. 112; Khārān, xv. 249; Kolhāpur, xv. 384; Loralai, xvi 177; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 16; Sarawān, xxii. 100; Sibi, xxii. 340; Zhob, xxiv. 432.
Female infanticide, among Rājputs of North-Western India, i. 480; practised in Azamgarh, vi. 160; Bareilly, vii. 10; Bastī, vii. 130; Benares, vii. 185; Berār, vii. 377; Cawnpore, ix. 313; Central India, ix 349; Jādejas of Cutch, xi. 78–80; Etah, xii. 35; Etāwah, xii. 45; Farrukhābād, xii. 70; Fatehpur, xii. 81; Jaunpur, xiv. 80; Kashmīr, xv. 100; Mainpurī, xvii 38; Meerut, xvii. 261; the Māliahs, xvii. 89; Partābgarh District, xx. 20; Sahāranpur, xxi. 376; United Provinces, xxiv. 166.
Females, unusual preponderance in Lushai Hills, xvi. 216. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.
Fenchuganj, village in Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xii. 87.
Fenny, river in Eastern Bengal and Assam, xii. 87, xiii 117.
Fenny, subdivision in Noākhāli District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xii. 87.
Fenny, village in Noākhāli District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xii. 88.
Fenugreek, cultivated in Chikmugalūr, Mysore, x 222.
Fergusson, James, quoted on Abu, v 7; Ahmadābād, v. 108; Alwar, v. 268; Amarāvati, v. 272; Bhilsa, viii. 105–106; Conjeeveram, x. 378; Dhamnār, xi. 283; Elephanta, xii. 4; Girnar, xii. 248; Halebid, xviii. 187–188; Hassan, xiii. 64; Kārli, xv. 44–47; Madura, ii. 125; Perūr, xx. 110; Rāmeswaram, xxi. 173–175; Seven Pagodas, xxii. 183–185; Shetrunja hill, xix. 365–366; Sravana Belgola, xxiii. 97; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 379, 399.
Fergusson College, at Poona, viii. 374, xx. 185.
Ferns and their allies, 600 species, i. 161; in Sikkim, i. 167; Indus plain, i. 178; *sholas* of the Nīlgiris, i. 188; Chota Nāgpur, i. 192; Ceylon, i. 196; Burma, i. 197, 201; Penang, i. 207.
Ferokh, village in Malabar District, Madras, xii. 88; pottery, iii. 245.
Ferozepore, District in Punjab, xii. 88–98; physical aspects, 88–89; history, 89–91; population, 91–93; agriculture, 93–94; trade and communications, 94–95; famine, 95; administration, 95–98; revenue, 96–97; education, 97; medical, 97–98.

Ferozepore, *tahsīl* in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xii. 98.
Ferozepore, town and cantonment with arsenal, in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xii. 98–99.
Ferozeshāh, battle-field (1845) in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xii. 99.
Ferrieri, Jacome, visit to the Nīlgiris, xix. 89.
Ferries, across the Swāt at Abāzai, v. 1; across the Ai, v. 128; across the Irrawaddy at Allanmyo (steam), v. 242; across the Sutlej and Jumna in Ambāla District, v. 284; across the Beās and Ravi in Amritsar, v. 325; across the Bhāgīrathi at Azīmganj, vi. 163; across the Brahmaputra in Assam (steam), vi. 81; across the Barnadī at Dumunichaki, vii. 23; across the Ambikā, Vishwāmitri, Tāpti, Sābarmatī, Narbadā, Mindhola, and Mahī, in Baroda, vii. 58; across the Beās, vii. 138; in Bengal, vii. 281; across the Ganges at Bhāgalpur (steam), viii. 33; across the Irrawaddy at Bhamo (steam), xv. 164; across the Bhareli, viii. 88; across the Sutlej at Bilāspur, viii. 234; in Bogra, viii. 261; across the Burhi Dihing, xi. 346; across the Irrawaddy in Burma, ix. 184; across the Hooghly from Calcutta to Howrah, ix. 274; in Champāran, x. 144; across the Tista river in Cooch Behār, x. 386; across the Burhī Gandak and Bāghmati in Darbhangā, xi. 159; across the Indus in Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255; across the Indus in Dera Ismail Khān, xi 266; over the Dhansiri, xi. 286; across the Chambal in Dholpur, xi. 327; across the Brahmaputra at Dhubri (steam), xi. 336; across Hājīpur creek to Diamond Harbour village, xi. 340; across the Dikho, xi. 346; across the Disāng, xi. 362; across the Gogrā at Dohrighat, xii. 303; across the Sutlej in Ferozepore, xii. 95; across the Brahmaputra at Gauhāti (steam), xii. 184; across the Son in Gayā, xii. 204; across Diamond Harbour, Geonkhālī (steam), xii. 210; across the Ganges, Ghāzīpur (steam), xii. 230, xxiv. 215; in Goa Settlement, xii. 250; across the Irrawaddy, between Henzada and Tharrawaw (steam), xiii. 108, xxiii. 324; across the Hooghly (steam), vii. 281; across the Beās and Sutlej in Hoshiārpur, xiii. 200; across Irrawaddy (steam), xiii. 370; in Jalpaigurī, xiv. 39; Janjīra, xiv. 60; across the Jātingā, xiv. 72; across the Chenāb and Jhelum in Jhang, xiv. 131; across the Jhānzi, xiv. 150; across the Jiri at Jirighāt, xiv. 177; across the Brahmaputra at Jogighopā, xiv. 200; on the Kābul river, xiv. 247; across the Mahī in Kaira, xiv. 283; across the Kalang at Kuwarital, Nowgong, Rahā, and Jāgi, xiv. 298; across the Kosi from Anchrā Ghāt to Khanwā Ghāt, xv. 408; across the Chambal in Kotah, xv. 411, 424; in Kyaukse, xvi. 79; across the Rāvi and Sutlej in Lahore, xvi. 102; in Lakhimpur, xvi. 126; across the Irrawaddy in Magwe, xvi. 420–421; across the Mānjra, xvii. 197; across the Chenāb, Sutlej, and Rāvi in Multān District, xviii. 31–32; in Myingyan, xviii. 129; in Mymensingh, xviii. 157; across the Fenny and Little Fenny in Noākhāli, xix. 133; across the Padmā, connecting Sāra and Dāmukdia (steam), xxii. 81; across Port Blair Harbour, xx. 211; in the Punjab, xx. 327; across the Kistna, Tungabhadra, and Bhīma in Raichūr, xxi. 42; across the Salween, Yunzalin, and Bilin in Salween District, xxi. 421; across the Salween, xxi. 423; connecting Sandwīp and Hātia islands with mainland, xix. 133; across the Salween in Northern Shan States, xxii. 245; across the Salween, Nam Pang, Nam Teng, and Nam Pawn in Southern Shan States, xxii. 263–264; across the Subansirī, xxiii. 114; across the Mahānadī at Tikarpāra, v. 379; across the Sittang in Toungoo, xxiii. 430; across the Cauvery and Coleroon in Trichinopoly, xxiv. 37; in the Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 77; United Provinces, xxiv. 215.
Festivals, religious, held at Ahobilam, v. 127; Ajmer, v. 171–172; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Alagarkovil, v. 203; Allahābād, v. 237, 239, xii. 134; Alvār Tirunagari, v. 254; Amritsar, v. 328; Assam, vi. 52; Avani, vi. 152; near Badarpur, vi. 177; Banavāsi, vi. 346; Baroda, vii. 45; Bawgyo, xxii. 235; Berār, vii. 382; Bhamo, viii. 58; Bheraghāt, xvii. 206; of the Bhīls, viii. 102; in Bhilsa, viii. 106; Bhīmkund, viii. 109; Bhuban Hills, viii. 149; Bombay Presidency, viii. 309–310; Burma, ix. 148-149, 159; Calcutta, ix. 279; Point Calimere, ix. 291; on the Cauvery, ix. 303; Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31, 32; Chilmāri, xvi. 30; Coorg, xi. 27; Dacca, xi. 112; Dum-Dum, xi. 377; Garhmuktesar, xii. 163; Giriak, xii. 246; Gobardhan, xii. 280; Haldipur, xiii. 10; Harischandragarh, xiii. 56; Hyderābād, xiii. 250, 251, 309; Jalpes, xiv. 42–43; Jammalamadugu, xiv. 49; Jawāla Mukhi, xiv. 87; Kadiri, xiv. 260; Kalugumalai, xiv. 321; Kadod, xiv. 261; Kāmākhya, xiv. 325; Kāntanagar, xiv. 405; by Khonds, xv. 282; at Kishorganj, xv. 318; Kumbakonam,

xvi. 20–21; Kyaukse, xvi. 72; Ladākh, xvi. 96; Madras, xvi. 266–267; Mailār, xvii. 30–31; Mālwā, ix. 357; Mandā, xvii. 123; Markandi, xvii. 208; Mayavaram, xvii. 238; Mongheng, xxii. 235; Mudgal, xviii. 11; Mukhalingam, xviii. 18; Muktsar, xviii. 19; Myingyan, xviii. 124; Mysore, xviii. 208–209; Nabadwīp, xviii. 262; Nagore, xix. 3; Nāngalband, xviii. 373; Nepāl, xix. 45; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 169; Pākpattan, xix. 333; Pandhurnā, xix. 391; Pattisima, xx. 159; Perūr. xx. 111; Podili, xx. 157; Ponnaiyār, xx. 164; Prome, xx. 222; Punjab, xx. 294; Purī, xx. 408, 411–412; Pushkar, xxi. 1; Rājāpur, xxi. 67; Rājputāna, xxi. 118; Rangoon, v. 296; Rayachoti, xxi. 274; Rushikulya river, xxi. 341; Sagaing, xxi. 355; Sāgar Island, vii. 201, xii. 134, xxi 366; of Santāls, xxii. 67–68; in Sāntipur, xxii. 79; Sind, xxii. 411; Sitākund, xxiii. 50; Sivasamudram, xxiii. 66; Sonda, xxiii. 82; Sonpur, xii. 126, 134, xxiii 87; Soron, xxiii. 89; Srīkūrmam, xxiii. 98; Srīmushnam, xxiii. 99; Srīrangam, xxiii. 108; Srīsailam, xxiii. 110; Srīvaikuntam, xxiii. 111; Subrahmanya, xxiii. 115; Suchindram, xxiii. 115; Sylhet, vi. 52; Tārakeswar, xxiii. 249; Thamadaw, xix. 322; Thānesar, xxiii. 305; Tiruchendūr, xxiii. 391; Tiruppūr, xxiii. 396; Tiruvottiyūr, xxiii. 402; Tiruvannāmalai, v. 428; Toshām, xxiii. 421; Tribeni, xxiv. 25; Trimbak, xxiv. 49; Turaiyūr, xxiv. 62; Udipi, xxiv. 111; United Provinces, xxiv. 175–176; Vijayanagar, xxiv. 313–314. *See also* Fairs, generally associated with Religious Festivals.

Fevers, death statistics, i. 521, 522, 526, 527, 529, 530, 531; prevalent in Afghānistān, v. 51; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 144; Ambāla, v. 279; Arakan, v. 397; Assam, vi. 40; Balasore, vi. 239; Baluchistān, vi. 339; Banganapalle, vi. 372; Bānkurā, vi. 385; Bannu, vi. 393; Bānswāra, vi. 408; Bāriya, vii. 20; Baroda, vii. 60; Bassein, Thāna, vii. 119; Benares, vii. 178; Bengal, vii. 229; Berār, vii. 377; Bhagalpur, viii. 37; Bīrbhūm, viii. 242; Bombay, viii. 295, 299, 402; Būndi, ix. 79; Burdwān, ix. 93, 102; Burma, ix. 134, 135; Calcutta, ix. 267; Central Provinces, x. 21; Champāran, x. 139; Chittagong, x. 309; Chittoor, x. 325; Dacca, xi. 106; Darbhangā, xi. 154; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 249; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 261; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Ghazni, xii. 232; Goa, xii. 251, 254; Gorakhpur, xii. 331, 334–335; Gulbarga, xii. 376; Gurgaon, xii. 403; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89; Hooghly, xiii. 164; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 193; Hospet, xiii. 204; Hyderābād, xiii. 313; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 34; Jāmner, xiv. 51; Jessore, xiv. 94; Jhānsi, xiv. 144; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kathā, xv 153; Kāthiāwār, xv. 174; Khirpai, xv. 279; Khulnā, xv. 288; Krishnagar, xvi. 8; Ludhiāna, xvi. 200; Madras, xvi. 258–259; Māgura, xvi. 411; Makrān, xvii. 51; Mewār, xvii. 312; Montgomery, xvii. 410; Muhammadpur, xviii. 17; Mymensingh, xviii. 152; Nadiā, xviii. 274; Nallamalais, xviii. 346; Nandikotkūr, xviii. 361; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 164; Pakokku, xix. 320; Peint, xx. 101; Peshāwar, xx. 113; Pilibhīt, xx. 137; Pūnch, xx. 244; Purī, xx. 401; Purnea, xx. 415; Rādhanpur, xxi. 23; Raichūr, xxi. 39; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rangoon, xxi. 220–221; Rohtak, xxi. 319; Sahāranpur, xxi. 369; Shāhābād, xxii. 189; Shāhpur, xxii. 213; Shāmlī, xxii. 229; Siālkot, xxii. 327; Siddāpur, xxii. 356; Sikkim, xxii. 369; Sind, xxii. 405; Tatta, xxiii. 254; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 344; Twenty-Four Parganas, xxiv. 71; United Provinces, xxiv. 165. *See also* Malaria.

Fibres. *See* Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Jute, *and* Silk.

Fidāe Khān, Kabīr's tomb at Maghar replaced or restored by, xvi. 411.

Fidai Khān, governor of Bengal, subject to Delhi (1627), vii. 217.

Fidai Khān, governor of Bengal, subject to Delhi (1677), vii. 217.

Fidai Khān, foster-brother of Aurangzeb, Pinjaur village fief of, xx. 148.

Fida-ud-dīn, Mughal viceroy, rise against Dāmājī Gaikwār, vii. 33 34.

Fidwi Khān, traditional rule over Karauli State, xv. 26

Fife, Lake. *See* Lake Fife.

Figs, iii. 76; cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Northern Arakan, v. 393; Baroda, vii. 48; Belgaum, vii. 146, 152; Pengal, vii. 248; Burdwān, ix. 92; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Gondā, xii. 311; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gulbarga, xii. 376; Hardoī, xiii. 43; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hyderābād, xiii. 312; Jaunpur, xiv. 73; Jhānsi, xiv. 143; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Karāchi, xv. 2; Lingsugūr, xvi 163; Midnapore, xvii 329; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 174; Partābgarh District, xx. 15; Poona, xx. 166; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 26; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 121; Salween, xxi. 416; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Sikkim, xxii. 366; Sind, xxii. 413; Sitāpur, xxiii. 55; Tanjore, xxiii.

226; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 349; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
Filatures. *See* Silk-weaving.
Filose, General Jean Baptiste, lands assigned to, by Daulat Rao Sindhia, vii. 84; Chanderī taken (1811), x. 164; Beri Sāl Khīchī installed as chief of Maksudangarh (1816), xvii. 52, xxi. 34; Sabalgarh fort taken (1809), xxi. 343; fight with Jaswant Rao at Sehore (1814), xxii. 161; Sheopur and adjoining tract granted to, xxii. 272.
Filose, Sir Michael, Educational department in Gwalior founded under, xii. 436.
Finance, iv. 160–203; growth of revenue and expenditure, 160–161; causes of the growth of revenue, 161–162; explanation of the large total revenue, 162; history of, 163–170; details of revenue, 170–174; details of expenditure, 174–190; the public debt, 183–185; Provincial finance; general features of the system, 190–191; periodical revision of Provincial settlements, 191–192; special contributions by the Provinces to the Supreme Government, 192–193; Provincial and Local surplus or deficit, 193, 202; Home charges, 193–194; method of meeting the Home expenditure; loss by exchange, 194–195; the Secretary of State's drawings, 196–197; 'ways and means,' 197; general review of the financial position, 198–199; bibliography, 199; tables: revenue and expenditure, 200; debt, 200; net revenue, 201; net expenditure, 202; public works, 203; improvement under Lord Curzon, ii. 528; agricultural credit, iii. 90–92; education, iv. 444–445; medical, iv. 463. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Administration.
Finance Department, iv. 25–26.
Finches (Fringillidae), i. 244–245.
Findlay College, at Mannārgudi, xvii. 199.
Fine Art Society, Madras, xvi. 374.
Finfeet (Heliornithidae), i. 259.
Fireworks, made in Shāhpur, xxii. 218.
Fire-worship, in Hindu Kush mountains, xiii. 138.
Firinghīs, Portuguese outlaws, trouble caused by, in Chittagong and Sandwīp Island, x. 308, xvii. 48–49.
Firingīpet, town in South Arcot District, Madras. *See* Porto Novo.
Firishta, on Ahmadābād, v. 107; Bellamkonda, vii. 158; Kālinjar, xiv. 311; Kherlā, viii 8; Nagarkot, xiv. 397; Sirhind, xxiii. 20.
Fīroz, Jām, Sammā king, rule in Sind, xxii. 396.
Fīroz, Langah, ruler of Multān, ii. 371.
Fīroz, Malik, supposed to have destroyed and rebuilt Fīrozābād (sixteenth century), xii. 100.
Fīroz, Saif-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1486), vii. 216; Minār at Gaur erected by, ii. 191, xii. 190.
Fīroz, Shams-ud-dīn (son of Bughrā), governor of Bengal (1302), vii. 216.
Fīroz Khān, Malik, took Pālanpur and Deesa, xix. 353.
Fīroz Kohis, tribe in Herāt, xiii. 113.
Fīroz Minār, tower at Gaur, vii. 222, xii. 190–191.
Fīroz Shāh I, Rukn-ud-dīn, Slave king of Delhi (1236), ii 359, 368.
Fīroz Shāh II, Jalāl-ud-dīn, Khalji king of Delhi (1290–6), ii. 361–362, 368, xx. 265–266; murdered by Ala-ud-dīn, v. 229; said to have founded Jalālābād town, xiv. 14; invaded Katehr (1290), vii. 3–4; besieged Ranthambhor, xxi. 235.
Fīroz Shāh III, Tughlak king of Delhi (1351 88), ii. 365–366, 369, 370, xxii. 396; Kutb Minār repaired, ii. 126; Jaunpur founded (1351), ii. 364, 374; irrigation canal constructed, iii. 327–328, 333, 357–358, xiv. 234–236.
Local notices: Ambahtā established by, v. 276; tomb erected in Bāngarmau, vi. 380; Bukkur retaken and Tamāchi and his son carried captive to Delhi, xxii. 396; rule in Central India, ix. 339; founder of school at Dalmau, xi. 127; removed site of Delhi city to Fīrozābād, xi. 235; brought Asoka pillar to Delhi, xi. 235; rule in Delhi, xi. 235; built mosque and made canal at Dīpālpur, xi. 359; founded Fatahābād (1352), xii. 74, xiii. 146; built fort of Ferozepore (1370), xii. 89; Fīrozpur-Jhirka said to have been founded by, xii. 100; Gujarāt granted to Zafar Khān, xii. 351; rule over Gurgaon, xii. 403; Hissār founded (1356), xiii. 146, 155; Jaunpur founded (1359), xiv. 74, 82; attempt to appropriate the Atāla Devī temple at Jaunpur, xiv. 83; Western Jumna Canal originated by, xiv. 234; invasion of Kāngra (1360), xiv. 383; ordered invasion of Katehr, xxi. 305; grant made for building Khurja, xv. 297; Lāharpur said to have been founded by (1374), xvi. 95; invasion of Orissa (1361), vii. 211, xix. 250; rule in the Punjab (1351–88), xx. 266; rule in Samāna, xxii. 2; Afghān appointed by, to Sambhal (1380), xxii. 18; Sandīla visited and mosque built, xxii. 31; brought canal to Sunām, xxiii. 139; built fort at Suat

(1373), xxiii. 153; constructed canal from the Sutlej, xxi. 311, xxiii. 20; rule in Hindustān (1351), xxiv. 151; passed through Zafarābād (1359), xxiv. 426.

Fīroz Shāh, Rozafzūn, Bahmani king (1397–1422), ii. 383–384, 385; wars against Vijayanagar, ii. 345.

Local notices: Bankāpur besieged (1406), vi. 381; halted at Ellichpur (1400), xii. 19; traditional builder of Abdur-Rahmān's shrine at Ellichpur, xii. 21; proclaimed king (1397), xiii. 236–237; defeated at Pāngal by Rājās of Warangal and Vijayanagar (1417), xix. 395.

Fīroz Shāh, Sūr (1554), ii. 412, 413.

Fīroz Shāh, Sāhibzāda (1858), escape to Bareilly, vii. 13; flight through Cawnpore, ix. 309; Etāwah plundered (1858), xii. 41; defeat of force collected at Mandsor, xvii. 151; Morādābād taken and relinquished (1858), vii. 6; Nimach hard pressed by, xix. 106.

Fīrozābād, *tahsīl* in Agra District, United Provinces, xii. 99–100.

Fīrozābād, town in Agra District, United Provinces, xii. 100.

Fīrozpur, District, *tahsīl*, and town in Punjab. *See* Ferozepore.

Fīrozpur, *tahsīl* in Gurgaon District, Punjab, xii. 100.

Fīrozpur-Jhirka, town in Gurgaon District, Punjab, xii. 100–101.

Fīrūz Shāh, battle-field in Punjab. *See* Ferozeshāh.

Fish, i. 274–282; Agra, v. 74; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Aligarh, v. 209; Almorā, v. 245; Amritsar, v. 320; South Arcot, v. 422; Assam, vi. 20; Attock, vi. 132; Banganapalle, vi. 372; Bareilly, vii. 3; Baroda, vii. 30; Bastī, vii. 125; Bengal, vii. 254; Bhandara, viii. 62; Bilāspur, viii. 223; Bombay, viii. 275; Burma, ix. 118; Cawnpore, ix 307; Central India, ix. 332; Central Provinces, x. 10; Chalan Bīl, x. 127; Chamba, x. 129; Chandīpur, x. 165; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Colair Lake, x. 374; Coondapoor, xi. 1–2; Coorg, xi. 7; Damoh, xi. 135; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Dinājpur, xi. 348; Diu, xi. 362; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Ghāzīpur, xii. 223; Gondā, xii. 312; Gorakhpur, xii. 332–333; Hardoī, xiii. 43; Hazāra, xiii. 76; Hyderābād, xiii. 313; Indawgyi, xiii. 332; Indus, xiii. 364; Jālaun, xiv. 18; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 32; Jaunpur, xiv. 74; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jhelum, xiv. 151; Kāfiristān, xiv. 270; Kaira, xiv. 277; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kauriāla, xv. 191; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 87; Kherī, xv. 269; Kistna District, xv. 320; Kohāt, xv. 342; Kolāba, xv. 356–357; Kotah, xv. 411; Mainpurī, xvii. 34; Malabar, xvii. 55; Manchhar Lake, xvii. 123; Mandī, xvii. 153; Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 295; Mirzapur, xvii. 368; Morādābād, xvii. 421; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Mysore, xviii. 167; Naini Tāl, xviii. 324; Pilībhīt, xx. 137; Poona, xx. 167; Punjab, xx. 305–306; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Saugor, xxii. 137; Tavoy, xxiii. 260.

Fish-curing, in Ganjām, xii. 152; South Kanara, xiv. 365; Madras, xvi. 296; Malabar, xvii. 64; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 372.

Fisher, Colonel, killed during Mutiny, xxiii. 132.

Fisheries, in Amarapura, v. 272; Baluchistān, vi. 301–302; Bāndra, vi. 359; Bassein, vii. 112; Bengal, vii. 253–254; Bhamo, viii. 51; Bombay, viii. 318; Burma, ix. 162–163, 208–209; Upper Chindwin, x. 245; Chittagong, x. 312; Damān, xi. 130; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Ennore, xii. 25; Garo Hills, xii. 173; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 32; Henzada, xiii. 107–108; Janjira State, xiv. 60; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Karāchi, xv. 7; Karanja, xv. 22; Khulnā, xv. 289; Kyonpyaw, xvi. 84; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 88; Las Bela, xvi. 147; Madras, xvi. 280; Gulf of Manaar, xxiii 372–373; Manchhar Lake, xvii. 123; Mandalay, xvii. 132–133; Ma-ubin, xvii. 228; Mergui, xvii. 300–301; Minbu, xvii. 351; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Myaungmya, xviii. 113; Myingyan, xviii. 127; Navānagar, xviii. 421; Pegu, xx. 90; Pyapon, xxi. 5; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 258; Ruby Mines District, xxi. 331, 334; Southern Shan States, xxii. 258–259; Sind, xxii. 416; Singu, xxiii. 12; Surat, xxiii. 160; Thāna, xxiii. 297; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 307; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 321–322; Thaton, xxiii. 335; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 348; Toungoo, xxiii. 428; United Provinces, xxiv. 190.

Fisher-monkeys, i. 215; found in Mergui, xvii. 295.

Fitch, Ralph, first English trader to India (1583), ii. 453–454; visits to Bengal (1586), vii. 215, 217; Cochin (1585), x. 355; Akbar at Lahore, xvi. 108; Māndu (1585), xvii. 172.

Fitzgerald, Sir Seymour, Governor of Bombay, opened Rājkumār College at Rājkot, xxi. 74.

Fitzpatrick, Sir Dennis, Chief Commissioner of Assam, vi. 35; Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab (1892–7), xx. 331.

Flamingoes (*Phoenicopteri*), i. 265.
Flax, cultivated in Akyab, v. 195; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Kashmīr, xv. 115; Surgujā, xxiii. 172.
Flaxman, statue of Lord Cornwallis by, at Ghāzīpur, xii. 231.
Flint, Captain, Tipū's attack on Tyāga Durgam repulsed (1790), xxiv. 81; held Wandiwāsh against Haidar Alī (1780), xxiv. 353.
Floating festival, held at Turaiyur, xxiv. 62.
Floating fly-trap (*Aldrovanda*), i. 161, 182.
Floods and inundations, in Ahmadābād, v. 95–96, 102, 103; Almorā, v. 250; Anklesvar, v. 385; Arāmbāgh, v. 398; North Arcot, v. 405; South Arcot, v. 422–423; Assam, vi. 21–22; Azamgarh, vi. 162; Barpetā, vii 85; Bassein, Burma, vii. 106, 108, 110; on Beās river, vii. 138; in Benares, vii. 178; Bengal, vii. 282, 283, 284; Bezwāda, viii. 18; Bhadgaon, viii. 21; Bhāgalpur, viii. 27; Bharatpur, viii 74; on Bhavāni river, viii. 97; in Bīrbhūm, viii 241; Bogra, viii. 257; Bombay Presidency, viii. 278; Burdwān, ix. 92; Burhi Dihing river, xi. 345; in Burma, ix. 120, 190; Cāchār, ix. 249; Central India, ix. 334; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 161; Chāpra, x. 175; Upper Chindwin District, x. 240; Cooch Behār, x. 381; Cuddapah, xi. 60; Cutch, xi. 77; Rann of Cutch, xi. 85; Cuttack, xi. 88, 94; Dacca, xi. 104; of the Dāmodar, xi. 133; in Darbhangā, xi. 153; Dātāganj, xi. 195; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 250, 258; Dera Ismail Khān (1823), xi. 269; Devikottai, xi. 276; Dhāmpur, xi. 284; Dhūlia (1872), xi. 337; of the Dikho, xi. 346; of the Disāng, xi. 362; in Etah, xii. 29, 37; Faridpur, xii. 54; Fyzābād, xii. 115; of the Ganges, xii. 136; Upper Ganges Canal, xii. 137; in Gangoh, xii. 139; Ganjām, xii 145; Gauhāti, xii. 184; Gayā, xii. 197; Ghātāl, xii. 214; Ghotki, xii. 236; Gilgit (1841), xii. 238; Goālpāra, xii. 270, 277, 278; Godāvari District, xii. 284; Gondā, xii 314; Gujrānwāla, xii. 362–363; of the Gumtī, xii. 385; Gunnaur, xii. 388; Guntūr, xii. 389; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 28; Hardoī, xiii. 45, 46, 48; Hardwār (1894), xiii. 53; Henzada, xiii 103, 105, 107, 109; Hooghly District, xiii. 163; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 193, 198; Howrah, xiii. 207; of the Indus, xiii. 359, 360, 361, 362; of the Jādukāta, xiii. 374; in Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Jammalamadugu, xiv. 48–49; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Karatoyā (1787), xv. 24; Karnāl, xv. 52; Khāndesh, xv. 236; Khāngarh, xv. 243; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 89, 135; Kathā, xv. 154; Keti (1853), xv. 205; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kistna District, xv. 321; Kolāba, xv. 366; Kurnool, xvi. 33; Kyaukse, xvi. 71; Lārkāna, xvi. 138; Madras, xvi. 246; Madura, xvi. 389; Mālda, xvii. 76; Mandalay (1899), xvii. 127; Manikganj (1861), xvii. 182; Meiktila, xvii. 277; Murshidābād, xviii. 46; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 96; Nadiā, xviii. 271; Nāsik, xviii. 407; Nellore, xix. 9; Orissa, xix. 254; Pābna, xix. 298; Patiāla, xx. 33; Patna, xx. 55; Punjab, xx. 259; Purī, xx. 399, 400, 403; Purnea, xx. 414; Rājputāna, xxi. 93; Rangpur, xxi. 224; Salem, xxi. 398; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 63 64; Sāran, xxii. 86; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 154; Shāhābād, xxii. 188; Shirpur, xxii. 293; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 41; Srīnagar, xxiii. 101; Surat (1837, 1883), xxiii. 166; of Eastern Tons, xxiii. 418, in Tādpatri (1851), xxiii. 204; Tanakpur (1880), xxiii. 218; Tanjore, xxiii. 227; Tarabganj, xxiii. 248; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 27; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 69; United Provinces, xxiv. 145; Vāniyambādi, xxiv. 299; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 324.
Flora. *See* botany.
Floris, Peter, Dutchman in English employ, sailed to Coromandel Coast (1611), xvii. 216.
Flour-mills, in Agra, v. 79, 90; Allahābād, v. 241; Ambāla, v. 283; Baluchistān, vi. 308; Bāmra, vi. 344; Baroda, vii. 56; Bhopāl, viii. 137; Calcutta, ix. 269; Cawnpore, ix. 319; Delhi, xi. 240; Farrukhābād, xii. 69, 73; Gauhāti, xii. 186; Gojra, xii. 306; Gujrānwāla, xii. 359; Hāfizābād, xiii. 5; Hazāra, xiii. 82; Howrah, xiii. 209; Jhang, xiv. 131; Jhelum, xiv. 156; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213, 219; Jullundur, xiv. 228, 231; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Ludhiāna, xvi. 205; Lyallpur, xvi. 224; Meerut, xvii. 266; Murwāra, xviii. 59; Poona, xx. 176; Quetta, xxi. 21; Sialkot, xxii. 331, 336; Sibpur, xxii. 344; United Provinces, xxiv. 205.
Flower-peckers (Dicaeidae), i 246.
Floyd, Colonel Sir John, battles with Tipū at Satyamangalam (1790), x. 359, xxii. 136.
Flycatchers (Muscicapidae), i. 243–244.
Flying-fox (*Pteropus*), found in Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246.
Flying Lemurs (*Galeopithicus*), i. 225.
Flying Squirrels. *See* Squirrels.
Fodder, bran, cattle-food, &c., exports, iii. 309; areas under, in important Provinces (1903–4), iii. 100.

Fodder grass (or Lucerne), grown in Aghānistān, v. 52; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Ladākh, xvi. 93; Las Bela, xvi. 147; Loralai, xvi. 176; Madras, xvi. 275; Nāgpur, xviii. 311; Quetta-Pishin, xxi. 15; Sarawān, xxii. 100; Zhob, xxiv. 432.

Food, effect on public health, i. 501; in *Rigveda*, ii. 227; in Aden, v. 15; of the Afghāns, v. 50; of inhabitants of Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 147; of Akhas, v. 181, ix. 146; of Andamanese, v. 367-368; Assamese, vi 50; Ayiris, xi. 28; in Baluchistān, vi. 292; Baroda, vii. 44, 52; of Bengal cultivators, vii. 239; in Berār, vii. 381, 390-391; of the Bhīls, viii. 102; Bhutānese, viii. 158; in Bombay, viii. 308-309; of Burmese, ix. 146-147; in Central India, ix. 355-356; in Central Provinces, x. 28-29, 46-47; of Chins, x. 274; in Hyderābād, xii. 249; of Karens, ix. 146; Kāthkaris, xv. 360; Khāsis, xv. 259; Kolīs, xv. 388, 389; Ladākhis, xvi. 93; in Madras, xvi. 265-266; of Marus, ix. 146; Mīkirs, xvii. 341; in Mysore, xviii. 206; of Nāgā tribes, xviii. 289; in Nepāl, xix. 44; Nicobars, xix. 75; North-West Frontier Provinces, xix. 168; of Paniyas, xi. 28; in Punjab, xx. 292-293; Rājputāna, xxi. 117; Sind, xxii. 408-409; United Provinces, xxiv. 174; of Was, ix. 146.

Food-grains, export trade, iii 284; exempted from duty, iv. 264.

Food-supply, iii. 223-224.

Foote, Bruce, on prehistoric implement factories and cinder-mounds, ii. 93-94.

Forbes, A. K., quoted on Rudra Māla, xxii. 358-359.

Forbes, James, details of battle on Adas Plain, v. 8-9; visit to Alībāg (1771), v. 206 *n.*; to Bānkot (1771), vi. 383; on Chāndod, x. 166; defence of Dabhoi (1780), vii. 36; on Dabhoi, xi. 100; on Deogarh, xi. 275; visit to Mahād (1771), xvi. 429.

Forbes, Kinloch, quoted on temple-hill of Shetrunja, xix. 361-362.

Forbes, Major, defeated Marāthās at Barmūl pass, xix. 255.

Forbesganj, village in Purnea District, Bengal, xii. 101.

Forchhammer, Dr., archaeological surveys in Burma (1890), ix. 130; remarks on Thaton traditions, xxiii. 341.

Forde, Colonel, victories over French (1759), ii. 473, 478, xii. 285, xvi. 252; Masulipatam captured, xii. 145, xvi. 252, xvii. 216; Narasapur regained from the French by, xviii. 372; commander of English force assisting Nawāb of Arcot (1757), xix. 10, 24.

Foreign Christian Missionary Society of America (unsectarian). *See under* Protestant Missions.

Foreign relations, iv. 104-125; under the Company, 104-107; overlapping of Imperial and Indian diplomacy, 105; under the Crown, 106; division of powers, 106; present responsibilities of the Indian Government outside India, 107-122; Aden and Perim, 107-108; Sokotra, 108-109; Arab coast from Bāb el Mandeb to Maskat, 109; the 'Trucial' Chiefs, 110; Odeid and Koweit, 110-111; Turkish Arabia, 111; islands in the Persian Gulf, 111; Bahrein, 111-112; Persia, 112-113; Persia, Afghānistān, and India, 113-115; Afghānistān, 116-117; Kashgar, 118; Tibet, 118-120; China, 120-121; Siam, 121-122; pecuniary liabilities of the Indian Government, 122-124; possessions in India of France and Portugal, 123-124; foreign consular agents in India, 124-125; bibliography, 125.

Forester, Hon. Mary Ann, owner of Sardhana estates (1851), xvii. 107.

Forests, iii. 102-127; natural classes, 102; classification by types, 102-104; deciduous, 102-103; evergreen, 103; dry, 103; alpine, 103; tidal, 103; riparian, 103-104; influence on water-supply and climate, 104-105; value to the state, 105; area of state forests, 105-106; departmental classification, 106-107; review of administration in the past, 107; organization of the Forest service, 107-108; recruitment and technical education, 108-109; employment of Indian Forest officers outside India, 109; Indian forest law, 109-110; steps by which state forests are constituted, 110-111; demarcation, 111-112; surveys, 112; working plans, 112-113; communications and buildings, 113; protection from man, 113; protection from fire, 113-115; protection from cattle, 115-116; natural regeneration, 116-118; cultural operations, 118; artificial reproduction, 118-119; yield of, 119-120; methods of exploitation, 120-122; financial results, 122; free grants of produce, 122; Native State and private, 123-124; forest tribes: their general economic condition, 124-125; typical tribes, 125; employment of animals as carriers of forest produce, 126; education of Conservators, 127; bibliography, 127; revenue, iv. 171, 201; surveys, iv. 496-497.

Local notices: Adilābād, v. 23; Afghānistān, v. 32; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Ahmadnagar, v. 117-118; Ajaigarh, v. 133; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 153-154;

Akola, v. 185; Akyab, v. 192, 195-196; Almorā, v. 249; Alwar, v. 262; Ambāla, v. 282-283; Amherst, v. 299-300; Amraotī, v. 310; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Amritsar, v. 324; Anaimalais, v. 333; Anantapur, v. 343-344; Andamans, v. 357; Angul, v. 375, 378; Arakan, v. 395; Arāvalli Hills, v. 402; North Arcot, v. 412-413; South Arcot, v. 429-430; Assam, vi. 19, 67-70; Attock, vi. 135; Aurangābād, vi. 145; Backergunge, vi. 166; Bahraich, vi. 210; Baluchistān, vi. 304-306; Bāmra, vi. 344; Bāndā, vi. 352; Bānkurā, vi. 384; Baroda, vii. 52-53; Barwānī, vii. 90; Bāsim, vii. 100; Bassein, vii. 112; Bastar, vii. 123; Belgaum, vii. 152; Bellary, vii. 167; Bemetāra, vii. 177; Bengal, vii. 257-261; Berār, vii. 391-392; Betūl, viii. 7, 12; Bhadrāchalam, viii. 22; Bhamo, viii. 52; Bhandāra, viii. 67; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Bhaunagar, viii. 95; Bhopāl, viii. 136; Bhor, viii. 148; Bidar, viii. 166; Bijāpur, viii. 174, 182; Bijāwar, viii. 190; Bijnor, viii. 198; Bilāspur, viii. 222-223, 228; Black Mountain, viii. 251; Bombay, viii. 321-323; Bonai, ix. 3; Buldāna, ix. 63; Būndi, ix. 84; Burhānpur, ix. 103; Burma, i. 197-199, ix. 117, 167-170; Cāchār, ix. 254-255; Central India, ix. 331, 365-366; Central Provinces, x. 7, 47-50; Chakrātā, x. 125; Chamba, x. 131; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x 149, 155-156; Charduār, x. 176; Chindwāra, x. 205, 210, 214; Lower Chindwin, x. 233; Upper Chindwin, x. 245-246; Chin Hills, x. 276; Chittagong, x. 312; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Chodavaram, x. 326; Cochin, x 346-347; Coimbatore, x. 363-365; Coorg, xi. 35-36; Cuddapah, xi. 66-67; Damān, xi. 129; Damoh, xi. 135, 140; Darjeeling, xi. 174-175; Darrang, xi. 187; Deccan, i. 43-44; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 254-255; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 265; Dhamtarī, xi. 285; Dhārwār, xi. 304, 311; Dholpur, xi. 326-327; Digboi, xi. 344; Dindorī, xi. 358; Drug, xi. 369; Dumkā, xi. 377; Dungarpur, xi. 382; Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 394; Elgandal, xii. 8; Ellichpur, xii. 15; Etāwah, xii. 27; Ferozepore, xii. 94; Gādarwāra, xii. 119; Ganjām, xii. 151; Gangpur, xii. 142; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gāro Hills, xii. 172, 178-179; Eastern Ghāts, xii. 216; Goa, xii. 261; Goālpāra, xii. 273-274; Godāvari District, xii. 290-291; Gujrāt, xii. 370; Gundalpet, xii. 386; Gurdāspur, xii. 397-398; Gwalior, xii. 420, 430; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 32; Harsūd, xiii. 58-59; Hātta, xiii. 73; Hazāra, xiii. 80-81; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 92; Hyderābād, xiii. 259-261; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 37; Janjīra, xiv. 60; Jhālawār, xiv. 119; Jhānsi, xiv. 143; Jhelum, xiv. 155; Jīnd, xiv. 172; Jobat, xiv. 178; Jodhpur, xiv. 191; Jubbulpore, xiv. 212; Jullundur, xiv. 228; Kadūr, xiv. 266-267; Kālimpong, xiv. 308; Kāmrūp, xiv. 336; North Kanara, xiv. 348-349; South Kanara, xiv. 363-364; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Karāchi, xv. 7; Karauli, xv. 29-30; Kathā, xv. 158-159; Kāthiāwār, xv. 179; Khāndesh, xv. 235; Khulnā, xv. 290; Kistna District, xv. 327; Kolāba, xv. 363-364; Kūdligi, xvi. 11-12; Kurnool, xvi. 39; Kyaukpyu, xvi. 62; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Lahore, xvi. 101; Lakhimpur, xvi. 124, Lārkāna, xvi. 141; Lewe, xvi. 160; Loralai, xvi. 177; Madras, xvi. 243, 284-288; Madura, xvi. 396-397; Magwe, xvi. 418-419; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 4-5; Malabar, xvii. 63-64; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Mandalay, xvii. 133; Mandī, xvii. 156; Mandlā, xvii. 165-166; Manipur, xvii. 191; Meiktila, xvii. 282-283; Mergui, xvii. 302; Mertipurvat hill, xvii. 309; Miānwāli, xvii. 321; Minbu, xvii. 351-352; Montgomery, xvii. 414; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 79-80; Myaungmya, xviii. 113-114; Myitkyinā, xviii. 142; Mysore, xviii. 216-217, 252; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 292; Nāgpur, xviii. 305, 312; Naini Tāl, xviii. 328-329; Nalgonda, xviii. 341; Nellore, xix. 15-16; Nepāl, xix. 48-50; the Nilgiris, xix. 95-96; Nimār, xix. 113; Northern Shan States, xxii. 240; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 180; Nowgong, xix. 226; Orchhā, xix. 246; Orissa, xix. 259-260; Pakokku, xix. 325-326; Palāmau, xix. 340-341; Pālanpur, xix. 349-350; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 385-386; Pannā, xix. 402; Pāpanodanu-vana, Thān, xxiii. 288; Parbhani, xix. 413; Pattāla, xx. 43; Pegu, xx. 90-91; Pegu Yoma, Paukkaung, xx. 77; Port Blair, xx. 209; Prome, xx. 225; Punjab, i. 28-29, xx. 309-312; Pyapon, xxi. 6; Quetta-Pishin, xxi. 16; Raichūr, xxi 41; Raipur, xxi. 55; Rājputāna, xxi. 127-128; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Rewah, xxi. 285-286; Ruby Mines District, xxi. 331-333; Sahāranpur, xxi 374-375; Salem, xxi. 402; Salween, xxi. 418-419; Sandoway, xxii. 36; Sandūr, xxii. 45; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 71-72; Sātāra, xxii. 123-124; Saugor, xxii. 143; Seonī, xxii. 171; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Southern Shan States, xxii. 259-260; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Shwebo, xxii. 316; Sibsāgar, xxii.

350; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Simla, xxii. 380; Sind, xxii. 417–418; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 8; Sirmūr, xxiii. 25–26; Sirohi, xxiii. 33; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 43; Sukkur, xxiii. 123; Sundarbans, xxiii. 143; Surat, xxiii. 160; Sylhet, xxiii. 195; Tarai, i. 43; Tavoy, xxiii. 263; Thāna, xxiii. 297–298; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 322; Thaton, xxiii. 335–336; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 349; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 371–372; Tonk, xxiii. 412; Toungoo, xxiii. 428–429; Travancore, xxiv. 10–11; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 34; Tumkūr, xxiv. 56; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75; Udaipur, xxiv. 96; United Provinces, xxiv. 196–199; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 282; Warangal, xxiv. 361; Wardhā, xxiv. 371; Wūn, xxiv. 394; Yamethin, xxiv. 407.

Forest and jungle products, free grants, iii. 122–123.

Local notices: Alwar, v. 262–263; Baluchistān, vi. 305; Chamba, x. 132; Champāran, x. 138; Cochin, x. 348; Coimbatore, x. 365; Gwalior, xii. 430; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 32; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 37; Malabar, xvii. 63; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Myaungmya, xviii. 114; Mysore, xviii. 217; Nellore, xix. 16; Orissa, xix. 260; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 72; Saugor, xxii. 143; Singbhūm, xxiii. 8. *See also* Gum, Honey, Lac, *Mahuā*, Resin, Wax, &c.

Forest school, at Dehra, iii. 109, xi. 222, xxiv. 251.

Forests, submerged, at Tinnevelly, i. 99.

Forman Christian College, at Lahore, xvi. 99, 105, 114.

Forster, Major, command of Shekhāwati Brigade, xxii. 269–270.

Forsyth, Sir Douglas, mission to Hindu Kush (1873), xiii. 137; advantages of Pachmarhī as a sanitarium first discovered by, xix. 307.

Fort Dufferin. *See* Mandalay City.

Fort Lockhart, in North-West Frontier Province, xii. 101.

Fort Mackeson, in North-West Frontier Province, xii. 101.

Fort Munro, in Punjab, xii. 101.

Fortified Island, the. *See* Basavrājdurg.

Forts: Addanki, v. 9; Adoni, v. 25; Saiyidābād, in Afghānistān, v. 44; Agra, v. 76, 85; Agrohar, v. 92; Ahmadnagar, v. 114, 124; Ajaigarh, v. 130, 132–133; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Ajmer, v. 172; Narnāla, in Akola, v. 183; Kolāba, near Alībāg, v. 206; Alī Masjid, v. 220; Alwar, v. 268; Atmākūr, at Amarchinta, v. 273; Amber, v. 291; Jūna Kot, at Amreli, v. 318; Govindgarh, near Amritsar, v. 329; Gooty and Penukonda in Anantapur, v. 340; Anekal, v. 373; Anjaneri, v. 382; Anjengo, v. 384; Ankai, v. 385; Antūr, v. 387; Anūpgarh, v. 387; Arantāngi, v. 399; Tārāgarh in Arāvalli Hills, v. 401; Arcot, v. 420; Armagon, vi. 3; Arni, vi. 4; Ashta, vi. 11; Asīrgarh, vi. 12–13; Assam, vi. 36; Atāri, vi. 121; Attock, vi. 138; Atūr, vi. 139; Awa, vi. 153; Azamgarh, vi. 155, 156, 162; Bādāmi, vi. 177; Badarpur, vi. 177; Bairātgarh, near Badnor, vi. 178; Kherlā in Badnūr, vi. 179, viii. 8; Bāgh, vi. 183; Bāglān, vi. 191; Bāgni, vi. 193; Bālāpur, vi. 234; Bālkonda, vi. 249; Ballabgarh, vi. 250; Balliā, vi. 251; Ranthambhor and Khāndhor, on the Bānas, vi. 346; Bhurāgarh at Bāndā, vi. 357; Bangalore, vi. 369; Banūr, vi. 414; Bāri, vii. 16; Barī Sādri, vii. 18; Bāriya, vii. 21; Bārkūr, vii. 22; Barmer, vii. 23; Barnāla, vii. 24; Jūna Kot, Baroda, vii. 82; Barwāha, vii. 90; Barwānī, vii. 90; Basārh, vii. 94; Basavāpatna, vii. 94; Bastī, vii. 132; Baswa, vii. 132; Bijaigarh, Bayānā, vii. 137; Begūn, vii. 142; Behror, vii. 143; Bekal, vii. 143; Belgaum, vii. 145, 148, 157; Bellamkonda, vii. 158; Bellary, vii. 162, 175; Rājghāt, Benares, vii. 182; Bhādra, viii. 22; Bhainsrorgarh, viii. 39–40; Bhandāra, viii. 71; Bharatpur, viii. 87; Bhatinda, viii. 90; Bhavāni, viii. 98; Bhīmāshankar, viii. 108–109; Bhongīr, viii. 124; Fatehgarh, Bhopāl, viii. 143, 144; Bhopāwar, viii. 145; Bihār, viii. 172; Bijnot, viii. 202; Bīkaner, viii. 218; Bissan, viii. 249; Bobbili, viii. 254; Bodvad, viii. 255; Borsad, ix. 7; Broach, ix. 29; Budaun, ix. 42; Budge-Budge, ix. 45; Būdihāl, ix. 46; Bukkur, ix. 46–47; Bundelkhand, ix. 70; Būndi, ix. 88; Calcutta, ix. 263, Central Provinces, x. 18, 19; Chainpur, x. 121; Chākan, x. 122; Champāner, x. 136, vii. 20; Chānda, x. 150, 151; Chanderī, x. 163–164; Chāndor, x. 166–167; Chandragiri, x. 168, 169; Channapatna, x. 174; Channarāyan Betta, x. 174; Chārikār, x. 176; Mangalgarh, Chārkhāri, x. 179; Amrāvati, on Chatia hill, x. 181; Kālinjar, in Chaube Jāgīrs, x. 183; Chaumu, x. 185; Chhabra, x. 195–196; Chikmugalūr, x. 222; Chingleput, x. 268; Chiplūn, x. 287; Chirāwa, x. 288; Sadāshivgarh, Chitākul, x. 289; Chitaldroog, x. 297; Chitor, x. 298–299; Chopda, x. 327; Chunār, x. 333–334; Churu, x. 335; Coondapoor, xi. 1; Saādat Bandar,

Covelong, xi. 54; Bārabāti Kilā, Cuttack, xi. 98; Dabhoi, xi. 99–100; Dacca, xi. 106, 117; Dagshai, xi. 122; Dāhānu, xi. 122; Dalmau, xi. 127; Dalmī, xi. 127; Damān, xi. 130–131; Singorgarh, Damoh, xi. 137; Dankhar, xi. 148; Danubyu, xi. 148–149; Daosa, xi. 149; Darbhangā, xi. 154; Dasūya, xi. 194; Daulatābād, xi. 200–201; Salīmgarh, Delhi, xi. 236, 237; Mount Delly, xi. 241; Deoband, xi. 242; Deodrug, xi. 243; Deogarh, xi 245–246; Deorī, xi. 247; Devanhalli, xi. 273; Devarāyadurga, xi. 274; Dewāngiri, xi. 277; Dhār, xi. 293; Dhārī, xi. 299; Dharmapuri, xi. 299; Dhārwār, xi. 306, 316; Dhodap, xi. 320; Shergarh, Dholpur, xi. 324; Dhorājī, xi. 333; Dhūlia, xi. 338; Chingrikhāli, near Diamond Harbour, xi. 340; Dibrugarh, xi. 342; Dimāpur, xi. 346–347; Dindigul, xi. 357; Dīpālpur, xi 359; Dodvad, xi. 366; Drug, xi. 370; Duduria, xi. 386; Elgandal, xii. 6; Etāwah, xii. 47; Faltā, xii. 51; Farīdkot, xii. 52; Farīdpur, xii. 62; Farrah, xii. 62; Gadwāl Samasthān, xii. 121; Gāgraun, xii. 121–122; Gālna, xii. 124–125; Gandikota, xii. 127–128; Garhākotā, xii. 161; Garhmuktesar, xii. 162; Gaur, xii 189; Gāwīlgarh, xii. 193–194; Georgegarh, xii. 210; Western Ghāts, xii. 218–219; Ghorāghāt, xii. 236; Naulakhagarh, Gidhaur, xii. 237; Gingee, xii. 242–245; Girishk, xii. 247; Gohad, xii. 304; Golconda, xii. 309–310; Gooty, xii. 326; Govardhangiri, xii. 343; Govindgarh, xii. 344; Gujrāt, xii. 373 374; Gulbarga, xii. 383; Guledgarh, xii 383; Gurdāspur, xii. 401; Gurramkonda, xii. 412–413; Gwalior, xii. 439; Hājīpur, xiii. 7; Hamīrpur, xiii. 21; Hānsi, xiii. 25; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 37; Hanumāngarh, xiii. 38–39; Harihar, xiii. 55; Harīpur, xiii. 56; Harischandragarh, xiii. 56; Suvarndrug island, off Harnai, xiii. 57; Harpanahalli, xiii. 58; Hasrand, xiii. 58; Abazai, Hashtnagar, xiii. 61; Channarāyapatna, Hassan District, xiii. 63–64; Hāthras, xiii. 71–72; Hazāra, xiii. 77–78; Kundā, Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89; Hebli, xiii. 100; Akauktaung, Henzada, xiii. 104; Herāt, xiii. 114; Hijilī, xiii. 116; Hirekal Gudda Hills, xiii. 143; Holavanhalli, xiii. 158; Hole-Narsipur, xiii. 159; Gholghāt, Hooghly town, xiii. 176; Hoshangābād, xiii. 182; Malot, Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194; Hoskote, xiii. 203; Hubli, xiii. 222; Huli, xiii. 223; Hunza-Nagar, xiii. 225; Hyderābād State, xiii. 243; Hyderābād city, Sind, xiii. 321; Ichhāwar, xiii. 324; Indore, xiii. 340; Indūr, xiii. 352; Indpegarh, Monghyr, xiv. 53; Jagtial, xiii. 377; Jahāzpur, xiii. 379; Jaigarh, xiii. 379; Jaijon, xiii. 380; Nāhargarh, Jaipur, xiii. 400; Jaisalmer, xiv. 4, 9–10; Ghausgarh, near Jalālābād, xiv. 14; Jalesar, xiv. 26–27; Jālna, xiv. 29; Jālor, xiv. 29–30; Bodā and Bhitargaih, Jalpaigurī, xiv. 33; Jamālābād, xiv. 43; Garh Jarīpā, Jamālpur, xiv. 43; Jambusar, xiv. 45; Jamrūd, xiv. 52; Janjīra, xiv. 61–62; Jasdan, xiv. 66; Jaugada, xiv. 72–73; Jaunpur, xiv. 82, 83; Jawhār, xiv. 88; Jaynagar, xiv. 89; Jodhpur, xiv. 198–199; Jodiya, xiv. 200; Jorā, xiv. 201; Jūba, xiv. 204; Jubo, xiv. 220; Junnar and Shivner, xiv. 239, 240; Kadi, xiv. 258; Kāgal, xiv. 272; Kaimur Hills, xiv. 275; Kaithal, xiv. 288; Kalanga, xiv. 298; Kalāt-i-Ghilzai, xiv. 306; Kālinjar, xiv. 310–313; Kalmeshwar, xiv. 315–316; Kālna, xiv. 316; Kālpī, xiv. 319; Kalyandrug, xiv. 323; Kāman, xiv. 326; Kamlagarh, xiv. 328; Kampli, xiv. 329; Kanaud, xiv. 370; Kot Kāngra, xiv. 397; Kangundi, xiv. 399; Karād, xv. 19; Karasgaon, xv. 24; Karnāla, xv. 59; Kārwār, xv. 66, Kāshīpur, xv. 71; Kathumar, xv. 186; Kātol, xv. 189; Kātwa, xv. 190; Kelod, xv. 198; Kerūr, xv. 203–204; Khandela, xv. 224; Khaniādhāna, xv. 244; Kharda, xv. 251; Khuzdār, xv. 298; Sobha Singh, Siālkot, xv. 305; Kishangarh, xv. 318; Kittūr, xv. 337; Kolāba, xv. 359; Kondapalli, xv. 393; Kondavīd, xv. 393; Koppal, xv. 398; Krishnagiri, xvi 9; Kulang and Alang, xvi 13–14; Kumbhalgarh, xvi. 21–22; Kunda, xvi. 25; Kurnool, xvi. 45; Lahore, xvi. 109, 112; Laling, xvi. 132–133; Landi Kotal, xvi. 135; Lash Jawain, xvi. 150; Lohogarh, xvi. 170; Lucknow, xvi. 189; Ludhiāna, xvi. 208; Machhlishahr, xvi. 225; Maddagiridurga, xvi. 229–230; Mādha, xvi. 230; Mahāsthān, xvi. 437; Maheshwar, xvii. 10; Maihar, xvii. 29; Maksudangarh, xvii. 53; Malanggarh, xvii. 72–73; Malot, Hoshiārpur, xvii. 94; Malot, Jhelum, xvii. 94; Padmagarh and Sindhudrug off Mālvan, xvii. 96; Māndalgarh, xvii. 149; Mandasor, xvii. 150; Mandor, xvii. 171; Māndu, xvii. 171–173; Mangalvedha, xvii. 178; Mankerā, xvii. 198; Manki, xvii. 198; Mannārgudi, xvii. 200; Manohar, xvii. 200; Manoharpur, xvii. 200; Manoli,

xvii. 200; Maiot, xvii. 210; Mastūj, xvii. 214; Masulipatam, xvii. 215; Maudahā, xvii. 232; Medak, xvii. 246, 251; Meerut, xvii. 264; Jāfarābād, Mercāra, xvii. 292; Michni, xvii. 326; Mirjān, xvii. 364; Mogalturru, xvii. 381; Mohindargarh, Kānaud, xvii. 385; Monghyr, xvii. 402, 403; Muddebihāl, xvii. 11; Mudgal, xviii. 11; Muhamdī, xviii. 14; Muhammadpur, xviii. 17; Mundra, xviii. 39; Muttra, xviii. 73; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 83; Myohaung, xviii. 161; Mysore, xviii. 261; Nābha, xviii 271; Nādol, xviii. 283; Nāgaur, xviii. 298; Nagīna, xviii. 299, 300; Patthargarh, Najībābād, xviii. 334; Naldrug, xviii. 337; Nāmakhal Rock, xviii. 347–348; Nandana, xviii. 349; Nānder, xviii. 350, 355; Pratāpgarh, Nandgad, xviii. 356; Nārāyanganj, xviii. 373; Narnāla, xviii. 379; Narsinghgarh, xviii. 385; Narwar, xviii. 397; Nāsik, xviii. 401; near Nichlaul, xix. 59; Nirmal, xix. 123, xiii. 352; Nizāmābād, xix. 125; Nūrpur, xix. 232; Nūzvīd, xix. 234; Orchhā, xix. 248; Otūr, xix. 276; Owsa, xix. 294; Padavedu, xix. 309; Pākpattan, xix. 332; Pālamcottah, xix. 345; Pālghāt, xix. 358; Palladam, xix. 369; Pānchet, xix. 378; Pāndavgarh, xix. 389; Pāngal, xix 396; Panhāla, xix. 396–397; Parenda, xx. 1; Parīchhatgarh, xx. 2; Parli, xx 5; Pārola, xx. 7; Partābgarh, xx. 21; Pattī, xx. 74; Pattikonda, xx. 75; Pattukkottai, xx. 76; Paunī, xx. 79; Pāvāgarh, xx. 79–80; Peddāpuram, xx. 82; Penukonda, xx. 105; Bāla Hisār, Peshāwar, xx. 125; Phalodi, xx. 129; Phillaur, xx. 130; Polūr, xx. 160; Porumāmilla, xx. 215; Pratāpgarh, xx. 216–217; Pyāpalli, xxi. 1; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 33; Rāghugarh, xxi. 35; Rahmān Garh, xxi. 36; Raichūr, xxi. 44–45; Raigarh, xxi. 47; Raipur, xxi. 60; Raisen, xxi. 63; Rājākhera, xxi. 65; Rājgarh, xxi. 71; Rājgīr, xxi. 72; Rājnagar, xxi. 78; Bābariādhār, near Rajula, xxi. 168; Rāmandrug, xxi. 170; Ramdurg, xxi. 172; Rāmpur, xxi. 189; Rangna, xxi. 213; Kamātāpur, Rangpur, xxi. 225–226; Rānpur, xxi. 235; Ranthambhor, xxi. 235–236; Ratangarh, xxi. 238; Rāth, xxi. 240; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 248; Rattihalli, xxi. 259; Rāyadrug, xxi. 275–276; Rāyakottai, xxi. 276–277; Reni, xxi. 278; Rian, xxi. 301; Rohtās, xxi. 322, xiv. 159; Rohtāsgarh, xxi. 322–323; Rūpnagar, xxi. 340; Rustāk, xxi. 343; Sadiyā, xxi. 347; Sādra, xxi. 348; Salempur-Majhaulī, xxi. 409; in Sambalpur, xxii. 6–7, 12; Sāngli, xxii. 54; Sāngola, xxii. 54; Sanjan, xxii. 56–57; Sankaridrug, xxii. 58; Sankheda, xxii. 59; Saoner, xxii 80; Sarawān, xxii. 98; Sardārgarh, xxii. 103; Sardārshahr, xxii. 104; Sātāra, xxii. 120, 129; Satwās, xxii. 134; in Saugor, xxii. 139, 148; Saundatti, xxii. 149; Sehwān, xxii. 163; Seondhā, xxii. 164; Shabkadar, xxii. 186; Shekhūpura, xxii. 270: Shergarh, xxii. 272, vii. 222; Sherghāti, xxii. 272; Shikārpur, xxii. 278; Shirhatti, xxii. 292; Shivner, xxii. 294; Sholāpur, xxii. 305–306, 307; Sialkot, xxii. 328, 335; Sibpur, xxii. 344; Siddipet, xxii. 356; Sikandurpur, xxii. 362; Sinhgarh, xxiii. 12–13; Sīra, xxiii. 16; Māhūr and Manikgarh, Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 41; Sitābaldī, xxiii. 49–50; Sohna, xxiii. 72; Somnāth, xxiii. 74; Sonda, xxiii. 82; Songarh, xxiii. 83, 288; Srīnagar, xxiii. 99; Sukkur, xxiii. 127; Sultānpur, xxiii. 138; Syāmnagar, xxiii. 189; Tālbahat, xxiii. 211; Tando Alāhyār, xxiii. 223; Tanjore, xxiii. 242, 243; Tarāna, xxiii. 250; Tatta, xxiii. 255–256; Teliāgarhī, xxiii. 275; Tellicherry, xxiii. 276; Thal, xxiii. 287; Thān, xxiii. 287; Thāna, xxiii. 303; Tikamgarh, xxiii. 359; Tirwā, xxiii. 403; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 44–45; Trimbak, xxiv. 49; Trivandrum, xxiv. 50; Tyāga Durgam, xxiv. 81; Udalgurī, xxiv. 106; Udayagiri, xxiv. 108; Udgīr, xxiv. 111; Umarkot, xxiv. 118; Umrer, xxiv. 119; Vādi, xxiv. 292; Vallam, xxiv. 297; Vāsota, xxiv. 301; Vellore, xxiv. 304–305; Vijayadrug, xxiv. 310; Vinukonda, xxiv. 318; Vishālgarh, xxiv. 321; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 330–331; Vyāra, xxiv. 343; Vypīn, xxiv. 344; Khammamett in Warangal, xxiv. 359; Yādgīr, xxiv. 400; Zafargarh, xxiv. 359.

Old Danish: Tranquebar, xxiii. 435.

Old Dutch: Chetwai, x. 195; Cochin, x. 342–343, 354; Pulicat, xx. 242; Sadras, xxi. 348.

Old East India Company's: Devikottai, xi. 276; Fort St. David, xii. 101–102; Fort St. George, ii. 457; Ganjām, xii. 158–159.

Old Portuguese: Bassein, vii. 118, 120; Cochin, x. 342–343, 354; Monakbara in Diu, xi. 362, 363; Honāvar, xiii. 160; Karanja, xv. 23.

Fort St. David, in South Arcot District, Madras, xii. 101–102.

Fort St. George. *See* Madras City.

Fort Sandeman, subdivision in Zhob District, Baluchistān, xii. 102.

Fort Sandeman, head-quarters of Zhob

District, Baluchistān, and cantonment, xii. 102–103.
Fort Victoria in Bombay. *See* Bānkot.
Fort William. *See* Calcutta.
Fossil wood, found in Burma, i. 97.
Fossils, scarcity of marine, in Peninsular India, i. 50; Neobolus, i. 65; Redlichia, i. 65; Olenellus, i. 65; Olenidae, i. 66; Halysites catenularia, i. 66; Phillipsia, i. 66; Bryozoa, i. 66; Devonian, of Chitrāl, i. 67; Echinosphaerites, i. 67; Orthoceras, i. 67; Tentaculites, i. 67; Calceola sandalina, i. 67; Otoceras, i. 68; Ophiceras, i. 68; Meekoceras, i. 68; in Permian boulder-bed, i. 71; of Lower Productus series, i. 71; Richtofenia sinensis, i. 71; Oxytoma, i. 72; Nautilus peregrinus, i. 72; Fusulina, i. 72; Schwagerina, i. 72; Lyttonia nobilis, i. 72; Xenodiscus carbonarius, i. 72; in Upper Productus limestones, i. 72; Bellerophon, i. 72; Ceratites, i. 73; Stephanites superbus, i. 73; Flemingites flemingianus, i. 73; Koninckites volutus, i. 73; Prionolobus rotundatus, i. 73; Celtites, i. 73; Gangamopteris, i. 73, 84; Megalodon, i. 74; Athyris, i. 74; Productus, i. 74; Spiriferina, i. 74; Fusulina, i. 74; Coromandel coast, i. 77; in Trichinopoly area, i. 78–88; Inoceramus labiatus, i. 79; Pachydiscus peramplus, i. 79; Megalosaurus, i. 79; Baculites, i. 79; Nautilus danicus, i. 80; Nerinea, i. 80; Ceratodus, i. 84; Hyperodapedon, i. 84; Parasuchus, i. 84; Estheria, i. 84; Glossopteris, i. 84–85; Lepidodendron, i. 84; Sigillaria, i. 84; Calamites, i. 84; Platacanthomys, i. 86; Titanosaurus indicus, i. 88; Nummulites, i. 88, 92, 93; Cardita beaumonti, i. 91, 92; Velates Schmiedeliana, i. 95; Pelecypoda, i. 95; Gastropoda, i. 95; in the Siwāliks, i. 96–97; of Irrawaddy system, i. 97.
Local notices: Found in Chānda, x. 149; Gwalior, xii. 419–420; Himālayas, xiii. 127; Indore, xiii. 334; Jhelum, xiv. 151; Karāchi, xv. 2; Kāthiāwār, xv. 173; Lushai Hills, xvi. 213; Madras Presidency, xvi. 241; Piram, xx. 150–151; Punjab, xx. 249, 251; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 61; Shāhpur, xxii. 212; Northern Shan States, xxii. 232.
Foul Island, off Sandoway District, Burma, xxii. 31–32.
Fouracres, C., system of sluices devised by, xxiii. 79.
Foxes (*Vulpes*), i. 222; in Afghānistān, v. 33; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Baluchistān, vi. 272; Baroda, vii. 30; Central India, ix. 332; Cuttack, xi. 88; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Gurgaon, xii. 403; Hazāra, xiii. 76; Hyderābād, xiii. 313; Kaira, xiv. 277; Karāchi, xv. 2; Kāthiāwār, xv. 174; Khairpur, xv. 211; Lārkāna, xvi. 137; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Meerut, xvii. 254; Mirzāpur, xvii. 368; Morādābād, xvii. 421; Multān, xviii. 23; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Partābgarh, xx. 15; Patiāla, xx. 33; Punjab, xx 255; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 13; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 151; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Sholāpur, xxii. 296; Sītāpur, xxiii. 55; Sukkur, xxiii. 119; Surat, xxiii. 153; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 307; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278; Zhob, xxiv. 429.
Foxes, flying (*Pteropus*), in South Kanara, xiv. 355.
France, trade with, iii. 298.
Francis, Philip, opposition to Warren Hastings, ii. 481, 482.
Franciscans, Kalanja in charge of (1535) xv. 23.
Franks, Brigadier, arrival at Lucknow (1858), xvi. 194; force organized for reconquest of Oudh, xix. 285.
Fraser, Sir Andrew, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1903), vii. 220.
Fraser, William, murdered by Shams-uddīn Khān (1836), xii. 100, 404.
Fraser, Colonel, built and endowed school at Fraserpet, xi. 30, 47.
Frazer, General, defeated Holkar's army near Dīg (1804), xi. 344.
Frederick IV of Denmark, mission founded at Tranquebar under auspices of (1706), xxiii. 435.
Free Church of Scotland. *See under* Protestant Missions.
French in India, ii. 463–464, 470–474; coins, ii. 149; early voyages (1529, 1615), ii. 463; Richelieu's Compagnie d'Orient, ii. 463; Colbert's Company, ii. 463; first factory founded at Surat (1668), ii. 463; Pondicherry founded (1674), ii. 463; Colbert's Company taken over by Law, ii. 464; causes of failure, ii. 467–468; Dumas (1735–41), ii. 470–471; Dupleix (1741), ii. 471; wars with, ii. 471–472, iv. 71–73, viii. 405, xvi. 252–253; second French War (1750–4), ii. 472–473; third French War (1756–63), ii. 473; influence in India, ii. 488; causes of failure, ii. 488–489; English compelled to intervene in Native politics owing to wars with, iv. 71–73; in Tongking, iv. 121–122; political, commercial, and legal position of French possessions in India, iv. 123–124.
Local notices: settlement at Balasore,

vi. 246; at Chandernagore, x. 164; the Chār Minār at Hyderābād occupied (1756), xiii. 308; Chidambaram occupied (1753), x. 219; Chingleput taken (1751), x. 269; Northern Circārs ceded to (1750, 1753), x. 335, 336; forces landed at Cocanāda (1759-60), x. 339; Conjeeveram attacked (1757), x. 377; Covelong seized (1750), xi. 54; struggles with English for power in Deccan, xi. 208; Fort Mount Delly held, xi. 241; Devikottai taken (1758), xi. 276; at English Bāzār, xii. 24; settlement at Farāsdānga, xii. 51; at Fort St. David, xii. 101, 102; French Rock occupied (1751), xii. 107; Ganjām under (1753), xii. 145; in Godāvari District, xii. 285, 299; Guntūr founded, xii. 390; support given to Muzaffar Jang, xiii. 239-240; Injaram taken (1757), xiii. 365; Kondavīd taken (1752), xv. 393; settlements in Madras Presidency, xvi. 251; Madras captured (1746), unsuccessfully attacked (1759), xvi. 369-371; settlement at Mahé, xvii. 7-8; Masulipatam seized (1750), xvii. 216; Jesuits in Nicobars (1835-46), xix. 64; Porto Novo captured, xx. 215; St Thomé taken and Triplicane fortified (1672), xvi. 369; contest with Clive at Samayapuram and surrender, xxii. 3-4; settlement in Surat, xxiii. 155; wars in Tanjore, xxiii. 228, 242; Carnatic Wars at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 28-29; Tyāga Durgam held, xxiv. 81; defeat at Wandīwash, xii. 105. *See also* Factories, Old French.

French Possessions, xii. 103-107.

French Rock, in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xii. 107-108.

Frere, Sir Bartle, Governor of Bombay (1862-7), viii. 294-295; Borghāt railway incline opened (1860), ix. 5; Karāchi Grammar School founded under auspices of, xv. 13; Commissioner in Sind (1851-9), xxii. 402; cash payments introduced into Sind, xxii. 423.

Frere Hall, at Karāchi, xv. 13; Mahābaleshwar, xvi. 426.

Frescoes. *See* Paintings.

Freshfield, D. W., quoted on Sikkim Himālayas, xiii. 125.

Friend-in-Need Society, Madras, xvi. 374.

Friends' Foreign Mission Association. *See under* Protestant Missions.

Friends' Mission of Sehore. *See under* Protestant Missions.

Frogmouths (*Batrachostomus*), i. 250.

Frogs, i. 273-274.

Fruits, trade, iii. 255; cultivated in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149; Amherst, v. 294; South Arcot, v. 427; Central Provinces, x. 34, 37-38, 56; Chikhlī, Berār, x. 221; Chikodi, Belgaum, x. 223; Chin Hills, x. 271; Dholka *tāluka*, xi. 321; Hyderābād, xiii. 312; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kolāba, xv. 364; Lārkāna, xvi. 140; Madras, xvi. 275; Mahābaleshwar, xvi. 426; Mergui, xvii. 299-300, 307; Mongnai, xvii. 405; Mongpai, xvii. 406; Mukteswar, xviii. 18; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 327; Narasapur, Kistna, xviii. 372; Shāhābād, xxii. 197; Surgāna, xxiii. 169. *See also* particular names.

Fruits and vegetables, imports and exports, iii. 308, 310; exports from Madras Presidency, xvi. 354.

Frushard, Mr., silk factories established at Ganutia by (1786), xii. 159.

Fryer, Sir Frederic, Chief Commissioner of Burma (1895), ix. 192; Lieutenant-Governor of Burma (1897), ix. 192.

Fryer, Dr., Ghodbandar called Grebondel by, xii. 333; quoted on Goa (1675), xii. 255; Mirjān visited, xvii. 364; mention of Underi (1674), xxiv. 131.

Fuleli Canal, in Sind, iii. 336, 358, 362, xii. 108, xiii. 317.

Fullarton, Colonel, Coimbatore taken by (1783), x. 359, 371; Madura quieted (1783), xvi 391; Pālghāt captured (1783), xix. 358-359; Pānjalamkurichi taken (1783), xix 398, xxiii. 364-365.

Fuller, Sir J. B., Chief Commissioner of Assam, vi. 35; Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 395.

Fuller's earth, found near Barmer, vii. 23; Bīkaner, viii. 211; Central Provinces, x. 51; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255; Jaisalmer, xiv. 5; Jodhpur, xiv. 192; Jubbulpore, xiv. 212; Mallāni, xvii 93; Murwāra, xviii. 59; Rājputāna, xxi. 89, 130; Sind, xxii. 418.

Fulta, village in Bengal. *See* Faltā.

Funeral Customs and Ceremonies, examples found of urn-burial, ii. 96; of the Afghāns, v. 49; Andamanese, v. 365; in Assam, vi. 52; of Baigā tribe, vi. 215; in Baluchistān, vi. 293; Bengal, vii. 240; Berār, vii. 382; of the Bhīls, viii. 103; Burmese, ix. 148; in Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 30-31; Coorg, xi. 27; of Gāros, xii. 177; Gonds of Gondwāna, xii. 325; in Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; Hyderābād State, xiii. 250; Jeypore, xiv. 103; of the Kachins, xiv. 254; Kāfirs, xiv. 271; Khāsis, xv. 259-260; Khonds, xv. 281-282; Kolīs, xv. 389; Korkūs, xv. 404; Lushais, xvi. 218-219; in Madras, xvi. 266; of Nāgā tribes, xviii. 290-291; in Nepāl, xix. 44; Nicobars, xix. 70-72;

Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118; United Provinces, xxiv. 175.
Furniture, manufactured in Allahābād, v. 241; Assam, vi. 74; Bareilly, vii. 9, 14; Bengal, vii. 268; Bhiwāni, viii. 120; Chaul, x. 184; Dūngarpur, xi. 385; Gayā, xii. 203; Gujrāt, xii. 374; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Janjīra, xiv. 60; Jhang, xiv. 131; Jind, xiv. 172; Kartāspur, xv. 61; Khairāgarh, xv. 208; Lahore, xvi. 101, 113; Ludhiāna, xvi. 208; Pīlībhīt, xx. 144; Punjab, xx. 318; Raichūr, xxi. 41; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268; Sangrūr, xxii. 55; Sirmūr, xxiii. 26; Sūri, xxiii. 174; Sylhet, xxiii. 196, 203.
Furriers, in Srīnagar, xxiii. 104.
Fytche, General Albert, checked crime in Bassein, vii. 109; Chief Commissioner of Burma (1867), ix. 192; recaptured Ngathainggyaung (1854), xix. 58.
Fyzābād, Division in United Provinces, xii. 108-109.
Fyzābād, District in United Provinces, xii. 109-117; physical aspects, 109-110; history, 110-111; antiquarian remains, 111; population, 111-112; agriculture, 112-114; irrigation, 114; trade and communications, 114-115; famine, 115; administration, 115-117; revenue, 116; education, 116; medical, 116.
Fyzābād, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xii. 117.
Fyzābād, city and cantonment in United Provinces, former Muhammadan capital, xii. 117-118.
Fyzābād, town in Afghānistān. *See* Faizābād.

G.

Gābat, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xii. 118, xvii. 13.
Gābits, sea fishers and sailors, in Ratnāgiri, xxi 250.
Gabrbands, embankments of fire-worshippers, in Baluchistān, vi. 283; Jhalawān, xiv. 110.
Gabrūns, checked cloths, manufactured in Ludhiāna, xvi. 205, 208; Nūrmahal, Jullundur, xix. 231.
Gad Boriad, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xii. 120, xxi. 290.
Gad Hānz, fishers, in Kashmīr, xv. 105.
Gadaba, language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 384; spoken in Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; Vizagapātam, xxiv. 328.
Gadag, *tāluka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xii. 118-119.
Gadag, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, a centre of the cotton industry, xii. 119.
Gadariās, shepherds, in Agra, v. 77; Alīgarh, v. 212; Central India, ix. 353; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Muttra, xviii. 67.
Gādarwāra, *tahsīl* in Narsinghpur District, Central Provinces, xii. 119-120.
Gādarwāra, town in Narsinghpur District, Central Provinces, xii. 120.
Gaddhe Singh, Rāja, traditional founder of Sanjan, xxii 56.
Gaddīs, shepherds, in Chamba, x. 130; Kāngra, xiv. 388-389, Kashmīr, xv. 102; Punjab, xx. 288.
Gadekeri Lake, reservoir in Belgaum District, Bombay, vii. 152.
Gādh, Rājā, traditional founder of Ghāzīpur, xii 223, 230.
Gadhada, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii 120.
Gadhāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 120, xv. 165.
Gadhia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 120, xv. 169.
Gad-Hinglaj, town in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xii. 120.
Gādhīpur, original name of Ghāzīpur town, xii. 230.
Gadhka, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 121, xv. 166.
Gadhoola, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 121, xv. 165.
Gadrās, tribe in Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 146
Gādris, herdsmen, in Chhindwāra, x. 210, 211; Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
Gadūns, tribe on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1898), xix. 158.
Gadwāl, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xii. 121.
Gadwāl Samasthān, tributary estate in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xii. 121.
Gaebelé Cotton Mill, Pondicherry, xx. 162.
Gaekwar *See* Gaikwār.
Gagan Mahal, building at Bijāpur, ii. 197, 198.
Gagana Mahal, palace at Penukonda, Madras, xx. 106.
Gagar, mountain range in Nainī Tāl and Almorā Districts, United Provinces, xii. 121.
Gāgraun, fort and village in Kotah State, Rājputāna, xii. 121-123.
Gahinābai, Rānī, Sālher fort granted to, vi. 192.
Gahlots, or Sesodias, Rājput clan, ii. 312, 318; in Dharampur, Bombay, xi. 296; said to have founded Gulaothī, Bulandshahr, xii. 374; traditional rule in Idar, Bombay, xiii. 325; in Rājputāna, xvi. 94, 112, 113; in Salūmbar, xxi. 414;

Sunel held by, in eleventh century, xxiii. 145; in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87.
Gahora, dialect of Bundelkhandī, spoken in Ajaigarh, v. 131.
Gahrās, Oriya pastoral caste, in Bāmra, vi. 344; Kālāhandī, xiv. 294; Patnā State, xx. 72; Sambalpur, xxii. 9; Sonpur, xxiii. 85.
Gahrūr Sen, Rājā of Suket, founder of Baned, vi. 360.
Gaibānda, subdivision in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xii. 123.
Gaibānda, town in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xii. 123.
Gaibi Pīr, fair held in honour of, at Kāgal, Bombay, xiv. 272.
Gaighāta Bakshi Khāl, natural waterway in Howrah District, Bengal, xii. 123–124.
Gaikwār, family name of the chief of the Marāthā State of Baroda, Bālāsinor tributary to, vi. 235; history of, in Baroda, vii. 32–41; Deesa attacked, xi. 209; Gujarāt ravaged, xii. 352; Kāthiāwār invaded, xv. 176; Lūnāvāda tributary to, xvi. 210.
Gait, Mr., quoted on Chaitanya, i. 426.
Gaj, Jādon Rājput, said to have built a fort called Gajni, xiv. 2.
Gāj (geological) stage, i. 92, 93.
Gaj Singh, rule in Jodhpur (1620–38), xiv. 184.
Gaj Singh, of Bīkaner, built Rājgarh (*c.* 1766), xxi. 71.
Gaj Singh, rule in Jaisalmer (1820–46), xiv. 3–4.
Gajalakshmī, image of, at Kottūru, Madras, xvi. 7.
Gajapati kings of Orissa, Ellore town taken from (1515), xii. 23; parts of Ganjām held by, xii. 145; in Godāvari District, xii. 284; Rājahmundry, xxi. 64; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 325.
Gajapatinagaram, *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xii. 124.
Gajendra Singh, Pāron, Central India, held by, xx. 8.
Gajendragarh, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xii. 124.
Gajpat Singh, Rājā of Jīnd, xiv. 166–167; Jīnd town seized by (1755), xiv. 177; Karnāl seized (1763), xv. 58–59; Sangrūr, Amloh, and Bhādson taken from Rājā of Nābha (1774), xviii. 263.
Gakhars, Gujrāt overrun by, xii. 366; portion of Hazāra held by, xiii. 76, 77; in Jhelum, xiv. 152, 154; Kashmīr, xv. 101; overlordship in Miānwāli exercised till 1748, xvii. 318; in North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Punjab, xx. 288; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 264, 266.
Galawāns, horse-keepers, in Kashmīr, xv. 104.
Galena, found in Baghelkhand, vi. 186; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Central Provinces, x. 52; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93; Hoshangābād, xiii. 186–187; Jhelum, xiv. 156; Jubbulpore, xiv 212; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Khamti Hills, Assam, xv. 222; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; Maingy Island, Mergui, xvii. 304; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Punjab, xx. 314; Rewah, xxi 280; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 72; Udaipur, xxiv. 96.
Gālikonda, peak in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiii. 112.
Galley, E., Collector in Surat, xxiii. 157.
Gālna, fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xii. 124.
Gālneshwar Mahādeo, idols of, at Gālna, xii. 124.
Galtesvara, temple of, in Gujarāt, ii. 176.
Gama, Vasco da, voyage to Calicut (1498), ii. 446–447, iii. 258, ix. 290, xvi. 250; second voyage to India (1502), ii. 447; third voyage to India (1524), ii 448.
Local notices: Anjidiv visited by (1498), v. 385; Cannanore visited (1498), ix. 298; treaty with Cannanore Rājā (1502), ix. 298; factory at Cochin founded (1502), x. 354; landed in South Kanara (1498), xiv. 356; Malabar visited (1498), xvii. 57; landed at St. Mary Isles (1498), xvii. 94; fleet first cast anchor near Quilāndi (1498), xix. 21.
Gamanpura, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xii. 125, xvii. 13.
Gambhīr Singh, son of Bhawān Singh, Rājā of Idar (1791), xiii. 326.
Gambhīr Singh, Rājā of Manipur, vi. 35, xvii. 186.
Gambier industry, iii. 172, 253.
Games. *See* Amusements and Games.
Gāmits, animistic tribe in Navsāri *prānt*, Baroda, xviii. 423.
Gamtas, tribe in Bānsda State, Bombay, vi. 404.
Gamvakkals, caste in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
Ganaks, caste in Darrang, xi. 185.
Ganapātha, the, a 'list of word-groups,' quoted by Pānini, ii. 263.
Ganapatis of Andhra, with capital at Warangal (953–1322), overcame the Eastern Chālukyas (1300), ii. 340, 382; friendly relations with the Yādavas, ii. 341; overwhelmed in the Muhammadan invasion, ii. 343, 363, 382.
Local notices: In Godāvari, xii. 284; Kistna, xv. 321; Kurnool probably under, xvi. 33; in Rājahmundry, xxi. 64; in Southern India, xvi. 248, 249; Warangal, xxiv. 358.

Ganda, rule in Bundelkhand (999–1025), ix. 69; king of Kanauj defeated (1021), xiv. 311.
Ganda Mahārāj, temple of, at Deglūr, Hyderābād, xviii. 350.
Gandak, Great, river in North Bihār, i. 23, 24, xii. 125–126.
Gandak, Little, river in United Provinces, xii. 126.
Gandamak, Treaty of (1879), ii. 518, v. 40, xv. 303, xix. 156.
Gāndas, Oriya caste, in Bāmra, vi. 344; Patnā State, xx. 72; Raigarh, xxi. 46; Rairākhol, xxi. 62; Sambalpur, xxii. 9.
Gandevi, town in Baroda, xii. 126.
Gandhamādan, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
Gandhāra, ancient name for tract on North-West Frontier, xii. 126–127; sculptures, ii. 165–167.
Gandharvas, celestial musicians, ii. 216.
Gandhi Gate, at Bhilsa, Central India, viii. 105.
Gandhis, traders in native groceries and drugs, in Baroda, vii. 56.
Gandhol, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 127, xv. 165.
Gandikota, ancient fortress in Cuddapah District, Madras, xii. 127–128.
Gāndlas, oil-pressers, in North Arcot District, v. 409.
Ganesa, or Ganesh, god of learning, ii 233; figures of, at Anjaneri, Bombay, v. 383; temple of, at Benares, vii. 191; shrine at Bhainsrorgarh, Rājputāna, viii. 40; shrine of, at Chidambaram, Madras, x. 219; at Doisānagar, Bengal, xxi. 202; figure of, in Gwalior fort, xii. 442; Mahāvinyaka worshipped on peak in Orissa, as the union of Siva, Gaurī, and Ganesh, xvi. 438; Rāmgarh Hill, Central Provinces, xxi. 176; shrine at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 45–46. *See also* Ganpati.
Ganesh, Rājā, throne of Bengal seized (1404), xi. 349; rule in Dinājpur, xi. 349.
Ganesh, caste. *See* Gangai.
Ganesh Chaturthī, festival in Central India, ix. 357.
Ganesh Flour-Mills, at Delhi, xi. 240.
Ganesh Gate, in Gwalior Fort, xii. 441.
Ganesh Gumpha cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
Gang, Rājā, old quarter of Gangoh, United Provinces, founded and named by, xii. 139.
Gang Deo, succeeded to Alī-Rājpur (1862), deposed (1871), v. 224.
Gangā, goddess of Ganges river, statue of, at Gangotrī, xii. 139; descent from heaven to save the souls of 60,000 sons of king Sagar, xxiv. 25.
Ganga, Rao, chief of Jodhpur (1516–32), xiv. 183; tomb at Mandor, xvii. 171.
Gangā Gobind Singh, at Kāndi, Bengal, xiv. 378.
Gangā Nārāyan, rebellion in Chotā Nāgpur (1832), viii. 152, xvii. 113.
Ganga Rājā, general of Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, xxiii. 97.
Ganga Rājā, Ummattūr chief, rebellion (1511), xviii 253; expedition by Krishna Rāya against, xviii. 175.
Ganga Rāya, Mysore chieftain, Sivasamudram occupied by, xxiii. 65.
Gangā River. *See* Ganges.
Ganga Singh, succeeded as twenty-first chief of Bīkaner, viii. 207.
Gangābansi Rājputs, in Bāmra, vi. 344.
Gangādhar, eastern branch of Sankosh river, xxii. 60.
Gangādhar, Pandit, Agra College established from funds left by (1823), xxiv. 247.
Gangādhar Rao, rule over Sāngli and Mirāj for Chintāman Rao, and Mirāj finally taken by, xxii. 53.
Gangādhar Rao, Jhānsi entrusted to (1842), xiv. 138.
Gangādhar Sāstri, Minister in Baroda, appointment of (1812), vii. 37; murder of, vii. 37, xx. 168–169.
Gangādhareswara temple, on Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, xxiii. 64.
Gangadikāras, section of Wokkaliga caste, in Gangavādi, Mysore, xii. 131, xviii. 193–194.
Gangādwāra, historical Muhammadan name for Haidwār, xiii. 52.
Gangai (Ganesh), caste in Mālda, xvii. 78, Purnea, xx. 416.
Gangaikondapuram, village with temple in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xii. 128–130.
Gangākher, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xii. 130.
Gangāmūla, peak in Mysore, xiv. 262.
Gangā-pānī. *See* Coco-nuts.
Gangāpur, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xii. 130.
Gangāpur, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xii. 130.
Gangāpur, *tahsīl* in Benares District, United Provinces, xii. 130–131.
Gangas, dynasty in Southern India (700–1000), ii. 7, 8, 80, 330, 332, 333, 337, 338; rule in Carnatic, ix. 301; Chingleput, x. 255; Chitaldroog, x. 291; Coorg, xi. 9; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Ganjām, xii. 145; Hassan, xiii. 63; Hiremugalūr, xiii. 143; Kadūr, xiv. 264; Kalinga, xiv. 310; Kolār, xv. 370–371; Mukhalingam site of the capital of, xviii. 18; rule in Mysore, xviii. 253; Nandidroog the stronghold of, xviii.

359; rule in Nirgunda, xix. 122; Punnāta, xx. 395; Shimoga, xxii. 283–284; Southern Marāthā Country, xxiii. 91; Talakād, xxiii. 208; Tumkūr, xxiv. 54; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 325; Yelandūr, xxiv. 419.
Gangā-Sāgar Island. *See* Sāgar.
Gangantās, caste in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30.
Gangavādi, territory of Ganga kings in Mysore, xii. 131.
Gangavādi dynasty, rule in Mysore (second to eleventh centuries), xviii. 170.
Gangaw, subdivision in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xii. 131.
Gangaw, township in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xii. 131.
Gangāwati, *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xii. 131.
Gangāwati, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xii. 131–132.
Ganges, river in Northern India, iii. 360–361, xii. 132–136; course, 132; tributaries, 132–133; bed and mouths of, 133; changes in course, 134; sanctity, 135; traffic, 135–136; bridges, 136.
Other references: Geological division from the Indus, i. 22; system, i. 23–26; sanctity, i. 23; as factor in civilization of the world, i. 26; geology of delta, i. 100; dolphins, i. 238; crocodiles, i. 267.
Ganges Canal, Lower, in United Provinces, ii. 332, 341, xii. 136–137.
Ganges Canal, Upper, in United Provinces, xii. 137–139.
Ganges Canals, iii. 332, 341, 357.
Gangetic Doāb, language, i. 359, 365, 367.
Gangetic plain, meteorology, i. 107, 117, 123, 124, 130, 132, 136, 143, 145, 146, 153; botany, i. 179–181; density of population, i. 454. *See also* Indo-Gangetic Plain.
Gangetic Valley, copper implements found, ii. 98; Clive's partition of (1765), ii. 480.
Gāngeyadeva of Chedi, coin struck by (eleventh century), ii. 142.
Gāngnī River. *See* Kālia.
Gangoh, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xii. 139.
Gangor, festival, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Mālwā, ix. 357; Rājputāna, xxi. 118.
Gangotrī, mountain temple in Tehrī State, United Provinces, xii. 139–140.
Gāngpur, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, xii. 140–142; language, i. 384; ancient gold workings, iii. 142; area, population, revenue, and expenditure, iv. 98.
Gangtok, capital of Sikkim State, Bengal, xii. 142.
Gangu, gold inscription from *stūpa* at, ii. 25.
Gānigs, oil-pressers, in Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwār, xi. 307.
Gānja, hemp drug (*Cannabis sativa*), iv. 259, 260; cultivated in North Arcot, v. 411; Bengal, vii. 247; Naogaon, Rājshāhi, xviii. 367, xxi 165; Nīmār, xix. 112.
Ganjām, District in Madras Presidency, xii. 142–158: physical aspects, 142–145; history, 145–147; population, 147–148; agriculture, 148–150; irrigation, 150; forests, 150–151; trade and communications, 151–153; famine, 153–154; administration, 154–157; revenue, 155–156; education, 157–158; medical, 157; minerals, iii 147; survey, iv. 495–496.
Ganjām, *tahsīl* in Ganjām District, Madras, xii. 158.
Ganjām, town (but no longer head-quarters) in Ganjām District, Madras, xii. 158–159.
Ganjam, suburb of Seringapatam, Mysore, xxii. 180.
Ganjni Masjid, mosque at Mandal, Bombay, xvii. 123.
Ganjo hills, Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 312–321.
Gannavaram aqueduct, Godāvari Canals, xii. 300, xviii. 297.
Ganpat Rao, son of Sayājī Rao II, Gaikwār of Baroda (1847–56), vii. 39; share in Kurandvād State, xvi. 28.
Ganpati, Rājā, rule in Warangal, xxiv. 358; commenced stone wall of Warangal, xxiv. 365.
Ganpati, image of, at Chāndor, Bombay, x. 167; Huli, Bombay, xiii. 223; shrines of, Bāgevādi Valley, Bombay, vi. 183; at Baroda, vii. 83; Chinchvad, Bombay, x. 227; Erandol, Bombay, xii. 26; Poona, xx. 184; Saptashring, Bombay, xxii. 81; Tāsgaon, Bombay, xxiii. 253. *See also* Ganesa.
Ganpati dynasty. *See* Ganapatis.
Gantak, capital of Sikkim State, Bengal. *See* Gangtok.
Gantarāwadi, Karenni State, Burma, xii. 159.
Ganutia, village in Birbhūm District, Bengal, with silk industry, xii. 159.
Gaoli dynasty, holders of forts in Berār, vii. 366; Chhindwāra, x. 206.
Gaolīs, grazing caste, in Wūn, xxiv. 392.
Garai, name of upper reaches of Madhumatī river, Bengal, xii. 159.
Garamsur, peak in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, xxiv. 366.
Garamur, village in Sibsāgar District, Assam, xii. 159–160.

Gārās, cultivators, in Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373.
Garauthā, *tahsīl* in Jhānsī District, United Provinces, xii. 160.
Garbyāng, station in Almorā District, United Provinces, xii. 160.
Garden Reach, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, suburb of Calcutta, xii. 160–161.
Gardens, at Akalkot, v. 179; Alwar, v. 268; Amalāpuram, Madras, v. 270; Bangalore (botanical), vi. 369; Barliyār (experimental), Nīlgiris, vii. 22; Bassein, Bombay (public), vii. 118; Bund, Poona, xv. 184; Calcutta (Eden), ix. 281; Chādaighāt, Hyderābād (public), x. 116; Darjeeling (Lloyd's Botanical), xi. 180; Delhi (public), xi. 237; Delhi (Queen's), xi. 238–239; Deogarh, Bāmra, Bengal, xi. 245; Ellichpur, xii. 21; Fyzābād (Gulāb-bārī), xii. 118; Ghāzipur, xii. 230; Gondal, Kāthiāwār (public), xii. 320; Gulbarga, Hyderābād (public), xii. 382; Hālol, Bombay, xiii 12; Hanthawaddy (market), xiii. 31; Hyderābād city (public), xiii. 311–312; Rām Newās, Jaipur (public), xiii. 402; Karāchi (public), xv. 13; Kashmīr (floating), xv. 121–122; Shālamār, near Lahore, xvi. 109–110; Madaya, Mandalay, xvi. 229; Mahāban hill, Muttra, xvi. 428; Māniktala, Bengal (nursery), xvii. 183; Mowār, Nāgpur, xviii. 16; Multān (public), xviii. 37; Nābha, xviii. 271; Nāgpur, xviii. 319; Nāmakhāl, Salem (public), xviii. 348; Ootacamund (botanical), xix. 240; Shāhi Bāgh and Wazīr Bāgh, Peshāwar city, xx. 125; Pondicherry (public), xx. 162; Poona, xx. 184; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār (public), xx. 191; Lakshman Bāgh, Rewāh, xxi. 289; Sahāranpur (botanical), xxi. 379; Sibpur, opposite Calcutta (Royal Botanical), xxii 344; Sīra, Mysore (Khān Bāgh), xxiii. 16; Udaipur city (Sajjan Niwās), xxiv. 103.
Garden produce, Chitaldroog, Mysore, v. 294; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 64; Mysore, xviii. 256; Narasapur, Kistna, xviii. 372; Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 276; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 287.
Gardner, Professor Ernest, description of Alexandrian bas-reliefs, ii 105.
Gardner, Lieut.-Col. James, deputed to hold personal conference with Gurkhā general (1815), v. 246; Kāsganj under, xv. 70.
Gardner, Major, patrol led by, annihilated in second Burmese War (1852), xiii. 104.
Gareris, blanket-weavers, in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 95; Katihār, Purnea, xv. 187.
Gārgachal mountains. *See* Gagar.
Gargaon, old Ahom capital of Assam. *See* Nāzirā.
Gargāsāshtar, ancient name for Gāgraun, xii 123.
Garh Gajāli, jungle in Eastern Bengal. *See* Madhupur.
Garha, petty State in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 161, 417.
Garhā Katankā tract. *See* Gondwāna.
Garhākotā, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, stormed by Sir Hugh Rose (1858), xii 161.
Garhā-Mandlā dynasty, Bhandāra nominally under, viii. 62. *See also* Gonds.
Garhchirolī, *tahsīl* in Chānda District, Central Provinces, xii. 161–162.
Garhdiwāla, town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xii. 162.
Garhī, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xii. 162.
Garhi Ikhtiār Khān, town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xii. 162.
Garhi Yāsin, town in Sukkur District, Sind, xii. 162.
Garhmuktesar, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, with temple and annual fair, xii. 162–163.
Garhshankar, *tahsīl* in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xii. 163.
Garhshankar, town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xii. 163.
Garhwāl, District in Kumaun Division, United Provinces, xii. 163–171; physical aspects, 163–165; history, 165–166; population, 166–167; agriculture, 167–168; forest, 168; trade and communications, 168–169; famine, 169; administration, 169–171; education, 171; medical, 171.
Garhwāl State. *See* Tehrī State.
Garhwīs, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Swāt, xxiii. 186.
Gari Hānz, boatmen, in Kashmīr, xv. 105.
Garīb Dās, entered service of the Pannā chief (1708), v. 222.
Garispur village. *See* Gyāraspur.
Garlapati Rāmalingam, Tenāli birthplace of, xxiii. 278.
Garlic, cultivated in India generally, iii. 75, 99; in Baroda, vii. 48; Bengal, vii. 247; Chikmugalūr, Mysore, x. 222; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 338; Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 85; Mysore, xviii. 210; Nepāl, xix. 47; Sirsuppa, Bellary, xxiii. 48; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
Garmali-Moti, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 171, xv. 169.
Garmali-Nāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 171, xv. 169.
Garnets, iii. 162; manufactures, iii. 243; found or quarried in Ajmer, v. 154;

Bhīlwāra, Rājputāna, viii. 107; Darjeeling, xi. 175; Hyderābād State, xiii. 262; Jaipur, xiii. 383, 392; South Kanara, xiv. 364; Kumāradhāri river, Madras, xvi. 18; Madura, xvi. 397; Nellore, xix. 8, 16; Pur, Rājputāna, xx. 395; Rājputāna, xxi. 130; Sarwār, Rājputāna, xxii. 111; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 371; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 34; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 361.

Gāro, language of the Bodo group, i. 393, 400; spoken in Gāro Hills, xii. 174; Hill Tippera, xiii. 119.

Gāro Hills, District in Assam, xii. 171–181; physical aspects, 171–173; history, 173–174; population, 174–178; agriculture, 178; forests, 178–179; minerals, 179; trade and communications, 179–180; administration, 180–181; language, i. 387.

Gāros, aboriginal tribe in Assam, vi. 44, 73; raids of (1852, 1856–9, 1866), in Gāro Hills, xii. 174; origin of, xii. 175; divisions of, xii. 175; houses, xii. 176; dress, xii. 176; marriage customs and ceremonies, xii. 176–177; burial customs, xii. 177; religion, xii. 177; in Goālpāra, xii. 271, 272; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Kāmrūp, xiv. 334; Mymensingh, xviii. 154.

Garot, town in Indore State, Central India, xii. 181–182.

Garothā, *tahsīl* in United Provinces. *See* Garauthā.

Garrauli, petty State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, ix. 77, xii. 182.

Garuda, king of snakes, legend of, xii. 135.

Garuda, celestial kite, xvi. 11.

Garudangiri, peak in Hirekal Gudda range, Mysore, xiii. 143.

Gārulia, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xii. 182–183.

Gārvi, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xii. 183.

Garvok, Major-General J., expedition against Hindustāni Fanatics on North-West Frontier (1863), xix. 209.

Garwā, town in Palāmau District, Bengal, xii. 183.

Gas, natural jets of combustible, at Jawāla Mukhi, Kāngra, xiv. 86.

Gas-works, Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4; Moulmein, xviii. 9; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268, 273.

Gates and gateways, at Ahmadābād, v. 108; Ajmer, v. 172; Amānat Khān, Amritsar, v. 321; Arcot, v. 420; Delhi, xi. 237; Fatehābād, v. 321; Fatehpur Sīkri, xii. 85; Gaur, ii. 190, 193, xii. 189, 191; Gāwilgarh Fort, xii. 194; Golconda, xii. 309; Gwalior, xii. 439, 441; Jaipur, xiii. 400; Jaunpur, xiv. 83; Jeūr, Ahmadnagar, xiv. 102; Kābul, xiv. 242; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 258; Kālinjar, Bāndā, xiv. 312; Konārak, Orissa, xv. 391–392; Lahore, xvi. 109; Lucknow, xvi. 195; Madura, xvi. 405; Nādol, Rājputāna, xviii. 283; Narnāla Fort, Berār, xviii. 380; Panhāla, Kolhāpur, xix. 396; Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls, xx. 80; Purandhar, Poona, xx. 396–397; Rādhanpur, Bombay, xxi. 25; Rāmgarh Hill, Central Provinces, xxi. 176; Sānchi, xxii. 28.

Gau Mukhi reservoir, at Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.

Gaud Sāraswat, Brāhman sub-caste, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.

Gaudapāda, commentator on the Sānkhya philosophy, ii. 257.

Gaudas, Tulu caste, in Coorg, xi. 17, 29; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249.

Gauda-vaha, historical poem in Prākrit, by Bappairāo (*c.* 750), ii. 268.

Gauhar Aman, ruler of Yāsīn and Mastūj, invasion of Gilgit by (1854), x. 301; son of Tair Shāh killed by, xii. 239.

Gauhar Khān, outbreak in Jhalawān under (1893–5), xiv. 110.

Gauhāti, subdivision in Kāmrūp District, Assam, xii. 183–184

Gauhāti, town in Kāmrūp District, Assam, former capital, with considerable trade, xii. 184–186.

Gaulis, pastoral caste, in Belgaum, vii. 149; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Thālner, Khandesh, in possession of (1128), xxiii. 287.

Gaunā Lake. *See* Gohnā.

Gaundis, craftsmen, in Belgaum, vii. 149.

Gaundlas, toddy-drawers, in Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247; Warangal, xxiv. 360.

Gaung Gyi, leader of disturbances in Thairawaddy (1855), xxiii. 318.

Gaur (*Bos gaurus*). *See* Bison.

Gaur, ruined city in Mālda District, Eastern Bengal, xii. 186–191; former Hindu and Muhammadan capital, ii. 188; mosques, ii. 189, 191–192, 192–193; Dākhil or Salāmī gateway, ii. 190; *minār*, ii. 190–191; gateway, ii. 192.

Gaur Rahmān of Yāsīn, part of Kashmīr under, xv. 96

Gaurā, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xii. 191.

Gauramma, daughter of Rājā of Coorg, life in England, xi. 16–17.

Gaurāng, tributary of the Saralbhāngā river, Assam, xxii. 84.

Gauras, Oriyā caste, in Balasore, vi. 239; Cuttack, xi. 89; Purī, xx. 402.

Gauri. *See* Durga.
Gaurī Shankar, *talukdār* of Maurāwān, loyalty during Mutiny, xvii. 234.
Gaurihār, petty State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, ix. 77, xii. 191–192.
Gaurināth Singh, rule in Assam, vi. 31–32; driven from Rangpur at end of eighteenth century, xiv. 202; in Sibsāgar, xxii. 347.
Gauripur, estate in Goālpāra District, Assam, xii. 192.
Gaurisāgar, tank in Assam, vi. 36.
Gaurjarī, Apabhramsa parent of Gujarātī language, i. 362.
Gauro Chandra Deo, rule in Rairākhol, xxi. 61.
Gaurs, Brāhman sub-caste, in Hissār, xiii. 149; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Gaurs, Oriyā tribe, in Angul, v. 377; Baud, vii. 134; Daspallā, xi. 194; Dhenkānāl, xi. 319; Keonjhar, xv. 202; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Nayāgarh, xviii. 430; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257.
Gaurs, Rājput clan, Sheopur, Central India, founded by (1537), and held till 1809, xxii. 272.
Gaursamudram, village in Indūr District, Hyderābād, with tombs, xiii. 352.
Gaurwars, Rājput clan, in Gurgaon, xii. 405.
Gautam Rājās of Argal, Korā held by, xv. 398.
Gautam Rājputs, rule in Azamgarh, vi. 155.
Gautama. *See* Buddha.
Gautama, the Rishi, sanctity of Godāvari said to have been revealed to, by Rāma, xii. 299; hermitage at Seringapatam, xxii. 179; caves at Seven Pagodas, xxii. 183.
Gautama Bai, daughter of Nārāyanjī and wife of Malhār Rao Holkar, xiii. 335; Gautampurā founded, and temple built, xii. 192; Mārtand Rao adopted as heir (1833), xiii. 338.
Gautameshwar Mahādeo, temple at Prakāsha, Khāndesh, xx. 216.
Gautampurā, town in Indore State, Central India, xii. 192.
Gavaras, cultivators, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Gavridād, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 192, xv. 166.
Gawdawpalin, pagoda at Pagan, Burma, xix. 313.
Gāwilgarh, fort in Amraotī District, Berār, stormed by General Wellesley (1803), vii. 367, xii. 193–194.
Gāwilgarh Hills, in Berār, xii. 192–193.
Gawler, Colonel, expedition into Sikkim (1861), xxii. 368.
Gayā, District in Patna Division, Bengal, xii. 194–208; physical aspects, 194–197; history, 197–199; population, 199–200; agriculture, 200–202; trade and communications, 203–204; famine, 204–205; administration, 205–207; education, 207; medical, 207–208; language, i. 375.
Gayā, subdivision in Gayā District, Bengal, xii. 208.
Gayā, town in Gayā District, Bengal, sacred to Buddhists and Hindus, xii. 208–210; image of Buddha near, ii. 25–26; stone-carving, iii. 242.
Gaya Prasād, Chaube, Taraon under (1812), xxiii. 250.
Gayāl (*Bos frontalis*), i. 231–232; in Assam, vi. 20; Lushai Hills, xvi. 214.
Gayāwāls, Brāhman sub-caste, in Gayā, xii. 200, 210.
Gayetlami fisheries, Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 32.
Gazelle, *Chinkāra*, or 'ravine deer' (*Gazella bennetti*), i. 235; in Afghānistān, v. 33; Agra, v. 74; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 139; Alwar, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Amritsar, v. 320; Attock, vi. 132; Bahāwalpur, vi. 195; Bannu, vi. 393; Baroda, vii. 30; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96; Bellary, vii. 160; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bolān Pass, viii. 264; Cawnpore, ix. 307; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Delhi, xi. 224; Ellichpur, xii. 12; Etāwah, xii. 38; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gayā, xii. 196; Gujrāt, xii. 364; Gurgaon, xii. 403; Hissār, xiii. 144; Hyderābād, xiii. 233; Jaisalmer, xiv. 1; Jhālawār, xiv. 114; Jhang, xiv. 125; Jhelum, xiv. 151; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kachhi, xiv. 249; Kaira, xiv. 277; Kalāt, xiv. 300; Karnāl, xv. 49; Khairpur, xv. 211; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv 247; Kishangarh, xv. 311; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145; Ludhiāna, xvi. 200; Madras Presidency, xvi. 244; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 45; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Miānwāli, xvii. 318; Mīrzapur, xvii. 368; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Montgomery, xvii. 409; Multān, xviii. 23; Muttra, xviii. 63; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 76; Nimār, xix. 107; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Partābgarh State, xx. 9; Patiāla, xx. 33; Poona, xx. 167; Punjab, xx. 255; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rohtak, xxi. 311; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Shāhpur, xxii. 212; Sibi, xxii. 337; Sind, xxii. 393; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Sukkur, xxiii. 119; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 307; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278.

Gazelle, Persian (*G. subgutturosa*), found in Baluchistān, i. 235; Chagai, x. 117.
Gazgis, cultivators, in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111.
Gaznis, Marri clan, in Marri-Bugti Country, Baluchistān, xvii. 211.
Geb Sāgar, lake at Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 385.
Gedi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 210, xv. 168.
Geese, i. 265.
Geldria fort, built by Dutch at Pulicat (1609), xx. 242.
Gell, General, Rāghujī Bhāngrya caught at Pandharpur by (1847), xix. 391.
Gell, Bishop, girls' school at Madras, xvi. 344.
Gelukpa, celibate sect of Buddhist monks, in Spiti, xxii. 94.
Gemarsinghjī, rule in Rājpīpla, xxi. 80.
General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, founded by Dr. Duff (1830), vii. 329.
General Society, the, constituted (1698), ii. 461; practically merged in the new East India Company, ii. 461.
Gengutī, one of the inosculating mouths of the Mahānadī river, Orissa, xvi. 432.
Genna, custom among Nāgā tribes, xviii. 291.
Geographical and topographical surveys, iv. 490-496.
Geography, general observations and indications of future research, ii. 76 83; of Ptolemy, ii. 77-79; Hiuen-tsiang, ii. 79-81; Albīrūnī, ii. 81-82. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Physical Aspects.
Geology, of India generally, i. 50-103; introduction, 50-57; peninsular and extra-peninsular India, 50-51; variable rate of evolution in isolated land areas, 51; difficulties of correlation of Indian strata with the European scale, 51-53; Olenellus zone, 53-54; classification of Indian strata, 53-55; four groups, 54; Archaean group, 54; Purāna group, 54, 56; grouping of the fossiliferous strata, 56; Upper Palaeozoic break, 56; Dravidian group, 56-57; Aryan group, 57; pre-Cambrian history of India, 57-64; Archaean era, 57-59; Purāna era, 57-58, 61-63; Epiarchaean interval, 58; the fundamental complex, 58-59; orthogneisses and paragneisses, 59; mixed gneisses, 59; divisions of the Archaean group, 59-60; Dhārwārian system, 60; Cuddapah and Kurnool systems, 61-62; Vindhyan system, 62; possible existence of the Purāna group in the Himālayas, 63-64; Cambrian and Post-Cambrian history, 64-102; Dravidian era, 64-67; Cambrian of the Salt Range, 64; purple sandstone and Neobolus beds, 64-65; Magnesian sandstone series and salt pseudomorph zone, 65; Palaeozoic of the Central Himālayas, 65; Vaikritas and Haimantas, 65-66; Ordovician strata, 66; Gothlandian (Silurian), 66; conformable succession to the Carboniferous system, 66; Devonian of Chitīāl, 67; Infra-Trias of Hazāra, 67; older Palaeozoic in Upper Burma, 67; the Aryan era, 68-103; Central Himālayan succession, 68; trespass of a former central ocean, 68-69; exotic blocks in the Central Himālayas, 69; Carbo-Trias of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, and Burma, 70; the Salt Range, 70; Permian boulder-bed, 70-71; speckled sandstone series, 71; Productus limestone series, 71-72; Upper Productus limestones, 72; gradual passage from Permian to Triassic, 72-73; Ceratite formations, 73; Permo-Trias on the North-Western Frontier, 73; Trias of Hazāra, 74; Permo-Carboniferous of Burma, 74; Jurassic of Baluchistān and the Frontier Province, 75; Jurassic of Cutch, 75-76; Jurassic of Jaisalmer, 76; Jurassic of the Salt Range, 76; relics of the great cenomanian transgression, 76; Coromandel Cretaceous, 77; Trichinopoly area, 77-80; Utatūr stage, 78-79; Trichinopoly stage, 79; Ariyalūr stage, 79; Nimiyūr beds, 79-80; Bāgh beds, 80; Gondwāna system, 80-87; boulder-beds in Gondwāna-land, 81; age of the Gondwāna system, 81; distribution of the Gondwānas, 81-82; Tālchir series, 82; Dāmuda series, 82; Barākar stage, 82-83; Pānchet series, 83; Rājmahāl and Mahādeva series, 83; marine beds of Upper Gondwāna age, 83-84; Kota-Māleri series, 84; characters of the Gondwāna fossil plants, 84; Glossopteris flora of Gondwāna-land, 84-85; existence of an old Indo-African continent, 85; evidence from Jurassic fossils, 85; evidence from the Cretaceous deposits, 85-86; persistence of the old continental ridge, 86; effects of the old continent on the modern distribution of animals, 86-87; break-up of Gondwāna-land, 87; the Deccan trap, 87-88; Lameta series, 88; age of the Deccan trap, 88-89; ultra-basic relatives of the Deccan trap, 89; dunites of South India, 89; serpentines and jadeites in Burma, 89; igneous action in Baluchistān, 90; Tertiary gabbros and granophyres, 90; passage from the Cretaceous to the Tertiary, 90-91; the Tertiary period, 90-97; Cardita beau-

monti beds, 91; Himālayan Tertiaries, 91; Sabāthu stage, 91; Dagshai stage, 91; Kasauli stage, 91; wide extent of the Nummulitic stage, 92; Sind Tertiaries, 92; Tertiaries in Baluchistān, 92–93; rock-salt in the Lower Tertiaries, 93; Lower Tertiaries in Kashmīr, Ladākh, and Assam, 93; miocene of Sind and Burma, 93–94; Tertiary records in Burma, 94–97; Chin series, 95; Yenangyaung series, 95–96; Siwālik series, 96; Irrawaddy system, 97; fossil wood, 97; Tipam sandstones of Assam, 97; Post-Tertiary development, 97; recent volcanic action, 98; earthquakes, 98–99; recent rises and subsidences of the land, 99; Pleistocene alluvium in the Narbadā and Godāvari valleys, 99–100; Porbandar stone, 100; Indo-Gangetic alluvium, 100; upland river deposits, 101; wind-blown deposits, 101; laterite, 101–102; laterites of past ages, 102; bibliography, 102–103.

Local notices: Adilābād, v. 23; Afghānistān, v. 30–31; Agra, v. 74; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Ahmadnagar, v 112; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 139; Akalkot, v. 178; Akyab, v. 191–192; Alīgarh, v. 209; Allahābād, v. 228; Almorā, v. 244–245; Alwar, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Amherst, v. 294; Amraotī, v. 307; Anaimalais, v. 332; Anantapur, v. 337–338; Andamans, v. 356; Angul, v. 375; Northern Arakan, v. 393; Arakan Yoma, v. 398; Arāvalli Hills, v 402; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v 421; Assam, vi. 18–19; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 125; Attock, vi. 132; Baghelkhand, vi. 185–186; Baluchistān, vi. 268–270; Banganapalle, vi. 372; Bannu, vi. 392–393; Baroda, vii. 28–29; Bāsim, vii. 96; Bassein, vii. 107, 112; Bastar, vii. 121–122; Belgaum, vii. 145, 152, 157; Bellary, vii. 160, 174; Benares, vii. 179; Bengal, vii. 195–202, 261–265; Berār, vii. 362–364, 382; Betūl, viii. 7; Betwā river, viii. 17; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bhandāra, viii. 61; Bharatpur, viii. 73; Bhavnagar, viii. 93; Bhīl, viii. 112; Bhopāl, viii. 126–127; Bhor, viii. 147; Bhuban Hills, viii. 149; Bhutān, viii. 155; Bīdar, viii. 164; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bijāwar, viii. 188; Bijnor, viii. 193; Bikaner, viii. 203; Bilāspur, viii. 220; Bīrbhūm, viii. 240; Bolān Pass, viii. 264; Bombay Presidency, viii. 272–273; Būndi, ix. 78; Burma, ix. 115–117; Central India, ix. 325–330; Central Provinces, x. 5–7, 32–33, 50–52; Chāgai, x. 116; Chāgai and Rās Koh Hills, x. 120, 121; Champāran, x. 137–138; Chānda, x. 149; Chhatarpur, x. 198; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Chin Hills, x. 271; Lower Chindwin, x. 229; Upper Chindwin, x. 239; Chingleput, x. 253–254; Chitaldroog, x. 290; Coorg, xi. 5–6; Cuddapah, xi. 58–59; Cutch, xi. 76–77; Darjeeling, xi. 166–167; Darrang, xi. 182; Deccan, xi. 206; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 249; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 260–261; Dhār, xi. 287–288; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Elgandal, xii. 5–6; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Ganjām, xii. 144; Garhwāl, xii. 164; Gayā, xii 195–196; Godāvari, xii. 282–283; Gwalior, xii. 418 420; Himālayas, xiii. 126–30; Jaisalmer, xiv 1; Jālaun, xiv. 18; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31; Janjīra, xiv. 58; Jashpur, xiv. 67; Jaunpur, xiv. 73; Jessore, xiv. 91; Jhalawān, xiv. 109; Jhālawār, xiv. 114; Jhang, xiv. 125; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jhelum, xiv. 150; Jubbulpore, xiv. 206 207; Jullundur, xiv. 222; Kachhi, xiv. 248–249; Kadūr, xiv. 263; Kaira, xiv. 276 277; Kalāt, xiv. 299; Kāmrūp, xiv. 331; North Kanara, xiv. 341; South Kanara, xiv. 354; Kāngra, xiv. 381; Kathā, xv. 153; Kāthiāwār, xv. 172–173; Khāndesh, xv. 226–227; Kistna, xv 319–320; Kohāt, xv. 341–342; Kolāi, xv. 369; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Laccadives, xvi. 86; Lārkāna, xvi 137; Lingsugūr, xvi 163; Madras Presidency, xvi. 238–242; Magwe, xvi. 413; Makrān, xvii. 45; Malabar, xvii. 54–55; Mānbhūm, xvii. 111–112; Mandalay, xvii. 126; Mandī, xvii. 153; Mandlā, xvii. 159; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 243; Mianwāli, xvii. 317; Mirzāpur, xvii. 367; Monghyr, xvii. 390–391; Myingyan, xviii. 120–121; Mysore State, xviii. 164–166; Mysore District, xviii. 251–252; Nāgod, xviii. 300; Nāgpur, xviii. 305; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 323; Nallamalais, xviii. 346; Nellore, xix. 7–8; Nepāl, xix. 28–29; Nicobars, xix. 60–61; Nīlgiris, xix. 87; Nimār, xix. 107; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 141–144; Nowgong, xix. 222; Orchhā, xix. 242; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253–254; Osmānābād, xix. 269; Oudh, xix. 277; Pakokku, xix. 320; Palāmau, xix. 335–336; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 380–381; Parbhani, xix. 410–411; Peshāwar, xx. 112; Prome, xx. 220; Punjab, xx. 248–252; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 12; Raichūr, xxi. 38; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rājputāna, xxi. 87–90; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 263; Rewah, xxi. 280; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 292–293; Ruby Mines District, xxi 327; Sagaing,

xxi. 352; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Salem, xxi. 397; Salt Range, xxi. 413–414; Santāl Parganas, xvii. 61–62; Northern Shan States, xxii. 232; Sikkim, xxii. 366; Simla, xvii. 376–377; Sind, xxii. 392; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 40; Siwālik Hills, xxiii. 66; Sukkur, xxiii. 119; Sulaimān Range, xxiii 129; Surat, xxiii. 151–152; Sylhet, xxiii. 190; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 362; Tippera, xxiii. 381; Tonk, xxiii. 408; Toungoo, xxiii. 422; Travancore, xxiv. 4; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 26–27; Tumkūr, xxiv. 53; United Provinces, xxiv. 139–141; Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 316–317; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 323; Warangal, xxiv. 357; Zhob, xxiv. 429.

Geonkhālī, village in Midnapore District, Bengal, with lighthouse, xii. 210.

George Town, name of Black Town, Madras City, officially changed to (1906), xvi. 365 *n.*

Georgegarh, village in Rohtak District, Punjab, xii. 210.

German Missions. *See under* Protestant Missions.

Germany, trade with, iii. 296–297.

Gersoppa Falls, on Bombay-Mysore Frontier, xii. 210–211.

Gersoppa, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, xii. 211–212.

Gersoppa pass, Western Ghāts, xii. 219.

Gesso industry, iii. 176.

Gevrai, *tāluk* in Bhīr District, Hyderābād State, xii. 212.

Ghafūr Khān (*ob.* 1825), rule in Jaorā, xiv. 63, 66; Tulsī Bai murdered by (1817), xvii. 270; Tāl town assigned to (1818), xxiii. 207.

Ghaggar, river of Northern India, xii. 212–213.

Ghaggar Canals, in Punjab, xii. 213–214.

Ghāgrā river. *See* Gogra.

Ghaibnāth, Siva temple at Sultānganj, xxiii. 130.

Ghairat Khān, invasion of Tīrāh (seventeenth century), xxiii. 389.

Ghalchah languages, of the Eranian family, spoken in the Pāmirs, i. 355–395.

Ghamand Chand, Rājā of Kāngra, appointed governor of Jullundur Doāb, xiv. 384.

Ghanasyām Singh Deo, Rājā of Porāhāt, tendered allegiance to British Government (1818), xx. 187.

Ghanaur, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xii. 214.

Ghānchis, dealers in oils, milk, and *ghī*, in Baroda, vii. 56; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304; Jhālod, Pānch Māhals, xiv. 122; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177–178; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Surat, xxiii. 158.

Ghangrā, god of the Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 325.

Ghanshām Dās, Chaube, tranquillity of Hāthras maintained by, during Mutiny, xiii. 72.

Ghantai temple, Khajrāho, xv. 218–219.

Ghār, canal in Lārkāna District, Sind, xvi. 141.

Ghārāpuri, island in Bombay Harbour. *See* Elephanta.

Gharbāri sect, subdivision of the Dādūpanthi sect, peculiar to Jodhpur, xiv. 189.

Gharīb Dās, Khīchī Chauhān of Rāghugarh, Sironj granted to, xxiii. 38–39.

Gharīb Nawāz, Rājā of Manipur (1714), converted to Hinduism, xvii. 186.

Ghariyāl, or fish-eating crocodile (*Gavialis*), i 266, 267; Gorakhpur, xii. 333.

Ghāsi Dās, seventh *mahant* of Nāndgaon State, xviii. 356

Ghāsidās, promoter of Satnāmi sect among the Chamārs (1820 30), i. 428.

Ghāsis, caste in Surgujā, xviii. 172.

Ghatakar para, the, Sanskrit lyric poem, ii. 242.

Ghātāl, subdivision in Midnapore District, Bengal, xii. 214.

Ghātāl, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, xii. 214.

Ghatamenin, peak in United Provinces, xxiv. 140.

Ghātampur, *tahsīl* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, xii. 214–215.

Ghateshwar, temple at Bhainsrorgarh, viii. 40

Ghāts, or bathing steps, Benares, vii. 190, 191; Brindāban, ix. 18; Bulandshahr, ix. 58; Central India, ix. 347; Tarpan, Dināipur, xi. 349; Etāwah, xii. 47; Gangākher, Hyderābād, xii. 130; Sādullahpur, Gaur, xii. 188–189; Ghāzipur, xii. 230; Hardā, Hoshangābād, xiii. 42; Hardwār, Sahāranpur, xiii. 52; Hunkāreshwartīrtha, Broach, xxiii. 128; Ichāmatī river, xiii. 323; Jhang-Maghiāna, xiv. 134; Kāvitīrtha, Broach, xxiii. 128; Kurandvād, Bombay, xvi. 29; Lālganj, Muzaffarpur, xvi. 132; Mandlā, xvii. 170; Mirzāpur, xvii. 376; Muttra, xviii. 73; Nāsik, xviii. 411; Paunī, Bhandāra, xx. 79; Puntāmba, Ahmadnagar, xx. 395; Basant Bāgh, Srīnagar, xxiii. 100; Suklatīrtha, Broach, xxiii. 128.

Ghāts, the, two ranges of mountains in Southern India, xii. 215–216; botany, i. 187.

Ghāts, Eastern, mountain range along the east coast of India, xii. 216–217;

physical aspects, i. 41–42. *See also* Nallamalais.
Ghāts, Western, mountain range along the west coast of India, xii. 217–221; geology, i. 3; physical aspects, i. 38–40; rainfall, i. 104; zoology, i. 249–272; intermittent cultivation, iii. 24–25.
Ghatwāl, Jāt clan, in Karnāl, xv. 51.
Ghātwāls, or guards of the passes, caste in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90, 94.
Ghaus Khān, held Koil or Alīgarh during Mutiny, xxii. 364.
Ghaus Muhammad Khān, opposition to appointment of Wazīr Muhammad Khān as minister of Bhopāl, viii. 129.
Ghaus Muhammad Khān, rule in Jaorā (1825–65), xiv. 63.
Ghayūr Jang, Safdar Khān, Dīwān of the Deccan *Sūbahs* (1782), xxi. 394.
Ghazan Khān, Tham or chief of Hunza, murdered (1886), xiii. 225.
Ghāzi Beg Tughlak, governor of the Punjab, xx. 266.
Ghāzi Khān, Mirāni chief, rule in Lower Derājāt, xi. 250; founded Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 257; mosque in Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 258; wrested Dājal from the Nāhars, xi. 123.
Ghāzī Malik. *See* Tughlak Shāh.
Ghāzī Miyān, Muhammadan martyr at Bahraich (1034), i. 436.
Ghāzī Shāh, Chakh leader, usurped throne of Kashmīr (1559), ii. 374.
Ghāziābād, *tahsīl* in Meerut District, United Provinces, xii. 221.
Ghāziābād, town and railway junction in Meerut District, United Provinces, xii. 221–222.
Ghāzij geological beds, i. 92.
Ghāzipur, District in Benares Division, United Provinces, xii. 222–230; physical aspects, 222–223; history, 223–225; population, 225–230; agriculture, 226–227; trade and communications, 227–228; famine, 228; administration, 228–229; education, 229; medical, 230; bone implement found in, ii. 91.
Ghāzīpur, town in United Provinces, xii. 230–231; woodwork, iii. 230; opium factory, iv. 242.
Ghāzīpur, *tahsīl* in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xii. 231.
Ghāzi-ud-dīn, son of Asaf Jāh, Wazīr of the Mughal empire, claimed Nizāmat of the Deccan, xiii. 240; Ghāziābād founded (1740), xii. 221; fled to Muttra (1759), xviii. 65; blinded and deposed Ahmād Shāh (1757), xxiv. 155; murdered Alamgīr II (1759), xxiv. 156.
Ghāzi-ud-dīn, grandson of Asaf Jāh, made terms with Peshwā (1784), vi. 414.
Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haidar, first king of Oudh (1814–27), xix. 283; buildings at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196; iron bridge for Lucknow brought out from England, xvi. 191.
Ghazni, town in Afghānistān, xii. 231–233; coins, ii. 143–144.
Ghazni Khān, Faruqi king (1510), ii. 393.
Ghaznī Khān, Muhammad Ghorī. *See* Muhammad.
Ghazni Khān Jhālor, rule in Pālanpur, xix. 353.
Ghazni Khān of Mālwā, invested Sultānpur (1417), xxiii. 138.
Ghaznivid dynasty, in Afghānistān, v. 35; Balkh, vi. 248; Baluchistān, vi. 275; seat of, at Ghazni, xii. 232; in Herāt, xiii. 115; Jhalawān, xiv. 110; Kalāt, xiv. 300; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Peshāwar, xx 115; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 13; Hindustān (United Provinces), xvi. 150. *See also* Mahmūd of Ghazni.
Ghebās, tribe in Kot, Attock, xv. 409–410.
Ghebī dialect, spoken in Western Punjab, xx 286.
Gheria, port in Bombay. *See* Vijayadurg.
Ghetti Mudaliyār, chieftain in Atūr Fort, Salem (eighteenth century), vi. 139.
Ghī, or clarified butter, trade statistics, iii. 84, 314; made at Balliā, vi. 258; Banganapalle, vi. 375; Central Provinces, x. 56, 57; Chāgai, x. 118; Charkhārī, x. 180; Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 339; Coimbatore, x. 366; Cooch Behār, x. 385; Etāwah, xii. 44; Gujrānwāla, xii. 359; Gujrāt, xii. 370; Hamīrpur, xiii. 18; Hāthras, Alīgarh, xiii. 72; Hazāra, xiii. 82; Hoshangābād, xiii. 186, 187; Jaswantnagar, Etāwah, xiv. 71; Kaira, xiv. 282; Kherī, xv. 273; Kurnool, xvi. 40; Lahore, xvi. 101; Lalitpur, xvi. 134; Las Bela, xvi. 147; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 177; Lūnāvāda, Rewā Kāntha, xvi. 216; Monghyr, xvii. 398; Montgomery, xvii. 415; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 80; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 102; Mymensingh, xviii. 155; Nadiād, Kaira, xviii. 282; Nāgpur, xviii. 312; Nāmakkal, Salem, xviii. 348; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Narsinghpur, xviii. 390–391; Palāmau, xix. 342; Sambhal, Moradābād, xxii. 19; Sandīla, Hardoī, xxii. 31; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 100; Satnā, Central India, xxii. 130; Saugor, xxii. 143; Seonī, xxii. 172; Shāhpur, xxii. 217–218; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224; Sholāpur, xxii. 302; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340.
Ghilzai Powindas, winter visits to Duki,

xi. 376; Wānā, xxiv. 353; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 383.
Ghilzais, tribe in Afghānistān, v. 42, 46–47; Baluchistān, vi. 276, 289; Hazārajāt, xiii. 85; Herāt, xiii. 113; Istālif, xiii. 371; Jalālābād, xiv. 12; Kābul, xiv. 242; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 431.
Ghiraths, cultivating tribe in the Himālayas of the North-East Punjab, xx. 288.
Ghirths, landowning tribe, in Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; Kāngra, xiv. 388.
Ghiswā, ancient name of Machhlīshahr, from a Bhar chieftain, xvi. 225.
Ghiyās-ud-dīn, Bahmani king (1397), ii. 383, 385, xiii. 236.
Ghiyās-ud-dīn, Balban. *See* Balban, Ulugh Khān, Slave king of Delhi.
Ghiyās-ud-dīn, Pathān king of Gaur, buried at Badrihāt, vi. 179, vii. 216.
Ghiyās-ud-dīn, general of Aurangzeb, Kurnool taken by (1687), xvi. 33.
Ghiyās-ud-dīn Khaljī, rule over Mālwā (1475–1500), xvii. 104.
Ghod, village in Poona District, Bombay, xii. 233.
Ghodāsar, petty State in Bombay. *See* Ghorāsar.
Ghodbandar, port in Thāna District, Bombay, xii. 233.
Ghodnā, Simla Hill State, Punjab. *See* Balsan.
Ghodnadi, town in Bombay. *See* Sirūr.
Gholghāt, town in Bengal. *See* Hooghly.
Ghongre, merchant of Vairāg, temples at Mohol and Vadval, Sholāpur, built by (*c.* 1730), xvii. 387.
Ghoosery, suburb of Howrah, Bengal. *See* Ghusurī.
Ghor, ruined city in Afghānistān, xii. 233–235.
Ghor dynasty (1152–1206), ii. 353–355; coinage, ii. 144; Herāt taken by, xiii 115.
Ghora, State in Central India. *See* Jobat.
Ghora Dakka, small cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, xii. 236.
Ghorābāri, *tāluka* in Karāchi District, Sind, xii. 235–236.
Ghorāghāt, ruined city in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xii. 236.
Ghorai Khel, rule in Peshāwar valley, xx. 115.
Ghorāsar, petty State in Māhi Kāntha, Bombay, xii. 236, xvii. 13.
Ghorāt, administrative division in Herāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 113.
Ghordaur, wall in Gaur. *See* Baisgazī.
Ghorewāha Rājputs, Rāhon captured by, xxi. 37.
Ghoriān, administrative division in Herāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 113.
Ghorids, rule in Baluchistān, vi. 275; Jhalawān, xiv. 110; Kalāt, xiv. 300; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 13; Hindustān (United Provinces), xxiv. 150.
Ghorīs of Junāgarh, rule in Jasdan State, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 66.
Ghorpade, Marāthā family in Mudhol, xviii. 12; in Sandūr, xxii. 43–44.
Ghorupdeo temple, in Bombay City, viii. 401.
Ghosī, *tahsīl* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xii. 236.
Ghotki, *tāluka* in Sukkur District, Sind, xii. 236.
Ghotki, town in Sukkur District, Sind, xii. 236–237.
Ghulāb Singh. *See* Gulāb Singh.
Ghulām Ahmad, Mullā, leader of Ahmadiya sect, i. 438, xii. 395.
Ghulām Alī, rule in Sind, xxii. 399, 400.
Ghulām Alī Khān, *jāgīrdār* of Banganapalle, settlement (1820), vi. 377.
Ghulām Alī Khān, Saiyid Nawāb of Banganapalle (1905), vi. 374.
Ghulām Haidar Khān, son of Dost Muhammad, governor of Kandahār (1855), xiv. 376.
Ghulām Hasan, rule in Ellichpur (1846), xii. 20.
Ghulām Kādir Khān, Rohilla leader, held Alīgarh, v. 210; attacked Sindhia, v. 83; blinded Shāh Alam, and executed by Sindhia (1788), xiv. 63; in Sahāranpur (1785), xxi. 370.
Ghulām Kādir Khān, Nazīm of Shāhjahānpur (1857), xvii. 203.
Ghulām Kādir Khān (of Khākwāni family), Hājiwāh canal completed by, xiii. 8.
Ghulām Kutb-ud-dīn Khān, Nawāb of Mamdot, xvii. 106.
Ghulām Muhammad, Chatha chief, defended Rāmnagar (1795), xxi. 180.
Ghulām Muhammad, Prince, son of Tipū Sultān (*ob.* 1878), ii. 490; built mosque at Calcutta (1842), ix. 279.
Ghulām Muhammad Alī, chief of Banganapalle (1848–68), vi. 373.
Ghulām Muhī-ud-dīn, Shaikh, administration of Hoshiārpur, xiii. 200; Jullundur, xiv. 224; governor of Kashmīr (1842), xv. 94; reopened Jāma Masjid at Srīnagar, xxiii. 100.
Ghulām Nabi Khān, rulei of Sind (1777), xxii. 399.
Ghulām Shāh, Jām of Las Bela (1765–6–76), xvi. 146.
Ghulām Shāh, Kalhora, invasions of Cutch (1762–5), xi. 78; capital at Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 313; Hyderābād city founded by (1768), xiii. 321; rule in Sind (1757–72), xxii. 398–399.

Ghulāms, menial class, in Peshāwar, xx. 117.
Ghund, fief in Keonthal State, Punjab, xii. 237.
Ghurām, ancient town in Patiāla State, Punjab, xii. 237.
Ghurghin Khān, Armenian general of Mīr Kāsim, established arsenal at Monghyr (1763), xvii. 402.
Ghusuri, suburb of Howrah city, Bengal, with factories, xii. 237.
Ghwaria Khels, rule in Peshāwar, xix. 152.
Giandari, peak in Sulaimān Hills, xxi. 65.
Gibbings, Captain, killed in Mutiny at Sultānpur, xxiii. 132.
Gibson, Dr., Conservator of Forests in Bombay (1847), iii. 107.
Gichkīs, formerly dominant race in Makrān, xvii. 46–47, 47–48.
Gidad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Bāntva.
Gidar Dhor river. *See* Hingol.
Gidhaur, village in Monghyr District, Bengal, xii. 237–238.
Gidh-karai, precipice at Gāgraun Fort, xii. 122.
Gigasāran, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 238, xv. 169.
Gigiāni, Pathān clan, in Chārsadda, Peshāwar, x. 180; Peshāwar valley, xx. 115.
Gilgit, head-quarters of a mountainous tract in Kashmir, xii. 238–242; physical aspects, 238–239; history, 239; population, 239–241; agriculture, 241; trade and communications, 241–242; administration, 242; language, i. 356.
Gill, Major, facsimile of paintings in Ajanta cave-temples made by, ii. 117, v. 136–137.
Gillespie, General, repulsed and killed in Nepāl War, ii. 493, xiv. 35; fort on Kalanga attacked by (1815), xiv. 298; mutiny at Vellore put down by (1806), xxiv. 305.
Gillespie tank, Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 276.
Gils, Jat tribe, in Ferozepore, xii. 89.
Gingee, rock-fortress in South Arcot District, Madras, famous in Carnatic Wars, xii. 242–245.
Gingelly. *See* Sesamum.
Ginger, grown in Almorā, v. 248; Ambāla, v. 281; Baroda, vii. 48; Barwā Sāgar, Jhānsi, vii. 93; Bengal, vii. 247; Bhandāra, viii. 66; Bilāspur, viii. 234; Chin Hills, x. 276; Cochin, x. 346; Dehra Dūn, xi. 216; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gāro Hills, xii. 178; Goa, xii. 261; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Hsīpaw, Burma, xiii. 220; Jirang, Khāsi Hills, xiv. 177; Kālka, Ambāla, xiv. 314; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Manipur, xvii. 190; Mysore, xviii. 210; Nepāl, xix. 47; Patiāla, xx. 42; Punjab, xx. 299; Simla, xxii. 380; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 25; Tippera, xxiii. 384.
Ginja hill, paint inscription, ii. 34.
Gir, range of hills in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 245; lions found in, i. 218; cattle, iii. 79–80.
Girāsia College, at Gondal, Kāthiāwār, vii. 320
Girāsiās, landholders, in Baroda, vii. 64; Broach, ix. 22; Sirohi, xxiii. 32.
Girdhar Bahādur, rule in Dhār (1724–1729-30), xi. 289.
Girdhar Das, Hindī poet (early eighteenth century), translation from, ii. 428–429.
Giri Rāj, sandstone hill in Muttra District, United Provinces, xii. 247.
Girnā, site of battle-field in Murshidābād District, Bengal (1740 and 1763), xii. 245.
Giriak, village in Patna District, Bengal, xii. 245–246.
Girīdih, subdivision in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xii. 246; coal-field, iii. 132, 134, vii. 263, 264, xiii. 94.
Girīdih, town in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xii. 246.
Girish Chandra Roy, Rājā, college at Sylhet founded by, xxiii. 203.
Girishk, old fort in Afghānistān, xii. 247.
Girnār, sacred hill, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 247–248; Asoka edict and inscribed rock, ii. 41 42; temples, ii. 179.
Girni Sar, peak in Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 380.
Girvar, ancient name for Girnār, xii. 247.
Girwā, branch of Kauriāla river in Nepāl and Oudh, xii. 248.
Girwān, *tahsīl* in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xii. 248–249
Girwar Singh, son of Jagat Rāj Singh of Jaso, xiv. 70.
Gītagovinda, the, Sanskrit poem by Jayadeva (twelfth century), ii. 243.
Gītāvalī, the, Hindī poem by Tulsī Dās (sixteenth century), ii. 419.
Glass and glass articles manufactured, Alwar, v. 263; Bāra Bankī, vi. 422; Bareilly, vii. 9; Bengal, vii. 268; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bijnor, viii. 198; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 295; Dalmau, Rāe Bareli, xi. 127; Dehra Dūn, xi. 217; Etah, xii. 34; Etāwah, xii. 44; Hiriyūr, Mysore, xiii. 144; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213; Kaira, xiv. 282; Kapadvanj, Kaira, xiv. 406; Madras Presidency, xvi. 296; Morādābād, xvii. 426; Nagina, Bijnor, xviii. 300; Narsinghpur, xviii. 391; Nimār, xix. 113–114; Pānīpat, Karnāl, xix. 398; Partābgarh District, xx. 19; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 30; Rājpur, Dehra Dūn, xxi. 82;

Sahāranpur, xxi. 375; Saugor, xxii. 143; Sikandra Rao, Alīgarh, xxii. 364; United Provinces, xxiv. 204. *See also* Bangles.
Glassware, trade, iii. 256, 308.
Glauber's salt, found in Sāran, xxii. 89.
Glausai, submission to Alexander (326 B.C.), ii. 276.
Gleeson, Mr., Assistant Commissioner, murder of, at Mingin, Burma (1886), x. 241.
Gneiss, in India generally, i. 54, 55, 59–62; found or quarried in Adilābād, v. 23; Anaimalais, v. 332; Anantapur, v. 337; Angul, v. 375; Arāvalli Hills, v. 402; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 421; Bangalore, vi. 365; Bānkurā, vi. 384; Bānswāra, vi. 408; Baroda, vii. 29; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bengal, vii. 202–203, 241; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26; Bhutān, viii. 155; Bidar, viii. 164; Bijāpur, viii. 182, 188; Bīrbhūm, viii. 240; Burma, ix. 116; Central India, ix. 325–328; Central Provinces, x. 5, 7; Champāran, x. 137; Chānda, x. 149; Chhatarpur, x. 198; Chitaldroog, x. 290; Coorg, xi. 5; Cuddapah, xi. 58; Cuttack, xi. 87, 92; Darjeeling, xi. 166; Darrang, xi. 182; Deccan, xi. 206; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Dubrājpur, Bīrbhūm, xi. 374; Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 5; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gāro Hills, xii. 172; Gayā, xii. 195; Western Ghāts, xii. 218, 219, 220; Goālpāra, xii. 270; Godāvari, xii. 282–283; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Gwalior, xii. 419–420; Indore, xiii. 334; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 67; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jobat, Central India, xiv. 178; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kaira, xiv. 276; Kāmrūp, xiv. 331; South Kanara, xiv. 354; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Khāndesh, xv. 227; Khaniādhāna, Central India, xv. 244; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 254; Khurdā, Orissa, xv. 295; Khurtā, Central Provinces, xv. 296; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 310; Kistna, xv. 319–320; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 369, 374; Kulittalai, Trichinopoly, xvi. 14; Lalitpur, Jhānsi, xvi. 133; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 163; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239; Madura, xvi. 387; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii 1; Mainpāt, Central Provinces, xvii. 33; Mānbhūm, xvii. 111; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 245; Mishmi Hills, Assam, xvii. 377; Monghyr, xvii. 390–391; Mysore State, xviii. 165, 166; Mysore District, xviii. 251; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 338; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 350; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 222; Orchhā, xix. 242; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253; Palāmau, xix. 335; Pālanpur Agency, xix. 347; Pannā, xix. 399; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 9; Peshāwar, xx. 112; Puri, xx. 399; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 38; Rājmahāl Hills, xxi 77; Rājputāna, xxi. 87; Kānchī, xxi. 199; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rewah, xxi. 280; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 292; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 327; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 352; Salem, xxi. 397; Samthar, Central India, xxii. 24; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 61; Seonī, xxii. 166; Southern Shan States, xxii. 250; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 282; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 311; Sibsāgar, xxii. 345; Sikkim, xxii. 366; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 29; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40; Southern Marāthā Jāgīrs, xxiii 92; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 362; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 422; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 26; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 86; United Provinces, xxiv. 140, 141; Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 316; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 323; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 357.
Goa, Portuguese Settlement within Bombay Presidency, xii. 249–266; physical aspects, 249–251; history, 251–258; population, 258–260; agriculture, 260–261; forests, 261; trade and communications, 262; famine, 262–263; administration, 263–265; education, 265; medical, 266.
Other references: Cold season, i. 114; language, i. 374; Inquisition founded 1560, dissolved 1812, i. 442; taken by Portuguese (1510), ii. 448; defended by Portuguese (1570), ii. 450–451.
Goa city, capital of Goa Settlement, xii. 266–269.
Goa Velha, name of original city of Goa, xii. 266.
Goāla, grazing caste in Bengal, i. 327–328. *See also* Ahirs.
Goālanda, subdivision in Eastern Bengal. *See* Goalundo.
Goāldes, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
Goālpāra, District in Assam, xii. 269–277; physical aspects, 269–270; history, 271; population, 271–272; agriculture, 272–273; forests, 273–274; trade and communications, 274–275; administration, 275–276; education, 276–277; medical, 277.
Goālpāra, subdivision in Goālpāra District, Assam, xii. 277–278.
Goālpāra, town in Goālpāra District, Assam, xii. 278.
Goalundo, subdivision in Farīdpur District, Eastern Bengal, xii. 279.

Goalundo, river mart in Farīdpur District, Eastern Bengal, xii. 279.
Goanese, in Bombay City, viii. 412.
Goapuri, ancient name for Goa, xii. 251.
Goats, iii. 86,87; statistics, iii. 101; sacrifice of, Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.
Local notices: South Arcot, v. 428; Aurangābād, vi. 145; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Baluchistān, vi. 299; Bastī, vii. 128; Bhandāra, viii. 66; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Central Provinces, x. 41; Chhindwāra, x. 210; Chin Hills, x. 271; Etāwah, xii. 43; Gwalior, xii. 429; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250; Kherī, xv. 272. *See also* in each District and larger State article *under* Agriculture.
Goats, wild (*mārkhor*, &c.), i. 233–234.
Local notices: Afghānistān, v. 33; Almorā, v. 245; Bannu, vi. 393; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 261; Gāro Hills, xii. 172; Gilgit, xii. 238; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Kāfiristān, xiv. 270; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 87; Loralai, xvi. 173; Mandalay, xvii. 127; Mīānwālī, xvii. 318; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Peshāwar, xx 113; Punjab, xx. 255; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 13; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Sibi, xxii. 337; Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Tehrī, xxiii 270; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 381.
Goatsuckers (*Caprimulgus*), i. 249–250.
Gobardānga, town in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xii. 279–280.
Gobardhan, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, xii. 280.
Gobardhangiri, hill in Mysore. *See* Govardhangiri.
Gobind, Rājā of Laur, Sylhet, summoned to Delhi and embraced Muhammadan faith, xvi. 155.
Gobind Chand, rule in Kanauj (1115-55), xiv. 371.
Gobind Chand, prince of Cāchār, ix. 251.
Gobind Rao, of Jalaun, rule in Kālpī (1804-6), xiv. 318; Kālpī fort held, xiv. 19; submitted (1806) and was restored to his possessions, xiv. 19.
Gobind Singh, Gurū. *See* Govind Singh.
Gobindpur, subdivision in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, xii. 280.
Gobindpur, village in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, xii. 281.
Godā, another name for Godāvari river, xii. 299.
Godāgārī, river mart in Rājshāhi District, Eastern Bengal, xii. 281.
Godar Shāh, Muhammadan saint, tomb at Mehidpur, xvii. 270.
Godāvari, District in Madras, xii. 281–297; physical aspects, 281–284; history, 284–286; population, 286–288; agriculture, 288–290; minerals, 291; trade and communications, 291–293; famine, 293; administration, 293–296; education, 296–297; medical, 297.
Other references: Minerals, iii. 141; arts and manufactures, iii. 188, 192, 200, 239.
Godāvari, river of Southern India running across the Deccan, iii. 361, xii. 297–299; course and tributaries, xii. 297–299; navigation, xii. 299; sanctity, xii. 299.
Other references: Course, i. 44–45; pleistocene alluvium, i. 100; navigation works, iii. 358.
Godāvari belt of Gondwāna rocks, iii. 135.
Godāvari Canals, in Madras, iii. 332, 338, 355, xii. 299–300.
Godāvari valley, fossil remains, i. 84; agate flake found in, ii. 91; graphite, iii. 141.
Goddā, subdivision in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xii. 300.
Goddā, village in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xii. 300–301.
Goddard, Colonel, in second Marāthā War (1778), ii. 442; Ahmadābād stormed (1780), v. 107, 109; Bassein taken (1780), vii. 120; march from Bengal to Bombay, viii. 129; Gujarāt conquered, ii. 485; expedition into Hazāribāgh under (*c.* 1771), xiii. 88.
Godeheu, M., governor of Pondicherry (1754), ii. 473.
Godhra, *tāluka* in Pānch Mahāls District, Bombay, xii. 301.
Godhra, head-quarters of Pānch Mahāls District, Bombay, xii. 301.
Godnā, town in Bengal. *See* Revelganj.
Godo Singh, Unao founded (eighth century), xxiv. 129.
Godwin, General, Burman leader defeated in second Burmese War (1852), xx. 221, 230; Martaban occupied (1852), xxiii. 331.
Gogha, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xii. 301–302.
Gogrā, river in Oudh, i. 23, 24, xii. 302–303.
Gogūnda, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xii. 303-304.
Gohad, historic town in Gwalior State, Central India, xii. 304.
Gohāditya, rule in south-west of Mewār, xxiv. 87.
Gohāna, *tahsīl* in Rohtak District, Punjab, xii. 304.
Gohāna, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, xii. 304–305.
Gohels, Rājput clan, in Ahmadābād, v. 104; Bhaunagar, viii. 93; conquests in Kāthiāwār (thirteenth century), xv.

175; Piram held, xx. 150; rule in Rājpīpla, xxi. 80; dispute with Jains about Shetrunja hill, xix. 360; Vala conquered (1260), xxiv. 295.
Gohelwār, *prānt* or division of Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 305.
Gohnā, lake formed by a landslip in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xii. 305–306.
Goitre, prevalent in Assam, vi. 40; Champāran, x. 139; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 34; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Miānwālī, xvii. 318; Nepāl, xix. 40; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 164; Purnea, xx. 415; Rangpur, xxi. 226; Ratanpur, Central Provinces, xxi. 239; Simla, xxii. 378.
Gojra, town in Lyallpur District, Punjab, xii. 306.
Gokāk, *tāluka* in Belgaum District, Bombay, xii. 306.
Gokāk, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, with waterfall and irrigation works, xii. 306–307.
Gokalpura, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xii. 307, xvii. 14.
Gokarannāth temple, Golā, Kherī, xii. 308.
Gokarn, town in North Kanara District, Bombay, with Siva temple, xii. 307.
Gokhale, Dhundu Pant, Navalgund and Gadag taken by (*c.* 1800), xviii. 419.
Gokhās, Oriyā caste, in Balasore, vi. 239.
Gokprosh, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Gokteik Gorge, Hsīpaw, Burma, with railway bridge, xiii. 220.
Gokul, village near Mahāban, Muttra, head-quarters of Vallabhāchārya sect, xvi. 428.
Gōkulnāth, poet, translation of the *Mahābhārata* into Eastern Hindī (1829), xii. 431.
Gol Gumbaz, great dome at Bijāpur, ii. 197, viii. 186.
Gol Mahal, building at Udaipur, ii. 127.
Golā, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xii. 307–308.
Golā, town in Kherī District, United Provinces, with Siva temple, xii. 308.
Golāghāt, subdivision in Sibsāgar District, Assam, xii. 308.
Golāghāt, river mart in Sibsāgar District, Assam, xii. 308–309.
Golamattikanagara, Pāli name for Taikkala, xxiii. 205.
Golāpūrabs, Brāhman sub-caste in Narsinghpur, xviii. 388.
Golārs, grazing caste, in Bālāghāt, vi. 227.
Golās, Oriyā caste, in Balasore, vi. 239.
Golās, rice-husking caste, in Surat, xxii. 158.
Golconda, fortress and ruined city in Atrāf-i-balda District, Hyderābād, xii. 309–310; Kutb Shāhis of, *see that title*.
Gold, in India generally, iii. 141–144, 235; value of gold produced (1898–1903), iii. 130; ancient workings, iii. 142; alluvial, iii. 143; mines, iii. 235; imports and exports, iii. 291–292, 309, 310.
Local notices: Afghānistān, v. 55; Akyab, v. 196; Ambāla, v. 283; North Arcot, v. 413; Assam, vi. 71, 72; Attock, vi. 135; Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Baltistān, vi. 264; Baroda, vii. 54; Bastar, vii. 124; Belgaum, vii. 152; Bellary, vii. 160, 167; Bengal, vii. 202, 265; Bhamo, viii. 52; Bhandāra, viii. 67; Bijāpur, viii. 182; Bilāspur, viii. 228; Bombay Presidency, viii. 323; Bonai, Chotā Nāgpur, ix. 3; Bowringpet, Mysore, ix. 8; Burma, ix. 170–171, 173; Central Provinces, x. 52; Champāran, x. 142; Chānda, x. 156; Chiknāyakanhalli, Mysore, x. 223; Lower Chindwin, x. 233; Upper Chindwin, x. 246; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294; Coimbatore, x. 365; Devāla, Nīlgiris, xi. 273; Dhārwār, xi. 311; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 142; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gilgit, xii. 241; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Harpanahalli, Bellary, xiii. 57; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 62; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Honnāli, Mysore, xiii. 161; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Hutti, iii. 142–143; Hyderābād State, xiii. 232, 261–262; Irrawaddy Valley, iii. 143; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 67; Jhelum, xiv. 156; Jubbulpore, xiv. 212; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; South Kanara, xiv. 364; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Kangundi, North Arcot, xiv. 398; Kashmīr, xv. 131; Kathā, Burma, xv. 159, 160; Kaurāla river, United Provinces, xv. 191; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 252; Kolār, Mysore, iii. 141–142, xv. 374, 376–378; Kyaukpazat, iii. 143; Ladākh, iii. 143; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 163; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239, 290; Mānbhūm, xvii. 111, 118; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 243; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 304; Miānwāli, xvii. 322; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 143; Mysore, xviii. 217–218; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; Nilambūr, Malabar, xix. 85; Nilgiris, xix. 97; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 181; Oudh, xix. 277; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 327; Peshāwar, xx. 119; Punjab, xx. 313; Purī, xx. 404; Rānchī, xxi. 199, 205; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268; Salem, xxi. 403; Salween, Burma, xxi. 419; Sambalpur,

xxii. 12; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 46; Seonī, xxii. 171; Northern Shan States, xxii. 241; Southern Shan States, xxii. 260; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 287–288; Sibsāgar, xxii. 350; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 8; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 26; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 29; Tālcher, Orissa, xxiii. 212; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 422, 429; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 57; Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xxiv. 83; United Provinces, xxiv. 140, 200; Urigam, Mysore, xxiv. 286; Wundallı, iii. 142.

Gold and silver lace and thread manufactured, in India generally, iii. 199, 209; Agra, v. 90; Ahmadābād, v. 110; Baroda, vii. 54, 80, 83; Bombay Presidency, viii. 324; Burhānpur, Nimār, ix. 106; Chānda, x. 157; Coimbatore, x. 365; Farrukhābād, xii. 73; Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Hyderābād State, xiii. 263; Kāthiāwār, xv. 180; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Mandalay, xvii. 146; Murshidābād, xviii. 50, 58; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Nāsik, xviii. 405; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 422; Nimār, xix. 113; Rāhon, Jullundur, xxi. 37; Rāver, Khāndesh, xxi. 260; Sind, xxii. 418.

Gold and silver plate, iii. 239–240.

Gold- and silver-work: jewellery, ornaments, &c.: Akyab, v. 196; Amherst, Burma (silver), v. 300; Amreli, Baroda (silver), v. 317, 319; Aurangābād (silver), vi. 145; North Arcot, v 414; Assam, vi. 72, 73, 74; Bānkurā, vi. 388; Bānswāra (silver), vi. 411; Baroda, vii. 80; Barpetā, Kāmrūp, vii. 85; Bassein, Burma, vii. 112; Benares (silver), vii. 184, 192–193; Bengal, vii. 267; Betūl, viii. 12, 16; Bhamo (silver), viii. 52; Bhopāl, viii. 137; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325; Burhānpur, Nimār, ix. 106; Burma, ix. 175; Central Provinces, x. 52, 53; Chānda, x. 157, 162; Cutch (silver), xi. 81; Cuttack (silver), xi. 92, 98; Dacca, xi. 111; Delhi, xi. 239; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna (silver), xi. 383; Elgandal, Hyderābād (silver), xii. 9; Farīdpur (silver), xii. 58; Ganjām (silver), xii. 151, 152; Gopāmau, Hardoī (silver), xii. 330; Hamīrpur (silver), xiii. 18; Hardoī (silver), xiii. 48; Hazāra (silver), xiii. 82; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 108; Hoshiārpur (silver), xiii. 199; Hyderābād State (silver), xiii. 263–264; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 322; Jessore, xiv. 96; Jīnd, xiv. 172; Jorhāt, Sibsāgar, xiv. 202; Jullundur, xiv. 228; Kadı, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kāmrūp, xiv. 336; South Kanara, xiv. 365; Kāngra (silver), xiv. 392; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 43; Khairpur, Sind (silver), xv. 213, 216; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 263; Kotah, xv. 425; Lādnun, Rājputāna, xvi. 95; Lakhimpur, xvi. 124; Madras Presidency, xvi. 292, 375; Mandalay (silver), xvii. 146; Manipur, xvii. 192; Maurāwān, Unao, xvii. 234; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Moulmein, xviii. 7; Multān, xviii. 31; Muttra (silver), xviii. 69; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 128; Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 267; Nāsik (silver), xviii. 406; Nāthdwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 415; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii 424; Nepāl, xix. 51; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 182; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 226; Pakokku, Burma (silver), xix. 331; Palāmau (silver), xix. 342; Pegu (silver), xx. 91; Poona, xx. 185; Punjab, xx. 316; Purī (silver), xx. 404; Raipur, xxi. 60; Rājputāna (silver), xxi. 132; Rāmpura, Central India (silver), xxi. 192; Rangoon (silver), xxi. 216; Sagaing, Burma (silver), xxi. 359; Santāl Parganas (silver), xxii. 73; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Saugor, xxii. 143, 148; Northern Shan States, xxii. 242–243; Southern Shan States, xxii. 261; Sibsāgar, xxii 351; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 86; Srīnagar (silver), xxiii. 103; Tanjore (silver), xxiii. 235, 243; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 268; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 323; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 350, 355; Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35; United Provinces, xxiv. 202–203; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 384.

Goldingham, John, astronomer, Madras (1792–1830), xvi. 373.

Golgonda, *tāluk* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xii. 310–311.

Goldsmid, Colonel (Sir F.), boundary from Gwetter Bay to Kuhak settled by (1871), vi. 265; deputed to settle western boundary of Makrān (1879), xvii. 47.

Goler, estate in Kāngra District, Punjab, xii. 310.

Gollas. *See* Dhangars.

Gomal Pass, from North-West Frontier Province into Afghānistān, i. 10, xvii. 24.

Gomal river. *See* Gumal.

Gomanchala and Gomant, ancient names for Goa, xii. 251.

Gomata or Gomatesvara, Jain saint or god. *See* Bāhubalin.

Gomatī, river of the United Provinces. *See* Gumtī.

Gondā, District in Fyzābād Division, United Provinces, xii. 311–318; physical aspects, 311–312; history, 312–313; population, 313–314; agriculture, 314–316; forests, 316; trade and communications, 316; famine, 317; administra-

tion, 317–318; education, 318; medical, 318.
Gondā, *tahsīl* in Gondā District, United Provinces, xii. 318–319.
Gondā, town in Gondā District, United Provinces, xii. 319.
Gondal, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 319–321; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
Gondal, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with Girāsia college, xii. 321.
Gondal Railway. *See* Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.
Gondals, Jat caste, in Gujrāt, xii. 367.
Gondeshwar, Hemādpantī temple at Sinnar, Nāsik, xxiii. 13.
Gondī, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381; spoken in Bālāghāt, vi. 226; Berār, vii. 378; Betūl, viii 9; Bhandāra, viii. 64; Central India, ix. 351–352; Chānda, x. 153; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Gondwāna, xii. 326; Hyderābād, xiii. 246; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Kānker, Central Provinces, xiv. 402; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Nāgpur, xviii 309; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Raipur, xxi. 52; Seonī, xxii. 168; Wardhā, xxiv. 369; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
Gondiā, village and railway station in Bhandāra District, Central Provinces, xii. 321.
Gondli (*Panicum miliare*), millet, cultivated in Bengal, vii. 245; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Palāmau, xix. 340; Rānchī, xxi. 204; Surgujā, xxiii. 172.
Gondophares, Parthian king of Lower Kābul Valley and Western Punjab (*c.* A.D. 21), Takht-i-Bahaī inscription of, ii. 5, 56; traditional conversion by St. Thomas, ii. 288; Parthian satrapy founded by, xx. 262.
Gondrāni, cave-city in Baluchistān, vi. 283.
Gonds, Dravidian tribe, home of, i. 44; uncivilized condition of, i. 44–45; in Ajaigarh, v. 131; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bālāghāt, vi. 226–227; Bāmra, vi. 344; Bastar, vii. 123; Benares, vii. 183; Berār, vii. 367, 379; Betūl, viii. 8, 9, 10; Bhandāra, viii. 64; Bhopāl, viii. 134; Bijāwar originally part of territory held by, viii. 189; in Bilāspur, viii. 226; Bonai, ix. 3; Chāng Bhakār, x. 171; Chhatarpur, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Chhuīkhadān, x. 216; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Damoh, xi. 136, 138; Gāngpur, xii. 141; rulers in Gondwāna, xii. 323; Gyāraspur, xiii. 1; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Hyderābād, xiii. 247, 297; Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Kālāhandī, xiv. 294; Kānker, xiv. 402; Kawardhā, xv. 193; Kelāpur *tāluk*, xv. 197; Keonjhar, xv. 202; Khairāgarh, xv. 208; Koreā, xv. 400; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Nāgpur, xviii. 310; Nāndgaon, xviii. 357; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Nimār *Zila*, xix. 118; Orissa, vii. 215; in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 255; Pāloncha *tāluk*, xix. 374; Pannā originally settlement of, xix. 403; in Patnā, xx. 72; Raigaih, xxi. 46; Raipur, xxi. 51, 52; Rairākhol, xxi. 62; Rewah, xxi. 284; Saktī, xxi. 393; Sambalpur, xxii. 9; Sātpurā Range, xxii. 132; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seonī, xxii. 168–169; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Surgujā, xxiii. 172; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 84; Wardhā, xxiv. 367, 369; Wūn, xxiv. 389, 392. *See also* Jhora Gonds *and* Māria Gonds.
Gonds, dynasties of, in Central Provinces, x. 13, 14, 26; capital of, at Chānda town, x. 150, 153, 161; Chhindwāra under, x. 206; rule in south of Damoh, xi. 136; Gondwāna under, xii. 322–325; Gyāraspur held by, xiii. 1; in Hoshangābād, xiii. 181; Jubbulpore included in territories of (fifteenth century), xiv. 208; rule in Kherlā, viii. 8; Lalitpur taken from (sixteenth century), xvi. 133; in Makrai, xvii 44; Narsinghpur, xviii. 386–387; Nizāmat-i-Janūb, Bhopāl, xix. 125; Seonī, xxii. 167; Singorgarh fort held and enlarged, xi. 137; Sirpur Tāndūr said to have been under, xxiii. 41.
Gondwāna, tract in Central Provinces and Central India, xii. 321–326; coal-fields, iii. 132–138.
Gondwāna system of sub-aerial and fresh-water deposits, i. 2, 80–87; age, 81; distribution, 81–82; Tālcher series, 82; Dāmuda series, 82; Pānchet series, 83; Rājmahāl and Mahādeva series, 83; marine beds of Upper Gondwāna age, 83–84; character of fossil plants, 84; Glossopteris flora, 84–85; the break-up of Gondwāna-land, 87; classification in the Rānīganj field, iii. 133.
Local notices: Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; North Arcot, v. 404; Bānkurā, vi. 384; Berār, vii. 363; Betūl, viii. 7; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26; Birbhūm, viii. 240; Central Provinces, x. 5, 6; Chānda, x. 149; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Chingleput, x. 253; Deccan table-land, xi. 206; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 86, 93, 94; Himālayas, xiii. 127; Hoshangābād, xiii. 180; Hyderābād State, xiii. 229, 231–232; Madras Presidency, xvi. 241; Mānbhūm, xvii. 111; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254; Palāmau, xix. 335–336; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Rewah, xxi. 280; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 61–62; Sirpur

Tāndūr, xxiii. 40; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 26; Warangal, xxiv. 357.
Gongs, manufacture of, Lower Chindwin, x. 234; Dhāmpur, Bijnor, xi. 284; Mandalay, xvii. 147; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 128, 133.
Gonrhis, aboriginal tribe, in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30.
Gonzales, Sebastian, Portuguese adventurer, disturbances in Noākhāli (seventeenth century), xix. 130; Sandwīp captured (1609), defeated (1616), xxii. 48.
Goodfellow Hospital, Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 352.
Goomsur, subdivision and *tāluk* in Ganjām District, Madras, xii. 326.
Goomsur-Udayagiri Agency *tāluk*. *See* Udayagiri.
Goona, cantonment in Central India. *See* Guna.
Gooseberries, grown in Kashmīr, xv. 124; Nīlgiris, xix. 87; Pachaimalais, xix. 305.
Gooty, subdivision in Anantapur District, Madras, xii. 326.
Gooty, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xii. 326–327.
Gooty, town in Anantapur District, with historic hill-fort, xii. 327–329.
Gopakapatanua and Gopakapur, ancient names of Goa, xii. 251.
Gopāl Bhawan, building at Dīg, xi. 344.
Gopāl Dās, Kārauli chief, favourite of Akbar, xv. 26.
Gopāl Hari, Marāthā, invasion of Mysore (1759), xviii. 180–181.
Gopāl Lāl Kāyasth, grant of *sanad* to, x. 183; rule in Kāmta-Rajaulā, xiv. 339.
Gopāl Rai, rule in Palāmau (1770), xix. 337–338; Sabalgarh fort built by, xxi. 343.
Gopāl Rao Mairāl, banker and minister; Ganpati's Mandir and temple to Kāshi Vishveshvar at Baroda built by, vii. 83.
Gopāl Singh, Rājā of Chamba, abdication of (1873), x. 130.
Gopāl Singh, rebel servant of Chet Singh, *jāgīr* of Jaso assigned to, xiv. 70.
Gopāl Singh, Rājā, founder of Karauli, xv. 34.
Gopāl Singh Bundelā, Dīwān, Garrauli granted to (1812), xii. 182.
Gopāla, king of Bengal, made himself master of Magadha and Anga (*c.* A. D. 900), ii. 316.
Gopālganj, subdivision in Sāran District, Bengal, xii. 329.
Gopālganj, village in Sāran District, Bengal, xii. 329; temple, ii. 193.
Gopālpur, port in Ganjām District, Madras, xii. 329–330; brick tablets found, ii. 40.
Gopālpura, hill near Sūjāngarh, Rājputāna, xxiii. 117.
Gopālswāmi Betta, hill in Mysore District, Mysore, xii. 330, xviii. 163.
Gopāmau, historic town in Hardoī District, United Provinces, xii. 330.
Goparāja, follower of king Bhānugupta, death of, ii. 51.
Gopī, Rājā, traditional founder of Gopāmau (eleventh century), xii. 330.
Gōpī, Hindu trader, settled at Surat (sixteenth century), xxiii 154.
Gopichettipālaiyam, head-quarters of Satyamangalam *tāluk*, Madras, xii. 330.
Gopīnāth, shrine at Kāman, Rājputāna, xiv. 326.
Gorā Chānd, Pīr, tomb at Hārua, Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 59.
Gorāghāt, ruined city in Assam. *See* Ghorāghāt.
Gorai, Rājput sub-caste, in Narsinghpur, xviii. 388.
Gorai river. *See* Garai.
Gorakhnāth, peak of Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
Gorakhnath, saint, temples and walls on Turanmāl, Khāndesh, ascribed to, xxiv. 64.
Gorakhpur, Division of United Provinces, xii. 331.
Gorakhpur, District in United Provinces, xii. 331–341; physical aspects, 331–333; history, 333–334; population, 334–335; agriculture, 335–337; irrigation, 337; trade and communications, 337–338; famine, 338–339; administration, 339–340; education, 340–341; medical, 341; irrigation, iii. 325.
Gorakhpur, *tahsil* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xii. 341.
Gorakhpur, city in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xii. 341–342; embroidery on leather, iii. 191.
Goramur, place of religious interest in Assam. *See* Garamur.
Gordon, Brig.-Gen. J. J. H., expedition against Kābul Khel (1880), xix. 210; against Mahsūds (1881), xix. 210.
Gordon, Captain, killed in storming Thālner fort, Khāndesh (1818), and buried there, xxiii. 287.
Gordon, Major, battle near Bisauli (1858), ix. 36.
Gordon Arts College, Rāwalpindi, xxi. 273.
Gordon Park, Mysore, xviii. 261.
Gore Gangaya Ruddivāru, built fort at Raichūr, xxi. 44.
Gorge-fort, ancient fortress. *See* Gandikota.
Gorribidnūr, *tāluk* in Kolār District, Mysore, xii. 342–343.
Gorkhālī, language of the Gurkhas, spoken in Naini Tāl, xviii. 326; United Provinces, xxiv. 169.

Gorkhattri, building in Peshāwar city, xx. 125.
Gosains, Hindu mendicants, in Central Provinces, x. 30; Chhatarpur, x. 202; Garamur, Assam, xii. 159; in religious riots at Haridwār (1760, 1795), xiii. 53; in Kāngra, xiv. 388.
Gosainthān, peak in Nepāl, xix. 26.
Gosha Mahal palace, Hyderābād, xiii. 309.
Gotama, author of the *Nyāya-sūtra*, textbook of the Nyāya system of logic by, ii. 256.
Gōtamīputa-Sātakani, record of, in cave-inscription, ii. 47; war of (A.D. 125), ii. 325.
Gotardi, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xii. 343, xxi. 191.
Gothra, or Godhda, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xii. 343, xxi. 191.
Gotiputa-Dudubhisara (or Dumdubhisara), relics of, ii. 36.
Gough, Lord, battle of Mahārājpur (1843), xvi. 434–435; battles with the Sikhs (1845), ii. 503; victory of Gujrāt, ii. 505.
Local notices: Chilianwāla (1849), x. 224; Ferozeshāh (1845), xii. 99; Gujrāt, xii. 366, 374; Gwalior campaign (1843), xii. 425; campaign against the Sikhs, xx. 274; Rāmnagar, xxi. 180; Sobraon (1846), xxiii. 68.
Gour, ancient capital of Bengal. *See* Gaur.
Gourds, in India generally, iii. 75; cultivated in Assam, vi. 55; Bengal, vii. 248; Bombay, viii. 413; Burma, ix. 152; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.
Gouriā, plain-dwelling Khonds, in Orissa States, xv. 280–281.
Govardhangiri, fortified hill in Shimoga District, Mysore, xii. 343.
Govardhan-Nāthji, Gujarāt temple, Baroda, vii. 83.
Government of India, iv. 1–45; Hindu system, 1–3; Mughal system, 3–5; political condition of India in middle of eighteenth century, 7–8; first conquests of the East India Company, 8–9; peril of British dominion, 9–10; extension of the power and territories of the Company, 10–11; acquisitions and annexations, 12–13; the executive Government: the Regulating Act (1773), 14–15; Pitt's Act (1784), 15; Charter Act (1833), 15–16; transfer to the Crown (1858), 16; relations of the Government of India with the Provincial Governments, 16–18; the Council of the Governor-General, 18–19; conduct of business, 20–21; redistribution of Departments (1905), 21; Foreign Department, 21–23; Ecclesiastical, 23; Home Department, 23–24; Department of Revenue and Agriculture, 24–25; Finance Department, 25–26; Commerce and Industry Department, 26–27; Legislative Department, 27; Public Works Department, 27–28; Army and Military Supply Departments, 28; the Provinces, 29–30; status of Local Governments, 30; Madras and Bombay, 30–31; Lieutenant-Governorships, 31–32; Chief Commissionerships, 32–33; regulation and non-regulation Provinces, 33–34; Home Government, 34; Board of Control, 34–35; transfer to the Crown, 35–36; Queen Victoria's proclamation (1858), 36; Secretary of State, 36–38; Council of India, 38–39; establishment of the India Office, 39; control of Parliament, 39–40; Indian Civil Service, 40–45; bibliography, 45.
Governor-General of Bengal, instituted 1773, iv. 14; powers, iv. 15.
Governor-General of India, created 1833, iv. 15; title of Viceroy, 16; appointment by Royal Warrant, 16; tenure and salary of office, 16; duties, 19; Council of, 18–21, provision for absence from Council, 19; may have authority to act alone, 19; powers in regard to foreign relations, 104; legislative powers, 130; Legislative Council, 131–135.
Govind Bundelā, Lalitpur taken by (sixteenth century), xvi. 133.
Govind Deva, temple at Brindāban, ix. 17.
Govind Rao, built temple of Gondeshwar at Sinnar, Nāsik, xxiii 13.
Govind Rao, son of Haribhat, Sāngli *jāgīr* granted to, xxii. 53.
Govind Rao Gaikwār, capture of, by Mādhava Rao, vii. 34; struggles of, for *gaddi* of Baroda, vii. 35–36; rebellion of Malhār Rao against, xiv. 258.
Govind Rao Pandit, rule in Damoh, xi. 136; Saugor, xxii. 138.
Govind Rao Patvardhan, Miraj fort and *thānas* assigned to (1761), xvii. 362.
Govind Singh (1675–1708), tenth Sikh *guru*, i. 426–427, ii. 502, v. 320; Anandpur stronghold of, v. 336; entertained by Rājā Sidh Sen, at Mandi, xvii. 154; defeated at Muktsar (1705), xii. 90; festival at Muktsar commemorating battle, xviii. 19; murdered and buried at Nānder, Hyderābād (1708), xviii. 350, 355, xx. 271; Sikh rebellion under, xx. 271; asylum given to, by Rājā Mit Parkāsh and permitted to fortify Paonta, xxiii. 23.
Govinda III, Rāshtrakūta king (*c.* 784–814), ii. 331, viii. 281.
Govinda IV, Rāshtrakūta king (*c.* 918–34), ii. 331.

Govinda (or Prabhūtavarsha), Rāshtrakūta king, Ganga king placed on the throne by, xviii. 171.
Govinda Deva, rule in Surmā Valley, vi. 25.
Govinda-khāna, ruler of Indus region and Gandhāra, xxiv. 130.
Govindgarh, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xii. 343.
Govindgarh, town in Rewah State, Central India, xii. 343.
Govindgarh, town in Alwar State, Rājputāna, xii. 344.
Govindpur, subdivision in Mānbhūm District, Bengal. *See* Gobindpur.
Gowāras, grazing caste, in Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Gondwāna, xii. 323.
Gowdie, Major, capture of Rāyakottai fort (1791), xxi. 277.
Gowhātty, subdivision in Kāmrūp District, Assam. *See* Gauhāti.
Grackles (Eulabetidae), i. 243.
Graeme, Mr., revenue survey and settlement of Northern Arcot (1805), v. 416.
Graeter, Rev. A., Coorg songs published by, at Mangalore (1870), xi. 23.
Graham, Mr., assisted in revenue settlement of Salem, xxi. 405.
Grain, trade in, exports from India, iii. 310; centres of trade: Agra, v. 79; Ambāla, v. 283; Anmigeri, Dhārwār, v. 386; Athgarh, Orissa, vi. 122; Balrāmpur estate, vi. 261; Bangalore, vi. 365; Barhaj, Gorakhpur, vii. 16; Barhalganj, Gorakhpur, vii. 16; Barnagar, Central India, vii. 23; Barnāla, Punjab, vii 24; Baroda, vii. 56; Bāsim, vii. 100; Basmat, Hyderābād, vii. 105; Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Bavliari, Ahmadābād, vii 136; Begampur, Sholāpur, vii. 141; Bellary, vii. 168; Bengal, vii. 272, 348, 349; Bhādran, Baroda, viii. 23; Biaora, Central India, viii. 163; Budaun, ix. 43; Burma, ix. 238, 239; Cawnpore, ix. 312; Central Provinces, x. 55, 56, 57, 105; Champāran, x. 143; Charkhārī, Central India, x. 180; Chhatarpur, x. 200; Chhimdwāra, x. 215; English Bāzār, Mālda, xii. 25; Fazilka, Ferozepore, xii. 87; Gādarwāra, Narsinghpur, xii. 120; Ghāziābād, Meerut, xii. 222; Golā, Kherī, xii. 308; Gorakhpur, xii. 338; Gujrāt, xii. 370; Hāla, Sind, xiii. 9; Hamīrpur, xiii. 22; Hāpur, Meerut, xiii. 40; Hardoī, xiii. 48, 51; Harduāganj, Alīgarh, xiii. 51; Hāthras, Alīgarh, xiii. 72; Hazāra, xiii. 82; Hilsā, Patna, xiii. 123; Hindaun, Rājputāna, xiii. 135; Hindupur, Anantapur, xiii. 140; Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 221; Hyderābād State, xiii. 264, 303; Indore, xiii. 344, 349, 350; Jahāngīrābād, Bulandshahr, xiii. 378; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Kot Kapūra, Punjab, xvi. 3; Kulpahār, Hamirpur, xvi. 15; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 144; Lātūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 155; Limbdi, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 161; Ludhiāna, xvi. 208; Madras Presidency, xvi. 297, 299; Madras City, xvi. 354, 355; Magrā, Hooghly, xvi. 411; Māzalgaon, Hyderābād, xvii. 244; Morār, Central India, xviii. 2; Mysore, xviii. 223, 257–258; Nandyāl, Kurnool, xviii. 363; Narahia, Darbhangā, xviii. 369; Narsinghpur, xviii. 391; Nawābganj, Gondā, xviii. 428; Rājanpur, Dera Ghāzi Khān, xxi. 66; Rāmnagar, Benares, xxi. 181; Sāvli, Baroda, xxii. 157; Sheikhpurā, Monghyr, xxii. 268; Talagang, Attock, xviii. 207; Tumsar, Bhandāra, xxiv. 60.
Gram (*Cicer arietinum*), cultivation, iii. 34–36; harvest and out-turn, iii. 36; exports, iii. 36; trade statistics, iii. 314; retail prices, iii. 458.
Local notices: Cultivated in Agra, v. 77; Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Ajaigarh, v. 131; Akalkot, v. 178; Alīgarh, v. 213; Allahābād, v. 232; Alwar, v. 261; Ambāla, v. 281; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Amritsar, v. 323; Anantapur, v. 342; North Arcot, v. 410; Assam, vi. 112; Atmakūr, Nellore, vi. 124; Atrāfi balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bahāwalpur, vi. 198; Bahraich, vi. 209; Ballia, vi. 253; Baluchistān, vi. 295; Bāndā, vi. 351; Bangalore, vi. 365; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 374–375; Bannu, vi. 397; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bāriya, Bombay, vii. 21; Baroda, vii. 46, 47; Bastar, vii. 123; Belgaum, vii. 151; Benares, vii. 183; Bengal, vii. 243, 244, 245; Berār, vii. 383, 384, 385, 391; Betūl, viii. 11; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bhandāra, viii. 65; Bharatpur, viii. 81; Bhopāl, viii. 134; Bijāpur Agency, viii. 174; Bijāpur District, viii. 181; Bijāwar, viii. 190; Bijnor, viii. 197; Bikaner, viii. 210; Bīrbhūm, viii. 243; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 53; Būndi, ix. 83; Burma, ix. 150, 152, 154, 155; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Central India, ix. 359–360, 390; Central Provinces, x. 32, 34, 36; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Champāran, x. 141; Chānda, x. 153, 154, 157; Chāndor, x. 166; Charkhārī, Central India, x. 178; Chhabra, Rājputāna, x. 195; Chhatārpur, x. 200; Chikmugalūr, Mysore, x. 222; Chin Hills, x. 276; Lower Chindwin, x. 232; Chitaldroog, x. 294; Coorg, xi. 35; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Damoh, xi. 139; Darbhangā, xi. 156; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Delhi, xi. 227; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 253; Dera

Ismail Khān, xi. 264; Dewās, xi. 280; Dhār, xi. 291; Dharampur, xi. 296; Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; Dholpur, xi. 326; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Etah, xii. 33; Etāwah, xii. 43; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 79; Ferozepore, xii. 93; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Ganjām, xii. 149; Gayā, xii. 201; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 369; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 406; Gwalior, xii. 429; Hadagalli, Bellary, xiii. 4; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17, 18; Hardoī, xiii. 46; Hassan, xiii. 67; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Henzada, xiii. 106; Hissar, xiii. 150; Hoshangābād, xiii. 184, 185; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Hyderābād State, xiii. 251, 252, 253, 254; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 321; Indore, xiii. 342; Jaipur, xiii. 390; Jaisalmer, xiv. 5; Jalālpur, Surat, xiv. 15; Jālaun, xiv. 22; Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah, xiv. 46; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jessore, xiv. 96; Jhābua, xiv. 106; Jhālawār, xiv. 118; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jīnd, xiv. 171; Jodhpur, xiv. 190; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 266; Kandiāro, Sind, xiv. 379; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kapūrthala, xiv. 411; Karauli, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 53; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Khairpur, xv. 212; Khāndesh, xv. 233; Kherī, xv. 271; Kishangarh, xv. 314; Kohāt, xv. 346; Kolāba, xv. 362; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 373; Korwai, Central India, xv. 406; Kotah, xv. 417; Kurandvād, Bombay, xvi. 28; Kurnool, xvi. 37; Labdarya, Sind, xvi. 85; Lahore, xvi. 100; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164; Lucknow, xvi. 184; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Mahāban, Muttra, xvi. 427; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 4; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 18; Maihar, Central India, xvii. 29; Mainpurī, xvii. 36; Makrai, Central Provinces, xvii. 44; Mālda, xvii. 78, 79; Mālwā, xvii. 100; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Mandalay, xvii. 131; Meerut, xvii. 258; Meiktila, xvii. 280; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; Minbu, xvii. 350; Mirāj, Bombay, xvii. 361, 362; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Morādābād, xvii. 425; Moro, Sind, xviii. 2; Mudhol, Bombay, xviii. 12; Multān, xviii. 29; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Muttra, xviii. 68, 72; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 79; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; Myitkyinā, xviii. 141; Mysore State, xviii. 210, 215; Mysore District, xviii. 256; Nābha, xviii. 266; Nadiā, xviii. 277; Nāgod, xviii. 302; Nāgpur, xviii. 311; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 327; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Narsinghgarh, xviii. 384; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Naushahro Abro and Naushahro Fīroz, Sind, xviii. 418; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 420; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nellore, xix. 14; Nimār, xix. 112; Niphād, Nāsik, xix. 122; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 173; Orchhā, xix. 245; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310; Pakokku, xix. 324; Palāmau, xix. 340; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 385; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Partābgarh State, xx. 11; Partābgarh District, xx. 18; Patiāla, xx. 41–42; Patna, xx. 60; Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 104; Pīlībhīt, xx. 139, 140; Poona, xx. 173; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Punjab, xx. 297–298; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 29; Raipur, xxi 53; Rājgarh, Central India, xxi. 69; Rājpīpla, xxi. 81; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Rāmdurg, xxi. 172; Ratlām, xxi. 242; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Rewah, xxi. 284; Rohilkhand, xxi. 305; Sagaing, xxi. 357; Sahāranpūr, xxi. 373; Samthar, Central India, xxii. 25; Sāngli, Bombay, xxii. 53; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sātāra District, xxii. 122; Saugor, xxii. 142; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Seonī, xxii. 170; Shāhābād, xxii. 191; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 205; Shāhpur, xxii. 217; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 287; Sholāpur, xxii. 300; Shwebo, xxii. 314; Siālkot, xxii. 330; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 335; Sind, xxii. 412; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii 25; Sirohi, xxiii. 33; Sironj, Rājputāna, xxiii. 39; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii 42; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 46; Sītāpur, xxiii. 57; Sujāwal, Sind, xxiii. 118; Sukkur, xxiii. 122; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Sunth, Rewā Kāntha, xxiii. 147; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 242; Tarikere *tāluk*, Mysore, xxiii. 251; Thāna, xxiii. 296; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 347; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 369; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 411, 417; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 56; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 95; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 180; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 281.

Grāma, village in Hassan District, Mysore, xii. 344.

Granaries, Bankipore, Patna, vi. 382; Farrah, Afghānistān, xii. 62; Gingee, Madras, xii. 243; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 249; Maddagiridurga, Mysore, xvi. 230.

Grand, Mr., Collector of Tirhut, culti-

vation of indigo by European methods started by (1782), xviii. 100.
Grand Trunk Road, iii. 403, 405.
Granite, geological, i. 59, 60; building stone, iii. 148; found or quarried, Almorā, v. 244; Anantapur, v. 337; Anjidiv Island, v. 384; North Arcot, v. 404, 413; South Arcot, v. 421, 430; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 128; Aurangābād, vi. 145; Baroda, vii. 29, 54; Bengal, vii. 265; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 114; Bijāpur, viii. 182; Bīrbhūm, viii. 244; Chānda, x. 149; Chaur peak, Punjab, x. 186; Chingleput, x. 261; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 290; Cochin, x. 348; Coorg, xi. 36; Cuddapah, xi. 58, 67; Dubrājpur, Bīrbhūm, xi. 374; Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 195, 203; Western Ghāts, xii. 219; Godhra, Pānch Mahāls, xii. 301; Jaipur, xiii. 383; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 67; Jodhpur, xiv. 180; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 263; Kaira, xiv. 282; North Kanara, xiv. 341, 349; Kāngra, xiv. 381; Kantgiri, Nellore, xiv. 401; Kathā, Burma, xv. 153; Khurīā, Central Provinces, xv. 296; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 310; Kistna, xv. 320; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 369; Kyaukse, xvi. 71; Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 226; Madras Presidency, xvi. 240, 288–289; Madura, xvi. 387, 397; Mandlā, xvii. 159; Mergui, xvii. 295; Mishmi Hills, xvii. 377; Monghyr, xvii. 391; Muddebihāl, Bijāpur, xviii. 11; Mysore, xviii. 165, 251; Nāgpur, xviii. 305; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Nellore, xix. 8; Nepāl, xix. 29; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 141; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 272; Pālanpur, xix. 347; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 413; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 235; Rājputāna, xxi. 87, 88–89; Rānchī, xxi. 206; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 327; Sagaing, xxi. 352; Salem, xxi. 397; near Secunderābād, Hyderābād, xxii. 160; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 223; Southern Shan States, xxii. 250; Shwebo, xxii. 311; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 29, 33; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Thaton, xxiii. 336; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 371; Toungoo, xxiii. 429; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 26, 34; United Provinces, xxiv. 140, 200. *See also* Building Stone.
Grant, Charles, restored Old Mission Church, Calcutta, ix. 280.
Grant, Sir Charles, settlement of Narsinghpur completed by (1864), xviii. 393.
Grant, Sir Hope, dispersed Niyāz Muhammad's forces (1858), ix. 36; defeated rebel army at Nawābganj, xviii. 427; marched with a column north-west of Lucknow (1858), xix. 285; marched to Fyzābād and to Sultānpur (1858), xix. 285; defeated rebels near Biswān (1858), xxiii. 56.
Grant, Sir John Peter, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1859-62), vii. 220.
Grant, Captain, kept prisoner on Gīr Hills, Kāthiāwār, by Bāwā-Vāla (1813), xii. 245.
Grant, Lieutenant, distinguished himself in expedition against Manipur (1891), xvii. 188.
Grant, Mr., grant of land near Nāsik to, for agricultural experiment (1839), xviii. 404.
Grant Duff, Captain, tutor of Rājā of Sātāra (1819), xxii. 119.
Grant Duff, Lady, scheme for Victoria Hospital, Madras, started under auspices of (1885), xvi. 347.
Grant Medical College, Bombay City, viii. 373, 418.
Granth, sacred book of the Sikhs, i. 427, ii. 417; kept in the Darbār Sāhib, Amritsār, v. 329.
Grapes, iii. 75; grown in Afghānistān, v. 32, 52; Baltistān, vi. 264; Baluchistān, vi. 297; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Chikodi, Belgaum, x. 224; Chīni, Punjab, x. 284; Daulatābād, Hyderābād, xi. 201; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312; Kābul, xiv. 246; Kāfiristān, xiv. 270; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Kashmīr, xv. 124, 125; Krishnagiri, Salem, xvi. 9; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173, 176; Mandalay, xvii. 131; Nāsik, xviii. 400, 404; Nepāl, xix. 47; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 174; Poona, xx. 166, 173; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98; Simla, xxii. 377; Sind, xxii. 413; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 432.
Graphite (plumbago), value of graphite produced (1898–1903), iii. 130; found or quarried, Afghānistān, v. 54; Almorā, v. 249; Burma, ix. 173; Central Provinces, x. 52; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Coorg, xi. 36; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Hyderābād State, xiii. 262; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; Madras Presidency, xvi. 290; Madura, xvi. 397; Mandalay, xvii. 133; Kisseraing Island, Mergui, xvii. 304; Palāmau, xix. 341; Ruby Mines District, Burma, xxi. 327; Southern Shan States, xxii. 260; Travancore, Madras,

xxiv. 11–12; Vellanād, Travancore, xxiv. 303.
Gray, Errol, Khamti Long visited by (1892–3), xiii. 157.
Gray, Dr. J. A., description of medical attainments in Afghānistān, v. 64–65.
Great Deccan Road, iii. 403–405.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway, iii. 370, 376, 396–397, 414, 416.
Local notices: Borghāt, ix. 5; Central India, ix. 369–370; Hyderābād State, xiii. 266; Mohpāni coal-mine purchased (1904), x. 50.
Great Tenasserim Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 304.
Great Western Torres, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.
Greathed, Colonel E. H., relieved Agra (1857), v. 75–76, 84; expelled Walīdād Khān from Bulandshahr (1857), ix. 50; march through Doāb (1857), xiv. 159; led troops into Etah during Mutiny, xii. 31; relieved Sikandarābād, xxii. 362.
Grebes (Pygopodes), i. 266.
Greeks in India, ii. 286–287; influence on Indian art, ii. 105–106.
Local notices: In Afghānistān, v. 34; history commenced about 246 B.C., v. 67; overthrow of, v. 67, vi. 248; capital at Balkh, vi. 248; in Baluchistān, vi. 275; Gandhāra seat of culture till about 515, xii. 127; traditional invasion of Harrand, xiii. 58; rule in valley of the Indus, xix. 149; Jhang, xiv. 126; Kāthiāwār probably held by, xv. 175; in Multān, xviii. 24; Punjab, xxi. 264.
Green, Sir Henry, expedition against the Marris (1859), xvii. 211.
Green Island, Amherst, Burma, lighthouse, v. 303.
Gregory, Lieutenant, Sāmaguting, Nāgā Hills, occupied by (1866), xxii. 1.
Grey, Sir William, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1867–71), vii. 220.
Grey, Colonel L. J. H., Grey Canals in Punjab constructed by (1875–6), and named after, xii. 344–345.
Grey Canals, Punjab, xii. 344–345.
Gribble, Mr., quoted on Pālkonda Hills, xix. 367.
Grierson, Dr., remarks on languages of Baluchistān, vi. 288.
Griesbach, C. L., description of geology of Afghānistān, v. 30.
Grieve, Lieutenant, survey of Pāmban Channel (1837), xix. 376.
Griffin, Sir Lepel, Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1881–8), ix. 376.
Griffith, Mr., flora of the Mishmi Hills, i. 166; botanical collections, i. 209; Pātkai crossed by (1837), xx. 51.
Griffiths, Mr., quoted on the Ajantā paintings, ii. 117–118, 119.
Grihya Sūtras, the, late phase of Vedic literature, relating to domestic ceremonies, ii. 232.
Grim. See Barley.
Grimwood, Mr, killed at Manipur (1891), xvii. 188.
Grindstones, manufactured, Agra, v. 90; Rājpīpla, xxi. 81; Sagaing, xxi. 359; Seonī, xxii. 171.
Ground-nuts (*Trichosanthes dioica*), cultivated, North Arcot, v. 410; South Arcot, v. 427; Bengal, vii. 248; Burma, ix. 155; Chingleput, x. 259; Goribidnūr, Mysore, xii. 343; Kolhāpur, xv. 384; Lawksawk, Burma, xvi. 157; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274; Magwe, xvi. 416; Māyavaram, Tanjore, xvii. 237; Myingyan, xviii. 126; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Nawngwawn, Burma, xviii. 429; Pātan, Sātāra, xx. 25; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Northern Shan States, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Sukkur, xxiii. 123; Tanjore, xxiii. 233–242; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 33; Udaiyārpālaiyam, Trichinopoly, xxiv. 105; exported from Pondicherry, xx. 163.
Growse, F. S., Collector of Bulandshahr, ix. 58.
Guavas (*Psidium Guyava*), iii 76; grown or cultivated, Baroda, vii. 48; Belgaum, vii. 146; Benares, vii. 179; Bengal, vii. 248; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Broach, ix. 19; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Meerut, xvii. 254; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Oudh, xix. 278; Poona, xx. 166; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 121; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Sātāra, xxii. 123; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Shevaroy Hills, Madras, xxii. 274; Thartawaddy, xxiii. 321; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
Gubbi, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xii. 345.
Gubbi, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xii. 345.
Gubbins, Mr, president of council for defence of Lucknow (1857), xvi. 192.
Gūdalūr, *tāluk* in Nilgiri District, Madras, xii. 345–346.
Gūdalūr, village in Nilgiri District, Madras, xii. 346.
Guddguddāpur, place of pilgrimage in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xii. 346–347.
Gudivāda, subdivision and *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, xii. 347.
Gudivāda, town in Kistna District, Madras, xii. 347.
Gudiyāttam, *tāluk* in North Arcot District, Madras, xii. 347.

Gudiyāttam, town in North Arcot District, Madras, xii. 347–348.
Gūdūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Nellore District, Madras, xii. 348.
Gūdūr, town in Nellore District, Madras, xii. 348.
Guest-houses, in Central India, at Barwānī, vii. 93; Chhatarpur, x. 202; Dewās, xi. 281; Indore, xiii. 350; Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 152.
Gūgā (or Zāhir), saint, Sarsāwā said to be birthplace of, xxii. 110.
Gugal Deo, succeeded to Alī-Rājpur, v. 223.
Gūgal Singh, Khīchī Chauhān Rājput, founder of Gugor fort (1295), x. 195.
Gugera, *tahsīl* in Montgomery District, Punjab, xii. 348–349.
Gugera Canal, branch of Lower Chenāb Canal, x. 190.
Guggan Singh, assassination (1846), xix. 36
Gūgor fort, Chhabra, founded by Gūgal Singh (1295), x. 195.
Guha, giant, Harihar, Mysore, the traditional stronghold of, xiii. 54.
Guhila, son of Bāpā, leader of the Gahlots, captured Chitor, ii. 312.
Guinea-worm, prevalent in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 144; Attock, vi. 132; Baroda, vii. 42; Damoh, xi. 135; Jhelum, xiv. 151; Mianwāli, xvii. 318; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 164; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 231.
Gūjar Khān, *tahsīl* in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, xii. 353.
Gūjar Singh, Sikh general of the Bhangī confederacy, Ferozepore conquered (1763), xii. 90; Gujrāt under, xii. 366, 373; defeated last independent Gakhar prince (1765), xiv. 152; marched against Mukarrab Khān (1765), xxi. 265.
Gujarāt, country in Western India where Gujarātī is spoken, xii. 349–353; physical aspects, 349–350; history, 350–353.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 112, 142, 145, 153; language, i. 359, 368, 369; Jains, i. 415, 473; Pārsis, i. 440; density of population, i 452; decrease of population, i. 463; temples, ii. 176; architecture, ii. 195–196; history, ii 313; Muhammadan rule (1196–1572), ii. 376–378; wars with Mālwā, ii. 376–380; agricultural implements, iii. 13–14; garden cultivation, iii. 7; tobacco cultivation, iii. 49; cattle, iii. 78, 80; buffaloes, iii. 82; goats, iii. 87; arts and manufactures, iii. 187, 209, 213, 230; irrigation, iii. 325, 326, 331, 337–338; famine, iii. 475 *n.*, 487 *n.*, 493; land revenue, iv. 216; plague, iv. 475.
Gujarātī language, i. 362, 364, 368–369, 473; spoken in Amreli, v. 317; Baroda, vii. 79; Bombay Presidency, viii. 300, 301, 413; Central India, ix. 351; Cutch, xi. 80; Kaira, xiv. 279; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Madura, xvi. 392; Navsāri, xviii. 423; Pālanpur, xix. 349; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Sind, xxii. 406.
Gujarātī literature, ii. 430.
Gujarātis, in Hissār, xiii. 149; Thāna pillaged, xxiii. 303.
Gujarī, dialect of Rājasthānī, i. 368; spoken in Hazāra, xiii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165, 166; Punjab, xx. 287.
Gūjarī Mahal, palace in Gwalior fort, xii. 442.
Gūjars, pastoral tribe, petty States founded by, ii. 305; in Agra, v. 77; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Alīgarh, Rājputāna, v. 208; Alwar, v. 260; Ambāla, v. 280; Attock, vi 134; old capital at Bhīnmāl (sixth and ninth centuries), viii. 111; establishment and sway in India (452), viii. 280, 281; balance of power between Rāshtrakūtas (*c.* 750 950), viii. 281; Bulandshahr, ix. 50, 51; Būndi, ix. 83; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 26; buffaloes kept by, Chamba, x. 131; invasion of Dehra Dūn, xi. 213; in Delhi, xi. 226; Dholpur, xi. 325; Dīr, xi. 361; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gangoh threatened by, during Mutiny, xii. 139; defeated by H. D. Robertson and Lieutenant Boisragon (1857), xii. 139; Gujrānwāla founded, xii. 363; in Gujrāt, xii. 367–368; fort of Gujrāt garrisoned, xii. 373; in Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Gwalior, xii. 428; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; Indore, xiii. 341; Jaipur, xiii. 389; Jhālawār, xiv. 118; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kāchola, Rājputāna, xiv. 255; Kāgān, Hazāra, xiv. 273; Karauli, xv. 28; Karnāl, xv. 51; Kashmīr, xv. 101; Kishangarh, xv. 313; Kotah, xv. 416; Ludhiāna, xvi. 202; Meerut, xvii. 257; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Muttra, xviii. 67; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 85, 87, 91; Nimār, xix. 110; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Patiāla, xx. 41; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Punjab, xx. 288; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 28; Rājgarh, Central India, xxi. 69; Rājputāna, xxi. 114; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 21; Samthar, Central India, xxii. 25; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 410, 416; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv

Gujrān, Rānī, traditional refounder of Gujrāt (*c.* 120), xii. 373.
Gujrānwāla, District in Lahore Division of Punjab, xii. 353–362; physical aspects, 353–354; history, 354–356; population, 356–357; agriculture, 357–358; trade and communications, 359–360; administration, 360–362; education, 362; medical, 362.
Gujrānwāla, *tahsīl* in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xii. 362–363.
Gujrānwāla, town in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xii. 363; pottery, iii. 244.
Gujrāt, District in Rāwalpindi Division of Punjab, xii. 363–373; physical aspects, 363–365; history, 365–367; population, 367–368; agriculture, 368–370; trade and communications, 370; famine, 370–371; administration, 371–372; education, 372; medical, 372–373.
Gujrāt, *tahsīl* in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xii. 373.
Gujrāt, town in Gujrāt District, Punjab, scene of battle (1849), xii. 373–374; arts and manufactures, iii. 217, 229, 240.
Gujrāt Akbarābād, fort at Gujrāt, Punjab, xii. 373.
Gula, sub-*tahsīl* in Karnāl District, Punjab, xii. 374.
Gulab Singh, Rājā of Kashmīr and Jammū, xv. 94–96; Ladākh conquered, xvi. 90; Hazāra granted to, xii. 77; temple built at Mīrpur, xvii. 364; treaty with, xx. 273; rule in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 265, 269.
Gulāb Singh, opposition to succession of Ismail Khān to his brother's *jāgīr*, xiv. 127, Kalowāl tract administered, xiv. 132.
Gulāb-bārī, garden at Fyzābād city, xii. 118.
Gulaothī, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xii. 374–375.
Gulbarga, Division in Hyderābad State, xii. 375.
Gulbarga, District in Hyderābād State, xii. 375–381; physical aspects, 375–377; history, 376–377; population, 377–378; agriculture, 378–379; trade and communications, 379–380; famine, 380; administration, 380–381; education, 381; medical, 381.
Gulbarga, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xii. 382.
Gulbarga, city in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xii. 382–383; capital of Bahmani dynasty (1347–1428), ii. 193; mosque, ii. 193–194; tombs of Bahmani kings, ii. 194; shrine of Banda Nawāz, ii. 194; manufactures, iii. 222.
Gulbarga Mahbūb Shāhi Mills Company, Hyderābād, xiii. 264.
Gulchand, Rājā, Gulbarga fort built, xii. 377.
Guledgarh, town in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xii. 383.
Gulf of Cambay. *See* Cambay, Gulf of.
Gulf of Manaar. *See* Manaar, Gulf of.
Gulls (*Larus*), i. 262–263.
Gulshanābād, State and town in Central India. *See* Jaorā.
Gulsher Khān, recognized by General Perron as Nawāb of Kunjpura (1797), xvi. 27.
Gulzār Khān Thoke, holder of Lasur, assassinated by Arabs, xvi. 153.
Gumal, river on North-West Frontier of India, xii. 384.
Gumal Pass, from Southern Wāzīristān Agency to Afghān plateau, xii. 383–384.
Gumān Singh, received fort of Ajaigarh, v. 129.
Gumān Singh, chief of Kotah (1766–71), xv. 413.
Gumān Singh, son of Kīrat Singh, attempted seizure of Charkhārī State (1757), x. 177; fort built at Maudahā, xvii. 232.
Gumti Darwāza, gate at Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 258.
Gumla, subdivision in Rānchī District, Bengal, xii. 384.
Gumla, village in Rānchī District, Bengal, xii. 384.
Gummanāyakanpālya, village in Kolār District, Mysore, xii. 384.
Gummata, Jain saint or god. *See* Bāhubalin.
Gums and resins, trade in, iii. 171–177, 253; imports and exports, iii. 308, 310; found in Afghānistān, v. 32; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Baroda, vii. 53; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 142; Gwalior, xii. 430; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 302; Kolāba, xv. 364; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 147; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 18; Mandlā, xvii. 166; Pālanpur, xix. 349; Rājputāna, xxi. 128.
Gūmsur, subdivision and *tāluk* in Ganjām District, Madras. *See* Goomsur.
Gumtī, river of United Provinces, xii. 384–385.
Guna, town and British military station in Gwalior State, Central India, xii. 386.
Gunabhadra, the *Uttarapurāna* of, ii. 22.
Gunādhya, Prākrit poet, author of the *Brihat-kathā*, ii. 267.
Gūnakāmadeva, Rājā, Kātmāndu founded by (*c.* 723), xv. 187.
Gun-carriage factories, in Central Provinces, x. 54; Farrukhābād, xii. 69; Fatehgarh, xii. 75; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213, 219.

Gundak, river of Nepal and Bengal. *See* Gandak.
Gundalpet, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore State, xii. 386.
Gundi. See Dyes.
Gundiāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xii. 386, xv. 168.
Gundla Brahmeswara, peak in the Nallamalais, Madras, xviii. 345.
Gundlakamma, river of Southern India, xii. 386–387.
Gūndolao, lake in Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 318.
Gungeria, copper implements found near, ii. 97–98.
Guni, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xii. 387.
Gunnaur, *tahsīl* in Budaun District, United Provinces, xii 387–388.
Gunnaur, town in Budaun District, United Provinces, xii. 388.
Gunny-bags, manufactured, Backergunge, vi. 170; Bāisoi, Purnea, vii. 89; Bengal, vii. 266, 269, 273, 274; Cuttack, xi. 92; Farīdpur, xii. 58; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 68; Hole-Narsipur, Mysore, xiii. 159; Presidency Division, Bengal, xx. 218; Punjab, xx. 318; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 12; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.
Gunny cloth (*tat*), manufactured, Cooch Behār, x. 385; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 38; Karaulī, xv. 30; Palāmau, xix. 342; Rangpur, xxi. 228.
Gunny sacking, manufactured, Hindupur, Anantapur, xiii. 140.
Gunpowder, manufactured, Shāhpur, xxii. 218.
Guns, manufactured, Ajaigarh, v. 131; Bengal, vii. 267; Chādarghāt, Hyderābād, x. 115; Cossipore-Chitpur, Bengal, xi. 53; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Murshidābād, xviii. 56; Sakkarepatna, Mysore, xxi. 390.
Guntakal, village and railway junction in Anantapur District, Madras, xii. 388.
Guntok, capital of Sikkim State. *See* Gangtok.
Guntupalli, hamlet in Kistna District, Madras, xii. 388; cave-temple, ii. 163.
Guntūr, District in Madras, xii. 388–389; famine, iii. 497 *n.*
Guntūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Guntūr District, Madras, xii. 389.
Guntūr, town in Guntūr District, Madras, centre of cotton trade, xii. 389–390.
Gunupur, Agency in Vizagapatām District, Madras, xii. 390.
Guppy, H. B., botanical collection, i. 207.
Gupta Dynasty (A. D. 320–480), art of, ii. 122–123; history, ii. 140, 290–294; coins, ii. 141–142; architecture, ii. 167–168.
Local notices: Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bengal, vii. 209; Bulandshahr, ix. 49; Burdwān, ix. 92; Central India, ix. 336; Central Provinces, x. 12; Cutch, xi. 77; Farrukhābād, xii. 64; Gujarāt, viii. 280; coins, at Jhūsī, Allahābād, xiv. 165; Kanauj, xiv. 370; Kāthiāwār, xv. 175; Magadha, xvi. 409; Oudh, xix. 279; Rājputāna, xxi. 94; United Provinces, xxiv. 149.
Guptagarh, old name for Monghyr, xvii. 402.
Guptār Ghāt, temple in Fyzābād city, xii. 118.
Gupteswar, cave near Shergarh, xxii. 272.
Gur (molasses), iii. 41; manufactured, Backergunge, vi. 170; Bāduriā, Twenty-four Parganas, vi. 180; Bānka, Bhāgalpur, vi. 381; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Daudnagar, Gayā, xi. 200; Dharampur, Bombay, xi. 296; Khulnā, xv. 290; Lakhimpur, xvi. 124–126; Mymensingh, xviii. 156; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Sibsāgar, xxii. 351; Tippera, xxiii. 384.
Gūr Sen, rule in Mandī, xvii. 154.
Gurangatti, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Guravs, wandering musicians in Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250.
Gurbakhsh Singh, nephew of Gūjar Singh, rule in Ferozepore (1763), xii. 90; rule in Kalsia, Punjab, xiv. 320.
Gurbakhsh Singh, Kāleka, Ala Singh's general, Sanaur subdued by, xx. 134.
Gurdāspur, District in Lahore Division of Punjab, xii. 390–401; physical aspects, 390–393; climate and meteorological statistics, 392–393; history, 393–395; population, 395–396; agriculture, 396–398; forests, 398; trade and communications, 398–399; famine, 399; administration, 399–400; education, 400–401; medical, 401.
Gurdāspur, *tahsīl* in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xii 401.
Gurdāspur, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xii. 401; calico-printing, iii 186.
Gurdit Singh, Karnāl under, till 1805, xv. 59.
Gurgaon, District in Delhi Division of Punjab, xii. 401–411; physical aspects, 401–403; history, 403–404; population, 404–405; agriculture, 405–407; trade and communications, 407–408; famine, 408–409; administration, 409–410; education, 410–411; medical, 411.
Gurgaon, *tahsīl* in Gurgaon District, Punjab, xii. 411.
Gurgaon, town in Gurgaon District, Punjab, xii. 411–412; manufactures, iii. 219.
Gurgaon Masāni, gave name to Gurgaon, xii. 412.

Gurgnāris, tribe in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111; Khārān, xv. 248.
Guriās, confectioners, in Purī, xx. 402.
Gūrjaras, tribe in Central India, ix. 337. *See also* Gūjars.
Gurkha War (1814–5), ii. 493–494, xxiv. 158; Treaty of Sagauli (1816), ii. 494.
Gurkhas of Nepāl, or Nepālese, ruling race since 1767, ii. 493; inroads and aggressions, ii. 493; in Indian army, iv. 333, 335, 349, 368, 369.
Local notices: Almorā, v. 246, 248; Palwārs expelled from Azamgarh, (1857), vi. 156; Bāghol overrun (1803–15), vi. 184; Bashahr held (1803–15), vii. 94; in Bhāgalpur, viii. 25; Bhātgaon (1768–9), viii. 89; in Bhutān, viii. 157–158; driven out of Bilāspur by British (1815), viii. 234; Chail taken (1814), x. 121; Darjeeling, xi. 168, 170; Dehra Dūn raided by, xi. 213; attempt to conquer Garhwāl (seventeenth century), xii. 166; Garhwāl overrun (1803), xii. 166; expelled from Dhāmi (1815), xii. 282; in Gorakhpur, xii. 334; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; invasion of Kāngra (1806), xiv. 385; Kātmāndu conquered (1769), xv. 187; expelled from Keonthal, xii. 203; Nālāgarh overrun, xviii. 336; rule in Nepāl, xix. 32–33, 41; Pātan conquered (1768–9), xx. 26; north of Purnea overrun, xx. 414; damage to Rāmpur, xxi. 190; Sāngri seized (1803), xxii. 55; Sikkim invaded (1788), xxii. 367–368; Sirmūr invaded, xxiii. 23–24; wars with Tibet, iv. 118, 119.
Gūrkhar. See Donkeys, Wild.
Gurmatkāl, former *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xii. 412.
Gurmukhī, written character of the Panjābī language, i. 369.
Gurramkonda, ancient fortress in Cuddapah District, Madras, xii. 412–413.
Gursarai, estate in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xii. 413–414.
Gurshāl, temple in Elgandal District, Hyderābād, xii. 6.
Gurū Dattatraya, peak in Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
Gurū Sikhar, peak of Mount Abu, Rājputāna, v. 4, xiii. 28.
Gūrung, Tibeto-Himālayan language, i. 391; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 42.
Gurungs of Nepāl, ethnology, i. 295; in Nepāl, xix. 41; Sikkim, xxii. 370.
Guruvāyūr, village in Malabar District, Madras, xii. 414.
Gusaon, Wazīr of Mandī (1851), xvii. 155.
Guti, subdivision, *tāluk*, and town in Anantapur District, Madras. *See* Gooty.
Gwa, township in Sandoway District, Lower Burma, xii. 414.
Gwādar, roadstead and port in Makrān, Baluchistān, xii. 415.
Gwahrām Lāshārī, conflicts with Mīr Chākar, vi. 276, xiv. 249.
Gwalior Residency, political charge in Central India, xii. 415–416.
Gwalior, State in Central India, xii. 416–437; physical aspects, 417–421; geology, 418–420; forests, 420; history, 421–427; antiquarian remains, 426–427; population, 427–428; agriculture, 428–430; irrigation, 429–430; forests, 430; trade and communications, 430–432; famine, 432; administration, 432–436; revenue, 433–434; education, 436–437; medical, 437; bibliography, 437.
Other references: Opium cultivation, iii. 52; postal arrangements, iii. 424; British relations with, iv. 76; treaty (1844), iv. 85; contingent force, iv. 86; subsidiary force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93; army, iv. 375.
Gwalior, capital of Gwalior State, with historic fort, xii. 438–443; inscription, ii. 55; Jain statues, ii. 122; Mān Singh's palace, ii. 128, 129; outbreak (1843), ii. 502; arts and manufactures, iii. 202, 222, 242. *See also* Lashkar.
Gwalior Gird, district of Gwalior State, Central India, xii. 437.
Gwālipa, saint, Gwalior city named after, xii. 440; shrine at Gwalior fort, xii. 441.
Gyān Bāpī, or well of knowledge, Benares, vii. 191.
Gyān Chand, the Bhābar and Tarai granted to (fourteenth century), xviii. 324.
Gyān Chand, Rānā of Jubbal (1898), xiv. 204.
Gyān Singh, Rai of Kulū (1852), xvi. 17.
Gyāraspur, village in Central India, with ruined temples, xiii. 1.
Gyobingauk, township in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xiii. 2.
Gyobingauk, town in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xiii. 2.
Gyogya tank, Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 316.
Gypsum, iii. 156; possible use as manure, iii. 22; found in Afghānistān, v. 56; Attock, vi. 135; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166–167; Bikaner, viii. 203; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 118; Chingleput, x. 261; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 265; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Jhelum, xiv. 156; Jodhpur, xiv. 192; Kāngra, xiv. 381; Kashmīr, xv. 131; Kohāt, xv. 341; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 413; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; Nellore, xix. 16; North-

West Frontier Province, xix. 143, 181; Punjab, xx 249, 312, 313; Rājputāna, xxi. 130; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268; Salt Range, Punjab, xxi. 414; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Tanjore, xxiii. 235; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 34; United Provinces, xxiv. 140.

H.

Hab, river in Sind, Bombay, xiii. 2.
Habbu, king of Gujarāt. *See* Muzaffar Shāh III.
Habīb-ullah Khān, Amīr of Afghānistān (1901), ii. 527, v. 43; treaty with (1905), iv. 117.
Habiganj, subdivision in Sylhet District, Assam, xiii. 2-3.
Habiganj, town in Sylhet District, Assam, xiii. 3.
Habsān, State in Bombay. *See* Janjīra.
Habshīs, or Abyssinians, rulers of Bengal, ii. 372.
Hābūrās, criminal tribe in United Provinces, in Aligarh, v. 215; Etah, xii. 32; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373.
Hadagalli, *tāluk* in Bellary District, Madras, xiii. 3-4.
Hadgaon, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xiii. 4.
Hadiāyā, town in Patiāla State, Punjab, xiii. 4.
Hādis, aboriginal tribe, in Mymensingh, xviii. 154.
Hadol, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xiii. 4, xvii. 13
Haematite drawings, ii. 94.
Haensel (1779-87), mention of Madras, xix. 64, 65.
Hāfiz, favourite of Akbar, Hāfizābād founded by, xiii. 5.
Hāfiz, Shīrāzī, poet, ii. 383.
Hāfiz Ahmad Khān, surrendered to Ranjīt Singh (1821), xi. 270.
Hāfiz Hāmid Yār Khān, holder of Hājiwāh estate, xiii. 8.
Hāfiz Khudā Bakhsh Khān, holder of Hājiwāh estate, xiii. 8.
Hāfiz Rahmat Khān, Rohilla leader, rule in Pīlibhīt, xx. 138; residence at Pīlībhīt, v. 389, xx. 143; in Rohilkhand, xxi. 306-308.
Hāfizābād, *tahsīl* in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xiii. 4-5.
Hāfizābād, town in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xiii. 4-5.
Hafizu'd-dīn, Urdū author, ii. 429.
Hāfiz-ullah, Nawāb, Tatta fort commenced by (*c.* 1699), xxiii. 256.
Hāflang, village in Cāchār District, Assam, xiii. 5.
Hagari, or Vedāvati, river of Southern India, xiii. 5.
Hai, Shan name for shifting or hill-side cultivation in the Shan States, xxii. 238. *See also* Shifting Cultivation.
Haibak, Afghānistān, Buddhist caves, v 44.
Haibat Khān, mosque at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Haidar, Nasīr-ud-dīn, rule in Oudh (1827-37), xix. 283; built Tārāwālī Kothī at Lucknow, xvi. 190.
'Haidar's Drop' near Nandi, xviii. 359.
Haidar Alī, usurper of the throne of Mysore, dictated peace to the English (1769), ii. 481; destroyed Baillie's force (1780), ii. 485; raid of the Carnatic in second Mysore War (1780-4), ii. 485; death (1782), ii. 486; defeated by Coote (1781), ii. 489; league with French and Marāthās against British power, iv. 73.

Local notices: Attacks on Adoni, v. 25; besieged Ambūr (1767), v. 406; took Anantapur, v. 339; fixed assessments in Anantapur, v. 346; annexed Anekal to Mysore, v. 373; conquests in Araga (1763), v 389; took Arcot, v. 406, 420; death near Arcot (1782), xviii. 182; in Bāgalkot (1778), vi. 182; built Bangalore fort (1761), vi. 369; took Bankāpur (1776), vi. 381; Bāramahāl in possession of, vi 427; dismantled Basavāpatna fort (1763), vii. 94; captured Bednur (1763), xiv. 264, 343; invaded Belgaum (1776), vii. 148; seized Bellary, v. 349, vii. 161, 162, 176; seized Bodināyakkanūr (1776), viii. 255; took Būdihāl (1761, 1774, 1792), ix. 46; born at Būdikote, ix. 46; wars in Carnatic, xvi. 253; took Chandragiri fort (1782), x. 169; took Chetwai fort (1776), x. 195; garrisoned temple in Chidambaram, x. 219; took Chik-Ballāpur, x. 221; in Chingleput (1769, 1780), x. 256, 269; erected fortifications of Chitaldroog, x. 297; established suzerainty over Cochin (1776), x. 343; in Coimbatore, x 358-359, 371; revenue system in Coimbatore, x. 368; rule in Coorg, xi. 12; in Cuddapah (1762-82), xi. 61; took Devanhalli (1749), xi. 273; retook Dhārāpuram town (1768), xi. 298; in Dhārwār, xi. 306, 316; Dindigul fort restored to (1769), xi. 357; took Dod-Ballāpur (1761), xi. 366; Erode taken from, by British (1768), xii. 28; garrisoned Gandikota fort, xii. 127-128; Gingee surrendered to (1780), xii. 245; took Gooty (1775), v. 349, xii. 329; took Gummanāyakanpālya, xii. 384; held Gurramkonda, xii. 413; took Hariyār, xiii. 223; changed name of Handipur, xiii. 10; took Harihar (1763), xiii. 55; took Hassan (1763), xiii. 64; Honāvar submitted to, xiii. 160; sent Morāri Rao to Kabbāldurga, xiv. 241; rack-

rented North Kanara, xiv. 351; entered Carnatic and defeated by Colonel Joseph Smith, v. 424; took Karūr (1768), xv. 63; Kāveripatnam taken from, by English (1767), xv. 192; contest with Khande Rao, xviii. 181; Kolār under (1761), xv. 371, 378; marched against Kurnool and levied tribute (1755), xvi. 33; took Madakasīra (1762), but ejected by Morāri Rao (1764), took it again (1776), xvi. 226; extended fortifications of Maddagiridurga, xvi. 229; rebuilt Maddūr fort, xvi. 230; country up to Madras threatened and ravaged (1763, 1769), xvi. 376; famine in Madras City caused by devastations of (1782–3), xvi 305; invaded Malabar, xvii. 57–58; revenue system in Malabar, xvii. 68–69; Malavalli given to Tipū, xvii. 73; seized Mangalore (1763), xiv. 356, xvii. 177; owned Manki, xvii. 198; took Midagesidurga (1761), xvii. 327; injured Mirjān, xvii. 364; rule in Mysore (1761–82), xi. 208, xvi. 250, xviii. 181–182, 254; service under Nanjarāj in Mysore, xviii. 180–181; took Nagar (1763), xviii. 296; took Nāmakkal fort (1768), xviii. 347–348; erected fortifications on Nandidroog, xviii. 359; captured Nidugal (1761), xix 84; rule in Nīlgiris, xix. 89; seized Pālghāt (1757 and 1768), xix. 358; held Penukonda (1762–99), xx. 105; defeated Colonel Baillie near Perambākkam (1780), xx. 106; plundered Porto Novo (1780), xx. 214; defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at Porto Novo (1781), v. 424, xx. 214; brought Ramdurg under subjection (1778), xxi. 172; Rattihalli scene of rout of army of, xxi. 259; friendly to chief of Rāyadrug, xxi. 275; met Mr. Dupré at St. Thomas's Mount (1769), xxi. 389; annexed Sandūr, xxii. 43; Sante Bennūr fell into hands of (1761), xxii. 79; *jāgīr* of Sarjāpur confirmed by, xxii. 109; took Seringapatam (1761), xxii. 179; mausoleum at Seringapatam, xxii. 180; rule in Shimoga, xxii. 285; battle with Sir Eyre Coote near Sholinghur (1781), xxii. 308; took Sīra (1761), xxiii. 15–16; took and destroyed Sonda (1764), xxiii. 82; took Tādpatri, xxiii. 204; subdued Tarikere *poligārs* (1761), xxiii. 251; exacted a fine from Danes for supplying arms to the Nawāb of Arcot (1780–1), xxiii. 435; Nawāb of Sīra (1761), xxiv. 54; threatened Travancore (1766 and 1776), xxiv. 6; devastated Trichinopoly (1768) and invested its capital (1780), xxiv. 29; Tyāga Durgam stopping-place of, xxiv. 81; invested Vellore fort (1780), xxiv. 305; destroyed Venkatagiri, xxiv. 308; attacks on Wandiwāsh (1780), xxii. 353.

Haidar Alī Khān, Nawāb of Bāsoda (1897), vii. 105.

Haidar Dughlāt, Mirzā, invaded Kashmīr (1541) and held it till 1552, ii. 374, xv. 93; mention of Srīnagar, xxiii 99.

Haidar Muhammad Khān, chief of Pathārī State, xx. 29.

Haidar Walī, saint, tomb at Mulbāgal, xviii. 20.

Haidarābād. *See* Hyderābād.

Haidarābād Assigned Districts. *See* Berār.

Haidargarh, *taksīl* in Bāra Bankī District, United Provinces, xiii. 5–6.

Haidargarh, pass in Madras. *See* Hosangadi.

Haidarnagar, name given to Nagar by Haidar Alī (1763), xviii. 296.

Haihaivansi dynasty, rulers of Chhattisgarh, x. 76, 202; in Raipur, xxi 51; *satī* monuments at Ratanpur, xxi. 239.

Haihayas. *See* Kalachuris.

Haijong, corrupt *patois* of Bengali, spoken in Mymensingh, xviii 153

Haijongs, aboriginal tribe, in Gāro Hills, xii. 174; Mymensingh, xviii. 154; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.

Hailākāndi, subdivision in Cāchār District, Assam, xiii. 6.

Hailstorms, i. 117, Punjab, xx. 258; United Provinces, xxiv. 145.

Haimantas, geological strata of the Upper Cambrian system, i 65–66.

Haines, Captain, visit to Aden (1835), v. 13, 17.

Hainggyi Island, in Bassein river, Burma, vii. 107, 108.

Haiyāt Khān, father of Amīr Khān, founder of Tonk State, xxiii. 409.

Hajāmro, estuary of Indus, xiii. 361.

Hājī Alī Muhammad Khān (of the Khākwānī family), governor of Sikandarābād under Muzaffar Khān, xiii. 7.

Hājī Jāfar Shāhid, tomb near Khairpur, xv. 216.

Hāji Khān, Mirāni chieftain (*ob.* 1494), founder of Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 270; rule in Lower Derajāt, xi. 250.

Hāji Khān, Sher Shāh's vassal, expelled from Nārnaul by Tardi Beg, xviii. 381.

Hāji Muhammad Mohsin, founder of the Hooghly Imāmbāra (1814), xiv. 93.

Hāji Sādik Muhammad Khān, Abbāsi, Nawāb of Bahāwalpur (1907), vi. 197.

Hājī Shams-ud-dīn Ilyās, king of Bengal (1345), ii. 372, vii. 212, 216; rule in Gaur, vii. 216; Hājīpur founded, xiii. 7; Hill Tippera invaded, xiii. 118; capital at Pandua, ii. 189, xvii. 76, xix. 393.

Hajigak pass, Koh-i-Bāba, xv. 352.

Hājiganj, village in Tippera District, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 6.

Hājīpur, subdivision in Muzaffarpur District, Bengal, xiii. 6–7.
Hājīpur, commercial town in Muzaffarpur District, Bengal, xiii. 7; calico-printing, iii. 186.
Hājiwāh, estate in Punjab, xiii. 7–8.
Hajjāms, barber caste, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Gayā, xii. 200.
Hājo, village with temple in Kāmrūp District, Assam, xiii. 8.
Hak Hānz, class of boatmen in Kashmīr, xv. 105.
Haka, subdivision in Chin Hills, Burma, xiii. 8.
Hakas, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273, 274.
Hākim, Akbar's brother, seized and attacked Lahore (1563, 1581), xvi. 108.
Hākim, of Pusht-i-Rūd, Girishk residence of, xii. 247.
Hakīm Alī-ud-dīn. *See* Wazīr Khān.
Hakīm Mahdī Alī Khān, minister of Nasīr-ud-dīn Haidar, resided at Muhamdi, xviii. 14–15; governed Sītāpur (early nineteenth century), xxiii. 55.
Hākim Mirza, rule in Kābul, xiv. 243.
Hakka, founder of Vijayanagar empire. *See* Harihara.
Hāla, the *Sattasaī*, anthology of Prākrit lyrics, by, ii 267.
Hāla, subdivision in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 8.
Hāla, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 8–9.
Hāla, town in Hyderābād District, Sind, with industries of glazed pottery and *sūsīs* (striped trouser-cloths), xiii. 9; manufactures, iii 200.
Hālār, division of Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiii. 9.
Hālaura, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiii. 9, xv. 160.
Halāyudha, Sanskrit dictionary by (950), ii. 264.
Halbās, Dravidian tribe, in Bastar, vii. 123; Bhandāra, viii. 64; Kānker, xiv. 402.
Halbī, mixed dialect of Marāthī, i. 374; spoken in Bastar, vii. 123.
Halda Singh, reputed ancestor of Chauhans, Haldaur founded by, xiii. 9.
Haldaur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xiii. 9–10.
Haldī. *See* Turmeric.
Haldī, town in Balliā District, United Provinces, xiii. 10.
Haldībāri, town in Cooch Behār State, Bengal, xiii. 10.
Haldighāt, battle of (1576), vii. 19.
Haldipur, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, xiii. 10.
Haldwānī, winter head-quarters of Nainī Tāl District, United Provinces, xiii. 10–11.
Halebīd, village in Hassan District, Mysore, site of Dorasamudra, capital of the Hoysala dynasty, destroyed by the Muhammadans (1326), xiii. 11; temple, ii. 123, 176, 177.
Halepaiks, caste, in North Kanara, xiv. 345; Mysore, xviii. 194.
Hālī, modern Urdū poet, ii. 430
Halīm Khān, increased assessment rates in Dhārwār, xi. 313.
Hālīm Kulī Khān, Nawāb of Muhammadgarh (1896), xviii. 16.
Hālis, caste, in Chamba State, x. 131.
Hālisahar, town in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xiii. 11
Haliyāl, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xiii. 11–12.
Haliyāl, town in North Kanara, Bombay, xiii. 12.
Hall, Colonel, Superintendent of Merwāra, xvii. 310; irrigation works, iii. 343.
Hallām, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393; spoken in Hill Tippera, xiii. 119.
Halliday, Sir Frederick, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1854–9), vii. 220; Belvedere purchased for (1854), ix. 278.
Hallikāra Wokkaligas, caste, in Mysore, xviii. 194.
Hālol, village in Panch Mahāls District, Bombay, with ruins of Champāner, xiii. 12.
Halsi, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, with ruins and inscriptions, xiii. 12–13; inscription, ii. 58
Halvad, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiii. 13.
Halvakki Vakkals, caste, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
Hamadān, Shāh, mosque at Srīnagar, xxiii. 100.
Hāmid, Shaikh, governor of Multān, xx. 263.
Hāmid Alī Khān, Bahādur, rule in Rāmpur State, xxi. 184.
Hāmid Hasan Khān, Deputy-Collector, Shāhjahānpur, put to death by the Nawāb (1858), xxii. 203.
Hāmid Khān, Rustam Alī defeated and slain by (1723), v. 8.
Hamilton, Alexander, sea-captain, visit to Gulf of Cambay, xv. 170; visit to Tatta (1699), xxiii. 255.
Hamilton, Sir Robert, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and Mālwā placed under, ix. 343; Resident at Holkar's court (1844–54), ix. 376; Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1854–9), ix. 376.

Hamilton, William, surgeon, memorial in St. John's Church, Calcutta, ix. 280.
Hamilton, English engineer, supposed builder of Hosūr fort (eighteenth century), xiii. 205.
Hamilton, Miss, lady doctor at court of Amīr of Afghānistān, v. 65.
Hamīr Deo, Karchulī Rājput, traditional founder of Hamīrpur (eleventh century), xiii. 21.
Hamīr Deo Chauhān, put to death by Alā-ud-dīn (1301), xxi. 235.
Hamīr Khān, Musalmān saint, shrine and tomb at Botād, ix. 7.
Hamīr Singh I, Rānā of Mewār (*ob.* 1364), xxiv. 88.
Hamīr Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1773–8), xxiv. 91.
Hamīr Singh, Rājā of Nābha, xviii. 263; founder of Nābha town (1755), xi. 285, xviii. 271.
Hamīr Singh, rule in Orchha (1854–74), xix. 244.
Hamīrpur, District in United Provinces, xiii. 13–21; physical aspects, 13–14; history, 14–15; population, 15–16; agriculture, 16–18; trade and communications, 18–19; famine, 19; administration, 19–20; education, 20–21; medical, 21.
Hamīrpur, *tahsīl* in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xiii 21.
Hamīrpur, town in United Provinces, xiii. 21–22.
Hamīrpur, *tahsīl* in Kangra District, Punjab, xiii 22.
Hamjaman, old name for Sanjan, xvii. 56.
Hampa, poet. *See* Pampa.
Hampi, village in Bellary District, Madras, with ruins of Vijayanagar, xiii. 22.
Hamta pass, Spiti, xxiii. 96.
Hāmūn-i-Lora, depression in Baluchistān, xiii. 22.
Hāmūn-i-Mashkel, depression in Baluchistān, xiii. 22.
Hamza, Saif-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1396–1406), vii. 216.
Hanamkonda, head-quarters of Warangal Division, Hyderābād, with old temples, xiii. 22–23.
Hanbars, cultivating caste, in Belgaum, vii. 149.
Handiā, *tahsīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xiii. 23.
Handkerchiefs, trade in, iii. 188; manufactured at Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 128; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294; Fatwā, Patna, xii. 86; Sylhet, xxiii. 196.
Handmills, in Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288.
Hando-āl, part of Tanāwal held by, xxiii. 219.
Hāneyakote, hill fort near Brahmagiri, Mysore, ix. 8.
Hāngal, *tāluka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xiii. 23.
Hāngal, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xiii. 23–24; temple, ii. 175, 178.
Hangu, *tahsīl* in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xiii. 24.
Hangu, cantonment in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xiii. 24.
Hans, Muhammadan tribe, in Montgomery, xvii. 410.
Hanseswarī, temple at Bānsbāria, vi. 403.
Hānsi, *tahsīl* in Hissār District, Punjab, xiii. 24.
Hānsi, historic town in Hissār District, Punjab, xiii. 25; breed of cattle, iii. 80; plague (1828–9), iv. 475.
Hānsot, town in Broach District, Bombay, xiii. 25–26.
Hanspur, former name of Multān, xviii. 35.
Hansu Bhattī, Rai, employed under Mubārak Shāh II against Pulād (1430), viii. 91–92.
Hanthawaddy, District in Lower Burma, xiii. 26–38; physical aspects, 26–28; history, 28–29; population, 29–30; agriculture, 30–32; forests, 32; minerals, 33; trade and communications, 33–34; administration, 34–38; education, 38; medical, 38.
Hanumān, monkey god, i. 418; legend of, in connexion with Rāma, v. 8, xxiii. 362, xxiv. 147, 313, 317; worshipped in Berār, as Mārutī, vii. 380; shrines at Surat, xxiii. 167.
Hanumān or *langur* monkeys (*Semnopithecus*), i. 216; Berār, vii. 364–365; Central India, ix. 332; Mysore, xviii. 166; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 281.
Hanumān and Mahādeo Spinning and Weaving Mills at Delhi, xi. 240.
Hanumān Dhāra, reservoir at Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
Hanumān Garhī, temple at Ajodhyā, v. 176; attack on, led by Maulvi Amīr Alī in reign of Wājid Alī Shāh, v. 292.
Hanumāngarh, or Bhatner, historic town in Rājputāna, xiii. 38–39.
Hanuman-nātaka, the, Sanskrit drama by Dāmodara-Misra, ii. 249.
Hanumappa Naik, residence at Bellary fort, vii. 175; buildings at Sante Bennūr, xxii. 79.
Hanumappa Nāyudu, Hande family of, in Anantapur, v. 349–350.
Hanwant Singh, Rājā of Narsinghgarh, xviii. 383.
Hānz, boatmen, in Kashmīr, xv. 105.
Hāpa, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xiii. 39, xvii. 14.
Hāpur, *tahsīl* in Meerut District, United Provinces, xiii. 39.

Hāpur, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xiii. 39-40.
Har Bhagwān Dās Memorial High School, at Ferozepore, xii. 97.
Har Chand, Rājā, temple at Baswa supposed to have been built by, vii. 132.
Har Dat, Dor Rājā of Baran or Bulandshahr (eleventh century), ix. 49; headquarters at Bulandshahr, ix. 58; Hāpur founded by, xiii. 39; western part of Meerut held by, xvii. 254; fort built at Meerut, xvii. 264.
Har Deva, brother of Krishna, traditional founder of Harduāganj, xiii. 51.
Har dialect. *See* Santālī.
Har Govind, sixth Sikh *gurū* (1606-44), Sikh rebellion under, v. 320, xx. 270; Bāba Atl erected as memorial of his son, v. 329.
Har Prasād, Dīwān, Tori-Fatehpur granted to (1823), xxii. 420.
Har Rai, seventh Sikh *gurū*, Jat tribes in Ferozepore converted to Sikhism by (seventeenth century), xii. 90.
Har Singh Deo, rebellion in Rohilkhand (*c.* 1415), xxi. 305.
Hāra Rājputs, said to have possessed Alīgarh, Rājputāna (1688-1748), v. 208; in Būndi State, ix. 79; plundered Māndu, ix. 80; held Tonk (1696-1707), xxiii. 417.
Haraiyā, *tahsīl* in Bastī District, United Provinces, xiii. 40.
Harak Deo Joshī, minister of last Rājā of Kumaun, v. 246.
Harakantras, caste, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
Harakelināṭaka, Sanskrit play by king Vigraharāja, fragments found on stones at Ajmer, ii. 50 *n.*
Harangalbetta, peak in Coorg, xvi. 2.
Hāraotī, dialect of Rājasthānī, spoken in Būndi, ix. 82; Jhālawār, xiv. 117; Kotah, xv. 416; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Hāraoti and Tonk Agency, Political Charge in Rājputāna, xiii. 40-41.
Harappa, ancient town in Montgomery District, Punjab, xiii. 41; antiquities, ii. 48.
Haras Chandi Sahi school, at Purī, xx. 409.
Harasnāth, sacred mount in Arāvalli Hills, v. 401.
Harati family, rule in Nidugal, x. 291, xix. 84.
Harbans Rai, rule in Pannā State (1840-9), xix. 401.
Harboi, range in Sarawān, Baluchistān, ix. 14, xxii. 98.
Harbours, paucity of, iii. 271-272; at Aden, v. 10; Akyab, v. 201; Alleppey, Travancore, v. 243; Andamans, v. 355-356; Bengal, xii. 51; Beyt, Kāthiāwār, viii. 18; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Bombay, viii. 398; Cochin, x. 354; Diu (Portuguese), xi. 362; Goa (Portuguese), xii. 250; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 237; Kārwār, South Kanara, xv. 66; Kelve-Māhīm, Thāna, xv. 198; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 68; Madras, xvi. 376; Tuticorin, Tinnevelly, xxiv. 65; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 337.
Harchoka, village in Chāng Bhakār State, Central Provinces, xiii. 41-42.
Hardā, *tahsīl* in Hoshangābād District, Central Provinces, xiii. 42.
Hardā, industrial town in Hoshangābād District, Central Provinces, xiii. 42-43.
Hardaul, Rājput prince, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27; poisoned by Jhujhār Singh, xix. 243-244; shrine at Orchhā, xix. 248.
Hardaul Lāla *mela*, at Sehore, xxii. 162.
Hardeo Sāh, of Pannā, rule in Kālinjar, xiv. 312.
Hardeo Singh, Thākur, chief of Kunihar, xvi. 27.
Hardinge, Lord, Governor-General (1844-8), ii. 502-503; Sikhs routed at Ferozeshāh (1845), xii. 99; visit to headworks of survey on Upper Ganges Canal, xii. 138; visit to Patiāla (1847), xx. 37.
Hardoī, District in United Provinces, xiii. 43-50; physical aspects, 43-44; history, 44-45; population, 45-46; agriculture, 46-47; minerals, 47-48; trade and communications, 48; famine, 48; administration, 49-50; education, 50; medical, 50.
Hardoī, *tahsīl* in Hardoī District, United Provinces, xiii. 50-51.
Hardoī, town in Hardoī District, United Provinces, xiii. 51.
Hardoljī, founder of house of Dhrol, xi. 335, xviii. 420.
Harduāganj, town in Alīgarh District, United Provinces, xiii. 51.
Hardwār, ancient town and place of pilgrimage in United Provinces, xiii. 51-53.
Hardwār-Dehra Railway Company, iii. 372.
Hardware, cutlery, and plate, imports, iii. 295, 308. *See also* Pottery.
Hardwicke American Methodist Episcopal Mission. *See* American Methodist Episcopal Missions *under* Protestant Missions.
Hardy, Mr., vital estimate made by, vii. 229.
Hare, Sir L., Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam (1906), xi. 395.
Hares (*Lepus*), i. 229.
Hareshwar, village in Bombay. *See* Devgarh.

Hari, scavengering caste, in Bengal, i. 328.
Harī, temple at Gwalior fort, xii. 442.
Harī Chand, Katoch Rājā of Kāngra, Harīpur founded by (thirteenth century), xii. 310, xiii. 56.
Harī Deva, temple at Gobardhan (*c.* 1560), xii. 280.
Hari Pant Phadke, Marāthā general, built mansion at Chinchvad (eighteenth century), x. 227.
Harī Rāj, suicide, v. 141.
Harī Rao Holkar, Mahārājā of Indore (1834–43), xiii. 338, 348; confined in fort of Maheshwar (1819–34), xvii. 10.
Harī Rūd, river of Afghānistān, xiii. 56.
Hari Sadāshiv Dāmodar, Pārola raised from village to town by, xx. 7.
Hari Singh, Mahārāwat, palace built at Deolia (*c.* 1648), xi. 247.
Hari Singh, power in Partābgarh State (1634), xx. 9.
Hari Singh, Sikh chieftain, Rūpar occupied by (1763), xxi. 339.
Harī Singh, Sikh general, Hariīpur, North-West Frontier Province, founded (1822), xiii. 55; Hazāra subdued, xiii. 77; Peshāwar taken possession of (1834), xix. 153.
Harī Singh, son of Bhārtī Chand, rule in Jaso, xiv. 69.
Hari Singh Deva, overthrew Hindu dynasty in Chāmpāran (*c.* 1322), x. 139; valley of Nepāl conquered (1324), xix. 32.
Hariāna, tract in Punjab, xiii. 53–54.
Hariāna, town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xiii. 54; wood-carving, iii. 229.
Hariāna cattle. *See* Hānsi.
Hariānī dialect. *See* Bāngarū.
Haribhat, Konkanasth Brāhman, founder of the Patvardhan family, xxii. 53.
Hari-dāsa, author of the *Krishna-līlābhyudaya*, ii. 425.
Harihar, historic town in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xiii. 54–55.
Harihar Chattar *mela*, fair at Sonpur, xxiii. 86.
Harihar Nāth, Mahādeo, temple at Sonpur, xxiii. 86.
Harihara, founder of Vijayanagar empire, ii. 343–344, vii. 22, xviii. 174; said to have built temple at Gandikota fort, xii. 127; Sringeri granted as an endowment of the *math* (1346), xxiii. 106.
Harihara II, Vijayanagar king (1379–99), ii. 345, xviii. 174; defeat of, by Fīroz Shāh, xiii. 237.
Hariharesvara, temple at Harihar (1223), x. 292, xiii. 55.
Harī-kā-charan, bathing *ghāt* at Hardwār, xiii. 52.
Haringhāta, estuary of the Ganges. *See* Madhumatī.
Haripāladēva, Yādava, death of, ii. 343.
Haripāludu, founder or restorer of fort at Addanki (*c.* 1400), v. 9.
Harīpur, *tahsīl* in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xiii. 55.
Harīpur, town in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xiii. 55–56.
Harīpur, town in Kāngra District, Punjab, xiii. 56.
Harir's well, at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Haris Chandra, king of Solar race, xxi. 322.
Haris Chandra, temple at Rohtāsgarh, xxi. 323.
Haris Chandra, Sābhār formerly capital of, xxi. 344.
Harischandra, cured of leprosy, i. 405.
Harischandra, of Benares, Urdū author, ii. 429, vii. 193.
Harischandragarh, fort and place of pilgrimage in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xii. 218, xiii. 56.
Hāritīputa, relics of, ii 44, 45.
Hāritīputta, king, Malavalli pillar-inscription of, ii. 59.
Harivamsa, Jain work, by Jinasena, ii. 22.
Harjī Rājā, deed of grant for factories in South Arcot received from (1687), v. 423.
Harnai, railway station in Baluchistān, xiii. 56–57.
Harnai, port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xiii. 57.
Harness, for horses and camels, made in Badakhshān, vi. 176; Bengal, vii. 269; Cawnpore, ix. 319; Jālor, Jodhpur, xiv. 29; Jodhpur, xiv. 192; Kasūr, Lahore, xv. 150; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 213; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340; Sind, 418; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 313.
Hārnis, criminal tribe, in Ferozepore, xii. 93.
Harpāl, Yādava king of Deogiri, rebellion of (1318), vi. 143, vii. 367, xi. 200, xiii. 236.
Harpāldeo, ancestor of houses of Dhrāngadhra and Limbdi, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 161.
Harpanahalli, *tāluk* in Bellary District, Madras, xiii. 57–58.
Harpanahalli, town in Bellary District, Madras, xiii. 58.
Harrand, village in Dera Ghāzi Khān, Punjab, xiii. 58.
Harriers (*Circus*), i. 253.
Harris, General, capture of Seringapatam (1799), ii. 490; Harpanahalli relinquished to, xiii. 58; Tipū Sultān defeated at Malavalli and Seringapatam besieged, xviii. 183; encamped with army under walls of Rāyakottai on way to Seringapatam, xxi. 277.
Harris School, Madras City, xvi. 344.

Harrison, Major, British Agent in Baluchistān, vi. 279.
Harrison Line of steamers, Bengal served by, vii. 280.
Harsha, or Har, king of Thānēsar and Kanauj. *See* Harshavardhana.
Harsha the Chandel, xxiv. 149.
Harshachari'ita, the, of Bāna, an account of king Harsha, ii. 18–19, 23, 30, 241.
Harshadēva, king of Mālwā, attacks on the Deccan, ii. 333.
Harshavardhana, king of Thānēsar and Kanauj (A.D. 606–48), allusions to seal of, ii. 30–31; Madhuban record of, ii. 59; plays, ii. 247–248; reign of, ii. 295–301; wars of, ii. 295; religions, ii. 295–296; 'salvation' assembly at Prayāg (644), ii. 297; repulsed by Pulikēsin II, ii. 327–328.
Local notices: Allahābād in dominions of, v. 229; revival of Gupta empire under, viii. 280; rule in Kanauj, xiv. 370–371; suzerain over Mālwā, xvii. 102; rule of feudatories in Nepāl, xix. 31; conquered Orissa (640), vii. 211, xix. 250, conquered part of Rājputāna, xxi. 94; in Thānesar, xxiv. 149; Ujjain included in dominions, xxiv. 114.
Harsūd, *tahsīl* in Nimār District, Central Provinces, xiii. 58–59.
Hartley, Colonel, Marāthās defeated at Dugad (1780), xi. 374.
Hārua, village in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xiii. 59.
Hasan, Mahdī, in Mutiny in Jaunpur District, xiv. 76.
Hasan, Mīr, Mīrwarīs' capital in Baluchistān regained by, vi. 276.
Hasan, Mirza Shāh, rule in Sind (1552–4), xxii. 397.
Hasan, Saif-ud-dīn, Karlugh, attack on Multān (1236), xviii. 26; possession of Ghaznī, Kirmān, and Bamian obtained by (1235), driven out of, by Mongols (1239), xvi. 49; power in valley of Indus (1224–49), xix. 151.
Hasan, Shāh, rule over part of Karāchi, xv. 3.
Hasan, Shāh, traditional settling of Hindu Khattrīs at Pail at suggestion of (thirteenth century), xix. 316.
Hasan Alī, Nawāb, rule in Dujāna State, xi. 375.
Hasan Khān, killed in battle of Khānua (1527), xxi. 96.
Hasan Khān, Hasanpur founded by (1634), xiii. 60.
Hasan Khān, Muhammad, Amīr of Mahmūdābād, xvii. 22.
Hasan Mahdī, Wazīr of Mahmūd of Ghaznī, Meerut mosque said to have been built by (1019), xvii. 265.
Hasan Sabāh, Ismailiyan teacher (eleventh century), i. 438.
Hasan Shāh Sūri, tomb at Sasarām, xxii. 111.
Hasani, tribe, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315.
Hasanparti, town in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xiii. 59.
Hasanpur, *tahsīl* in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xiii. 59.
Hasanpur, town in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xiii. 60.
Hasanzai sept of the Yūsufzai, murdered two officers of the British Customs department within the borders of Tanāwal (1851), viii. 251; raids in Agror valley, viii. 251–252; expeditions against (1852–3, 1888, 1891), xix. 208.
Hasdo, tributary of the Mahānadī river, xvi. 431.
Hāshim Alī, head of the Hasanzai and Akazai, viii. 252.
Hasht-Bhaiya Jāgīrs, petty States in Central India, ix. 77, xiii. 60.
Hasht Bihisht Bāgh, building at Ahmadnagar, v. 124.
Hashtnagar, tract in North-West Frontier Province, xiii. 60 61; statue of Buddha, ii. 47.
Hasli Canal, Punjab, iii. 328.
Haslīmpur, former name of site of Lahore cantonment, xvi. 115.
Hassan, District in Mysore, xiii. 61–69; physical aspects, 61–63; history, 63–64; population, 64–65; agriculture, 65–67; forests, 67; minerals, 67; trade and communications, 67–68; famine, 68; administration, 68–69; education, 69; medical, 69.
Hassan, *tāluk* in Hassan District, Mysore, xiii. 69–70.
Hassan, town in Hassan District, Mysore, xiii. 70.
Hassan Abdāl, village with ruins in Attock District, Punjab, xiii. 70.
Hassangadi, pass in Madras. *See* Hosangadi.
Hastikūndi, ancient city in Rājputāna, vi. 247.
Hastināpur, rulers of, founding of Amroha attributed to, v. 330.
Hastings, Marquess of (Lord Moira), Governor-General (1814–23), ii. 493–496, iv. 12; policy towards Native States, iv. 78–79, 80; enlarged suburban residence at Barrackpore, vii. 86; defeat of Holkar's army in Central India, ix. 342; plan for Rājputāna (1817), xxi. 100.
Hastings, Warren, first Governor-General of Bengal (1772–85), ii. 481–486; administrative reforms, 481; nominated Governor-General (1774), 482; struggle

with his Council, 482; execution of Nuncomar, 482; policy of, 482; sale of Allahābād and Korā to Oudh, 483; methods of making India pay commercially and of establishing British supremacy, 483-484; trial of (1788-95), 484; policy in Western and Southern India, 484-486; rule of, iv. 9-10; reform of Civil Service, iv. 40; judicial reform, iv. 144; control of manufacture and sale of salt introduced by, iv. 248.

Local notices: Erected Bankipore granary, vi. 382-383; contest with Rājā of Benares, vii. 181, 188, xii. 224, xvii. 369, xxiv. 231; administration of Bengal, vii. 219; founded Calcutta Madrasa (1781), vii. 329, ix. 283; at Chunār, x. 333; Gwalior captured, xi. 324; civil and criminal courts and treasury moved from Murshidābād to Calcutta (1772), ix. 264, xviii. 55; made treaty with Nawāb of Oudh (1781), xix. 282; British force lent to Nawāb of Oudh, vii. 5, xxi. 183; met Nawāb of Oudh at Benares (1773), xix. 282, xxi. 308.

Hastings House, Calcutta, ix. 279.

Hastings Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.

Hasuā, town in Bengal. *See* Hisuā.

Hātā, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xii. 71.

Hāte Khān, chief of Gakhar tribe, xxi. 264.

Hāte Singh, rule in Orchhā (1765-8), xix. 244.

Hatgars, or shepherd caste, former chiefs in Bāsim, vii. 97, 98; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.

Hāthi Pol gate, Gwalior fort, xii. 441.

Hāthi Sord, Kolī, servant of Amar Singh, Idar held by, xiii 325.

Hāthigumphā cave, Orissa, ii. 164, xv. 240; inscription (156-55 B.C.), ii. 14, 47, 50.

Hathi-kā-bārā, Buddhist building at Chitor, x. 299-300.

Hāthīpol tunnel, Rāmgarh Hill, xxi. 176.

Hāthmathi Canal, in Bombay, iii. 331.

Hāthras, *tahsīl* in Alīgarh District, United Provinces, xiii 71.

Hāthras, town and trading centre in Alīgarh District, United Provinces, captured by the British (1817), xiii. 71-72.

Hathūndi, ancient city in Rājputāna, vi. 247.

Hathwā Rāj, estate in Sāran District, Bengal, xiii. 72-73.

Hātia, island in Noākhāli District, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 73.

Hatiāl, ruins in Punjab, xxii. 201.

Hātkeshwar Mahādeo, temple at Vadnagar, xxiv. 293.

Hātmal, god of Kolīs, xv. 388.

Hātta, *tahsīl* in Damoh District, Central Provinces, xiii. 73.

Haulānias, faction among non-Rājput tribes in Karnāl, xv. 52.

Hauli river. *See* Mātābhānga.

Haungtharaw, township in Lower Burma. *See* Kawkareik.

Haveli, head-quarters *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, xiii. 74.

Havelock, Sir Henry, relief of Lucknow, ii. 512, xvi. 193, xix. 234; arrival at Allahābād during Mutiny, v. 239; took Bithūr, viii. 251; took Cawnpore, ix. 308, 316; took Fatehpur, xii. 78; relieved Lucknow, xvi. 193, xix. 284; death, xvi. 194; advanced beyond Unao on road to Lucknow, xxiv. 124.

Hāveri, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xiii. 74.

Haviks, owners of Kanara spice gardens, iii. 54, xiv. 344.

Haw Saing, rebellion in Myitkyinā (1883), xviii. 137.

Hawkins, Captain, visit to Agra (1608), ii. 457.

Hay, Mr., dispatched against Mīr Kāsim in Patna (1763), xx. 56-57.

Hayāt Kalandar. *See* Budan, Bābā.

Hayāt Muhammad Khān (*ob.* 1807), succession to Bhopāl State, viii. 128-129.

Hāyū language. *See* Vāyū.

Hazār Dīnārī. *See* Kāfūr, Malik.

Hazāri Duāri, building at Murshidābād, xviii. 56.

Hazāra, District in North-West Frontier Province, xiii. 74-84; physical aspects, 75-76; history, 76-77; population, 78-79; agriculture, 79-80; forests, 80-81; trade and communications, 81-82; famine, 82; administration, 82-84; education, 84; medical, 84.

Other references: Geology, infra-Trias rocks, i. 67; Trias, i. 74; Jurassic, i. 75; language, i. 354.

Hazāra Rāmaswami, temple at Vijayanagar, xxiv. 312.

Hazāra-i-Karlugh, or the Karlugh legion, settlement of, in Hazāra by Timūr, xiii. 76.

Hazārajāt, the (or Hazāristān), tract in Afghānistān, xiii. 84-85.

Hazāras, race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Ghazni, xii. 232; Hazārajāt, xiii. 85; Herāt, xiii. 113; Kābul, xiv. 241.

Hazāri tank, Shikārpur, xxii. 276.

Hazāribāgh, District in Bengal, xiii. 85-99; physical aspects, 85-87; history, 87-89; population, 89-90; agriculture, 90-92; forests, 92; minerals, 92-95; trade and communications, 95-96; famine, 96; administration, 96-98; education, 98-99; medical, 99.

Other references: Meteorology, i. 124, 154; language, i. 375; minerals, iii. 143–144, 156, 161, 162, 163.
Hazāribāgh, subdivision in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xiii. 99.
Hazāribāgh, town in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xiii. 99–100.
Hazāristān, tract in Afghānistān. *See* Hazārajāt.
Hazrat Alī, Shāh, tomb in honour of, at Shāhganj, xxii. 201.
Hazrat Chandan Shahīd *pīr*, tomb on Kaimur range near Sasarām, xxii. 111.
Hazrat Eshan, shrine at Istālif, Afghānistān, xiii. 372.
Hazrat Malik Rahān Pīr, tomb at Vishālgarh, xxiv. 321.
Hazro, town in Attock District, Punjab, xiii. 100.
Head-hunting, among Nāgā tribes, xviii. 291.
Hearsey, Captain, released from imprisonment at Almorā (1815), v. 247.
Heath, Captain, sacked Balasore (1688), vi. 246; expedition against Chittagong (1689), ix. 263, x. 309.
Heatly, S. G., coal-working rights obtained by, in Bengal (1774), vii. 262.
Heber, Bishop, consecrated church at Baroda (1825), vii. 84; description of banyan-tree at Broach, ix. 19; description of Shāhābād (1824), xxii. 197; consecrated English church at Surat, xxiii. 166.
Hebli, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xiii. 100.
Hedgehogs (Erinaceidae), i. 224.
Hedges, William, visit to Gaur (1683), xii. 187; to Mālda (1683), xvii. 77.
Hedojī, Malik, villages bestowed on, vi. 219.
Heggadadevankote, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xiii. 100.
Heggades, caste in Coorg, xi. 28.
Heliocles, Graeco-Bactrian king, ii. 287.
Helmand, river of Afghānistān, xiii 101.
Helmets, made in Nicobars, xix. 79.
Hemabhai Institute, Agra, v. 111.
Hemachandra, Sanskrit grammarian (1088–1172), ii. 261; dictionaries and grammar by, ii. 264.
Hemādpanti temples, &c., at Akola, v. 183; Ahmadnagar, v 114; Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253; Bārsi, Sholāpur, vii. 88; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 97; Central Provinces, x. 18; Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, xiii. 56; Laling, Khāndesh, xvi. 133; near Lonār, Berār, xvi. 172; Mālsiras, Sholāpur, xvii. 95; Manchar, Poona, xvii. 122; Mehkar, Berār, xvii. 271; Mohol, Sholāpur, xvii. 387; Nagar Devla, Khāndesh, xviii. 297; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Parli, Hyderābād, xx. 5; Pusad, Berār, xx. 423; Saptashring, Nāsik, xxii. 81; Shendurni, Khāndesh, xxii. 271; Sindkhed, Berār, xxii. 434; Sinnar, Nāsik, xxiii. 13.
Hēmādri, author of the *Vratakhanda* (1260–71), ii. 20–21, 23; law-book by, ii. 262, 341.
Hematite ore, found in Bengal, vii. 264; Bellary, vii. 160, 167; Gwalior, xii. 419; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 62; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jhelum, xiv. 156; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 181; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 45–46; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 388.
Hemāvati, river of Mysore, xiii. 101.
Hemchandra, Jain teacher, born at Dhandhuka (twelfth century), xi. 286.
Hemhel, governor of Sirsa and Bhatinda (1212), xx. 132.
Hemnagar, former name of Sankhatra, xxii. 59.
Hemodas, ancient name for the Himālayas, xiii. 123.
Hemp, and manufactures of, exports, iii. 310. *See also San*-hemp.
Hemp drugs, classes of, iv. 259; use and excise arrangements, iv. 259–260; supply and revenue, iv. 259, 260–261, 276; vend licence fees, iv. 261; consumption and revenue, iv. 261.
Local notices: Assam, vi. 94; Bengal, vii. 311; Berār, vii. 409; Bombay, viii. 360; Central Provinces, x. 82; Madras, xvi. 328–329; Punjab, xx. 352–353; United Provinces, xxii. 238.
Hemp (Indian). *See Bhang.*
Hemp, twisting and spinning, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 325.
Hemp-mill, Madras Presidency, xvi. 296.
Hemp-presses, Madras Presidency, xvi. 296.
Hempen sacking, Nagīna, Bijnor, xviii. 300.
Hemrāj, brother of Prithwī Rāj, rising under, suppressed by Qutb-ud-dīn (1194), ii. 354.
Hemrāj, Khattrī, Sankhatra said to have been founded by, xxii. 59.
Henckell, Mr., first Judge and Magistrate in Jessore, xiv. 93; established Kachuā market-place in the Sundarbans (1782–3), xiv. 255; inaugurated system of reclamation in Sundarbans (1782), xxiii. 144.
Henery, island off Bombay. *See* Underi.
Henriques, Dom Affonso, mutiny (1895) in Goa quelled by, xii. 258.
Henry of Orleans, Prince, Hkamti Long visited by (1893), xiii. 157.
Henry, Mr., use of finger-prints for identification of offenders, iv. 394.

Henvey, F., Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1888–90), ix. 376.
Henzada, District in Lower Burma, xiii. 101–111; physical aspects, 102–103; history, 103–104; population, 104–105; agriculture, 105–107; fisheries, 107–108; forests, 108; trade and communications, 108–109; administration, 109–111; education, 111; medical, 111.
Henzada, subdivision of Henzada District, Lower Burma, xiii. 111.
Henzada, township in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xiii. 111–112.
Henzada, town in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xiii. 112.
Hephaiston, general of Alexander, division probably led by, through Khyber, xv. 300; Pushkalāvati taken by, x. 181.
Herāt, province in Afghānistān, xiii. 112–113.
Herāt, city in Afghānistān, i. 13, 14, xiii. 113–116.
Herbert, Sir T., mention of Sanjan (early seventeenth century), xxii. 56.
Herbert, Lieutenant, defence of Attock in first Sikh War, vi. 138.
Hercules, Palibothra supposed to have been founded by, xx. 66; statuette found at Quetta, vi 283, xix. 14.
Hermaeus, last Indo-Greek king of Kābul, ii. 288.
Herman & Co., Messrs., ironworks, Karāchi city, xv. 12.
Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Herodotus, first important notice of India by a foreign observer given by, ii. 272.
Heron, Major, Madura and Tinnevelly taken by (1755), xvi. 390, xxiii. 364.
Herons (Ardeidae), i. 264–265.
Herschell, Sir W., finger-print system started in India by, iv. 394.
Hesarghatta tank, on the Arkāvati, vi. 2.
Hewett, Sir J. P., Lieutenant-Governor of United Provinces (1906), xxiv. 220.
Heyne, Danish missionary, botanical collections, xvi. 242–243.
Hickey, Colonel, indigo cultivation introduced into Champāran and factory built at Bāra (1813), x. 143.
Hidāyatpur, Gurgaon known as, xii. 411.
Hidāyatullah Khān, Saiyid, Kalyān defeated and slain by (1325), xiv. 307.
Hides and horns, exports, iii. 83, 283, 310; imports, iii. 308; export prices, iii. 465.
Local notices: Assam, vi. 113; Balasore, vi. 241; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 375; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Baura, Jalpaigurī, vii. 135; Bengal, vii. 271, 349; Bombay Presidency, viii. 326; Central Provinces, x. 56, 105; Chānda, x. 157; Chhindwāra, x. 211; Dharmapuri, Salem, xi. 299; Habiganj, Sylhet, xiii. 3; Hardoī, xiii. 48; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 95; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 108; Howrah, xiii. 210; Hyderābād State, xiii. 264, 266, 303; Lālganj, Muzaffarpur, xvi. 132; Madras Presidency, xvi. 297, 298, 299, 300, 354, 355; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 102; Mysore, xviii. 223; Peint, Nāsik, xx. 101; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73.
Hidimbā Devī, temple at Manāli, xx. 278.
Higher or collegiate education, iv. 426–430.
Highways and Hedges Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Hijilī, historic site, Midnapore District, Bengal, xiii. 116.
Hijilī Tidal Canal, Midnapore District, Bengal, iii. 356, xiii. 116.
Hill, General W., expedition against Mahsūds (1900–1), xix. 210.
Hill, Major, in charge of garrison at Pegu (1852), xx. 87.
Hill Tippera, State in Eastern Bengal, xiii 116–122; physical aspects, 117–118; history, 118–119; population, 119–120; agriculture, 120; forests, 120–121; trade and communications, 121; administration, 121–122; education, 122; medical, 122.
Other references: Language, i. 387; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
Hilli, village in Bogra District, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 116
Hilsā, village in Patna District, Bengal, xiii. 122–123.
Himālaya, mythical king, in legend of the Vindhyas, xxiv. 317.
Himālayan-Darjeeling Railway, iii. 415.
Himālayas, the, mountain range, xiii. 123–134; peaks, 126; lakes, 126; geology, 126–130; flora and fauna, 130–132; population, 132–133; forests, 133; communications, 133–134; bibliography, 134.
Other references: Physical aspects, i. 15–19; geology, i. 57, 63–64, 65–66; upheaval, i. 2, 3, 50, 87, 96; Purāna group, i. 63–64; Palaeozoic of Central, i. 65; the Haimantas, i. 65–66; Central Himālayan succession during Permian and Mesozoic eras, i. 68; trespass of a former central ocean, i. 68–69; exotic blocks in the Central Himālayas, i. 69–70; basic and ultra-basic rocks, i. 87; Siwālik and Sirmūr series, i. 91; Himālayan Tertiaries, i. 91; Nummulitic stage, i. 92; Siwālik series, i. 96–97; meteorology, i. 112, 114, 123, 128–129, 140, 143,

153; botany, i. 166–176, 208; zoology, i. 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 261, 262, 269, 271, 272, 274; ethnology, i. 289, 291, 294, 295, 296; Mongoloid tribes, i. 309; languages, i. 359, 368, 386, 387, 391–392; Hinduism, i. 434; density of population, i. 454; sub-Himālayan tract, density of population, i. 454; polyandry, i. 483; Buddhist mission sent to, by Moggaliputta-Tissa, in time of Asoka, ii. 36; agriculture, iii. 7, 25; goats, iii 87; minerals, iii. 144, 151; breweries, iii. 226; first attempts to measure, iv. 485.

Himavad Gopālswāmi, another name for Gopālswāmi Betta, xii. 330.

Himāyat Khān, Nawāb of Kurnool (1733–52), xvi. 33.

Himis Gompa, monastery in Ladākh, xvi. 90.

Himmat Bahādur, invasion of Bundelkhand by (1789), ix. 71, x. 177, xix. 401; territory in Bundelkhand granted to (1803), xiii. 15; *jāgīr* along the Jumna received by (1803), vi. 349, xiv. 19; Kālpī granted to (1803), xiv. 318; Shikohābād held by, xxii. 279.

Himmat Singh, Faujdār at Nānta, xiv. 115; Patiāla seized by, xx. 34.

Himū, shopkeeper of Rewāri, proclaimed himself ruler of India, under the title of Vikramājīt, but defeated by Akbar (1556), xix 397, xx. 268.

Himū, general of Adil Shāh, ii. 396, 397.

Hindal, Mirza, reign in Badakhshān, vi 175.

Hindan (Chhaja), river of United Provinces, xiii. 134–135.

Hindaun, town in Rājputāna, xiii. 135.

Hinde, Colonel, cleared Deccan road of rebels (1857), xxi. 282.

Hindī language, ambiguous use, properly prose Hindostānī, i. 364–365; spoken in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Alwar, v 260; Ambāla, v. 280; by Baigas, vi. 216; in Berār, vii. 378; Bhandāra, viii. 63; Bihār, viii. 172; Cāchār, ix. 252; Calcutta, ix. 268; Chamba, x. 130; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Darjeeling, xi. 170; Darrang, xi. 185; Dhār, xi. 290; Dholpur, xi. 325; by Gonds, xii. 326; in Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Indore, xiii. 340; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Karnāl, xv 51; Lakhimpur, xvi. 122; Midnapore, xvii. 331; Nāgpur, xviii. 309; Palāmau, xix. 339; Purnea, xx. 416; Rānchī, xxi. 203; Saktī, xxi. 393; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348; Sylhet, xxiii. 193; Tonk, xxiii. 410; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Wardhā, xxiv. 369.

Hindī, Eastern, language of the intermediate group, i. 362, 364, 367, 369–370; bibliography, i. 396; literature, ii. 430–431; spoken in Allahābād, v. 231; Bengal, vii. 232; Central India, ix. 351–352; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gondā, xii. 314; Jaunpur, xiv. 76; Kherī, xv. 271; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; United Provinces, xxiv. 168, 169.

Hindī, Western, language of the Midland, of which Hindostānī is a dialect, i. 362, 364, 365–367; bibliography, i. 396; literature, ii. 427–429; spoken in Allahābād, v. 231; Bareilly, vii 6; Benares, vii. 182; Bhopāl, viii. 133; Bijnor, viii. 196; Bombay Presidency, viii. 301; Cawnpore, ix. 309; Central India, ix. 323, 351–352; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Etah, xii. 31; Etāwah, xii. 42; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Mainpurī, xvii. 35; Moīādābād, xvii. 424; Muttra, xviii. 66; Naini Tāl, xviii. 326; Oudh, xix. 286; Pālanpur xix. 349; Pilibhīt, xx. 139; Punjab, xx. 286–287; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sahāranpur, xxi 372; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; United Provinces, xxiv. 168, 169.

Hindkī, or Hindko, dialect of Western Punjābī, i. 354; spoken in Bannu, vi. 395; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Kohāt, xv. 344; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165, 166; Punjab, xx. 286.

Hindkīs, tribe in Bannu, vi. 396; Peshāwar District, xx. 117.

Hindko, dialect of Western Punjābī. *See* Hindkī.

Hindol, tributary State in Bengal, xiii. 135–136.

Hindola Mahal, building at Māndogarh, ii. 186–187.

Hindoli, village in Būndi State, Rājputāna, xiii. 136.

Hindostān. *See* Hindustān.

Hindu Kush, mountain range in Afghānistān, i. 12–13, xiii. 136–139.

Hindu law, iv. 126, 142.

Hindu medicine, iv. 457–458.

Hindu Rao Ghatge, built fort at Kāgal (1813), xiv. 272.

Hindu Singh, Diwān in Tori-Fatehpur, xxiii. 420.

Hindu system of education, iv. 407–408.

Hindu system of government as described in the Code of Manu, iv. 1–3.

Hindubāgh, *tahsīl* in Zhob District, Baluchistān, xiii. 136.

Hinduism, evolution of, i. 417; creed of vast majority, i. 417; epics, i 418–419; creation of a national ideal of

worship, i. 419; Siva and Vishnu, i. 419–421; the Saiva sects, i. 421–423; Krishna and Rāma, i. 423–424; Vaishnavism, i. 424–430; modern sectarianism, i. 430; Neo-Hinduism, ii. 305–306.
Hindupat, rule in Pannā (1758–77), xix. 401.
Hindupat, rule in Samthar (1827), xxii. 24.
Hindupat, Diwān, rewarded (1862) for loyal service during Mutiny, v. 222.
Hindupur, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xiii. 140.
Hindupur, town in Anantapur District, Madras, xiii. 140.
Hindūr, Simla Hill State, Punjab. *See* Nālāgarh.
Hindus, seven main classes of, in Bengal, i. 326–328; marriage an obligatory religious sacrament, i. 448; population statistics, i 471–472; marriage customs, i. 481–482; polygamy among, i. 483; education statistics, i. 484; birth-rate lower than among Muhammadans, i. 510; mortality, i. 520; doctrine of *bhakti*, ii. 414; theory of adoption, ii 506; wood-carving, iii. 229; administration of towns under, iv. 282. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.
Hindustān, India north of the Vindhyas, xiii. 140–141.
Hindustānī, or Hindostānī, dialect of Western Hindī, in Persianized form known as Urdū, the vernacular of educated Muhammadans generally, i. 365–366; spoken in Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Anantapur, v. 341; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Baroda, vii. 79; Belgaum, vii. 149; Berār, vii. 378; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Bijnor, viii. 196; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Cāchār, ix. 252; Coorg, xi. 23; Cuddapah, xi. 63; Dacca, xi. 107; Dhārwār, xi. 307; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Kistna, xv. 324; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260, 261; Madura, xvi. 392; Mandalay, xvii. 145; Meerut, xvii. 257; Morādābād, xvii. 424; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Mysore, xviii 193; Rājputāna, xxi. 111; Rāmpur, xxi. 184. *See also* Urdū.
Hindustānī Fanatics, on North-West Frontier, expeditions against (1859, 1863), xiv. 208, 209.
Hindustānī type or race. *See* Aryo-Dravidian.
Hind-wāl sept. *See* Hando-āl.
Hingalaj, Sri, temple at Chaul, x. 185.
Hinganghāt, *tahsīl* in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, xiii. 141.
Hinganghāt, town in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, centre of cotton trade, xiii. 141–142; cotton, iii. 43, 44.
Hinganghāt Mill Company, xiii. 141.
Hinglāj, place of pilgrimage in Las Bela State, Baluchistān, xiii. 142.
Hingol, river in Baluchistān, xiii. 142.
Hingoli, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xiii. 142.
Hingoli, town and former cantonment in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, with cotton mart, xiii. 142–143.
Hippalus, possibility of using monsoon winds discovered by (*c.* A.D. 47), iii. 257.
Hippokura of Ptolemy, supposed to be Ghodbandar, xii. 233.
Hippon, Captain, founded factories on Coromandel Coast (1611), xvi. 251, xvii. 215.
Hīr and Rānjhā, Panjābi ballad by Wāris Shāh, ii. 430.
Hir Sāh, eleventh Gond prince of Chānda, Chānda fortress built by, x. 150, 161.
Hīra Singh, son of Sarnat Singh, territories of, usurped by Kunwar Sone Sāh Ponwār (1785), x. 198.
Hīra Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1871), xviii. 264.
Hīra Singh, Rai of Sāngri (1876), xxii. 55.
Hīra Singh, Rāna of Dhāmi (1895), xi. 282.
Hīra Singh, Rānā of Kumhārsain, xvi. 22.
Hīra Singh, Thākur, rule in Ratesh, xxi. 239.
Hīra Udaiyāi, villages in Chitaldroog given to, xvi. 226.
Hīrajhīl, pleasure grounds at Murshidābād, xviii. 58
Hiranand Lepei Asylum, Magar Talao, Sind, xvi. 410.
Hiranya Kasyapa, demon destroyed by Vishnu, xxiii. 88.
Hirāpur, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xiii. 143.
Hirde Sāh, of Pannā, Baraunda held by, during Bundelā supremacy, vi. 430; Bihat granted to Bundela Rājput, viii. 173; Pannā conferred on (1731), and rule, xix. 400, 401; Rewah invaded by (1731), xxi. 282, 289; seized part of Sohāwal, xxiii. 70.
Hirekal Gudda, hills in Hassan District, Mysore, xiii. 143.
Hiremugalūr, village in Kadūr District, Mysore, xiii. 143.
Hiriyūr, *tāluk* in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xiii. 143–144.
Hisām-ud-dīn, Iwaz Khaljī, ruler in Bengal, ii. 371.
Hislop, Sir Thomas, Indore troops defeated by, at Mehidpur (1817), xiii. 338; Thālner taken (1818), xxiii. 287.
Hislop College, Nāgpur, xviii. 310, 320.
Hissār, District in the Punjab, xiii. 144–

155; physical aspects, 144–145; history, 145–147; population, 147–149; agriculture, 149–151; trade and communications, 152; famine, 152–153; administration, 153–154; education, 154; medical, 155.

Other references: Ancient irrigation canal, iii. 327–328; famine, iii. 487 *n.*, 490, 491.

Hissār, *tahsīl* in Hissār District, Punjab, xiii. 155.

Hissār, town in Hissār District, Punjab, xiii. 155–156; cattle farm, iii. 80, 85; leather work, iii. 190; manufactures, iii. 219; wood-carving, iii. 229.

History of India, sources of, ii. 270; begins about 600 B.C., ii. 270–271; difficulties of chronology, ii. 271; India in sixth and seventh centuries B.C., ii. 272; the isolation of India, ii. 273; state of India in the seventh century, ii. 299–300; ancient literary traditions, ii. 671–672; political condition of India in the middle of the eighteenth century, iv. 7–8. *See also* Muhammadan India, Northern India, *and* Southern India.

Hisuā, town in Gayā District, Bengal, xiii. 156.

Hit Nārāyan, rule over part of Tekāri Rāj (1840), xxiii. 273.

Hitopadesa, collection of fables in Sanskrit, ii. 251–252.

Hiuen Tsiang, Chinese Buddhist pilgrim (629–645), i. 5, 412; tradition as recorded by, ii. 70–73; geography of, ii. 79–81; records extant and translated into English, ii. 207; visit to Harsha's court (643), ii. 30, 296, 297; pilgrimages in India, ii. 296–297; return home and translation of the scriptures, ii. 297; picture of political, social, and religious state of India, ii. 299–300; in the South, ii. 328, 330.

Local notices: Places and persons visited or mentioned by: Afghānistān, v. 35; Afghān-Turkestān, v. 67; Ahichhattra (or Rāmnagar), vii. 3, xxi. 181; Ajanta caves, vi. 142; Allahābād, v. 229; Ambāla, v. 278; Andhra, xxiii. 276; Asaiūr, vi. 9–10; Bādāmi, vi. 177, viii. 178; Bairāt, vi. 217; Barābar Hills, vi. 425; Basārh, vii. 94; Benares, vii. 190; Bezwāda, viii. 19; Broach, ix. 30; Buddh Gayā temples, ix. 44; Chaul, x. 184; Colgong, x. 375; Conjeeveram, x. 377; Cutch, xi. 77; tank of the Serpent King, Elapatra, xiii. 70; court of Harshavardhana of Thānesar, xii. 64; Gandhāra, xii. 127; Ghāzīpur, xii. 223; Gujrānwāla, xii. 355; Hardwār, xiii. 52; Jhang, xiv. 126; Jullundur, xiv. 223, 231; Kāmarūpa, vi. 24; Kanauj, vii. 210, ix. 337, xiv. 371; Kāngra, xiv. 383; Kapilavastu, xiv. 407; Karatoyā, xv. 24; Karna Suvarna, xxi. 212; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kasūr, xv. 149; Kāthiāwār, xv. 175; Kulū, xvi. 16; Kurukshetra, xvi. 55; Lahore, xvi. 103; Lāhul valley, xvi. 116; Mandāwar, viii. 194; Multān, xviii. 25; Muttra, xviii. 64; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nepāl, xix. 31, 39; Pakhli, xix. 318; Patna, xx. 56, 68; Peshāwar, xx. 114; Prayāg, v. 237; Pushkalāvati, x. 181; Rajaonā, xxi. 66; Rājgīr, xxi. 72; Rājputāna, xxi. 94; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 264; Sākala, x. 285; Srāvastī, xxii. 181; Sugh, xxiii. 115; Tamlūk, xxiii. 217; Taxila, xxii. 201; U-to-kia-han-ch'a, xxiv. 130; description of Harshavardhana of Kanauj, xxiv. 149; Vadāli probably O-cha-li of, xxiv. 291; Vadnagar, xxiv. 292; Zhob, xxiv. 430.

Hiwarkhed, town in Akola District, Berār, xiii. 156.

Hkam Leng, dacoits led in Bhamo (1889), viii. 48.

Hkam Mong, Sawbwa of Tawnpeng, xxiii. 268.

Hkamti Long, Shan principality, Myitkyinā District, Upper Burma, xiii. 156–157.

Hkun, language spoken in Kengtung, xv. 201.

Hkun Hsa, Sawbwa of Tawnpeng, xxiii. 268.

Hkun Kyan, Sawbwa of Tawnpeng, xxiii. 268.

Hkun Saing, Sawbwa of Hsīpaw, submission to British, xiii. 220.

Hkun Sang Ton Hung, North Hsenwi State held, xiii. 218.

Hla U, rebel leader in Sagaing (1887), x. 230, xxi. 354; Shwebo, x. 230, xxii. 312–313.

Hladaw, tank in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxii. 316.

Hlaing, river of Lower Burma. *See* Rangoon River.

Hlaingbwe, township in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xiii. 157.

Hlaingdet, founded by Anawrata (1030), xvii. 277.

Hlegu, township in Pegu District, Lower Burma, xiii. 157.

Hmaingmaw, ancient city in Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.

Hmang *riks*, lower officials and agricultural class, in Ladākh, xvi. 91.

Hmar, tribe in Lushai Hills, xvi. 217.

Hmawdin, pagoda in Bassein, Burma, vii. 109.

Hmawza, township in Prome District, Lower Burma, xiii. 157.

Hngetpyittaung *kyaung*, caves of, near

East Nyaungu, Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 124.
Ho, aboriginal tribe in Chotā Nāgpur, Bengal, x. 329, xiii. 157–158; Bonai, ix. 3; Chāng Bhakār, x. 171; Kharsāwān, xv. 253; Keonjhar, xv. 202; Kolhān, xv. 379; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Saraikelā, xxii. 83; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 4–5, 6.
Ho, dialect of the Mundā family, i. 383, 399; spoken in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 6.
Hobart Park, at Ootacamund, xix. 239.
Hochstetter, Dr. Von, of the *Novara* (Austrian) Expedition in 1858, visit to Nicobars, xiv. 60.
Hodal, town in Gurgaon District, Punjab, xiii. 158.
Hodgson, Brigadier J. S., expedition against Shirānis (1853), xix. 208.
Hodson, of Hodson's Horse, Delhi princes killed by, ii. 513.
Hoernle, Dr., *Grammar of Eastern Hindi*, i. 349; theory of origin of a double Aryan immigration into India, i. 303–304, 358.
Hoey, Dr. W., Set Mahet ruins excavated (1884–5), xxii. 181.
Hogenakal, falls of, Dharmapuri, Salem, xi. 299.
Hogs, wild (*Sus*), i. 237–238.
Hola Mohalla, festival, held in Punjab, xx. 294.
Holalkere, *tāluk* in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xiii. 158.
Holavanhalli, village in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xiii. 158–159.
Holcombe, Lieutenant, killed in Nāgā Hills (1875), xviii. 286.
Holdich, Sir Thomas, physical aspects of Afghānistān described, v. 27.
Hole-Narsipur, *tāluk* in Hassan District, Mysore, xiii. 159.
Hole-Narsipur, town in Hassan District, Mysore, xiii. 159.
Holeyas, out-caste tribe, in Bangalore, vi. 363; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Coorg, xi. 29; Hassan, xiii. 65; Kadūr, xiv. 265; South Kanara, xiv. 360; Kolār, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 193, 195, 255; Shimoga, xxii. 286; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55. *See also* Holias.
Holī, festival, held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Assam, vi. 52; Baroda, vii. 45; Berār, vii. 382; by Bhīls, viii. 102; Bhīmkund, Pānch Mahāls, viii. 109; in Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31; Hyderābād State, xiii. 250; Mysore, xviii. 208; Nepāl, xix. 45; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118; Sind, xxii. 411; United Provinces, xxiv. 175.
Holias, scavengers and labourers, in Bijāpur, viii. 179; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305. *See also* Holeyas *and* Mahārs.
Holkar, family name of ruling chief of Indore, Chāndor, x. 166; Naisinghgarh, xxi. 69; Rāmpura-Bhānpura, xxi. 191, 192; Sironj, xxiii. 39; Tarāna, xxiii. 250; Thālner, xxiii. 287; Udaipur, xxiv. 92. *See also* Harī Rao Holkar, Jaswant Rao Holkar, Kashi Rao Holkar, Khande Rao Holkar, Malhar Rao Holkar, Tukojī Rao Holkar I, *and* Tukojī Rao Holkar II.
Holkar College, Indore (established 1891), xiii. 348.
Holkar's Bridge, Poona, xx. 184.
Holkar-Scindia Railway, iii. 381.
Holland, Mr., revenue demand, Sylhet, fixed by (1776), vi. 86, xxiii. 198.
Hollings, Mr., treasure of Gayā District saved by, during Mutiny, xii 198.
Holmes, Major, killed at Sagauli in Mutiny, xxi. 367.
Holwell, Mr., population of Calcutta in 1752 calculated by, ix. 263–264; in Black Hole of Calcutta (1756), ix. 264.
Holy Angels' Convent College, Trivandrum, Travancore, xxiv. 23.
Homalin, subdivision and township, Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xiii. 159.
Homang, Buddhist shrine at Tangyan, Northern Shan States, xxii. 235.
Hombucha, ancient name of Humcha, xiii. 223.
Homnābād, town in Hyderābād State, xiii. 159.
Honalli, *tāluk* in Shimoga District, Mysore. *See* Honnāli.
Honavalli, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore. *See* Honnavalli.
Honāvar, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xiii. 160.
Honāvar, or Onore, historic town and port in North Kanara District, Bombay, xiii. 160–161.
Honbilla's monument, Sakkarepatna, Mysore, xxi. 390.
Honey, found in Andamans, v. 358; Baroda, vii. 53; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Bengal, vii. 260; Pakokku Chin Hills, x. 283; Coimbatore, x. 364; Cuddapah, xi. 66; Jubbulpore, xiv. 212; Kashmīr, xv. 128; Khulnā, xv. 290; Kolhāpur, xv. 384; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 147; Madhupur jungle, Mymensingh, xvi. 234; Māhārām, Khāsi Hills, xvi. 435; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 18; Maoiang and Maosanrām, Khāsi Hills, xvii. 204; Nellore, xix. 16; Nongspung and Nongstoin, Khāsi Hills, xix. 136; Orissa

Tributary States, xix. 260; Pachaimalais, Madras, xix. 305; Pālanpur, xix. 349; Peint, Nāsik, xx. 101; Rājputāna, xxi. 128; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 72; Sundarbans, xxiii. 143; Surgāna, Nāsik, xxiii. 169.
Honey Guides (Indicatoridae), i. 247.
Honeysuckle, found in Burma, i. 202.
Hongal, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xiii. 161.
Hongars, flower-sellers, in Belgaum, vii. 149.
Honna-Devamma, temple on Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, xxiii. 64.
Honnāli, *tāluk* in Shimoga District, Mysore, xiii. 161.
Honnār *hobli*, part of South Kanara, within Shimoga District, Mysore, xviii. 296.
Honnavalli, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xiii. 161–162.
Honnu-hole, river in Mysore, xiii. 162.
Hooghly, District in Burdwān Division, Bengal, xiii. 162–171; physical aspects, 162–163; history, 163; population, 164–166; agriculture, 166–167; trade and communications, 167–168; administration, 168–170; education, 170; medical, 171.
Hooghly, subdivision in Hooghly District, Bengal, xiii. 171.
Hooghly River, iii. 361, xiii. 171–176; storm wave (1737), i. 135.
Hooghly, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, former Muhammadan capital and early European settlement, xiii. 176–178; European settlements, ii. 458–459; horn-work, iii. 193.
Hooghly College, Bengal, vii. 329, x. 286.
Hooker, Sir Joseph, botanist, visit to Darjeeling (1849), xi. 169; work on botany of Madras, xvi. 243; seized while travelling in Sikkim (1849), xxii. 368.
Hook-swinging, formerly, on Yellamma Hill, Belgaum, xxii. 149.
Hoopoes (*Upupa*), i. 249.
Hope, Brigadier, Budaun rebels defeated by (1858), xii. 66.
Hope and Live Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Hopong, Southern Shan State, Burma, xiii. 178.
Hops, cultivation of, Chamba, x. 131; Kashmīr, xv. 115, 126.
Horn-work, iii. 193, 254; in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Kālīganj, Khulnā, xiv. 307; Khulnā, xv. 290; Madras Presidency, xvi. 293; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Sāvantvādi, xxii 153; Vijayadrug, Ratnāgiri, xxiv. 310; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 331, 338.
Hornbills (*Bucerotes*), i. 248–249.
Hornblende, found in Bangalore, vi. 361; Madura, xvi. 397; Mysore District, xviii. 251; Rānchī, xxi. 199.
Horns, exports, iii. 310.
Hornstone, found in Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 188; Upper Chindwin District, Burma, x. 239.
Horse-breeding, Government breeding operations, iii. 88; importation of Arab and thoroughbred stallions, 88; prizes at horse fairs, 88; remount depots, 88.
Local notices: Afghānistān, v. 53; Agra, v. 78; Ahmadābād, v. 100; Ahmadnagar, v. 117; Alīgarh, v. 213; Alwar, v. 261–262; Ambāla, v. 282; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Amritsar, v. 324; Attock, vi. 135; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 145; Ballia, vi. 254; Baluchistān, vi. 298–300; Bannu, vi. 398; Bareilly, vii. 8; Bijnor, viii. 197; Bombay Presidency, viii. 315; Budaun, ix. 38; Bulandshahr, ix. 53; Cutch, xi. 80; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 254; Etah, xii. 33; Ferozepore, xii. 94; Gujrānwāla, xii. 358; Gujrāt, xii. 369; Hyderābād State, xiii. 255; Jhang, xiv. 130; Jhelum, xiv. 155; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178–179; in Jangal tract, Ludhiāna, xvi. 204; Mallāni, Rājputāna, xvii. 93; Meerut, xvii. 259; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 89; Pālanpur, Bombay, xix. 348; Poona, xx. 174; Punjab, xx. 302; Rājputāna, xxi. 124; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 267; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 100; Shāhpur, xxii. 217; Sind, xxii. 413; United Provinces, xxiv. 186.
Horse fairs, iii. 88; Agra, v. 78; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 150; Amritsar, v. 323; Bombay Presidency, viii. 315; Delhi, xi. 228; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 254; Gwalior, xi. 363; Hyderābād State, xiii. 256; Gujrāt, xii. 369; Jhang, xiv. 130; Jodhpur, xiv. 191; Kapūrthala, Punjab, xiv. 411; Mālegaon, Hyderābād, xvii. 84; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 89; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 15; Rājputāna, xxi. 124; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 267–268, 273; Shāhpur, xxii. 217; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339.
Horse-sacrifice in ancient India, ii. 38, 221, 291, 314.
Horses, in *Rigveda*, ii. 216, 221; number in India (1903–4), iii. 87–88; Government breeding operations, iii. 88; statistics, iii. 101; imports, iii. 308.
Horsleykonda, hill in Cuddapah District, Madras, xiii. 178.
Hosangadi, village in South Kanara District, Madras, xiii. 178–179.
Hosangadi, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.

Hosdurga, *tāluk* in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xiii. 179.

Hoshang Shāh, Ghorī, or Alp Khān, king of Mālwā (1405–35), ii. 379, 381; made Māndu his capital, ii. 185; tomb at Māndogarh, ii. 186; contest for possession of Kālpī, ii. 374.

Local notices: Kherlā conquered (1433), viii. 8; cut through lesser dam and so destroyed lake at Bhojpur, viii. 122; invaded territories of Narsingh Rai, who was defeated and slain, x. 13; rule over Dhār, xi. 294; Gāgraun fort surrendered to, by Rājā Achaldās (1428), xii. 122; Hoshangābād named after, xiii. 182, 191; defeated by Muzaffar Shāh of Gujarāt, xiv. 75; Kālpī captured (1435), xiv. 318; Maheshwar taken from, by Ahmad I of Gujarāt (1422), xvii. 9; rule over Mālwā, xvii. 103; Mandasor fort improved, xvii. 150; Māndu capital of Mālwā under, xvii. 171; mosque at Māndu founded, xvii. 172; tomb at Māndu, xvii. 173.

Hoshangābād, District in Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, xiii. 179–190; physical aspects, 179–181; history, 181–182; population, 182–184; agriculture, 184–186; forests, 186; trade and communications, 187–188; famine, 188; administration, 188–190; education, 190; medical, 190.

Hoshangābād, *tahsīl* in Hoshangābād District, Central Provinces, xiii. 191.

Hoshangābād, town in Hoshangābād District, Central Provinces, with agricultural farm, xiii. 191–192.

Hoshiārpur, District in the Jullundur Division, Punjab, xiii. 192–202; physical aspects, 192–193; history, 193–195; population, 195–197; agriculture, 197; forests, 199; trade and communications, 199–200; administration, 200–201; education, 201–202; medical, 202.

Hoshiārpur, *tahsīl* in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xiii. 202.

Hoshiārpur, town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, with industry of wood inlaid with ivory, xiii. 202–203; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 192, 215, 229, 244.

Hoskote, *tāluk* and town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xiii. 203.

Hospet, subdivision in Bellary District, Madras, xiii. 203.

Hospet, *tāluk* in Bellary District, Madras, xiii. 203–204.

Hospet, town in Bellary District, Madras, xiii. 204–205.

Hospitals, history, iv. 461–462; classes of, iv. 462–463; Presidency, Calcutta, iv. 464.

Local notices: Agra (Lady Lyall and Thomason), v. 88; Akyab (General and European Seamen's), v. 203; Alīgarh (General), v. 218; Allahābād (Eye), v. 236; Alwar (Dufferin), v. 267, 268, 269; Ambāla (Philadelphia, for women), v. 286; Amraotī (Dufferin), v. 313, 315; Amritsar (St. Catherine's), v. 323; Anand (Salvation Army), v. 335; Assam, vi. 105–106; Bangalore (Victoria), vi. 369; Bareilly (Dufferin), vii. 14; Baroda (Sayājī Rao Military, Jamnābai Civil, and Dufferin), vii. 75, 82; Barrackpore (Bholā Nāth Bose), vii. 87; Benares (Prince of Wales's), vii. 191; Bengal, vii. 337; Berhampur (Jubilee), viii. 3; Bhāgalpur (Dufferin), viii. 37; Bharatpur (Victoria), viii. 87; Bhaunagar (Plague), viii. 96; Bhopāl (Lady Lansdowne and Prince of Wales's), viii. 142, 144; Bombay City (St. George's, Cama for Females, Allbless Obstetric, Bai Motlibai Obstetric, and the Sir Dinshaw Mānekjī Petit), viii. 379; Byculla (Jamsetjī Jijibhoy), viii. 379; Calcutta (Medical College, Eden, Ezra, for Jews, Syāma Charan Law Eye, Presidency General, Campbell, Police, Sambhu Nāth Pandit, Dufferin Victoria, Mayo Native, and Chandney), ix. 285; Central Provinces, x. 96; Chamba (Shām Singh), x. 133, 134; Lower Chindwin (military police), x. 237–238; Chin Hills (military police), x. 279; Chinsura (Imāmbāra), x. 286; Cocanāda (Victoria Memorial), x. 339; Dacca (Mitford and Dufferin), xi. 115, 120; Delhi (Dufferin, St. Stephen's, and Victoria Memorial Zanāna), xi. 232; Dera Ghāzi Khān (Mission), xi. 252–253; Dhenkānāl (Dufferin), xi. 319; Ernākulam (General), xii. 28; Gayā (pilgrim and Zanāna), xii. 207; Goa (St. Lazarus and military), xii. 267, 269; Gujrāt (Dow Memorial), xii. 374; Hathwā Rāj (Victoria), xiii. 73; Hoshangābād (police), xiii. 192; Howrah (General), xiii. 215, 216; Hyderābād city (Dār-ush-shifa and Afzal Ganj), xiii. 298, 308–309, 312; Indore (Tukojī Rao), xiii. 348, 350, 351; Jubbulpore (Lady Elgin for women), xiv. 220; Kapūrthala (Randhīr, Victoria Jubilee Female, and Military), xiv. 415; Karāchi (Dufferin and military), xv. 18–19; Khulnā (Woodburn), xv. 294; Kotah (Victoria), xv. 425; Kot Pūtli (Victoria Jubilee), xvi. 4; Lahore (Mayo and Lady Aitchison), xvi. 105, 114; Lashkar (Jayājī Rao), xvi. 151, 152; Lucknow (Balrāmpur), xvi. 188, 197; Madras City (General, Government Ophthalmic, Royapettah, Maternity, Victoria for 'caste' women, and Voluntary

Venereal), xvi. 346, 347, 385; Mandī (King Edward VII), xvii. 158; Mātherān (Bairamji Jijibhoy), xvii. 221; Moulmein (General), xviii. 7; Multān (Victoria Jubilee, and Church Missionary for women), xviii. 34, 38; Mysore, xviii. 248–250; Nābha (Lansdowne), xviii. 271; Nāgpur (Mure Memorial, Mayo, and Dufferin), xviii. 310, 321; Naini Tāl (Ramsay), xviii. 333; Nāsik (Bai Dhankorabai for women), xviii. 412; Pālanpur (Goodfellow), xix. 352; Partābgarh (Raghunāth), xx. 14; Patiāla (Rājindar, Sadr, and Dufferin), xx. 51; Peshāwar (Duchess of Connaught for women, Egerton, and Zanāna, xix. 205, xx. 123 124; Poona (Sassoon, Roman Catholic, St. Margaret, and St. John's), xxi. 380, xx. 185; Quetta-Pishīn (Church of England Medical Mission), xxi. 19; Rājkot (Rasūlkhānji), xxi. 74; Rangoon (General and Dufferin), xxi. 221; Sangrūr (Victoria Golden Jubilee and Zanāna), xxii. 55; Simla (Ripon and Walker), xxii. 382, 385; Travancore (Victoria Jubilee), xxiv. 24; United Provinces, xxiv. 254–255.

Hosūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xiii. 205.

Hosūr, town, with remount dépôt, in Salem District, Madras, xiii. 205–206.

Hot family of Baloch chiefs, reduced to vassalage by Ahmad Shāh Durrāni (1750), xi. 262; rule in Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 270; Upper Derajāt, xi. 262; Makrān, xvii. 46; Thal, Punjab, formerly under, xxiii. 286.

Hot season, changes of pressure and air movements, i. 115–116; storms, i. 117–118; rainfall, i. 140, 141, 153.

Hot springs, at Unābdev, near Adāvad, v. 9; Akholi, Thāna, xxiv. 295; Amherst, Burma, v. 294; Ganeshpuri, Thāna, xxiv. 295; near Jamnotri, United Provinces, xiv. 51; Jawāla Mukhi, Kāngra, xiv. 87; Kaira, xiv. 276–277; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 85; Lakhi Hills, Sind, xvi. 118; Magar Talao, Sind, xvi. 409–410; Nallamalais, Madras, xviii. 347; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381; Rājāpur, Ratnāgiri, xxi. 67; Rām Talao, West Khāndesh, xxi. 194–195; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rebu, Amherst, v. 294; Sangameshwar, Ratnāgiri, xxii. 49; Sind, xxii. 392, 418; Sītākund, Monghyr, xxiii. 50; Sohna, Gurgaon, xxiii. 72; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Vajrābai, Thāna, xxiv. 295.

Hotgi, village and railway junction in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xiii. 206.

Hoti Mardān, town in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Mardān.

Houses, huts, and dwellings, houses and house-room in India generally, i. 458–459.

Local notices: Of the Afghāns, v. 51; in Ahmadnagar, v. 114; West Ahmadpur, Punjab, v. 127; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; of the Akhas, v. 181; Andamanese, v. 368; Assamese, v. 51–52, 393; Astoris, xii. 240; in Baluchistān, vi. 292; Baroda, vii. 45, 82; Barwāni, vii. 90; Bengal, vii. 239–240; Berār, vii. 381–382; of the Bhīls, viii. 102; in Bhutān, viii. 158–159; Bombay Presidency, viii. 309; of the Burmans, ix. 147; in Central India, ix. 356; Central Provinces, x. 30; Chanderi, Central India, x. 163; Chhatarpur, x. 202; Chiniot, Lyallpur, x. 285; of the Chins, x. 274; in Chitor, Rājputāna, x. 299; Churu, Rājputāna, x. 335; Cochin, x. 354, 355; Coorg, xi. 24–25; of the Gāros, xii. 176; Shins in Gilgit, xii. 240; in Harduāganj, Aligarh, xiii. 51; Hyderābād State, xiii. 250; Hyderābād city, xiii. 311; of the Inthas, xiii. 366; in Istālif, Afghānistān, xiii. 371; Jaisalmer, xiv. 9–10; of the Kachins, ix. 147, xiv. 254; Karens, xv. 37; Khāsis in Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 258; in Madras Presidency, xvi. 266; of the Mikirs, xvii. 341; in Mysore, xviii. 208; Nepāl, xix. 45; Nicobars, xix. 75–76; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 168–169; of the Palaungs, Burma, xix. 356; in Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 189; Punjab, xx. 293–294; Rājputāna, xxi. 117–118; Sind, xxii. 410; of the Singphos, xxiii. 11–12; of the Native Christians in Thāna, xxiii. 295; in United Provinces, xxiv. 174–175.

Houtman, Cornelius, voyage to Sumatra and Bantam (1596), ii. 451.

Hové, Dr., visited Sanjan (1787), xxii. 57.

Howrah, District in Bengal, xiii. 206–213; physical aspects, 206–207; history, 207–208; population, 208–209; agriculture, 209; trade and communications, 209–211; administration, 211–212; education, 212; medical, 212–213; density of population, i. 452.

Howrah, subdivision in Howrah District, Bengal, xiii. 213.

Howrah, city in Bengal, industrial centre and practically suburb of Calcutta, xiii. 213–216.

Howrah-Amta Light Railway, xiii. 210, 215, iii. 416.

Howrah-Sheakhāla Light Railway, iii. 416, xiii. 170, 210, 215.

Hoysala dynasty in Southern India (1191–1327), Chālukyan power overthrown (1184), ii. 174; rise of dynasty and kingdom, ii. 337–338; struggles with

the Yādavas for supremacy in the Deccan (thirteenth century), ii. 341–342; expelled from Dorasamudra by Malik Kāfūr (1310), ii. 343; territory annexed by Muhammad Tughlak (1327), ii. 343; joined the Vijayanagar or Hindu confederacy, ii. 344.

Local notices: Originally came from Angadi, v. 374; Ballālrāyandurga stronghold of, vi. 250; Bangalore, vi. 362; Bellary, vii. 161; Bemmattanakallu, x. 297; tank at Betmangala restored (1155), viii. 4; in the Deccan, viii. 283; Carnatic, ix. 301; Western Chālukyas overthrown, and rule in Southern India, xvi. 248–249; power of Cholas in Chera checked by (eleventh century), x. 193; Chola conquered by, x. 326; in Coorg, xi. 10; Dhārwār, xi. 305; capital at Dorasamudra, vii. 366; in Gadag, xii. 119; Hiremugalūr, xiii. 143; Kadūr, xiv. 264; South Kanara, xiv. 356; Kolār, xv. 371, 378; Kongu country conquered (eleventh century), x. 358; in Mysore, xviii. 172–174, 253; Nolambavādi, x. 291; fighting with Seunas at Nyāmti, xix. 234; in Salem, xxi. 398; Shimoga, xxii. 284–285; Southern Marāthā Country, xxiii. 91; Talakād taken (1116), xxiii. 208; in Tanjore, xxiii. 228; Old Tarikere founded (twelfth century), xxiii. 251; in Terakanāmbi, xxiii. 281; Trichinopoly under (thirteenth century), xxiv. 28, 44; Tumkūr, xxiv. 54; Yelandūr, xxiv. 419.

Hoysalesvara, temple of, at Halebīd, ii. 177, xiii. 11, 64.

Hpons, tribe in Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 140.

Hsahtung, Southern Shan State, Burma, xiii. 216.

Hsaing, wild cattle. *See Tsine.*

Hsamonghkam, division of Southern Shan States, Burma, xiii. 216–217.

Hsawnghsup, Shan State, Upper Burma, xiii. 217.

Hsawnghsup Sawbwa, the, submission of, to Deputy-Commissioner (1886), x. 240.

Hsen Hsum, tribe in Burma, ix. 141.

Hsenwi, Northern Shan State, Burma, xiii. 217–219.

Hsenwi, Southern Shan State, Burma, xiii. 219.

Hsīpaw, Northern Shan State, Burma, xiii. 219–221; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 101.

Hubli, *tāluka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xiii. 221.

Hubli, city in Dhārwār District, Bombay, centre of cotton trade, xiii. 221–222.

Huchappa, Muddebihāl fort built by (*c.* 1720), xviii. 11.

Huchcha Somasekhara, king of Ikkeri, xiii. 329.

Hudi, Rājā, wars with Rasālu, xxii. 335.

Hughes, Admiral, naval engagements with Suffren, ii. 486.

Hughes-Buller, Mr., quoted on Afghān tribes, i. 309–310.

Hūgli, river, District, and town in Bengal. *See* Hooghly.

Hugri, river in Mysore and Madras. *See* Hagari.

Hukawng valley, amber found in, iii. 140.

Hukeri, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xiii. 222–223.

Hukka pipe-stems, made in Agra, v. 78; Baroda, vii 55; Murshidābād, xviii. 50, 58; Nakodar, Jullundur, xviii. 335; Sheikhpurā, Rājputāna, xxii. 268.

Huli, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xiii. 223.

Huli Deva, temple at Kodachādri, Mysore, xv. 338.

Huliyār, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xiii. 223.

Huliyurdurga, peak in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 52.

Hūma, place of pilgrimage in Sambalpur District, Bengal, xxii. 8.

Human sacrifice, among the early Indo-Aryans, i. 405–406; among the Khonds, i. 321, 405; to the goddess Kāli, i. 406.

Local notices: Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 122; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; of British subjects by Rājā of Jaintiā, xiii. 380, 381; Jeypore, Madras, xiv. 103; among the Khonds, v. 376, 377; at copper temple at Sadiyā, Assam, xxi. 348.

Humāyūn, prince, plundered Delhi (1390) and was defeated by Abū Bakr, xix. 397.

Humāyūn, second Mughal emperor (1530–40, 1555–6), ii. 395, 397, 413; Bengal conquered (1538), ii. 373; war with Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt, ii. 377; conquest of Mālwā (1535), ii. 380; defeated by Sher Khān (1539, 1540), ii. 395; flight through Sind to Persia (1541), ii. 397; occupation of Kābul (1545), ii. 397; return to India (1555), and death (1556), ii. 397.

Local notices: Driven from India by Sher Shāh (1540), v. 36, xix. 280; in Agra, v. 74, 82; struggles with Sher Shāh, vi. 417, vii. 213, xxi. 97, xxii. 188; Bengal conquered (1537), vii. 216; Bijaigarh fort taken (1535), vii. 137; Broach held (1534–6), ix. 30; Champāner pillaged (1535), x. 136, xix. 382; defeat of, at Chausā (1539), x. 186; Chunār fort taken (1537), x. 333; built or restored fort of Purāna Kila, at Delhi,

236; tomb of, in Delhi, xi. 236, 239; site of town of Dholpur moved by, xi. 332; war with Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt, xi. 364; mausoleum of Shaikh Abdul Kuddūs built by, at Gangoh (1537), xii. 139; defeated Sher Shāh in Ghāzīpur (1539), xii. 223; advance on Gujarāt (1535), xii. 351; conquest of Gujarāt and flight to Persia, xx. 268; Afghāns expelled from Hardoī, xiii. 44; command of 5,000 granted to Bahār Mal, xiii. 385; raid on Jaunpur and Ghāzīpur, xxiv. 151; Mughal forces concentrated near Jullundur (1555), xiv. 223; protection of Māldeo sought against Sher Shāh, xiv. 183; Kāmrān expelled from Kābul (1547), xx. 268; rule in Kābul, xiv. 243; defeat of, near Kanauj (1540), xii. 64; Kālinjar besieged (1530), xiv. 312; took Kālpī (1527), xiv. 318; Bahādur Shāh defeated in Kāthiāwār, xv. 176; Khairābād occupied (*c.* 1527), xxiii. 55; Khyber passed through, xv. 300; Kurram occupied (1552), xvi. 49; Lahore entered (1554), xvi. 108; Lucknow occupied (1526), but abandoned, xvi. 189; Mahmūd defeated near Lucknow, xvi. 189; Afghāns defeated at Māchhīwāra (1555), xvi. 224; Bahādur Shāh driven out of Mālwā (1535), xvii. 104; Bahādur Shāh defeated near Mandasor (1535), xvii. 150, xxiv. 89; mosque repaired at Meerut, xvii. 265; rule in Nimār (1534–62), xix. 118; in Oudh (1555), xix. 280; Pāvāgarh recaptured (1535), xv. 80; rule in Peshāwar, xix. 152; Peshāwar fort rebuilt (1553), xx. 115, 125; overthrew Sikandar Sūri (1555), xx. 268; death (1556), xx. 268; Adam Khān surrendered rebel prince Kāmrān to (1553), xxi. 264; governor of Sambhal, xxii. 18; fled to Sind (1540), xvii. 397; rule in Hindustān (United Provinces), xxiv. 151.

Humāyūn Jāh, Nawāb of Bengal, garden house built by, at Murshidābād (1831), xviii. 57.

Humāyūn Shāh, Bahmani king (1458–61). *See* Alā-ud-dīn, Humāyūn Shāh.

Humāyūn Shāh, captured near Leiah, brought into the town and blinded (1794), xi. 270, xvi. 159.

Humcha, village in Shimoga District, Mysore, xiii. 223–224.

Hume, Mr. A. O., Collector of Etāwah, xii. 47.

Hungund, *tāluka* in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xiii. 224.

Hungund, village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xiii. 224.

Hunkāreshwartīrtha, at Suklatīrtha, Broach, xxiii. 128.

Huns, invasion of India, i. 306, ii. 140, 294.

Local notices: Poured into India in latter half of the fifth century, viii. 280; Gujrāt exposed to ravages of (455–540), xii. 365; Gwalior fort held by, xii. 440; war in Kanauj, xiv. 370; captured Jhang (*c.* A.D. 500), xiv. 126; rule in valley of Indus, xix. 150; in Punjab (fifth century), xx. 262; overthrew Gupta dynasty of Magadha in Rājputāna, xxi. 94; settled in Sind (seventh century), xxii. 394; incursions into Gupta empire, xxiv. 149.

Hunsūr, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xiii. 224–225.

Hunsūr, industrial town in Mysore District, Mysore, with cattle-breeding establishment, xiii. 225.

Hunter, Captain F. M., extract from report of, on Aden, v. 16; quoted on Perim, xx. 107–108.

Hunter, Sir W. W., quoted on Gujarāt famine (1630), iii. 475 *n.*

Hunter, Dr., Madras School of Arts started by (1850), xvi. 384.

Hunza-Nagar, chiefships in Kashmīr, xiii. 225–226; language, i. 389, 394.

Huramzai Saiyids, in Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 14.

Hurdis, Mr., Collector, Coimbatore surveyed by (*c.* 1800), x. 368–369; Dhārāpuram rebuilt on plans drawn up by (1799), xi. 298; Collector of Madura (1796), xvi. 401–402.

Hurs, criminal tribe, in Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310.

Huts, criminal, prevalent in Kolāba, xv. 366; Kolhāpur, xv. 385; Pālanpur, xix. 351; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 298; Sātāra, xxii. 126; Sholāpur, xxii. 303; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 325; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 283.

Husain, Admiral, dispatched to join fleet of Gujarāt against Portuguese (1508), xii. 351.

Husain, ruler of Multān (1524–5), ii. 371.

Husain, expelled Kols and took Maudāha, xvii. 232.

Husain, Langah, ruler of Multān (1469), ii. 371.

Husain, Saiyid, shrine at Ajmer, v. 141, 170.

Husain Alī Khān, Saiyid, governor of Deccan, relations with Mughal emperors, ii. 405–407; made terms with Marāthās, ii. 406; murdered at Fatehpur (1720), xii. 85; appointed commander-in-chief, xviii. 85.

Husain Alī Khān, commandant of Banganapalle (1761), vi. 372; Godāvari leased to (1765), xii. 285.

Husain Arghūn, Shāh, Sarwāhī destroyed by (1525), xxii. 110.

Husain Khān, service under Mughal emperor (seventeenth century), xxi. 183.
Husain Mirza of Herāt, Sultān, rule in Baluchistān (*c.* 1470), vi. 276; Jāma Masjid, Herāt, built by, xiii. 114.
Husain Sāgar, tank in Hyderābād, x. 116, xiii. 257, 311.
Husain Shāh, king of Jaunpur (1459-76), ii. 374-375, xiv. 75; rule in Budaun, ix. 35; invasion of Delhi and defeat, xiv. 75; Jāma Masjid at Jaunpur, xiv. 84; tomb at Jaunpur, xiv. 84; fled to, and defeated at Kanauj (1477), xiv. 318; Baghel Rājā of Pannā assisted by (1488), xxi. 281.
Husain Shāh, king of Bengal (1493-1519), ii. 191; overthrew Nilāmbar and took Kāmatapur (1498), vi 25; Eastern Mymensingh subjugated by, xviii. 151.
Husain Shāh I, Nizām Shāhi king of Ahmadnagar (1553-4-1565), ii. 389, v. 123; erected fort in Ahmadnagar, v. 124.
Husain Shāh II, Nizām Shāhi king of Ahmadnagar (1588-9), ii. 389.
Husain Shāh III, Nizām Shāhi king of Ahmadnagar (1631-5), ii. 389.
Husain Shāh, Saiyid, ruler of Bengal (*ob.* 1523), ii. 373.
Husain Shāh, Tarkhān, governor of Sind (1522-44), ii 370.
Husain, Sultān, Karor Lāl Isa ruled by (1469), xv. 61.
Husainābād, ancient name for Gaur, xii. 186.
Husaini, tribe in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315.
Hushka, Kushān king. *See* Huvishka.
Hushkapura, ancient town in Kashmīr, vi. 428.
Hutridurga, peak in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 52.
Huttari, festival, held in Coorg, xi. 27.
Hutti, gold-mine in Hyderābād, iii. 142-143.
Huvishka, Kushān king, rule in India (A.D. 153-*c.* 185), ii. 112, 289-290; coins of, ii. 140; founder of Hushkapura, Kashmīr, vi. 428; ruler of Northern India, xv. 90, xix. 149-150, xx. 262, xxiv. 148.
Huzūr, head-quarters *tahsīl* in Rewah State, Central India, xiii. 226.
Huzūr, head-quarters *tahsīl* in Rāmpur State, United Provinces, xiii. 226.
Hydaspes (Jhelum), battle of Alexander (326 B.C.), ii. 275-276.
Hyderābād Assigned Districts. *See* Berār.
Hyderābād State, or Nizām's Dominions, xiii. 227-307; physical aspects, 227-234; history, 234-243; population, 244-250; agriculture, 250-257; rents, wages, and prices, 257-259; forests, 259-261; minerals, 261-262; arts and manufactures, 262-264; commerce and trade, 264-266; communications, 266-269; famine, 269-271; administration, 271-273; legislation and justice, 273-277; finance, 277-278; land revenue, 278-281; miscellaneous revenue, 281-284; local and municipal, 284-287; public works, 287-289; army, 289-290; police and jails, 290-292; education, 292-297; medical, 297-299; surveys, 299; bibliography, 299; tables: population, 300; agriculture, 301; prices, 302; trade, 303; revenue, 304; expenditure, 304; jails, 305; education, 306; medical, 307.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 117, 145, 149; ethnology, i. 296; language, i. 373, 381, 394; area and population, i 450; density of population, i. 455; mortality through famine, i. 467; immigration, i. 469; Arabs, i. 469; Muhammadanism, i. 474; deaths from plague, i. 525; megalithic tombs, ii. 96; British treaty with (1798), ii. 489; loyalty during Mutiny, ii. 512; forests, iii. 123; minerals, iii. 142, 147; gesso work, iii. 176; embroidery, iii. 221, 222; damascening, iii. 240; trade statistics, iii. 314, 315; irrigation, iii. 322-323, 324, 347; Nizām's Railway, iii. 414, 416; postal arrangements, iii. 424-425; famine, iii. 488-489, 490, 492; relations of English with Nizām, iv. 10, 11, 13, 22, 30, 72-74; historical sketch, iv. 66-67; subsidiary force, iv. 86; contingent force, iv. 86-87; Imperial Service troops, iv. 87; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 92; army, iv. 375; Thagī and Dakaiti department, iv. 395; education, iv. 416; surveys, iv. 492.
Hyderābād city, capital of Hyderābād State, xiii. 308-312; buildings, 308-310; Residency, 310; water-supply, 311.
Hyderābād, District in Sind, Bombay, xiii. 312-321; physical aspects, 312-313; history, 313-314; population, 314-315; agriculture, 316-317; forests, 317; trade and communications, 317-318; administration, 318-320; education, 320; medical, 320-321; leather work, iii. 190; arts and manufactures, iii. 191, 200.
Hyderābād, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 321.
Hyderābād, city and cantonment in Sind, former capital, xiii. 321-322.
Hyderābād, Treaty of (1804), Berār made over to Nizām by, vii. 370.
Hyderābād Contingent, iv. 337, 345, 349, 355; loyalty during Mutiny, iv. 338.
Hydraulic presses, at Jubbulpore, xiv.

219; Mattāncheri, Cochin, xvii. 222; Nasīrābād, Rājputāna, xviii. 414.
Hylākāndi, subdivision in Cāchār District, Assam. *See* Hailākāndi.
Hypergamy, or 'marrying up,' a relaxation of caste system, i. 300, 312, 318-319, 345, 348; of higher Muhammadans, i. 329; part of the Indian theory of the origin of caste, i. 332; among Jāts and Rājputs, i. 300; among Marāthās with Kunbis, i. 318-319; among Semmāns, in Madura, xvi. 393.

I.

I Tsing, Chinese pilgrim (671-95), ii. 207.
Iavej, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiii. 322, xv. 165.
Ib, tributary of the Mahānadī river, xvi. 431.
Ibbetson, Sir Denzil, theory of origin of caste system, i. 336-337; Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab (1907-8), xx. 331.
Ibex (*Capra* and *Hemitragus*), i. 233-234; in Afghānistān, v. 33; Anaimalais Hills, Madras, v. 333; Anaimudi, Travancore, v. 334; Baluchistān, vi. 272; Chāgai and Rās Koh Hills, Baluchistān, x. 121; Chamba, Punjab, x. 129; Cochin, Madras, x. 342; Coimbatore, x. 357; Gilgit, xii. 238; Hazāra, xiii. 76; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 110; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 300; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Karāchi, xv. 2; Kashmīr, xv. 87; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 247; Kirthar Range, Sind, xv. 309; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 45; Makrān Coast Range, Baluchistān, xvii. 51; Malabar, xvii. 55; the Nilgiris, xix. 88; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Punjab, xx 255; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98; Sind, xxii. 393; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 363; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 5; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278.
Ibises (Ibis), i. 264.
Ibn Abdul Wahhāb, Wahhābi sect founded by (eighteenth century), i. 436, vii. 236.
Ibn Batūta, traveller from Tangiers, visited Abohar (1332), v. 2; Anjidiv (1342), v. 384; Kutb-ud-dīn's mosque at Delhi, xi. 234; description of Honāvar, xiii. 160; visit to South Kanara, xiv. 356; Khajrāho, xv. 217; shrine of Farīd-ul-Hakkwa-ud-Dīn, Shakar Ganj, xix. 332.
Ibn Haukal, Arabian traveller, description of Makrān, i. 6; journey in India (976), ii. 351, vi. 275.
Ibrāhīm, king of Ghazni (1059-99), said to have captured fort at Pākpattan, xix. 332; Jullundur taken by, xiv. 223, 231.
Ibrāhīm, Barīd Shāhi king of Bīdar (1582-9), ii. 391, viii. 170.
Ibrāhīm, Husain Mirza, Kamāl raided by (1573), xv. 50, 58.
Ibrāhīm, Kutb Shāhi king of Golconda (1550-80), ii. 390, xiii. 238; built dam of Husain Sāgar, xiii. 311; fort of Koilkonda, xvii. 2.
Ibrāhīm, Rukn-ud-dīn, Khaljī king of Delhi, deposed (1296), ii. 368.
Ibrāhīm, Shaikh, saint, tomb of, at Rāmpur, Sahāranpur, xxi. 190.
Ibrāhīm Adil Shāh I, king of Bijāpur (1535-58), ii. 386, 387; ceded territory to Portuguese, xii. 252; constructed fortifications and gateways at Raichūr (*c.* 1549), xxi. 44.
Ibrāhīm Adil Shāh II, king of Bijāpur (1580-1626), ii. 386, 387, viii. 187.
Ibrāhīm Alī, Saiyid, general of Muhammad bin Tughlak, fort in Hazāribāgh taken by (*c.* 1340), xiii. 87.
Ibrāhīm Alī, *tahsīldār* of Hāpur, defended Hāpur against Amīr Khān (1805), xiii. 40.
Ibrāhīm Khān, Sūr emperor (1556-67), ii. 396, 413; built mosque at Karād, xv. 19.
Ibrāhīm Khān I, governor of Bengal, subject to Delhi (1618), vii. 217; force sent to Kokrah under, xxi. 200.
Ibrāhīm Khān II, governor of Bengal, subject to Delhi (1689), vii. 217.
Ibrāhīm Khān, chief of Khārān (seventeenth century), xv. 248.
Ibrāhīm Khān, rule in Ellichpur (1843-6), xii. 20
Ibrāhīm Khān, appointed chief of the Hasanzai and Akazai, Black Mountain (1888), viii. 252.
Ibrāhīm Khān (Sher Shāh's grandfather), tomb at Nārnaul, xviii. 381.
Ibrāhīm Lodī, king of Delhi (1517-26), ii. 367, 369, 375; took Gwalior fort, xii. 440; defeated by Bābar at battle of Pānīpat (1526), ii. 145, 394, v. 36, xi. 235, xiv. 75, xix. 397, xx. 268, xxiv. 151.
Ibrāhīm Shāh, Nizām Shāhi king of Ahmadnagar (1594-5), ii. 389, v. 123.
Ibrāhīm Shāh, king of Jaunpur (1401-40), ii. 374, 375, xiv. 75; took Dalmau, xi. 127; buildings of, at Jaunpur, xiv. 83; attempted attack of, on Kālpī, xiv. 75, 318; took Kanauj, Sambhal, and Baran, xiv. 75; Jāma Masjid built at Kanauj, xiv. 371; said to have founded Mūngrā-Bādshāhpur, xviii. 41; Rāe Barelī conquered, xxi. 33; buildings in Rāe Barelī, xxi. 33; took Safīpur, xxiv. 123.

Ibrāhīm Shāh, Pīr, Sultān, leader of Daudputras in Sukkur, xxiii. 120.
Ibrāhīm *rauza* and mosque, Bijāpur, ii. 197–198, viii. 186.
Ibrāhīmpatan, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād. *See* Baghāt.
Ibrāhīmpatan, tank at Hyderābād, xiii. 257, xvii. 4.
Ice and aerated waters, manufacture, iii 225
Ice and flour mill, Lucknow, xvi. 198.
Ice and soda water factories, Bombay Presidency, viii. 327.
Ice factories, iii. 225; at Benares, vii 184, 193; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Burma, iv. 177; Chādarghāt, Hyderābād city, x. 116; Jhānsi, xiv. 143, 149; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213, 219; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 184; Punjab, xx. 320; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 76; United Provinces, xxiv. 205.
Ichalkaranji, petty State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay. *See* Kolhāpur.
Ichalkaranji, town in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xiii. 322–323.
Ichāmatī (1), river in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 323.
Ichāmatī (2), river in Nadiā District, Bengal, xiii. 323.
Ichāmatī (3), river in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 323.
Ichchāpuram, *tahsīl* in Ganjām District, Madras, xiii. 323–324.
Ichchāpuram, town in Ganjām District, Madras, xiii. 324.
Ichhāwar, town in Bhopal State, Central India, former residence of the Bourbons, xiii. 324.
Id (of Ramzān, -ul-Fitr, and -uz-Zuha), Muhammadan festivals observed in Hyderābād State, xiii. 250; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 169; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118; Sind, xxii. 411; United Provinces, xxiv. 176.
Idaikalinādu, the strip of land separated from the mainland, Chingleput District, Madras, xvi. 407.
Idaiyans, shepherd caste, in South Arcot, v. 426; Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai State, xx. 233.
Idak, village in Northern Wazīristān Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xiii. 324.
Idar, State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xiii. 325–327; history, 325–326; population, 326; administration, 327; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
Idar, former capital of Idar State, Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xiii. 327–328.
Idgāh (place for Id prayers), Gingee, Madras, xii. 243; Nāpād, Kaira, xviii. 368.
Idgāh Masjid, Rohri, xxi. 309.
Idigas, toddy-drawers, in Godāvari, xii. 287.
Idrakpur, Munshiganj identified as site of, xviii. 41.
Idrasī, former name of Mungaolī, xviii. 40.
Idrīs Khān, besieged by Khizr Khān in Rohtak fort (1410), xxi. 321.
Iftikhār Alī Khān, Nawāb of Jaorā, xiv. 64.
Igatpuri, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xiii. 328.
Igatpuri, town and military station in Nāsik District, Bombay, xiii. 328.
Iggutappadevarbetta, sacred mountain in Coorg, xiii. 328.
Iglās, *tahsīl* in Aligarh District, United Provinces, xiii. 328–329.
Iguanas, or Monitors (Varanidae), i. 269; in Andamans, v. 358; Mysore, xviii. 167.
Ihdād, Roshānia leader, xix. 152; Muzaffar Khān marched against, xxiii. 389.
Ijpura, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xiii. 329, xvii. 14.
Ikbāl Alī Khān, Musalmān revenue agent in Hazārībāgh (1774), xiii. 88.
Ikbāl Khān, *de facto* ruler of Delhi, attempted to crush rising power of Mubārak Shāh, xiv. 74–75; took Pānīpat (1397), xix. 397.
Ikhtiyar-ud-dīn Ghāzī, king of Eastern Bengal (1349–52), vii. 216.
Ikhtiyar-ud-dīn Yūzbak, governor of Bengal (1246–58), vii. 216.
Ikkeri or Keladi family, rule in Coorg, xi. 11; South Kanara, xiv. 356.
Ikkeri, village in Shimoga District, Mysore, former capital, xiii. 329.
Iklīm Khān, Nārnaul in possession of (1411), xviii. 380.
Ikshvāku, Vedic prince, ii. 223; claim of Sūrajbansi Rājputs to descent from, xxi. 112.
Il, Rājā, traditional founder of Ellichpur, xii. 19.
Ilām Bāzār, village in Birbhūm District, Bengal, xiii. 329.
Ildurg, traditional name of Idar, xiii. 327.
Ilichpur, District and town in Berār. *See* Ellichpur.
Ilkal, town in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xiii. 329.
Ilol, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xiii. 329, xvii. 13.
Iltutmish, king. *See* Altamsh.
Iluvans, toddy-drawers, in Malabar. *See* Tiyans.
Ilyās Shāh, Shams-ud-dīn. *See* Hājī Shams-ud-dīn Ilyās.
Imād Shāhis of Ellichpur (1484–1575), ii. 391; overthrown by Murtazā Nizām

Shāh of Ahmadnagar (1572), xii. 20; Imād-ul-mulk founder of dynasty, xii. 193.
Imād-ul-mulk, Malik-ush-Shark, forced Mongols to retreat from Dīpālpur (1431), xi. 359.
Imād-ul-mulk, Fath-ullāh (Hindu convert), founder of Imād Shāhi dynasty (1484-1504), ii. 391, vii. 368, xii. 20 *n.*; buildings of, at Gāwilgarh, xii. 193, 194; took Māhūr, xxiv. 390.
Images, of Varāha, found at Afsar, v. 69; of Ajaipāl, at Anjār, v. 383; of Baldeo, at Baldeo, vi. 247; female, at Besnagar, ii. 110; of king seated on *simhāsan*, at Bhīnmāl, viii. 111; of Buddha, at Bōdh-Gayā, ii. 47, 48, ix. 44; in Bundelkhand (Jain), ii. 122; Chambā, ii. 26; of Aditya, at Dalmī, xi. 127; at Dwārāhāt, xi. 386; of Vishnu, at Dūdhai, xi. 374; of Siva, in Elephanta Island, xii. 3; at Ellora, xii. 22; of Varāha, at Eran, xii. 25; Gangotrī, xii. 139; of Buddha, near Gayā, ii. 25-26; at Gudivāda (Jain), xii. 347; Gwalior fort (Jain), xii. 442-443; Gyāraspur (Jain), xiii. 1; Hanamkonda, Hyderābād (Jain), xiii. 23; of Buddha, Hashtnagar, ii. 47; Indrabetta, Mysore (Jain), xiii. 61, 63, 64; Kārkala (Jain), ii. 48, 122, xv. 44; of Buddha, near Kasiā, ii. 40, 48; of Keshorai, Keshorai Pātan, xv. 204; of Buddha, Khajrāho, xv. 217; of Krishna, Khardah, xv. 251; of Gajalakshmī, Kottūru, xvi. 7; Mandalay, xvii. 141, 142, 143; of Buddha, Mankuwār, ii. 48; at Masār, xvii. 214; at Mathurā, ii. 115; Mīrzapur, xvii. 369; of Suddhodana, at Mongyai, xxii. 235; of Sun-god, at Multān, xviii. 25, 35; of Titthamkara Ara, at Muttra, ii. 47; of Mahavira, at Nagarbastikere, near Gersoppa, xii. 212; of Krishna, Nāthdwāra, xviii. 415; of Buddha, at Pakangyi, xix. 322; of Padmapāni, Pāndu Lena caves, xviii. 411; of Vanarājā, Pātan, xx. 24; Pathāri, xx. 29; Pātūr, xx. 76; of Buddha, Pegu, xx. 97; of Buddha, Piram, xx. 150; found at Pollāchi town, xx. 160; of Bhairav, Rajmachi, xxi. 75; of Ganesh, Rāmgarh Hill, xxi. 176; Ratnāgiri Hill, xxi. 258; Rūpbās, xxi. 340; of Dhyani Buddhas, at Sānchī, xxii. 28; at Sārangpur, xxii. 97; Sravana Belgola (Jain), ii. 48, 122, xviii. 187; of Sarabhojī, Tanjore, xxiii. 242; Tilothu, xxiii. 360; Yenūr (Jain), ii. 48, 122.
Images, carved, cast, and manufactured, in Alwar, v. 263; Dūngarpur, xi. 385; Gayā, xii. 203; Kondapalli, Kistna, xv. 393; Kosam, Allahābād, xv. 407; Mandalay, xvii. 146; Myingyan, xviii. 128; Purī, xx. 404; Rājgarh, xxi. 71; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Northern Shan States, xxii 243.
Imām Jang Bahādur, Nawāb, son of Sir Khurshed Jāh, Hyderābād, xix. 316.
Imāmbāra Hospital, at Chinsura, Bengal, x. 286.
Imāmbāras, sacred Muhammadan buildings at Fatehpur, xii. 84; Hooghly, xiii. 177; Jalālpur, xiv. 16; Lucknow, xvi. 189, 190, 195; Murshidābād, xviii. 56.
Imām-ud-dīn, rule in Jullundur, xiv. 224; governor of Kashmīr (1845), xv. 94.
Imaus, ancient name of Himālayas, xiii. 123.
Imlack, Colonel, Deogarh captured by (1818), xi. 275.
Imlika Talao, Chandel tank, at Rājnagar, Central India, x. 200.
Immadi Narasimha Yādava Rāyalu, Chandragiri fort built by (*c.* 1000), x. 169.
Immigration. *See* Emigration and Immigration.
Imperial Cadet Corps, founded by Lord Curzon, ii. 529, iv. 90, 374.
Imperial Service troops, iv. 87, 351, 372, 374.
Impey, Dr., building of Indore Residency Charitable Hospital suggested by, ix. 386.
Imphal, capital of Manipur State, Assam, xiii. 329-330.
Imports. *See* Exports and Imports.
Ināyat Alī, rebellion at Thāna Bhāwan headed by (1857), xxiii. 304.
Ināyat Khān, *jāgīr* in Jhang held by (nineteenth century), xiv. 127.
Ināyat-ullah Khān, eldest son of Amīr of Afghānistān, State visit paid by, to Viceroy at Calcutta (1904), v. 44.
Incense, manufactured at Navānagar, xviii. 422.
Inchbird, Captain, treaty concluded with the Peshwā through (1739), ii. 463.
Income tax, history, iv. 163-165, 266, 270; revenue from, iv. 265-270, 277.
Indāpur, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, xiii. 330-331.
Indāpur, town in Poona District, Bombay, xiii. 331.
Indarpat, village in Delhi District, Punjab, site of ancient Indraprastha, xiii. 331.
Indaw (formerly Maule), township in Katha District, Upper Burma, xiii. 331.
Indawgyi, lake in Myitkyinā District, Upper Burma, xiii. 331-332, xviii 136.
Independent Danish Mission. *See* Danish Missions, *under* Protestant Missions.
Indhyādri, hill range in Berār and Hyderābād. *See* Ajanta.

Indi, *tāluka* in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xiii. 332.
Indi, village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xiii. 332.
India, Empire of, physical aspects, i. 1–49; geology, i. 50–104; meteorology, i. 104–157; special remarks on rainfall and droughts, i. 138–146; on temperatures, i. 146–152; botany, i. 157–212; zoology, i. 213–282; mammals, i. 214–239; birds, i. 239–266; reptiles, i. 266–274; fishes, i. 274–282; ethnology and caste, i. 283–348; languages, i. 349–401; religions, i. 402–446; population, i. 447–499; public health and vital statistics, i. 500–535; epigraphy, ii. 1–88; prehistoric antiquities, ii. 89–100; archaeology of the historical period, ii. 101–134; numismatics, ii. 135–154; architecture, ii. 155–205; Sanskrit literature, ii. 206–269; the early history of Northern India, from 600 B.C to A D. 650, ii. 270–301; the mediaeval history of Northern India: the Hindu period, A.D. 650–1200, ii 303–320; the Hindu period of Southern India, ii. 321–349; Muhammadan India (A D. 637–1803), ii. 350–413; vernacular literature, ii. 414–438; the Marāthās, ii. 439–445; early European settlements, ii. 446–469; history of British rule, ii. 470–530; agriculture, iii. 1–101; forests, iii. 102–127; mines and minerals, iii. 128 167; arts and manufactures, iii 168–256; commerce and trade, iii. 257–315; irrigation and navigation, iii. 316–364; railways and roads, iii. 364–417; posts and telegraphs, iii. 418–446; rents, prices, and wages, iii. 447–474; famine, iii. 475–502; the Government of India, iv. 1–44; administrative divisions, iv. 46–57; Native States, iv. 58–103; foreign relations, iv. 104–125; legislation and justice, iv. 126–159; finance, iv. 160–203; land revenue, iv. 204–241; miscellaneous revenue, iv 242–277; local and municipal, iv. 278–306; public works organization, iv 307–325; army, iv. 326–381; Royal Indian Marine, iv. 382, 383; police and jails, iv. 384–406; education, iv. 406–456; medical administration, hospitals, and sanitation, iv. 457–480; surveys, iv. 481–512; currency and banking, iv. 513–526.
India and Africa Line of steamers, Bengal, vii. 280.
India General Steam Navigation Company, Cāchār, ix. 256; Calcutta, ix. 272; Lakhimpur, xvi. 125; Sāran, xxii. 91.
India Office, establishment, iv. 39.
Indian corn. *See* Maize.
Indian Desert, the. *See* Thar, the.
Indian Midland Railway, iii. 370, 372, 396, 414.
Indian People's Famine Relief Fund, endowment by Sawai Mādho Singh II, Mahārājā of Jaipur, xiii. 387.
Indian Village Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Indigo, iii. 69–75; history of production in India, 69–70; varieties, 70–71; areas of production, 71; soils and manures, 71–72; cultivation, 72; seed, 72; colouring matter in the plant, 72–73; factory processes, 73–74; number of factories (1901, 1903), 74; trade, 74–75; areas under, in important Provinces (1903–4), iii. 100; trade, iii. 182–183; exports, iii. 290, 309; export prices, iii. 464–465.
Indigo cultivation, Aden, v. 15; Alwar, v. 261; North Arcot, v. 411; South Arcot, v. 430; Atmakūr, Nellore, vi. 124; Atūr, Salem, vi. 139; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Badvel, Cuddapah, vi. 181; Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137; Bengal, vii. 246, 249; Begusarai, Monghyr, vii. 143; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Burdwān, ix. 95; Cambay, ix. 294; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Champāran, x. 141, 142; Chingleput, x. 259; Darbhangā, xi. 156; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi 253; Etah, xii. 33; Etāwah, xii. 44; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Gāro Hills, xii. 178; Ghāziābād, Meerut, xii. 221; Godāvari, xii 289; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 44; Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah, xiv. 48; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jessore, xiv. 95; Kārvetnagar, North Arcot, xv. 64; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 212; Kistna, xv. 326; Kotah, xv. 417; Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 21; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 140; Loilong, Southern Shan States, xvi. 171; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274; Mālda, xvii. 78, 79; Meerut, xvii. 258; Midnapore, xvii 333; Monghyr, xvii. 396; Moro, Sind, xvii 2; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Multān, xviii. 30; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 79; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 99, 99–100; Nadiā, xviii. 277; Namhkok, Southern Shan States, xviii. 348; Naushahro Firoz, Sind, xviii. 418; Nellore, xix. 14; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 213; Padraunā, Gorakhpur, xix. 311; Pālkonda, Vizagapatam, xix. 368; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Partābgarh District, xx. 18; Patna Division, xx. 53; Proddatūr, Cuddapah, xx. 219; Punjab, xx. 299, 382; Purī, xx. 403; Purnea, xx. 416–417; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164; Rohtak, xxi. 315; Salem, xxi. 401; Samāstipur, Darbhangā, xxii. 2; Sāran, xxii. 88; Northern Shan States, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257;

Sind, xxii. 412; Sultānpur, xxiii. 134; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 56; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108; United Provinces, xxiv. 183, 262.
Indigo factories, Agra, v. 79; Alwar, v. 263; South Arcot, v. 431; Azamgarh, vi. 159; Ballia, vi. 254; Bāra, Allahābād, x. 143; Champāran, x. 143; Chingleput, x. 262; Darbhangā, xi. 157–158; Farrukhābād, xii. 69; Gorakhpur, xii. 337; Gūdūr, Nellore, xii. 348; Jaunpur, xiv. 79; Madras Presidency, xvi. 296; Mainpurī, xvii. 37; Meerut, xvii. 260; Monghyr, xvii. 398; Muttra, xviii. 69; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 96; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 100–101; Partābgarh District, xx. 19; Punjab, xx. 320; Purnea, xx 417; Sahāranpur, xxi. 375; Sahatwār, Ballia, xxi. 381; Salem, xxi. 404; Sāran, xxii. 89–90; Siyānā, Bulandshahr, xxiii. 67; United Provinces, xxiv. 205.
Indigo riots, Nadiā (1860), xviii. 274.
Indo-Aryan architecture, ii. 177–181.
Indo-Aryan languages, i. 357–378, 395.
Indo-Aryan type or race, i. 293, 347; ethnology, i 299–303; non-Indian origin, i. 300–301; mode of entry into India, i. 301–303.
Indo-Aryans, human sacrifice among, i. 405–406.
Indo-Chinese languages, i. 384–389; list of, spoken in British India and Nepāl, i. 390–394.
Indo-Europeans, often called Aryans, i. 352 *n.*
Indo-Gangetic Plain, formation of, i. 3; description, i. 22–34; alluvium, i. 100; zoology, i. 237; density of population, i. 454. *See also* Gangetic Plain.
Indo-Parthians (*c.* 138 B.C.), in Jhang, xiv. 126.
Indo-Scythian coinage, ii. 139.
Indo-Scythian kings, Saraostos conquered by, xv. 175.
Indor, inscription, ii. 58.
Indore Residency, Political Charge in Central India, xiii. 332–333.
Indore, State in Central India Agency, ruled by Holkar, xiii. 333–348; physical aspects, 333–335; geology, 333–334; history, 335–340; population, 340–341; agriculture, 341–343; irrigation, 342–343; forests, 343; trade and communications, 343–344; famine, 344–345; administration, 345–348; education, 348; medical, 348.
Other references: Opium cultivation, iii. 52; postal arrangements, ii. 424–425; British relations with, iv. 76; subsidiary force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
Indore Zila, District of Indore State, Central India, xiii. 348–349.
Indore City, capital of Indore State, Central India, xiii. 349–351; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 202, 231, 241.
Indra, Vedic thunder-god, i. 403, ii. 212, 214; image of, in Amrāvati fort, x. 181; legendary connexion of, with Ganges, xii. 135; legend of, at Giri Rāj, xii. 247; god of Kolīs, xv. 388.
Indra III, of Gujarāt, conquered Raghuvansi king of Kanauj (917), xxiv. 149.
Indra, last Rashtrakūta king (*ob.* 982), xviii. 171.
Indra Deo, suppressed Keonjhar rising, ix. 2.
Indrā Jātra, festival, held in Nepāl, xix. 45.
Indra Singh, son of Shiv Singh, territory in Idar assigned to, xiii. 326.
Indrabetta, mountain peak in Mysore, xiii. 61.
Indradyumna, legendary king of Ujjain, xvii. 11.
Indrajīt, turbulence of, in Orchhā (*c.* 1600), xix. 243.
Indrajīt, Rājā of Datiā (1733), xi. 196; governorship of Samthar given to Madan Singh by, xvii. 24.
Indrājīt Kunwar, Mahārānī of Tekāri, xxiii. 273.
Indrajīt Pratāp Bahādur Sāhī, Rājā of Tamkūhī, xxiii. 216.
Indrajīt Singh, Rānā of Jobat (1897), xiv. 178.
Indrakotīs, sword-dance by, at Ajmer, v. 148.
Indramani, rule in Orchhā (1672–5), xix. 244.
Indrāni, wife of India, image of, in Amrāvati fort, x. 181.
Indraprasthā, ancient city near modern Delhi, xi. 233, xiii. 331.
Indrasi, former name of Mungaolī, xviii. 40.
Indrāvati, river of Central Provinces, i. 44–45.
Indreshwar, temple of, built by *zamīndārs* of Kampel (1741), xiii. 349.
Indūr, former District of Hyderābād, xiii. 351–357; physical aspects, 351–352; history, 352; population, 352–353; agriculture, 353–354; trade and communications, 354–355; famine, 355; administration, 356–357.
Indus, river of North-West India, i. 14–15, 28–31, iii. 360–361, 362, xiii. 357–364; delta, 361; changes in bed, 361–362; inundations, 362; irrigation, 362–363; navigation, 363.
Other references: Geological division from the Ganges, i. 22; climate and scenery of valley, i. 28–29; course, i.

29–30; affluents, i. 31–33; dolphins, i. 238; crocodiles, i. 267; weir scheme, iii. 336.
Indus Flotilla, xiii. 363.
Indus Inundation Canals, xiii. 364–365.
Indus Plain, botany, i. 176–179; zoology, i. 245.
Indus Valley, language, i. 354.
Indus Valley State Railway, iii. 369, 381.
Industrial Schools, iii. 436–438, iv. 436–438; Akalkot, Bombay, v. 179; Amritsar, v. 330; Beāwar, Ajmer-Merwāra, vii. 139; Cawnpore, ix. 320, xxiv. 251; Comilla, Tippera, x. 376; Hill Tippera, xiii. 122; Lucknow, xxiv. 251; Madras, xvi. 384; Mysore, xviii. 245; Punjab, xx. 371; Rānchī, xxi. 209, 211; Rānipet, North Arcot, v. 418; Travancore, xxiv. 23; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 42; Trivandrum, xxiv. 50.
Infanticide. *See* Female Infanticide.
Ingledew, Dr., Vira Rājā, of Coorg, attended by, xi. 15.
Inglis, Brigadier, command at Lucknow (1857), xvi. 192.
Inglis, Mr., lime business at Chhātak founded by, x. 197.
Ingyindaung pagoda, Lower Chindwin District, Burma, x. 231.
Ingyindaw, pagoda at Seikkun, Burma, xxii. 313.
Inhyādri Hills. *See* Ajanta Hills.
Injaram, village in Godāvari District, Madras, site of early English factory, xiii. 365.
Inlaid work, iii. 243; Agra, v. 90; Punjab, xx. 318; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 206; Sylhet, xxiii. 196; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 412; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 429.
Inle Lake, Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 256.
Inle Lake fisheries, xxii. 258.
Insanity, statistics, i. 485; prevalent in Arakan, v. 397; Central India, ix 349; Chittagong, x. 309, 320; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 383; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 34; Punjab, xx. 282; Rangpur, xxi. 226; United Provinces, xxiv. 166–167.
Inscriptions, ii. 1–88; value of, 3–5; iron, epitaph of king Chandragupta, 25; brass, 25–26; bronze, 26; copper, 26–29; copper grant by king Kīrtivarman II (A.D. 757), 27–28; copper, seals of, 29–34; by paint on rock, 34; with ink on earthenware, 34; clay, terra-cotta, and brick, 34, 37–38; on stone, 35; crystal, 36–37; earthenware, 40–41; stone, 41; rocks, 41–42; columns and pillars, 42–43; relic-receptacles, 43–45; on external parts of *stūpas*, 45–47; images and statues, 47–48; commemorating deaths of heroes, 51; records due to religious motives, 52–57; records of religious endowments, 57–58; records of secular donations, 58–60; essential nature of, 60–62; great number of, 62–64; precise dating of, 64–65; general observations and indications of future research, 67–87.
Local notices: Ablūr stone, ii. 51, 58; Afsar, Gayā, v. 69; Aihole, ii. 55, 69, 70; Ajmēr, ii. 50 *n.*; Allahābād, ii. 50; Almorā, v. 247; Andher, ii. 44–45; Anjaneri, Nāsik, v. 383; Annigeri, Dhārwār, v. 386; Antūr, Hyderābād, v. 387; Arantāngi, Tanjore, v. 399; Ararāj, Champāran, v. 399; Arasibidi, Bijāpur, v. 400; Arasur Hills, Mahī Kāntha, v. 400; Atakūr stone, ii. 58, 59, 60; Avani, Mysore, vi. 152; Azamgarh, vi. 156; Bachhon, Central India, v. 130; Bāgeshwar, Almorā, vi. 183; Baijnāth, Almorā, vi. 216–217; Baijnāth, Kāngra, vi. 217; Bairāt, Rājputāna, vi. 217; Balagāmi, ii. 32; Bandalike, Mysore, vi. 357; Bārābar Hills, Gayā, ii. 47, 57, 161; Barenis, Chitrāl, xvii. 214; Bedsa, Poona, vii. 141; Bēgūr stone, ii. 60; Belatūru, ii. 52; Belgāmi, Mysore, vii. 145; Belgaum, vii. 148; Bellary, vii. 166; Bengal, vii. 221; Betmangala, Mysore, viii. 4; Bharaut, ii. 45, 46–47, 57; Bhattiprōlu, Guntūr, ii. 25, 36, 45, 57, viii. 92; Bhīmāl, Rājputāna, viii 111, 112; Bhitarī, ii. 40; Bhitrī, Ghāzīpur, ii. 57–58, viii. 118; Bhojpur, ii. 40; Bhumarā, ii. 51; Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202; Bodh-Gayā, ii. 47, 48; British Bundelkhand, ix. 69; Būdikote, Mysore, ix. 46; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Byādgi, Dhārwār, ix. 248; Central India, ix. 344–345; Chamba, x. 130; Chāndpur, Jhānsi, x. 168; Chari, Kāngra, x. 176; Chengama, ii. 52; Cheyūr, Chingleput, x. 195; Chinchvad, Poona, x. 227; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 291, 292, 297; near Chitor, Rājputāna, x. 299; Chitrāl, x. 301; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378; Coorg, xi. 18–19; Daulatpura, Rājputāna, xi. 343; Dehra Dūn, xi. 212, 214; Delhi, xi. 235; Dewal, Pīlibhīt, xi. 277; Dhār, Central India, ii. 25, 50 *n.*, xi. 295; Dhārwār, ii. 9–10, xi. 306, 316; Dholpur, Rājputāna, ii. 56; Dīdwāna, Rājputāna, xi. 343; Dighwā Dubauliā, Sāran, xxii. 86; Dmājpur, xi. 349; Doddahundi, ii. 59; Dwārāhāt, Almorā, xi. 386–387; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Ellora, Hyderābād, xii. 22; Eran, Saugor, ii. 48, 51, 56, xii. 25; Erode, Coimbatore, xii. 29; Fatahābād, Hissār, xii. 74; Fyzābād, xii. 111; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; Gālna, Nāsik, xii. 124; Gangaikondapuram,

Trichinopoly, xii. 129; Gangu, ii. 25; Ganjām, xii. 146; Gāwilgarh Fort, Berār, xii. 193; Ghāzīpur, xii. 224–225; Ghod, Poona, xii. 233; Ginja Hill, ii. 34; Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 248; Goa, xii. 251; Golconda, Hyderābād, xii. 309; Gondwāna, xii. 322; Gooty, Anantapur, xii. 328; Gōpālpūr, ii. 40; Gorakhpur, xii. 334; Gurdāspur, xii. 395; Gurramkonda, Cuddapah, xii. 413; Gwalior, ii. 55, xii. 440–442; Halsī, Belgaum, ii. 58, xiii. 13; Hashtnagar, ii. 47; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 63, 64; Hāthigumphā, ii. 14, 47, 50; Hazāra, xiii. 77; Hiremugalūr, Mysore, xiii. 143; Hissār, xiii. 145; Hubli city, Dhārwār, xiii. 222; Huli, Belgaum, xiii. 223; Hulīyār, Mysore, xiii. 223; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 314; Indōr, ii. 58; Jatpol, Hyderābād, xiv. 72; Jaugada, Ganjām, xiv. 72–73; Jaunpur, ii. 40; Javādi Hills, Madras, xiv. 85; Jeūr, Ahmadnagar, xiv. 102; Junāgadh, Kāthiāwār, ii. 50–51; Junnar, Poona, ii. 47, xiv. 240; Kalasa, Mysore, xiv. 299; Kālinjar, Bāndā, xiv. 311, 312; Kālsī, Dehra Dūn, xiv. 320; Kalugumalai, Tinnevelly, xiv. 321; Kalyān, Thāna, xiv. 322; Kāman, Rājputāna, xiv. 326; Kāndi, Hyderābād, xiv. 378; Kāngra, xiv. 397; Kānheri Caves, Thāna, xiv. 399; Kanhiāra, Kāngra, xiv. 399; Kannanūr, Trichinopoly, xxii 5; Karād, Sātāra, xv. 19; Kārkala, ii. 48; Kārli, Poona, ii. 47, xv. 45; Kasiā, ii. 48; Kāthiāwār, ii. 40–41, xv. 176–177; Kāyal, Tinnevelly, xv. 195; Khajrāho, Central India, xv. 218–219; Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240; Kil-Muttugūr, ii. 52; Kittūr, Belgaum, ii. 56; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 371; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 387; Kondamudi, ii. 59; Kondāne, Kolāba, xv. 393; Kosam, Allahābād, ii. 48, xv. 407; Kōtūi, ii. 52; Kuluhā, Hazāra-bāgh, xvi. 17; Kurtkoti, Dhārwār, xvi. 54; Lakkundi, Dhārwār, xvi. 130–131; Lalitpur, Jhānsi, xvi. 133; Lakshmeshwar, Bombay, xvi. 131; Madhuban, ii. 59; Madras Presidency, xvi. 255; Magadha, xvi. 409, Mahāban, Muttra, xvi. 428; Mahendragiri, Ganjām, xvii. 8; Malavalli, ii. 59, 74; Manchar, Poona, xvii. 122; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 142; Mandār Hill or Mandargiri, Bhāgalpur, ii. 51, xvii. 149; Mandasor, Central India, ii. 5, 50, 55–56; Manglod, Rājputāna, xvii. 299; Mānikiāla, Rāwalpindi, ii. 25; Mankuwār, ii. 47; Mānvi, Hyderābād, xvii. 203; Mayidavolu, ii. 59; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 251; Meharauli, ii. 51; Mehkar, Berār, xvii. 271; near Mergui, Burma, xvii. 296; Mewāi, Rājputāna, xxiv. 93; Monghyr, xvii. 393, 401, 402, xx. 30; Muttra, ii. 47, 55, 56; Nagarbastikere, North Kanara, xii. 212; Nāgārjunī Hills, ii. 47, 57; Nāgaur, Rājputāna, xviii. 298; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 302; Nānāghāt Pass, Bombay, ii. 47; Nandi, Mysore, xviii. 359; Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360; Narasaraopet, Guntūr, xviii. 373; Naregal, Dhārwār, xviii. 377; Narnāla, Berār, xviii. 380; Nāsik, ii. 47, 57, xi. 122, xviii. 411; Negapatam, Tanjore, xix. 3; Nilgund, ii. 60; Nirmal, Hyderābād, xix. 123; Nyaungu, xix. 313; Owsa, Hyderābād, xix. 294; Paithan, Hyderābād, xix. 317; Pālātu-Dherī hillock, ii. 40; Pāli, Rājputāna, xix. 359; Pāndukeshwar, Garhwāl, xix. 394; Pāngal, Hyderābād, xix. 395; Pāranagar, Rājputāna, xxi. 71; Pathyār, Kāngra, xx. 31; Pattadakal, Bijāpur, ii. 59, xx. 73; Pātūr, Berār, xx. 76, 77; Pehowa, Kurnāl, xx. 100; Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 105; Pinjaur, Punjab, xx. 148; Piprahwa, ii. 43–44, 55, 67; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 233; Rājgīr, Patna, xxi. 73; Rājputāna, xxi. 94; Rakhabh Dev, Rājputāna, xxi. 169; Rāmgarh Hill, Central Provinces, xxi. 176; Rāmnagar, Bareilly, xxi. 181; Rāprī, Mainpurī, xxi. 236; Rattihalli, Dhārwār, xxi. 259; Ron, Dhārwār, xxi. 324; Rumindeī, ii. 5, 54–55; Rājputāna, xxi. 340, 349; Sānchī, Central India, ii. 45–46, 47, 54, 57, xxii. 28–29; Sānchī-Kānākhedā, ii. 159; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 34; Sanjan, Thāna, xxii. 57; Saptashring, Nāsik, xxii. 81; Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 96; Sārnāth, Benares, ii. 35, xxii. 109; Sehwān, Sind, xxii. 163; Seonī, xxii. 166; Set-Mahet, Gondā, ii. 56, xxii. 181; Seven Pagodas, Chingleput, xxii. 184; Shāhjahānpur, Bānskhera, xxii. 203; Shāhpur, ii. 48, 56; Shiggaon, Dhārwār, xxii. 275; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 285; Shiyāli, Tanjore, xxii. 295; Shōrkōt, Jhang, i. 40; Siddapura, Mysore, xxii. 356; Sind, xxii. 402; Siron, Jhānsi, xxiii. 37; Supur, Berār, xxiii. 40; Sir-Sukh, ii. 55; Sirūr, Bijāpur, xxiii. 49; Siyamangalam, ii. 52; Sōhgaurā, ii. 51; Sonāri, ii. 44, 54; Sonpur State, Bengal, xxiii. 84; Sopāra, Thāna, xxiii. 87; Soron, Etah, xxiii. 89; Sravana-Belgola, Mysore, ii. 48, 51, 56–57, xxiii. 96, 97; Srīkūrmam, Ganjām, xxiii. 98; Sringeri, Mysore, xxiii. 106; Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 109, 110; Sui Vehār, Punjab, xxiii. 116; Taikkala, Burma, xxiii. 205; Takht-i-Bahaī, ii. 5, 56; Tālagunda,

Mysore, ii. 51, xxiii. 207; Tanjore, xxiii. 229, 243; Tenasserim, Burma, xxiii. 280; Tiruttuiaippūndi, Tanjore, xxiii. 397; Tiruvadamaruudūr, Tanjore, xxiii. 398; Tiruvādi, Tanjore, xxiii. 398; Tiruvāllūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 400; Tiruvottiyūr, Chingleput, ii. 52, xxiii. 402; Toshām, Hissār, xxiii. 421; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 44, 47; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108; Udayapur, Central India, xxiv. 110; Un, Central India, xxiv. 121; Urigam, Mysore, xxiv. 286; Vakkalēri plates, ii. 27–28, 59; Vallam, Tanjore, xxiv. 297; Vallimalai, ii. 55; Vēnūr, ii. 48; Virinchipuram, ii. 57; Vishālgarh, Bombay, xxiv. 321; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 359; Yādgīr, Hyderābād, xxiv. 400; Yelandūr, Mysore, xxiv. 419.

Insein, subdivision and township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xiii. 365.

Insein, town with railway workshops in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xiii. 365.

Instruments and appliances, imports, iii. 308.

Interportal Convention (1865), operation of, in Cochin, x. 350–351.

Inthas, lake-dwelling tribe in Burma, xiii. 365; Samka, xxii. 22; Southern Shan States, xxii. 256; Yawnghwe, xxiv. 416.

Intoxicating liquors, imports, iii. 277, 308; use, manufacture, and revenue, iv. 253–259, 276; use of, in Hindu and Muhammadan times, 253–254; excise policy of British Government, 254; main forms of consumption, 254; country spirit, 254–255; out-still and central distillery systems, 255–257; rice and millet beer, 256–258; revenue statistics for central distillery areas, 257; toddy, 257; country rum, &c., 258; malt liquor, 258; imported liquor, 259; import duty, 265, 276.

Local notices: Manufactured, Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13; Baroda, vii. 66; Central India, ix. 359; Chakrātā, Dehra Dūn, x. 125; Pakokku Chin Hills, x. 282; Ganjām, xii. 152; Indore State, xiii. 346; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 215; Kolhāpur State, xv. 384; Pudukkottai State, xx. 238; Punjab, xx. 320; Shāhjahānpur (Rosa), xxii. 210; Tando Muhammad Khān, Sind, xxiii. 223.

Inwa. *See* Ava.

Inye, lake in Bassein District, Burma, vii. 107, 112, xvi. 84.

Inyin *se*, or dam, in Meiktila District, Burma, xvii. 281–282.

Irādat Khān, founder of Kopāganj (*c.* 1745), xv. 397.

Irādat Muhammad Khān, claim to Korwai disallowed (1820), xv. 405.

Irāk pass, in Koh-i-Bāba range, xv. 352.

Iranian tribes, i. 309–310; rule in Afghānistān, v. 34; Indus valley, xix. 148.

Iranian (or Eranian) languages, i. 353–356.

Irawadi River. *See* Irrawaddy.

Irinjālakuda, town in Cochin State, Madras, xiii. 366.

Irish Presbyterian Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.

Irodu, town in Coimbatore District, Madras. *See* Erode.

Iron, iii. 145–146; value of ore produced (1898–1903), iii. 130; manufacture, iii. 235–237; trade statistics, iii. 314; import prices, iii. 462–463.

Iron, found or mined in Afghānistān, v. 55; Ahmadābād, v. 100; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 154; Almorā, v. 249; Alwar, v. 263; Anantapur, v. 344; South Arcot, v. 430; Asansol, Burdwān, vi. 8; Assam (Mikīr Hills), vi 71; Badakhshān, vi 176; Bāgepalli, Mysore, vi. 182; Baghelkhand, vi. 186; Bālāghāt, Central Provinces, vi. 230; Baluchistān, vi. 307; Bāmra, Bengal, vi. 344; Bāndā, vi. 352–353; Bārul, Burdwān, vii 89; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96, 100; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Belgaum, vii. 152; Bellary, vii. 167; Bengal, vii. 263–264; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bhandāra, viii. 67; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Bijāpur, viii. 182; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 188, 190; Bilāspur, viii 228; Birbhūm, viii. 244; Bonai, Chotā Nāgpur, ix 3; Burdwān, ix. 90, 91, 96; Burma, ix. 171; Central India, ix. 367; Central Provinces, x. 51; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 118; Chamba, Punjab, x. 131–132; Chānda, x. 156; Cherra, Assam, x. 194; Chitrāl, x. 304; Chotā Udaipur, Bombay, x. 331; Cochin, Madras, x. 348; Coimbatore, x. 365; Coorg, xi. 6; Cuddapah, xi. 66; Cutch, xi. 80; Damoh, xi. 140; Darjeeling, xi. 174; Dhār, Central India, xi. 288; Dhārwār, xi. 311; Dhenkānāl, Orissa, xi. 319; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 327; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 382; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gayā, xii. 203; Goa, xii. 262; Godāvari, xii. 291; Goribidnūr, Mysore, xii. 343; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Gwalior, xii. 430; Hasanparti, Hyderābād, xiii. 59; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Hyderābād State, xiii. 262; Jaipur, xiii. 383–384, 391; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 67; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 119; Jhānsi, xiv. 143; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207, 212; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267, 269; Kaira, xiv. 282; Kalagyun Island, Mergui, xvii. 304; North Kanara, xiv.

349; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Kanjamalai, Salem, xiv. 401; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 30; Karwar, near Hindaun, Rājputāna, xiii. 135; Kashmīr, xv. 131; Kathā, Burma, xv. 159–160; Kāthiāwār, xv. 179; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 252; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 262; Khyrim, Assam, xv. 304; Kistna, xv. 327; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 418; Kurnool, xvi. 39; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 65; Laihka, Burma, xvi. 117; Madanpur, Jhānsi, xvi. 227; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239, 289; Madura, xvi. 397; Māhārām, Assam, xvi. 435; Maikala Hills, Central India, xvii. 30; Mālvan, Ratnāgiri, xvii. 97; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; Māndalgarh, Rājputāna, xvii. 149; Mandlā, xvii. 166; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 191; Maoiang and Maosanām, Assam, xvii. 204; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 243; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Mīkīr Hills, Assam, xvii. 341; Mirzāpur, xvii. 372, 373; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Murshidābād, xviii. 49; Mylliem, Assam, xviii. 148; Mysore, xviii. 218, 257; Nāgā Hills, Assam, xviii. 293; Nakodar, Jullundur, xviii. 335; Nāndgaon State, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Narsinghpur (Tendūkhedā), xviii. 391; Nelamangala, Mysore, xix. 5; Nellore, xix. 16; Nepāl, xix. 50; the Nilgiris, xix. 97; Nimār, xix. 113; Nongspung, Assam, xix. 136; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 181; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 226; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pagan, Burma, xviii. 128; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 327; Palāmau, xix. 341; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Patnā State, Central Provinces, xx. 72; Poona, xx. 175; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 189; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 235; Punjab, xx. 313, 314; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 46; Raipur, xxi. 55; Rainākhol, Bengal, xxi. 62; Rājapālaiyam, Tinnevelly, xxi. 66; Rājpīpla, Bombay, xxi. 81; Rājputāna, xxi. 129; Rānchī, xxi. 205; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Rewah, xxi 280; Salem, xxi. 397, 403; Salween, Burma, xxi. 419; Sambalpur, xxii. 12; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 94; Sātara, xxii. 124; Saugor, xxii. 143; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seonī, xxii. 171; Shāhpur, xxii. 218, Northern Shan States, xxii. 241; Southern Shan States, xxii. 260; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 287; Sibsāgar, xxii. 350; Sihorā, Jubbulpore, xxii. 361; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Simla, xxii. 380; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 8; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 26; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 43; Tālcher, Orissa, xxiii. 212; Tarikere, Mysore, xxiii. 251; Tavoy, Burma, xxii. 259; Thāna, xxiii. 298; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 371; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 412; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 26, 34; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 53, 56–57; Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xxiv. 83; Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87, 96; United Provinces, xxiv. 140–141, 199–200; Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 317; Vinukonda, Guntūr, xxiv. 318; Vizagapatām, xxiv. 331; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 357, 361; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 384.

Iron ochre, manufacture of, Central Provinces, x. 51.

Iron smelting, Allahābād, v. 241; Amherst, Burma, v. 300; Assam, vi. 74; Bālāghāt, Central Provinces, vi. 230; Bangalore, vi. 365, 369; Bengal, vii. 270; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Burdwān, ix. 96, 97; Burma, ix. 177; Calcutta, ix. 269; Cawnpore, ix. 319; Chik-Ballāpur, Mysore, x. 221; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 295, Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 340; Dinapore, Patna, xi. 356; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; Hiriyūr, Mysore, xiii. 144; Howrah, xiii. 210, 214; Jhang, xiv. 131; Kaiāchi, xv. 12; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 374; Lahore, xvi. 102, 113; Lucknow, xvi. 198, Lyallpur, xvi. 224; Madras City, xvi. 375; Molakālmuru, Mysore, xvii. 388; Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 7; Mysore, xviii. 220, 257; Poona, xx. 185; Porto Novo, South Arcot, xx. 215; Punjab, xx. 320; Raipur, xxi. 55; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268, 273; Sālkhia, Howrah, xxi. 410; Saugor, xxii. 143; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Simla, xxii 380; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 26; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75, 76; United Provinces, xxiv. 205; Wazīrābād, Gujrānwāla, xxiv. 379.

Ironstone, found in Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Bengal, vii. 202, 264; Bhopāl, viii. 136; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Janjīra State, Bombay, xiv. 58; Mainpāt, Central Provinces, xvii. 33; Mānbhūm, xvii. 117; Sampgaon, Belgaum, xxii. 23; Sibsāgar, xxii. 350; Surat, xxiii. 160; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 259; Tīthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391.

Ironstone (nodular), smelted at Lingampet, Hyderābād, xvi. 162.

Ironware, hardware, iron implements, &c., manufactured, Akyab, v. 196, 197; Amīeli, Baroda, v. 317; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; North Arcot, v. 414; Assam, vi. 74; Backergunge, vi. 170; Bānkurā, vi. 388; Baraut, Meerut, vi. 431; Bengal, vii. 267, 270; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32;

Bhamo, Burma, viii. 52; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82; Bijnor, viii. 198; Burma, ix. 175, 177; Cāchār, ix. 255; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Chānda, x. 156; Chāndor, Nāsik, x. 166; Chārikār, Afghānistān, x. 176; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 277; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 295; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Damoh, xi. 140; Delhi, xi. 240; Dubrājpur, Birbhūm, xi. 374; Farīdpur, xii. 58; Gujrānwāla, xii. 363; Hadiāyā, Punjab, xiii. 4; Hasanparti, Hyderābād, xiii. 59; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 95; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 108; Jagādhri, Ambāla, xiii. 376; Jessore, xiv. 96; Jodhpur, xiv. 192; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kālābāgh, Miānwāli, xiv. 291; Kāmrūp, xiv. 336; South Kanara, xiv. 365; Khambhāliya, Kāthiāwār, xv. 220; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 263; Laihka, Burma, xvi. 117; Mandalay, xvii. 146; Mandi, Punjab, xvii. 157; Māngrol, Rājputāna, xvii. 180; Mylliem, Assam, xviii. 148; Nāgā Hills, Assam, xviii. 293; Nāgaur, Rājputāna, xviii. 298; Nagina, Bijnor, xviii. 300; Nicobars, xix. 76, 79; Nongkhlao, Assam, xix. 136; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 226; Orchhā, Central India, xix. 246; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 261; Palāmau, xix. 342; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 44; Poona, xx. 185; Rāsipur, Salem, xxi. 237–238; Ruby Mines District, Burma, xxi. 334; Rūpar, Ambāla, xxi. 339; Rustāk, Afghānistān, xxi. 343; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 359; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 72; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Saugor, xxii 143; Seoni, xxii. 171; Northern Shan States, xxii. 243; Southern Shan States, xxii. 261; Sherghāti, Gayā, xxii. 272; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 324; Sonpur State, Bengal, xxiii. 86; Tando Muhammad Khān, Sind, xxiii. 223; Tarn Tāran, Amritsar, xxiii. 252; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 323; Udamalpet, Coimbatore, xxiv. 107; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 384, Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 394.

Iron-wood trees, North Kanara, xiv. 347; Mysore, xviii. 216; Sandoway, xxii. 36.

Irrawaddy, Division of Lower Burma, xiii. 366–367.

Irrawaddy, river of Burma, iii. 361, xiii. 367–370; rise, source, and affluents, i. 20–21; porpoises, i. 238.

Irrawaddy-Flotilla Company, service, Bassein, vii. 114, 118; Lower Chindwin, x. 234; Upper Chindwin, x. 247; Chindwin river, x. 252; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 34; Henzada, xiii. 108; Homalin, xiii. 159; Irrawaddy river, xiii. 369; Magwe, xvi. 420; Mandalay, xvii. 135; Ma-ubin, xvii. 229, 231; Minbu, xvii. 354; Moulmein, xviii. 8; Myingyan, xviii. 129; Pakokku, xix. 328, 332; Sagaing, xxi. 361; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 350; Wakema, xxiv. 350.

Irrawaddy (geological) system, i. 94, 95, 97.

Irrawaddy valley, alluvial gold, iii. 143.

Irrigation, iii. 316–354; preliminary, 316–317; necessity of, 16, 17, 92, 316; from Chenāb Canal, 317; antiquity, 317, 322, 327, 328; different types of irrigation works, 317–318; overlapping of types, 318; from wells, 318–319; from storage works, 322–325; from canals, 325–344; total area irrigated in British India from all sources, 345; distribution of total irrigated area among Provinces, 345–346; in Native States, 346–348; Hyderābād, 347; Rājputāna, 347–348; Jaipur, 347–348; Central India, 348; revenue, 348; consolidated with land revenue, 348–349; or levied by separate rates, 349–350; average charges, 351; the Irrigation Commission of 1901–3, 351–352; its recommendations, 352–353; comparative merits of irrigation works and railways as a means of famine protection, 353–354; connexion with navigation, 354–355; as affecting material progress, 496–497; bibliography, 364; applicability to different soils, iii. 17–19; expenditure, iv. 182–183, 202, 203; antiquity, iv. 308; organization and control, iv. 308, 309, 314–316, 318, 319.

Local notices: Afghānistān, i. 12, v. 52; Agra, v. 78; Ahmadābād, v 100; Ahmadnagar, v. 117; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 150–151; Akbarpur, Fyzābād, v. 180; Akola, Berār, v. 185; Alīgarh District, v. 213–214; Allahābād, v. 233; Almora, v. 249; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 262, 269; Ambāla, v. 282; Ambāsamudram, Tinnevelly, v. 289; Amherst, Burma, v. 299; Amraoti, Berār, v. 310; Amritsar, v. 324; Anantapur, v. 343; Assam, vi. 56, 60, 61; North Arcot, v. 412; South Arcot, v. 428–429; Azamgarh, vi. 158, 162; Badvel, Cuddapah, vi. 181; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 199; Bahraich, vi. 210; Balliā, vi. 254; Baluchistān, vi. 300–301; Bāndā, vi. 352; Bangalore, vi. 365; Bannu, vi. 398; from the Bāta river, vi. 417; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421–422; Bareilly, vii. 8–9, 12; from the Bāri Doāb Canal, vii. 17; Baroda, vii. 50–51; Barwā Sāgar, Jhānsi, vii. 93; Baslī, vii. 128–129, 132; Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 132; Baud, Orissa, vii. 135; from Begāri Canal, vii. 142; Bellary, vii. 166; Benares, vii. 187; Bengal, vii. 251–253, 320, 346; Berār, vii.

387–388, 398; Betūl, viii. 11–12; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31–32; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 51; Bhandāra, viii. 66–67; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, iii. 348, viii. 81–82; Bharthana, Etāwah, viii. 88; from the Bhavāni river, viii. 97; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 114; Bhopāl, viii. 135; Bhor, Bombay, viii. 148; Bhusāwal, Khāndesh, viii. 153; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bidhūna, Etāwah, viii. 171; Bijāpur, viii. 181–182; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 190; Bijnor, viii. 197–198; Bīkaner, viii. 210; Bilāspur, viii. 228; Bīrbhūm, viii. 243; Bombay Presidency, viii. 317–318; Budaun, ix. 38; Bulandshahr, ix. 53; Burdwān, ix. 96; Burma, ix. 159–162; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; from the Cauvery river, i. 45–46, ix. 305–306; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Central India, ix. 363; Central Provinces, x. 39–40, 64; Champāran, x. 142; Chānda, x. 155; Cherial, Hyderābād, x. 193; Upper Chindwin, x. 245; from the Chindwin river, x. 252; Chingleput, x. 260, 264; Chittagong, x. 312; by the Chola dynasty, x 326; Coimbatore, x. 363; Coorg, xi. 34; Cuddapah, xi. 65–66; Cutch, xi. 80; Cuttack, xi. 91–92; Dādū, Sind, xi. 121; Damoh, xi. 140; Daur, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 203; Dehra Dūn, xi. 216; Delhi, xi. 228–229; Deoriā, Gorakhpur, xi. 248; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 253, 254; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 265; Dhārāpuram, Coimbatore, xi. 298; Dhārwār, xi. 310–311; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326; Dhrāngadhra, Kāthiāwār, xi. 334; Dhrol, Kāthiāwār, xi. 335; the Doāb, xi. 365; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 15; Erandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26; Erode, Coimbatore, xii. 28; Etah, xii. 33, 37; Farīdpur, Bareilly, xii. 61–62; Farrukhābād, xii. 68; Fatehpur, xii. 80; Ferozepore, xii. 94; Fyzābād, xii 114; from the Ganges, i. 24, iii. 341, xii. 133, 136–139; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 141; Ganjām, xii. 150; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 178; Gayā, xii. 202; from the Ghaggar Canals, xii. 213–214; Ghāzīpur, xii. 227; from the Godāvari river, i. 45, iii. 338, xii. 299–300; Godāvari, xii. 290; Gondā, xii. 315; Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gorakhpur, xii. 337; Gujrānwāla, xii. 358–359; Gujrāt, xii. 369; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 379; Gurdāspur, xii. 397; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Gwalior, xii. 429, 430; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 32; Hāpur, Meerut, xiii. 39; Haraiyā, Basti, xiii. 40; Hardoī, xiii. 50–51; Harpanahalli, Bellary, xiii. 58; Hasanpur, Moradābād, xiii. 59; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; Hātā, Gorakhpur, xiii. 71; Hāthras, Aligarh, xiii. 71; Hazāra, xiii. 80; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 92; from the Hemāvati river, xiii. 101; Hindubāgh, Baluchistān, xiii. 137; Hissār, xiii. 151; Hole-Narsipur, Mysore, xiii. 159; from the Honnu-hole river, xiii. 162; Hooghly District, xiii. 166; Hoshangābād, xiii. 186; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 198–199; Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 203; Howrah, xiii. 209; Huzūr *tahsīl*, Rāmpur State, xiii. 226; Hyderābād State, xiii. 288–289, 316–317; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 321; Iglās, Aligarh, xiii. 329; Indore State, xiii. 342–343; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; from the Indus river, xiii. 362–363; from the Irrawaddy river, xiii. 369; Itimādpur, Agra, xiii. 373; Jagtiāl, Hyderābād, xiii. 377; Jālaun, xiv. 22–23; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 60; Jaunpur, xiv. 79; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 119; Jhang, xiv. 130; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jhelum, xiv. 155; from the Lower Jhelum Canal, iii. 334, xiv. 161–163; Jind, Punjab, xiv. 171–172; Jodhpur, xiv. 191; Jubbulpore, xiv. 212; Jullundur, xiv. 227–228; from the Jumna river, i. 24, iii. 333, 341, xiv. 233–236; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 237; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 266; Kaira, xiv. 282; Kāmrūp, xiv. 335–336; North Kanara, xiv. 348; Kāngra, xiv. 391; Kapūrthala, Punjab, xiv. 412; Karāchi, xv. 7; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Kaināl, xv. 53–54; Kashmīr, xv. 108–109, 111–112; Kathā, Burma, xv. 158; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 213; Khāndesh, xv. 234–235; from the Kistna river, i. 45, xv. 336; Kistna District, xv 326–327; Kolāba, xv. 363; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 417–418; Kulpahār, Hamīrpur, xvi. 14–15; Kundā, Partābgarh, xvi. 25; Kurnool, iii. 358, xvi. 38–39; Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, xvi. 46–47; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 76–77; Lahore, xvi. 101; Lākāna, Sind, xvi. 140–141; Lucknow, xvi. 185; Ludhiāna, xvi. 204; Madras Presidency, iii. 338–340, xvi. 273, 279–280, 353; Madura, xvi. 396; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 417–418; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 18; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 4; Mainpurī, xvii. 37, 40; Malabar, xvii. 63; Mālpura, Rājputāna, xvii. 95; Mandalay, xvii. 132; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 156; Mandlā, xvii. 165; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Mariāhū, Jaunpur, xvii. 208; Māt, Muttra, xvii. 217–218; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 248; Meerut, xvii. 259; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 281–282; Melūr, Madura, xvii. 291; Miānwāli, xvii. 320–321; Midnapore, xvii. 333–334; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 351; Mirzāpur, xvii. 372–

373; Mohān, Unao, xvii. 383; Monghyr, xvii. 396–397; Montgomery, xvii. 414; Morādābād, xvii. 426; Mudhol, Bombay, xviii. 12; Multān, xviii. 30; Muttra, xviii. 68; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 79; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 89; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 127; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 142; Mysore, xviii. 213–214, 346, 347; Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 266; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 328; Nāsik, xviii. 405; Nellore, xix. 15; Nimār, xix. 113; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 175–177; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 225–226; Orchhā, Central India, xix. 245–246; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 272; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 325; Palāmau, xix. 340; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 385; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 413; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 43; Patna, xx. 61; Peshāwar, xx. 119; Pilibhīt, xx. 140; Poona, xx. 175; Punjab, xx. 303–305; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 15–16; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 29; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 40–41; Raipur, xxi. 54–55; Rājputāna, xxi. 124–126; Rāmpur State, xxi. 185; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 252; Rohtak, xxi. 316–317; Salem, xxi 401–402; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70–71; Sāran, xxii. 89; Sātāra, xxii. 123; Shāhpur, xxii. 217–218; Sholāpur, xxii. 300–301; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 316; Siālkot, xxii. 331; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340; Sind, xxii. 414–416; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42–43; Sitāpur, xxiii. 58; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 123; Sultānpur, xxiii. 134; Surat, xxiii. 160; Sylhet, xxiii. 195; Tanjore, xxiii. 234; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 348; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 370; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 411; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 10; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 33–34; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 56; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 74; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; Unao, xxiv. 126; United Provinces, xxiv. 187–190, 262; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 282; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 330; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 361; Wardhā, xxiv. 371; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 393–394; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 406–407; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 432. *See also* Canals, Tanks, Wells.

Irula, language spoken by the Irulas, in Madras Presidency, xvi. 261.

Irulas, jungle tribe, in North Arcot, v. 408; South Arcot, v. 426.

Iruligas, nomadic tribe, in Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Mysore, xviii. 250, 255; Shimoga, xxii. 286.

Isā bin Alī, Shaikh of Bahrein, Persian Gulf, British agreement with (1880), iv. 112.

Isā Khān, Tarkhān, governor of Sind (1544), ii. 370.

Isa Khān, Muhammadan Bhuiya in Eastern Bengal (*ob.* 1598), defeated the Koch Rājā, vi. 25; rule over Mymensingh, xviii. 152.

Isa Khān, Manj chief, rebelled and killed (1715), xii. 90; put to death Kapūra Singh (1708), xvi. 3.

Isa Khān, leader of people of Herāt, British supremacy acknowledged (1856), xiii. 115.

Isa Khān, Nawāb, tomb at Tatta, Sind, xxii. 403.

Isa Khel, Shāh, religious teacher, Isa Khel town named after, xiii. 371.

Isa Khel, *tahsīl* in Miānwāli District, Punjab, xiii. 370.

Isa Khel, town in Miānwāli District, Punjab, xiii. 370–371.

Isa Khel, Afghān tribe, settlement of, in Isa Khel (sixteenth century), xiii. 370.

Isāgarh, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xiii. 370.

Isājī, Malik, Vārāhi, Kāthiāwār, taken, vi. 219.

Isāna Deva, rule in Assam (thirteenth century), vi. 25.

Isazai clans, expeditions against (1888, 1892), xix. 156, 210.

Ishāk Khān, Sardār, revolt in Afghān-Turkistān against the Amīr, v. 68.

Iskandar Khān of Ajodhyā, revolt of, against Akbar (1565), xix. 280.

Islām, Muhammadan religion, opposition to Hinduism, i 328; modified by contagion of caste, i. 429; early history in India, i. 433; progress, i. 434–435; effect of Animism, i. 435; sects, i. 436–438; revival, i. 438. *See also* Muhammadanism.

Islām Khān, governor of Bengal (1608), xi. 105; capital removed to Dacca, vii. 213–214, xi. 117.

Islām Khān Mashhadi, governor of Bengal, subject to Delhi (1637), vii. 217.

Islām Shāh. *See* Salīm Shāh, Sūr.

Islāmābād, name given to Chittagong on reannexation to Bengal (1666), x. 308.

Islāmābād, town in Kashmīr, xiii. 371.

Islāmābād, name of Muttra changed to, by Aurangzeb (1669–70), xviii. 73.

Islāmiya College, Lahore, xvi. 105, 114.

Islāmnagar, town in Budaun District, United Provinces, xiii. 371.

Islāmpur, town in Bombay. *See* Urun-Islāmpur.

Islands: near Aden, v. 13–14; Amindīvi, v. 304–305; Andamans, v. 354–372; in delta of the Meghnā, vii. 201; Beyt Shankhodhar, viii. 17–18; Bilugyun, viii. 237; Bukkur (in Indus), ix. 46–47; of Burma, ix. 115; Cocos, x. 355–

356; Dakhin Shāhbāzpur, xi. 124; in Dal Lake, Kashmīr, xi. 125; Diamond, vii. 112, xi. 340–341; Diu, xi. 362–364; Elephanta, xii. 1–5; Goa, xii. 250; Hainggyi, vii. 107, 108; Hātia, xiii. 73; Jahāngīra (in Ganges), xiii. 378; Kananja, xv. 22–23; Khānderi or Kenery, xv. 224–225; Kutubdiā, xvi. 58; Laccadive, xvi. 85–88; Maiskhāl, xvii. 42; Mājuli (in Brahmaputra), xvii. 43; Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293; Moulmeingyun, xviii. 9; Minicoy, xvii. 360–361; Nagaram, Godāvari, xviii. 297; Nicobars, xix. 59–84; Oyster Rocks, xix. 295; Pāmban, xix. 375–377; Pātikūd, x. 226; Pattisima, xx. 159; Perim, xx. 107–108; Pigeon, xx. 136; Piram, xx. 149–151; Ramree, xxi. 193; Sāgar, xxi. 366; Salsette, xxi. 411–412; Sandwīp, xxii. 48–49; Shāhpuri, xxii. 227; Srīharikota, xxiii. 98; Srītangam (Cauvery), x. 374; off coast of Thāna, xxiii. 290; Underi, xxiv. 131; Vypin, x. 354, xxiv. 343–344.

Ismail, Saiyid, Aden fanatic (1846), v. 13.

Ismail Beg, Sindhia attacked at Agra (1787), v. 83; failure of attempt to relieve widow of Najaf Kuli Khān at Kānaud (1792), xiv. 370.

Ismail Ghāzī, shrine over staff of, at Kamātāpur, xxi. 226.

Ismail Khān, Dera Ismail Khān founded by (fifteenth century), xi. 269.

Ismail Khān, governor of Ellichpur (end of eighteenth century), xii. 20.

Ismail Khān, Bahādurgarh and surrounding villages bestowed on (1803), vi. 194.

Ismail Khān, failure to obtain succession to *jāgīr* in Jhang, xiv. 127; services to British in Jhang (1848–57), xiv. 127.

Ismāil Shāh, Adil Shāhi king of Bijāpur (1510–34), ii. 386, 387; defeated by king of Vijayanagar (1520), ii. 347; besieged Achyutadēva Rāya of Vijayanagar (1530), ii. 347.

Local notices: Bijāpur, viii. 187; Sholāpur part of dowry of sister of (1523), xxii. 306.

Ismāil Shāh, Nizām Shāhi king of Ahmadnagar (1589–91), ii. 389, v. 123, xxi. 304.

Ismailis, Muhammadan sect, in Broach, ix 22; Hunza-Nagar, viii. 225. *See also* Bohras *and* Khojas.

Ismailzai, tribe of Pathāns, subdivision of Orakzais, xix. 241.

Isrī Sen, Rājā of Mandī (end of eighteenth century), xvii. 154.

Isri Singh, Mahārājā of Jaipur, defeated Hāra Rājputs at Dablāna (1745), xi. 101; accession of (1743), xxiv. 91.

Isri Singh, Rājā of Nālāgarh, xviii. 336.

Istālif, town in Afghānistān, xiii. 371–372.

Isvara-krishna, author of the *Sānkhyakārikā* (fifth century), ii. 257.

Iswar Chandra (Vidyāsāgar), Bengali writer (b. 1820), ii. 433.

Iswar Chandra Gupta, Bengali poet (b. 1809), ii. 433.

Iswarīpur, village in Khulnā District, Bengal, xiii. 372.

Iswarīpur, ruins in Sundarbans, xxiii. 142.

Italian missionaries, in Tibet, and Bettiah, Bihār, viii. 5.

Italian Jesuits, in Nicobars, xix. 64.

Itaria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiii. 372, xv. 165.

Itārsi, town and railway junction in Hoshangābād District, Central India, xiii. 372.

Itāwa, District in United Provinces. *See* Etāwah.

Itchappa Wodearu Pritani, supposed to have made grant to Gunvanti temple, xii. 212.

Itibār Khān, Khwāja, Kosī *sarai* ascribed to, xv. 408.

Itimād Khān, founder of Itimādpur, xiii. 373.

Itimādpur, *tahsīl* in Agra District, United Provinces, xiii. 372–373.

Itimādpur, town in Agra District, United Provinces, xiii. 373.

Itimād-ud-daula, Wazīr of the emperor Jahāngīr, tomb at Agra, ii. 127, 200, v. 82, 84, 88.

Itkhori coal-field, Hazāribāgh, xiii. 94–95.

Itojī, shrine. *See* Vithoba.

Itwad, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xiii. 373, xxi. 291.

Ivory work, trade, iii. 191–192, 254; inlaying, iii. 192; turning, iii. 192; imports and exports, iii. 308, 310.

Local notices: Amherst, Burma, v. 300; Amritsar, v. 324, 329; Assam, vi. 75; Baroda, vii. 55; Bengal, vii. 269; Bharatpur, viii. 82, 87; Bikaner, viii 211; Bilimora, Baroda, viii. 236; Brāhmanābād, Sind (antiquities), ix. 9; Delhi, xi. 239–240; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255, 258; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Jagraon, Ludhiāna, xiii. 377; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 45; Jodhpur, xiv. 192; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kāthiāwār, xv. 180; Lucknow, xvi 198; Ludhiāna, xvi. 208; Madras Presidency, xvi. 293; Māngrol, Rājputāna, xvii. 180; Merta, Rājputāna, xvii. 309; Moulmein, xviii. 7; Murshidābād, xviii. 50, 58; Mysore, xviii. 221; Nāgaur, Rājputāna, xviii. 298; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 424; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 261; Pāli, Rājputāna, xix. 359; Pātan, Baroda, xx. 25; Poona, xx. 185; Rājputāna, xxi. 132; Rangoon, xxi. 216; Tando Alāhyār, Sind, xxiii. 222; Tonk,

Rājputāna, xxiii. 412; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 12; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35; United Provinces, xxiv. 204; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 331, 338. *See also* Bangles.
Iwaz, Ghiyās-ud-dīn, governor of Bengal (1211), vii. 216.
Iwaz Khān, governor of Ellichpur (1724–8), xii. 20.
Iyaldūz, Turkī slave. *See* Taj-ud-dīn Yaldūz.
Iyaltimish, Slave king of Delhi. *See* Altamsh.
Izz-ud-dīn, governor of Sātgaon, Bengal (1323–39), vii. 216.
Izz-ud-dīn Balban. *See* Balban, Izz-ud-dīn.

J.

Jabalpur, city in Central Provinces. *See* Jubbulpore.
Jabooa, State in Central India. *See* Jhābua.
Jabria Bhil, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 125, xiii. 373.
Jack-trees (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), iii. 76; Belgaum, vii. 145, 146, 152; Bengal, vii. 248; Bīrbhūm, viii. 240; Bogra, viii. 257; Bombay Presidency, viii. 274; Cochin, Madras, x. 342; Dacca, xi. 104; Dāpoli, Ratnāgiri, xi. 150; Dināpur, xi. 348; Goa, xii. 261; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 31; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31; North Kanara, xiv. 347; South Kanara, xiv. 355, 364; Kollaimalais, Salem, xv. 390; Malabar, xvii. 55; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 121; Mysore, xviii. 216, 217; Nicobars, xix. 62; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Oudh, xix. 278; Pābna, xix. 297; Pachaimalais, xix. 305; Pegu, xx. 89; Rājmahāl Hills, Bengal, xxi. 77; Rangpur, xxi. 223; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Sātāra, xxii. 123; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 151; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 281, 282; Sītāpur, xxiii. 54; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321; Tippera, xxiii. 381; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 5, 10, 11; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
Jackals (*Canis aureus*), i. 221; fed at temple of Phullarā, Bīrbhūm, xvi. 85; found in Akyab, v. 192; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Baroda, vii. 30; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96; Bastī, vii. 125; Berār, vii. 364; Central India, ix. 332; Cuttack, xi. 88; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Etah, xii. 30; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gondā, xii. 312; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gurgaon, xii. 403; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Hardoī, xiii. 43; Hyderābād State, xiii. 233; Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 313; Jhelum, xiv. 151; Kaira, xiv. 277; South Kanara, xiv. 353; Kaiāchi, xv. 2; Kāthiāwār, xv. 174; Khairpur, xv. 211; Kherī, xv. 269; Kolāba, xv. 356; Lahore, xvi. 97; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Meerut, xvii. 254; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 346; Mīrzapur, xvii. 368; Multān, xviii. 23; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Partābgarh District, xx. 15; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 33; Pīlībhīt, xx. 137; Punjab, xx. 255; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 26; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 353; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 151; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Shāhpur, xxii. 212; Sholāpur, xxii. 296; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 312; Sind, xxii. 393; Sītāpur, xxiii. 55; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 119; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 307; Unao, xxiv. 123; United Provinces, xxiv. 143; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 278.
Jackson, C. C., Civil Servant, at Lucknow before Mutiny, xvi. 191.
Jackson Hall, Pālanpur, xix. 352.
Jacob, General John (commandant of Sind Horse), Upper Sind Frontier and Baluchistān held from 1847 to 1858, vi. 281; Jacobābād founded (1847), xiii. 373; cavalry employed in checking raids of Kachhi tribesmen, xiv. 249; settlement of Bugtis on irrigated lands in Sind, xvii. 211; border tribes in Sind reduced, xxii. 402; Commandant and Political Superintendent of Sind Frontier, xxiv. 278–279; Sind Horse under (1847), xxiv. 279.
Jacob, Captain W. S., astronomer, Madras (1849–59), xvi. 373.
Jacobābād, *tāluka* in Upper Sind Frontier District, Bombay, xiii. 373.
Jacobābād, town and cantonment in Upper Sind Frontier District, Bombay, xiii. 373–374; meteorology, i. 149.
Jacobite Syrian high school, Kunnamkulam, Cochin, xvi. 27.
Jacobite Syrians in India, i. 443; population statistics, i. 475.
Jadakanadurga, ancient name for Devarāyadurga, xi. 275.
Jādavendra Singh, Rājā of Nāgod (1874), xviii. 301.
Jade and Jadeite, iii. 130, 163; jewelled, ii. 133; manufactures, iii. 242; found or quarried, in Burma, i. 89, ix. 170,

172–173; Upper Chindwin, x. 246; Kathā, xv. 160; Myitkyinā, xviii. 142–143.
Jādeja Hālojī of Gondal, Bhāyāvadar sold to (*c.* 1753), viii. 99.
Jādejas, Sammā Rājputs, in Cutch, xi. 78, 79; Kāthiāwār, xv. 175; Nāvanagar, xviii. 420; Porbandar, xx. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 113
Jadgālī language, spoken in Baluchistān, vi 287–288; Las Bela, xvi. 146.
Jādho Rai, Rājput adventurer, founder of the Garhā-Mandlā dynasty (fifth century), xvii. 160.
Jādo Sāhib Inglia, Sīprī made over to, by Sindhia (1804), xviii. 15.
Jādon Rājputs, in Bharatpur, viii. 74; Dholpur, xi 323; Gurgaon, xii. 403; Jewar, xiv. 102; Karauli, xv. 26; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112, 113; Ranthambhor, xxi. 235; Sindkhed, xxii 433.
Jādon Rao, historic Marāthā family of Berār, vii 369
Jādukāta, river of Assam, xiii. 374.
Jadunāth Singh, chief of Kawardhā (1891), xv. 193.
Jādvendra Singh, Mahārājā of Pannā (1902), xix. 401–402
Jafapur, village in Gāya District, Bengal. *See* Afsar.
Jafar Alī, sacked Bimlipatam (1754), viii. 238.
Jāfar Khān, governor of Bengal. *See* Murshid Kulī Khān.
Jāfar Khān, Bābi, Rādhanpur entrusted to (1693), xix. 348; rule in Rādhanpur, xxi. 23.
Jāfarābād, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiii. 374–375; buffaloes, iii. 82.
Jāfarābād, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, xiii. 375.
Jāfarābād, fort at Mercāra, Coorg, xvii. 292.
Jāfarganj, calico-printing, iii. 186.
Jagad Gurū, high-priest of the Smārta Brāhmans, xxiii. 105.
Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukyan king (1138–49), ii. 338.
Jagadeva Rāya, rule in Bangalore, vi. 362; Bāramahāl, vi. 427; Channapatna fort built (*c.* 1580), x. 174; Kānkānhalli fort built, xiv. 401–402; land in Mysore granted to, vi. 362; Penukonda defended against Musalmāns, x. 174, xviii. 175, 176, xx. 105.
Jagadeva Sāh, Bhadreswar granted to (1125), viii. 23.
Jagādhri, *tahsīl* in Ambāla District, Punjab, xiii. 375.
Jagādhri, town in Ambāla District, Punjab, xiii. 375–376.
Jagad-Murāri, ponds built, fields laid out, &c., on site of Mamdāpur, xvii. 106.
Jagalūr, *tāluk* in Chitaldhoog District, Mysore, xiii. 376.
Jagannāth, Rao of Idar, expulsion of (1656), xiii. 325, xvii. 16.
Jagannāth, temple at Purī, Orissa, i. 26, ii. 11, vii. 211, 221, xiii. 376, xx. 408–412; Sambalpur, xxii. 17; Māhesh, Serampore, xxii. 178.
Jagannāth College, Dacca, xi. 115, 119.
Jagannāth Rao, Rājā, rule in Jatpol, xiv. 72, xvii. 16.
Jagannātha Dāsa, Oriyā writer, ii. 432.
Jagannāthapuram, suburb of Cocanāda, x. 338–339.
Jagannātha-vijaya, Kanarese poem by Rudra, ii. 425.
Jagannāthganj, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 376.
Jagat Chand, Rājā of Garhwāl (1708–20), driven from Srīnagar, xii. 166.
Jagat Chand, Rājā of Nūrpur, success against the Uzbeks of Balkh and Badakhshān (1646), xiv. 384.
Jagat Man, founder of Mainpurī, xvii. 41.
Jagat Rai, Chaube, rule in Pāldeo, xix. 357.
Jagat Rāj, son of Chhatarsāl, territory assigned to, v. 129, viii. 189, x 177, xix. 400; rule in Hamīrpur, xiii. 15; *jāgīr* of Kothī founded, xvi. 2; Kulpahār founded, xvi. 15; seized land in Sohāwal, xviii. 70.
Jagat Rāj, grandson of Bakht Singh, Rājā of Chhatarpur (1854–68), x. 199.
Jagat Rāj Singh, rule in Jaso (1888–99), xiv. 70
Jagat Sāgar, Chandel tank at Mau, Chhatarpur, x. 200.
Jagat Saromānji, Srī, temple at Amber, v. 291.
Jagat Seth, Jain banker, temple at Champanagar, near Bhāgalpur, erected by, viii. 29, 37; importance at Murshidābād (eighteenth century), xviii. 54–55.
Jagat Singh I, ruler of Mewār (1628–52), xxiv. 90; Jagmandir palace at Udaipur built by, xxiv 102.
Jagat Singh II, ruler of Mewār (1734–51), xxiv. 91; Jagniwās palace at Udaipur built by, xxiv. 102.
Jagat Singh, chief of Kotah (1658–70), xv. 412.
Jagat Singh, Rājput chief, Pathānkot held by, xx. 28; in Peshāwar valley, xix. 152.
Jagat Singh, Rājā of Datārpur, lived at Benares on a pension for thirty years, xiii. 195.
Jagat Singh, Kulū Rājā, Sultānpur founded by, xxiii. 139.
Jagat Singh, Rājā of Jaipur (1803–18), xiii. 386.

Jagat Singh, ruler of Naigawān Rebai (1808–67), xviii. 322.
Jagat Singh Sesodia, acquired Bhadaurā (*c.* 1720), viii. 21.
Jagatjīt Singh, Rājā of Kapūrthala (1877), xiv. 409–410.
Jagdīspur, town in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xiii. 376.
Jagdīspur, capital of Jashpur State, Central Provinces. *See* Jashpurnagar.
Jagga Rāju, held fort at Venkatagiri (*c.* 1600), xvi. 308.
Jaggayyapeta, town in Kistna District, Madras, xiii. 376–377.
Jaggery. *See* Sugar
Jagjīt Chand, Rānā of Kuthār, xvi. 57.
Jagjīvandās, Oudh Rājput, founder of Sātnami sect (seventeenth century), i. 428.
Jagmāl, Bānswāra State divided with brother, vi. 408; founder of Bānswāra town, vi. 413.
Jagmāl, Jahāzpur granted in *jāgīr* to (1574), xiii. 379.
Jagmandir palace, Udaipur city, xxiv. 102.
Jagnī, oilseed (*Guizotia oleifera*), cultivated in Central Provinces, x. 37; Chhindwāra, x. 209.
Jagniwās palace, Udaipur city, xxiv. 102.
Jagraon, *tahsīl* in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, xiii. 377.
Jagraon, town in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, with industry of ivory-turning, xiii. 377.
Jagtial, *tāluk* in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xiii. 377.
Jagtial, town in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xiii. 377.
Jahāj, mosque, at Hissār, xiii. 156.
Jahān, Khwāja (Malik Sarwar), king of Jaunpur (1394–9), ii. 374, 375, xiv. 74; founder of Sharkī dynasty (1397), ii. 184; made governor of Kanauj, Oudh, Karā, and Jaunpur (1394), and soon became independent, xix. 279.
Jahān, Shāh, Mughal emperor. *See* Shāh Jahān.
Jahān Begam, Sultān, succeeded to administration of Bhopāl (1901), viii. 132.
Jahān Khān, founder of Jahānābād, buildings at Rāe Barelī, xxi. 33.
Jahān Khān, Sardār, Muttra plundered and inhabitants massacred by (1757), xviii. 65.
Jahānābād, subdivision in Gayā District, Bengal, xiii. 378.
Jahānābād, town in Gayā District, Bengal, with former weaving industry, xiii. 378.
Jahānābād, town in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xiii. 378.
Jahānārā, daughter of Shāh Jāhān, v. 85; Mau bestowed on, by Shāh Jāhān, and *sarai* built by, xvii. 223.
Jahāndād Khān, chief of Hind-wāl sept in Tanāwal (1840), xxiii. 219.
Jahāndār Shāh, Mughal emperor (1712), ii. 405–406, 413; conflict near Lahore with Azīm-ush-shān, xvi. 110.
Jahāngīr, Nūr-ud-dīn, fourth Mughal emperor (1605–27), ii. 399–400, 413, xx. 268–269; tomb and mosque at Lahore, ii. 128, 199; coins, ii. 146–147; murder of Abul Fazl, ii. 398; Sir Thomas, Roe's embassy to (1615–9), ii. 457.
Local notices: Buildings at Agra, v. 82; at Ahmadābād, v. 107; Ajmer, v. 142; received Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from King James I, at Ajmer, v. 142; resided at Allahābād as governor during the lifetime of his father, v. 229, 238; water-works at Burhānpur, ix. 105; mosque at Gangoh built by, xii. 139; Bīr Singh Deo, of Orchhā, confirmed in possessions by, xiv. 19; Jangipur said to have been founded by, xiv. 56; accession (1605), xiv. 137; court fixed at Lahore (1622), xvi. 108; died near Lahore (1627), xvi. 108; buildings at Lahore, xvi. 108; Nā-ir-ud-dīn's remains thrown into the Narbadā (1616), xvii. 104; stayed at Māndu (1616), xvii. 172; Nūrpur renamed in honour of, xix. 232; in Peshāwar, xx. 116; Rājputāna, xxi. 97; sent force and carried Kokrah chief captive, xxi. 200; buildings at Rāprī, xxi. 236; Rūpbās mentioned by, xxi. 340; rule in Samāna, xxii. 2; mausoleum at Shāhdara, xvi. 108; Shekhūpura fort built by, xxii. 270; Akbar's tomb at Sikandra built by, v. 75, xii. 363; mother buried at Sikandra, xxii. 363; letters sent to, from James I of England (1608), xxiii. 154; in Hindustān (United Provinces), xxiv. 152.
Jahāngīr Kulī, governor of Bengal, subject to Delhi (1607), vii. 217.
Jahāngīr Mahals, Agra, v. 86; Orchhā, xix. 248.
Jahāngīr Muhammad Khān, Nawāb of Bhopāl (1827–44), viii. 131; besieged in Ashta (1837), vi. 11.
Jahāngīra, island in the Ganges, Bhāgalpur, xiii. 378.
Jahāngīrābād, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xiii. 378; calico-printing, iii. 186.
Jahānnumā, suburb of Hyderābād city, xiii. 310.
Jahāz Mahals, at Māndogarh, ii. 186; Shujābād, xxii. 310.
Jahāzgarh, village in Rohtak District, Punjab. *See* Georgegarh.

Jahāzpur, town in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 379.
Jahlana, the *Subhāshitamuktāvali* of (1247-60), ii. 20, 23.
Jai Appa Sindhia, Marāthā general, Ajmer made over to Maiāthās as 'bloodmoney' for the murder of, v. 142.
Jai Bilās palace, Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 151.
Jai Chand, Rājā of Lambāgraon, xvi. 134.
Jai Mal, killed at Chitor fighting against Akbar (1567), vi. 179.
Jai Mandal Singh, rule in Rāghugarh (1857-1900), xxi. 35.
Jai Nārāyan's collegiate school, Benares, vii. 193.
Jai Samand, lake in Rājputāna. *See* Dhebar Lake.
Jai Singh, rule in Mayūrbhanj, xix. 255.
Jai Singh I, Mirza Rājā of Amber or Jaipur (*ob.* 1688), xiii. 385; attack on Bijāpur (1665-6), ii 387; submission of Sivajī to (1665), ii. 402; added to palace at Amber, v. 290; pavilion in Bālāpur, vi. 234; Māchen granted to Rao Kalyān Singh, xvi. 224; Parandhar fort invested by (1665), xx. 397.
Jai Singh II, Sawai, Rājā of Jaipur (1699-1743), xiii 385-387, xxiv. 91; palace at Amber, v. 290; observatory at Benares, vii. 191; sent to expel Churāman (1718), viii. 75; Bhilsa granted to Nawāb of Bhopāl, viii. 107; Gomati dam built by, xi. 318; Jaipur city founded by (1728), xiii. 400; governor of Mālwā (1734), xvii. 104; gun of, at Narwai, xviii. 397; Pnāwar under, xv. 151; Sunel included in territory made over to, xxiii. 146; ruler in Mewār, xxiv. 90; Shekhāwati chiefs made tributary to, xxii. 269; retook Tonk (1707), xxiii. 417; observatory at Ujjain, xxiv. 113.
Jai Singh III, Mahārājā of Jaipur (1818-35), xiii. 386.
Jai Singh, ruler of Manipur (1762), xvii. 186.
Jai Singh, founder of Sailānā State, xxi. 241.
Jai Singh, Sikh chieftain, obtained Kāngra (1774), relinquished it (1785), xiv. 384, 398.
Jai Singh, imprisoned by Mahādjī Sindhia (1780), xxi. 34; rule in Rāghugarh, xxi. 34-35; Sheopur seized by (1814), xxii. 272.
Jai Singh, rule in Rewah (1809-35), xxi. 282.
Jai Singh, succeeded Mangal Singh in Alwar (1903), v. 259.
Jai Singh Deo, Mahārājā of Charkhārī (1860-1880), x. 177-178.
Jai Singh Siddhrāj, of Anhilvāda Pātan, Sengar Rājputs came to Mālwā with (eleventh century), xxiii. 38.
Jai Stambh, monument on Chitor hill, x. 299.
Jaijī Sindhia, Mahārājā of Gwalior (1843-1886), Chanderī restored to (1861), x. 164; Gwalior fortress restored to (1886), ii. 521, xii. 441; Jhānsi city ceded to (1861), xiv. 148; Karaia under (1852), xv. 20; Lūnāvāda State tributary to, but rights transferred (1861), xvi. 210; flight from Lashkar during Mutiny, and reinstatement (1858), xvi. 151, xviii. 1; received compensation for Pānch Mahāls in lands near Jhānsi (1861), xix. 382; treaty with (1860), xxi. 241.
Jaichand, Rāthor, Rājā of Kanauj, horse sacrifice, ii. 314; death, ii. 315; defeated by Muhammad Ghorī (1194), ii. 354, vii. 180, xii. 64, xiv. 182, 371, xix. 279, xxiv. 150; inscriptions and copper plate grant of, in Fyzābād, xii. 111; sent treasures to fort of Asnī, xiv. 74; temple at Muktāghāt, xiv. 83; defeated by Prithwī Rāj near Sambhal, xxii. 19; Zafarābād supposed to be place whither he had sent his treasure, xxiv. 426.
Jaigarh, seaport in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xiii. 379.
Jaijon, ancient town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xiii. 379-380.
Jails, vital statistics, i. 530-532; comparison of European and native prisoners as regards disease statistics, i. 532-533; cholera statistics of prisoners in Bengal, i. 533-534; expenditure, iv. 175; introduction of the Indian jail system, iv. 398; progress of reform, iv. 398-399; forms of imprisonment, iv. 399-400; classification of, iv. 400; jail establishments, iv. 400; general features of the jail system, iv. 400-401; employment of prisoners, iv. 401-402; offences and punishments, iv. 402; rewards, iv. 402; female prisoners, iv. 402; boy prisoners, iv. 402-403; girl criminals, iv. 403; transportation, iv. 403; Port Blair penal settlement, iv. 403-405; bibliography, iv. 405; statistics, iv. 406. *See also* Jails, Central, and in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Administration.
Jails, Central, at Agra, v. 88, 90; Ajmer, v. 173; Akola, Berār, v. 188; Alipore, Twenty-four Parganas, v. 220; Allahābād, v. 241; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 268; Amraoti, Berār, v. 313; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 149; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 203; Baluchistān, vi. 336; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 371; Bareilly, vii. 11, 14; Barwānī, Central India, vii. 92;

Bassein, Burma, vii. 116; Benares, vii. 187; Bhāgalpur, viii. 35, 37; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 87; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 142; Bhūj, Cutch, viii. 151; Bikaner, Rājputāna, viii. 219; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 87; Burma, ix. 221; Buxar, Shāhābād, ix. 248; Calcutta, ix. 283; Cannanore, Malabar, ix 298; Central India, ix 385; Chingleput, x. 267; Coimbatore, x. 372; Dacca, xi 115, 120; Dewās, Central India, xi. 280, 281; Dhār, Central India, xi. 293; Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 397; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 10; Ernākulam, Cochin, xii. 28; Farrukhābād, xii. 69; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 382; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 37; Hazāra, xiii 84; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 98; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 320; Indore, xiii. 351; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii 352, 357; Jammu, Kashmīr, xiv. 50; Jaorā, Central India, xiv. 65; Jhābua, Central India, xiv. 107; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 121, 122–123; Jamkhandi, Bombay, xiv. 47; Jodhpur, xiv. 197, 200; Jubbulpore, xiv. 219; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 425; Lahore, xvi. 104; Lucknow, xvi. 187; Madras City, xvi. 382–383; Mandalay, xvii. 138; Midnapore, xvii. 340; Montgomery, xvii. 419; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 132; Mysore, xviii. 241; Nāgpur, xviii. 320; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, viii. 169; Patūla, Punjab, xx. 49; Poona (Yeraoda), xx 184; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 239; Punjab, xx. 363–364; Raipur, xxi. 60; Rājahmundry, Godāvari, xxi. 64; Rājgarh, Central India, xxi. 70; Rāmpur Boālia, Rājshāhi, xxi. 193; Rangoon, xxi. 220; Rewāh, Central India, xxi. 288; Salem, xxi. 406; Sind, Hyderābād, xxii. 430; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii 353, 355; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 417; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 22; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 41; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 103; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 364.

Jaimini, doctrines of the Mīmāmsā system formulated by, ii. 255.

Jaiminīya-nyāya-mālā-vistara, commentary on Mīmāmsā Sūtras by Mādhava, ii. 255.

Jainagar, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. *See* Jaynagar.

Jainapuram, traditional town on site of Guntupalli, xii. 388.

Jainism, contrasted with Buddhism, i. 414; the Jain schism, i. 414; as state religion, i. 415; causes of survival, i. 415; literature, i. 415, ii. 261; the Jain pantheon, i. 415–416; at the present day, i. 416; sects and distribution of, i. 416–417; its philosophy, ii. 258; in Northern India, ii. 317–318.

Jains, language, i. 369–370; population statistics, i. 473; education statistics, i. 484; Pattāvalis, or successions of pontiffs of, ii. 7–8, 22, 84; grants of villages to, ii. 58; *stūpas*, ii. 110–111; nude statues, ii. 122; architecture, ii. 170, 179. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.

Jainti Devī, temple at Jīnd, xiv. 177.

Jaintiā Hills. *See* Khasi and Jaintiā Hills.

Jaintiā Parganas, tract in Sylhet District, Assam, xiii 380–381.

Jamtiāpur, village in Sylhet District, Assam, xiii. 381.

Jaipāl, king of Lahore, ii. 313–314, xvi. 106; defeated by Mahmūd of Ghazni (1000–1), ii. 352; invaded Ghazni kingdom (978), ix. 69, xiv. 311; in Chitrāl, x. 301; Peshāwar, xx. 114; defeated by Sabuktagīn and Mahmūd of Ghazni, ix 338, xx. 263

Jaipur Residency, Political Agency in Rājputāna, xiii. 381–382.

Jaipur, State in Rājputāna, xiii. 382–399; physical aspects, 382–384; history, 384–388; population, 388–389; agriculture, 389–391; irrigation, 390–391; forests, 391; minerals, 391–392; trade and communications, 392–393; famine, 393–394; administration, 394–398; education, 398–399; medical, 399; bibliography, 399

Other references: Meteorology, i. 126, 147, 154; irrigation, iii. 348; postal arrangements, iii 424–425; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.

Jaipur, capital of State in Rājputāna, xiii. 399–402; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 188, 190, 211, 216, 217, 234, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 245.

Jaipur, village in Lakhimpur District, Assam, xiii. 402.

Jaipur, *taksīl* and estate in Vizagapatam District, Madras. *See* Jeypore.

Jaipurī, dialect of Rājāsthānī, i. 367; spoken in Kishangarh, xv. 313; Kotah, xv. 416; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.

Jais, town in Rāe Barelī District, United Provinces, xiii. 402; muslims, iii. 202.

Jaisal, Rāwal, founder of Jaisalmer (1156) xiv. 3.

Jaisalmer, State in Rājputāna, xiv. 1–9; physical aspects, 1–2; history, 2–4; population, 4; agriculture, 5; trade and communications, 6; famine, 6–7; administration, 7–9.

Other references: Geology, i. 76; language, i. 367.

Jaisalmer, capital of State in Rājputāna, xiv. 9–10.
Jaiswār Rājputs, rule in Rabūpura, xxi. 22.
Jaitāwats, Rājput sept in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
Jaito, town in Nābha State, Punjab, xiv. 10.
Jaitugi, Yādava king (1191–1210), ii. 341; defeated by Ballāla II near Lakkundi, xvi. 131.
Jājams. *See* Carpets.
Jājmau, former name of Cawnpore *tahsīl*, United Provinces
Jājpur, subdivision in Cuttack District, Bengal, xiv. 10.
Jājpur, town and former capital in Cuttack District, Bengal, xiv. 10.
Jājpur, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Jahāzpur.
Jakāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xiv. 11, xvii. 13.
Jakhanāchārya, temples in Dhārwār, xi. 306; temples at Lākhundi ascribed to, xvi. 130; temple on Shamshergarh near Nandgad ascribed to, xviii. 356.
Jākhau, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 11, xv. 168.
Jākhau, seaport in Cutch, Bombay, xiv. 11.
Jakko, peak at Simla, xxii. 384.
Jakrāni, Baloch tribe in Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Sind, xxii. 407; Upper Sind Frontier, xvii. 278, 279.
Jalāl, contest with Ibrāhīm Lodi, king of Delhi (1517), ii. 367.
Jalāl, Shāh, Muhammadan *fakir*, accompanied army which invaded Sylhet, vi 48; mosque at Sylhet, xxiii. 202.
Jalāl, Ghiyās-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1560), vii. 216.
Jalāl Bābā, Kaulugh Turks expelled from Agroi by, v. 92
Jalāl Khān, crowned in captured citadel of Kālinjar (1545), xiv. 312; Rewāh held by (1554), xxi 289.
Jalāl Khān, said to have founded Jalālābād in reign of Aurangzeb, xiv. 14.
Jalāla, fanatic who gave trouble to the Mughal emperors, ii. 400; Mohmands revolted under, and invested Peshāwar (1586), xix. 152.
Jalālābād, district in Afghānistān, xiv. 11–12.
Jalālābād, town in Afghānistān, held by British in 1841–2, xiv. 12–13.
Jalālābād, *tahsīl* in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xiv. 13–14.
Jalālābād, town in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xiv. 14.
Jalālābād, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xiv. 14.
Jalālī, town in Alīgarh District, United Provinces, xiv. 14–15.
Jalālpur, *tāluka* in Surat District, Bombay, xiv. 15.
Jalālpur, town in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xiv. 15.
Jalālpur, village and ancient site in Jhelum District, Punjab, xiv. 15–16.
Jalālpur, town in Multān District, Punjab, xiv. 16.
Jalālpur, town in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, xiv. 16.
Jalāl-ud-dīn. *See* Firoz Shāh.
Jalāl-ud-dīn, Akbar, Mughal emperor (1556–1605). *See* Akbar.
Jalāl-ud-dīn, Mangbarnī, Shāh of Khwārizm (Khiva) (1220–31), incursions into India, ii. 358; Ghor and Ghazni made over to, xvi. 49; flight through Multān, xvii. 25; Nandana taken by general of, xviii. 349; defeated by Chingiz Khān on the Indus (1221), xviii. 349, xix. 151; flight into the Punjab (1221), xx. 265; compelled to evacuate the Punjab by the Mongols, xx. 265; driven into Sind (1221), xxii. 396; Bhātiāh burnt by (1223), xxiv. 82.
Jalāl-ud-dīn, Mullā, founder of Hyderābād Pairgāh family, xix. 314–315.
Jalāl-ud-dīn Bukhāri, Saiyid, visit to Uch, xxiv. 82.
Jalāl-ud-dīn Fateh, king of Bengal (1481), vii. 216.
Jalāl-ud-dīn Khān, Nawāb of Mamdot (*ob.* 1875), xvii. 106, 107.
Jalāl-ud-dīn Masūd, governor of Bengal (1258), vii. 216.
Jalāl-ud-dīn Muhammad, king of Bengal (1414), vii. 216; in Dinājpur, xi. 349; residence transferred to Gaur (1420), xii. 186, xix. 393; tomb at Pandua, xix. 393.
Jālandhar, Division, District, *tahsīl*, and town in the Punjab. *See* Jullundur.
Jālandhara, demon, natural jets of combustible gas said to proceed from mouth of, xiv. 86; overwhelmed by Siva under a pile of mountains, xiv. 223
Jalangī, river in Nadiā District, Bengal, xiv. 16–17. *See also* Hooghly River.
Jālāpahār, hill in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xiv. 17.
Jalārpet, village in Salem District, Madras, xiv. 17.
Jalauka, legendary king, xxiii. 99.
Jālaun, District in the Allahābād Division, United Provinces, xiv. 17–25; physical aspects, 17–18; history, 18–20; population, 20–21; agriculture, 21–23; trade and communications, 23; minerals, 23; famine, 23–24; administration, 24–25; education, 25; medical, 25.
Jālaun, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xiv. 25–26.
Jālaun, town in Jālaun District, United

Provinces, but not the head-quarters, xiv. 26.
Jaldeo, demon, Kashmīr harassed by, xv. 90.
Jalesar, *tahsīl* in Etah District, United Provinces, xiv. 26.
Jalesar, town in Etah District, United Provinces, xiv. 26–27.
Jaleswar, village in Balasore District, Bengal, xiv. 27.
Jālgaon, *taluk* in Buldāna District, Berār, xiv. 27.
Jālgaon, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xiv. 27.
Jālgaon, *tāluka* in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xiv. 27–28.
Jālgaon, town and head-quarters of East Khāndesh District, Bombay, centre of cotton trade, xiv. 28.
Jālia Amarājī, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 28, xv. 165.
Jālia Devāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv 28, xv. 166.
Jālia Mānajī, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 28, xv. 165.
Jālna Hills, range of hills in Hyderābād, xiv. 28–29.
Jālna, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xiv. 29.
Jālna, town and former cantonment in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xiv. 29.
Jālor, town and fort in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 29–30.
Jalpaigurī, District in the Rājshāhi Division, Eastern Bengal, xiv. 30–41; physical aspects, 30–32; history, 32–33; population, 33–35; agriculture, 35–37; minerals, 37–38; trade and communications, 38–39; administration, 39–41; education, 41; medical, 41.
Jalpaigurī, subdivision in Jalpaigurī District, Eastern Bengal, xiv. 41–42.
Jalpaigurī, town in Jalpaigurī District, Eastern Bengal, xiv. 42.
Jalpalli, tank in Hyderābād, xiii. 257.
Jalpes, village with temple in Jalpaigurī District, Eastern Bengal, xiv. 42–43.
Jalpeswar, said to have erected a temple at Jalpes, xiv. 32.
Jām, founder of Jāmki, Siālkot, xiv. 48.
Jām, peak in Surgujā, xxiii. 171.
Jāma Masjid. *See* Mosques.
Jamadagni, traditional builder of Cumbum tank, xi. 74.
Jāmadagnya *tīrth*, sacred cistern on Jotiba's Hill, Kolhāpur, xiv. 203.
Jamāl, Shaikh, tomb at Soron, xxiii. 89.
Jamāl Khān, chief of Māler Kotla (middle of seventeenth century), xvii. 84; Rai Kalha's force led against Ala Singh by, xx. 133; Sirhind relieved from Sikhs by, xx. 134.
Jamāl Khān, defeat at Rohankhed (1590), xxi. 304.
Jamālābād, precipitous rock in South Kanara, Madras, xiv. 43.
Jamālis, Baloch tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Sind, xxii. 407; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 278.
Jamālpur, subdivision in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xiv. 43.
Jamālpur, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xiv. 43.
Jamālpur, town in Monghyr District, Bengal, with locomotive works of the East Indian Railway, xiv. 43–44.
Jamāl-ud-dīn Khān, Nawāb of Mamdot, xvii. 106, 107.
Jamar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 44, xv. 168.
Jāmātias, fighting caste, in Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.
Jambavakulas, outcastes, in Melukote, Mysore, xvii. 290.
Jambu Margeshwar temple, sacred to Mahādeo, at Keshorai Pātan, Rājputāna, xv. 204.
Jambukeswaram, Siva temple at Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 109–110.
Jambunāth, temple of, Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 205.
Jambunāth Konda, peak in Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 205.
Jambusar, *tāluka* in Broach District, Bombay, xiv. 44.
Jambusar, town and cotton mart in Broach District, Bombay, xiv. 44–45.
James, Commodore, Suvarndrug fort taken by (1755), xiii. 57.
James, Colonel, suggested that St. Thomas's Mount should become head-quarters of Madras Artillery, xxi. 389.
James, Captain, expelled Bhotias from Cooch Behār (1772), viii. 156.
James, Captain, introduced tea into Darjeeling, xi. 172.
James Wharf, Kiamāri, Karāchi, xv. 304.
'James and Mary Sands,' shoal in Hooghly river, Bengal, xiii. 174–175, xiv. 45–46.
Jamesābād (formerly Sāmāro), *tāluka* in Thar and Parkar District, Bombay, xiv. 45.
Jamikunta, *tāluk* in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xiv. 46.
Jamīrāpāt, ridge in Surgujā State, Central Provinces, xiv. 46.
Jamka, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 46, xv. 169.
Jamkhandi, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xiv. 46–47.
Jamkhandi, capital of State in Bombay, xiv. 47.
Jāmkhed, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xiv. 47.

Jāmki, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xiv. 48.
Jammalamadugu, subdivision and *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xiv. 48.
Jammalamadugu, town in Cuddapah District, Madras, xiv. 49.
Jammu, Province in Kashmīr State. *See* Kashmīr and Jammu State.
Jammu town, capital of Mahārājā of Kashmīr, xiv. 49–50.
Jamnābai, widow of Khande Rao Gaikwār, vii. 40.
Jamnabai Hospital, Baroda, vii. 75.
Jāmnagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Navānagar.
Jāmner, *tāluka* in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xiv. 50–51.
Jāmner, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xiv. 50–51.
Jāmnia, *bhūmiāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xiv. 51.
Jamnotrī, temple in Tehrī State, United Provinces, at source of the Jumna, xiv. 51.
Jāmots, tribe, in Las Bela, xvi. 146; Pab Hills, xix. 296.
Jāmpai, hill range in Hill Tippera, xiii. 117.
Jāmpur, *tahsīl* in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xiv. 51.
Jāmpur, town in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xiv. 51–52.
Jāmrao Canal, water channel in Sind, Bombay, iii. 331, 336, xiv. 52.
Jamrūd, fort and cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, xiv. 52.
Jamsetjī Jījībhoy, Sir, received a baronetcy in 1857, viii. 412; contribution to waterworks at Poona, xx. 183.
Jamsetjī Jījībhoy Hospital, at Byculla, Bombay City, viii. 379.
Jamshedīs, in Herāt, xiii. 113.
Jamshīd, Qutb Shāhi, king of Golconda (1543–50), ii. 390, xiii. 238.
Jāmtāra, subdivision in Santāl Parganas, Bengal, xiv. 53.
Jāmtāra, village in Santāl Parganas, Bengal, xiv. 53.
Jamu. *See* Kashmīr and Jammu, *and* Jammu town.
Jamūī, subdivision in Monghyr District, Bengal, xiv. 53.
Jamūī, village in Monghyr District, Bengal, xiv. 53.
Jamunā (1), river of Eastern Bengal, xiv. 53–54.
Jamunā (2), deltaic distributary of the Ganges in Bengal, xiv. 54.
Jamunā (3) (or Janai), lower section of the Brahmaputra in Eastern Bengal, xiv. 54–55.
Jān Fishān Khān, Nawāb Bahādur Saiyid Muhammad, of Sardhana estate, xxii. 105.
Janak Singh, rule over Nīmrāna, xix. 121.
Janamejaya, emperor, serpent sacrifice performed by, at Hiremugalūr, xiii 143; destruction of serpents to avenge death of his father, xxi. 349.
Jananāthachaturvedimangala, *agrahāra* at Bannūr, Mysore, vi. 403.
Janappans, weavers, in Coimbatore, x. 361.
Janārdan Pant, grant of Vishālgarh continued to (1730), xxiv. 321.
Janārdan, temple, Varkkallai, Travancore, xxiv. 300.
Jandi Thal, name of southern part of Thal, Punjab, xxiii. 286.
Jandiāla, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, xiv. 55.
Jandiāla Gurū, town in Amritsar District, Punjab, xiv. 55.
Jandola, Bhittanni village and military post in North-West Frontier Province, xiv. 55.
Janeo, or Brāhmanical threads, made in Bijnor, viii. 198–202; Sītāmarhi, Muzaffarpur, xxiii. 51.
Jang Bahādur, Sir, Prime Minister of Nepāl, assisted Sir Colin Campbell in reduction of Oudh (1857–8), ii. 513; rebels driven into Azamgarh by, vi. 156; Muhammad Hasan driven out of Gorakhpur, xii. 334; *sarai* and temple at Hājīpur built for, xiii. 7; rule in Nepāl, xix. 36–37; assistance to British in Mutiny, xix. 37, 285.
Jangal, said to have made his capital near Rahā (thirteenth century), xix. 223.
Jangamas, Lingāyat priests, in Central Provinces, x. 30. *See also* Ayyas.
Jangamkote tanks, formed by the Ponnaiyār river, Mysore, xx. 163.
Jangaon, *tāluk* in Adilābād District, Hyderābād, xiv 55.
Janggali, language spoken in the Western Himālayas, i. 392.
Jangipur, subdivision in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xiv. 55.
Jangipur, town in Murshidābād District, Bengal, centre of silk trade, xiv. 55–56.
Jangshen language. *See* Thādo.
Jānī Beg, Tarkhān (1592), ii. 370; rule over part of Karāchi, xv. 3; tomb built to Lāl Shāhbāz at Sehwān, xxii. 163; defeated by Akbar (1592), xxii. 397; rule over Tatta, xxiii. 254.
Jānids, former dynasty in Balkh, vi. 248.
Jānimela, peak in Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 380.
Jānjgīr, *tahsīl* in Bilāspur District, Central Provinces, xiv. 56.
Jānji, river of Assam. *See* Jhānzi.
Janjīra, State in the Konkan, Bombay, xiv. 57–61; physical aspects, 57–58; history, 58–59; population, 59; agriculture, 59–60; forests, 60; minerals,

60; trade and communications, 60; famine, 60; administration, 60–61.
Janjīra, capital of State in Bombay, with lighthouse, xiv. 61–62.
Janjūas, Rājput tribe, in Jhelum, xiv. 152; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
Jankojī Rao Sindhia, rule in Gwalior (1827–43), xii. 421, 424–425.
Janmashtami, festival, held in Assam, vi. 52; Baroda, vii. 45; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118.
Jannatābād, ancient name of Gaur, xii. 186.
Jānojī, son of Raghujī I, Bhonsla, Rājā of Berār, subjugation of, by Peshwā, x. 15, 16, xviii. 307.
Jānsath, *tahsīl* in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xiv. 62.
Jānsath, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xiv. 62.
Janwādā, *tāluk* in Bidār District, Hyderābād. *See* Kārāmungi.
Janwārs, Rājput clan, once dominant in Gondā, xii. 312.
Janzāt, peak in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Jaorā, Treaty State in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xiv. 62–65; physical aspects, 62; history, 63–64; population, 64; agriculture, 64; communications, 64; administration, 64–65; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
Jaorā, capital of State in Central India, xiv. 65.
Japan, trade with, iii. 297–298, 311, 312.
Jāpvo, highest mountain in Assam, xiv. 66.
Jarada, estate in Ichchāpuram *tahsīl*, Ganjām, xiii. 324.
Jarals, Musalmān Rājputs in Kashmīr, xv. 101.
Jarāsandha-kī baithak, near Buddh Gayā, ii. 158.
Jarawas, forest tribe in the Andaman Islands, iii. 125.
Jārimura, highest point in Athāramura range, Hill Tippera, xii. 117.
Jaro Pīr Fazl Nango, Shāh, shrine at Tando Mastī Khān, Sind, xxiii. 223
Jasa Khumān, Jasdan State captured by Vika Khāchar from (*c.* 1665), xiv. 66.
Jasa Lādhak, tomb near Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 422.
Jasdan, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 66, xx. 165.
Jasdan, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, xiv. 66.
Jashpur, Tributary State in Central Provinces, xiv. 66–69; language, i. 384.
Jashpurnagar, capital of Jashpur State, Central Provinces, xiv. 69.
Jaso, petty *sanad* State in Baghelkhand, Central India, vi. 189, xiv. 69–70.
Jasojī, conquered Kotda (1750), xvi. 1.
Jasol, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 70.
Jaspers, found in Aurangābād, vi. 145; Bijāwar rocks, Baghelkhand, iii. 150, vi. 186; Bellary, vii. 167; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bijāwar, viii. 188; Central India, ix. 367; Upper Chindwin, x. 239; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Gwalior, xii. 419–420; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Madras Presidency, xvi. 241; Mirzapur, xvii. 367; Poona, xx. 176; Rewah, xxi. 280; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 46; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2; United Provinces, xxiv 141.
Jaspur, town in Naini Tāl District, United Provinces, xiv. 70–71.
Jasrath, Khokhar chief, Dīpālpur besieged by (1423), xi. 359; revolt, xiii. 194–223; Kalānaur attacked (1422, 1428), xiv. 297; Lahore attacked (1422, 1431, 1432), xvi. 107.
Jassa Singh, Sikh, in Gurdāspur, xii. 393–394; Kapūrthala, xiv. 409, 416; Lahore taken by Sikhs under, xvi. 111.
Jassu, Rājput chief, Chibs of Kashmīr traditionally descended from, xv. 100.
Jasvīā Tāl, lake in Bastī, vii. 125.
Jaswān Dūn, territory in Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194.
Jaswant Rai, Jaswantnagar named after, xiv. 71.
Jaswant Rao (Shāhājī), Mahārājā of Kolhāpur (1883), xv. 383.
Jaswant Rao Bhau, Sindhia's officer, supported Pindārī leaders (1818), xiv. 86.
Jaswant Rao Dābhāde, Marāthā Senāpati (1731), vii 33.
Jaswant Rāo Holkar, of Indore (1795–1811), Marāthā chief, ii. 441, 490; raids, ii. 491; defeated by Lake, ii. 491; cruel treatment of Rajputāna, ii. 492, 494.
Local notices: Insurrection in Alīgarh fomented by (1804), v. 211; designs against Gujarāt (1802), vii. 37; resided at Bhānpura, viii. 72; invaded Central India, ix. 341; Chhabra, x. 195; attacked Delhi (1804), xi. 236; retreat of Colonel Monson before, at Garot, xii. 181; ravaged Dhūlia (1803), xi. 338; defeated by General Fraser near Dīg (1804), xi. 344; defeated by Lake near Farrukhābād (1804), xii. 65; encounter with Lake at Fatehgarh (1804), xii. 75; ravaged Gwalior, xii. 423; plundered Nizām's villages (1803), xiii. 241; intrigues of, xiii. 336–337; compelled to leave the Punjab, xiv. 167; ravaged Khāndesh (1802), xv. 229; burnt Khandwā (1802), xv. 242; fled from the Doāb by ford near Mahāban (1804), xvi. 428; Maheshwar under, xvii. 10; rule in Nīmbahera, xix. 119; visit to

Patiāla, xx. 36; Pirāwa under, xx. 151; plundered Poona (1802), xx. 168; ravaged Rājputāna, xxi 99, 100; Sandūr estate granted to, xxii. 43; plundered Sāngola (1802), xxii. 55; encounter with Major Brownigg at Satwās (1801), xxii. 134 135; fight with Jean Baptiste Filose, at Sehore (1814), xxii. 161; destruction of Sultānpur, xxiii. 138; seized Sunel (1800), xxiii. 146; in Tonk, xxiii. 407; sacked Ujjain (1799), xxiv. 115.

Jaswant Rao Ponwār I, of Dhār, Agar fell to, v. 70; rule in Dhār (1749-61), xi. 289.

Jaswant Rao Ponwar II, rule in Dhār (1833), xi. 290.

Jaswant Rao Sindhia of Kolhāpur, destroyed old fort of Kāgal (1780), xiv. 272.

Jaswant Sāgar, artificial lake in Jodhpur. *See* Luni.

Jaswant Singh, Rānā of Alī-Rājpur (1820), v. 223.

Jaswant Singh, Rānā of Barwānī (1839-1861, 1873-1880), vii. 91.

Jaswant Singh, Mahārājā of Bharatpur (1871-93), viii. 78; cenotaph at Gobardhan, United Provinces, xii. 280.

Jaswant Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1638-78), defeated by Aurangzeb and Murād at Dharmatpur (1658), ix. 340, xxi. 98, xxiv. 114; rule in Jodhpur, xiv. 184; Ratan Singh called to join, xxi. 241.

Jaswant Singh, rule in Jodhpur (1873-95), xiv. 187.

Jaswant Singh, Rājā, founder of Muhkamganj (1803), xvii 41.

Jaswant Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1783-1840), xviii. 263-264.

Jaswant Singh, rule in Orchhā (1675-84), xix. 244.

Jaswant Singh, ruler of Partābgarh (*c.* 1626), xx. 9.

Jaswant Singh, chief of Sailānā State (1895), xxi. 385.

Jaswantnagar, town in Etāwah District, United Provinces, xiv. 71.

Jātaka-mālā, Sanskrit Buddhist work by Arya-sura, ii. 260.

Jātāpus, tribe in Vizagapatam, xxiv 328.

Jatāvarma-Kulasekhara, Pāndya king, Tiruppūvanam grant of, ii. 12 *n.*

Jatavarman Sundara, Pāndya king (1251-68), ii. 339 *n.*

Jātba, Gond hero, ruler of Chhindwāra, x. 206.

Jateshwar Mahadeo, temple at Verāval, Kāthiāwāi, xxiv. 309.

Jath, State in Bombay. *See* Bijāpur Agency.

Jath, capital of State in Bombay, xiv. 71.

Jāti, *tāluka* in Karāchi District, Bombay, xiv. 71.

Jātingā, river of Assam, xiv. 71-72.

Jatinga Rāmesvara, hill in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xiv. 72.

Jatkī dialect. *See* Siraikī.

Jatoi, village in Muzaffarnagar District, Punjab, xiv. 72.

Jatoi, Baloch tribe in Sind, Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Khairpur, xv. 212; Sukkur, xxiii. 122; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 278.

Jatpol, tributary estate in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xiv. 72.

Jāts, or Jats, tribe in Northern India, ethnology, i. 293, 299-300, 306-308; widow remarriage practised by, i. 322; in Baluchistān, i. 330; polyandry among, i. 483; total number, i. 498.

Local notices: Agra, v. 75, 77; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 146; Aligarh, v. 210, 212; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; Attock, vi. 134; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Baluchistān, vi. 288-289; Bannu, vi. 396; defeated near Barsāna by imperial troops (1774), vii. 88; Behroi overrun by, vii. 143; in Bhādra, Rājputāna, viii. 22; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 74, 79; Bhūkailerī, Muzaffarnagar, viii. 151; Bijnor, viii. 196; Bikaner, Rājputāna, viii. 205, 208-209; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 51-52; traditional founders of Chhapraulī, Meerut (eighteenth century), x 196; in Delhi, xi. 226; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; ruling family in Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 324; in Dīg, Rājputāna, xi. 344; Faridkot, Punjab, xii. 52; Fatehgarh, Gurgaon, captured (1757), xii. 73; in Ferozepore, xii. 90, 92; Gohad seized (eighteenth century), xii. 304; in Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 367; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hānsi besieged (*c.* 1192), xiii. 145, in Hissār, xiii. 148; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jaipur, xiii. 386, 389; Jandiāla Gurū, Amritsar, xiv. 55; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 110, 111; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 152, 154; Jind, Punjab, xiv. 170; Jodhpur, xiv 189; Jullundur, xiv. 225; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 249; Kāchola, Rājputāna, xiv. 255; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Kapūrthala, Punjab, xiv. 410; Karāchi, xv. 5; Karnāl, xv. 51; Kashmīr, xv. 100; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 212; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 313; Lahore, xvi. 98; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 139; Ludhiāna, xvi. 202; Mallāni, Rājputāna, xvii. 92; Meerut, xvii. 251, 257; Miānwāli, xvii. 318, 319; Montgomery, xvii. 412;

Morādābād, xvii. 424; Multān, xviii. 28; Muttra, xviii. 66; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 85, 87; Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 265; Nīmbahera, Rājputāna, xix. 119; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 40; Punjab, xx. 287; Rājgarh, Rājputāna, xxi 72; Rājputāna, xxi. 111; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rohilkhand, xxi. 308; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 21; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Sind, xxii. 406; Sohna, Gurgaon, taken (eighteenth century), xxiii. 72; in Sūratgarh, Rājputāna, xxiii. 169; Thal, Punjab, xxiii. 286; Tijāra, Rājputāna, xxiii. 358; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 416; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94; United Provinces, xxiv. 154; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 280.

Jattapa Naikana Chandranātheshwar, Jain *basti*, at Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 90.

Jātu, Rājput clan, in Hissār, xiii. 149.

Jātu, dialect spoken in Punjab, xx. 286.

Jau Lak, pass in Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296.

Jaugada, ruined fort in Ganjām District, Madras, xiv. 72–73; Asoka edict, ii. 41.

Jaulna, town in Hyderābād. *See* Jālna.

Jaunpur, District in Benares Division, United Provinces, xiv. 73–81; physical aspects, 73–74; history, 74–76; population, 76–77; agriculture, 77–79; minerals, 79; trade and communications, 79; famine, 79–80; administration, 80–81; education, 81; medical, 81.

Jaunpur, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xiv. 81–82.

Jaunpur, city in United Provinces, former capital, with mosques, xiv. 82–84; brick tablet found, ii. 40; mosques, ii. 184–185; founded by Fīroz Shāh (1351), ii. 364, 374; dynasty of independent Sharkī kings (1394–1493), ii. 374–375.

Jaunsār-Bāwar, *pargana* in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xiv. 84.

Jaunsārī dialect, spoken in Dehra Dūn, xi 215.

Jaura, traditional founder of Abohar, v. 2.

Javādi Hills, in Madras, xiv. 84–85.

Jāvli, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xiv. 85.

Jāwad, town in Gwalior State, Central India, xiv. 85–86.

Jawāhir Singh, Jāt chief, Pratāp Singh entered service of, v. 256; extended Jāt dominions, and lived chiefly in Agra, where he was murdered (1768), viii. 76; buildings in memory of Sūraj Mal at Gobardhan, xii. 280; Mahal Sarai at Lāwar, xvi. 157.

Jawāla Mukhi, ancient site in Kāngra District, Punjab, xiv. 86–87.

Jawān, Hindu demon, vii. 236.

Jawān Singh, rule in Mewār (1828–38), xxiv. 92.

Jawas, Raos of, chiefs in Kherwāra, xv. 276.

Jawāsiā, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xiv. 87, xvii. 22.

Jawhār, State in Thāna District, Bombay, xiv. 87–89

Jay Kishan Rai, rule in Palāmau, xix. 337.

Jay Krishna Mukharjī, family residence at Uttarpāra, xxiv. 289.

Jay Singh Siddha, Rājā, Sahasra Ling Talāv tank at Pātan town dedicated to Siva by, xx. 24.

Jayadeva, Sanskrit poet, author of the *Gītagovinda*, ii. 243; born at Kenduli and fair held in honour of, xv. 199.

Jayadhwaj Singh, Ahom king of Assam, vi. 28.

Jayājī Rao Sindhia, Mahārājā of Gwalior (1843–86), xii. 425–426; improvements made in education, xii. 436; residence at Lashkar, xvi. 153.

Jayājī Rao Hospital, Lashkar, xvi. 151, 152.

Jayājī Sindhia, daughter of, married to Khem Sāvant of Sāvantvādi (1763), xxii. 152.

Jayāpa, son of Rānojī Sindhia, rule in Gwalior (1745–59), xii. 421.

Jayasimha II, Western Chālukyan king (1018–*c.* 1044), ii. 335; sacked Dhār (1020), xi. 294.

Jayasimha, viceroy of Banavāsi, rebellion (end of eleventh century), ii. 337.

Jayasimha, of Kashmīr (1128), xv. 92.

Jayasthitimalla, rule in Nepāl (fourteenth century), xix. 32.

Jayavarman, Kondamudi record of, ii. 59.

Jaynagar, village in Darbhangā District, Bengal, xiv. 89.

Jaynagar, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xiv. 89.

Jaysāgar, tank in Assam, vi. 36.

Jean Philippe Bourbon of Navarre, Prince, Akbar served by, xiii. 324.

Jech, doāb in the Punjab. *See* Chaj Doāb.

Jedcherla, former *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xiv. 89.

Jegri Bluff, island off coast of Kāthiāwār, xvii. 26, 27.

Jehlam, District, river, and town in the Punjab. *See* Jhelum.

Jejuri, town and place of pilgrimage in Poona District, Bombay, xiv. 89.

Jelebu Mining Company, Mergui, Burma, xvii. 303.

Jelep La, pass in Himālayas, from Sikkim into Tibet, xiv. 90.
Jeliya, caste in Bengal, i. 328.
Jellālābād, province and town in Afghānistān. *See* Jalālābād.
Jellasore, village in Balasore District, Bengal. *See* Jaleswar.
'Jellicuts,' sport in Madura, xvi. 396.
Jenkalbetta, peak in Mysore, xiii. 61.
Jenkins, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H., expedition against Utman Khel (1878), xix. 209.
Jenkins, Sir Richard, Resident at Nāgpur, x. 17; administered Chānda, x. 151; Sītābaldī, xxiii. 49.
Jenkins, Captain, tea-plant discovered in Assam by, iii. 56.
Jenkins, Captain, Nāgā Hills crossed by (1832), xviii. 285.
Jesar, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xiv. 90, xxi. 291.
Jeso Paramāra of Bālmir, traditional founder of Pāri Nagar (456), xxii. 403.
Jessore, District in the Presidency Division, Bengal, xiv. 90–100; physical aspects, 90–92; history, 92–94; population, 94–95; agriculture, 95–96; trade and communications, 96–97; famine, 97; administration, 97–99; education, 99; medical, 99–100.
Jessore, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, xiv. 100.
Jessore, town in Bengal, xiv. 100.
Jesuits, college at Agra, v. 89; in Bangalore, vi. 364; at Erode, Coimbatore (seventeenth century), xii. 28; Goa, xii. 256–257; Malabar, xvii. 61; Punjab, xx. 291; Satyamangalam, Coimbatore, local head-quarters of (seventeenth century), xxii. 135. *See also* Roman Catholic Missions.
Jet Sāgar, or Bara Talao, tank near Būndi, ix. 88.
Jet Singh, Rājā, defended Gāgraun against Alā-ud-dīn (1300), vii. 122; traditional founder of Kotah, xv. 412, 424.
Jet Singh, slain by Māldeo (1541), viii. 205.
Jethwas, once dominant in Kāthiāwār, xv. 175; Porbandar, xx. 189.
Jeto, rule in Jetpur, xiv. 101.
Jetpur (Devli), State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 100–101, xv. 169.
Jetpur (Vadia), State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 101, xv. 169.
Jetpur (Mulu Surag), State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 101, xv. 169.
Jetpur (Nāja Kāla or Bilkha), State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 101–102, xv. 169.
Jetpur, fortified town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 102.
Jettis, wrestlers, in North Arcot, v. 409.
Jeur, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xiv. 102.
Jewar, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xiv. 102.
Jewellery and precious stones, ancient jewellery, ii. 133–134; trade, iii. 256, 308, 310. *See also* Gold- and Silver-work.
Jews in India, i. 441; ancient colony in Cochin proved by grant of Bhāskara-Ravivarman, ii. 58; settlement in Malabar, ii. 326.
Local notices: Aden, v. 14; Bareilly, vii. 41; Bombay, viii. 307, 413; Calcutta, ix. 268; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 27; Cochin, x. 344; Ernākulam, Cochin, xii. 27, 28; Mattāncheri, Cochin, xvii. 222; Mysore, xviii. 201; Northern Division, Bombay, xix. 137; Pegu, xx. 83; Punjab, xx. 292; Sind, xxii. 406.
Jeylap, pass in the Himālayas. *See* Jelep La.
Jeypore, Political Agency and State in Rājputāna. *See* Jaipur.
Jeypore, estate in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xiv. 102–104; survey, iv. 495–496.
Jeypore, Agency *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xiv. 104.
Jeysulmere, State in Rājputāna. *See* Jaisalmer.
Jhabbu Naik, founder of Jhābna (sixteenth century), xiv. 104.
Jhabels, fishing and hunting tribe, in Multān, xviii. 29.
Jhābua, guaranteed chiefship in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, xiv. 104–107; manganese ore, iii. 147.
Jhābua, capital of State in Central India, xiv. 107.
Jhajjar, *tahsīl* in Rohtak District, Punjab, xiv. 107–108.
Jhajjar, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, xiv. 108; pottery, iii. 244.
Jhāla Faujdārs of Kotah, Nānta given in *jāgīr* to (eighteenth century), xviii. 367.
Jhālakāti, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xiv. 108–109.
Jhālam Singh, his power established in Pānch Mahāls, xxiii. 147.
Jhālas, Rājput clan, in Ahmadābād, v. 104; Dhrāngadhra, xi. 333; North Kāthiāwār, xv. 175; Wadhwān, xxiv. 346.
Jhalawān, highland division of Kalāt State, Baluchistān, xiv. 109–114; physical aspects, 109–110; history, 110; population, 111; agriculture, 111–112; minerals, 112; famine, 112; trade and communications, 112; administration, 112–113.
Jhalawāns, division of Brāhui tribe, ix. 15.
Jhālawār, *prānt* or division of Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 114, xv. 167, 168.

Jhālawār, State in Rājputāna, xiv. 114–121; physical aspects, 114–115; history, 115–117; antiquities, 117; population, 117–118; agriculture, 118; cattle, 118; irrigation, 119; forests, 119; trade and communications, 119; minerals, 119; famine, 119; administration, 119–121; education, 121; medical, 121.

Jhalerā, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xiv. 122.

Jhalidā, town in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, xiv. 122.

Jhālod, town in Pānch Mahāls District, Bombay, xiv. 122.

Jhāloris, Gujarāt ravaged by, xii. 352; Pālanpur and Deesa conquered (*c.* 1600), xix. 348; rule in Pālanpur, xix. 353; Tharād, xix. 348.

Jhālrapātan Chhaoni (or cantonment), capital of Jhālawār State, Rājputāna, xiv. 122–123.

Jhālrapātan, commercial capital of Jhālawār State, Rājputāna, xiv. 123–124.

Jhālū, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xiv. 124.

Jhāmpodad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xix. 124.

Jhanda Khān, Rāwalpindi restored and named, xxi. 272.

Jhanda mela, fair held in Peshāwar, xix. 169.

Jhang, District in the Multān Division, Punjab, xiv. 124–134; physical aspects, 124–126; climate and rainfall, 126; history, 126–127; antiquities, 127; population, 127–129; agriculture, 129–130; cattle, 130; trade and communications, 131; administration, 132–133; education, 133; medical, 133–134.

Jhang, *tahsīl* in Punjab, xiv. 134.

Jhang Canal, branch of Lower Chenāb Canal, x. 190.

Jhang-Maghiāna, head-quarters of Jhāng District, Punjab, xiv. 134–135.

Jhanida, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal. *See* Jhenida.

Jhanjhārpur, village in Darbhangā District, Bengal, xiv. 135.

Jhanjhrī mosque, at Jaunpur, xiv. 83.

Jhānkars, village priests, in Sambalpur, xxii. 9.

Jhānsi, District in the Allahābād Division, United Provinces, xiv. 135–147; physical aspects, 135–137; history, 137–139; population, 139–140; agriculture, 140–142; irrigation, 142; forests, 143; minerals, 143; trade and communications, 143–144; famine, 144; administration, 144–147; education, 147; medical, 147; lapse of State, iv. 81.

Jhānsi, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xiv. 147–148.

Jhānsi, city and cantonment in the United Provinces, railway junction and trading centre, xiv. 148–149; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 193, 231–232, 240.

Jhānzi, river of Assam, xiv. 149–150.

Jharia, coal-field in Mānbhūm District, Bengal. *See* Mānbhūm.

Jhatar Dad temple, Sundarbans, xxiii. 142.

Jhelum District, District in Rāwalpindi Division, Punjab, xiv. 150–159; physical aspects, 150–151; climate and rainfall, 151; history, 151–153; antiquities, 153; population, 153–154; agriculture, 154–155; irrigation, 155; cattle, 155; forests, 155, minerals, 156; trade and communications, 156–157; famine, 157, administration, 157–158; education, 158; medical, 158–159; minerals, iii. 158.

Jhelum, *tahsīl* in Punjab, xiv. 159.

Jhelum, town and cantonment in Punjab, with river trade, xiv. 159–160.

Jhelum, river of Kashmīr and Punjab, i. 16, xiv. 160–161; course, i. 31–32; *karewa* deposits in Kashmīr, i 101; battle at crossing of, between Alexander and Porus (326 B. C.), ii. 275–276.

Jhelum Canal, iii. 331, 334, xiv. 161–163; convict labour employed on, iv. 401.

Jhelum Colony on the Jhelum Canal, in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xiv. 163.

Jhenida, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, xiv. 163.

Jhenida, village in Jessore District, Bengal, xiv. 163–164

Jher, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xiv. 164, xvii. 14.

Jherriā, coal-field in Mānbhūm District, Bengal *See* Mānbhūm.

Jhils. *See* Marshes.

Jhingergāchа, village in Jessore District, Bengal, xiv. 164

Jhinjhāna, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xiv. 164.

Jhinjhūvāda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 164, xv. 168.

Jhinna Sāgar, Chandel tank at Lauri, Chhatarpur, x. 200.

Jhīnwars, water-carriers, in Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 323; Bahāwalpur, vi. 198; Delhi, xi. 226; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Karnāl, xv. 52; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Siālkot, xxii. 329.

Jhiri, river between Manipur State and Cāchār District, Assam. *See* Jiri.

Jhirmā, river in Agra District, United Provinces, xiii. 373.

Jhobu, administration of Tharoch conducted by, for Thākur Karm Singh, xxiii. 316.

Jhojhās, caste, in Bijnor, viii. 196; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; Sahāranpur, xvi. 373.
Jhorās, gold-washing done by, in Bengal, vii. 265; Gāngpur, xii. 142.
Jhujhār Singh, rule in Orchhā (1627–35), xix. 243–244.
Jhulanjātra, festival, held at Kishorganj, Mymensingh, xv. 318; Lohajang, Dacca, xvi. 169.
Jhūm. *See* Shifting Cultivation.
Jhūmia, subdivision of Magh tribe, Chittagong, x. 320–321. *See also* Maghs.
Jhunjhunu, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 164.
Jhūsi, town in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xiv. 164–165.
Jiāganj, village in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xiv. 165.
Jidhmatla tank, Secunderābād, xxii. 160.
Jignī, petty *sanad* State in Bundelkhand, Central India, ix. 77, xiv. 165.
Jijā, Bagherwāl Mahājan, Kutti Stambh at Chitor built by, x. 299.
Jijābai Sāhib, built sacred cistern on Jotiba's Hill, Kolhāpur (1743), xiv. 203; temple at Panhāla, xix. 396.
Jijhotias, sub-caste of Brāhmans, in Bundelkhand, Central India, ix. 352; holders of Chaube Jāgīrs, x. 183.
Jilmgā, mountain peak in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 85.
Jimdar, language spoken in Nepāl, i. 391.
Jīmūtavāhana, law-book by, ii. 262.
Jinadatta, prince of the Ugra family and Solar race, Andhāsura subdued by, v. 350, traditional builder of Govardhangiri, xii. 343; Humcha capital of principality founded by (eighth century), xiii. 224; Jain principality established in Shimoga, xxii. 284
Jinanāth temple, at Khajrāho, Central India, xv. 219.
Jinasena, Jain author and minister, ii. 22, 331.
Jīnd, one of the Phūlkiān States, Punjab, xiv. 165–176; physical aspects, 166; history, 166–169; population, 169–170; agriculture, 170–171; irrigation, 171–172; forests, 172; minerals, 172; trade and communications, 172; famine, 172–173; administration, 173–175; education, 175–176; medical, 176; revenue surveys, 176; postal arrangements, iii. 424.
Jīnd, *tahsīl* and *nizāmat* in Jīnd State, Punjab, xiv. 176.
Jīnd, former capital of State in Punjab, xiv. 176–177.
Jinēndra, god, grants of lands and villages to, ii. 58.
Jinjirām, river of Assam, xiv. 177.
Jintūr, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xiv. 177.
Jippū, reorganized revenue system of Mandī, xvii. 154.
Jiral Kāmsoli, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xiv. 177, xxi. 290.
Jirang, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xiv. 177.
Jiri, river of Assam, xiv. 177–178.
Jit Singh of Phulmāl, Thākur, opposition to selection of Bijai Singh to Alī-Rājpur (1881), v. 224.
Jiwāji Rao, founder of Dewās States, xi. 278, 280.
Jīwan Singh, rule in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 265.
Jnāneshvar, Sādhu (1271–1300), tomb at Alandi, Poona, v. 205.
Joasmi pirates, Sonmiāni taken and burnt by (1805), xxiii. 84.
Jobat, guaranteed chiefship in the Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xiv. 178–179.
Jobat, capital of State in Central India, xiv. 179.
Jobnāsa's palace and caves, at Bhāndak, Central Provinces, viii. 59.
Jodh Bai, palace at Fatehpur Sīkri called after, xii. 85; given in marriage to Akbar, xiv. 184.
Jodh Singh, Chandhu, of Kot Kapūra (*ob.* 1767), xvi. 3.
Jodh Singh, Sardār, turned out of Bhatinda, xx. 134; rule in Kalsia, xiv. 320–321.
Jodha, Rao, founder of Jodhpur (1212), xiv. 183, 198.
Jodhas, Rājput sept, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
Jodhbīr Chand, Rājā of Nādaun (1848), xviii. 271.
Jodhpur (also called Mārwār), State in Rājputāna, xiv. 179–198; physical aspects, 179–182; history, 182–187; antiquities, 187; population, 187–190; agriculture, 190; irrigation, 191; cattle, 191; forests, 191; minerals, 191–192; trade and communications, 192–193; famine, 193–194; administration, 194–197; education, 197; medical, 198.
Other references: Language, i. 367, 369; Jainism, i. 415; forests, iii. 123; minerals, iii. 156; famine (1868–70), iii. 487 *n.*; contingent force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.
Jodhpur city, capital of State in Rājputāna, xiv. 198–200; meteorology, i. 149; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 192, 211, 237, 242.
Jodhpur-Bīkaner Railway, iii. 372, 401, 416.
Jodhra Maliks, founder of Pindi Gheb (thirteenth century), xx. 147.

Jodiya, chief port of Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 200.
Jog Falls, local name for Gersoppa Falls, xii. 211.
Joga, island in the Narbadā river, xiii. 182.
Jogai temple, at Amba, Hyderābād, v. 275.
Jogendra Nārāyan Rao of Ilālgolā, Rājā, gift towards supplying Murshidābād rural areas with drinking-water, xviii. 52.
Jogeshwar, temple of, at Devalana, Bāglān, xviii. 401; cave in Salsette, Thāna, xiv. 200; stone image at Rājmāchi, Poona, xxi. 75.
Jogighopā, village in Goālpāra District, Assam, xiv. 200–201.
Jogīmārā cave, Rāmgarh Hill, Central Provinces, xxi. 176.
Jogimaradi hill, in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 298.
Jogis, religious Hindu order, i. 421; Ambāla, v. 280; North Arcot, v. 409; monastery at Bundāla, Amritsar, ix. 68; in Punjab, xx. 290.
Jogizais, in Kila Saifulla, Baluchistān, xv. 305.
Johār tank, Gwalior fort, xii. 443.
Johi, *tāluka* in Lārkāna District, Sind, xiv. 201.
Johiya, Rājput clan, in Hissār, xiii. 146, 149; Morādābād, xvii. 412.
John XXII, Pope, deputed Friar Jordanus to be Bishop of Columbum (1330), xxiv. 9.
John's Flour-Mill, Delhi, xi. 240.
Johnson, Captain, Assistant to Political Agent, Bhopāl, Sānchī *stūpas* injured by (1828), xxii. 29.
Johnstone, Colonel, Political Agent, Manipur, xvii. 187.
Jokhaiyā shrine, worship of, in Pendhat, Mainpurī, xx. 102.
Jola, Kanarese name for *jowār*. *See Jowār*.
Joladarāsi, hill near Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 205.
Jolāhā *boli*, spoken by Musalmāns in Darbhangā, xi. 155.
Jolāhās or Julāhās, Muhammadan weavers, in Allahābād, v. 231; Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; Assam, vi. 157; Attock, vi. 134; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bahraich, vi. 208; Balhā, vi. 252; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Bijnor, viii. 196; Bīrbhūm, viii. 243; Bogra, viii. 258; Bombay City, viii. 412; Budaun, ix. 37; Champāran, x. 141; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dhūlia, Khāndesh, xi. 338; Farīdpur, xii. 56, 58; Fatwā, Patna, xii. 86; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gāro Hills, xii. 175–176; Gayā, xii. 200; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Haidoī, xiii. 46; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90, 95; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kheri, xv. 271; Khulnā, xv. 288; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 17; Mau, Azamgarh, xvii. 223; Meerut, xvii. 257; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Morādābād, xvii. 424; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Multān, xviii. 29; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Pābna, xix 299; Partābgarh District, xx. 17; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Pilibhīt, xx. 139; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164; Rāmpur State, xxi. 185; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 69; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Sialkot, xxii. 329; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
Jollārpet, village in Salem District, Madras. *See* Jalārpet.
Joma-male, hill in Coorg. *See* Somamale.
Jonarāja, history of Kashmīr written by, xv. 90.
Jones, Sir Harford, mission to Teheran, iv. 105.
Jones, J. A., drainage system of Black Town, Madras, prepared by, xvi. 380.
Jones, Major L. B., expedition against Bizoti Orakzai (1868), xix. 209.
Jones, Sir William, false start in Indian chronology, ii. 22 *n.*; discovery of true date of Chandragupta, ii. 24; computation of population of Bengal (1787), vii. 225.
Jones, Brigadier, Shāhjahānpur relieved by (1858), xxii. 203.
Jones, Mr, coal in Bengal worked by (1815), vii. 263.
Jonk, tributary of the Mahānadī river, xvi. 431.
Jorā, town in Gwalior State, Central India, xiv. 201.
Jorābāgān, ward of Calcutta, ix. 267.
Jorāsānko, ward of Calcutta, ix. 267.
Jorbangala temple, Bishnupur, Birbhūm, viii. 248.
Jordanus, Friar, mentioned Gogha as Caga (1321), xii. 301; Bishop of Columbum (1330), xxiv. 9.

Jorhāt, subdivision in Sibsāgar District, Assam, xiv. 201–202.

Jorhāt, town and now head-quarters of Sibsāgar District, Assam, former capital and trading centre, xiv. 202.

Jorhāt Railway, iii. 416.

Joria, leader in rising of Naikdās in Pānch Mahāls (1868), xix. 382.

Joseph Mary, Father, Capuchin Catholic Mission established at Bettiah, Champāran (1740), viii. 6.

Joshimath, village in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xiv. 202–203.

Joss-house, Chinese, at Tawnio, Burma, xxii. 235.

Jotāna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xiv. 203, xvii. 13.

Jotdār, name of the Kātjurī river at the Bay of Bengal, xvi. 432.

Jotiba's Hill, sacred hill with temples in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xiv. 203–204.

Jotindra Mohan Tagore, Mahārājā Sir, charitable dispensary and Sanskrit college maintained by, xxiii. 189.

Jounpore, District and city, United Provinces. *See* Jaunpur.

Jowai, subdivision in Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xiv. 204.

Jowai, village in Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xiv. 204; rainfall, i. 144.

Jowaki Afrīdis, expeditions against (1877, 1877–8), xix. 209; in Tīrāh, xxii. 388.

Jowār, cholam, or *jola* (*Andropogon sorghum* or *Sorghum vulgare*, great millet), cultivation, iii. 32–34; as a fodder crop, iii. 32–33; *kharīf* and *rabi jowār*, iii. 33–34; retail prices, iii. 458.

Local notices: Aden, v. 15; Adoni, Bellary, v. 24; Agra, v. 77; Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 131; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149, 152; Akalkot, Bombay, v. 178; Akola, Berār, v. 184; Allahābād, v. 232; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Amraotī, Berār, v. 309; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Anantapur, v. 342; Anklesvar, Broach, v. 385; North Arcot, v. 410; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Baluchistān, vi. 295; Bāndā, vi. 351; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 375; Baroda, vii. 46, 47, 48, 49, 80, 81; Barwānī, Central India, vii. 91; Belgaum, vii. 150; Bellary, vii. 164, 174; Benares, vii. 183; Bengal, vii. 245, 347; Berār, vii. 383, 384, 385; Betūl, viii. 11; Bhadrāchalam, Godāvari, viii. 22; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bhandāra, viii. 65; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 81; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 114; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bijāpur Agency, Bombay, viii. 174; Bijāpur, viii. 180; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 210; British Bundelkhand, ix. 72; Broach, ix. 23, 24; Budalin, Burma, ix. 33; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 53; Buldāna, ix. 62; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83; Burma, ix. 150–151, 154, 155; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Central India, ix. 359–360, 362, 390; Central Provinces, x. 32, 34, 35; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Chānda, x. 154; Chaikhāri, Central India, x. 178; Chhabra, Rājputāna, x. 195; Chhāta, Muttra, x. 197; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 208, 209; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 232; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Coimbatore, x. 362, 371; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Cutch, xi. 80; Damoh, xi. 139; Datiā, Central India, xi. 197; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 264; Dewās, Central India, xi. 279, 280; Dhār, Central India, xi. 291; Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; Dhārwār, xi. 309; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 14; Etah, xii. 33; Etāwah, xii. 43; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 79; Gayā, xii. 201; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 236; Godāvari District, xii. 288–289; Gooty, Anantapur, xii. 327; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gwalior, xii. 428–429; Hadagalli, Bellary, xiii. 2; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hardoī, xiii. 46; Harpanahalli, Bellary, xiii. 57; Hoshangābād, xiii. 185; Hyderābād State, xiii. 251, 252, 253, 254; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 316; Indore, xiii. 342; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 389, 390; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 5; Jalālpur, Surat, xiv. 15; Jālaun, xiv. 22; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 44; Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah, xiv. 48; Jaorā, Central India, xiv. 64; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jhābua, Central India, xiv. 106; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 118; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jobat, Central India, xiv. 178; Jodhpur, xiv. 190; Johi, Sind, xiv. 201; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Kaira, xiv. 280; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Kandiāro, Sind, xiv. 379; Karāchi, xv. 6, 11; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 212; Khāndesh, xv. 232–233; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 249; Khilchipur, Central India, xv. 278; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 313–314; Kistna District, xv. 326; Kohāt, xv. 346; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Korwai, Central India, xv. 406; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 417; Kotri, Sind, xvi. 5; Kurnool, xvi. 37; Kyaukpadaung, Burma, xvi. 61; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 140;

Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 147; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 176; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 226; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274, 352; Madura, xvi. 394, 395; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 416, 417; Mahāban, Muttra, xvi. 427; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 4; Mainpurī, xvii. 36; Makrai, Central Provinces, xvii. 44; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 48; Mālwā, xvii. 100; Māndvi, Surat, xvii. 174; Mānpur, Central India, xvii. 201; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Meerut, xvii. 258; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280–281; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 349–350; Mirpur Batoro, Sind, xvii. 365; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Morādābād, xvii. 424, 425; Moro, Sind, xviii. 2; Mudhol, Bombay, xviii. 12; Multān, xviii. 30; Muttra, xviii. 67, 72; Nāgpur, xviii. 311, 318; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii 340; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351, 352; Narsinghgarh, Central India, xviii. 384; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Nāsik, xviii 403; Naushahro Abro and Naushahro Firoz, Sind, xviii. 418; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 420; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nellore, xix. 14; Nimār, xix. 112; Nimbahera, Rājputāna, xix. 120; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 173; Okhāmandal, Baroda, xix. 236; Ongole, Guntūr, xix. 237; Orchhā, Central India, xix. 245; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 324; Palladam, Coimbatore, xix. 369; Pannā, xix. 402; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Partābgarh District, xx 18; Pātan, Sātāra, xx. 25; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 42; Patna District, xx. 60; Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 104; Pirāwai, Rājputāna, xx. 151; Poona, xx 172; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 189; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Pulivendla, Cuddapah, xx. 243; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 29; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 40; Rājgarh, Central India, xxi. 69; Rājpīpla, Bombay, xxi. 81; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Rāmdurg, Bombay, xxi. 172; Rāpūr, Nellore, xxi. 237; Ratlām, Central India, xxi. 242; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 267; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi 295; Rohilkhand, xxi. 305; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309; Rohtak, xxi. 315; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 357; Samthar, Central India, xxii. 25; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 45; Sātāra, xxii. 114, 122; Saugor, xxii. 142; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Seonī, xxii. 171; Shāhābād, xxii. 191; Shāhbandar, Sind, xxii. 199; Shāhpur, xxii. 217; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224; Sholāpur, xxii. 299; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339, 340; Sind, xxii. 412; Sironj, Rājputāna, xxiii. 39; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 122; Surat, xxiii. 159; Tādpatri, Anantapur, xxiii. 204; Tarikere, Mysore, xxiii 251; Tatta, Sind, xxni. 254; Taungtha, Burma, xxiii. 257; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 311; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 369; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 411, 417; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 95; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 180–181; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 281; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360; Wardhā, xxiv. 370, 375; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 393; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 405–406; Yernagūdem, Kistna, xxiv. 424.

Juāng, language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 384; spoken in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257.

Juāngs, hill tribe in Orissa, insurrection (1861 and 1891), in Keonjhar, xv. 202; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 258; Pāl Laharā, xix. 369.

Jūba, deserted fortress in Surgujā State, Central Provinces, xiv. 204.

Juba, freebooter, Nasīrābād, Bombay, plundered by (1801), xviii. 413.

Jubbal, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xiv. 204–205.

Jubbulpore, division in Central Provinces, xiv. 205; famine (1868 70), iii. 487 *n.*

Jubbulpore, District in Central Provinces, xiv. 206–217; physical aspects, 206–207; history, 207–208; population, 209–210; agriculture, 210–211; forests, 212; minerals, 212; trade and communications, 213–214; famine, 214–215; administration, 215–216; education, 216–217; medical, 217; meteorology, i. 144, 154; minerals, iii. 145, 152.

Jubbulpore, *tahsīl* in Central Provinces, xiv. 217.

Jubbulpore, city and cantonment in Central Provinces, industrial and commercial centre, xiv. 217–220; manufactures, iii. 218; carving, iii. 242.

Jubilee High School, Lucknow, xvi. 198.

Jubilee Memorial Institute, Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 74.

Jubilee Pauper Patient Endowment Fund, Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 20.

Jubo, town in Khairpur State, Sind, xiv. 220.

Judges, District, iv. 147, 150, 151; Sessions, 147; Subordinate, 150; Munsifs, 150; Commissioners, 150; *tahsīldārs*, 150; of Small Cause Courts, 151.

Judicial system in seventh century, iii. 299–300.

Judson, Mr., missionary in Burma, ix. 144.

Jugal Kishor Singh, Rājā, of Bettiah, viii. 5–6.
Jugal Prasād, holder of villages in Berī, Central India (beginning of nineteenth century), viii. 3–4.
Jugis, weaving caste in Eastern Bengal, Noākhāli, xix. 131; Nowgong, xix. 224; Sylhet, xxiii. 193; Tippera, xxiii. 383.
Jujhār Singh, Rāthor chief of Pisāngan, Māndalgarh made over to (1700), and taken from (1706), xvii. 149.
Jujhār Singh, Rājā of Raigarh, xxi. 45.
Jūkal, crown sub-*tāluk* in Atrāf-i-balda District, Hyderābād, xiv. 220.
Julāhās, weavers. *See* Jolāhās.
Juliana, a sister of Akbar's Christian wife, wife of Prince Jean Philippe Bourbon of Navarre, xiii. 324.
Jullundur, Division of the Punjab, xiv. 220–221.
Jullundur, District in the Punjab, xiv. 221–231; physical aspects, 221–223; history, 223–224; population, 225–226; agriculture, 226–227; minerals, 228; forests, 228; trade and communications, 228–229; famine, 229; administration, 229–230; education, 230; medical, 231; density of population, i. 454.
Jullundur, *tahsīl* in Punjab, xiv. 231.
Jullundur, town and cantonment in Punjab, xiv. 231–232; wood-carving, iii. 229; pottery, iii. 244.
Jumā *talao*, tank, near Nāgpur, xviii. 319.
Juma-ul-widā, festival, held in Punjab, xx. 294.
Jumkha, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xiv. 232, xxi. 291.
Jumla, Mīr, officer of Aurangzeb and governor of Bengal. *See* Mīr Jumla.
Jummoo, province and town in Kashmīr. *See* Kashmīr and Jammu *and* Jammu Town.
Jumna, river of Northern India, xiv. 232–233; course of, i. 24; ancient irrigation canal on banks of, iii. 328, 331, 333.
Jumna Canal, Eastern, iii. 332, 341, xiv. 233–234.
Jumna Canal, Western, iii. 357–358, xiv. 234–236.
Jumna Cotton-Spinning Mills, Delhi, xi. 240.
Jumna valley, geology, i. 100.
Jun, ruined city, xxii. 403.
Junā, Jām, ruler in Sind, xxii. 396.
Junagad Railway, iii. 415.
Junāgarh, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 236–238; geology, i. 100; postal arrangements, iii. 424–425.
Junāgarh, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 238–239; rock inscriptions, ii. 50, 51; cave-temples, ii. 164.
Junāpādar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 239, xv. 165.
Jungle-fowls, i. 256
Jungle Mahāls, former administrative tract in Bengal, xiv. 239.
Jungle products. *See* Forest and Jungle Products.
Junjappa, worship of, by the Kurubas, xviii. 196.
Junnar, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, xiv. 239.
Junnar, town in Poona District, Bombay, former capital, xiv. 239–240; cave inscription, ii. 47.
Junonā tank, Chānda, x. 150.
Jūri, river in Hill Tippera, xiii. 117.
Jushka, king. *See* Vāsudeva.
Justice. *See* Legislation and Justice.
Jute, cultivation, iii. 46–49; species, iii. 46–47; areas of production, iii. 47; soils, iii. 47; cultivation, iii. 47–48; out-turn, iii. 48; harvesting, iii. 48; exports, iii. 48–49, 282–283; history and trade, iii. 203–204; industrial aspects, iii. 204–205; hand-loom weaving and presses, iii. 205; trade, iii. 205–206, 255; raw, export trade, iii. 287, 310; picked, export prices, iii. 464–465; trade statistics, iii. 314; exports of manufactures of, iii. 310, 464–465; export prices, iii. 464–465.
Local notices: Cultivation of, in Assam, vi. 113; Backergunge, vi. 169, 170; Bengal, vii. 242, 244, 245–246, 249; Bhāgalpur, viii 31; Bogra, viii. 259; Burdwān, ix. 95; Chakla Roshnābād, Tippera, x. 124; Cooch Behār, x. 384, 385; Dacca, xi. 110; Darjeeling, xi. 172; Darrang, xi. 186; Dhubri, Goālpāra, xi. 336; Dināpur, xi. 351; Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 393; Faridpur, xii. 56–57; Gaibānda, Rangpur, xii. 123; Gāro Hills, xii. 178; Gauhāti, Kāmrūp, xii. 184; Goālpāra, xii. 273; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; Hooghly District, xiii. 166; Howrah, xiii. 209; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 36; Jessore, xiv. 96; Kāmrūp, xiv. 335; Khulnā, xv. 289; Mādārīpur, Faridpur, xvi. 228; Mālda, xvii. 79; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Mymensingh, xviii. 155; Nadiā, xviii. 277; Noākhāli, xix. 132; Pābna, xix. 300; Purnea, xx. 417; Rājshāhi, xxi. 159; Rangpur, xxi. 228; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 74.
Jute-mills, Baidyabāti, Hooghly, vi. 214; Baranagar, Twenty-four Parganas, vi. 429; Bengal, vii. 269–270; Bhadreswar, Hooghly, viii. 23; Bhātpāra, Twenty-four Parganas, viii. 91; Budge-Budge,

Twenty-four Parganas, ix. 45; Calcutta, ix. 269; Cawnpore, ix. 319; Garden Reach, Twenty-four Parganas, xii. 160; Gārulia, Twenty-four Parganas, xii. 183; Ghusurī, Howrah, xii. 237; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Howrah, xiii. 209, 210; Māniktala, Twenty-four Parganas, xvii. 183; Sānkrail, Howrah, xxii. 60; Sibpur, Howrah, xxii. 344; Titāgarh, Twenty-four Parganas, xxiii. 405; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75; United Provinces, xxiv. 205.

Jute-presses, Calcutta, ix. 269; Chāndpur, Tippera, x. 167; Domār, Rangpur, xi. 367; Faridpur, xii. 58; Forbesganj, Purnea, xii. 101; Ghusurī, Howrah, xii. 237; Jiāganj, Murshidābād, xiv. 165; Purnea, xx. 417; Rangpur, xxi. 228; Sālkhia, Howrah, xxi. 410; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.

Jute trade centres, Baidyabāti, Hooghly, vii. 214; Bālāganj, Sylhet, vi. 222; Berā, Pābna, vii. 361; Chākdaha, Nadiā, x. 122; Chittagong, x. 312, 317; Dacca, xi. 109; Gauripur, Goālpāra, xii. 192; Goālpāra, xii. 278; Haldībāri, Cooch Behār, xiii. 10; Mādāripur, Faridpur, xvi. 228; Mankarchar, Goālpāra, xvii. 182; Nārāyanganj, Dacca, xviii. 374; Sambhuganj, Mymensingh, xxii. 22; Sherpur, Mymensingh, xxii. 273; Sirājganj, Pābna, xxiii. 17; Subarnakhāli, Mymensingh, xxiii. 114.

Jutogh, hill cantonment in Simla District, Punjab, xiv. 240.

Juvir Kanama, outlet of Colair Lake, x. 373.

Juwai, tribe in the Andamans, v. 361.

Jyeshtharudra, worship of, xxii. 99.

K.

Kābartāl, marsh in Monghyr District, Bengal, xvii. 390.

Kabbāldurga, fortified hill in Mysore, former state prison, xiv. 240–241.

Kabbani, tributary of the Cauvery river, xiv. 241.

Kabi Kankan, author. *See* Mukunda Rām Chakravartī.

Kabi-Khān-i-Ayāz, Izz-ud-dīn, of Lahore, revolt (1238), xvi. 107, xviii. 26.

Kabīr, Vaishnava reformer (1380–1420), i. 425, 428, ii. 416–417; writings of, ii. 417; residence at Benares, vii. 193; tomb at Maghar, Bastī, xvi. 411.

Kabīrpanthis, Hindu sect, i. 425–426; in Bilāspur, viii. 225; Central Provinces, x. 27; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, head-quarters of, xv. 193; in Raipur, xxi. 52.

Kabīrwāla, *tahsīl* in Multān District, Punjab, xiv. 241.

Kabligars, ferrymen, in Bijāpur, viii. 179.

Kabui, Nāgā tribe in Manipur, xvii. 189.

Kabui, language of the Nāgā-Bodo subgroup, i. 393.

Kābul, province of Afghānistān, xiv. 241–242; physical aspects, i. 12–13.

Kābul city, capital of Afghānistān, i. 13, xiv. 242–246.

Kābul, river of North-Western India, i. 11–13, xiv. 246–247.

Kābul River Canal, in Peshāwar District, North West Frontier Province, xiv. 247–248.

Kābul valley, conquered by Kadphises I (first century), ii. 112.

Kābul Khel (Utmanzai) Wazīrs, expeditions against (1859–60, 1880, 1902), xix. 155, 159, 209, 210.

Kābuli Mal, governor of Lahore (1762), xvi. 111.

Kabwet, Shwebo, Burma, pagoda at, xxii. 313.

Kacha, tributary of the Madhumatī river, xvi. 233.

Kacha Dīn, seized North Cāchār hills (*c.* 1813), ix. 251.

Kachak Alī, appointed governor of Koil by Bābar (1526), v. 210.

Kachāna, Ujjain birthplace of, xxiv. 113.

Kāchārī, language of the Bodo group, i. 392; spoken in Gauhāti, xii. 183; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Hill Tippera, xiii. 119.

Kāchāris, tribe in Assam, Cāchār, ix. 252; Darrang, xi. 185; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Kāmrūp, xiv. 334; Lakhimpur, xvi. 122; Mangaldai, Darrang, xvii. 176; Nowgong, xix. 224.

Kachch, State in Bombay. *See* Cutch.

Kachhī, dialect of Sindhī, i. 372; spoken in Bombay Presidency, viii. 300; Cutch, xi. 80; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310.

Kachhi, division of Kalāt State, Baluchistān, xiv. 248–253; physical aspects, 248–249; history, 249; population, 249–250; agriculture, 250; trade and communications, 251; famine, 251; administration, 251–253.

Kāchhi Baroda, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xiv. 253.

Kāchhīs, market-gardeners, in Agra, v. 77; Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 131; Alīgarh District, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Bāndā, vi. 350; Baonī, Central India, vi. 415; Baroda, vii. 56; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 189; Bhopāl, viii. 133; Broach, ix. 22; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Datiā, Central India, xi. 197; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 325; Etah, xii. 32;

Etāwah, xii. 42; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 79; Gondā, xii. 314; Gwalior, xii. 428; Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jhānsi, xiv. 140; Mainpurī, xvii. 35; Orchhā, Central India, xix. 245; Samthar, Central India, xxii. 25; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Sironj, Rājputāna, xxiii. 38; Unao, xxiv. 125.

Kachin, or Singpho, group of dialects of the Assam-Burmese branch, i. 387, 394; bibliography, i. 401; spoken in Bhamo, viii. 49; Burma, ix. 137–138; Kathā, xv. 156; Kentung State, xv 201; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139; Ruby Mines District, xxi. 329.

Kachin Hills, botany, i. 201–202.

Kachins, tribe of Tibeto-Burman origin, inhabiting Upper Burma and the Shan States, iii. 125, ix. 139, xiv. 253–255; raids in Bhamo, viii. 47, 48; in Bhamo, viii. 49, 57; Upper Chindwin, x. 242–243; North Hsenwi, xiii. 218; South Hsenwi, xiii. 219; Hsīpaw, xiii. 220; Kamaing, Myitkyinā, xiv. 324; Kathā invaded (1883), xv. 154; in Kathā, xv. 156; Kodaung, Ruby Mines, xv. 340; Mandalay, xvii. 124, 125; Mogaung, Myitkyinā, xvii. 382; Mongmit, Ruby Mines, xvii. 404; rule in Myitkyinā, xviii. 137–139; Sana, Myitkyinā, attacked by (1892), xviii. 147; in Myitkyinā, xviii. 139, 147; Ruby Mines District, xxi. 330; Northern Shan States, xxii. 236; Shwegu, Bhamo, xxii. 325; Tawnpeng, xxiii. 268; Wa States, xxiv. 344; Zingkaling Hkamti, xxiv. 436.

Kāchola, estate in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xiv. 255.

Kachuā, village in Khulnā District, Bengal, xiv. 255.

Kachwāhas, Rājput clan, in Gwalior, ii. 312; deprived of Gwalior by the Parihārs (A.D. 1129), ii. 318.

Local notices: Took Amber from the chief of the Susāwat Mīnās in twelfth century, v. 290; in Daosa, xi. 149; Gwalior fort held by, xii. 440; Mahārājā of Jaipur head of, xiii. 384; rule in Narwar (tenth century), xviii. 397; Rājputāna, xxi. 113.

Kadaiyanallūr, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xiv. 255.

Kadam Bānde, Sardār, uncle of Malhār Rao Holkar I, xiii. 335.

Kadam Rasūl, hill near Secunderābād, xxii. 160.

Kadam Rasūl Masjid, at Gaur, ii. 191, vii. 222, xii. 189, 191.

Kadam Rasūl mosque, near Nārāyanganj, Dacca, xviii. 373.

Kadamba dynasty, ii. 326–327; establishment in Southern Marāthā Country (sixth century), ii. 326; crushed by Pulikesin II, ii. 327; part of Belgaum held by, vii. 147; Belgaum lost, vii. 157; power in Southern India, viii. 280; in Carnatic, ix. 301; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Goa, xii. 251; capital at Halsi, xiii. 12; Hāngal ruled by, feudatory to Western Chālukyas, xiii. 24; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 63; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 263; Kanara, xiv. 343, 356; Southern India, xvi. 248; north-west of Mysore, xviii. 169; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 283; Southern Marāthā Country, xxiii. 91.

Kadambansi Rājputs, rule in Rairākhol, xxi. 61.

Kādambarī, romance by Bāna, ii. 241.

Kadāna, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xiv. 255, xvi. 290.

Kādans, 'jungle-men,' in Anaimalais, v. 333; Cochin, x. 345; Nelliampathis, xix. 6.

Kadapa, District and town in Madras. *See* Cuddapah.

Kadar Khān, governor of Lakhnautī, Bengal (1325–39), vii. 216.

Kādars, tribe in Western Ghāts, xii. 221.

Kadaura, capital of Baonī State, Central India, xiv. 255.

Kadi *prānt*, District in Baroda, xiv. 255–258.

Kadi, *tāluka* in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xiv. 258.

Kadi, town in Baroda, xiv. 258–259.

Kadīmi, 'the older' faction of the Parsīs, i. 440.

Kādīpur, *tahsīl* in Sultānpur District, United Provinces, xiv. 259

Kādir Alī Khān, rebel government proclaimed in Shāhjahānpur under (1857), xxii. 203.

Kādir Khān, proclaimed himself king of Gujarāt (1536–45), ii 381; Māndu seized by (*c.* 1535–45), xvii. 172; Sārangpur fell to, xxii 96.

Kādirābād, walled town in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xiv. 259.

Kadiri, *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xiv. 259–260.

Kadiri, town in Cuddapah District, Madras, xiv. 260.

Kāduiyas, Sūfiism accepted by, i. 437.

Kadod, place of Hindu pilgrimage in Broach District, Bombay, xiv. 260–261.

Kadoli, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xiv. 261, xvii. 14.

Kadphises I, Kushān king (*c.* A.D. 45–85), ii. 288; conquered Kābul valley, ii. 112; coins issued by, ii. 138; rule in valley of Indus, xix. 149; Manes's kingdom in North-West Punjab overrun by, xx. 262.

Kadphises II, Kushān king, rule of (*c.* A.D. 85–125), ii. 288–289; con-

quered Northern India, ii. 112; coins issued by, ii. 138, 139; rule in valley of Indus, xix. 149.
Kadu, dialect spoken in Burma, ix. 137; Kathā, xv. 156.
Kadūr, District in Mysore, xiv. 261–268; physical aspects, 261–263; history, 263–264; population, 264–265; agriculture, 265–266; forests, 266–267; minerals, 267; trade and communications, 267; administration, 267–268; education, 268; medical, 268.
Kadūr, *tāluk* in Kadūr District, Mysore, xiv. 268–269.
Kadus, Upper Burmese tribe, ix. 139, xiv. 269; in Kathā, xv. 156; Mandalay, xvii. 124.
Kādva River Works, Bombay, iii. 331.
Kadvas, caste in Ahmadābād, v. 98.
Kadwa Kumbīs, Unjhā original seat of, in Gujarāt, xxiv. 257.
Kāfiristān, mountainous region in Afghānistān, now included in Jalālābād district, xiv. 269–271.
Kāfirkot, ruins in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xiv. 271–272.
Kāfirs (= 'infidels'), tribe in Afghānistān, v. 48.
Kāfūr, Malik, slave general of Alā-ud-dīn (1303–15), invasions of Southern India, ii. 150, 151, 342–343, 363, 382, xiii. 236, xvi. 249, xix. 395.
Local notices: Dispatched by Alā-ud-dīn to invade Deccan, vi. 143; Carnatic laid waste, xi. 305–306; Daulatābād occupied, xi. 200; Rāmdeo of Deogiri defeated, xi. 294; visited Dhār, xi. 294; Goa under, xii. 251; Dorasamudra taken, xiii. 11; Madura raided, xvi. 389; Medak taken, xvii. 246; Mysore invaded, xviii. 174; stopped at Sultānpur (1306), xxiii. 138; Trichinopoly overrun, xxiv. 28.
Kāgal, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xiv. 272.
Kāgal, town in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xiv. 272.
Kāgān, mountain valley in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xiv. 272–273.
Kahalgaon, town in Bengal. *See* Colgong.
Kāhālias, caste in Purī, xx. 402.
Kahārs, cultivators, in Bareilly, vii. 6; Bastī, vii. 127; Budaun, ix 37; Gayā, xii. 200; Gondā, xii. 314; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Patna, xx. 59; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
Kaheris, tribe in Baluchistān, Kachhi, xiv. 250; Sibi, xxii. 338.
Kahlūr, Simla Hill State, Punjab *See* Bilāspur.
Kahnaur, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, xiv. 273.
Kahror, town in Multān District, Punjab, xiv. 273.
Kahūta, *tahsīl* in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, xiv. 273.
Kahūtas, agricultural caste in Jhelum, xiv. 154.
Kai Khusrū, appointed governor of the Punjab (1285), murdered (1287), xvi. 107, xxi. 321.
Kaibarttas, fishermen and cultivators, in Bengal; Backergunge, vi. 168; Bengal, vii. 233; Calcutta, ix. 268; Hooghly, xiii. 165; Howrah, xiii. 208; Jessore, xiv. 95; Khulnā, xv. 288; Midnapore, xvii. 331; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Mymensingh, xviii. 154; Nadiā, xviii. 276; Noākhāli, xix. 131; Presidency Division, xx. 218; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164; Sylhet, xxiii. 193; Tippera, xxiii. 383; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.
Kaij, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād State. *See* Amba.
Kaikādi, criminal tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Belgaum, vii. 149.
Kaikhusrū of Persia, Makrān taken, xvii. 46.
Kaikolans, weavers in Coimbatore, x. 361.
Kail, ancient port in Madras. *See* Kayal.
Kailang, village in Punjab. *See* Kyelang.
Kailās, rock-hewn temple at Ellora, Hyderābād, ii. 170, 172, xii. 22.
Kailasagarh, peak of Javādi Hills, v. 404, xiv. 85.
Kailāsanāthar, temple to Siva, Cheyūr, x. 195; Conjeeveram, x. 378.
Kailun, said to have founded Kahror (end of fourteenth century), xiv. 273.
Kailwārā, town in Rājputāna. *See* Kelwāra.
Kaim Jī, rule in Kālinjar, xiv. 312.
Kaim Khān, Nawāb of Farrukhābād, lost his life in attempt on Rohilkhand, xxi. 306, xxiv. 155.
Kaim Singh. *See* Mādho Singh II, Sawai.
Kaimganj, *tahsīl* in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xiv. 273–274.
Kaimganj, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xiv. 274.
Kaimur Hills, eastern portion of the Vindhyan range, xiv. 274–275; ruddle drawings in caves, ii. 94–95.
Kain, river of Bundelkhand. *See* Ken.
Kaintira, village in Athmallik State, Orissa, xiv. 275.
Kaiqubād, king of Delhi (1286–90), ii. 361, 368.
Kaira, District in Bombay, xiv. 275–286; physical aspects, 275–277; history, 277–

278; population, 278–280; agriculture, 280–282; minerals, 282; trade and communications, 282–283; famine, 283; administration, 283–285; education, 285; medical, 286.
Kaira, town in Kaira District, Bombay, xiv. 286; calico-printing, iii. 186.
Kairāna, *tahsīl* in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xiv. 286–287.
Kairāna, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xiv. 287.
Kaisar Bāgh, palace at Lucknow, xvi. 191, 196.
Kaisarganj, *tahsīl* in Bahraich District, United Provinces, xiv. 287.
Kaitabhesvara, temple of, at Halebīd, ii. 176.
Kaithal, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Karnāl District, Punjab, xiv. 287–288.
Kaithal, town in Karnāl District, Punjab, xiv. 288–289.
Kajarsing Naik, leader of Bhīl riots in Khāndesh (1857), xv. 229.
Kākar, *tāluka* in Lārkāna District, Sind, xiv. 289.
Kākar. *See* Deer, Barking.
Kakar Bukera, ruined city in Sind, xxii. 403.
Kākars, Afghān tribe, in Baluchistān, vi. 289; Bolān Pass a favourite raiding ground, viii. 264; in Brāhui Range, ix. 15; Herāt, xiii. 113; Loralai, xvi. 174; Quetta-Pishīn, xvi. 14; assault on Quetta by (1840), xxi. 20; in Zhob, xxiv. 430, 431.
Kākatīyas, Hindu dynasty of Warangal, ii. 174, 340, 341, 345; Chingleput taken by, x. 255; Chola conquered, x. 326; Muhammad bin Tughlak's campaign against, xi. 200; Golconda fort constructed by, xii. 309; in Hanamkonda, xiii. 22–23; expeditions sent against, by Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī (1303, 1309), xiii. 236; war waged against, by Muhammad Shāh (1371), xiii. 236; in Raichūr, xxi. 39.
Kakku, peak in Central Brāhui Range, Baluchistān, ix. 14
Kakobhai, chief of Sāyla (1794–1813), xxii. 158.
Kākoṛā, village in Budaun District, United Provinces, xiv. 289.
Kākorī, town in Lucknow District, United Provinces, xiv. 289.
Kakrālā, town in Budaun District, United Provinces, xiv. 289–290.
Kākusthavarman, Kadamba king, Halsī record of, ii. 58; in Shimoga, xxii. 283.
Kāl Bhairav, temple at Devgarh, Janjīra State, Bombay, xi. 275.
Kala Bhavan, technical school, Baroda, vii. 73–74, 83.
Kala Dīghi, tank in Devikot, Dinājpur, xi. 276.
Kālā Pāhār, general of Sulaimān Kararānī, Mukund Deo expelled from Orissa by, vii. 211, 214; Hājo temple damaged by, xiii. 8; mutilation of Hindu figures at Jājpur, xiv. 11; Muhammadan leader in Kāmrūp, xiv. 332; Mukund Deo overthrown by, xix. 250.
Kalā azār (disease), prevalent in Assam, vi. 40–41; Brahmaputra Valley, i. 462; Gāro Hills, xii. 173; Gauhāti, xii. 183; Kāmrūp, xiv. 333.
Kālābāgh, military station in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xiv. 290.
Kālābāgh, estate in Mīānwāli District, Punjab, xiv. 290.
Kālābāgh, town in Mīānwāli District, Punjab, centre of salt quarries, xiv. 290–291; salt, iii. 157, 158.
Kalabgur, *tāluk* in Medak District, Hyderābād, xiv. 291.
Kālā-Chitta, mountain range in Attock District, Punjab, xiv. 292.
Kalachuris, dynasty in Central India, coins, ii. 142; Ahmadnagar in hands of (1156–87), v. 113; in Baghelkhand, vi. 186, 187; Belgāmi held by, vii. 145; fight for mastery in Deccan, viii. 283; destroyed by Hoysalas (1184), viii. 283; rule in Central India, ix. 337; Central Provinces, x. 12–13; Dhārwār under (1165–84), xi. 305; Gadag under, xii. 119; in Jubbulpore, xiv. 207–208; relations with Maheshwar, xvii. 9; rule in Mysore (1155–*c* 1183), xviii. 172.
Kaladan, river of Burma, iii. 361, xiv. 292; crocodiles, i. 267.
Kalādgi, village in Bījāpur District, Bombay, xiv. 292; manufactures, iii. 217.
Kalagyun Island, Mergui, Burma, xvii. 304.
Kālāhandī, feudatory State in Bengal, xiv. 292–295; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.
Kālahasti, *zamīndāri* in Madras, xiv. 295.
Kālahasti, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in North Arcot District, Madras, xiv. 295–296.
Kālahasti, town in North Arcot District, Madras, xiv. 296; use of wax in dyeing, iii. 177; *palampores*, iii. 188.
Kalait, village in Patiāla State, Punjab, xiv. 296.
Kalakh Sāgar, tank in Jaipur State, xiii. 391.
Kalākyamin, king of Pagan. *See* Narathu.
Kalale, village in Mysore, xiv. 296.
Kalāls, toddy-drawers, in Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353.
Kalam, crown *tāluk* in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xiv. 296–297.
Kalam, village in Yeotmāl District, Berār, xiv. 297.

Kalām-i-Pīr, sacred book of the Mughlis, xiii. 139.
Kalamnūri, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xiv. 297.
Kalān, mosque at Delhi, ii. 183.
Kalānaur, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xiv. 297.
Kalānaur, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, xiv. 298.
Kalandar, tomb at Pānīpat, xix. 398.
Kalandar Lāl Shāhbāz, shrine at Sehwān, xxii. 411.
Kalandarānis, tribe in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111.
Kalang, offshoot of the Brahmaputra river in Assam, xiv. 298.
Kalanga, hill in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xiv. 298.
Kalanidhgarh, fort in Belgaum, vii 148.
Kālāpānī, one of the sources of the Sārdā river, in Nepāl, xxii. 102.
Kālāpāni tank, Amraotī, Berār, v. 315
Kalāpūrnōdaya, Telugu work by Sūrana (1560), ii. 437.
Kalārs, landowners and liquor-sellers, in Central Provinces, x. 26; Mandlā, xvii 163.
Kalasa, death of, at Māttānd temple, xv. 97.
Kalasa, village in Kādūr District, Mysore, xiv 298–299.
Kalasa hill. *See* Mertiparvat.
Kalasesvara, temple at Kalasa, xiv. 299.
Kalāshā, Kāfir dialect, i. 356.
Kālastri, *zamīndāri* town in Madras. *See* Kālahasti.
Kalāt, State in Baluchistān, xiv. 299–305; physical aspects, 299–300; history, 300; population, 300–301; agriculture, 301; minerals, 302; trade and communications, 302–303; famine, 303; administration, 303–305.
Other references: Sketch of history, iv. 63–64; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 96.
Kalāt, capital of State in Baluchistān, xiv. 305–306.
Kalataik, ancient site in Lower Burma. *See* Taikkala.
Kalāt-i-Ghilzai, fort in Kandahār province, Afghānistān, held by a sepoy garrison in first Afghān War (1842), xiv. 306.
Kalavali, the, Tamil historical poem, ii. 19.
Kalaw pagoda, Bilugyun, Burma, v. 295.
Kalb Alī Khān, Jāma Masjid at Rāmpur built by, xxi. 189.
Kalburga, town in Hyderābād State. *See* Gulbarga.
Kale, subdivision and township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xiv. 306.
Kāle, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, xiv. 306.
Kāleshwar, temple of, at Gad-Hinglaj, Baluchistān, xii. 120.
Kalewa, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xiv 306–307.
Kalghatgi, *tāluka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xiv. 307.
Kalhana, author of the *Rājatarangini*, or history of Kashmīr (1148), ii. 15–16, 22, 23, 263, xv. 90; quoted on Srīnagar, xxiii. 99.
Kalhattigiri, peak in Bābā-Budan mountains, xiv. 262.
Kalhoras, rulers of Sind, Bukkur in hands of (1736), ix. 47; Mīānis overwhelmed, xi. 270; contention with Mīānis for possession of Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 271; Garhi Ikhtiār Khān under, xii. 162; tombs of, at Hyderābād, xiii. 314, 322; death of Mīr Abdullah at hands of, at battle of Jāndrīhar, xiv. 249; rule in Kachhi, xiv. 249; Karāchi, xv. 4; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 77; Sibi, xxii. 338; Sind, xxii. 397–398; Sukkur, xxiii. 120, 122; Tatta, xxiii. 254; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 308.
Kālī, river of Nepāl and United Provinces, xiv. 307.
Kāli, goddess, human sacrifices to, i. 406; festival held in Assam, vi. 52; temple at Bajnāth, Almorā, vi. 217; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 305; Kāmāhātī, Twenty-four Parganas, xiv. 326; Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls, xx. 80; Tamlūk, Midnapore, xxiii. 217. *See also* Kālika *and* Kālika Māta.
Kāli Baorī, *bhūmiāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xiv. 307.
Kālī Masjid, at Kalyān, Thāna, xiv. 323.
Kālī Nadī, East, river of United Provinces, xiv. 309–310.
Kālī Nadī, West, tributary of the Hindan river, United Provinces, xiv. 310.
Kālī Prasanna Banerji, Bābu, author of history of Bengal in the eighteenth century, iv. 453.
Kālī Sind, tributary of the Chambal river, xiv. 313.
Kālia, tributary of the Madhumatī river, xvi. 233.
Kalīākheri, town in Bhopāl State, Central India, xiv. 307.
Kalīān Singh, founder of Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.
Kalīāna (or Chal-Kalyāna), town in Jind State, Punjab, xiv. 307.
Kaliandroog, town in Madras. *See* Kalyandrug.
Kālidāsa, poet and dramatist, ii. 17, 29; date, ii. 239, 294; author of the *Raghuvamsa*, ii. 240; the *Kumāra-sambhava*,

ii. 240; epic *kāvyas*, ii. 240; lyrics and lyrical stanzas, ii. 242, 243; plays, ii. 246–247.
Kāliganj, village in Khulnā District, Bengal, xiv. 307.
Kālika, goddess, temples of, at Baroda, vii. 83; Dhār, xi. 295. *See also* Kāli.
Kālika Māta, goddess, temples of, at Dabhoi, Baroda, xii. 100; Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383. *See also* Kāli.
Kālimāti, iron quarries, Bengal (opened 1901), vii. 264.
Kālimpong, hilly tract in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xiv. 307–308.
Kālimpong, village in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xiv. 308–309.
Kalim-ullah, Bahmani king (1525–6), ii. 385, xiii. 238.
Kālinadī, river in North Kanara District, Bombay, xiv. 341.
Kalinga, son of king Bali, vii. 194.
Kalinga, ancient kingdom on the east coast of India, xiv. 310; in epigraphy, ii. 8, 14; conquest by Asoka (261 B.C.), ii. 53, 283; modern identifications, ii. 80; taken by the Cholas, ii. 333.
Kalingāpatam, historic village in Madras. *See* Calingapatam.
Kalingattu-Parani, the, Tamil historical poem, ii. 19.
Kālingis, caste in Ganjām, xii. 148.
Kālinjar, town and hill-fort in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xiv. 310–313.
Kālinjara, village in Bānswāra State, Rājputāna, xiv. 313.
Kahtās, writer caste of Assam, in Darrang, xi. 185; Gauhāti, xii. 183; Kāmrūp, xiv. 333; Nowgong, xiv. 224; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348.
Kālka, town in Ambāla District, Punjab, with railway junction for Simla, xiv. 313–314.
Kālka-Simla Railway, iii. 372, 416.
Kālkā Devī, temple of, at Chitor, x. 299.
Kālka's peak, in Girnār hill, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
Kallakurchi, *tāluk* in South Arcot District, Madras, xiv. 314.
Kallans, thieving caste of Southern India, in Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, xx. 233; Tanjore, xxiii. 230, 241; Tirumangalam, Madura, xxii. 394.
Kallar Kahār, lake in Salt Range, Punjab, xxi. 412.
Kalliānpur, village in South Kanara District, Madras, xiv. 314.
Kallidaikurichi, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xiv. 314.
Kallikota and Atagada, permanently settled estates in Ganjām District, Madras, xiv. 314–315.
Kallūr, *tāluka* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xiv. 315.
Kallūr, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xiv. 315.
Kalmatis, tribe in Pasni, Baluchistān, xx. 22.
Kalmeshwar, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xiv. 315–316.
Kalmeshwar, temple of, Shiggaon, Dhārwār, xxii. 275.
Kālna, subdivision in Burdwān District, Bengal, xiv. 316.
Kālna, town in Burdwān District, Bengal, xiv. 316.
Kālni, river of Assam. *See* Surmā.
Kālol, *tāluka* in Baroda, xiv. 316.
Kālol, town in Baroda, xiv. 316–317.
Kālol, *tāluka* in Pānch Mahāls District, Bombay, xiv. 317.
Kalpeni, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.
Kālpī, *tahsīl* in Jālaun District, United Provinces, xiv. 317–318.
Kālpī, historic town in Jālaun District, United Provinces, xiv. 318–319.
Kālra, estate in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xiv. 319–320.
Kalrāyan, hills in Salem and South Arcot Districts, Madras, xiv. 320.
Kālsī, town in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, with Asoka inscription, xiv. 320; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
Kālsi stone, near Haripur, xi. 212, 214.
Kalsia, State in Punjab, xiv. 320–321.
Kalsūbai, hill with temple in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xiv. 321.
Kālu Bhuiyā, usurped throne of Tamlūk, xxiii. 217.
Kaluchumbarru, grant, ii. 58.
Kalugumalai, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xiv. 321.
Kālukhera, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xiv. 321, xvii. 99.
Kalumar, peak in Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 316.
Kalurvāya, tank in Atmakūr, Nellore, vi. 124.
Kalva Rangan, peak in Honnāli, Mysore, xiii. 161.
Kalvakutti, *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xiv. 321.
Kalvān, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xiv. 321–322.
Kalwā, rising of, in Dehra Dūn, xi. 213.
Kalyān, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, xiv. 322.
Kalyān, ancient town in Thāna District, Bombay, xiv. 322–323.
Kalyān, Rājā, of the Chal tribe, Kaliāna capital of (1325), xiv. 307.
Kalyān Chand, Rājā, rule in Almorā (1563), v. 245.
Kalyān Sen, purchased Batauhli, xvii. 153.
Kalyān Singh, of Bikaner (1544–71), head-quarters at Sirsa, xxiii. 45;

marched with imperial army to Ajmer, viii. 205; in Bīkaner, viii. 205.
Kalyān Singh, Rao, Māchen granted to (*c.* 1671), v. 256, xvi. 224.
Kalyān Singh Bhadauria, Rājā (*c.* 1707-61), Dholpur under, xi. 323.
Kalyān Singh, chief of Kishangarh (1797-1832), xv. 311-312.
Kalyān Singh, chief of Udaipur, xxiv. 83.
Kalyāna Mahal temple, at Gingee, South Arcot, xii. 243-244
Kalyandrug, *tāluka* in Anantapur District, Madras, xiv. 323.
Kalyandrug, town in Anantapur District, Madras, with prehistoric remains, xiv. 323-324.
Kalyanī, *jāgīr* town in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, former capital, xiv. 324.
Kalyānji, temple at Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 34.
Kām Bakhsh, prince, son of Aurangzeb, appointed Sūbahdār of Bijāpur and Hyderābād (1706), xvii. 2; defeat and death (1709), ii. 405, xxiv. 153.
Kama, township in Thayetmyo District, Burma, xiv. 324.
Kamadhia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 324, xv. 165.
Kamaing, township in Myitkyinā District, Upper Burma, xiv. 324.
Kāmākhya, temple in Kāmrūp District, Assam, vi. 23, xiv 325.
Kamāl Khān, Sholāpur besieged and taken by (1511), xxii. 306.
Kamāl Khān, Mirāni Baloch, founder of Leiah (*c.* 1550), xvi. 159.
Kamāl Khān, Mīr, Jām of Las Bela (1896), xvi. 146.
Kamāl Khān, rule in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 264.
Kamāl Maulvi, Shaikh, tomb at Dhār, xi. 295.
Kamal Nārāyan Singh, rule in Khairāgarh (1890), xv. 208.
Kamāl Sāhib of Chavdāpur, saint, tomb at Mamdāpuri, Bijāpur, xvii. 106.
Kamala tank, Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
Kamalālayam, drinking-water tank, Nāmakkal, Salem, xviii. 348.
Kamaleswar, Ahom king, rule in Assam, vi. 32.
Kamālia, town in Montgomery District, Punjab, xiv. 325; calico-printing, in. 186.
Kamālpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 325, xv. 168.
Kamālpur, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xiv. 325.
Kamāl-ud-dīn, settled at Jalālī (*c.* 1295), xiv. 14; mausoleum at Dhār, xi. 295.
Kamāl-ud-dīn Khān, rule in Rādhanpur, xxi. 23.
Kāman, town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 325-326.
Kamandal Kund, reservoirs at Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
Kāmandurga, peak in Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 52.
Kamāngari work, manufactured in Sītpur, xxiii. 62.
Kāmāreddipet, *tāluk* in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xiv. 326.
Kāmārhāti, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xiv. 326.
Kāmārs, or blacksmiths, in Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7.
Kamar-ud-dīn, rule in Cuddapah (1782), xi. 61; surrender of Coimbatore to (1791), x. 371-372.
Kamar-ud-dīn, Wazīr, Jānsath sacked and destroyed under orders of (1737), xiv. 62; Bāsha family in Muzaffarnagar almost exterminated by, xviii. 85.
Kamar-ud-dīn Tamar, governor of Bengal (1244-6), vii. 216.
Kāmarūpa, ancient kingdom in North-East India, xviii. 151.
Kamāsin, *tahsīl* in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xiv. 326-327.
Kamātāpur, ruined city in Cooch Behār State, Bengal, xiv. 327.
Kamauli plates of king Vaidyadēva, ii. 33.
Kambākkam Drug, peak in Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 399.
Kambam, *tāluk* and town in Madras *See* Cumbum.
Kamban, author of Tamil *Rāmāyana* (eleventh century), ii. 421, 435.
Kambar, *tāluka* in Lārkāna District, Sind, xiv. 327.
Kambar, town in Lārkāna District, Sind, xiv. 327-328.
Kambar Khel, subdivision of Afridis, v. 69, xv. 303.
Kambharasa Ranāvaloka, Rāshtrakūta viceroy, xviii. 171.
Kambohs, cultivating caste in the Punjab, in Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kapūrthala, xiv. 410; Karnāl, xv. 52; Lahore, xvi. 99; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Patiāla, xx. 41; Punjab, xx. 288; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372; Sohna, Gurgaon, xxiii. 72.
Kambrānis, tribe in Baluchistān, Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Khāiān, xv. 248.
Kambugudi, peak in Salem, xxi. 396.
Kāmdar Khān, Musalmān revenue agent, Hazāribāgh (1765), xiii. 88.
Kameli, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, xiv. 328.
Kāmgār Khān, rule in Hissār, Rohtak, and Gurgaon, xxi. 311-312.
Kāmi, dialect spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41.

Kāmilpur, town in Attock District, Punjab. *See* Campbellpore.
Kamis, tribe, in Akyab, v. 193; Arakan, v. 394; Sikkim, xxii. 370.
Kamlagarh, ancient fortress in Mandī State, Punjab, xiv. 328.
Kammālans, artisans, i. 326; in Malabar, xvii. 59.
Kammamett Rājās, war waged against, by Kutb-ul-mulk, Sultān Kuli, xiii. 238.
Kammas, caste, in North Arcot, v. 409; South Arcot, v. 426; Coimbatore, x. 360–361; Godāvari, xii. 287; Kistna, xv. 324; Nellore, xix. 11.
Kammawa writing slips, manufactured at Amarapura, Burma, v. 272, xvii. 134.
Kāmnāth Mahādeo, shrine at Māngrol, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 180.
Kampana Udaiyār, Madura freed from the Muhammadans by (1372), xvi. 405.
Kampil, village in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xiv. 328.
Kampli, town in Bellary District, Madras, xiv. 328–329.
Kamptee, town and cantonment in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xiv. 329–330; roads, in. 405.
Kampu Kothi, building at Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 153.
Kamrai, Afridi tribe, v. 69, xv. 302, 303.
Kāmrān, son of Bābar, countries ceded to, by Humāyūn, ii. 375.
Local notices: Employed against Bhattis (1527), viii. 92; Derajāt a dependency of, xi. 270; Bhatner fort taken by (1549), xiii. 39; Kābul passed to, but was defeated and blinded by Humāyūn (1553), xiv. 243; Lahore, &c., taken by, xvi. 107–108, aided Ghwaria Khel Afghāns and thus they obtained control over Peshāwar, xix. 152; surrendered by Adam Khān, Gakhar, to Humāyūn (1553), xxi. 264.
Kāmrān Shāh, great-grandson of Ahmad Shāh, independence of Herāt under (1839), xiii. 115.
Kamr-ud-dīn Karmāni, Nandana held by and taken from, by general of Jalāl-ud-dīn (thirteenth century), xviii. 349.
Kāmrūp, District in Assam, xiv. 330–339; physical aspects, 330–331; history, 331–333; population, 333–334; agriculture, 334–335; forests, 336; trade and communications, 336–337; administration, 337–339; education, 339; medical, 339; mortality caused by *kalā azār*, i. 462.
Kāmta-Rajaulā, Chaube Jāgīr in Baghelkhand Agency, Central India, xiv. 339–340.
Kāmthī, town and cantonment in Central Provinces. *See* Kamptee.
Kamti chiefs, Colonel White killed by, while in command of Sadiyā (1839), vi. 33, 34.
Kamudi, town in Madura District, Madras, xiv. 340.
Kanāda, philosophical system of, ii. 255.
Kanaigiri, town in Madras. *See* Kamgiri.
Kanak Sāgar, sheet of water in Dugāri, Rājputāna, xi. 375.
Kanakans, agricultural labourers, in Cochin, x. 345.
Kanakbhawan, temple at Ajodhyā, v. 176.
Kanakkans, class of accountants, in North Arcot, v. 408.
Kanaksen, prince, according to tradition, took sanctuary at Dholka, Ahmadābād, xi. 321.
Kanara, spice gardens, iii. 54–56; wood-carving, iii. 231.
Kanara, North, District in Bombay, xiv. 340–353; physical aspects, 340–342; history, 342–344; population, 344–346; agriculture, 346–348; forests, 348–349; minerals, 349; trade and communications, 349–350; famine, 350, administration, 350–352; education, 352; medical, 353.
Kanara, South, District in Madras, xiv. 353–369; physical aspects, 353–355; history, 356–357; population, 358–361; agriculture, 361–363; forests, 363–364; minerals, 364; trade and communications, 364–366; administration, 366–368; education, 368–369; medical, 369; language, i. 381.
Kanāraak, temple in Orissa. *See* Konārak.
Kānardeo Chauhān, Jālor captured from by Alā-ud-dīn (*c.* 1310), xiv. 30.
Kanarese, language of the Dravidian family, i. 374, 379, 380 381, 398; spoken in Anantapur, v. 341; Belgaum, vii. 149; Bellary, vii. 163, 174; Bombay Presidency, viii. 301; Bīdar, viii. 165; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Coimbatore, x. 360; Coorg, xi. 21, 28; Dhārwār, xi. 307; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 377; Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 203; Hyderābād State, xiii. 227, 246; North Kanara, xiv. 344; South Kanara, xiv. 359–360; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260, 261; Madura, xvi. 392; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Mysore State, xviii. 193; the Nīlgiris, xix. 92; Rāyadrug, Bellary, xxi. 274; Salem, xxi. 399; Sandūr State, xxii. 45; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Kanarese castes, in Bellary, vii. 163; Coimbatore, x. 360–361; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Kanarese country, Lingāyats in, i. 422
Kanarese literature, ii. 436–437.
Kanāshi, language of the Western Himālayas, i. 392.
Kānaud. *See* Mohindargarh.

Kanauj, *tahsīl* in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xiv. 370.
Kanauj town, ancient city in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xiv. 370–372; coins struck at (1194), ii. 141; Buddhist assembly, ii. 297; history, ii. 310, 313–314; calico-printing, iii. 186.
Kanaujiā, dialect of Western Hindī, i. 366, 367; spoken in Etāwah, xii. 42; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Pīlībhīt, xx. 139; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204.
Kanaujia, Brāhman sub-caste, in Alwar, v. 260; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Kanaujiā Kurmīs of the United Provinces, i. 322.
Kanaung, township in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xiv. 372.
Kanāwār, mountainous tract in Bashahr State, Punjab, xiv. 372–373; Buddhism in, i. 413.
Kanāwarī, language of the Western Himālayas, i. 386–387, 392.
Kanbalu, subdivision and township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xiv. 373.
Kānchenjanga, mountain in Bengal. *See* Kinchinjunga.
Kanchinkaldurga, peak in Mysore, xiv. 262.
Kānchīvaram, town in Madras. *See* Conjeeveram.
Kānchrāpāra, village in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xiv. 373.
Kand, peak in Toba-Kākar Range, Baluchistān, xxiii 405.
Kandahār, province of Afghānistān, i. 13; xiv. 373–374.
Kandahār city, capital of Kandahār province, Afghānistān, xiv. 374–377.
Kandahār, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xiv. 377.
Kandarpa Rai, rule in Jessore (*c.* 1600), xiv. 93.
Kandarpeshwar Singh, last Ahom Rājā, Mani Rām Datta's treasonable correspondence with (1857), xxii. 347.
Kandarya Mahādeo, temple at Khajrāho, Central India, xv. 218.
Kandh, language. *See* Khond.
Kandh, tribe. *See* Khond.
Kandharīā, plain-dwelling Khonds, xv. 280–281.
Kandhkot, *tāluka* in Upper Sind Frontier District, Sind, xiv. 377.
Kāndhla, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xiv. 377–378.
Kandhmāls, subdivision in Angul District, Bengal. *See* Khondmāls.
Kāndi, subdivision in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xiv. 378.
Kāndi, town in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xiv. 378.
Kāndi, village in Medak District, Hyderābād, xiv. 378.
Kandiāro, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiv. 378–379.
Kandiāro, village in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiv. 379.
Kandiri, festival, held at Nagore, Tanjore, xix. 3.
Kandois, confectioners, in Baroda, vii. 56.
Kāndras, Oriyā caste, in Balasore, vi. 239; Cuttack, xi. 89.
Kandukūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Nellore District, Madras, xiv. 379.
Kandukūr, town in Nellore District, Madras, xiv. 379.
Kāndus, caste, in Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.
Kanekallu, tank in Rāyadrug, Bellary, vii. 166.
Kaner, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 379, xv. 169.
Kaneras, caste, in Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 264; Miānwāli, xvii. 320.
Kanethi, petty State feudatory to Bashahr, Punjab, xiv. 379–380.
Kanets, tribe in Punjab, ethnology, i. 295; in Ambāla, v. 280; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; Mandī, xvii. 155; Punjab, xx. 288; Simla, xxii. 379; Sirmūr, xxiii. 24.
Kāngra, District in Jullundur Division, Punjab, xiv. 380–396; physical aspects, 380–383; history, 383–386; population, 386–389; agriculture, 389–391; forests, 392; minerals, 392; trade and communications, 392–393; administration, 393–396; education, 396; medical, 396.
Other references: Earthquake (1905), i. 98–99; coins, ii. 143; minerals, iii. 151.
Kāngra, *tahsīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xiv. 396–397.
Kāngra, historic town in Kāngra District, Punjab, xiv. 397–398; deer-skin work, iii. 190.
Kangundi, *tahsīl* in North Arcot District, Madras, xiv. 398.
Kangundi, village in North Arcot District, Madras, xiv. 398–399.
Kangwa La, pass through the Himālayas, xiii. 134.
Kanhān coal-field, Chhindwāra, x. 210–211.
Kanhayās, Sikh confederacy, in the Bāri Doāb (last half of eighteenth century), xii. 394.
Kānheri, caves in Thāna District, Bombay, ii. 162, 163, xiv. 399.
Kanhiāra, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, xiv. 399.
Kānhoji, captured by Raghuji at Wūn (1734), xxiv. 390, 398.
Kanhoji, illegitimate son of Govind Rao Gaikwār, rebellion against Govind Rao

(1793), vii. 36; deportation to Madras, vii. 37; intrigues against Anand Rao, vii. 37–38.
Kanhojī Angria, Marāthā pirate. *See* Angria.
Kānhojī II, the last of the Angrias of Kolāba (*ob.* 1840), xv. 359.
Kānhojī Naik, building at Madhi, Ahmadnagar (*c.* 1780), xvi. 231.
Kanhows, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273.
Kānhpurīās, Rājput clan, in Partābgarh xv. 17; rule in Rāe Barelī, xxi. 26.
Kani, township in Lower Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xiv. 399–400.
Kanigiri, *tāluk* in Nellore District, Madras, xiv. 400.
Kanigiri, town in Nellore District, Madras, xiv. 400–401.
Kanishka, Kushān king, initial date of, ii. 70–71; rule in Northern India, ii. 112, 289; coins issued by, ii. 139–140; Buddhist Council held under (*c.* A.D. 100), i. 411.
Local notices: Rule in Afghānistān, v. 34; Jullundur mentioned in accounts of Buddhist council held at Kuvana under auspices of, xiv. 223; rule in Kashmīr, xv. 90; valley of Indus, xix. 149–150, xxiv. 148; Punjab, xx. 262.
Kanjamalai, hill in Salem District, Madras, xiv. 401.
Kanjarda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 401, xv. 165.
Kanjars, criminal tribe, in Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 331; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 91; Nānta, Rājputāna, xviii. 367.
Kānkānhalli, *tāluk* in Bangalore District, Mysore, xiv. 401.
Kānkānhalli, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xiv. 401–402.
Kankar, or nodular limestone, iii. 150.
Kānkariā, tank at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Kānker, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xiv. 402–403.
Kankra, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134.
Kānkrej, collection of petty States under Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xiv. 403.
Kānkrej or Wadiāl cattle, iii. 80.
Kānkroli, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 404.
Kanksiāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 404, xv. 167.
Kannad, *tāluka* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xiv. 404.
Kannadiyans, Kanarese caste of shepherds and cattle-breeders, Chingleput, x. 257.
Kannanūr, village adjoining Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3.
Kannara, Rāshtrakūta king of Mysore, xviii. 171.
Kanniyambal, virgin goddess, temple to, Comorin, Travancore, x. 376.
Kānor, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 404.
Kanora, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xiv. 405, xxi. 291.
Kanpār Ishwaria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 405, xv. 167.
Kānpur, village in Narsinghpur State, Orissa, xiv. 405.
Kans, uncle of Krishna, xvi. 427.
Kāns, Hindu Rājā of Bengal (1407), ii. 372, vii. 216.
Kāns, noxious grass or weed, in British Bundelkhand, ix. 73; Garauthā, Jhānsi, xii. 160; Jālaun, xiv. 18, 21; Jhānsi, xiv. 141; Kālpī, Jālaun, xiv. 317; Lalitpur, xvi. 133; Moth, Jhānsi, xviii. 4; Saugor, xxii. 141; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 281, 282.
Kansāras, brass and copper dealers, in Baroda, vii. 56.
Kānta Aiasu, founder of Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 59.
Kanta Rai, Sīī, Rājā of Jessore (1764), xiv. 93.
Kantaji temple, at Kāntanagar, Dinājpur, xiv 405.
Kantakadvāra town, old name of Mulbāgal, xviii. 20.
Kāntanagar, village in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xiv. 405; temple, ii. 193.
Kanteshwar, shrine at Indi, Bijāpur, xiii. 332.
Kānth, town in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xiv. 405.
Kānthāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 405, xv. 168.
Kanthaya tank, Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 316.
Kānthi, subdivision and village in Bengal. *See* Contai.
Kanthīrava, Rājā of Mysore (1637), xviii. 178; temple built at Devarāyadurga by, xi. 274; attempt on Seringapatam repulsed by, xviii. 177.
Kantigale, another name of Zingkaling Hkamti, Shan State, in Upper Chindwin District, Burma, xiv. 405.
Kantigyi, collection of Shan States in Upper Burma. *See* Hkamti Long.
Kantilo, village in Khandparā State, Orissa, xiv. 405.
Kānu, village in Bengal. *See* Khāna.
Kanwa, battle (1527), ii 394.
Kanzam La, or pass, Spiti, xxiii. 86.
Kaonrās, caste in Narsinghpur, xviii. 388.
Kaorās, caste in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.
Kapa, king, Gandikota fort built by, xii. 127.
Kapadvanj, *tāluka* in Kaira District, Bombay, xiv. 405–406.
Kapadvanj, town in Kaira District, Bombay, xiv. 406.

Kapāl Mani's *tīrath*, Kalait, Punjab, xiv. 296.
Kapālikas, Saiva sect, i. 421.
Kapila, founder of Sānkhya system of philosophy, ii. 256; residence at Hardwār, xiii. 51–52.
Kapila Muni, sage, sons of Sāgar consumed by curse of, xii. 135.
Kapilavastu, city where Buddha was born and ancient capital of the Sākyas, xiv. 406–407.
Kapileswar Deva, usurped throne of Orissa (1434), vii. 211, xix. 250.
Kapili, river of Assam, xiv. 407–408.
Kapilmuni, village in Khulnā District, Bengal, xiv. 408.
Kapini, river of Mysore. *See* Kabbani.
Kapithā country. *See* Sankāsya.
Kāpsi, estate in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xiv. 408.
Kapūr, Bābā, followers of, in Central India and Gwalior, ix. 354, xii. 427.
Kapūr, Rānā, said to have founded Kapūrthala (eleventh century), xiv. 410, 416
Kapūr Singh, Jat, founder of Manauli (eighteenth century), xvii. 109
Kapūra Singh, Chaudhri, Kot Kapūra founded by, xvi. 3; killed (1708), xvi. 3.
Kapūrthala, State in Punjab, xiv. 408–416; physical aspects, 408; history, 409–410; population, 410–411; agriculture, 411; trade and communications, xiv. 412; famine, 413; administration, 413–415; education, 415; medical, 415–416; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.
Kapūrthala, *tahsīl* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xiv. 416.
Kapūrthala, capital of State in Punjab, xiv. 416.
Kāpus, agricultural caste, in Anantapur, v. 341; North Arcot, v. 409; South Arcot, v. 426; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 127; Banganapalle State, vi. 374; Bellary, vii. 163; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Burma, ix. 141; Cuddapah, xi. 63; Ganjām, xii. 148; Godāvari, xii. 287; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 339–340; Nellore, xix. 11; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 40; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxii. 42; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.
Kaṛā, historic town in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xiv. 416.
Karāchi, District in Sind, Bombay, xv. 1–11; physical aspects, 1–3; history, 3–4; population, 4–6; agriculture, 6–7; fisheries, 7; forests, 7; trade and communications, 7–8; administration, 8–10; education, 10; medical, 10.
Karāchi, *tāluka* in Sind, Bombay, xv. 10–11.
Karāchi, city and cantonment in Sind, Bombay, capital of Province and seaport, xv. 11–19; population, 11; description, 11–14; history, 14; commerce, 14–18; education, 18; medical, 18–19; bibliography, 19.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 126, 154; growth of, i. 457; sewage farms, iii. 20; manufactures, iii. 200; silk manufacture, iii. 211; port, iii. 274; wheat trade, iii. 285; trade, iii. 303, 315; Port Trust, iv. 304–305, tidal observations, iv. 490.
Karād, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 19.
Karād, town in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 19–20.
Karadge, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 20.
Kāūgola, village in Purnea District, Bengal, xv. 20.
Karaia, village in Gwalior, Central India, xv. 20.
Kāraikkudi, town in Madura District, Madras, xv. 20.
Karaiyāns, fishers, in Tanjore, xviii. 231.
Karajgaon, town in Amraoti District, Berār. *See* Karasgaon.
Karajgi, *tāluka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xv. 20–21.
Karākat, *tahsīl* in United Provinces. *See* Kirākat.
Karam Alī Khān, Mīr, Tālpur, silver gate given to tomb at Sehwān by, xxii. 163.
Karam Singh Dulu, conquered Chamot, xiv. 127.
Karāmite Khalifs (905), rule in Aden, v. 11.
Karamnāsā, river of Northern India, xv. 21.
Karamsad, village in Kaira District, Bombay, xv. 21.
Karamsots, sept of Rāthor Rājputs in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
Kārāmūngi, crown *tāluk* in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xv. 21–22.
Karan, Rai, flight to Bāglān from Ulugh Khān (1298), vi. 191.
Karan Deo, rule over Baghel possessions, xxi. 281.
Karan Ghelo, rule in Pātan, Gujarāt, xx. 24.
Karan Nīladri Bawānta Patnaik, founder of Athgarh State, Orissa, vi. 122.
Karan Singh I, chief of Mewār (twelfth century), xi. 380, xxiv. 88.
Karan Singh, chief of Mewār (1620–8), xxiv. 90.

Karan Singh, rule in Bīkaner (1631-69), viii. 205-206.
Karan Singh, rule in Ahmadnagar (1798-1835), v. 125, xiii. 326.
Karanchan, killed in battle with Rājā of Kulū, xvii. 153.
Karangarh, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xv. 22.
Karanja, peninsula, village, and petty division in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 22-23.
Kāranja, town in Akola District, Berār, xv. 23.
Karanjiā, village in Mayūrbhanj State, Orissa, xv. 23-24.
Karanphūl. *See* Mubārak Shāh.
Karanpurā, coal-field, iii. 134, xiii. 95.
Karans, Oriyā writer caste, in Balasore, vi. 239; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Purī, xx. 402.
Karār Bīr, giant demon, shrine at Jaunpur, xiv. 82.
Karasgaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xv. 24.
Karatoyā, old river in Eastern Bengal, xv. 24-25.
Karaudia, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xv. 25, xvii. 99.
Karauli, State in Rājputāna, xv. 25-34; physical aspects, 25-26; history, 26-28; population, 28; agriculture, 28-30; forests, 29-30; trade and communications, 30; famine, 30-31; administration, 31-34; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.
Karauli, capital of State in Rājputāna, xv. 34-35; carving, iii. 242.
Karbalā, in Irādatnagar, Lucknow, xvi. 190; Machhlishahr, Jaunpur, xvi. 225; Patna, xx 70.
Karchanā, *tahsīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xv. 35.
Kardla, battle of (1795), vii. 370, xiii. 347.
Karen, language of the Sinitic group, i. 394, 401; spoken in Bassein, vii. 110; Bokpyin, viii. 263; Burma, ix. 138; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 104; Ma-ubin, xvii. 226; Myaungmyo, xviii. 111; Pegu, xx. 88; Prome, xx 223; Pyapon, xxi. 4; Salween, xxi. 417; Tavoy, xxiii. 262; Tenasserim, xxiii. 279; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 319; Thaton, xxiii 333; Toungoo, xxiii. 425; Yamethin, xxiv. 404.
Karenni, group of States in Burma, xv. 35-36; geology, i. 74; trade with, iii. 313; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 101.
Karens, tribe in Burma, i. 389, iii. 125, ix 140, xv. 36-38; Amherst, v. 297; Bassein, vii. 110, 117; Bilugyun, viii. 238; Einme, xii. 1; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 105, 112; Hlegu, xiii. 157; Hsahtung, xiii. 216; Irrawaddy, xiii. 367; Kanaung, xiv. 372; Karenni, xv. 36; Kyaukkyi, xvi. 61; Loi-ai, xvi. 170; Ma-ubin, xvii. 226, 231; Mawkmai, xvii 236; Meiktila, xvii. 273; Myaungmya, xviii. 118; Paan, xix. 296; Papun, xix. 407; Pegu, xx. 83, 100; Prome, xx. 223; Pyapon, xxi. 4; Salween, xxi. 417; Southern Shan States, xxii. 256; Taikkyi, xxiii. 205; Tantabin, xxiii. 246; Tavoy, xxiii. 262, 266; Tenasserim, xxiii. 278; Thabaung, xxiii. 283; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 319; Thaton, xxiii. 342; Thayetchaung, xxiii. 342; Toungoo, xxiii. 425; Yamethin, xxiv. 404.
Karhādas, Brāhman sub-caste, in Karād, Sātāra, xv. 19; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249.
Karhal, *tahsīl* in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, xv. 38-39.
Karhal, town in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, xv. 39.
Karī Rāman, temple in the Periya Kalrāyans, Madras, xiv. 320.
Kariāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 39, 165.
Kariāpahāri, peak in Seoni, Central Provinces, xxii. 165.
Karighatta, peak near Seringapatam, Mysore, xxii. 179.
Kārikāl, French Settlement on Coromandel Coast, xv. 39-40.
Karīm, Pindāri captain, ii. 494; Berasia granted to, vii. 423; in the pay of Bhopāl (*c.* 1807), viii. 129; Shujālpur fell to (1808), xxii. 310.
Karīm Bakhsh, in charge of Jullundur under Sikh rule, xiv. 224
Karimalagopuram, peak in Nelliampathis, xix. 5.
Karīmganj, subdivision in Sylhet District, Assam, xv. 40-41.
Karīmganj, town in Sylhet District, Assam, xv. 41.
Karīmganj, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 41.
Karīmnagar, District in Warangal Division, Hyderābād, xv. 41-42. *See also* Elgondal.
Karīmnagar, *tāluk* in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 42.
Karīmnagar, town in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 42-43.
Karinj Rishī, legend of, at Kāranja, xv. 23.
Karjat, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xv. 43.
Karjat, *tāluka* in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 43.
Kārkala, village in South Kanara District, Madras, with Jain remains, xv. 43-44; statue of Bāhubalin, ii. 48, 122.
Karkamb, town in Sholapur District, Bombay, xv. 44.

Kārli, or Karle, village with caves in Poona District, Bombay, xv. 44–47; cave inscription, ii. 47; caves, ii. 162, 163.
Karlugh Turks, expelled from Agror by Jalāl Bābā (1703), v. 92; attacks on Multān and rule over, xviii. 26; in valley of Indus, xix. 151.
Karm Parkāsh, Rājā, founder of Nāhan (1621), xviii. 321.
Karm Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr (1793), xxiii. 23–24.
Karm Singh, Mahārājā of Patiāla (1813–45), xx. 36–37; part of Keonthal sold to, xv. 203.
Karm Singh, Thākur, chief of Tharoch, xxiii. 316.
Karmad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 47, 168.
Karmāla, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xv. 47.
Karmāla, town in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xv. 47.
Kārmālī (or Khottā, or Khottā Bangalā), dialect spoken in Mānbhūm, xvii. 114; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67.
Karma-mīmāmsā-sūtra, textbook of Mīmāmsā philosophy by Jaimini, ii. 255
Karmatians, Muhammadan heretics, Multān taken by (980), xviii. 25, 35; revolt at Multān (1010), xx. 263.
Karmgarh, subdivision in Patiāla State, Punjab, xv. 48.
Kārn Sāh, grandson of Hir Sāh, in Chānda, x. 150; temple at Umrer supposed to have been built by, xxiv. 119.
Karna, hero in the Mahābhārata, Karnāl named after, xv. 58.
Karna, Chālukyan king, capital of, at Sangameshwar (seventh century), xxii. 50.
Karna Deo Chedī (1040–70), temple at Amarkantak said to have been built by, v. 274; conquered by Sallakshana, ix. 69.
Karna Suvarna, ancient kingdom in Bengal, xv. 60.
Karnāl, District in the Delhi Division, Punjab, xv. 48–58; physical aspects, 48–49; history, 49–50; population, 50–52; agriculture, 52–54; trade and communications, 54–55, famine, 55; administration, 56–57; education, 57; medical, 58.
Karnāl, *tahsīl* in Karnāl District, Punjab, xv. 58.
Karnāl, town in Karnāl District, Punjab, xv. 58–59, manufactures, iii. 219.
Karnāla, fort and hill in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 59.
Karnāli, river of Nepāl and the United Provinces. *See* Kauriāla.
Karnāli, village in Baroda, xv. 59–60.
Karnaphuli, river of Eastern Bengal, xv. 60.
Karnaprayāg, sacred confluence of the Alaknandā and Pindar rivers, xv. 60.
Karnātak, tract in Peninsular India. *See* Carnatic.
Karnavans, caste. *See* Koyas.
Karnāvati, Rānī, monuments erected at Nawādā by, xi. 212.
Karneshvara temple, Sangameshwar, Ratnāgiri, xxii. 50.
Karnots, Rājput sept in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
Karnūl, District and town in Madras. *See* Kurnool.
Kāsol, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 60, 168.
Karond, State in Bengal. *See* Kālāhandī.
Karonku caves, near Moulmein, Burma, v. 296.
Karor *tahsīl*. *See* Bareilly.
Karor, town in Punjab. *See* Kahror.
Karor Lāl Isa, town in Mianwāli District, Punjab, xv. 61.
Karpūra-manjari, Sanskrit play, by Rājasekhara, ii. 267.
Karram Alī, rule in Sind, xxii. 399, 400.
Karsiāng, town in Bengal. *See* Kurseong.
Kartā Bābā, founder of Kartābhajā sect, birthplace near Chākdaha, Nadiā, x. 122.
Kartābhajās, Hindu sect in Bengal, vii. 235, xviii. 276.
Kārtalab Khān, Thān stormed by (1690), xxiii. 288.
Kartārpur, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, xv. 61.
Kārtavirya IV, copperplate grant at Bhoj (1208), viii. 121.
Kartaya, temple at Pehowa, Karnāl, xv. 100.
Kārtigai, festival, held at Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot, v. 428.
Kārtik Bāruni *mela*, fair held near Munshiganj, Dacca, xviii. 41.
Kārtik *pūjā*, festival, held at Sylhet, vi. 52; Tribeni, Hooghly, xxiv. 25.
Karts, dynasty at Herāt (1245–1389), xiii. 115; rule in Kandahār, xiv. 375.
Kārttikeya, god of war, son of goddess Durgā, ii. 233, xxiv. 25.
Kārtyavīrgārjuna, supposed to have lived at Maheshwar, Central India, xvii. 9.
Karubas, shepherds. *See* Kurubas.
Karunguli, village with historic fort in Chingleput District, Madras, xv. 61–62.
Karūr, *taluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xv. 62.
Karūr, historic town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xv. 62–63.
Kārvan, village in Baroda, xv. 63.
Kārvetnagar, *zamīndāri* in North Arcot District, Madras, xv. 64.
Kārwār, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xv. 64–65.
Kārwār, town, seaport, and head-quarters of North Kanara District, Bombay, xv. 65–67; cold season, i. 114.

Karwī, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xv. 67.
Karwī, town in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xv. 67–68.
Kasākūdi record of king Pallavamalla-Nandivarman, ii. 29.
Kāsalpura, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xv. 68, xvii. 14.
Kāsaragod, *tāluk* in South Kanara District, Madras, xv. 68.
Kāsārghāt, pass in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Thalghāt.
Kāsārs, brass and copper workers, Berār, vii. 393.
Kasaulī, hill station and cantonment in Ambāla District, Punjab, with Pasteur Institute, xv. 68–69.
Kasauli stage of Sirmūr geological series, i. 91.
Kasbā, old name of Jessore town, Bengal, xv. 69.
Kasbā, village in Purnea District, Bengal, xv. 69.
Kāsegaon, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 69.
Kāsganj, *tahsīl* in Etah District, United Provinces, xv. 69–70.
Kāsganj, town in Etah District, United Provinces, xv. 70–71.
Kashgar, British relations with, iv. 118.
Kashgaria, Bower manuscript from, ii. 10.
Kāshī Nāth, Kāshīpur founded and named after, xv. 71.
Kāshī Rao Holkar, disputed succession to Indore State (1797), xiii. 336, 337; murdered by Malhār Rao (1807), xiii. 337; rule in Nīmbahera, xix. 119.
Kāshīpur, *tahsīl* in Nainī Tāl District, United Provinces, xv. 71.
Kāshīpur, town in Nainī Tāl District, United Provinces, xv. 71.
Kāshivishveshwar, temple of, at Baroda, vii. 83; Lakkundi, xvi. 130.
Kashkār, capital of Chitrāl State, North-West Frontier Province. *See* Chitrāl.
Kashmīr and Jammu, State north of Punjab, xv. 71–147; physical aspects, 72–89; history, 90–98; population, 98–107; agriculture, 107–128; forests, 128–131; mines and minerals, 131; arts and manufactures, 132; commerce and trade, 132–134; communications, 134–135; famine, 135–136; administration, 136–137; legislation and justice, 137; finance, 137–138; land revenue, 138–139; miscellaneous revenue, 139; local and municipal, 139–140; public works, 140; army, 140–141; police and jails, 141; education, 141–142; medical, 142–143; bibliography, 143; tables: temperature, 144; rainfall, 144; population, 145; revenue, 146; expenditure, 147.
Other references: Physical aspects, i. 14–15, 15–16; geology, i. 73, 81, 92, 93; rainfall, i. 152; zoology, i. 227, 231, 234, 236, 239, 240, 248, 265; ethnology, i. 293; languages, i. 359, 368, 369, 370–371, 390; Muhammadans, i. 434, 474; area and population, i. 450; density of population, i. 455; growth of population, i. 467; sex statistics, i. 479; deaths from plague, i. 525; the *Rājatarangiṇī*, a history of, ii. 15–16, 22, 23; architecture, ii. 168–170; snake worship, ii. 169; conversion to Islām, ii. 373; under Muhammadan rule (1354–1587), ii. 373–374; forests, iii. 123; minerals, iii. 157, 161; dyeing, iii. 185–186; manufactures, iii. 213, 215, 217, 218, 229, 237–243; chain-stitch embroidery, iii. 219–220; embroidery, iii. 220, 221; papier-mâché work, iii. 232; trade with, iii. 299, 300, 313; history, iii. 309–310, iv. 64; Imperial Service troops, iv. 87; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 92; army, iv. 375; education, iv. 416; surveys, iv. 493, 495.
Kāshmīrī language, i. 362, 364, 370–371, 396; spoken in Kashmīr, xv. 99.
Kashmīrī literature, ii. 430.
Kashmīris, colour of skin, i. 283; in Afghānistān, v. 47; Amritsar, v. 322; Attock, vi. 134; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Hazāra, xiii. 79; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Kila Sobha Singh, Siālkot, xv. 305; Lahore, xvi. 99; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Nūrpur, Kāngra, xix. 232; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Siālkot, xxii. 329.
Kashmor, *tāluka* in Upper Sind Frontier District, Bombay, xv. 148.
Kashtpur, former name of Multān, xviii. 35.
Kasiā, subdivision in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, with early Buddhist remains, xv. 148; seals found, ii. 39; image of Buddha found, ii. 40, 48.
Kāśikā Vṛitti, commentary on Pānini, ii. 263.
Kāsim, founder of Barīd Shāhi dynasty (1492–1504), ii. 194, 391; minister of Mahmūd Shāh, Bahmani, xiii. 237–238.
Kāsim, Barīd Shāhi king (1589–92), ii. 391; tomb at Bīdar, viii. 170.
Kāsim Alī Khān, Budaun granted to, as fief (1556), ix. 35.
Kāsim Khān, governor of Sīra, xviii 177; Bangalore seized, xviii. 179
Kāsim Khān, governor of Bengal subject to Delhi (1613–8), vii. 217.
Kāsim Khān Jābūni, governor of Bengal subject to Delhi (1628–32), vii. 217.
Kāsim Sulaimānī, Shāh, saint, tomb at Chunār, x. 334.

Kāsimābād, former name of Mubārakpur, xviii 10.
Kāsimbāzār, decayed town in Murshidābād District, Bengal. *See* Cossimbazar.
Kāsīpur-Chitpur, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. *See* Cossipore-Chitpur.
Kāsī-rām Dās, author of Bengali version of the *Mahābhārata*, ii. 432–433.
Kasla Pagina Muvāda, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xv. 148, xxi. 291.
Kassābs, butchers, in Delhi, xi. 227; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166.
Kassapa V, king of Ceylon (929–39), Pāndya king assisted by, ii. 331–332.
Kasuba language, spoken by a hill tribe in Madras Presidency, xvi. 261.
Kasumpti, suburb of Simla, Punjab, xv. 148.
Kasūr, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Lahore District, Punjab, xv 149.
Kasūr, ancient town in Lahore District, Punjab, xv. 149–150.
Kāsyapa (*alias* Vikrama Bāhu), prince, of Ceylon, ii. 333.
Kāsyapapura, old name of Multān, xviii. 24.
Kāt Bāmbhan, ruined city in delta of Indus, xxii. 403.
Katak, District and city in Bengal. *See* Cuttack.
Kātākhāl, river of Eastern Bengal. *See* Dhaleswari.
Katāl Khān, founder of Tānk, xxiii. 245.
Kātantra, Sanskrit grammar, ii. 263.
Katās, sacred pool in the Salt Range, Punjab, xv. 150–151.
Katehr, old name of Rohilkhand, xxi. 305.
Katehriyā Rājputs, Aonla lurking-place of (fourteenth and fifteenth centuries), v. 389; Faridpur founded by, xii. 62; rule in Rohilkhand, xxi. 305.
Kathā, District in Upper Burma, xv. 151–163; physical aspects, 151–154; history, 154–155; population, 155–156; agriculture, 156–158; forests, 158–159; minerals, 159–160; trade and communications, 160–161; administration, 161–162; education, 163; medical, 163.
Kathā, subdivision and township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xv. 163.
Kathā, town in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xv. 163–164.
Kathā-sarit-sāgara, fables by Somadeva, ii. 252.
Kāthaun, *thakurāt* in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xv. 164.
Kathes, descendants of Manipuri captives, Mandalay, xvii. 129.
Kāthgodām, village and railway terminus in Nainī Tāl District, United Provinces, xv. 164.
Kāthi, estate in Khāndesh District, Bombay. *See* Mehwās Estates.
Kāthia, Jat clan in Morādābād, identified with the Kathaeoi of Arrian, xvii. 412.
Kāthiāwār, peninsula forming the western portion of Gujarāt, Bombay, xv. 164–186; general statistics for each State and *tāluka*, 165–169; physical aspects, 170–174; history, 174–177; population, 177; agriculture, 177–179; forests, 179; minerals, 179; trade and communications, 179–181; famine, 181; administration, 181–185; education, 185; medical, 186.
Other references: Physical aspects, i. 38; calcareous freestone, i. 100; meteorology, i. 117, 123, 130; seal-stamp found, ii. 39; inscribed piece of earthenware found, ii. 40–41; Saka rule, ii. 112; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 193, 211, 219, 220, 241; railways, iii. 401; famine, iii. 492.
Kāthīs, Rājput clan, invasion of Cutch (eighth century), xi. 78; traditional occupation of Jhānsi, xiv. 137; in Kāthiāwār, xv. 170, 175, 177; Kotda conquered from (1750), xvi. 1; rule in Muli, xviii. 21.
Kathiwāra, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xv. 186.
Kāthkaris, hill tribe, in Kolāba, xv. 360; Mātherān, xvii. 221; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
Kāthodis, hill tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
Kāthor, town in Baroda, xv. 186.
Kathoriā, *bhūmiāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xv. 186.
Kāthrota, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, 186
Kathua, village in Jammu province, Kashmīr, xv. 186.
Kathumar, town in Alwar State, Rājputāna, xv. 186–187.
Kātiādi, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 187.
Katiās, menial caste, in Hoshangābād, xiii. 183.
Katihār, town and railway junction in Purnea District, Bengal, xv. 187.
Kātjurī, tributary of the Mahānadī river, xvi. 432.
Katkūr temple, Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6.
Kātmāndu, capital of Nepāl, xv. 187–189.
Katnī, railway junction in Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces, xv. 189.
Katoch Rājās, Hoshiārpur included in dominions of, xiii. 193; receipts from temple of Jawāla Mukhi appropriated by, xiv. 86.

Kātodia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, 189.
Kātol, *tahsīl* in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xv. 189.
Kātol, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xv. 189.
Katosan, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xv. 189, xvii. 13.
Katra, town in Shāhjahānpur, United Provinces, xv. 189–190.
Kātraj aqueducts, Poona, xx. 182.
Kattabomma Naik, Poligār, Pānjalamkurichi stronghold of, xix. 398, xxiii. 365.
Kattwākkam, village in Chingleput District, Madras *See* Ennore.
Kātwa, subdivision in Burdwān District, Bengal, xv. 190.
Kātwa, town in Burdwān District, Bengal, xv. 190.
Kātyāyana, notes made by, on Pānini's rules of grammar, ii. 263.
Katyurī dynasty, in Almorā, v. 245; Dwārāhāt residence of branch of, xi. 386; Garhwāl under, xii 165; part of Nainī Tāl under, xviii. 324.
Kaundinya, Rev. Mr., took charge of settlement of Basel Mission, Coorg, xi. 30.
Kaur, Sāhib, sister of Rājā and chief minister of Patiāla State (end of eighteenth century), xx. 35–36.
Kaura Mal, defeat of Shāhnawāz (1748), xviii. 27; killed while fighting against Ahmad Shāh Durrānī, xviii. 27; rule in Shāhpur, xxii. 213
Kaurān, Rānī Rāj, queen of Rānjīt Singh. *See* Nakāyan, Rānī.
Kauravas, contest of, with Pāndavas in the *Mahābhārata*, xxiv. 146.
Kauriāla, river in Nepāl and United Provinces, xv. 190–191.
Kaurs, tribe in Central Provinces, Jashpur, xiv. 68; Koreā, xv. 400; Surgujā, xxiii. 172; Udaipur, xxiv. 84.
Kausikī, daughter of Kusik Rājā, king of Gadhī, turned into Kosi river, xv. 408.
Kavadis, cultivators, in Coorg, xi. 28.
Kavaledurga, peak in Tīrthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391.
Kāvali, *tāluk* in Nellore District, Madras, xv. 191.
Kāvali, town in Nellore District, Madras, xv. 191.
Kavaratti, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.
Kāveri, wife of sage Agastya, became a river (Cauvery), xi. 8.
Kāveri, river of Southern India. *See* Cauvery.
Kāveri, festival, held in Coorg, xi. 27.
Kāveripāk, village in North Arcot District, Madras, scene of victory by Clive (1752), xv. 192.
Kāveripatnam, village in Salem District, Madras, xv. 192.
Kavi-priyā, Hindī poem by Kēsav Dās, ii. 428.
Kavirāja, author of the *Rāghavapāndavīya* (*c.* 800), ii. 241.
Kavittāvalī, the, by Tulsī Dās, ii. 419.
Kavlapur, town in Sāngli State, Bombay, xv. 192.
Kāvyā darsa, the, by Dandin, ii. 264.
Kāvyas, or court epics, ii. 238–241; prose, ii. 241.
Kawa, township in Pegu District, Lower Burma, xv. 192.
Kawahi, river of Assam. *See* Khowai.
Kawardhā, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xv. 192–194.
Kawars, aboriginal tribe, in Bilāspur, viii. 226; Central Provinces, x 26; Raigarh, xxi. 46; Saktī, xxi. 393.
Kawasjī Jahāngīr Zarthosti Madrasa, at Navsārī, Baroda, xviii. 425.
Kawkareik, subdivision and township in Amherst District, Lower Burma, xv. 194.
Kawkareik, town in Amherst District, Lower Burma, xv. 194–195.
Kawlin, township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xv. 195.
Kawnghmu Kawmong, pagoda at Manhpai, Northern Shan States, xxii. 235.
Kawnghmu Mwedaw Manloi, pagoda at Manwap, Northern Shan States, xxii. 235.
Kaws, hill tribe in Assam. *See* Akhas.
Kāyal, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, formerly a seaport, xv. 195.
Kāyalpatnam, port in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xv. 195.
Kāyankulam, town in Travancore State, Madras, xv. 195–196.
Kāyārohanaswāmi temple, Negapatam, Tanjore, xix. 3.
Kāyastha Pāthshāla school, Allahābād, v. 241.
Kāyasths, writer caste, most prominent in Bengal, i. 294, 321, 327; in Agra, v. 77; Backergunge, vi. 168; Benares, vii. 183; Bengal, vii. 233; Calcutta, ix. 268; Central Provinces, x. 25–26, 96; Champāran, x. 140; Chittagong, x. 310; Dacca, xi. 107; Etah, xii. 32; Faridpur, xii. 56; Fatehpur, xii. 79; Gayā, xii. 200; Jessore, xiv. 95; Khulnā, xv. 288; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Midnapore, xvii. 332, Nadiā, xviii. 276; Noākhāli, xix. 131; Pābna, xix. 300; Sāran, xxii. 87; Sylhet, xxiii. 193; Tippera, xxiii. 383; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.
Kaye, Major, remarks on castes in Baltistān, vi. 263.
Kāzī Masjid, Mandal, Ahmadābād, xvii. 123.

Keane, Sir John (Lord), force under, landed in Sind (1838), xxii. 400.
Keating, Colonel, Marāthā army defeated by, on Adas plain (1775), v. 8.
Keatinge, Colonel R. H., Chief Commissioner of Assam (1874–8), vi. 35; discovery of Cretaceous fossils in Indore (1856), xiii. 334; in political control of Mālwā Agency after Mutiny, xvii. 97; in Nimār during Mutiny, xix. 109; decision on dispute concerning Shetrunja hill (1863), xix. 360; Political Agent at Rājkot (1863–7), xxi. 74; Agent to Governor-General in Rājputāna (1867), xxi. 142.
Kech Band, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Kech-Makrān, division of Kalāt State, Baluchistān. *See* Makrān.
Kedār Nāth, said to have founded Kālinjar, xiv. 311.
Kedār Parbat, hill above Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 132.
Kedāi Rai, rule in Farīdpur as one of the Bāra Bhuiyās, xii. 54–55.
Kedār Singh, rule in Rāwain, xvi. 261.
Kedāresvara temple, at Balagāmi, ii. 176; Bardoli, vi. 432; Halebīd, xiii. 11, 64; Jotiba's Hill, xiv. 203.
Kedārnāth, temple and place of pilgimage in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xv. 196.
Kede tribe, in Andamans, v. 361.
Kedgeree, village and former roadstead in Midnapore District, Bengal, xv. 196.
Keeling, Captain, treaty with Zamorin (1615), ix. 290.
Keeling Islet, botany, i. 207.
Kehals, fishing tribe, in Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78.
Kehsi Mansam, Southern Shan State, Burma, xv. 196–197.
Keigwin, rebellion at Bombay (1683–4), ii. 459.
Keilmuhurta, festival, held in Coorg, xi. 27–28.
Kekkaya tank, Minbu, Burma, xvii. 351.
Kekri, town in Ajmer-Merwāra, xv. 197.
Keladi, village in Shimoga District, Mysore, former capital, xv. 197.
Keladi, dynasty in Mysore, held Araga, v. 389; Ikkeri capital of (1560–1640), xiii. 329; rule in Kadūr, xiv. 264.
Kelāpur, *tāluk* in Yeotmāl District, Berār, xv. 197.
Kelāt-i-Ghilzai, fort in Afghānistān. *See* Kalāt-i-Ghilzai.
Keljhar, site of Chakranagar city, xxiv. 368.
Kelly, Colonel, Azamgarh cleared of mutineers by (1858), vi. 156.
Kelod, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xv. 197–198.
Kelve-Māhīm, joint village in Thāna District, Bombay, xv. 198.
Kelwārā, village in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xv. 198.
Kempe Gauda, Yelahanka chief, founder of Bangalore (1537), vi. 362, 368.
Kempe Gauda of Māgadi, defeated at Yelahanka by king of Mysore, xviii. 178.
Ken, river of Bundelkhand, xv. 198–199.
Ken Canals, iii. 342–343.
Kendrāpāra, subdivision in Cuttack District, Bengal, xv. 199.
Kendrāpāra, town in Cuttack District, Bengal, xv. 199.
Kenduli, village in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, birthplace of Jayadeva, xv. 199.
Kenery, island off Bombay. *See* Khānderi.
Kenghkam, Southern Shan State, Burma, xv. 199–200.
Kenglon, Southern Shan State, Burma, xv. 200.
Kengtung, Southern Shan State, Burma, xv. 200–201; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 101.
Kengtung, capital of Kengtung State, Burma, xv. 201–202.
Kennedy, Brigadier-General T. G., expedition against Mahsūds (1881), xix. 210.
Kennedy, Colonel, Suvarndrug fort taken by (1818), xiii 57.
Kennedy, Major, death of, at Chinbyit (1887), x 230.
Kennedy, Lieutenant, erected first permanent house at Simla (1822), xxii. 383.
Kennedy, James, on coinage, ii. 135, 136.
Keokrādang, hill in Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 318.
Keonjhar, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, xv. 202–203; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
Keonjhar, capital of State in Bengal, xv. 203.
Keonthal, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xv. 203.
Kerākat, *tahsīl* in United Provinces. *See* Kirākat.
Kerala, ancient kingdom on the west coast of India. *See* Chera.
Kēralōtpatti, Malayālam history, ii. 436.
Kerosene, imports, iii. 308; import prices, iii. 463.
Kerowlee, State in Rājputāna. *See* Karauli.
Kerūr, village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xv. 203–204.
Kesabpur, village in Jessore District, Bengal, xv. 204.
Kesar Deo, Jobat passed to (fifteenth century), v. 223, xiv. 178.
Kesari kings, rule in Orissa (tenth and eleventh centuries), vii. 211, xix. 250.

Kesariyā, village in Champāran District, Bengal, with Buddhist remains, xv. 204.
Kesav Dās, of Bundelkhand (1580), poems by, ii. 428.
Kesava Dās, Diwān, in Travancore State, xxiv. 7.
Kesava Deva, former temple of, at Muttra, xviii. 73.
Kesava temple, at Vadigenhalli, Mysore, xxiv. 292.
Keshav Chaitanya, temple at Otūr, Poona, xix. 276.
Keshavnagar estate. *See* Gadwāl Samasthān.
Kesho Dās, rule in Jhābua (*ob* 1607), xiv. 104–105.
Kesho Dās, rule in Sītāmau, xxi. 241; founder of Sītāmau State, xxiii. 52.
Kesho Rao, Rājā, Gursarai granted to (1852), xii. 413–414; authority assumed in Jālaun during Mutiny, xiv. 19; deposed, xiv. 20.
Keshorai Pātan, ancient town in Būndi State, Rājputāna, xv. 204–205.
Keshū Khān, Bukkur delivered to, by Akbar (1574), ix. 47.
Keshub Chunder Sen, promoter of Brahmo Church, i. 429.
Kesrī Singh, rule in Ratlām, xxi. 241.
Kesri Singh, in Bharatpur *pargana* (*ob.* 1776), viii. 76.
Kesrī Singh, Chandel Thākur, rule in Gyāraspur (eighteenth century), xiii. 1.
Kesri Singh, Bijāwar restored to (1802), viii. 189.
Kesri Singh, rule in Sirohi (1875), xxiii. 31 32.
Kesrī Singh, Thākur, chief of Piplodā (1887), xx. 149.
Kesria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, 205.
Keti, port in Karāchi District, Sind, xv. 205.
Keunjhar, State in Orissa, Bengal. *See* Keonjhar.
Kewats, cultivators, in Bastī, vii. 127; Darrang, xi. 185; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gauhāti, Kāmrūp, xii. 183; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Kāmrūp, xiv. 333; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Nowgong, xix. 224; Purī, xx. 402; Sambalpur, xxii. 9; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348; Sonpur State, xxiii. 85.
Keyes, Brigadier-General C. P., expeditions against Dauris (1872), xix. 209; Jowaki Afrīdis (1877–8), xix. 209; Bizoti Orakzai (1869), xix. 209.
Kezhāmā, language of the Western Nāgā sub-group, i. 393.
Khāchrod, town in Gwalior State, Central India, xv. 205–206.
Khadāl, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xv. 206, xvii. 13.
Khadia Baloch, share in Jetpur acquired from, by Bagasra Valas, xiv. 101.
Khadki, town in Poona District, Bombay. *See* Kirkee.
Khāgā, *tahsīl* in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xv. 206.
Khāgān, mountain valley in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province. *See* Kāgān.
Khagariā, town in Monghyr District, Bengal, xv. 206.
Khagaul, town in Patna District, Bengal, xv. 206.
Khaibar, historic pass leading from Peshāwar into Afghānistān. *See* Khyber.
Khair, *tahsīl* in Alīgarh District, United Provinces, xv. 206–207.
Khair Shāh, Khairpur, Muzaffargarh, founded by, and named after, xv. 216–217.
Khairā, traditional founder of Khairābād (eleventh century), xv. 207.
Khaira Gali, military station in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 207.
Khairābād, town in Sītāpur District, United Provinces, xv. 207.
Khairāgarh, Feudatory State in Central Provinces, xv. 207–209.
Khairāgarh, *tahsīl* in Agra District, United Provinces, xv. 209–210.
Khairam, petty State in Assam. *See* Khyrim.
Khairi-Mūrat, mountain range in Punjab, xv. 210.
Khairpur, State in Sind, Bombay, xv. 210–215; physical aspects, 210–211; history, 211–212; population, 212; agriculture, 212–213; trade and communications, 213–214; administration, 214–215; education, 215; medical, 215; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
Khairpur, capital of State in Sind, Bombay, xv. 215–216.
Khairpur, *tahsīl* in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xv. 216.
Khairpur, town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xv. 216.
Khairpur, town in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, xv. 216–217.
Khairpur Mīrs, ceded Bukkur to British (1839), ix. 47; engagements with British in Sind, xxii. 401.
Khair-ud-dīn, governor of Sind (fourteenth century), xxii. 396.
Khair-ud-dīn, Shāh, shrine at Sukkur, Sind, xxii. 411, xxiii. 127.
Khairwārs, forest tribe in Bilāspur, viii. 226.
Khajrāho, village in Chhatarpur State, Central India, with old temples, xv. 217–219; temples, ii. 124, 179–180.

Khajuhā, *taksīl* in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xv. 219.
Khajuhā, town in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xv. 219–220.
Khajurāho, group of temples. *See* Khajrāho.
Khajuri, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 220.
Khākhai Afghāns, in Peshāwar valley, xx. 115.
Khakhās, tribe, in Kashmīr, xv. 101; rule in Pakhli, xix. 319.
Khakus, tribe in Khamti Hills, Assam, xv. 222.
Khākwāni family of Multān, Hājīwah estate owned by, xiii 7–8.
Khalaf Hasan Basri, routed Nasīr Khān at Rohankhed (1437), and sacked Burhānpur, xxi. 304.
Khalīfas, the, Multān conquered for (712), xviii. 25; decline of empire, vi. 248, xx 263.
Khalīfat, peak in Central Brāhui Range, Baluchistān, ix. 14.
Khalīlābād, *taksīl* in Basti District, United Provinces, xv. 220.
Khalīls, settlement of, in Peshāwar, xx. 115.
Khaljī, dynasty of Delhi (1290–1320), ii. 357, 361–363, 368; in Pālanpur, xix. 347.
Khalpar, Bugti clan in Marri-Bugti country, Baluchistān, xvii. 211.
Khālsa College, Amritsar, v. 330.
Khambhāliya, fortified town in Navānagar State, Kāthiāwār, xv. 220.
Khambhtāv, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, 220.
Khambū, language of Nepāl, i. 391; spoken in Darjeeling, vi. 170; Sikkim, xxii. 369
Khambūs, Nepālese tribe in Sikkim, xxii. 370.
Khāmgaon, subdivision and *tāluk* in Buldāna District, Berār, xv. 220.
Khāmgaon, town in Buldāna District, Berār, centre of cotton trade, xv. 221.
Khāmi, language of Kuki-Chin group, i. 393, 401.
Khammamett, *tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xv 221.
Khamti Hills, hilly country on frontier of Assam, xv. 221.
Khāmtī, language of Siamese-Chinese branch, i. 388, 394, 401.
Khamtis, tribe, in Assam, vi. 14; Khamti Hills, xv. 221.
Khān, Sardār, capture and occupation of Trichūr by (1776), xxiv. 48.
Khān Bāgh, garden at Sīra, Mysore, xxiii. 16.
Khān Bahādur, grandson of Rahmat Khān, proclaimed Nawāb Nāzim of Rohilkhand during Mutiny, vii. 5–6, 13; appointed Ghulām Kādir Khān Nāzim of Shāhjahānpur (1857), xxii. 203.
Khān Bībi, Khāngarh, Muzaffargarh, built by, xv. 243.
Khān Dalcha, Tartar, Kashmīr invaded by (1128), xv. 92.
Khān Daurān, mortally wounded at battle of Pānīpat (1739), ii. 408.
Khān Jahān, or Khānja Alī, buildings and tomb at Bāgherhāt, Khulnā, vi. 189, vii. 222, xxiii. 142; rule in Sundarbans, vii. 215, xxiii. 142; Jessore, xiv. 92; Khulnā, xv. 287.
Khān Jahān, governor of Bengal subject to Delhi (1576–9), vii 217.
Khān Jahān, Shāh Jahān's general, revolt of (*ob.* 1630), ii. 389, 400.
Khān Jahān, Aurangzeb's officer (1658–1707), Poona occupied by, xx. 182.
Khān Jahān, rule in Rādhanpur (eighteenth century), xxi. 23.
Khān Kajū, defeated Ghwaria Khel at Shaikh Tapūr (1550), xix. 152; attacked Peshāwar, xx. 125.
Khān Kamāl, founder of Kamālia (fourteenth century), xiv. 325.
Khān Lodī, founder of Sultānpur (eleventh century), xxii. 138.
Khān Sarovar tank, at Pātan, Baroda, xx. 24.
Khān Zamān, of Jaunpur, recovered Ghāzīpur for Mughal throne, xii. 224; revolted, xix. 280.
Khāna, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, xv. 222.
Khānākul, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, xv 222
Khānāpur, *tāluka* in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 222–223.
Khānāpur, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 223.
Khānāpur, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 223.
Khānazād Khān, governor of Bengal subject to Delhi (1625), vii. 217.
Khandaits, warrior caste in Orissa, Balasore, vi. 239; Cuttack, xi. 89; Dhenkānāl State, xi. 319; Keonjhar State, xv. 202; Mayūrbhanj State, xvii. 242; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257.
Khandāla, sanitarium in Poona District, Bombay, xv. 223–224.
Khandaulī, ancient name of Itimādpur, xiii. 372.
Khande Rao, conspiracy against Haidar Alī (1760), xviii. 181.
Khande Rao, rule in Dhār (1761–82), xi. 289.
Khande Rao, brother of Dāmājī Gaikwār, established Gaikwār's rights in Ahmadābād, vii. 34; caused disturbances in Baroda, vii 35.
Khande Rao, Gaikwār of Baroda (1856–

70), vii. 39; inaugurated revenue system in Baroda (1864), vii. 65; built Makarpura palace, vii. 83; rebuilt shrines of Krishna's wives and mother at Beyt (1859), viii. 18.
Khande Rao Dābhāde, Marāthā incursions first made into Amreli by, v. 316; power of, in Baroda (1712), vii. 31–32; established himself in west of Khāndesh, xv. 229; Talegaon-Dābhāde, Poona, residence of, xxiii. 213.
Khande Rao Holkar, son of Malhār Rao, poisoned by Jaswant Rao (1806), xiii. 337, xvi. 22.
Khande Rao Holkar, Mahārājā of Indore (1843), xiii. 339.
Khande Rao Inglia, Sabalgarh fort taken by (1795), xxi. 343.
Khandela, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xv. 224.
Khāndelwāl, Brahmān sect, in Hissār, xiii. 149; Rājputāna, xxi. 112.
Khānderi, island in Kolāba District, Bombay, with lighthouse, viii. 272, xv. 224–225.
Khāndesh, District in Bombay, now divided into East and West Khāndesh, xv. 225–239; physical aspects, 226–228; history, 228–230; population, 230–232; agriculture, 232–235; forests, 235; trade and communications, 235–236; famine, 236–237; administration, 237–239; education, 239; medical, 239.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 112, 115, 145; language, i. 369; calico-printing, iii. 186; wood-carving, iii. 230; prices, iii. 455, 456; famine, iii. 497 *n.*; Pārūqī kings of, *see that title.*
Khāndesh, Hindu fair of, at Mahejī, xvii. 8.
Khāndeshī, mixed dialect of Gujarātī, i. 369; spoken in Khāndesh, xv. 231; Nimār, xix. 110.
Khandgiri, hill in Purī District, Orissa, xv. 239–240.
Khāndia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, 240.
Khandoba, Marāthā deity, temple of, at Baroda, vii. 83; at Bhavsari, Poona, viii. 99; fairs in honour of, at Jejuri, Poona, xiv. 89; legendary appearance to a milkmaid named Pālai, xix. 333; temple at Pāl, Sātāra, xix. 333.
Khāndola Khān, mosque and tomb, Gwalior, xii. 438.
Khandparā, tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xv. 241.
Khandwā, *tahsīl* in Nimār District, Central Provinces, xv. 241.
Khandwā, head-quarters of Nimār District, Central Provinces, centre of cotton trade, xv. 241–242.
Khāngāh Dogrān, *tahsīl* in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xv. 242–243.
Khāngāh Dogrān, village in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xv. 243.
Khāngarh, town in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, xv. 243.
Khangārs, jungle tribe, in Bundelkhand, ix. 72; Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jhānsi, xiv. 140.
Khangavnda Desai, Shirhatti fort said to have been built by, xxii. 292.
Khaniādhāna, *sanad* State in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xv. 243–244.
Khān-i-Jahān, founder of Muzaffarnagar (*c.* 1633), xviii. 93.
Khān-i-Khānān, captured Ankai-Tankai (1635), v. 385.
Khānja Alī. *See* Khān Jahān.
Khānji Khān. *See* Khān Jahān.
Khanna, town in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, xv. 244–245.
Khānpur, *tahsīl* in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xv. 245.
Khānpur, town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xv. 245.
Khānpur, name once given to Gujrānwāla, Punjab, xv. 245.
Khanspur, part of Ghora Dakka cantonment, Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 245.
Khānts, division of Kolīs in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
Khānua, village in Rājputāna, xv. 245–246; battle (1527), vii. 19, xxi. 96.
Khānzāda Hasan Khān, tomb, Tijāra, Rājputāna, xxiii. 358.
Khānzādas, subdivision of the Mewātīs, xvii. 313; rule over Govindgarh, xii. 344; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Sohna, xxiii. 72
Khāpa, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xv. 246.
Khāpiākodia, cave at Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 238.
Kharādis, toy-makers, in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 95.
Khāraghoda, village in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, with salt works on the Little Rann of Cutch, xv. 246.
Kharagpur, village in Monghyr District, Bengal, xv. 246–247.
Kharak, island in the Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. 111.
Kharak Singh, Rājā of Lahore (1839), xx. 272; presented door to temple of Jawāla Mukhī, xiv. 86.
Kharakpur, village in Midnapore District, Bengal, xv. 247.
Kharakvāsla, reservoir in Bombay. *See* Lake Fife.
Khārān, tribal area in Kalāt State, Baluchistān, xv. 247–250.
Kharar, *tahsīl* in Ambāla District, Punjab, xv. 250.

Kharār, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, xv. 250–251.
Kharārī, town in Sirohi State, Rājputāna. *See* Abu Road.
Khāravēla, king of Kalinga, record of, in Hāthigumphā cave, Orissa, ii. 14, 47, xv. 240; in epigraphy, ii. 50.
Kharda, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, scene of battle between the Marāthās and the Nizām (1795), xv. 251.
Khardah, village in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xv. 251.
Khārepātan copperplates, ii. 33.
Khargon, town in Indore State, Central India, xv. 251–252.
Khargu, Hindu chief of Katehr, murdered Saiyid Muhammad (1379), xxi. 305, xxii. 18.
Khariā, river of Bengal, another name for the Jalangī, xv. 252.
Khariā, language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 384, 399; spoken in Rānchī, xxi. 203; Sambalpur, xxii. 8.
Khārian, *tahsīl* in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xv. 252.
Kharīās, Oriyā tribe, in Bonai, ix. 3; Dalma, xi. 126; Gāngpur, xii. 141; Rānchī, xxi. 203.
Khāris, subdivision of Gūjars in Rājputāna, xxi. 114.
Kharrak Singh, rule in Kapūrthala (1870–7), xiv. 409.
Kharrals, tribe in Bahāwalpur, vi. 198; Chenāb, x. 187; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Montgomery, xvii. 410, 412; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166.
Kharrari, river in Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145.
Kharsāwān, feudatory State in Chotā Nāgpur, Bengal, xv. 252–254.
Khārsi, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 254.
Kharsiāng, subdivision and town in Darjeeling District, Bengal. *See* Kurseong.
Khartarvasi, *tīrth* on Shetrunja Hill, Kāthiāwār, xix. 363–365.
Kharwa mosque, Rander, Surat, xxiii. 157.
Kharwārs, jungle tribe, former rule in Mirzāpur, xvii. 368, 370; Palāmau, xix. 339; rebellion (1832), xix. 338; in Surgujā, xxiii. 172.
Khas, dominant caste in Nepāl, probable origin, i. 318, in Nepāl, xix. 41; Sikkim, xxii. 370.
Khas, language of Eastern Himālayas, i. 368, 396; spoken in Darjeeling, xi. 170; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35.
Khās Bāgh palace, Rāmpur, xxi. 189.
Khāsgiwāla, minister in Gwalior State (1843), xii. 425.
Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, District in Assam, xv. 254–265; physical aspects, 254–255; history, 255–257; population, 257–261; agriculture, 261–262; minerals, 262–263; trade and communications, 263; administration, 263–264; education, 264–265; medical, 265.
Other references: Rainfall, i. 144; pitcher-plant, i. 200; failure to introduce cinchona, iii. 66; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 103; language of the Mon-Khmer family, i. 386, 390, 399; spoken in Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 257.
Khāsis, tribe, in Assam, vi. 44; raids on the plains, xv. 255–256; in Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 256, 257; Shillong, xxii. 279; disturbances in Sylhet, xxiii. 192.
Khaskheli, criminal tribe in Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310.
Khaskura, language spoken in Sikkim, xxii. 369.
Khāspur, village in Cāchār District, Assam, xv. 265.
Khāt Deo, Hindu god, worship of, in Berār, vii. 380.
Khatāma cave, Hoshangābād District, Central Provinces, xiii. 182.
Khatao, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 265–266.
Khataulī, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xv. 266.
Khatīks, poulterers and gardeners, in Aligarh, v. 212; Chhindwāra, x. 210; Sāmbhar Lake, xxii 21.
Khātis, cultivators, in Bhopāl, viii. 133; Indore, xiii. 341; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.
Khātmāndū, capital of Nepāl. *See* Kātmāndu.
Khatola, dialect of Bundelkhandī, spoken in Chhatarpur, x. 200
Khattaks, Pathān tribe, in Kohāt, xv. 345; Teri *tahsīl*, xviii. 281–282.
Khattan, petroleum springs, iii. 139.
Khattars, agricultural class, in Attock, vi 134.
Khattrīs, trading caste in the Punjab, iv. 302; ethnology, i. 293.
Local notices: Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; Bannu, vi. 396; Baroda, vii. 54; Delhi, xi. 226; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kāngra, xiv. 389; Kashmīr, xv. 99, 100, 106; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Multān, xviii.

29; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Nūrpur, Kāngra, xix. 232; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Punjab, xx. 288; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Surat, xxiii. 158.
Khed, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, xv. 266.
Khed, town in Poona District, Bombay, xv. 266–267.
Khed, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xv. 267.
Khed, village in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xv. 267.
Kheda, District in Bombay. *See* Kaira.
Khejri, village in Midnapore District, Bengal. *See* Kedgeree.
Khekrā, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xv. 267.
Khelāt, State in Baluchistān. *See* Kalāt.
Khem Karan, town in Lahore District, Punjab, xv. 267–268.
Khem Karan, Jāt leader, Churāman joined forces with, viii. 75; Sūraj Mal captured fort of Bharatpur from and killed him (1733), viii. 76.
Khem Sāvant I, Bhonsla, ruler of Sāvantvādi (1627–40), xxii. 151.
Khem Sāvant II, ruler of Sāvantvādi (1675–1709), xxii. 151–152; overran Vengurla and seized and plundered Dutch factory (1696), xxiv. 307.
Khem Sāvant III, the Great, ruler of Sāvantvādi (1755–1803), xxii. 152; made tributary to Portuguese by Marquis of Louriçal, xii. 255; attacked Portuguese in Goa, xii. 256.
Khem Sāvant IV, ruler of Sāvantvādi (*c.* 1812–38), xxii. 152.
Khem Singh Bedi, Bābā Sir, exertions on behalf of female education in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 271.
Khemrāj Chaube, rule in Pannā (1777), xix. 401.
Khen dynasty, rule in Assam, vi. 25; Kāmarūpa, x. 381; Rangpur, xxi. 224.
Khengār, rule over Cutch (1540), xi. 78.
Kherādi Surmal, Bhīl teacher in Mahī Kāntha, xvii 17.
Kherāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, 268.
Kheṛālu, *tāluka* in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xv. 268.
Kheṛālu, town in Baroda, xv. 268.
Kherāpati, temple to, at Manāsa, Central India, xvii. 109.
Kherāvāda, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xv. 268, xvii. 14.
Kherī, District in United Provinces, xv. 268–275; physical aspects, 268–269; history, 269–270; population, 270–271; agriculture, 271–272; trade and communications, 273; famine, 273; administration, 273–275; education, 275; medical, 275; cattle, iii. 79.
Kherī, town in Kheṛī District, United Provinces, xv. 275.
Kheri-Rājāpur, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xv. 275, xvii. 99.
Khermāta, goddess of the earth or the village, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.
Kherwāra, British cantonment in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xv. 275–276.
Kherwārī, most important language of the Mundā family, i. 383.
Kherwāsa, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xv. 276, xvii. 99.
Khesāri or *trisāri*, chickling vetch (*Lathyrus sativus*), iii. 98; cultivated in Bengal, vii. 245, 248; Cooch Behār, x. 384; Gayā, xii. 201; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Palāmau, xix. 340; Sāran, xxii. 88; Tippera, xxiii. 384.
Khetapai Nārāyan Devasthān, temple at Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 90.
Khetla-kā-sthān, temple at Nādol, Rājputāna, xviii. 283.
Khetrānī, language spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287.
Kheṭrāns, inhabitants of Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 175.
Khetri, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, with copper mines, xv. 276.
Khetur, village in Rājshāhi District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 277.
Khewra, salt mines in Jhelum District, Punjab. *See* Mayo Mine.
Khiaoda, *thakurāt* in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xv. 277.
Khiaoda Man, received grant of villages in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xxiv. 120.
Khīchī, clan of Chauhān Rājputs, built fort at Chhabra (fifteenth century), x. 196; chiefs in Garha, xii. 161; Khilchipur, xv. 278; rule in Rāghugarh, xxi. 34.
Khiching, village in Mayūrbhanj State, Orissa, xv. 277.
Khijadia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, 277.
Khijadia Dosāji, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, 277.
Khijadia Najani, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, 277.
Khilchipur State, mediatized chiefship in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 277–279.
Khilchipur, capital of State in Central India, xv. 279.
Khiljī dynasty. *See* Khaljī.
Khipro, *tāluka* of Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xv. 279.
Khirad Afroz, Urdū prose work by Hafīz-ud-dīn, ii. 429.

Khirasra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, 279.
Khirka Mubārak, Sunni mosque at Kandahār, xiv. 374.
Khirpai, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, xv. 279.
Khitri, Hindu caste, in Sind, viii. 307.
Khizr Khān, son of Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī, Chitor fort granted to (1303), x. 299.
Khizr Khān, Saiyid king of Delhi (1414–21), ii. 367, 369; march against Mahābat Khān (1415), ix. 35; *jāgīrs* granted to, by Timūr, xiv. 74; acquired supreme power at Delhi (1414), xiv. 75; governor of Multān, xviii. 26; captured Delhi and founded Saiyid dynasty, xviii. 26; reinstated at Multan, xx. 267; plundered Nārnaul (1411), xviii. 380; Pākpattan scene of two victories of, over Delhi court (1401 and 1405), xix. 333; rule in the Punjab, xx. 267; failed to take Budaun, xxi. 305; besieged Idrīs Khān in Rohtak fort (1410), xxi. 321; conferred Sahāranpur on Saiyid Salīm (1414), xxi. 369; defeated Sārang Khān at Sirhind (1420), xxiii. 21.
Khizr Khwāja, Arab hero, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
Khizrābād, name given to Chitor fort by Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī, x. 299.
Khodiār, goddess of the Kolīs, xv. 388.
Khoh, ancient capital in Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 302.
Khojak, historic pass across Khwāja Amrān, Baluchistān, xv. 279–280.
Khojankhera, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xv. 280, xvii. 99.
Khojas, Muhammadan trading class, i. 438; in Bombay City, viii. 413; Chiniot, Lyallpur, x. 285; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Lahore, xvi. 99; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 146; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Multān, xviii. 29; Pasni, Baluchistān, xx. 22; Punjab, xx. 288.
Khokhars, agricultural tribe in Punjab, Bahāwalpur, vi. 198; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jullundur, xiv. 225–226; country round Lahore devastated by (1205), xvi. 106; Lahore taken by (1342, 1394), xvi. 107; in Montgomery, xvii. 412; Multān, xviii. 28; Punjab, xx. 288; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Thal, xxiii. 286.
Kholāpur, town in Amraoti District, Berār, xv. 280.
Khond, or Kandh, language of the Andhra group of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381, 398; spoken in Angul, Orissa, v. 377; Ganjām, xii. 147; Kālāhandī State, xiv. 293; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Khondmāls, subdivision of Angul District, Orissa, xv. 283–284.
Khonds, aboriginal tribe, i. 309; language, i. 381; human sacrifice among, i. 405.
Local notices: In Angul, Orissa, v. 377; Balligudā, Ganjām, vi. 258; Baud, Orissa, vii. 134; Bissamcuttack, Vizagapatam, viii. 249; Central Provinces, x. 26; Daspallā, Orissa, xi. 194; Ganjām, xii. 148; Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Gunupur, Vizagapatam, xii. 390; Jeypore estate, Vizagapatam, xiv. 103; rising of, in Kālāhandī (1882), xiv. 293, xv. 282–283; in Keonjhar, Orissa, xv. 202; Khondmāls, Angul, xv. 283; the Māliahs, Madras, xvii. 88; Nayāgarh, Orissa, xviii. 430; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 255, 257; rising of, in Patnā State (1869), xx. 71, 72; Purī, xx. 402; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Khonoma, village in Nāgā Hills District, Assam, xv. 284.
Khorāsānis, cultivating class, in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 99.
Khosas, Baloch tribe, in Upper Sind Frontier District, Bombay, xxiv. 278, 279, 280; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; incursions into Cutch (1825), xvii. 400; in Sind, xvii 407.
Khost, coal-field in Baluchistān, iii. 137, 138, 164, 165.
Khost Khoram, peak in Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 48.
Khot, building at Kātmāndu, Nepāl, scene of massacre (1846), xv. 188.
Khottā dialect. *See* Kārmālī.
Khottā Bangalā dialect. *See* Kārmālī.
Khowai, river of Assam, xv. 284.
Khowār, Pisacha language, i. 356; spoken in Chitrāl, x. 303.
Khuda Bakhsh Khān Bahādur, Maulvi, founder of Oriental Library at Patna, xx. 69.
Khudābād, ruined town in Lārkāna District, Sind, xv. 284.
Khudādād, Shāhzāda, besieged Dūngarpur (nineteenth century), xi. 385.
Khudādād Khān, Mīr, rule in Kalāt (1857–93), vi. 277, 279; abdicated (1893), vi. 280; Jhalawān, xiv. 110; Kachhi, xiv. 249; quarrels with Azād Khān, in Khārān, xv. 248; rebellion against, xvi. 146; expedition against the Marris (1859), xvii. 211; defeated Brāhuis near Mastung (1871), xxii. 99; settlement with Sir Robert Sandeman at Mastung (1876), xxii. 99.
Khudāganj, town in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xv. 284–285.
Khudāwand Khān, Habshī, governor of

Māhūr (fifteenth century), xxi. 304; Wūn under, xxiv. 390.
Khudāwand Khān, Turkish soldier in service of the Gujarāt kings, planned and built Surat city (1540), xxiii. 165.
Khudāwand Khān Mahdavī, built mosque at Fathkhelda (1581), xii. 86; built mosque at Rohankhed (1582), xxi. 304.
Khudiān, town in Lahore District, Punjab, xv. 285.
Khudu Khel, expeditions against (1859 and 1898), xix. 158, 209.
Khugiānis, Afghān tribe in Jalālābād, xiv. 12.
Khuldābād, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 285.
Khuldābād, village in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, with tomb of Aurangzeb, xv. 285.
Khulnā, District in Presidency Division, Bengal, xv. 285–293; physical aspects, 286–287; history, 287; population, 287–289; agriculture, 289–290, forests, 290; trade and communications, 290–291; famine, 291–292; administration, 292–293; education, 293; medical, 293.
Khulnā, subdivision in Khulnā District, Bengal, xv. 294.
Khulnā, town in Khulnā District, Bengal, and capital of the Sundarbans, xv. 294; pottery, iii. 244.
Khumān Singh, Rājā of Charkhārī, dispute respecting succession in Charkhārī State, x. 177; made Charkhārī capital of State (1765), x. 179; built fort at Maudahā, xvii 232.
Khumāns of Kherdi, rule in Jasdan State, Kāthiāwār (seventeenth century), xiv. 66.
Khun, language of the Siamese-Chinese branch, i. 394.
Khunarī ('bloody' wicket), in walls of Amraotī, v. 314.
Khūni-darwāza ('gate of blood'), gate of Chanderī fort, x. 163.
Khunti, subdivision in Rānchī District, Bengal, xv. 294–295.
Khunti, village in Rānchī District, Bengal, xv. 295.
Khurai, *tahsīl* in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xv. 295.
Khurai, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xv. 295.
Khurdā, subdivision in Purī District, Bengal, xv. 295–296.
Khurdā, village in Purī District, Bengal, residence of hereditary superintendent of temple of Jagannāth, xv. 296.
Khuriā, plateau in Jashpur State, Central Provinces, xv. 296.
Khurja, *tahsīl* in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xv. 296–297.
Khurja, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xv. 297; pottery, iii. 245.
Khurram, Prince. *See* Shāh Jahān.
Khurshed Jāh, Sir, rule in Paigāh Estates, Hyderābād (1881–93), xix. 314, 315, 316.
Khushāb, *tahsīl* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xv. 297–298.
Khushāb, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xv. 298; meteorology, i. 149, 150.
Khushāl Singh, Mursān Estate granted to (*c.* 1700), xviii. 43.
Khushbāgh, cemetery near Murshidābād, xviii. 57–58.
Khushhal Singh, Jullundur fell into hands of (1766), xiv. 223.
Khusrū, Prince, Jahāngīr's eldest son, tomb at Allahābād, v. 239–240; rebellion, xvi. 108, xx. 268; attempt to seize throne at Agra, xxiv. 152; flight through Karnāl (1606), xv. 50.
Khusrū, Shāh, Nāsir-ud-dīn, usurper of throne of Delhi (1320), ii. 368.
Khusrū Shāh, or Malik, made Lahore the seat of government (1153), xvi. 106; captured Lahore from Muhammad of Ghor (1181), xix. 151; surrendered Lahore to Shahāb-ud-dīn, xx. 264.
Khusrū Bāgh palace, Rāmpur, xxi. 189.
Khutāhan, *tahsīl* in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, xv. 298.
Khuzdār, principal place in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xv. 298–299.
Khwābgāh ('sleeping-place'), building at Fatehpur Sikri, xii. 85; at Lahore, xvi. 108.
Khwāja Sharīf, merchant, built gate at Madhi (*c.* 1750), xvi. 231.
Khwāja-kī Masjid, building at Gaur, ii. 189, 192.
Khwārizmis, rule in Balkh, vi. 248; Herāt taken by, xiii. 115; rule over Kandahār, xiv. 375; in valley of Indus (1215–21), xix. 151; Tāj-ud-dīn driven from Central Asia, xx. 264.
Khwazozai, clan in Swāt, xxii. 186.
Khweymi language. *See* Khāmi.
Khyber, historic pass leading from Peshāwar into Afghānistān, xv. 299–303.
Khyeng, language of the Southern Chin sub-group, i. 393, 401.
Khyrim, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xv. 304.
Kiamāri, portion of the harbour of Karāchi, Sind, xv. 304.
Kiang. *See* Donkeys.
Kiānian Maliks, tombs found in Khārān, Baluchistān, attributed to, xv. 248.
Kichhaunchha, town in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, xv. 304.
Kidderpore, quarter of Calcutta containing the docks, ix. 271, 272, 274.
Kidderzai, section of Largha Shirānis, expedition against (1890), xix. 210.

Kielhorn, Professor, Vikrama legend dispelled by, ii. 4, and *n*.
Kiernander, founder of mission at Calcutta, i. 443; erected Old Mission Church, Calcutta (1767–70), ix. 280.
Kiggatnād, *tāluk* in Coorg, xv. 304.
Kila Dīdār Singh, town in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xv. 304–305.
Kila Saifulla, *tahsīl* in Zhob District, Baluchistān, xv. 305.
Kila Sobha Singh, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xv. 305.
Kila-i-Fateh, ruined city in Afghānistān, v. 45.
Kilakarai, seaport in Madura District, Madras, xv. 305.
Kila-kohna or Sher Shāh Masjid, Purāna-Kila, near Delhi, ii. 126, 129, 198.
Kilimanūr, petty principality in Travancore State, Madras, xv. 305–306.
Kiling, river in Nowgong District, Assam. *See* Umiām.
Kīl-Muttugūr, tablet, ii. 51, 52.
Kilpauk, European quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365.
Kimedi Rājā, Hindol formed into principality by members of family of, xiii. 135.
Kinchinjunga, peak in Eastern Himālayas, Nepāl, xv. 306, xix. 26.
Kindat, subdivision and township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xv. 306.
Kindat, town in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xv. 306–307.
Kindersley, Mr., visit to the Nīlgiris (1818), xix. 89.
King, Sir George, system for sale of quinine, iii. 222–223.
King, Dr., of the Geological Survey, discovery of coal in Hyderābād State (1872), xiii. 261.
King, Messrs. John & Co., Engineers and Founders, branch at Barākar, vi. 426; Howrah, Burdwān, ix. 97.
King Institute of Preventive Medicine, at Guindy, near Madras, xvi. 386.
King Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293, 307.
Kingfishers (*Halcyones*), i. 248.
Kinloch, Captain, dispatched with small force to aid the Rājā of Pātan in Nepāl (1768), xix. 33.
Kinloch, Lieutenant, murdered by the Jaimukhts (1879), xvi. 50.
Kinu, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xv. 307.
Kinwat, *tāluk* in Adilābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 307.
Kiragrāma, village in Almorā District, United Provinces. *See* Baijnāth.
Kirākat, *tahsīl* in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, xv. 307.
Kirāntī, group of languages in the Himālayas, i. 386–387; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 42.
Kirāntis, tribe in Nepāl, xix. 41.
Kiraolī, *tahsīl* in Agra District, United Provinces, xv. 307–308.
Kirārs, agricultural caste, in Bhopāl, viii. 134; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Gwalior, xii. 428; Nāgpur, xviii. 310.
Kīrat Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23.
Kīrat Sāgar, lake at Mahobā, x. 163, xvii. 23.
Kīrat Singh, last Chandel Rājā, put to death by Islām Shāh (1545), ix. 70.
Kīrat Singh, Mahārāj Rānā, rule in Dholpur State (1806–36), xi. 324.
Kirātārjunīya, the, Sanskrit poem by Bhāravi (sixth century), ii. 240.
Kirātas, rule in Nepāl, xix. 30.
Kīrati Chand, ruler of Nainī Tāl (1488–1503), xviii. 324.
Kīratpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xv. 308.
Kiri Singh, Rājā of Shekhūpura (*ob.* 1906), xxii. 270.
Kiria, criminal tribe in Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310.
Kirkee, town and cantonment in Poona District, Bombay, xv. 308; scene of battle (1817), ii. 444, 495.
Kirkpatrick, Colonel, mission dispatched under, to Nepāl (1792), xix. 33–34.
Kirli, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xv. 308.
Kirpa Rām, Diwān, governor of Kashmīr under Ranjīt Singh, Kunjāh the residence of, xvi. 27.
Kirthar Range, boundary between Sind and Baluchistān, xv. 308–309.
Kīthar (geological) stage, i. 92, 93.
Kirthi Pāl, Chauhān Rao, took Jālor and made it his capital (end of twelfth century), xiv. 30.
Kīrti Chandra, rule in Burdwān (1702–40), ix. 101; conquered Chandrakonā and Bardā, ix. 101, x. 169.
Kīrti Shāh, Rājā Sir, rule in Tehrī State (1894), xxiii. 270.
Kīrtti Stambh, ancient building at Chitor, x. 299.
Kirtti Varmma I, rule in Bundelkhand (1049–1100), ix. 69.
Kīrttibās Ojhā, author of Bengali recension of the *Rāmāyana* (sixteenth century), ii. 421.
Kīrtti-Nārāyana temple, in Old Talakād, Mysore, xxiii. 209.
Kīrttivarmā I, Chalukya king (566–597), ii. 327; Magadha subdued by, xvi. 409.
Kīrttivarmā II, Chalukya king (746–760), ii. 329; charter on copper (757), ii. 27–28; record at Pattadakal, ii. 43.
Kisāns, cultivating caste, in Bāmra State,

Bengal, vi. 344; Bareilly, vii. 6; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Pīlibhīt, xx. 139; Rohilkhand, xxi. 308; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 264.
Kishan Bhat, founder of Mahānubhāva sect, xxi. 301.
Kishan Ram, murdered (1830), ix. 82.
Kishan Singh, Kishangarh founded (1611), xv. 311, 317.
ishan Singh, Rājā of Bāghal (1875), vi. 184.
Kishanganj, subdivision of Purnea District, Bengal, xv. 309.
Kishanganj, town in Purnea District, Bengal, xv. 309–310.
Kishangarh, State in Rājputāna, xv. 310–317; physical aspects, 310–311; history, 311–312; population, 312–313; agriculture, 313–314; trade and communications, 314–315; famine, 315; administration, 315–317; education, 317; medical, 317; minerals, iii. 112; postal arrangements, iii. 424–425.
Kishangarh, capital of Kishangarh State, Rājputāna, xv. 317–318.
Kishen Cotton-Spinning Mill, Delhi, xi. 240.
Kishen Prasād Bahādur, Mahārājā Sir, Peshkār, minister of Hyderābād State (1901), xiii. 243.
Kishkindha, legendary visit of Rāma to, xiii. 235.
Kishm, island in the Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. 111.
Kishor Dās Karmakār, gun at Murshidābād cast by, xviii. 56.
Kishor Sāgar, lake in Kotah city, xv. 425.
Kishor Singh I, chief of Kotah (1670–86), xv. 412.
Kishor Singh II, Mahārao, chief of Kotah (1819–28), xv. 414; battle at Māngrol (1821), xvii. 180.
Kishor Singh, rule in Pannā (1798–1840), xix. 401.
Kishorganj, subdivision in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 318.
Kishorganj, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 318–319.
Kishorī, Rānī, widow of Sūraj Mal, partially restored Jāt fortunes (1776), viii. 76.
Kishtwārī, dialect of Kashmīrī, i 371.
Kisseraing Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293, 304.
Kistna, District in Madras, xv. 319–334; physical aspects, 319–321; history, 321–322; population, 323–325; agriculture, 325–328; trade and communications, 328–330; famine, 330; administration, 330–333; education, 333–334; medical, 334; Christians in, i. 443.
Kistna, river of Southern India, i. 45, iii. 361, xv. 334–336.
Kistna Canals, canal system of Kistna delta, iii. 331, 332, 338, 355, xv. 336–337.
Kistnagiri, hill composing part of Gingee fortress, South Arcot, xii. 243.
Kistvaens. *See* Antiquarian Remains.
Kitchener, Lord, Commander-in-Chief (1902), army reforms, ii. 529–530, iv. 359–360.
Kites (*Milvus*), i. 253.
Kitolo, chief of the Little Kushans, founded kingdom of Gandhāra (425), i. 306; rule in valley of Indus, xix. 150; Punjab, xx. 262.
Kitthayi Island. *See* Kisseraing.
Kittūr, village and fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 337; outbreak in which British officers were killed (1824), xv. 337; inscription, ii. 56.
Kiūnthal, Simla Hill State, Punjab. *See* Keonthal.
Kizilbāshis, Persian race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Istālif, xiii. 371.
Klangdong, upper reaches of Dhaleswari river, Assam, xv. 337.
Klangklangs, tribe in Chin Hills, x. 273, 274.
Klein, Danish missionary, botanical collections, xvi. 242–243.
Knight, Mr., *Where Three Empires meet*, quoted on Ladākh, xvi. 89, 90.
Knives. *See* Cutlery.
Knox, Captain, Resident in Nepāl (1802–3), xix 34.
Koch kingdom, established by Biswa Singh, vi. 25; in Assam, vi. 43; rule in Cooch Behār, x. 381 382; Gauhāti included in (sixteenth century), xii. 184; overran Rangpur, xxi. 224.
Kochchi. *See* Cochin.
Kochs, or Rājbansis, aboriginal tribe, in Assam, vi. 25, 28; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 24–25; Cooch Behār, x. 383; Dacca, xi. 107; Darjeeling, xi. 170; Darrang, xi. 185; Dinājpur, xi. 350; Gāro Hills, xii. 174; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Kāmrūp, xiv. 333; Kishanganj, xv. 309; Mymensingh, xviii 154; Nowgong, xix. 224; Purnea, xx. 416; Rājshāhi, xxi. 159, 164; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348.
Kod, *tāluka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xv. 337–338.
Kōdā, dialect of the Mundā language, i. 383.
Kodachādri, mountain in Mysore, xv. 338, xviii. 296, xxii. 282.
Kodagas, tribe. *See* Coorg.
Kodagu, vernacular name of Coorg, xv. 338.
Kodagu, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381; spoken in Coorg, xi. 22.

Kodaikānal, *tāluk* in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338.
Kodaikānal, sanitarium in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338–339; observatory, i. 106.
Kodangal, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 339–340.
Kodangal, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 340.
Kodangibetta, peak in Coorg, xv. 340
Kodaung, hilly tract in Mongmit State, Upper Burma, xv. 340.
Kodinār, town in Amreli *prānt*, Baroda, xv. 340.
Kodon, a small millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 131; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bālāghāt, vi. 228; Balliā, vi. 253; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Baroda, vii. 46; Bastī, vii. 127; Bengal, vii. 245; Betūl, viii. 11; Bhandāra, viii. 65; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 190; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Central India, ix. 359–360, 390; Central Provinces, x. 34, 35–36; Charkhārī, Central India, x. 178; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 209; Chhuīkhadān, Central Provinces, x. 216; Drug, xi. 369–370; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Gorakhpur, xii. 335–336; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hoshangābād, xiii. 185; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 254; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Kaira, xiv. 280; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Khairāgarh, Central Provinces, xv. 208; Kherī, xv. 271; Maihar, Central India, xvii. 28; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 302; Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Padraunā, Gorakhpur, xix. 311; Palāmau, xix. 340; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 29; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 46; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rajpīpla, Bombay, xxi. 81; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 295; Saktī, Central Provinces, xxi. 393; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 94; Saugor, xxii. 142; Seonī, xxii. 170; Sītāpur, xxiii. 57; Surat, xxiii. 159; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 170; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; United Provinces, xxiv. 181.
Koenig, botanical collections of, in Madras, xvi. 242–243.
Kohan Dil Khān, from Persia, Safdar Jang Sadozai driven out of Kandahār by (1842), xiv. 376.
Kohāt, District in North-West Frontier Province, xv. 341–350; physical aspects, 341–342; history, 342–344; population, 344–345; agriculture, 345–347; trade and communications, 347–348; famine, 348; administration, 348–350; education, 350; medical, 350.
Kohāt, *tahsīl* in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 350–351.
Kohāt, town and cantonment in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 351–352; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199, 211.
Kohāt Pass Afrīdis, expedition against (1850), xix. 208.
Kohāt Salt Quarries, North-West Frontier Province, i. 93, iii. 159, iv. 251, xv. 351.
Koh-i-Bāba, mountain range in Afghānistān, xv. 352.
Koh-i-Mārān, mountains in Sarawān, Baluchistān, ix. 14, xxii. 98.
Kohīmā, subdivision in Nāgā Hills District, Assam, xv. 352–353.
Kohīmā, head-quarters of Nāgā Hills District, Assam, with cantonment, xv. 353.
Koh-i-Patandar, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Kohīr, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād State. *See* Bīdar *Tāluk*.
Kohīr, town in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xv. 353.
Kohistān, hilly country in Karachi District, Sind, xv. 353–354.
Kohistān, hilly country in Kābul province, Afghānistān, xiv. 241.
Kohistānī, language of Swāt and Upper Indus, i. 364, 371, 397.
Kohistānis, tribe in Kābul, xiv. 241.
Koh-i-Sultān, extinct volcano in Chāgai Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120.
Kohlīs, caste, in Bhandāra, viii. 64; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chānda, x. 153.
Kohlu, *tahsīl* in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xv. 354.
Kohlus, tribe on Minicoy Island, xvii. 360.
Koil, town and *tahsīl* in Aligarh District, United Provinces, usually called Alīgarh, xv. 354; history, v. 209–211.
Koilābhūtis, dancers in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
Koilkonda, former *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 354.
Koilkuntla, *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xv. 354.
Koilpatti, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xv. 354–355.
Koirao, Nāgā tribe, in Manipur, xvii. 189.
Koirīs, cultivating caste, in Assam, vi. 157; Balliā, vi. 252; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Champāran, x. 140; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Gayā, xii. 200; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Monghyr, xvii.

395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Patna, xx. 59; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.
Koitūr. *See* Gonds.
Kokai Mahal, building at Narod, Central India, xviii. 381.
Koknas, or Koknis, tribe, in Bānsda, Bombay, vi. 404; the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 146.
Koktheinnayon pagoda, near Salin, Minbu, Burma, xvii. 348.
Kol, generic name applied by Hindus to Mundā, Ho, and Oraon tribes of Bengal, xv. 355.
Kol, demon, slain by Balarāma, v. 209, 217.
Kol language. *See* Mundā.
Kolāba, District in Bombay, xv. 355–368; physical aspects, 355–357; history, 357–359; population, 359–361; agriculture, 361–363; forests, 363–364; trade and communications, 364–365; famine, 365–366; administration, 366–367; education, 367–368; medical, 368; Jewish colony, i. 441.
Kolachel, seaport in Travancore State, Madras, xv. 368.
Kolair, lake in Madras. *See* Colair.
Kolāla, ancient name of Kolār, Mysore, xv. 378.
Kolāmī, Gondī dialect, i. 379, 381–382; spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
Kolāms, aboriginal tribe, in Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Berār, vii. 379; Wardhā, xxiv. 369; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
Kolār, District in Mysore, xv. 368–376; physical aspects, 368–370; history, 370–371; population, 371–372; agriculture, 372–374; trade and communications, 374; famine, 374; administration, 374–375; education, 375–376; medical, 376; gold-field, iii. 141–142; coal-field, iii. 166.
Kolār, *tāluk* in Kolār District, Mysore, xv. 376.
Kolār, town in Kolār District, Mysore, xv. 378–379.
Kolār band of schistose rocks, Mysore, xviii. 165.
Kolār Gold Fields, city in Kolār District, Mysore, iii. 141–142, xv. 376–378.
Kolāramma temple, Kolār, Mysore, xv. 378.
Kolārian languages. *See* Munda.
Kolārians, ethnology, i. 298–299.
Kolattiri Rājā, Cannanore capital of, ix. 298.
Kolhān, Government estate in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xv. 379–380.
Kolhāpur, State in Bombay, xv. 380–386; physical aspects, 380–382; history, 382–383; population, 383–384; agriculture, 384; trade and communications, 384–385; famine, 385; administration, 385–386; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
Kolhāpur, capital of Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xv. 386–387; crystal casket found, ii. 36–37.
Kolhāpur, town in Amraoti District, Berār. *See* Kholāpur.
Kolhāti, tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115.
Kolīs, tribe in Western India; total number, i. 498; chiefly in Bombay Presidency, xv. 387–390; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Baoni, Central India, vi. 415; Bāriya, Bombay, vii. 20; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Bombay City, viii. 402, 412; Broach, ix. 21, 22; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Ghod, Poona, threatened by (1839), xii. 233; turbulence of, in Gujarāt, xii. 352; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Hyderābād, Sind, xvi. 315; Idar, Bombay, xiii. 326; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 59; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177, 178; Kolāba, xv. 360; Konkan and Deccan, xv. 389; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Pālanpur, xix. 349; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Piram Island, Ahmadābād, held by, xx. 150; Poona, xx. 168, 169, 170; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sind, viii. 307, xxii. 407; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 169; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 309, 310; Tungār, Thāna, xxiv. 62; Viramgām, Ahmadābād, xxiv. 318.
Kolīs, Himālayan tribe, in Chamba, x. 131; Mandi, xvii. 155; Simla, xxii. 379.
Kolkai, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, former capital and seaport, xv. 387.
Kollaimalais, hill range in Salem District, Madras, xv. 390.
Kollangod, town in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 390.
Kollans, caste, in Travancore, xxiv. 9.
Kollas, blacksmiths, in Coorg, xi 28.
Kollegāl, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xv. 391.
Kollegāl, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xv. 391.
Kollūr, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
Kols, caste, in Allahābād, v. 231; Andamans, v. 361; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bundelkhand, ix. 72; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93; Hos joined (1831–2), xxiii. 5; in Jubbulpore, xiv. 210; Mirzāpur, xvii. 364, 370; Nimār, Central India, xix. 118; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284.
Koltās, cultivating caste, murdered by

Khonds in Kālāhandī, Bengal, xv. 282–283; in Sambalpur, xxii. 9.
Kolvān, former name of Shāhāpur, Thāna, xxii. 199.
Komans, shepherd caste. *See* Idaiyans.
Komāra Rāma, traditional builder of remains at Rāmandrug, Bellary, xxi. 170–171.
Komatis, trading caste in Southern India, iii. 302; in South Arcot, v. 426; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Bāsim, vii. 100; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ganjām, xii. 152; Gubbi, Mysore, xii. 345; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kistna, xv. 324; Kottapatam, Guntūr, xvi. 6; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mysore, xviii. 222; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.
Kommaras, potters, in Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164.
Komulmair, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kumbhalgarh.
Kōn ravines, neolithic implements found in, ii. 91.
Konārak, ruined temple in Purī District, Orissa, ii. 179, 180, xv. 391–392, xx. 402.
Konbaung Min. *See* Tharrawaddy, Prince.
Konch. *See* Kunch.
Kondadoras, tribe, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Kondalwādi, town in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 392.
Kondamudi, inscription, ii. 59.
Kondāne, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 392–393; caves, ii. 162.
Kondapalli, town and hill-fortress in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 393.
Kondavīd, village and hill-fortress in Guntūr District, Madras, xv. 393.
Kondkā, State in Central Provinces. *See* Chhuikhādān.
Kondochates, Greek name for Great Gandak river, xii. 125.
Kongālvas, rule in North Coorg, xi. 9–10.
Kongnoli, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 393–394.
Kongu, dynasty in Southern India, Coimbatore, x. 358; Salem, xxi. 398.
Kongudēsarājākkal, the, Tamil chronicle, ii. 6–7.
Konher, of Nāsik, steps, &c., on Saptashring made by, xxii. 80–81.
Konher Rao Trimbak Patvardhan of Kurandvād, defeated at Bhoj by Yesājī Sindhia (1773), viii. 121.
Koning, Henry, founder of Swedish Company (1731), ii. 466.
Konkan, tract below Western Ghāts south of the Damangangā river, xv. 394–395; physical aspects, i. 39; meteorology, i. 114, 117, 130, 142, 148; zoology, i. 272; language, i. 374; growth of population, i. 463.
Konkanī, dialect of Marāthī, i. 374; spoken in Coorg, xi. 23; Goa, xii. 258–259; North Kanara, xiv. 344; South Kanara, xiv. 359–360; Konkan, xv. 394; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260, 261; Sāvantvādi State, xxii. 153.
Konkani temple at Mattāncheri, Cochin, xvii. 222.
Konkanis, caste, in Bombay City, viii. 412; Ernākulam, Cochin, xii. 28.
Konnūr, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, with antiquarian remains, xv. 395–396; inscription, ii. 9–10.
Kooshtea, town in Nadiā District, Bengal. *See* Kushtia.
Kopāganj, town in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xv. 396–397.
Kopargaon, *tāluka* of Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xv. 397.
Kopilās, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
Kopili, river of Assam. *See* Kapili.
Koppa, *tāluk* in Kadūr District, Mysore, xv. 397–398.
Koppal, hill-fort and town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xv. 398.
Koṛā, ancient town in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xv. 398.
Korābar, estate in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kurābar.
Korachas, Koramas, or Koravas, nomadic class, in Anantapur, v. 346; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 171; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 200, 255; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286.
Korai, Baloch tribe, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315.
Koramas, tribe. *See* Korachas.
Korampur, ancient name of Holavanhalli, Mysore, xiii. 158.
Korangi, village in Godāvari District, Madras. *See* Coringa.
Korapula, river in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 398–399.
Koraput, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.
Koraput, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.
Koras, aboriginal tribe, in Mānbhūm, xvii. 115.
Koras, tribe, in Andamans, v. 360.
Koras, fishermen, in Baluchistān, Kalāt, xiv. 301; Makrān, xvii. 47, 48.
Koratla, town in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 399.

Koravas, tribe. *See* Korachas.
Korbā, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.
Koreā, tributary State in Central Provinces, xv. 399–402.
Koregaon, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 402.
Koregaon, village in Poona District, Bombay, scene of battle (1818), xv. 402.
Koregaon lake, in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 300, 301.
Korh, *tahsīl* in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, xv. 402–403.
Koris, weavers and labourers, in Agra, v. 77; Alīgarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Ambāla, v. 280; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Etāwah, xii. 42; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gondā, xii. 314; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Muttra, xviii. 62; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133.
Korkū, language of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Berār, vii 379; Betūl, viii. 9; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; by Korkūs, xv. 405; in Nimār, xix. 110.
Korkūs, aboriginal tribe in Central Provinces, xv. 403–405; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Betūl, viii. 9, 10; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Makrai, Central Provinces, xvii. 44; Melghāt, Berār, xvii. 290; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Sātpurā Range, xxii. 132.
Korwā, dialect of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Palāmau, xix. 339.
Korwai, chiefship in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 405–406.
Korwas, aboriginal tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Palamau, xix. 339; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172.
Kosala, in Hindu literature two tracts corresponding roughly to Oudh and Chhattīsgarh, xv. 406–407.
Kosam, two villages (Kosam Inām and Kosam Khirāj) in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xv. 407; brass seal ring from, ii. 25; sculptured group, ii. 48.
Kosas, Sanskrit dictionaries, ii. 264.
Kosgi, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 407.
Koshārab, Kshattriya, origin of Koil ascribed to, v. 209, 217.
Koshtīs, weavers, in Berār, vii. 393; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
Kosi, river of Nepāl and North Bengal, xv. 407–408.
Kosī, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, xv. 408–409.
Kosigi, town in Bellary District, Madras, xv. 409.
Kot, estate in Attock District, Punjab, xv. 409–410.
Kot Kapūra, town in Farīdkot State, Punjab, xvi. 3.
Kot Nurpur, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.
Kot Pūtli, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 3–4.
Kota, language of the Dravidian family, spoken in the Nīlgiris, i. 379, 381.
Kotagiri, hill station and planting centre in the Nīlgiris, Madras, xv. 410.
Kotah, State in Rājputāna, xv. 410–424; physical aspects, 410–412; history, 412–415; population, 415–417; agriculture, 417–418; trade and communications, 418–419; famine, 420; administration, 420–423; education, 423–424; medical, 424.
Other references: Contingent force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.
Kotah, capital of State in Rājputāna, xv. 424–425; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 193, 202, 211, 244.
Kotah-Jhālawār Agency, Political Charge in Rājputāna, xv. 426.
Kotālpur, ancient name for Dharmkot, Ferozepore, xi. 300.
Kota-Māleri, geological series, i. 84.
Kotappakonda shrine, near Narasaraopet, Guntūr, xviii. 373.
Kotāria, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kothāria.
Kotas, artisans and musicians, in the Nīlgiris, xix. 92.
Kotāyam, *tāluk* and town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Kottayam.
Kotchāndpur, town in Jessore District, Bengal, xvi. 1.
Kotda, or Sāngāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xvi. 1.
Kotda Nāyāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xvi. 1.
Kotda Pitha, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xvi. 1.
Kotdwāra, town in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xvi. 1 2.
Kotebetta, mountain in Coorg, xvi. 2.
Koteshwar, festival, held at Kadod, Broach, xiv. 261.
Koteshwar Mahādeo, temple on Arasur Hills, Bombay, v. 400.
Kotgarh, *pargana* and sub-*tahsīl* in Simla District, Punjab, xvi 2.
Kotgarh, sub-*tahsīl* in Simla District, Punjab. *See* Kotkhai-*cum*-Kotgarh.
Kothāria, town and estate in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xvi. 2.
Kothāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xvi. 2.
Kothī, petty *sanad* State in Baghelkhand

Agency, Central India, vi. 189, xvi. 2–3.
Kothī, capital of State in Central India, xvi. 3.
Kothī palace, Rewāh, Central India, xxi. 289.
Kothideh, *bhūmiāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xvi. 3
Koti, fief of Keonthal State, Punjab, xvi. 3.
Kōtibrahmān.la-sundarī, the, Oriyā poem by Upēndra Bhanja, ii. 432.
Kotila, tomb of Mubārak Shāh, ii. 183.
Kotīputta-Kassapagotta, Buddhist missionary, ii. 36, 44, 54.
Kotkhai-*cum*-Kotgarh, sub-*tahsīl* in Simla District, Punjab, xvi. 3.
Kotla, State in Punjab. *See* Māler Kotla.
Kotra, British cantonment in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 4.
Kotra Basappa, *gurū*. *See* Basappa Lingaswāmi.
Kotrang, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, xvi. 4–5.
Kotri, subdivision and *tāluka* in Karāchi District, Sind, xvi. 5.
Kotri, town and railway junction in Karāchi District, Sind, xvi. 5.
Kottapatam, town in Guntūr District, Madras, xvi. 5–6.
Kottapatti pass, Salem, xxi. 396.
Kottār, suburb of Nāgercoil, Travancore State, Madras, xvi. 4.
Kottayam, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xvi. 6
Kottayam, town in Travancore State, Madras, xvi. 6–7.
Kottiyas, caste, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Kottūru, town in Bellary District, Madras, with Lingāyat temple, xvi. 7–8; inscription, ii. 52.
Kotwālī Darwāza, gateway at Gaur, ii. 192.
Kotwar, hill in Jashpur State, Central Provinces, xiv. 67. xvi. 8.
Kovilam, village in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Covelong.
Kovilpatti, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras. *See* Koilpatti.
Koweit, in Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. 111.
Koya, Koyī, or Kuī, dialect of the Dravidian family, i. 381; spoken in Godāvari District, xii. 287; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261.
Koyākhai, branch of the Kātjurī river, Orissa, xvi. 432.
Koyās, or Koyis, aboriginal tribe, in Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Godāvari District, xii. 287; Gondwāna, xii. 323; Mahbūbābād, Hyderābād, xvii. 1; Pāloncha, Warangal, xix. 374; Polavaram, Godāvari, xx. 159; Waiangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360. *See also* Khonds.
Koyas, aristocratic caste in Laccadive Islands, xvi. 87.
Koyis, tribe. *See* Koyās.
Kozhak, pass in Baluchistān. *See* Khojak.
Kramins, tribe in Hindu Kush, xiii. 139.
Kratuka, ancient name for Gadag, xii. 119.
Kremins, tribe in Gilgit, xii. 240.
Krick, M., French missionary, expedition to Rimā, Mishmi Hills (1851), murdered (1854), xvii. 378.
Krishna, District and river in Madras. *See* Kistna.
Krishna, incarnation of Vishnu, i. 423; cult and literature of, i. 424, ii. 421–425; as local god of flocks and herds, i. 424.
Local notices: Rāsh-pūrnima festival in honour of, Alawakhāwa, Dināipur, v. 205; shrine at Ambalapulai, Travancore, v. 288; Rukminī carried off from Amraotī before her marriage with Sisupāla, v. 314; hair of, offered at shrine of Ambā Bhawānī, v. 400; places mentioned in story of, identified with places in Assam, vi. 23; Naraka killed, vi. 24; wars with Bāna Rājā, the Asura king of Kāmarūpa, vi. 425; marriage with Rukminī, vii. 365; shrine at Beyt, Kāthiāwār, of his four wives and mother, viii. 18; supposed to have spent youth at Brindāban, Muttra, ix. 17; Sahajānand worshipped as, x. 196; temple at Dākor, Kaira, xi. 124; footprint in rock at Aswakrānta, xii. 184; supposed to have resided at Gobardhan, Muttra, xii. 280; temple at Guruvāyūr, Malabar, xii. 414; Kāmārhāti, Twenty-four Parganas, xiv. 326; spent childhood at Mahāban, Muttra, xvi. 427; temple at Melukote, Mysore, xvii. 290; image at Nāthdwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 415; Muttra birthplace of, xviii. 72; visit to Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288; Bhat Kund traditional scene of death of, xxiii. 74; temple at Viramgām, Ahmadābād, xxiv. 319.
Krishna I, Rāshtrakūta king of Malkhed (760–83), built Kailās temple at Ellora, vi. 142, xii. 22.
Krishna II, Rāshtrakūta king (877–915), ii. 331.
Krishna III, Rāshtrakūta king (940–71), ii 332; grant, ii. 59; Kandahār, Hyderābād, fort possibly connected with, xviii. 350.
Krishna II, Yādava king (1247–60), ii. 341.
Krishna, Yādava prince, founder of Mysore family (1399), xviii. 177–178.
Krishna Bai, temple at Mahābaleshwar,

Sātāra, xvi. 426; shrine at Maheshwar, Central India, completed (1833), xvii.10.
Krishna Chandra, Rājendra Bahādur of Nadiā (1757), xviii. 274.
Krishna Chedi, rule in Kālinjar, vi. 186.
Krishna Dēva, Vijayanagar Rāya (1509-30), ii. 346-347, xviii. 175, xxiv. 311; the *Amuktamālyada* by, ii. 437; weirs constructed, iii. 327.
Local notices: Dam constructed in Bellary, vii. 166; temples built at Conjeeveram, x. 378; Ellore taken from Gajapati kings, xii. 23; rule in Godāvari, xii. 285; Hospet built, xiii. 204; Kanigiri taken, xiv. 401; rule in north of Kistna District, xv. 321; Kondapalli captured, xv. 393; Kondavīd taken, xv. 393; Kurnool annexed, xvi. 33; Ganga Rājā put down, xviii. 253; Udayagiri captured, xix. 9-10, xxiv. 108; rule in Penukonda, xx. 105; Rājahmundry captured, xxi. 64; Pampāpati temple at Vijayanagar built, xxiv. 313; temple of Vitthalaswāmi at Vijayanagar begun, xxiv. 313; Vinukonda taken, xxiv. 318; Vizagapatam overrun, xxiv. 325.
Krishna Kunwari, daughter of Rāna of Udaipur, struggle between Jaipur and Jodhpur chiefs for hand of (c. 1800), xxiv. 92.
Krishna Misra, author of the *Prabodhachandrodaya*, a Sanskrit allegorical play, ii. 249-250.
Krishna Mūrti, Sir P. N., Dīwān of Mysore (1901-6), xviii. 186.
Krishna Rājā III, idol removed from Terakanāmbi to Mysore, xxiii. 281.
Krishna Rājā, Dodda, of Mysore (1713-31), xviii. 180.
Krishna Rājā Wodeyar, of Mysore (1811-31), xviii. 183-184.
Krishna Rājā Wodeyar, of Mysore (1881-94), xviii. 186.
Krishna Rām, rule in Jessore (1705-29), xiv. 93.
Krishna Rao, Rao, supported high school at Saugor, xxii. 148.
Krishnabhatta, founder of Matangapatta sect, xxi. 302.
Krishnagar, subdivision in Nadiā District, Bengal, xvi. 8.
Krishnagar, head-quarters of Nadiā District, Bengal, noted for manufacture of clay figures, xvi. 8-9.
Krishnagiri, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xvi. 9.
Krishnagiri, town and hill-fort in Salem District, Madras, xvi. 9.
Krishnājī, Pāvāgarh surprised by (1727), xx. 80.
Krishnājī, of Nāsik, made steps, &c., on Saptashring (1768-99), xxii. 80-81.
Krishnājī Rao I, rule in Dewās State (1753), xi. 279.
Krishnājī Rao II, rule in Dewās State (1860), xi. 279.
Krishna-līlābhyudaya, the, Kanarese poem by Hari-dāsa, ii. 425.
Krishnarājpet, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xvi. 9-10.
Kriyāsakti Udaiyār, traditional founder of Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; of Penukonda, xx. 105.
Kshatrapas, power in Northern and Western India, viii. 279, 280; power in Central India destroyed by Chandra Gupta II, ix. 336; rule in Cutch (140-390), xi. 77; Kāthiāwār probably held, xv. 175; Ujjain in hands of, xxiv. 114.
Kshattriya, the warrior class of the four original Hindu castes or groups, i. 332; suppression by Brāhmans, i. 407; held superior to Brāhmans in Magadha, i. 408; rejection from ascetic fraternities, i. 408; involved in struggle against Buddhism, i. 422; popular legend of extinction by Brāhmans, ii. 308.
Local notices: Throne of Magadha taken from, vii. 209; in Cochin State, x. 345; said to have been killed by Rāma at Thānesar Paiasu, Kurukshetra, xvi. 55; in Manipur, xvii. 189.
Kshemendra Vyāsadāsa, author of fables in Sanskrit verse (1037), ii. 252.
Kshemīsvara, poet, author of the *Chandakausika*, a Sanskrit drama (tenth century), ii. 249.
Kshīrchorā Gopīnāth temple, Remuna, Balasore, xxi. 278.
Kuar Gokhal Nāth Sahi Deo, built palaces at Doisānagar, xxi. 202.
Kuar, or Kunwar, Singh, rebel *zamīndār* of Shāhābād, xvii. 369; besieged Arrah (1857), vi. 5-6; besieged Azamgarh (1857), vi. 156; flight from Azamgarh and death crossing Ganges (1857), vi. 156; attempt to march through Rewah, xxi. 282.
Kūba, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xvi. 10.
Kubācha, Nāsir-ud-dīn, ruler of Multān and lieutenant of Kutb-ud-dīn Aibak, contest for possession of Lahore, ii. 358-359, 369, xvi. 107, xx. 264; power over Sind, ii. 370.
Local notices. Lahore taken from (1215), xvi 107; Multān seized (1210), and ruled till 1227, xviii. 26; rule in the Punjab, xx. 264; Bhātiāh became chief city of Upper Sind under, xxiv. 82; Sind held for Muhammad Ghorī and Kutb-ud-dīn, xxii. 396.
Kubera, Hindu god of wealth, ii. 233.
Kuch Bihār, State in Bengal. *See* Cooch Behār.

Kuchchimalligudi, temple at Aihole, ii. 175, 178.
Kuchiks, section of the Rind Baloch, in Bolān Pass, viii. 265.
Kuda, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, with Buddhist caves and inscriptions, xvi. 10.
Kudaldeskar, caste, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
Kūdali, sacred village in Shimoga District, Mysore, xvi. 10.
Kūdalmānikkam, temple of, Irinjālakuda, Cochin, xiii. 366.
Kudavakkals, cultivators, in Dhārwār, xi. 307.
Kudavāsal, town in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 11.
Kudchi, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvi. 11.
Kūdligi, *tāluk* in Bellary District, Madras, xvi. 11–12.
Kudremukh, peak in Western Ghāts, xii. 219, xiv. 262, xvi. 12.
Kudsia Begam, of Bhopāl, Nawāb Jahāngīr Muhammad Khān besieged in Ashta by forces of (1837), vi. 11; succession of Munīr Muhammad Khān under regency of, viii. 130–131; built Jāma Masjid at Bhopāl, viii. 143.
Kudut, old name for Myanaung, xviii. 108.
Kuhrām, ancient town in Patiāla State, Punjab. *See* Ghurām.
Kuī language. *See* Khond *and* Koyā.
Kūienjū tribe. *See* Khonds.
Kūiloka tribe. *See* Khonds
Kūkas, fanatical sect, outbreak in Ludhiāna (1872), xvi. 201.
Kuki, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393; spoken in Manipur, xvii. 189.
Kuki Khel, subdivision of Afridi tribe, v. 69; armed body of, sent against Zakka Khel (1879), vii. 138; in Kashmīr, xv. 103; Khyber, xv 303.
Kuki-Chin languages, i. 387–388, 393.
Kukis, tribe. *See* Chins.
Kukshī, town in Dhar State, Central India, xvi. 12–13.
Kula Chandra Singh, declared himself Rājā of Manipur (1890), xvii. 187; expedition against (1891), xvii. 188; transported to the Andamans, xvii. 188.
Kulāchi, *tahsīl* in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
Kulāchi, town in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
Kuladan, river in Lower Burma. *See* Kaladan.
Kulang, rock and fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvi. 13–14.
Kulasekaiapatnam, town and seaport in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xvi. 14.
Kuleswarī temples, on Kulūha Hill, Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89, xvi. 17; Rājim, Raipur, xxi. 73.
Kulī, Sultān, founder of Kutb Shāhi dynasty (1512–43), ii. 390, xiii. 238; Dār-ush-shifa hospital built, xiii. 308; Kondapalli captured, xv. 393; Nalgonda taken, xviii. 339.
Kuli Mahram, Shāh, buildings at Nārnaul, Punjab, xviii. 381.
Kulin Brāhmans, in Jessore, xiv. 95; Lakshmīpāsa, Jessore, the home of, xvi. 131.
Kulthi, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Belgaum, vii. 151; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Poona, xx. 173, Sātāra, xxii. 122; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 300; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 356; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 46. *See also Kulthi.*
Kulittalai, *tāluk* in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xvi. 14.
Kulottunga Chōladēva I. *See* Rājēndra.
Kulpahār, *tahsīl* in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 14–15.
Kulpahār, town in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 15.
Kulsi, river of Assam, xvi 15.
Kulthi, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), iii. 99; cultivated in Ambāla, v. 281; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Rairākhol, Bengal, xxi. 62; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Simla, xxii. 380; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 85. *See also Kulith.*
Kulū, subdivision in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15.
Kulū, mountain *tahsīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15–17; engraved waterpot found, ii. 133.
Kuluhā, hill in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, with Buddhist remains and inscriptions, xvi. 17.
Kulus, Muhammadan caste in Eastern Bengal, Bogra, viii. 258; Pābna, xix. 299; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164.
Kumais, Shāh, shrine at Sādhaura, Ambāla, xxi. 347.
Kūmalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kūmbhalgarh.
Kumār, river of Bengal, xvi. 17–18.
Kumār Gopāl Saran Nārāyan Singh, ruler of part of Tekāri Rāj, Gayā (1886), xxiii. 274.
Kumāi Pāl, built temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 286.
Kumār Pāl, temple at Shetrunja hill, Kāthiāwār, xix. 361.

Kumāra Bhāskara Varman, rule in Assam (640), vi. 24.
Kumāra Vālmīki, author of a Kanarese version of the *Rāmāyana*, ii. 421.
Kumāradhāri, river in Southern India, xvi. 18.
Kumāragupta I, Mahendra (413–455), ii. 294.
Kumāragupta II, seal, ii. 32.
Kumāramuttu, built fort of Sāttūr, xii. 48.
Kumārapāla of Gujarāt (1143–72), ii. 313.
Kumāra-sambhava, the, poem by Kālidāsa, ii. 240.
Kumāraswāmi, temple, near Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 44.
Kumārhāta, ancient name of Hālisahar, xiii. 11.
Kumāri, cape and village in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Comorin.
Kumārila, commentator on Mīmāmsā textbook, ii. 255.
Kumārila Bhatta, persecution of Buddhists and Jains instigated in Southern India, i. 421.
Kumārkhāli, town in Nādia District, Bengal, xvi. 18.
Kumārpaiks, caste in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
Kumaun, Division of United Provinces, xvi. 18–19; Nummulitic rocks found in, i. 92.
Kumaunīs, caste in Garhwāl, xii. 167.
Kumbakonam, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 20.
Kumbakonam, city in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples, xvi. 20–21.
Kumbh melā, bathing fair, held at Allahābād, xii. 134; Hardwār, xiii. 52, 53.
Kūmbha, Jāt, founder of Kūmher, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.
Kūmbha, Rānā of Chitor, contest with Mahmūd Khiljī (1440), xvii. 103–104; Kūmbhalgarh fort built by, iv. 22.
Local references: Took possession of Ajmer and assassinated soon after, v. 141; Jai Stambh erected by (1442–9), x. 299; took refuge on Abu from Kutb-ud-dīn, xxiii. 30; in Udaipur, xxiv. 88–89.
Kūmbhalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 21–22.
Kumbhārli pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
Kūmbher, town in Rājputāna. *See* Kūmher.
Kumbhojī I, founder of Gondal State (seventeenth century), xii. 319.
Kumbhojī II of Gondal, Dhorājī acquired from Junāgarh (middle of eighteenth century), xi. 333; rule in Gondal, xii. 320.
Kumhārs, potters, number in all India, i. 498; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ambāla, v. 280; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 146; Amritsar, v. 322; Attock, vi. 134; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bannu, vi. 396; Berār, vii. 393; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Delhi, xi. 226; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 17; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 21; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Surat, xxiii. 158; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
Kumhārsain, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 22.
Kūmher, town in Bharatpur, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.
Kumillā, head-quarters of Tippera District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Comilla.
Kumpāwats, sept of Rāhtor Rājputs, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
Kumri. *See* Shifting Cultivation.
Kumritār, peak in Bonai State, Bengal, xvi. 23.
Kumta, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xvi. 23.
Kumta, town and port in North Kanara District, Bombay, with lighthouse, xvi. 23–24.
Kumutis, caste, in Purī, Orissa, xx. 402.
Kun Long, ferry on Salween river, Burma, xxi. 423.
Kunbīs, agricultural caste in Western India, ethnology, i. 293–294; division of Bombay Marāthās, i. 318–319; total number in India, i. 498.
Local notices: In Ahmadābād, v. 97–98, 106; Akola, Berār, v. 183–184; Amraotī, Berār, v. 309; Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 410; Bāsim, vii. 98; Berār, vii. 379; Betūl, viii. 9; Bhandāra, viii. 64; Bhor, Bombay, viii. 148; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 304, 305; Broach, ix. 22; Buldāna, ix. 62; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chānda, x. 153; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Dhār, Central India, xi. 290; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13;

Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Hālol, Pānch Mahāls, xiii. 12; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247; Indore, Central India, xiii. 341; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 59; Jaorā, Central India, xiv. 64; Jhālod, Pānch Mahāls, xiv. 122; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177, 178; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Lūnāvāda, Rewā Kāntha, xvi. 210; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Nāgpur, xviii. 309; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nimār, xix. 110; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Pālanpur Agency, xix. 349; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383-384; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Sailānā, Central India, xxi. 386; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Wardhā, xxiv. 369; Wūn, xxiv. 392.

Kūnch, *tahsīl* in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24.

Kūnch, town in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24–25.

Kunchitiga, Wokkaliga tribe in Mysore, xviii. 194–195.

Kundā, *tahsīl* in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, xvi. 25.

Kunda, fort in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvi. 25.

Kundadagudda, peak in Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391.

Kundahs, range of hills in the Nīlgiris, Madras, xvi. 25–26

Kundaibāri pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 217.

Kundalpur, Berār, believed to represent site of a buried city, xxiv. 376.

Kundan Singh, service on British side in Mutiny, xxii. 364.

Kundāpur, village in South Kānara District, Madras. *See* Coondapoor.

Kundgol, town in Jamkhandi State, Bombay, xvi. 26.

Kūndian, village in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 26.

Kundighar, peak in Southern Wazīristān, xxiv 380.

Kundurpi, Drug chief, Rāyadrug fell into hands of, xxi. 275.

Kungribingri, peak in Himālayas, United Provinces, xxiv. 140.

Kungyangon, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvi. 26.

Kunigal, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xvi. 26.

Kunihār, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 26–27.

Kuningil, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore. *See* Kunigal.

Kunj Bihāri-kā-mandar, temple at Jodhpur, xiv. 199.

Kunjāh, town in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xvi. 27.

Kunjan Nambiār, Malayālam writer, ii. 436.

Kunjpura, estate in Kārnal District, Punjab, xvi. 27.

Kunjrās, caste, in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.

Kunnamkulam, town in Cochin State, Madras, xvi. 27.

Kunnavans, jungle tribe, in Madura, xvi. 393.

Kunti, woman of Chāran caste, name of Kutiyāna said to have been derived from, xvi. 57.

Kuntina Dibba, mound at Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 23–24

Kunwār Bikram Singh, rule over Saraikela and Kharsāwān, xv. 253.

Kunwar Deo, god of Korkūs, xv. 404–405

Kunwar Nāth temple, near Khajrāho, xv. 219.

Kunwar Pāl, rule over Karauli State (1196), xv. 26.

Kunwar Singh. *See* Kuar Singh.

Kunwai Sone Sāh Ponwār, founder of Chhatarpur State (eighteenth century), x. 198–199.

Kurābar, chief town of estate of same name in Rājputāna, xviii. 27–28.

Kurabas, shepherd caste. *See* Kurubas.

Kurai, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces. *See* Khurai.

Kuram, Political Agency and river in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Kurram.

Kurambranād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Kurumbranād.

Kurandvād, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xvi. 28–29.

Kurandvād, capital of State in Bombay, xvi. 29.

Kuravans, wandering tribe, in Anantapur, v. 341; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Salem, xxi. 399; Travancore State, xxiv 9.

Kūrd tribe, division of the Brāhuis, in Baluchistān, ix. 15; acquired rights to levy transit-dues in Bolān Pass, viii. 264; in Chāgai, x. 117; Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Sarawān, xxii. 99.

Kureshis, Arab tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Multān, xviii. 29; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.

Kurigrām, subdivision in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 29–30.

Kurigrām, town in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 30.

Kūrks, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288.

Kūrkū, language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 384, 399.
Kūrkūs, aboriginal tribe. *See* Korkūs.
Kurla, town with cotton mills in Thāna District, Bombay, xvi. 30.
Kūrma Purāna, the, ii. 237.
Kurmas, caste in Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7.
Kurmīs, agricultural caste in Northern India, total number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Assam, vi. 157; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 6; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Betūl, viii. 9; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Central Provinces, x. 26; Champāran, x. 140; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Damoh, xi. 138; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Keonjhar, Orissa, xv. 202; Kherī, xv. 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Mānbhūm, xvii. 115; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 212; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98, Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Oudh, xix 287; Pannā, Central India, xix. 402; Partābgarh District, xx. 17; Patna, xx. 59; Pilibhīt, xx. 139; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 28; Raipur, xxi. 52; Rāmpur, xxi. 184–185; Rānchī, xxi 203; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sāran, xxii. 87; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seonī, xxii. 169; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Sind, viii. 307; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133. *See also* Awadhiā Kurmīs *and* Kanaujiā Kurmīs.
Kurnool District, Madras, xvi. 30–45; physical aspects, 30–33; history, 33–34; population, 34 36; agriculture, 36–39; forests, 39; trade and communications, 39–41; famine, 41; administration, 42–44; education, 44–45; medical, 45; geology, i. 61–62; Christians, i. 443
Kurnool, subdivision in Kurnool District, Madras, xvi. 45.
Kurnool, town in Kurnool District, Madras, xvi. 45–46.
Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, irrigation and navigation canal in Madras, iii. 332, 338–339, 356, xvi. 46–47.
Kuriachee, city in Bombay. *See* Karāchi.
Kurral, Tamil poem by Tiruvalluvar, ii. 434–435.
Kurram Agency, Political Agency in North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 47–53; physical aspects, 47–48; history, 48–50; population, 50–51; agriculture, 51; communications, 51; administration, 51–53; education, 53; medical, 53.
Kurram, river in North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 53.
Kurram Valley, botany, i. 208, 210; density of population, i. 454; annexation (1893), iv. 13.
Kūrram grant of Paramēsvaravarman I, ii. 57–58.
Kurrum, Prince. *See* Shāh Jahān.
Kurseong, subdivision in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xvi. 53–54.
Kurseong, town in Darjeeling District, Bengal, with European schools, xvi. 54.
Kurtkoti, village in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xvi. 54.
Kuru, ancestor of the Kauravas and Pāndavas, name of Kurukshetra derived from, xvi. 54–55.
Kurubas, shepherds and blanket-weavers in Southern India, Anantapur, v. 341; Bangalore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 163; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Kolār, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Mysore, xviii. 196, 255; Sandūr State, xxii. 45, 46; Shimoga, xxii. 286; Sīra, Mysore, xxiii. 16; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55.
Kurukh language. *See* Orāon.
Kurukshetra, the holy land of the *Yajurveda*, ii. 227, xiv. 177, xvi. 54–55, xxi. 349.
Kurukshetra, battle of, vi. 24.
Kurumba, Kanarese dialect, i. 381; spoken in Coorg, xi. 23; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; the Nīlgiris, xix. 92.
Kurumbas, primitive tribe and shepherds, in Western Ghāts, xii. 221; the Nīlgiris, xix. 92; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31; Salem, xxi. 399.
Kurumbranād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xvi. 55.
Kurundwād, State in Bombay. *See* Kurandvād.
Kurnva, island in Tungabhadra river, xiii. 161.
Kuruvans, gipsy tribe in Madras, with a language of their own, xvi. 261.
Kurvinshettis, weavers, in Dhārwār, xi. 307.
Kurz, Mr., botanical collections, i. 203–204.
Kusa, son of Rāma, fight with Rāma at Sangrāmpur, x. 139; claim of Mahārājās of Jaipur to descent from, xiii. 384; rule in Southern Kosala, xv. 406, xix. 278; traditional founder of Kasūr,

xv. 149; and of Kusabhavanpur, xxiii. 131.
Kushāl Singh, chief of Bānswāra, vi. 408; Kushālgarh said to have been taken by, and given to Akhai Rāj (end of seventeenth century), xvi. 56.
Kushālgarh, estate in Rājputāna, xvi. 55–56.
Kushan dynasty (A. D. 85–225), ii. 112, 288–290; coins of, ii. 138–140.
Local notices: Hānsi a stronghold of, xiii. 25; in Jhang, xiv. 126; Muttra, xviii. 64; valley of Indus, xix. 149–150; Peshāwar valley, xx. 114; Punjab, xx. 262; Shāhpur, xxii. 213; Hindustān (United Provinces), xxiv. 148.
Kushtagi, *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xvi. 56.
Kushtia, subdivision in Nadiā District, Bengal, xvi. 56–57.
Kushtia, town in Nadiā District, Bengal, xvi. 57.
Kūsi, river of Nepāl and Bihār. *See* Kosi.
Kusīnābha, legendary founder of Kanauj, xiv. 370.
Kusiyārā, river of Assam. *See* Surmā.
Kusti (sacred thread of the Parsis), made at Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 426.
Kusum Sarovar, artificial lake at Gobardhan, Muttra, xii. 280.
Kusumānjali, the, Sanskrit theological work by Udayanāchārya (*c.* 1200), ii. 256.
Kusumapura, Patna city identified with, xx. 66.
Kuta Rānī, wife of Rainchan Shāh, first Muhammadan king of Kashmīr, xv. 92.
Kuta-ka-kabar peak, in Kīrthar Range, Baluchistān, xv. 309.
Kutānas, sweepers, in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Mianwāli, xvii. 320; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78.
Kutb Alam, Mīr, tomb at Pandua, Mālda, xiv. 393.
Kutb Minār mosque, at Delhi, ii. 122–123, 126, 182–183, xi. 234.
Kutb Shāh mosque, at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Kutb-Shāhi dynasty, of Golconda, ii. 390; Chandragiri fort taken (1646), x. 169; incursions of, in Chingleput, x. 255; rule in Cuddapah, xi. 60; Ellore recovered, xii. 23; rule in Ganjām (1571), xii. 145; Godāvari (1543–1687), xii. 285; Golconda held (1512–1687), ii. 390, xii. 309, xiii. 238; in Indūr, xiii. 352; Kistna, xv. 321; Kondavīd taken (1531, 1536, 1579), xv. 393; portion of Mahbūbnagar annexed, xvii. 2; Penukonda besieged (1589), xx. 105; Tādpatri subdued, xxiii. 204; Warangal fell to, xxiv. 358.
Kutb-ud-dīn Khān, Kasūr relinquished (1807), but Mamdot retained, xv. 149, xvii. 106, 107.
Kutb-ud-dīn, Ibak, Slave king of Delhi (1206–10), ii. 357–358, 368; conquests of (1192–1203), ii. 354; Lahore annexed, ii. 369.
Local notices: Marched from Delhi to Koil (1194), v. 209; Dor Rājputs defeated (1194), v. 217; Chandels overthrown (*c.* 1202), vi. 348, xiii. 14; Bangarh captured (*c.* 1194), vii. 3; Budaun sacked and Rājā slain (1196), ix. 34–35, 42, xxi. 305; Bulandshahr besieged (1193), ix. 49; war against Chandrasen, ix. 58; Bundelkhand invaded (1203), ix. 69–70; invasion and rule in Central India (1193 and 1206), ix. 338; Delhi taken (1193), xi. 234, xx. 264; mosque at Delhi, xi. 234; visit to Etāwah, xii. 39; part of Ghāzīpur conquered (1194), xii. 223; Gwalior fort captured (1196), xii. 439; defeat of Jāts at Hānsi (*c.* 1192), xiii. 145; Kālpī conquered (1196), xiv. 18, 318; raids in Jhānsi (1202–3), xiv. 137; Kālinjar taken (1203), xiv. 311; part of Karauli captured (1196), xv. 26; crowned at Lahore (1206), xvi 106–107, xx. 264; Lahore recovered from Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz (1206), xvi. 107; Mahobā in hands of (1202), xvii. 23; invasion of Meerut (1192), xvii. 254, 264; mausoleum and *dargāh* at Meerut (1194), xvii. 265; Chauhān Rājputs defeated and driven out of Nādol, xviii. 253; Jai Chand of Kanauj defeated (1194), xix. 279; established as independent ruler at Lahore but ousted by Tāj-ud-dīn, xx. 264; in Rājputāna, xxi. 95; Samāna became an apanage of, xxii. 2; neighbourhood of Sambhal reduced, xxii. 18; Sind held for, by Kubācha, xxii. 396; in Hindustān (United Provinces), xxiv. 150.
Kutb-ud-dīn Kokaltāsh, king of Bengal subject to Delhi (1606), vii. 217.
Kutb-ud-dīn Mubārak Shāh. *See* Mubārak.
Kutb-ud-dīn Sur, chief of Ghor (twelfth century), xii. 234.
Kuthār, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 57.
Kuthi Yānkti, one of the sources of the Sārdā river, xxii. 102.
Kuthodaw, pagodas at Mandalay, xvii. 143.
Kutigars, division of the shepherd caste, in Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
Kutiyāna, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xvi. 57.
Kutki, a small millet (*Panicum psilopodium*), cultivated in Betūl, viii. 11;

Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 190; Central Provinces, x. 34, 35, 36; Chhindwāra, x. 209; Hoshangābād, xiii. 185; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; Seonī, xxii. 170.
Kutlugh Khān, contest with Nāsir-ud-dīn (1256), ii. 360.
Kuttālam, sanitarium with waterfall in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xvi. 57–58.
Kutubdiā, island in Chittagong District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 58.
Kūvam, river in Madras. *See* Cooum.
Kwājas, Muhammadan sect. *See* Khojas.
Kwan Kon, former Sawbwa of Tawnpeng, Burma, xxiii. 268.
Kwang Fu Tso, military god of the Han dynasty, Chinese 'joss-house' at Tawnio, Burma, dedicated to, xxii. 235.
Kwis, tribe, in Burma, ix. 139.
Kyabin, township in Upper Chindwin District, Burma, xvi. 58.
Kyaikkalo pagoda, Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 29.
Kyaikkami, township in Amherst District, Lower Burma, xvi. 58.
Kyaikkasan pagoda, Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 29.
Kyaikkauk pagoda, Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 29.
Kyaiklat, subdivision and township in Pyapon District, Lower Burma, xvi. 59.
Kyaiklat, town in Pyapon District, Lower Burma, xvi. 59.
Kyaikmaraw, township in Amherst District, Lower Burma, xvi. 59.
Kyaikpane, shrine near Moulmein, Burma, v. 295.
Kyaikthanlan pagoda, Moulmein, Burma, v. 295, xviii. 6.
Kyaiktigo pagoda, on range in Thaton District, Burma, xxiii. 332.
Kyaikto, subdivision in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xvi. 59.
Kyaikto, township in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xvi. 59–60.
Kyaikto, town in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xvi. 60.
Kyangin, township in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xvi. 60.
Kyangin, town in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xvi. 60–61.
Kyansittha, finished Shwezigon pagoda, Burma, xix. 313.
Kyaukhnyat, ferry at, on Salween river, Burma, xxi. 423.
Kyaukku, State in Burma. *See* Kyawkku.
Kyaukku pagoda, near East Nyaungu, Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 124.
Kyaukkyi, township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xvi. 61.
Kyaukpadaung, township in Myingyan District, Upper Burma, xvi. 61.
Kyaukpazat, gold mine, Burma, iii. 143.
Kyaukpyu, District in Lower Burma, xvi. 61–67; physical aspects, 61–62; history, 62–63; population, 63; agriculture, 63–64; trade and communications, 65; administration, 66–67; education, 67; medical, 67; petroleum field, iii. 140.
Kyaukpyu, subdivision and township in Kyaukpyu District, Lower Burma, xvi. 68.
Kyaukpyu, town in Kyaukpyu District, Lower Burma, xvi. 68.
Kyaukse, District in Upper Burma, xvi. 68–81; physical aspects, 69–71; history, 71–72; population, 73–74; agriculture, 74–77; forests, 77; trade and communications, 77–79; administration, 79–81; education, 81; medical, 81.
Kyaukse, subdivision in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xvi. 81.
Kyaukse, township in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xvi. 82.
Kyaukse, town in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xvi. 82.
Kyauktadā bridge, over chasm in Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 317.
Kyauktan, subdivision and township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvi. 82.
Kyauktaw, subdivision and township in Akyab District, Lower Burma, xvi. 83.
Kyaukwaing pagoda, Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 29.
Kyaungdawya pagoda, in Legaing township, Minbu, Burma, xvii. 348.
Kyaunggon, township in Bassein District, Lower Burma, xvi. 83.
Kyaw Zaw, dacoit in Kyaukse, Burma (1888), xvi. 72; Mandalay, xvii. 128.
Kyawkku, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvi. 83.
Kyawzwa, last king of Pagan, Burma (thirteenth century), xviii. 123.
Kyd, Colonel Alexander, marine surveys of Nicobar Islands (1790), v. 354; Port Blair under, xx. 192.
Kyd, Colonel Robert, introducer of tea seed into India, iii. 56; founded Botanical Gardens, Calcutta (1786), ix. 281, xiii. 212; monument to, Calcutta, ix. 281.
Kyebogyi, Karenni State, Burma, xvi. 83.
Kyelang, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 83–84; observatory, i. 106; meteorology, i. 155.
Kyithi Bansan, State in Burma. *See* Kehsi Mansam.
Kymore, hill range in Central India. *See* Kaimur.
Kynchiang, river of Assam. *See* Jadukata.
Kyong, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvi. 84.
Kyonpyaw, township in Bassein District, Lower Burma, xvi. 84.

Kyunhla, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xvi. 84.
Kywezim tank, Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 316.

L.

La Bourdonnais, capture of Madras by (1746), ii. 471, v. 424, xii. 104, xvi. 252, 369; struggle with, at Tellicherry, xxiii. 276.
La Combe, Migot de, Coimbatore defended by (1791), x. 371.
La Hire, — de, astronomical tables corrected by Jai Singh II, xiii. 386.
La Martinière College, at Calcutta, ix. 283; Lucknow, xvi. 199.
La Ponte, João de, Portuguese engineer, built embankment in Hospet (sixteenth century), xii. 205.
La Touche, Sir James, revenue settlement in Ajmer-Merwāra (1872–4), v. 162; Lieutenant-Governor of United Provinces (1901), xxiv. 220.
La Touche, Lieutenant, recovered Mr. Manson's body from Surībān (1858), xxiii. 175.
Labanakhya, temple at Sītākund, Chittagong District, xxiii. 50.
Labānās, Hindu tribe, planted in Gujrānwāla by Ranjīt Singh, xii. 355–356; in Gujrāt, xii. 368, Lahore, xvi. 99
Labbais, Musalmān trading class in Southern India, Abirāmam, Madura, v. 2; Adirāmpatnam, Tanjore, v. 24; North Arcot, v. 409; Channapatna, Mysore, x. 174; Coimbatore, x. 366; Kīlakaraī, Madura, xv. 305; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Malabar, xvii. 60; Mysore, xviii. 203, 204; Pālamcottah, Tinnevelly, xix. 345; Pulicat, Chingleput, xx. 242; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31; Vāniyambādi, Salem, xxiv. 299.
Labdarya, *tāluka* in Lārkāna District, Sind, xvi. 84–85.
Laboratories, for bacteriological research, iv. 476; at Kasaulī, Central Research Institute (1906), xv. 69; Mukteswar, for manufacture of serum to protect cattle against rinderpest, &c., xviii. 18–19; Pūsa, for agricultural research, xx. 423.
Lābpur, village in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, xvi. 85.
Lac beads, manufacture of, Bānkurā, vi. 388.
Lac factories, Bannu, vi. 398; Bengal, vii. 270; United Provinces, xxiv. 205.
Lac insect, iii. 172–173; rearing of, Chhindwāra, x. 210; Gayā, xii. 203; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 243; Mysore, xviii. 167; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 226; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73.
Lac production, iii. 172–173; manufacture, iii 173–174; industrial uses, iii. 174; artistic work, iii. 174–175; trade, iii. 175, 253; export trade, 291; found and collected, Assam, vi. 113; Baroda, vii. 53; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Bonai, Chotā Nāgpur, ix. 3; Chānda, x. 156, 157; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 142; Gayā, xii. 203; Gwalior, xii. 430; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 37; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Kathā, Burma, xv. 159; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Khyrim, Assam, xv. 304; Koreā, Central Provinces, xv. 400; Mandlā, xvii. 166; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Mysore, xviii. 217; Nongstoin, Assam, xix. 136; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Palāmau, xix 341, 342; Rājputāna, xxi. 128; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 72; Seonī, xxii. 171; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 260; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 8; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 169; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172. *See also* Shell-lac.
Laccadive Islands, off Malabar coast, Madras, xvi. 85–88; botany, i. 189.
Lac-coloured metal, at Morādābād and Jaipur, iii. 237–238.
Lac-dye trade, iii. 184, 310; manufactured in Asansol, Burdwān, vi. 8; Burdwān, ix. 97; Dignagar, Burdwān, xi. 345.
Lace, J. H., botanical collection, i. 209–210.
Lace, manufactured, Arantāngi, Tanjore, v. 399; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 314; Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 267; Nāgercoil, Travancore, xviii. 299; Tanjore, xviii 243; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 372.
Lachhman Daowa, freebooter, Ajaigarh fort held by, but taken by Colonel Martindell (1809), v. 130, 132.
Lachhman Rāj, Chauhān Rājput, settled at Nādol (end of tenth century), xviii. 283; Deora Rājputs claim descent from, xxiii. 30.
Lachhman Singh, Mahārāwal of Bānswāra (*ob.* 1905), vi. 409.
Lachhman Singh, Rao Rājā of Sīkar, possessions in Jignī, xiv. 165; Lachhmangarh, Jaipur, founded by (1806), and named after, xvi. 88; Naigawān Rebai granted to (1807), xviii. 321.
Lachhman Singh, Rāthor Rājput, Rājā of Sailānā (1819), xxi. 385.
Lachhmangarh, town in Alwar State, Rājputāna, xvi. 88.
Lachhmangarh, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 88.
Lachma Rao, Rājā of Jatpol, Hyderābād (1831), xiv. 72.
Lachman Tāl, tank at Gohad, Central India, xii. 304.

Lachmī Baī, ex-Rānī of Jhānsi, rebellion in Central India headed by (1857), ix. 344.
Lachmina Singh Mal, Rājā, erected building at Kātmāndu, Nepāl (1596), xv. 187.
Lachna, grown in Hyderābād, Indūr, xiii. 384; Medak, xvii. 247.
Lachū Shāh, Rājā of Makrai (1866), xvii. 44.
Lacquer work, Ahraurā, Mirzāpur, v. 128; Ambāla, v. 283; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 375; Bengal, vii. 270, 271; Bīkaner, viii. 211; Burma, iii. 175–176, ix. 176; Chānda, x. 157; Channapatna, Mysore, x. 174; Lower Chindwin, x. 234; Cuttack, xi. 92; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 265, 269; Ferozepore, xii. 94; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 317, 322; Ilām Bāzār, Bīrbhūm, xiii. 329; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 392; Jāmpur, Dera Ghāzi Khān, xiv. 52; Jodhpur, xiv. 192, 199; Kaithal, Karnāl, xiv. 289; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 30; Karnāl, xv. 54; Kashmīr, xv. 132; Khairpur, xv. 213; Khandela, xv. 224; Kīratpur, Bijnor, xv. 308; Kurnool, xvi. 40; Madras Presidency, xvi. 293; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 420; Mandalay, xvii. 146; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 128; Nagīna, Bijnor, xviii. 300; Nandyāl, Kurnool, xviii. 363; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 183; Prome, xx. 230; Punjab, xx. 318; Raipur, xxi. 60; Rājputāna, xxi. 132; Rāmpur State, xxi. 186; Sabalgarh, Central India, xxi. 343; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 360; Sankheda, Baroda, xxii. 59; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 206; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224; Northern Shan States, xxii. 243; Southern Shan States, xxii. 261; Sheopur, Central India, xxii. 272; Sind, xxii. 418; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 282; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 103; Taungdwingyi, Burma, xxiii. 256. *See also* Bangles.
Ladākh, division of Kashmīr State, xvi. 88–94; physical aspects, 89–90; history, 90; population, 90–93; agriculture, 93; trade and communications, 93; administration, 93–94; revenue, 94.
Other references: Nummulitic rocks, i. 92; Lower Tertiaries, 93; alluvial gold, iii. 143; trade with, iii. 313.
Ladākhī, language of Tibetan group, i. 390; spoken in Baltistān, vi. 263.
Lādnun, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 94–95.
Lādol, town in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xvi. 95.
Lādpura, part of Kotah city, xv. 424.
Lādwa, town in Karnāl District, Punjab, xvi. 95.
Laelih. *See* Lakhan Udayāditya.
Laghāris, Baloch tribe, in Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 139.
Laghmānis, tribe, in Afghānistān, v. 47.
Laghu-kau-mudī, modern Sanskrit grammar, by Varadarāja, ii. 263.
Lāharpur, town in Sītāpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 95.
Lāhaur, city in Punjab. *See* Lahore.
Lāhej, Aden captured by chief of (1038), v. 12.
Laheriā Sarai, suburb of Darbhangā town, Bengal, xi. 164.
Lahndā, or Western Punjābī language, i. 362, 364, 369, 371–372, 397; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Gujrāt, xii. 367; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Kachhi, xiv. 250; Loralai, xvi. 175; Mianwāli, xvii. 319; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Punjab, xx. 286–287; Shāhpur, xxii. 216.
Lahore, Central Division of Punjab, xvi. 95–96.
Lahore, District in Punjab, xvi. 96–105; physical aspects, 96–97; history, 97–98; population, 98–99; agriculture, 99–101; trade and communications, 101–102; famine, 102; administration, 103–104; education, 104–105; medical, 105.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 126, 149, 154; generally a dependency of Delhi, ii. 369 370; British relations with, iv. 77; chief court, iv. 147; army division, iv. 366.
Lahore, *tahsīl* in Lahore District, Punjab, xvi. 105.
Lahore city, capital of Punjab, xvi. 105–114; population, 106; history, 106–111; description, 111–112; administration, 112–113; commerce and industries, 113–114; education, 114.
Other references: Signet ring found at, ii. 31; Jahāngīr's tomb, ii. 128; tile work in the fort, ii. 132; Jahāngīr's mosque, ii. 199; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 188, 190, 215, 217, 229, 231, 240, 241, 244; University, iv. 426–430; Chiefs' College, iv. 435; school of art, iv. 438; medical college, iv. 441; legal school, iv. 442.
Lahore cantonment, head-quarters of the Lahore division of the Northern Command, xvi. 114–115.
Lāhori, ruined city in delta of Indus, Sind, xxii. 403.
Lahris, Brahuis in Sarawān, xxii. 99.
Lāhul, Himālayan tract in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 115–117; ethnology,

i. 295; Buddhism, i. 413; antimony, iii. 145.
Lāhul hill ponies, in Chamba State, Punjab, x. 131.
Lāhulī, language of the Tibetan group, i. 390, 392.
Lahurī, a Pāsī, gave name to Lāharpur, Sītāpur, xvi. 95.
Lai, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 388, 400.
Laihka, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvi. 117–118.
Lais, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 274.
Lajja Gauri, shrine at Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360.
Lake, Lord, Commander-in-Chief (1801–7), occupied Delhi, ii. 412; successes in third Marāthā War, ii. 443, 491; repulse of, at Bharatpur, ii. 492.
Local notices: Took Agra (1803), v. 75, 83; defeated Perron (1803), and took Aligarh, v. 210, 218; Bakhtāwar Singh sent a small force to co-operate with, v. 257; war with Marāthās, vi. 153; villages of Bahādurgarh bestowed on Ismail Khān (1803), vi. 194; alliance concluded with Ranjīt Singh at Ballabgarh, viii. 77; accompanied by Bhāg Singh in pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar, xiv. 167; repulsed at Bharatpur (1805), viii. 87; took Delhi (1803), xi. 236; defeated Holkar at Dīg (1804), xiii. 337; defeated Holkar near Farrukhābād, xii. 65; put to flight Holkar at Fatehgarh (1804), xii. 75; confirmed Bhāg Singh in the Gohāna estates, xiv. 167; conquests in Gurgaon, xii. 404; crippled Sindhia's power in Northern India, xxi. 99; Kot Pūtli granted to Rājā Abhai Singh (1803), xvi. 4; defeated Marāthās at Laswāri (1803), xvi. 154; confiscated territories including Nimrāna (1803), xix. 121; conquest in Rohtak, xxi. 312; relieved Colonel Burn near Shāmlī (1804), xxii. 228.
Lake Fife, reservoir in Poona District, Bombay, xvi. 118.
Lake Whiting, reservoir in Bhor State, Bombay, xvi. 118.
Lakes, Ab-i-Istādā, Afghānistān, v. 2; in Ahmadnagar, v. 117; Amherst, Burma, v. 293–294; Ashta, Sholāpur, vi. 10; Asiwan, Unao, vi. 13; Bakhira Tāl, Bastī, vi. 221; the Inye, Bassein, Burma, vii. 107, 112; in Bastī, vii. 125; Bengal (Salt-Water Lake), xxi. 414; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 143; Indawgyi, Burma, xiii. 331–332; Central India, ix. 324; Champāran, x. 137; near Charkhārī, Central India, x. 179; Chilka, between Orissa and Madras, x. 224–226, xx. 408; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, Madras, x. 341; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 75; Dāhar, Hardoī, xi. 122–123; Dal, Kashmīr, xi. 124–125; Datiā, Central India, xi. 199; Dhārwār, xi. 310–311; Machkund, Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 332; Dhrāngadhra, Kāthiāwār, xi. 333; Didwāna, Rājputāna, xi. 343; Geb Sāgar, Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 385; Chalan Bīl, Eastern Bengal, x. 126–127; Enamākkal, Malabar, xii. 24; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 129; Ganjām, xii. 143; Garhwāl, xii. 16; Goālpāra, xii. 269; Godhra, Pānch Mahāls, xii. 301; Gohnā, Garhwāl, xii. 305–306; Gondā, xii. 311; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Halvad, Kāthiāwār, xiii. 13; Dāhar, Hardoī, xiii. 43; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 103; Hyderābād State, xiii. 229; Kallar Kahār, Salt Range, Punjab, xxi. 412; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 318; Colair, Kistna, x. 373–374; Loktak, Manipur, xvi. 171; near Mahobā, Hamīrpur, ix. 69, xvii. 23; at Maihar, Central India, xvii. 29; Mamdāpur, Bijāpur, xvii. 106; Manchhar, Sind, xvii. 122–123; Mānasarowar, Tibet, i. 31; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 276, 281, 287, 288; Naini Tāl, xviii. 333; Nal, Bombay, xviii. 336; Pākhāl, Hyderābād, xix. 318; Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1; Rāth, Hamīrpur, xxi. 240; Sāmbhar, Rājputāna, i. 34, xiii. 383, xxii. 19 21; Siddheswar, near Sholāpur, xxii. 306; Silīserh, Rājputāna, v. 269; Siranda, Baluchistān, xxiii. 17; Surahā Tāl, Ballia, xxiii. 148–149; Tālbahat, Jhānsi, xxiii. 211; Tatta, Sind, xxiii. 254; Udaipur, Rājputāna, iii. 322, xxiv. 102, 103; Wular, Kashmīr, xxiv. 387.
Lākh Canal, Bombay, iii. 331.
Lākhā. *See* Laksh Singh, Rānā.
Lakha Khāchar, founder of Lakhani branch of Khāchars (*c.* 1600), xiv. 66.
Lakham Sāvant, ruler in Sāvantvādi, Bombay (1641–65), xxii. 151.
Lākhan Rāj *See* Lachhman Rāj.
Lakhan Udayāditya, Hun invader, seized kingdom of Gandhāra and established capital at Sākala (*c.* 480), i. 306.
Lakhana Pāla, Rāthor, Budaun held by (twelfth century), ix. 34.
Lākhāpadar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xvi. 118.
Lakher, tribe, in Lushai Hills, Assam, xvi. 217.
Lakheri, battle of (1793), xiii. 347.
Lakhi Hills, range in Karāchi District, Sind, xvi. 118.
Lakhi Mal, Diwān, rule in Upper Derajāt (1836–43), xi. 262, 271.

Lakhimpur, District in Assam, xvi. 118–128; physical aspects, 119–120; history, 120–121; population, 121–122; agriculture, 122–123; forests, 124; minerals, 124; trade and communications, 124–126; administration, 126–127; education, 127; medical, 127–128; growth of population, i. 462.
Lakhimpur, North, subdivision in Assam, xvi. 128.
Lakhimpur, *tahsīl* in Kherī District, United Provinces, xvi. 128–129.
Lakhimpur, head-quarters of Kherī District, United Provinces, xvi. 129.
Lakhisarai, railway station in Monghyr District, Bengal. *See* Luckeesarai.
Lakhmājī, ruling family in Jath State, Bombay, claim descent from, viii. 174.
Lakhnādon, *tahsīl* in Seonī District, Central Provinces, xvi. 129.
Lakhnau, city in United Provinces. *See* Lucknow.
Lakhnautī, old name of Gaur, ii. 188.
Lakhnor, old name of Shāhābād, xxii. 197.
Lakhsetipet, *tāluk* in Adilābād District, Hyderābād, xvi. 129–130.
Lakhtar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xvi. 130.
Laki, hills in Sind. *See* Lakhi.
Lakkeparvata, peak in Mysore, xiv. 262.
Lakkha Mandir, temple in Dehra Dūn, xi. 214.
Lakki, town in Bannu District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 130.
Lakkundi, place of antiquarian interest in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xvi. 130–131.
Laksh, or Lākhā, Singh, Rānā of Mewār (1382–97), xxiv. 88.
Laksha dīvi. *See* Laccadive Islands.
Lakshadir Dalpat Rao III, last chief of Peint, Nāsik (*ob.* 1837), xx. 101.
Lākshām, village in Tippera District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 131.
Lakshana Devi, temple of, at Brāhmaur, Punjab, ix. 14.
Lakshman, gate in Gwalior fort, xii. 441.
Lakshman Bāgh, garden at Rewah, xxi. 289.
Lakshman Bava's Mandir, temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
Lakshman Deva, Paramāra (1104), Nāgpur included in dominions of, x. 12.
Lakshman Rao Desai, chief man of Sultānpur Khāndesh, when plundered by Holkar (1802), xxiii. 138, 139.
Lakshman Sen, son of Ballāl Sen, last Hindu king of Bengal, fled from Muhammad-i-Bakhtyar (1200), vii. 211; reputed founder of Nabadwip, xviii. 262; expelled from Malda, xvii. 76; traditional rule in part of Purnea, xx. 414.
Lakshman Singh, Rānā of Mewār (fourteenth century), xxiv. 88.
Lakshman Tilā, stronghold at Lucknow. *See* Machchhī Bhawan.
Lakshmana, brother of Rāma Chandra of Ajodhyā, traditional founder of Lucknow, xvi. 182, 188; believed to have lived at Nāsik, xviii. 410; legend of, xix. 278, xxiv. 317.
Lakshmana, name of ancient mango-tree in Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 210.
Lakshmanavatī, old name of Gaur, xii. 186.
Lakshmanjī, temple at Khajrāho. *See* Rāmachandra.
Lakshmantīrtha, tributary of the Cauvery, Mysore, xvi. 131.
Lakshmeshwar, town in Miraj State, Bombay, xvi. 131.
Lakshmī, Srī, goddess of prosperity, ii. 233; worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 31–32; by Vadagalais, Chingleput, x. 257; Kamala tank, Thān, named after, xxiii. 288; Hemādpanti temple at Wadgaon, Kolhāpur, Bombay, xxiv. 345; Kailās temple, Ellora, Hyderābād, xii. 22.
Lakshmī Bai, *zamīndār* of Ahiri, gave assistance to British during Mutiny, x. 151.
Lakshmī Bai, widow of Khem Sāvant, adopted Rāmchandra Sāvant (1805), xxii. 152.
Lakshmī Nārāyan, Koch king, in Assam (1584), vi. 25, 28; Bijni estate divided with Raghu Rai, viii. 192; called in help of Muhammadans, viii. 192; feudatory to emperor of Delhi, x. 381–382; rule in Kāmrūp, xiv. 332.
Lakshmī Nārāyan, temple, Chamba, Punjab (tenth century), x. 134.
Lakshmī Rānī, rule in Travancore (1810–5), xxiv. 8.
Lakshmī Singh, rule in Assam (*ob.* 1780), vi. 31; introduced opium into Assam, vi. 93.
Lakshmī Vilās, palace at Baroda, vii. 83.
Lakshmideo II, Ratta, overthrown by Vichana (*c.* 1250), vii. 147.
Lakshmikāntaswāmi, temple at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, xx. 215.
Lakshmiling, temple of, at Lakshmeshwar, Miraj State, Bombay, xvi. 131.
Lakshminarasayya, officer under the Mysore Rājā, building of Nāmakkal fort ascribed to, xviii. 347.
Lakshmīpāsa, village in Jessore District, Bengal, xvi. 131.
Lakshmīpur, village in Noākhāli District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 131.
Lakshmīsarai, railway station in Bengal. *See* Luckeesarai.
Lakvalli, village in Kadūr District, Mysore, xvi. 131–132.
Lakwa Dādā, general of Mahādjī Sindhia, Nārnaul taken from (1795), xviii. 381;

sent George Thomas against Shāmlī, xxii. 228.
Lāl Bangala, garden house near Murshidābād, xviii. 57.
Lāl Bishnāth Singh, atrocities committed by, upon Khonds in Patnā State (1869), xx. 71.
Lāl Dalganjan Singh, chief of Patnā State (1895), xx. 71.
Lāl Darwāza Masjid, Jaunpur, ii. 184–185, xiv. 83–84.
Lāl Jawāhir Singh, present chief of Sārangarh State, xxii. 94.
Lāl Kamal Deo, present chief of Kānker, xiv. 402.
Lāl Kavi, poetical history of Bundelkhand by, ii. 428.
Lāl Kothī, building at Bhopāl, viii. 144.
Lāl Raghubansman Prasād Singh, present holder of Raigaon estate, xxiii. 71.
Lāl Sarabjīt Singh, former holder of Raigaon estate, xviii. 71.
Lāl Shāhbāz, saint, tomb at Sehwān, xxii. 163.
Lāl Sheorāj Singh, confirmed in possession of Nāgod (1809), xviii. 301.
Lāl Singh, son of Ala Singh, Bhatti chiefs' country overrun by (1759), xx. 134.
Lāl Singh, chief of the Lahore Darbār, resisted transfer of Kashmīr, but deposed and exiled (1846), xx. 273.
Lālā Bhagat, Baniā saint, built temple at Sāyla, Kāthiāwār, xxii. 159.
Lāla Mūsa, railway junction in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xvi. 132.
Lalat Shāh of Garhwāl, ruler in Kumaun defeated by (1779), xii. 166.
Lālbāgh, palace in Dacca, xi. 117.
Lālbāgh, subdivision in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xvi. 132.
Lālbāgh, official name for Murshidābād town, Bengal, xvi. 132, xviii. 58.
Lalbura, Lushai chief, attack on Mr. McCabe (1892), xvi. 215–216.
Lālchīn, slave, Ghiyās-ud-dīn deposed by (1397), xiii. 236, 237.
Lālganj, town in Muzaffarpur District, Bengal, xvi. 132.
Lālgarh, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvi 132, xvii. 99.
Lālgīr, founded religious sect of Alakhgīrs in Bīkaner (1830), viii. 208.
Lālgonda, Wokkaliga tribe, in Mysore, xviii. 194.
Laling, ruined hill-fort in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xvi. 132–133.
Lālit, traditional founder of Pātan, Nepāl, xx. 26.
Lalitā, wife of Rājā Sumer Singh, traditional founder of Lalitpur, xvi. 133.
Lālita Pātan, town in Nepāl. *See* Pātan.
Lalitāditya, rule in Kashmīr (eighth century), xv. 91; Mārtand temple built, xv. 97.
Lalitavigraharājanātaka, play by Sōmadēva, fragments found on stones at Ajmēr, ii. 50 *n.*
Lalita-vistara, the, Life of Buddha, ii. 260.
Lalitpur, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xvi. 133.
Lalitpur, town in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xvi. 133–134.
Laliyād, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xvi. 134.
Lalla, prince, supposed to have built temples at Dewal, xi. 277.
Lallū Lāl, author of the *Prēm Sāgar*, ii. 429.
Lally-Tollendal, Comte de, war with English, ii. 473; took Arcot (1758), v. 419; captured Fort St. David (1758), xii. 102; siege and capture of Madras (1758–9), x. 269, xvi 370, xix. 10, 24; surrendered Pondicherry (1761), xii. 105; sought aid from Haidar (1760), xviii. 181; battle of St. Thomas's Mount (1759), xxi. 389; besieged Tanjore (1758), xxii. 242; attempt on Trichinopoly (1759), xxiv. 29; defeated by Eyre Coote at Wandiwāsh (1760), v. 406, xvi 252.
Lālpahār, hill near Bhārhut, xvii. 302.
Lālpura, Khāns of, history of, xvii. 386.
Lālsot, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 134.
Lālu Jas Rāj, Bāba, shrine in Dīpālpur, xi. 359.
Lālung, language of the Bodo group, i. 393.
Lalungs, aboriginal tribe in Assam, vi. 44; Kāmrūp, xiv. 334; migration to and from Jaintiā Hills, xvii 341; Nowgong, xix. 224.
Lamānis, Lambādis, or Lambānīs, cattle-graziers and grain-carriers. *See* Banjārās.
Lāmas, Buddhist priests, in Ladākh, xvi. 92.
Lambāgraon, estate in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 134.
Lambton, Colonel William, survey work of, iv. 482–483, xxiv. 255; death (1823), iv. 484.
Lambton's Peak, Coimbatore, x. 356.
Lameta (geological) series, i. 88.
Lampiya Dhurā, pass through the Himālayas, xiii. 134.
Lāmpra, god of sky and ocean, worship of, Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.
Lamps, manufactured at Sātāra, xxii. 124.
Lānā, cultivated in Anūpgarh, Rājputāna, v 387; Bīkaner, viii. 204.
Lancaster, James, voyages to the Spice Islands (1591), and India (1601), ii. 454–455.

Landā, = 'clipped,' another name for the Panjābī language, i. 369, 372.
Landhaur, hill cantonment in the United Provinces. *See* Landour.
Landi Khāna, post in the Khyber Pass, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 134.
Landi Kotal, post in the Khyber Pass, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 134–135.
Landour, hill cantonment and sanitarium in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xvi. 135.
Land revenue, iv. 170–171, 201, 204–241; strangeness of the subject to Englishmen, 204–205; difficulty attending general description of Indian land revenue systems, 205; under native rule, 205–206; *zamīndāri* and *ryotwāri*, 206–207; in Native States, 207–208; three main branches of the subject, 208; cadastral record, 208–213; the cadastral map, 208–209; the fiscal record, 209–211; record of rights in land, 211–212; maintenance of the record, 212–213; evolution of the British fixed cash assessments, 213–214; the assessment of land revenue, 213–234; fluctuating cash assessments, 214–215; share of the gross produce represented by the land revenue, 215–216; assessment made on the net produce or 'assets,' 216–217; calculation of the net produce or 'assets,' United Provinces, 218; Central Provinces, 218; Punjab, 218–219; Madras, 219; Lower Burma, 219; results only approximate, 219–220; share taken of the net produce or net 'assets' in former days, 220–221; at the present day, 221–224; special system of assessment in Bombay, 224; deductions from the revenue demand, 224; deductions to avoid sudden enhancements, 224–226; deductions to favour improvements, 226–227; deductions by way of assignment of revenue, 227; additions to the demand: cesses, 227–228; term of assessment: the Permanent Settlement, 228–229; temporary settlements, 229–230; permanent and temporary settlements contrasted, 231; proposals for a simplified system of temporary settlement, 231–232; resulting reforms, 232–233; characteristics of Indian land revenue, 233–234; importance of the functions of land revenue collectors in India, 234–235; the collection of land revenue, 234–240; instalments, 235; power of recovery, 235–236; Bengal sale law, 236; suspension and remission of revenue, 236–237; land revenues of the Mughals, 237–238; development under British rule, 239; incidence of the present land revenue, 239; bibliography, 241. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Administration or Revenue.
Land tenures. *See* Tenures.
Landslips, Darjeeling, xi. 179; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 323, 333.
Lane-Poole, S., quoted on history of Gujarāt, xii 350.
Lang, Colonel, operations in Coimbatore during first Mysore War (1783), x. 359; Dindigul fort captured (1783), xi. 357; Karūr captured (1783), xv. 63.
Lang (pulse), cultivated in Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 140; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 281.
Langahs, rulers of Multān (1454–1525), ii. 370–371, xviii. 26; Dera Ghāzi Khān under, xi. 250; fight with Rāwal Chachik of Jaisalmer at Dunyāpur, xi. 386.
Langai, river of Assam, xvi. 135.
Lāngavs, tribe in Sarawān, Baluchistān, ix. 15, xxii. 99.
Lāngiong, petty State in the Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvi. 135.
Langlā Tea Company, South Sylhet, xxiii. 195.
Lāngrin, petty State in the Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvi. 135.
Langtarai, hill range, Hill Tippera, xiii. 117.
Language, as a test of race, i. 283, 351–353; confirmatory of theory of successive waves of Aryan invasion, 303–304.
Languages of India, i. 349–401; linguistic progress, 349–351; vernaculars, 351; Aryan languages, 351–352; Indo-European, 352–353; Eranian, 353–356; Baloch, 353; Pashto, 354–355; Ormuri, 355; Ghalchah languages, 355; Pisācha languages, 355–357; Indo-Aryan languages, 357–378; the language of the 'Midland,' 357–358; languages of the 'Outer Band,' 358–359; the Prākrits, 359–361; the Apabhramsas, 361–362; Sanskrit, 362–363; contributions from other languages, 363; list of vernaculars, 364; Hindī, 364–365; Western Hindī, 365; Urdū, 365–367; Rājasthānī, 367–368; Pahārī, 368; Gujarātī, 368–369; Panjābī, 369; Eastern Hindī, 369–370; Kāshmīrī, 370–371; Kohistānī, 371; Lahndā, 371–372; Sindhī, 372; Marāthī, 372–374; Bihārī, 374–376; Oriyā, 376; Bengali, 376–378; Assamese, 378; Dravidian languages, 378–380; list of vernaculars, 379; Tamil, 380; Malayālam, 380; Kanarese, 380–381; Kodagu, 381; Tulu, 381; Toda, Kota, 381; Kurukh, 381; Malto, 381; Gond, 381; Telugu, 381; Kandh,

381; Kolāmī, 381; Brāhūī, 381-382; Mundā languages, 382-383; suggestive of an aboriginal Mundā race, 382-383; Kherwārī, 383; Kūrkū, 384; Khariā, 384; Juāng, 384; Savaia, 384; Gadaba, 384; Indo-Chinese languages, 384-389; Mon-Khmer languages, 386; Khāsi, 386; Tibeto-Burman languages, 386; Bhotiā, 386; Tibetan, 386; pronominalized languages, 386-387; North Assam sub-branch, 387; Bodo group, 387; Nāgā group, 387; Kuki-Chin group, 387-388; Burmese, 388; Shan, 388-389; miscellaneous, 389; list of Indo-Chinese languages spoken in British India and Nepāl, 390-394; list of minor languages spoken in British India, 394; selected authorities, 395-401. *See also* particular names *and* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.

Lāngūla Gajapati, of Orissa, temple at Simhāchalam believed to have been built by, xxii. 375; Udayagiri traditional capital of kingdom founded by (fourteenth century), xxiv. 108.

Langur monkeys. *See Hanumān* Monkeys.

Langūrī system, Muttra, xviii. 70.

Lannoy, De, Flemish officer, disciplined Travancore troops (eighteenth century), xxiv. 6.

Lansdowne, Marquess of, Viceroy (1888-94), ii. 522-525.

Lansdowne cantonment, Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xvi. 135-136.

Lansdowne Hospitals, in Bhopāl, viii. 142; Jaipur, xiii. 401; Nābha, xviii. 271; Udaipur, xxiv. 103.

Lansdowne Kothi, palace in Alwar, v. 268.

Lapidaries, Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 104.

Lapis lazuli, found in Afghānistān, v. 56; Badakhshān, vi. 176.

Lapwings and plovers (*Charadriidae*), i. 261.

Lār, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 136.

Lār Lak, pass in Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296.

Larai Dulhaiya, widow of Jagat Singh, ruler of Naigawān Rebai (1867), xviii. 322.

Lārī, dialect of Sindhī, i. 372; spoken in Sind, xxii. 406.

Larkā Kol, tribe, in Chotā Nāgpur. *See* Ho.

Lārkāna, District in Sind, Bombay, xvi. 136-143; physical aspects, 136-138; history, 138; population, 138-139; agriculture, 139-141; trade and communications, 141-142; administration, 142-143; education, 143; medical, 143.

Lārkāna, subdivision and *tāluka* in Sind, Bombay, xvi. 144.

Lārkāna, town in Sind, xvi. 144.

Larks (Alaudidae), i. 245-246.

Las Bela, State in Baluchistān, xvi. 144-149; physical aspects, 144-145; history, 145-146; population, 146-147; agriculture, 147; trade and communications, 147-148; famine, 148; administration, 148-149; education, 149; medical, 149; postal arrangements, iii. 424-425; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 96.

Lashāri, Baloch tribe, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 122.

Lashi, language of the Kachin group, i. 394.

Lashio, head-quarters of the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, Burma, xvi. 149-150; coal-fields, iii. 137.

Lashio-Mandalay Railway. *See* Mandalay-Lashio Railway.

Lashis, tribe, in Burma, ix. 139

Lash-Jawain, fort in Afghānistān, xvi. 150.

Lashkar, modern capital of Gwalior State, Central India, xvi. 150-153.

Lashkarganj, quarter of Sardhana town, Meerut, xxii. 107.

Lāsī language, spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287.

Lāsis, tribe, in Baluchistān, vi. 288-289.

Laskkarzai, subdivision of Orakzai tribe, in Samāna range and Tīrāh valleys, xix. 241.

Lassen, Great Gandak called Sadānīra by, xii. 125.

Lasur, village in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xvi. 153.

Laswāri, village in Alwar, Rājputāna, scene of Lake's victory (1803), xvi. 153-154.

Lāt Masjid, erected by Dilāwar Khān at Dhār (1405), xi. 295.

Laterite, theory of its origin, i. 101-102; in Akyab, Burma, v. 196; Amherst, v. 300; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Anjidiv, Goa, v. 384; Ankola, North Kanara, v. 386; Arantāngi, Tanjore, v. 399; South Arcot, v. 421; Balasore, vi. 241; Bangalore, vi. 361; Bānkurā, vi. 384, 387; Bassein, Burma, vii. 112; Bengal, vii. 202, 241, 265; Bhandāra, viii. 61; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 93; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 167; Birbhūm, viii. 240; Burdwān, ix. 89; Chincholi, Hyderābād, x. 227; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 233; Chirakkal, Malabar, x. 288; Cochin, Madras, x. 348; Coorg, xi. 6, 36; Cuddapah, xi. 67; Cuttack, xi. 87, 92; Dāpoli, Ratnāgiri, xi. 150;

Deccan, xi. 207; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Gayā, xii. 203; Western Ghāts, xii. 218, 219, 220; Goa, xii. 251; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 33; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; Hyderābād State, xiii. 229; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 58, 60; Jashpur, xiv. 67; North Kanara, xiv. 341, 349; South Kanara, xiv. 354, 364; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 173; Kāvali, Nellore, xv. 191; Khurdā, Orissa, xv. 295; Khurīā, Central Provinces, xv. 296; Kolāba, xv. 361; Kottayam, Malabar, xvi. 6; Madras Presidency, xvi. 242, 288, 289; Madura, xvi. 388, 397; Malabar, xvii. 54; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 176; Marmagao, Goa, xvii. 209; Midnapore, xvii. 328, 334; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 352; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 114; Mysore, xviii. 165, 251; Nellore, xix. 8, 16, Palāmau, xix. 336, 341; Pegu, Burma, xx. 84, 90; Prome, Burma, xx. 225; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 235; Purī, xx. 399, 404; Raipur, xxi. 50; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246, 253; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 280; Sambalpur, xxii. 6; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 72; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Sātpurā Range, xxii. 131; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 151, 153; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 282; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 317; Sidlaghatta, Mysore, xxii. 359-360; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2; Surat, xxiii. 152; Tanjore, xxiii. 234; Thāna, xxiii. 298; Thatiawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 322; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 330, 336; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 349; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 429; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 4; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 26, 34; Tungār, Thāna, xxiv. 61; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 83; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 407.

Lāthi, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xvi. 154.

Lāthi, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xvi. 154-155.

Latīf, Shāh, tomb at Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 345.

Latīf Khān (1526), tomb at Hālol, Pānch Mahāls, xiii. 12.

Lattalūr or Lattanūr, modern identification of, with Lātūr, ii. 82.

Lattan, mosque, at Gaur, ii. 192.

Latter, Major, occupied the Morang, Sikkim (1814), xxii. 368.

Lātūr, town in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xvi. 155; identified with ancient Lattalūr, ii. 82.

Lauk Bya, governor of Myaungmya, Burma, revolt (1387), xviii. 110.

Launglon, township in Tavoy District, Lower Burma, xvi. 155.

Launkarn, Rājā, traditional founder of Nārnaul, xviii. 380.

Laur, name of an old Hindu kingdom in Eastern Bengal, xvi. 155.

Lauriyā Nandangarh, village in Champāran District, Bengal, with antiquarian remains, xvi. 155-156; inscribed Asoka pillar, ii. 109.

Laurs, division of Gūjars, in Rājputāna, xxi. 114.

Lava, found in Baghelkhand, vi. 186; Bijāwar rocks, vi. 184; Deccan, xi. 206; Garhwāl, xii. 164; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 369; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 121.

Lava, Rāma's son, legendary rule in Gondā, xii. 312; Kosala, xv. 406, xix. 278, xxii. 181; founder of Lahore, xvi. 106; fight with Rāma at Sangrāmpur, x. 139.

La Valle, De, Honāvar visited by (1623), xiii. 160.

Laval, Pyrard de, mention of Sanjan, xxii. 56.

Lavanavāri River. *See* Lūni.

Lāvanyavatī, Oriyā poem by Upendra Bhanja, ii. 432.

Law, John, of Lauriston, financial schemes for French trade in India, ii. 464.

Law Colleges and Schools, iv. 442; in Assam, vi 104; Bengal, vii. 330, 331, 332; Bombay, viii. 374, 418; Hyderābād State, xiii. 296; Madras, xvi. 340, 383; Punjab, xx. 371; Travancore, xxiv. 23; United Provinces, xxiv. 249.

Lāwa, estate in Rājputāna, xvi. 156-157; separated from Tonk (1867), iv. 85.

Lāwa, old name of Sardārgarh, xxii. 103.

Lāwar, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xvi. 157.

Lawkamayazein pagoda, near Pyinmāna, Burma, xxiv. 403.

Lawksawk, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvi. 157-158.

Lawrence, Sir George, maintained authority at Ajmer during Mutiny, xxi. 102; took refuge at Kohāt during second Sikh War, xv. 343; Agent to the Governor-General in Rājputāna (1852 and 1857), xxi. 142.

Lawrence, Sir Henry, appointed Resident at Lahore (1845), ii. 503; defence of Lucknow Residency, and death, ii. 512, xvi. 191, 192, xix. 284; warnings before the Mutiny, ii. 509, iv. 340; Swāt River Canal suggested by, iii. 333; Ferozepore under (1839), xii. 91, 98; visit to Gujrāt (1852), xii. 371; Chief Commissioner of Oudh (1857), xvi. 191; Agent to Governor-General in Rājputāna (1853), xxi. 142.

Lawrence, Lord (Sir John), Viceroy (1864-9), ii. 516; appointed head of executive government in the Punjab (1853), iv. 33.

Local notices: Settlement of Etāwah (1833), xii. 45; of Hoshiārpur, xiii. 200; of Jullundur, xiv. 229; of Kāngra (1846), xiv. 395; first Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor, xx. 274, 331.

Lawrence, Major Stringer, attack on Pondicherry (1748), ii. 472; enrolment of sepoys (1748), iv. 326.

Local notices: Captured Devikottai, xi. 276; camp at French Rock (1753), xii. 107–108; relieved Trichinopoly, xxiv. 29; took Uyyakondāntirumalāi (1753), xxiv. 290; attacked Wandiwāsh (1752), xxiv. 353; tablet in Westminster Abbey, xxiv. 46.

Lawrence Asylum, at Lovedale, Nīlgiris, xix. 104; Murree, Rāwalpindi, xviii. 43; Sanāwar, Simla, xxii. 382.

Lawrence School, Mount Abu, Rājputāna, v. 5–6.

Lawson, Mr., founder of Madras Herbarium, xvi. 244.

Lawtus, tribe, in Chin Hills, x. 274.

Lazarhaus, at Vypīn, Madras, xxiv. 344.

Le Grand, Captain Jacob, quoted on rat pest, Kāthiāwār, xv. 181.

Le Hardy, Captain, coffee industry at Coorg encouraged by, xi. 17.

Lead, iii. 145; found in Afghānistān, v. 55; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 139, 154; Almorā, v. 249; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 263; Amherst, Burma, v. 294, 300; Assam, vi. 72; Baluchistān, vi. 307; Bengal, vii. 202; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Burma, ix. 173; Central India, ix. 367; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 118; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Hoshangābād, xiii. 187; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 112; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 302; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Kathā, Burma, xv. 159–160; Kurnool, xvi. 39; Lakhi Hills, Sind, xvi. 118; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Raipur, xxi. 55; Rājputāna, xxi. 128; Salween, Burma, xxi. 419; Sambalpur, xxii. 12; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 241; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 260; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 26; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 422; United Provinces, xxiv. 140.

Lead vessels, manufactured at Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 21.

Leather trade, iii. 189, 254.

Leather-work, in India generally, iii. 188–191; Afghānistān, v. 56; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 147; North Arcot, v. 414; Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Bengal, vii. 269; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 115, 117; Bikaner, Rājputāna, viii. 211; Bombay Presidency, viii. 326; Central Provinces, x. 53; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 295; Coimbatore, x. 366; Dādri, Punjab, xi. 121; Dīnānagar, Gurdāspur, xi. 355; Fatehpur, xii. 83; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Ghazni, xii. 232; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 355; Jambusar, Broach, xiv 45; Jhang-Maghiāna, Punjab, xiv. 135; Jīnd, Punjab, xiv. 172; Kābul, Afghānistān, xiv. 245; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 251; Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 302; Kapadvanj, Kaira, xiv. 406; Kasūr, Lahore, xv. 150; Lahore, xvi. 101, 113; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 141, 144; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 192; Morār, Gwalior, xviii. 2; Nārāyanpet, Hyderābād, xviii. 375; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 184; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 273; Pālanpur, Bombay, xix. 350; Peshāwar, xx. 120; Purwā, Unao, xx. 422; Rājputāna, xxi. 132; Rohtak, xxi. 317; Sangrūr, Punjab, xxii. 55; Seonī, xxii. 171; Shāhdara, Meerut, xxii. 200; Sind, xxii. 418; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 43; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 104; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 123; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 97; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 384. *See also* Boots and Shoes.

Lebong, mountain range in Almora District, United Provinces, xvi. 158.

Lebong, cantonment in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xvi. 158.

Ledo, coal-mines in Lakhimpur District, Assam. *See* Mārgherītā.

Lee, Standish, water-supply scheme for Madras City carried out under supervision of, xvi. 380.

Leeches, numerous in Mysore, xviii. 167.

Leedes, William, first English trader to India (1583), ii. 453; visited Akbar at Lahore, xvi. 108.

Legaing, township in Minbu District, Upper Burma, xvi. 158.

Legends, traditions, and superstitions, historical value of, ii. 19, 70–73; inexactness of, ii. 70–72.

Local notices: Of Adam's Bridge, v. 8; Agnikula Rājput clans, ii. 309; Ahār, Rājputāna, v. 93; tree at Allāhābād, v. 237; Anhilvāda, Gujarāt, v. 381; Ayyankere lake embankment, Mysore, vi. 154; Baitaranī river, vi. 219; Vīra Ballāla at Bangalore, vi. 368; source of Bāngangā river, vi. 378–379; Barāmbā, Orissa, vi. 427; origin of shrine at Bāriya, Rewā Kāntha, vii. 21; foundation of Bassein, Burma, vii. 117; Bausi, Bhāgalpur, vii. 135; Berār, vii. 365–366; Beyt Shankhodhar, Kāthi-

āwār, viii. 18; Bezwāda, Kistna, viii. 19; Bhatinda, Punjab, viii. 89; Bhīmāshankar, Poona, viii. 108–109; Bhopāl, viii. 143; Bijnot, Punjab, viii. 202; Bilgrām, Hardoī, viii. 235; Bithūr, Cawnpore, viii. 251; Brahmakund, Assam, ix. 8; Brāhmanābād, Sind, ix. 9; Brāhmanī river, ix. 10; Calicut, Malabar, ix. 289–290; Cauvery river, ix. 303, xi. 7–9; Chakki-no-Aro, Pānch Mahāls, x. 123; Champāran, x. 139; Chhindwāra, x. 206, 215; Chitrāl, x. 301; Cochin, x. 354; Colair Lake, x. 373; descent of Koch kings of Cooch Behār, x. 381; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211–212; Deoband, Sahāranpur, xi. 242–243; Devīkot, Dināipur, xi. 275–276; Jakhanāchārya, Dhārwār, xi. 306; Dhenkā, Orissa, xi. 319; Dholka, Ahmadābād, xi. 321; Abdur-Rahmān's shrine at Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 21; Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 128; source of Ganges river, xii. 134–135; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 140; Gayā, xii. 209; Ghorāghāt, Dināipur, xii. 236; Desing Rājā of Gingee, xii. 244; *chabutra* of Jarāsandha at Giriak, Patna, xii. 246; of Indra, Giri Rāj, Muttra, xii. 247; Gurramkonda ('horse hill'), Cuddapah, xii. 413; Hanthawaddy, Burma, as resting-place of Gautama, xiii. 28; the giant Guha at Harihar, Mysore, xiii. 54; origin of sacred spring of Bāba Wali at Hassan Abdāl, Attock, xiii. 70; Indi, Bijāpur, xiii. 332; Jawāla Mukhi, Kāngra, xiv. 86; Jodiya, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 200; Jotiba's Hill, Bombay, xiv. 203, 204; Jullundur, xiv. 223; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Kanauj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 370; Karamnāsā river, xv. 21; Kārvan, Baroda, xv. 63; Kashmīr, xv. 90; Katās, Jhelum, xv. 150; Kosi, Muttra, xv. 408; founding of Lūnāvāda, Rewā Kāntha, xvi. 211; Mahī river, xvii. 11; Mahākuta pond, Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360; Nepāl, xix. 44; Nicobars, xix. 69, 72–73; Pāl, Sātāra, xix. 333; Ponābāla Shāmrail, Backergunge, xx. 160–161; Chamārs in Rājputāna, xxi. 112; Rām Talao, Khāndesh, xxi. 194–195; Nāgbansi family, Rānchī, xxi. 200; Rāngāmāti, Murshidābād, xxi. 212; shrine of Virabhadraswāmi at Rāyachoti, Cuddapah, xxi. 274; Rasā Siddha, Rāyadrug, Bellary, xxi. 276; Rāybāg, Bombay, xxi. 277; Safidon, Punjab, xxi. 349; Rāj Gonds of Saktī, Central Provinces, xxi. 392; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 19–26; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 33; Siālkot, xxii. 335; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 22–23; Sirpur, Berār, xxiii. 40; Jānakī or Sītā, Sītāmarhi, Muzaffarpur, xxiii. 51; Son river, xxiii. 76–77; Sonepat, Delhi, xxiii. 82–83; Soron, Etah, xxiii. 88; of Vishnu at Srīmushnam, South Arcot, xxiii. 99; temple of Sankarāchārya, Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 99; Suklatīrtha, Broach, xxii. 128–129; Sultānpur, xxiii. 137; Jhālam Singh, Sunth, Rewā Kāntha, xxiii. 147; Tirukkalikkunram, Chingleput, xxiii. 392; five Pāndavas at Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 400; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 44, 46; Tungabhadra river, xxiv. 61; Rāma and Sītā in United Provinces, xxiv. 146–147; Vajrābai, Thāna, xxiv. 295; of Pāpaghni valley at Vempalle, Cuddapah, xxiv. 305–306; Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 317; Waingangā river, xxiv. 349–350; Yamnūr, Dhārwār, xxiv. 412.

Legislation and justice, iv. 126–159; Law, 126–142; indigenous law—Hindu, Muhammadan, and customary, modified by circumstance, 126–128; statutory character of British Indian law generally, 128; legislation by Parliament, 128; legislation in India, 129; history of legislation from 1772 to 1892, 129–130; modern regulations, 131–136; Legislative Council of the Governor-General, 131–135; local Legislative Councils, 135–136; *lex scripta* of British India, 136; five heads of direct legislation in India, 136–138; rules, by-laws, &c., of derivative legislation, 138; codification and revision, 138–141; military law, 141; legislation in Native States, 141–142; Courts, 142–157; native courts prior to British occupation, 142–143; Company's early courts, 143–144; Adālat and Sadr courts, 144; Supreme Courts, 144–146; superior courts under present system, 146; chartered High Courts, 146–147; Chief Courts and Judicial Commissioners, 147; inferior criminal courts under present system, Sessions courts, 147–148; courts of magistrates in the Mofussil, 148; Presidency magistrates, 148; preventive jurisdiction, 148; juries and assessors, 148–149; appeal and revision, 149; inferior civil courts under present system, 149–150; District Judges, 150; Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, 150; Mofussil Small Cause Courts, 150–151; Presidency Small Cause Courts, 151; Madras City Civil Court, 151; village Munsifs, 151; insolvency courts, 151; appeals, 151; native agency predominant, 151–152; the Privy Council, 152; language of courts, 152–153; revenue courts, 153; union of executive and judicial functions, 153–154; European British subjects and the courts, 154–155; coroners, 155; legal practitioners, 155–156;

Law Reports, 156–157; law officers, 157–158; statistics, 158; bibliography, 159.
Legislative Department of the Government of India, iv. 27.
Legya, State in Burma. *See* Laihka.
Legyunsimi pagoda, at Mergui, Burma, xvii. 297.
Leh, in Kashmīr, observatories, i. 106; meteorology, i. 151, 155.
Lehri, Bhāhui tribe, in Baluchistān, ix. 15.
Leiah, *tahsīl* in Miānwāli District, Punjab, xvi. 158–159.
Leiah, town in Miānwāli District, Punjab, xvi. 159.
Leikthō, township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xvi. 159.
Leipzig Lutheran Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Lemons, grown in Nepāl, xix. 47; Nicobars, xix. 62; Shevaroy Hills, Madras, xxii. 274; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 356.
Lemur, Flying (*Galeopithecus*), i. 225; in South Kanara, xiv. 355; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 285.
Lemurs (*Loris* and *Nycticebus*), i. 217.
Lemyethnā, township in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xvi. 159.
Lemyethnā, town in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xvi. 160.
Lenoir, governor of Pondicherry (1721–3, 1726–35), ii. 464; Mahé acquired (1725–6), xii. 104.
Lentils. *See Masūr.*
Leo, Roman emperor, gold coins of, discovered in Jalālābād, xiv. 12.
Leopards or panthers, i. 217–219.
Lepchā, or Rong, language of Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, i. 386, 391, 400; spoken in Darjeeling, xi. 170; Sikkim, xxii. 369.
Lepchās, Himālayan race, ethnology, i. 295; in Darjeeling, xi. 170; Nepāl, xix. 41, 43; Sikkim, xxii. 369.
Leper asylums, iv. 466; in Ahmadābād, v. 105, 111; Almorā, v. 253; Ambāla, v. 286; Amritsar, v. 327; Asansol, Burdwān, vi. 9; Bānkurā, vi. 386, 391; Benares, vii. 192; Bengal, vii. 338; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Bhopāl, viii. 142; Mātunga Asylum, Bombay City, viii. 380, 419; Budaun, ix. 42; Burdwān, ix. 95; Dhamtarī, Central Provinces, xi. 285; Hoshangābād, xiii. 184; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 238; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 386; Lohārdagā, Rānchī, xvi. 169; Madras Presidency, xvi. 385; Hiranand, Magar Talao, Sind, xvi. 410; Mandalay, xvii. 130, 144–145; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 177; Morādābād, xvii. 430; Moulmein, Burma, v. 304, xviii. 9; Mungelī, Central Provinces, xviii. 40; Nāgpur, xviii. 317; Purūlia, Mānbhūm, xx. 421; Raipur, xxi. 59, 61; Rāj Kumāri, Santāl Parganas, xxii. 78; Rangoon, xxi. 221; Rānīganj, Burdwān, xxi. 233; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 258; Sabāthu, Simla, xxi 344; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 155; Sehore, Central India, xxii. 162; Sholāpur, xxii. 305; Siālkot, xxii. 334; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 105; Sylhet, vi. 106; Tarn Tāran, Amritsar, xxiii. 252; Trombay, Thāna, xxiv 51.
Leprosy, statistics, i. 485–486; prevalent in Arakan, v. 397; Assam, vi. 40; Bānkurā, vi. 385; Bilāspur, viii. 223; Bīrbhūm, viii. 242; Burdwān, ix. 93–94; Central India, ix. 349; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 383; Mānbhūm, xvii. 114; Mymensingh, xviii. 152; Punjab, xx. 282; Purī, xx. 408; Simla, xxii. 378; United Provinces, xxiv. 167; Wardhā, xxiv. 367.
Lethbridge, Sir A., commission on Penal Settlement in Andamans (1890), xx. 194.
Letpadan, township in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvi. 160.
Letpadan, town in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvi. 160.
Levant Company, iii. 207, 258.
Levās, class of Kunbīs in Gujarāt, Ahmadābād, v. 98; Balisna, Baroda, vi. 248.
Levassoult, husband of Begam Sumrū (1792), xxii. 106.
Levelon, State in Burma. *See* Loilong.
Lewe, township in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xvi. 160.
Leycester, Mr., Morādābād treasury defended by (1805), xvii. 430.
Lhoke, Bhotiā language of Bhutān, i. 390.
Lhotā, language of the Nāgā group, i. 387, 393, 400; spoken in Nāgā Hills, xviii. 287.
Lhotās, Nāgā tribe, xv. 353, xviii. 287, 288, 289, 290, 292.
Lianphunga, led a raiding party from Lushai Hills into Chengri valley (1888), xvi. 215.
Libraries, Ahmadābād, v. 111; Alandi, Poona, v. 205; Aligarh (Lyall), v. 218; Alī-Rājpur, Central India, v. 225; Allahābād, v. 240; Amreli, Baroda, v. 318; Anklesvar, Broach, v. 386; Arvī, Wardhā, vi. 8; Bānkurā, vi. 386; Bannu, vi. 402; Bareilly, vii. 14; Barisāl, Backergunge, vii. 20; Baroda (Sampat Rao Gaikwār), vii. 82; Bassein, Burma (Queen Victoria Memorial), vii. 118; Bhūj, Cutch, viii. 151; Bhusāwal, Khāndesh, viii. 153; Bīkaner (Sanskrit and Persian), viii. 218; Bombay City (University), viii. 399; Broach, ix. 31; Cambay, Bombay (Lord Reay), ix. 298; Chicacole, Ganjām, x. 218; Chinsura, Hooghly, x.

286; Coonoor, Nīlgiris, xi. 2; Delhi, xi. 238; Dhār, Central India, xi. 296; Dhubri, Goālpāra, xi. 336; Fyzābād, xii. 118; Gayā, xii. 208; New Goa, xii. 268; Gondā, xii. 319; Jessore, xiv. 100; Kalyān, Thāna, xiv. 323; Karāchi, Manora, xv. 12, 13; Kātmāndu, Nepāl, xv. 188; Kendrāpāra, Cuttack, xv. 199; Khāraghoda, Ahmadābād, xv. 246; Khargon, Indore, xv. 252; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 386; Lahore, xvi. 112; Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 152; Limbdi, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 162; Madras City (Connemara), xvi. 374; Mahābaleshwar, Sātāra, xvi. 426; Mātherān, Kolāba, xvii. 221; Meerut (Lyall), xvii. 265; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4; Nadiād, Kaira (Dahi Lakshmi), xviii. 283; Nāndod, Rewā Kāntha, xviii. 361; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 425; Ootacamund, Nīlgiris, xix. 240; Pālanpur, Bombay, xix. 355; Patiāla, Punjab (Rājindar Victoria Diamond Jubilee), xx. 51; Patna (Oriental), xx. 69; Peshāwar, xx. 126; Petlād, Baroda, xx. 127; Pondicherry, xx. 162; Poona (Native General), xx. 185; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 240; Rāmpur, xxi. 189; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 299; Sādra, Mahī Kāntha, xxi. 348; Serampore, Hooghly, xxii. 178; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 127; Surat (Andrews), xxiii. 168; Tatta, Sind, xxiii. 254; Trivandrum, Travancore, xxiv. 50; Uttarpāra, Hooghly, xxiv. 289; Vādi, Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxiv. 292.

Licence tax, history of, iv. 266–268.

Lichchavis, of Northern Bihār, confederacy predominant at Basārh (500 B.C.), vii. 94; extension of power across Ganges, ii. 290.

Lighāri, Baloch tribe, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Sind, xxii. 407; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.

Lighthouses, lightships, and beacons, Aden, v. 10–11; Alleppey, Travancore, v. 243; Double Island, south of Amherst, Burma, v. 303; Green Island, near Amherst Point, Burma, v. 303; Armagon, Nellore, vi. 3; Alguada reef, Bassein, Burma, vii. 116; Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 91; Khānderi, in Bombay harbour, viii. 272, xv. 224; Prongs, at south end of Bombay Island, viii. 272, 398; Point Calimere, Tanjore, ix. 291; Chittagong, x. 316; Vakalapūdi, Coromandel Coast, x. 339; Dābhol, Ratnāgiri, xi. 101; Dholera, Ahmadābād, xi. 320; removed from Divi Point to Point Havelock, Kistna, xi. 364; port Rūpan, Dwārka, Kāthiāwār, xi. 387; False Point, Orissa, xii. 51; Geonkhālī (Cowcolly), Midnapore, xii. 210; Gogha, Ahmadābād, xii. 302; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 36–37; Harnai, Ratnāgiri, xiii. 57; Jaigarh, Ratnāgiri, xiii. 379; Nānwell headland, Janjira, Bombay, xiv. 62; Jegri Bluff, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 27; Manora Head, Karāchi, xv. 11; Kārikāl, Coromandel Coast, xv. 39–40; Oyster Rock, Kāiwār, North Kanara, viii. 272, xix. 295; Oyster Island, Akyab, Burma, v. 197; Savage Island, Akyab, Burma, v. 197, 201; Devgad, Kārwār, North Kanara, xv. 66; Fortified Island, Kumta, North Kanara, xvi. 23; Kutubdia Island, Chittagong, xvi. 58; Nāndvi, Cutch, xvii. 174; Māngrol, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 180; Minicoy Island, Laccadives, xvii. 360; Negapatam, Tanjore, xix. 4; Pāmban, Madura, xix. 376; Piram Island, Ahmadābād, xx. 150; Pondicherry, xx. 162; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 191; Ross Island, Port Blair, Andamans, xx. 211; Rājāpur, Ratnāgiri, xxi. 67; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 258; Sacramento Shoal, Godāvari, xxi. 346; Sagar Island, Twenty-four Parganas, xxi. 366; Santapilly, Vizagapatam, xxii. 78–79; Tangasseri, Travancore, xxiii. 224; Reef Island, Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 265; Hare Island, Tuticorin, Tinnevelly, xxiv. 65; Vengurla, Ratnāgiri, xxiv. 306–307.

Lignite, found in Northern Arakan, Burma, v. 393; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, iii. 138; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Kāngra, xiv. 392; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 181; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 240–241; Sind, xxii. 418; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 4.

Likhi, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvi. 160, xvii. 13.

Likna, architect of Lucknow fort, xvi. 189.

Lilla Jats, agriculturists, in Jhelum, xiv. 154.

Lima, Lopez de, Governor of Goa, deposition of (*c.* 1851), xii. 257.

Limbda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xvi. 160.

Limbdi, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xvi. 160–161.

Limbdi, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xvi. 162.

Limbū, Himālayan language with Mundā affinities, i. 386–387, 391; spoken in Darjeeling, xi. 170; Sikkim, xxii. 369.

Limbus, tribe, in Nepāl, i. 295, xix. 41, 43; in Sikkim, xxii. 370.

Limdevjī, established Kadāna, Rewā Kāntha, as separate power, xxi. 293.

Lime, found or burnt in Assam, vi. 74; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Bangalore, vi. 361;

Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 375; Debhāta, Khulnā, xi. 205; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Dwārā Nongtyrmen, Assam, xi. 387; Jessore, xiv. 96; Kāmrūp, xiv. 336; North Kanara, xiv. 349; Khāsi and Jaintia Hills, xv. 255; Khyrim, Assam, xv. 304; Lāngrin, Assam, xvi. 135; Māhārām, Assam, xvi. 435; Mālaisohmāt, Assam, xvii. 72; Maodon, Maoiang, Maolong, and Maosanrām, Assam, xvii. 204; Marriw, Assam, xvii. 213; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; Nārnaul, Punjab, xviii. 381; Nobosophoh, Assam, xix. 135; Nongstoin, Assam, xix. 136; Pulicat Lake, Nellore, xx. 242; Purī, xx. 404; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Shāhābād, xxii. 192; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 261; Shellā, Assam, xxii. 271; Tālcher, Orissa, xxiii. 212; Thāna, xxiii. 298; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 336; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.

Lime factories, Howrah, xiii. 210; near Murwāra, Jubbulpore, xviii. 59.

Limes, cultivation of, in India generally, iii. 75; Baroda, vii. 48; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Nicobars, xix. 62; Poona, xx. 166; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Sind, xxii. 413.

Limestone, iii. 150; found or quarried in Ahmadābād, v. 95, 100; Ahmadnagar, v. 118; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 139; Akyab, Burma, v. 192; Almorā, v. 244; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 283; Amherst, Burma, v. 294, 300; Anantapur, v. 344; Andamans, v. 356; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Arakan Yoma, Burma, v. 398; South Arcot, v. 430; Assam, vi. 69, 70, 71, 72; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād State, vi. 128; Attock, vi. 135; Azamgarh, vi. 159; Bijāwar rocks, Baghelkhand, vi. 186; Ballia, vi. 254; Bāndā, vi. 352; Bangalore, vi. 361, 365; Bannu, vi. 393, 398; Bāra Bankī, vi. 422; Baroda, vii. 54; Bassein, Burma, vii. 107, 112; Bellary, vii. 164; Bengal, vii. 202, 265; Betūl, viii. 12; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 93; Bhutān, viii. 155; Bijāpur, viii. 176, 182, 188; Bijnor, viii. 198; Bīkaner, viii. 203, 211; Bilāspur, viii. 229; Bombay Presidency, viii. 273; Broach, ix. 19; Budaun, ix. 38; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 84; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Central India, ix. 328, 367; Central Provinces, x. 51; Chānda, x. 149, 156; Cherrapunji, Assam, x. 194; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 271; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 239; Cochin, Madras, x. 348; Coorg, xi. 6; Cuddapah, xi. 59, 67; Damoh, xi. 135; Darbhangā, xi. 157; Darrang, xi. 187; Deccan, xi. 206; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 260, 265; Dhār, Central India, xi. 288; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 327; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 142; Garhwāl, xii. 164; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 172, 179; Gayā, xii. 203; Gondā, xii. 311; Gooty, Anantapur, xii. 327; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 379; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Gwalior, xii. 418–420, 430; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Hindu Kush, xiii. 137–138; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Hyderābād State, xiii. 262; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 1, 5; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 37–38; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 109; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 114; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jhelum, xiv. 151, 156; Jobat, Central India, xiv. 178; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207, 212; Kaira, xiv. 276, 282; Kālā-Chitta, Attock, xiv. 292; Kāngra, xiv. 381; Karāchi, xv. 2; Kashmīr, xv. 131; Kathā, Burma, xv. 153; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 173; Khairi-Mūrat, Attock, xv. 210; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 211; Khātān, Baluchistān, xv. 247; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 252; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 262; Kīrthar Range, Baluchistān, xv. 309; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 310; Kohāt, xv. 341, 347; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 65; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 70, 77; Lakhimpur, xvi. 124; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145, 147; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 165; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173; Madras Presidency, xvi. 288, 289; Madura, xvi. 387, 397; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 419; Mahlaing, Burma, xvii. 283; Central Makrān Range, Baluchistān, xvii. 51; Mānbhūm, xvii. 111; Mandalay, xvii. 126; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 153; Mandlā, xvii. 159, 166; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 243; Miānwāli, xvii. 323; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345; Mirzapur, xvii. 367; Mishmi Hills, Assam, xvii. 377; Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 6; Muddebihāl, Bijāpur, xviii. 11; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 114; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 136; Mysore, xviii. 218; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 300; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 341; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Nellore, xix. 16; Nepāl, xix. 29; Nīmār, xix. 107, 113; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 142, 143, 144, 181; Nowgong, Assam,

xix. 222, 226; Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Palāmau, xix. 335, 341; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 9; Peshāwar, xx. 114; Poona, xx. 176; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 189; Punjab, xx. 248–251; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 12; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rājpur, Dehra Dūn, xxi. 82; Rājputāna, xxi. 87, 88, 89, 129; Rās Koh Hills, Baluchistān, x. 121; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 280, 286; Rohtak, xxi. 317; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 359; Sahāranpur, xxi. 375; Salem, xxi. 403; Salt Range, Punjab, xxi. 413, 414; Sambalpur, xxii. 6; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 32, 36; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98; Sātāra, xxii. 124; Saugor, xxii. 137; Shāhābād, xxii. 198; Northern Shan States, xxii. 232; Southern Shan States, xxii. 250, 261; Shāhpur, xxii. 212, 218; Shillong, Assam, xxii. 279; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 337; Sibsāgar, xxii. 345, 350; Simla, xxii. 377; Sind, xxii. 392, 418; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2, 8; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 43; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 119; Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Sultānpur, xxiii. 134; Surat, xxiii. 152; Sylhet, xxiii. 195; Tanjore, xxiii. 234; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 306; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 330, 336; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 343, 349; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 362–363, 371; Toba-Kākar Range, Baluchistān, xxiii. 406; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 408, Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 429; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 4; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 26, 27, 34; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 83; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 86; United Provinces, xxiv. 139, 140, 200; Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 317; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 361; Northern Wazīristān, xxiv. 370; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 388.

Lindsay, Mr., Collector of Sylhet (1778), vi. 75, 86, xxii. 196, 202.

Linga Rājā I, rule in Coorg (*c.* 1770–80), xi. 12.

Linga Rājā II, rule in Coorg (1811–20), xi. 15; revenue settlement of Coorg, xi. 43; palace built at Mercāra, xvii. 292.

Lingams, Anjaneri, Nāsik, v. 383; Chandrāvati, Rājputāna, xiv. 123; Chidambaram, South Arcot, x. 219; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297; Chitor, Rājputāna, x. 299; Gokarn, North Kanara, xii. 307; Golā, Kherī, xii. 308; Indi, Bijāpur, xiii. 332; Jahāngīra, Bhāgalpur, xiii. 378; Jalpes, Jalpaigurī, xiv. 42; Jaso, Central India, xiv. 70; Payech temple, Kashmīr, xv. 98; Māndhāta, Nimār, xvii. 152; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360; Nirmal, Hyderābād, xix. 123; Pathārī, Central India, xx. 30; Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 109; Tālikotā, Bijāpur, xxiii. 214.

Lingampet, town in Medak District, Hyderābād, xvi. 162.

Lingarāj temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.

Lingāyat Vānīs, trading caste, Hyderābād State, xiii. 265.

Lingāyats, or Vīra Saivas, non-Brāhmanic Saiva sect in Southern India, i. 422–423, iii. 302; reversion to caste system, i. 315–316; total number, i. 498.

Local notices: Akalkot, Bombay, v. 178; Bangalore, vi. 363; Belgaum, vii. 149, 153; Bellary, vii. 163; Bijāpur, viii. 174, 179; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 304–305; Central Provinces, x. 30; Chingleput, x. 257; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Coorg, xi. 29; Dāvangere, Mysore, xi. 204; Dhārwār, xi. 307, 316, 317; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 383; Kottūru, Bellary, xvi. 7; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Mysore, xviii. 193, 201–203, 255; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 40; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 44–45; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 55.

Lingāyats, chief *gurū* of, residence at Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297.

Lingsugūr, District in Hyderābād State, xvi. 162–168; physical aspects, 162–163; history, 163; population, 163–164; agriculture, 164–165; trade and communications, 165–166; famine, 166; administration, 166–167; education, 167–168; medical, 168.

Lingsugūr, *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xvi. 168

Lingsugūr, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xvi. 168.

Linschoten, Jean Hugues van, Dutch traveller, Chaul described by (1583), x. 184; first detailed description of dye and resin given by (1596), iii. 172.

Linseed or *alsi* (*Linum usitatissimum*), cultivation, iii. 36–37; export prices, iii. 464–465; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Akalkot, Bombay, v. 178; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Amraotī, Berār, v. 309; Bengal, vii. 243, 246; Berār, vii. 383, 384, 385; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bhandāra, viii. 65; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83; Cāchār, Assam, ix.

254; Central Provinces, x. 32, 34, 37; Chānda, x. 153; Damoh, xi. 139; Daudnagar, Gayā, xi. 200; Dhār, Central India, xi. 291; Drug, xi. 370; Gayā, xii. 201; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gwalior, xii. 429; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Hinganghāt, Wardhā, xiii. 141; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 254; Indore, xiii. 342; Jaintiā Parganas, Assam, xiii. 381; Kashmīr, xv. 118; Khāndesh, xv. 233; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 314; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 417; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 4; Midnapore, xvii. 353; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Nadiā, xviii. 277; Nāgpur, xviii. 311; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Narsinghpur, xviii. 390; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Nīmbahera, Rājputāna, xix 120; Noākhālī, xix. 132; Punjab, xx. 299; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 357; Sāran, xxii. 88; Saugor, xxii. 142; Seonī, xxii. 170; Shāhābād, xxii. 191; Sylhet, xxiii. 194; United Provinces, xxiv. 182; Wardhā, xxiv. 370.

Linseed pressing-mill, Raipur, xxi. 55.

Lions, i 217–218; Bombay Presidency, vii. 275; Gīr, Kāthiāwār, xii. 245; Kāthiāwār, xv. 174; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 420; Rājputāna (formerly), xxi. 91.

Lions, figures of, outside temples at Kātmāndu, Nepāl, xv. 188; Konārak, Orissa, xv. 391.

Lipū Lekh Pass, through the Himālayas, xiii. 134.

Lisaw, language spoken in Kengtung, Burma, xv. 201.

Lisaws, tribe in Burma, ix. 139; South Hsenwi, xiii. 219; Manglon, xvii. 179; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139; Northern Shan States, xxii. 236, 237; Tawnpeng, xxiii. 268.

Lisharis, subdivision of Jats, in Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 280.

Lister, Colonel, expedition into Lushai Hills (1850), xvi. 214.

Literary Society, Madras, xvi. 374.

Literature, general literature and historical romances, ii. 17–19. *See also* Buddhist Literature, Sanskrit Literature, *and* Vernacular Literature.

Lithography, Lahore, xvi. 113.

Little, Captain, Gandikota captured (1791), xii. 128.

Live-burial, formerly practised near Alta, Bombay, v. 253.

Livingstone, Dr., Christian village of Sharanpur, Nāsik, visited (1865), xviii. 403.

Lizards, i. 268–269.

Lloyd, General, commander at Dinapore at outbreak of Mutiny, xx 57.

Lloyd, Major, gallantry at Simā (1892–3), xviii. 138.

Lobb, Thomas, botanical collection, i. 201, 203.

Local Boards, iv. 298–304; origin, 298–299; organization and constitution, 300–301; popular representation, 301; functions, 301–302; receipts, 302–303; expenditure, 303–304; statistics, 306; functions regarding public works, 315–317.

Local and Municipal Government, iv. 278–305; villages and cities in ancient India, 278, 284; municipalities of British India, 284–298; local boards of British India, 298–304; village unions, 304; Port Trusts, 304–305; bibliography, 305; statistics of district municipalities, 306; statistics of local boards, 306.

Lockett, Colonel A., Agent to the Governor-General in Rājputāna (1832), xxi 142.

Lockhart, Sir William S. A., punitive expedition against Zakka Khels (1897), vii. 138; mission to Hindu Kush (1885), xiii. 137; visit to upper part of Bashgal valley (1885), xiv. 270; march into Khyber, xv. 303; expeditions against Orakzai (1891), xix. 210; Isazai clans (1892), Mahsūds (1894–5), xix. 210, xxiv. 383; Afrīdis and Orakzai (1897–8), xix 210; force dispatched to Tīrāh under (1897), xxiii. 390.

Lockhart, Fort, military post in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Fort Lockhart.

Locks, manufacture of, Alīgarh, v. 214; Baroda, vii. 55, 80; Dhāmpur, Bijnor, xi. 284; Dindigul, Madura, xi. 357; Jhang, xiv. 131, 135; Petlād, Baroda, xx. 127; Vāso, Baroda, xxiv. 300; Wānkāner, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 354.

Locusts, swarms of, Ahmadābād, v. 102, 103; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 156; Bengal, vii. 282; Bombay Presidency, viii. 335; Jawhār, Bombay, xiv. 88; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 31; Khāndesh, xv. 237; Kolāba, xv. 365; Nāsik, xviii. 407; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386, 387; Punjab, xx. 256; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 154.

Lodhas, or Lodhīs, cultivating caste, number in India generally, i. 498; Agra, v. 77; Ajnigarh, Rājputāna, v. 131; Alīgarh, v. 212; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bālāghāt, vi. 226; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bhandāra, viii. 64; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 133; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 189; Bulandshahr, ix 51; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Central India, ix. 353;

Central Provinces, x. 26; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Chhuīkhadān, Central Provinces, x. 216; Damoh, xi. 138; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 42; Fatehpur, xii. 78–79; Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Jhānsi, xiv. 140; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Khairāgarh, Central Provinces, xv. 208; Kherī, xv. 271; Khilchipur, Central India, xv. 278; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Nāgpur, xviii. 310; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Orchhā, Central India, xix. 245; Oudh, xix. 287; Pannā, Central India, xix. 402; Pīlībhīt, xx. 139; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Rāmpur, xxi. 184; Samthar, Central India, xxii. 25; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seonī, xxii. 169; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.

Lodhika, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xvi. 168.

Lodhīs, cultivating caste. *See* Lodhas.

Lodhrān, *tahsīl* in Multān District, Punjab, xvi. 168.

Lodi kings of Delhi (1451–1526), ii. 357, 367–368, 369, xi. 235; in Central India, ix. 339; Damoh, xi. 136; Karnāl, xv. 50; Oudh, xix. 279.

Lodī Pathāns, converted to Karmatian tenets (980), xviii. 25.

Lohajang, market in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 169.

Lohānas, Hindu trading caste in Sind, Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Khairpur, xv. 212; Karāchi, xv. 5; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Sind, viii. 306, 406, 407; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 310; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 280.

Lohāngi Pīr, tomb at Bhīlsa, Central India, viii. 105.

Lohāni, Pīr, shrine at Kharakpur, xv. 247.

Lohara dynasty, Kashmīr under, xv. 92.

Loharāni-Shirāni, Marri clan in Marri-Bugti Country, Baluchistān, xvii. 211.

Lohārdagā, town in Rānchī District, Bengal, xvi. 169.

Lohārs, blacksmiths and brass and copper workers, number in India generally, i. 498; Amritsar, v. 322; Attock, vi. 134; Bannu, vi. 396; Berār, vii. 393; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Delhi, xi. 226; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hazāra, xiii. 79; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93; Hissār, xiii. 149; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Rānchī, xxi. 203; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Siālkot, xxii. 329.

Lohāru, State in the Punjāb, xvi. 169–170.

Lohāru, capital of Lohāru State, Punjab, xvi. 170.

Lohāwat, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 170.

Lohit, river of Assam. *See* Luhit.

Lohogarh, historic hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, xvi. 170.

Loi Hkilek, mountain in Möngpan, Burma, xvii. 407.

Loi Hpa Tan, hills in Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 230.

Loi Hseng pagoda, Tawngpeng, Burma, xxii. 235.

Loi Lan, hill in Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 230

Loi Leng, hill in Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 230.

Loi Mai, hill in Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 249.

Loi Maw, hill in Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 230.

Loi Maw, hill in Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 249.

Loi Pan, hill in Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 230.

Loi Sak, hill in Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 230.

Loi Se, hill in Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 230.

Loi-ai, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvi. 170.

Loilong, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvi. 170–171.

Loilong Karens, division of Bghai-Karens, Burma, xv. 38.

Loimaw, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvi. 171.

Lo-in-ni-lo monastery, visited by Hiuen Tsiang, Rajaonā site of, xxi. 66.

Lois, degraded caste, in Manipur, Assam, xvii. 189.

Lokāyatas, or Materialists, early protest against the Vedas, ii. 261.

Lokendra Singh, Gwalior fort held (1761), xii. 441.

Lokendra Singh, present holder of Berī (1904), viii. 4.

Lokkigundi, old name for Lakkundi, xvi. 131.

Loknāth, temple in Purī, Orissa, xx. 412.

Lokpāl Singh, rule in Pannā (1893–7), xix. 401.

Loks, labouring class, on Mount Abu, v. 5.

Loktak, lake in Manipur, Assam, xvi. 171.

Lomas Rishi, cave, ii. 162.

Lonār, or Lonād, village in Buldāna District, Berār, with lake and cave, xvi. 171–172; cave, ii. 164.

Lonāsūr, demon-giant, killed by incarnation of Vishnu, xvi. 171–172.
Lonauli, sanitarium, with railway works, in Poona District, Bombay, xvi. 172.
Lonavāri, river of Rājputāna. *See* Lūni.
London Missionary Society. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Longyis, cotton or silk waist-cloths, made and worn by the Burmans, ix. 147; made in Kongnoli, xv. 394; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Tavoy, xxiii. 264; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 323.
Lopāmudra. *See* Vishnumāya.
Loquāts (*Eriobotrya japonica*), iii. 75; grown in North-West Frontier Province, xix. 174; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
Loralai, District in Baluchistān, xvi. 172–179; physical aspects, 173–174; history, 174–175; population, 175; agriculture, 175–177; trade and communications, 177; famine, 177–178; administration, 178–179; education, 179; medical, 179.
Loralai, head-quarters of Loralai District, Baluchistān, and cantonment, xvi. 179–180.
Loretto Convent School, Darjeeling, xi. 177, 180–181.
Loris, tribe in Baluchistān, Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Khārān, xv. 248; Makrān, xvii. 47; Sarawān, xxii. 99.
Loris. *See* Lemurs.
Lotan mosque, at Gaur, ii. 190–191, vii. 222.
Lotiās, tribe. *See* Khojas.
Louriçal, Marquis of, Viceroy of Goa (1741), xii. 255.
Loveday, Lieut., Political Officer at Kalāt, Baluchistān (1839), vi. 279; murder of, vi. 281.
Lovett, Mr, Howrah village held by (1785), xiii. 213.
Low, Major-General Sir R. C., expedition against Umra Khān of Jandol (1896), xix. 210.
Low, Colonel J., Agent to the Governor-General in Rājputāna (1848), xxi. 142.
Lower Chindwin District. *See* Chindwin District, Lower.
Lower Jhelum Canal. *See* Jhelum Canal, Lower.
Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals. *See* Sutlej Inundation Canals, Lower.
Lowji Nasarwanji, dockyards at Bombay extended under superintendence of, viii. 405.
Lu, language of the Tai group, i. 394; spoken in Kengtung, Burma, xv. 201.
Lu, grown in Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 125.
Lucena, account of finding cross of St. Thomas the Apostle, xxi. 388.
Lucerne. *See* Fodder-grass.
Luckeesarai, railway junction in Monghyr District, Bengal, xvi. 180.
Lucknow, Division in the United Provinces, xvi. 180–181.
Lucknow, District in the United Provinces, xvi. 181–188; physical aspects, 181–182; history, 182; population, 183; agriculture, 183–185; trade and communications, 185–186; famine, 186; administration, 186–187; education, 187; medical, 187–188; geology, i. 100.
Lucknow, *tahsīl* in Lucknow District, United Provinces, xvi. 188.
Lucknow City, former capital of the province of Oudh and cantonment, xvi. 188–199; population, 188; history, 188–194; description, 194–197; administration, 197; commerce, 198; education, 198–199; Mutiny (1857–8), ii. 512; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 190, 221, 222, 230, 234, 239, 240, 244; army division, iv. 366.
Ludar Chand, confirmed in *jāgīr* of Lambāgraon, Kāngra (1846), xvi. 134.
Ludhiāna, District in the Jullundur Division, Punjab, xvi. 199–207; physical aspects, 199–200; history, 200–201; population, 202–203; agriculture, 203–204; trade and communications, 204; famine, 205; administration, 205–207; education, 207; medical, 207; meteorology, i. 150, 152.
Ludhiāna, *tahsīl* in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, xvi. 207.
Ludhiāna, town in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, xvi. 207–208; arts and manufactures, iii. 192, 199, 217, 218, 229.
Lugard, Sir E., Azamgarh siege raised by (1858), vi. 156.
Lugāsi, petty *sanad* State in Bundelkhand, Central India, ix. 77, xvi. 209.
Lugu, detached hill in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvi. 209.
Luhit, name sometimes applied to the Brahmaputra in part of its course through Assam, and more particularly to the channel which separates the Mājuli Island from Lakhimpur District, xvi. 209.
Lukāchuri, gate in Gaur, vii. 187, 191.
Lumding, railway junction in Nowgong District, Assam, xvi. 209.
Lumsden, General Sir Peter, appointed to delimit north-western frontier of Afghānistān (1884), iv. 117.
Lunatic asylums, iv. 465–466; in Agra, v. 88; Ahmadābād, v. 105, 111; Assam, vi. 106; Bareilly, vii. 12; Baroda, vii. 75; Benares, vii. 192; Bengal, vii. 338, 360; Berār, vii. 422; Berhampore, Murshidābād, viii. 2; Bhūj, Cutch, viii. 151; Bombay, viii. 380, 419; Burma, ix. 232; Calcutta, ix. 286; Calicut, Malabar, ix. 289; Central Provinces, x. 97,

114; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 84; Cuttack, xi. 98; Dacca, xi. 115, 120; Dhārwār, xi. 315; Eastern Bengal, xi. 398; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 320–321; Indore, xiii. 348; Jaipur, xiii. 399; Jaisalmeı, xiv. 9; Jubbulpore, xiv. 219; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 386; Lahore, xvi. 105; Madras Presidency, xvi. 347–348, 363; Madras City, xvi. 385–386; Nāgpur, xviii. 317, 320; Poona, xx. 181; Rājputāna, xxi. 157; Rangoon, xxi. 221; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 257, 258; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 155; Sind, xxii. 431; Tezpur, Assam, xxiii. 283; Thāna, xxiii. 304; United Provinces, xxiv. 255.

Lūnāvāda, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xvi. 209–211, xxi. 290.

Lūnāvāda, capital of State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xvi. 211.

Lūneshwar, god, shrine at Lūnāvāda, xvi. 211.

Lungīs, turbans or scarves, iii. 199; made in Bagasra, vi. 182; Bahāwalpur, vi. 199; Chittagong, x. 312; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 265, 269; Elgandal, xii. 8; Faizābād, Afghānistān, xii. 49; Gadwāl, xii. 121; Jhelum, xiv. 156; Jodhpur, xiv. 192; Karāchi, xv. 7; Kohāt, xv. 352; Pind Dādan Khān, xv. 146; Punjab, xx. 315; Tatta, Sind, xxiii. 255.

Lungleh, subdivision in Lushai Hills District, Assam, xvi. 211.

Lūni, river of Rājputāna, viii. 220, xvi. 211–212.

Luniās, labourers and navvies, Assam, vi. 157; Benares, vii. 183; Gorakhpur, xii. 335.

Lūnis, tribe in Loralaı, Baluchistān, xvi. 175.

Lushai Hills, District in Assam, xvi. 212–222; physical aspects, 212–214; history, 214–216; population, 215–219; agriculture, 219–220; trade and communications, 220; famine, 220–221; administration, 221; education, 221; medical, 221; language, i. 388; density of population, i. 452.

Lushai, or Dulien, dialect of the Kuki-Chin group, i 388, 393, 400; spoken in Lushai Hills, xvi. 216–217.

Lushais, aboriginal tribe in Assam, vi. 44; attacks on Cāchār (1849, 1869, 1871, 1892), ix. 251; in Chin Hills, x. 273–274; Lushai Hills, xvi. 217–219; attacks on Sylhet (1862, 1868, 1871), xxii. 192. *See also* Kūkis.

Lushington, S. R., Governor of Madras (1827–32), improvements in the Nīlgiris, xix. 90; interest in Ootacamund, xix. 238; proposal to deepen Pāmban Channel brought to notice of, xix. 376; took charge of Tinnevelly on behalf of the Company (1801), xxiii. 375.

Lutherans, in India, i. 443; population statistics, i. 475, 477.

Luvāna, tribe. *See* Lohāna.

Luz Church, Madras City, xvi. 367.

Lwe-e, State in Burma. *See* Loi-ai.

Lwemaw, State in Burma. *See* Loimaw.

Lyall, Sir A. C., quoted on Siva, i. 420; on Brahmoism, i. 429; Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh (1882), xxiv. 220; Agent to the Governor-General in Rājputāna (1874), xxi. 142.

Lyall, Sir C. J., Commission of, on Port Blair Penal Settlement (1890), xx. 194.

Lyall, Sir J. B, president of Famine Commission (1898), iii. 491; Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab (1887–92), xx. 331.

Lyall, Lady, Hospital, Agra, v. 88.

Lyall Libraries, Alīgarh, v. 218; Meerut, xvii 265.

Lyallpur, newly-formed District in the Punjab, xvi. 222–223.

Lyallpur, *tahsīl* in Lyallpur District, Punjab, xvi. 223.

Lyallpur, town in Lyallpur District, Punjab, xvi. 224.

Lynx (*Felis lynx* and *F. caracal*), i. 217; Afghānistān, v. 33; Bijnor, viii. 194; Damoh, xi. 135; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Ladākh, xvi. 89; Punjab, xx. 255; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; Sind, xxii. 393; Thar, Punjab, xxiii. 307.

Lytton, Lord, Viceroy (1876–80), ii. 517–518; visited Mysore and appointed (Sir) Charles Elliott Famine Commissioner (1877), xviii. 227; formulated scheme for North-West Frontier (1877), xix. 160.

M.

Macaulay, Lord, minute on English education in India, iv. 411; English schools in Bengal established through influence of, vii. 328; English education in United Provinces inspired by, xxiv. 247.

Macaulay, Major, Resident at Travancore, attempt to murder (1809), xxiv. 8.

McCabe, Mr., Political Officer in North Lushai, attack on, by Lushais (1892), xvi. 215–216; administration of Nāgā Hills, xviii. 286; description of Nāgā funeral, xviii. 291.

McCaskill, General, Istālif destroyed (1842), xiii. 372; march on Khyber, xv. 301.

MacDonald, Major, murdered near Michni Fort (1873), xvii. 326.

Macdonald, Mr., killed in riot at Cuddapah (1832), xi. 61.

MacDonnell, Sir A. P. (Lord), president of Famine Commission (1901), iii. 493–494; Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh (1895–1901), xxiv. 220.
Macdonnell, Colonel A., expedition against Mohmands (1864), xix. 209.
McDonell, Mr, heroism in Shāhābād during Mutiny, xx. 58.
McDowell, Colonel, captured Mālegaon (1818), xvii. 84; Ankai captured without firing a gun (1818), v. 385.
Macgregor, Sir Charles, visit to Chāgai (1877), x. 117; to Hkamti Long (1884–5), xiii. 157; to Khārān (1877), xv. 248; expedition against the Marris (1880), xvii. 212.
McGregor, Major, killed in storming Thālner (1818), xviii. 287.
Mach, Baluchistān, coal-field, iii. 137, 138.
Mācha, inscribed stone commemorating death of, ii. 51.
Machād, forest range, Cochin, x. 347.
Māchāl, peak in Ratnāgiri, xxi. 245.
Machchhī Bhawan, fort at Lucknow, xvi. 188, 189.
Machendrā Jātra, festival, held in Nepāl, xix. 45.
Mācheri, village in Alwar, Rājputāna, xvi. 224.
Māchhis, fishermen, bakers, and water-carriers in Punjab, Bahāwalpur, vi. 198; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Lahore, xvi. 99; Miānwāli, xvii. 320, Montgomery, xvii. 413; Multān, xviii. 29; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 330.
Māchhīwāra, town in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, xvi. 224
Machhlīpatan. *See* Masulipatam.
Machhlīshahr, *tahsīl* in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 224–225.
Machhlīshahr, town in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 225.
Māchi Fort, Purandhar Hill, Poona, xx. 396.
Māchi Haveli, palace at Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls, xix 382.
Machinery, imports, iii. 277, 295, 308; exempted from duty, iv. 264; manufacture of, Howrah, xii. 210; Port Blair, Andamans, xx. 209.
Machipurias, of the Yūsufzai clan in Kashmīr, xv. 103.
Māchis, branch of the Beda tribe, in Mysore, xviii. 197.
Māchkā Sindī, dialect spoken in Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 197.
Machkūnd lake, Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 332.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1895–8), vii. 220; Chief Commissioner of Burma (1890), ix. 192; Burmese progress under, ii. 524.
Mackenzie, Colonel Colin, system of topographical survey introduced by (*c.* 1800), iv. 490; visited Amarāvati (1797), v. 272.
Mackeson, Colonel F., march against Afridis in Khyber (1839), xv. 300–301; expedition against Hasanzai sept of the Yūsufzai (1851), viii. 251; expedition against Hasanzai and Hindustāni Fanatics (1852–3), xix. 208; negotiations with the Afridis (1840), xv. 302.
Mackeson, Fort, fort in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Fort Mackeson.
Mackinnon, Captain, death in Bāsim (1858), vii. 97.
MacLean, General, delimitation of boundaries, Baluchistān (1891), iv. 115, v. 43.
McLeod, Sir Donald, Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab (1865–70), xx. 331.
Macleod, Colonel, palace at Murshidābād designed, xviii. 56.
McLeod, Major, Collector of country north of Noyil river, surveyed Coimbatore (1800), x. 368 369.
Macleod, Captain, rising of Naikdās in Pānch Mahāls dispersed by (1868), xix. 382.
Macleod, Mr., Collector of Dindigul (1790), xvi. 401.
McLeod Road cotton-presses, Karāchi, Sind, xv. 12.
McMahon, Sir A. H., settlement of boundary between Persia and Afghānistān (1903), iv. 115, v. 43–44; description of Sar-o-Tar ruins, v. 45.
McNabb, Sir Donald, Shāhpur Canals re-excavated by, xxii. 222.
MacNaghten, Chester, Rājkumār College, Kāthiāwār, presided over by, xxi. 74.
Macnaghten, Sir William, assassinated in Kābul (1841), ii. 501, v. 38, xiv. 244; deceived about Baluchistān, vi. 278.
McNair, explorations in North Kashmīr, iv. 500.
McNair, Major, Butterworth rules in Port Blair Penal Settlement modified by (1858), xx. 194.
McNeill, Brigadier, Pegu retaken by (1852), xx. 87.
Macpherson, Sir John, Governor-General (1785–6), ii 486.
Macpherson, Major, Sindhia reinstated at Gwalior by (1858), xvi. 151.
McQueen, Major-General J. W., expedition against Hasanzai, Akozai, Parari Saiyids, and Tikariwal (1888), xix. 210.

Mad Mullā. *See* Mullā Mastān.
Mad Nārāyan Deo, Rājā of Kharakdīh, territory in Hazāribāgh granted to, xiii. 88.
Madad Khān. *See* Nasīr dīn, Shāh.
Madagascar, zoology, i. 217.
Madakasīra, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xvi. 225.
Madakasīra, town in Anantapur District, Madras, xvi. 225–226.
Madan Gopāl, Sonpur settled on (1556), xxiii. 84–85.
Madan Mahal, ancient keep at Jubbulpore, xiv. 218.
Madan Pāl, chief of Karauli State (1854), xv. 27.
Madan Sāgar, lake in Hamīrpur, xvii. 23.
Madan Singh, constructed Madan Mahal at Jubbulpore (*c.* 1100), xiv. 218.
Madan Singh, son of Mādho Singh, Faujdār at Nānta, xiv. 115; rule in Kotah and Jhālawār, xiv. 116; minister of Kotah State, xv. 414.
Madan Singh, son of Naune Sāh, governorship of Samthar given to (*c.* 1733), xxii. 24.
Madan Singh, chief of Kishangarh State (1900), xv. 312.
Madan Varmma, fifteenth Chandel king (1130–65), built Madan Sāgar in Hamīrpur, xvii. 23; rule in Bundelkhand, ix. 69.
Madana, part of Sanskrit play by, found on stone at Dhār, ii. 50 *n.*
Madanapalle, subdivision in Cuddapah District, Madras, xvi. 226.
Madanapalle, *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xvi 226–227.
Madanapalle, town in Cuddapah District, Madras, xvi. 227.
Madanganj, suburb of Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 318.
Madanna, minister of Abul Hasan, headquarters at Bezwāda, viii. 19.
Madanpur, village in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, with ruins, xvi. 227.
Madapollam, suburb of Narasapur, Kistna District, Madras, early English settlement, which has given its name to *madapollams*, xvi. 227 228.
Madār, Shāh, Musalmān saint, shrine at Makanpur, Cawnpore, xvii. 43.
Mādārīpur, subdivision in Faridpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 228.
Mādārīpur, trading town in Faridpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 228–229.
Madāris, Muhammadan sect, in Ludhiāna, xvi. 202; shrine at Narwar, Central India, xviii. 397.
Madaya, subdivision and township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xvi. 229.
Madaya, tributary of Irrawaddy river, xiii. 368.
Madda Khels, raids committed in Agror valley by, viii. 251–252; expedition against (1901), xix. 159; revolt of, xvii. 42.
Maddagiri, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xvi. 229.
Maddagiri chiefs, Midagesidurga taken by (*c.* 1670), and held till 1761, xvii. 326–327.
Maddagiriduiga, fortified hill in Mysore, xvi. 229–230.
Madder, grown in Aden, v. 15; Afghānistān, v. 52.
Maddock, Mr., Political Agent at Bhopāl, Sānchī *stūpas* injured by (1828), xxii. 29.
Maddūr, town in Mysore District, Mysore, xvi. 230.
Madesī, dialect, spoken in Champāran, x. 140.
Madgal, Rājā, name of Monghyr possibly derived from, xvii. 401.
Madgal Muni, hermit saint, xvii. 401.
Madgiri, *tāluk* and hill in Tumkūr District, Mysore. *See* Maddagiri.
Mādha, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xvi. 230.
Mādha, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xvi. 230.
Mādhab, Assamese poet, ii. 434.
Madhān, fief of Keonthal State, Punjab, xvi. 230–231.
Mādhava, Ganga prince, rule in Mysore (second century), xviii. 169–170; founder of Gangavādi kingdom, xviii. 170.
Mādhava, religious writer of fourteenth century, author of commentary on the Mīmāmsā Sūtras, ii. 255; of the *Sarvadarsana-samgraha*, ii. 261; first minister of the Vijayanagar empire, xviii. 105–106.
Mādhava Rao, Sir T., Dīwān of Baroda (1875–81), vii. 40; instituted postal system in Indore State (1873), xiii. 344; reforms in revenue system of Baroda, vii. 65.
Mādhava Rao, Mr. V. P., Dīwān of Mysore (1906), xviii. 186.
Mādhava Rao, Peshwā. *See* Mādhu Rao.
Mādhava Rao Sindhia, Mahārājā of Gwalior (1886), xii. 426.
Mādhava Varma, first Kākatīya king of Hanamkonda, xiii. 22.
Mādhavavarma, Vizianagram family claim descent from, xxiv. 339.
Madhi, place of pilgrimage in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xvi. 231.
Madhipurā, subdivision in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xvi 231 232.
Madhipurā, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xvi. 232.
Mādho Rao Orekar, minister of Dhār State (1761), xi. 289.

Mādho Singh, estates acquired between Rāptī and Kuwānā (1566), vi. 260.
Mādho Singh, son of Bhao Singh, Faujdār of Nānta, xiv. 115.
Mādho Singh, son of Ratan Rao Singh, Rājā of Kotah (1625), ix. 80, xv. 412, 424.
Mādho Singh, minister of Kotah State (1824), xiv. 116, xv. 414.
Mādho Singh, son of Bakht Singh, Rājā of Ajaigarh (1837–49), v. 130.
Mādho Singh, Mahārājā of Pannā (deposed 1902), xix. 401.
Mādho Singh, claim of, to throne of Jaipur (1743), xxiv. 91; Manāsa held by (1749), xvii. 109; Rāmpura-Bhānpura given to (1729), xxi. 191; Sawai Mādhopur laid out by, and named after, xxii. 158.
Mādho Singh, Pāron, Central India, granted to (1818), xx. 7–8.
Mādho Singh II, Sawai, Mahārājā of Jaipur (1880), xiii. 387–388; endowed trust for famine relief, iii. 482; honorary colonel of 13th Rājputs (1904), xxii. 270.
Mādhopur, village in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xvi. 232.
Madhra, former name of Kallūr *tāluk*, Hyderābād, xvi. 232.
Mādhu Rao, Peshwā (1761–72), ii. 441, vii. 34; re-established Marāthā influence, viii. 291; wars against Haidar Alī, xi. 61, 307; defeated Raghunāth Rao at Dhodap (1768), xi. 320, reduced Hukeri Desai (1763), xiii. 223; encamped at Mehkar (1769), xvii. 271; assigned Mirāj fort and *thānas* to Govind Rao Patvardhan (1761), xvii. 361–362; built Holkar's Bridge at Poona, xx. 184; grant of Sāngli, xxii. 53; gave Yeola to Vithal, xxiv. 423.
Madhu Sūdan Datt, Bengali poet (1824–73), ii. 433.
Madhuban Bābu, owner of estate in Champāran, x. 145.
Madhuban Canal, in Darbhangā District, Bengal, vii. 252–253.
Madhubanī, subdivision in Darbhangā District, Bengal, xvi. 232.
Madhubanī, town in Darbhangā District, Bengal, xvi. 232.
Mādhujī Bhonsla, or Appa Sāhib, Rājā of Nāgpur, capture of false claimant by British (1849), vii. 371; rebellion (1818), viii. 62–63; reversion of Bonai to British under agreement with (1818), ix. 2; rule in Central Provinces, x. 16–17; part of territories ceded to British (1818), x. 17; rebellion of, supported by the *zamindār* of Ahiri at Chānda (1817–8), x. 151; Jashpur ceded to British (1818), xiv. 68; rule in Nāgpur, xviii. 307–308; decrease of Seoni revenue through exactions of, xxii. 173; attack on British at Sītābaldī, xxiii. 49–50; Udaipur, Central Provinces, ceded to British (1818), xxiv. 83.
Madhukar Sāh, rule in Bundelā (1554–92), xix. 243; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248; Sonpur conquered (1556), xxiii. 84.
Madhumatī, one of the principal distributaries of the Ganges in Bengal, xvi. 233.
Madhupur, town in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xvi. 234.
Madhupur, jungle in Eastern Bengal, xvi. 233–234.
Madhusūdan, temple on Mandārgiri hill, near Bausi, Bhāgalpur, vii. 135.
Madhuvaneswaraswāmi, temple dedicated to, at Nannilam, Tanjore, xviii. 366.
Madhvāchārya, founder of Mādhva sect, xviii. 203; boulder in Ambātīrtha said to have been brought by, xiv. 299; Kalliānpur reputed birthplace of (A.D. 1199), xiv. 314; said to have founded Krishna temple at Udipi, South Kanara, xxiv. 111.
Mādhvas, religious sect, in Mysore, xviii. 203; *math* of, at Mulbāgal, Mysore, xviii. 20.
Madhya Desa, name among Hindus for the Ganges and Jumna Doāb, xvi. 234
Madhyārjunam, town in Madras. *See* Tiruvadamarudūr.
Mādigs, Kanarese caste. *See* Māngs.
Madras Presidency, southernmost Province of the Indian Empire, xvi. 234–363; physical aspects, 235–247; mountains and rivers, 235–237; geology, 238–242; botany, 242–244; fauna, 244–245; climate and meteorological statistics, 245–246; history, 247–255; antiquarian remains, 255–256; population, 256–267; languages, 260–261; castes, &c., 261–264; occupations, 263; food and dress, 265–266; houses, 266; amusements and festivals, 266–267; nomenclature, 267; agriculture, 267–280, 352; irrigation, 273, 279–280; rents, wages, and prices, 280–284; forests, 284–288; mines and minerals, 288–291; arts and manufactures, 291–296; commerce and trade, 296–301, 354; communications, 301–304; postal arrangements and statistics, 304; famine, 304–307; administration, 307–310; legislation and justice, 310–314; finance, 314–317; land revenue, 317–325; miscellaneous revenue, 325–330; local and municipal, 330–333; public works, 333–335; army, 335–336; police and jails, 336–338; education, 339–345; newspapers and publications, 345–346; medical, 346–348; surveys, 348–349;

bibliography, 349; tables: temperature, 351; agriculture, 352; financial results of irrigation, 353; wages and prices, 353; trade with other Provinces, 354; foreign trade, 355; post office transactions, 356; civil justice, 356; criminal justice, 356; provincial revenue, 357; provincial expenditure, 358; income and expenditure of local boards, 359; income and expenditure of municipalities, 359; police, 360; jails, 360; colleges, schools, and scholars, 361; results of University examinations, 362; educational finance, 362; hospitals, &c., 363.

Other references: Geological dunites, i. 89; meteorology, i. 117, 132, 136, 137, 141, 143; zoology, i. 235, 279; ethnology, i. 290, 296, 297; languages, i. 376, 383; Christians, i. 443; area and population, i. 450; density of population, i. 453–454; character of villages, i. 456; growth of population, i. 464–465; Hinduism, i. 472; Animism, i. 472; Muhammadanism, i. 474; Christianity, i. 475–476; Eurasians, i. 477; sex statistics, i. 479; education statistics, i. 484; birth-rate statistics, i. 506, 510, 511; sickness and mortality statistics, i. 512, 517, 519, 522, 525, 526, 529, 530–531; megalithic tombs, ii. 96; at first subordinate to Surat, superior to Bengal, ii. 458; modern Presidency constituted after last Mysore War (1800), ii. 490; abolition of separate army, ii. 525; agriculture, ii. 3, 7, 12, 14, 97, 100; chain tanks, iii. 19; sewage farms, iii. 20; use of leaves, &c., as manure, iii. 21; cultivation of rice, iii. 26, 27; millets, iii. 32; oilseeds, iii. 38; cotton, iii. 43, 45; tobacco, iii. 49; tea, iii. 58; coffee, iii. 63; cinchona, iii. 66; indigo, iii. 71, 74–75; agricultural tenures, iii. 89; number of live stock, and of ploughs and carts (1899–1900), iii. 101; forests, iii. 103, 110, 111, 118, 122; manganese ore, iii. 146; calico-printing, iii. 186; factory statistics, iii. 247; trade statistics, iii. 272, 314, 315; trade, iii. 281, 305; irrigation, iii. 318–319, 321–322, 323, 324, 326, 332, 338–340, 346, 349, 351, 352; trade of ports, iii. 303, 315; navigation dues, iii. 362; railways, iii. 373; road control, iii. 407; postal and savings bank transactions (1903–4), iii. 428, 435; rents, iii. 452 *n.*; prices, iii. 458; wages, iii. 470, 472, 473, 474; famine, iii. 486, 488–489, 490, 498 *n.*; government, iv. 11, 14, 30, 31, 47; supremacy of Bengal over, declared 1773, iv. 14, 15; administration, iv. 47–54; Native States, iv. 67, 96; legislation and justice, iv. 129, 130, 135, 145–147, 151, 157; land revenue, iv. 170, 192, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211 *n.*, 215, 216, 217, 219, 222, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 233, 237 *n.*, 239; opium, iv. 245, 246; salt, iv. 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 275; intoxicating liquors, iv. 255, 256, 257, 258; hemp drugs, iv. 260, 261; income tax, iv. 270; land cess, iv. 271, 272; villages and village servants, iv. 279, 281; municipalities, iv. 286, 287, 289, 291, 292, 293; local boards, iv. 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303; village unions, iv. 304; public works organization, iv. 312, 314, 316, 318–319; police system, iv. 387, 388, 390, 392; education, iv. 411, 414, 416, 418, 423, 425, 432, 434, 437, 439, 440, 442–443, 445, 447; medical college, iv. 441; medical, iv. 459, 461, 462, 464, 466, 477, 478; sanitation, iv. 469, 470, 471; water-supply, iv. 473; Survey department, iv. 503–504; agricultural banks, iv. 523.

Madras City, capital of the Madras Presidency, xvi. 364–386; description, 364–367; climate, 367–368; cyclones, 368; history, 368–371; population, 371–372; institutions and societies, 372–374; industries, 374–375; commerce, 375–377; communications, 377; municipal administration, 378–383; education, 383–385; medical, 385–386; bibliography, 386.

Other references: Observatory (established 1796), i. 105; meteorology, i. 126, 154; growth of population, i. 458; infantile mortality, i. 518; stone implements found near, ii. 91; founded (1640), ii. 457; first fortified position of East India Company, ii. 458; threatened by Marāthās, ii. 459, 462–463; captured by French (1746), ii. 471; restoration, ii. 472; arts and manufactures, iii. 172, 187, 189, 190, 200–201 202, 203, 221, 239, 241; export prices of skins, iii. 465; City Civil Court, iv. 151; licence tax, iv. 268; history of municipality, iv. 284–290; present constitution, iv. 296; University, iv. 426–430; School of Art, iv. 438; publications, iv. 452, 453; sanitation, iv. 473.

Madras Bible Society, xvi. 372.

Madras Port, iii. 275, iv. 304, xvi. 376.

Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal constructed by, xvi. 46.

Madras Railway, iii. 376, 397–398, 414, 416, xvi. 301.

Madrasas, or Muhammadan Colleges, Bīdar, Hyderābād, ii. 194, viii. 170; Calcutta, vii. 329, 336, ix. 283; Chittagong, x. 318; Dacca, xi. 115, 119; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 30; Hooghly town, xiii. 178; Hyderābād State, xiii. 293–

294; Lahore, xvi. 114; Madras City, xvi. 344; Murshidābād, xviii. 58; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 425; Patna, xx 70.
Madraspatam, former name of Madras, xvi. 235.
Madū, Gil Jat, traditional founder of Majītha, Amritsar, xvii. 42.
Madura, District in Madras, xvi. 386-404; physical aspects, 386-389; history, 389-391; population, 391-394; agriculture, 394-396; forests, 396-397; minerals, 397; trade and communications, 397-400; famine, 400; administration, 401-403; education, 403; medical, 403-404; physical aspects, i. 46; botany, i. 193.
Madura, subdivision and *tāluk* in Madura District, Madras, xvi. 404.
Madura, historic city in Madura District, Madras, xvi. 404-407; temple, ii. 124-125, 174; *palampores*, iii. 188; arts and manufactures, iii. 193, 202, 211, 230, 231, 234, 241, 244.
Madura Mills Company, xvi. 398, 406-407.
Madura Mission. *See under* Roman Catholic Missions.
Madura Naiks, rule in ancient Chera, x. 193; in Karūr (1565), xv. 62; Salem, xxi. 398.
Madura Pāndyas. *See* Pāndyas of Madura.
Madurāntakam, *tāluk* in Chingleput District, Madras, xvi. 407.
Madurāntakam, town in Chingleput District, Madras, xvi. 408.
Magadha, ancient kingdom in Northern India, i. 375, vii. 208, 221, xvi. 408-409; the home of Buddhism, i. 374, vii. 208, 221; and of Asoka, i. 374; importance of, ii. 273; decline of, ii 304; birthplace of Jainism, vii. 208, 221; Patna, xx. 55.
Māgadhī, dialect of Bihārī, i. 361, 375; spoken in Gayā, xii. 200; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Patna, xx. 59.
Māgadi, *tāluk* in Bangalore District, Mysore, xvi. 409.
Magahiyā Doms, criminal tribe, in Bihār, vii. 325; Champāran, x 140-141; Sāran, xxii. 93.
Magar Talao, tank, hot springs, and temple in Karāchi District, Sind, xvi. 409-410.
Magars, tribe, in Nepāl, xix. 41.
Magassis, tribe, in Baluchistān, vi. 290; Kachhi, xiv. 250.
Māgāthan, village with caves in Thāna District, Bombay, xvi. 410-411.
Māgh, Bihu, festival held in Assam, vi. 52.
Magh pirates, predatory incursions in Sundarbans (eighteenth century), xxiii. 142.
Māgha, author of the *Sisupāla-vadha*, ii. 240.
Māgha-kāvya, poem. *See Sisupāla-vadha.*
Maghar, village in Bastī District, United Provinces, with tomb of Kabīr, xvi. 411.
Maghiāna, town in the Punjab. *See* Jhang-Maghiāna.
Maghs or Arakanese, in Akyab, v. 193, 201; Arakan, v. 390; raids in Backergunge, vi. 167; in Bassein, vii. 110; Eastern Bengal, xi. 393; raids in Bengal, xi. 105; in Bomong, ix. 1; Burma, ix. 139; Chittagong, x. 308, 310; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 320, 321; raids in Faridpur, xii. 55; in Irrawaddy Division, xiii. 367; Kyaukpyu, xvi. 63; Ramree Island, xxi. 193; Sundarbans, xxiii. 142; Sandoway, xxii. 34; fortifications against, at Sibpur, Howrah, xxiii. 344; in Tavoy, xxiii. 260.
Magistrates, classes of, iv. 148, 149.
Magnesia, found in Trichinopoly, xxiv. 34.
Magnesian potstones, found in Midnapore, xvii. 334.
Magnesite, mines and preparation, iii. 154; value of magnesite produced (1898-1903), iii. 130
Local notices: Chalk Hills, Salem, x. 127; Coorg, xi. 6; Madras Presidency, xvi. 240, 290; Salem, xxi. 397, 403.
Magnetic Survey, iv. 490
Māgori, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvi. 411, xvii. 13
Magpies, i. 244, 246.
Magrā, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, xvi. 411.
Magrā Hāt, village in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xvi. 411.
Maguna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvi. 411, xvii. 14.
Māgura, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, xvi. 411.
Māgura, village in Jessore District, Bengal, xvi. 412.
Magwe, District in Upper Burma, xvi. 412-424; physical aspects, 412-414; history, 414-415; population, 415-416; agriculture, 416-418; forests, 418-419; minerals, 419; trade and communications, 419-421; famine, 421-422; administration, 422-423; education, 423; medical, 423-424.
Magwe, subdivision and township in Minbu District, Upper Burma, xvi. 424.
Magwe, town in Minbu District, Upper Burma, xvi. 424.
Mahā Bandula, Burman generalissimo in first Burmese War, killed at Danubyu, (1825), xi. 149.
Mahā Kosala. *See* Southern Kosala.
Mahā Sivarātri, festival, held in Baroda, vii. 45; at Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, xiii. 56; in Sind, xxii. 411.
Mahābaleshwar, sanitarium in Sātāra

District, Bombay, xvi. 424–426; failure to introduce cinchona, iii. 66.
Mahābaleshwar temple, Gokarn, North Kanara, xii. 307.
Mahābalipur, village with temples in Madras. *See* Seven Pagodas.
Mahāban, *tahsīl* in Muttra District, United Provinces, xvi. 427.
Mahāban, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, sacred as the place of childhood of Krishna, xvi. 427–428.
Mahāban, mountain on the border of the North-West Frontier Province, identified with the Aornos of Alexander, xvi. 428.
Mahābar, range of hills in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvi. 428.
Mahābat Khān, traditional builder of bath at Deoha, xi. 247.
Mahābat Khān, governor of Budaon, surrender to Mubārak Shāh (1426), ix. 35; rule in Budaun, ix. 42; rebellion (1415), ix. 35, xxi. 305.
Mahābat Khān, mosque at Narnāla built by (1509), xviii. 379.
Mahābat Khān, *Sūbahdār* of Kābul, massacred 300 Daulatzai Orakzai (*c.* 1620), xxiii. 389; Jahāngīr seized by (1626), ii. 400, xx. 269.
Mahābat Khān, flight from Azamgarh (1731), vi. 155.
Mahābawdi, pagoda in Bassein, Burma, vii. 109, xix. 313.
Mahābhārata, the, Sanskrit epic of the heroic age in Northern India, i. 418, 419, ii. 234–236; stages in development, i 235; its episodes, ii. 235–236; other versions, ii. 431, 432, 434, 436, 437; history of Vidarbha related in, vii. 365; legendary connexion with Kaira, xiv. 286.
Mahābhāshya, Sanskrit grammatical commentary by Patanjali, ii. 244, 263.
Mahābīr, temple of, at Hindaun, Rājputāna, xiii. 135.
Mahābodhi. *See* Buddh Gaya.
Mahād, *tāluka* in Kolāba District, Bombay, xvi. 428–429.
Mahād, town and port in Kolāba District, Bombay, xvi. 429.
Mahādanpur, old name of Shikārpur, xxii. 278.
Mahādeo, or Siva, temple at Baroda, vii. 83; worship of, in Berār, vii. 380; temple at Bhīmāshankar, Poona, viii. 108; block of grey granite at Devī Dhurā sacred to, xi. 275; temple of, Dauli, xi. 318; Doisānagar, xxi. 202; worship of rocks and temple at Dubrājpur, xi. 374; temple at Eklingjī, xxiv. 104; stalactite in Gupteswar cave worshipped as, xxii. 272; temple of, at Hūma, xxii. 8; said to have appeared in the North-West of Kāmarūpa in the shape of a *lingam*, xiv. 42; temple at Kapadvanj, xiv. 406; seats of, in temples at Karangarh, xv. 22; cave at Khatāma dedicated to, xiii. 182; temple of, Nagar Devla, xviii. 297; Otūr, xix. 276; Pail, xix. 316; Pārola, xx. 7; Saurāth, xxii. 149; Sonpur, xxiii. 86; Sultānpur, xxiii. 139; Umarkot, xxiv. 118; Viramgām, xxiv. 319; shrine at Yān, xxiv. 413. *See also* Siva.
Mahādeo, peak in the Mahādeo Hills, near Pachmarhī, Hoshangābād, xix. 307.
Mahādeo Hills, portion of the Sātpurās in Central Provinces, xiii. 179; language, i. 383, 384; rainfall, i. 144.
Mahādeopur, *tāluk* in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xvi. 429–430.
Mahādēva, Yādava king (1260–71), ii. 341.
Mahādeva, Seuna king, put to flight by Nārasimha III (*c.* 1280), xviii. 173.
Mahādeva geological series in the Upper Gondwānas, i. 83.
Mahādevapet, native quarter of Mercāra, Coorg, xvii. 292–293.
Mahadhammarāza, Toungoo brought into subjection by (1612), xxiii. 424.
Mahādjī Sindhia, Marāthā chief of Gwalior (*ob.* 1794), defeated at Pānīpat (1761), ii. 411; took Delhi and ruled the emperor (1788), ii. 412, 433, xi. 236; treaty of Sālbai (1782), ii 442, 443, 485; extension of dominions into Hindustān, ii. 443.
Local notices: Took Agra (1784) and held it until 1787, v. 83; resumed *jāgīr* of Bahādurgarh (1793), vi. 194, led Marāthā army (1770), vii. 5; confiscated Bharatpur territories (1785), viii. 77; Broach handed over to, by British (1783), ix. 20, 31; rule in Central India, ix. 341; attack on Dabhoi (1780), vii. 36; overran Dhār, xi. 289; Dholpur under (1782), vi. 324; said to have built temples at Dhond, xi. 332; seized Gohad (1784), xii. 304; took Gwalior fort (1777 and 1784), xi. 324, xii. 441; rule over Gwalior State, xii. 421–423; supported Ahalyā Bai, xiii. 336; invaded Jaipur (1787), v. 142; execution of Ghulām Kādir, xiv. 63; routed in battle of Tonga (1787), xiv. 186; harassed Rāghugarh chiefs (1780), xxi. 34.
Mahāgaon, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, xvi. 430.
Mahājans, trading caste, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Aligarh, Rājputāna, v. 208; Alwar, v. 260; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bīkaner, viii. 209; Būndi, ix. 83; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Jaipur, xiii. 389; Jaisalmer,

xiv. 4; Jhālawār, xiv. 118; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Kishangarh, xv. 313; Kotah, xv. 417; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Nimbahera, xix. 119; Partābgarh, xx. 11; Rājputāna, xxi. 112; Sialkot, xxii. 329; Sirohi, xxiii. 32; Tonk, xxiii. 410; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.

Mahākāli, goddess, temple at Chānda, x. 161; Chinchli, x. 226; Ratnāgiri Hill, xxi. 258; Ujjain, xxiv. 113. *See also* Kāli.

Mahākuta, site of temples and *lingams* near Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360; pillar record, ii. 43.

Mahākuteshwar, temple of, at Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360.

Mahal Sarai, house at Lāwar, Meerut, xvi. 157.

Mahālakshmī, festival, held in Berār, vii. 382.

Mahālakshmi, temples of, at Bombay City, viii. 401; Kolhāpur, xv. 387.

Mahālingeshwar, temple of, at Mahālingpur, xvi. 430.

Mahālingpur, town in Mudhol State, Bombay, xvi. 430.

Maham, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, xvi. 430.

Mahāmagham, festival, held at Kumbakonam, xvi. 20-21.

Mahāmāya, image at Masāi, Shāhābād, xvii. 214.

Mahā-Moggallāna. *See* Moggallāna-Kōlita.

Mahamyaing forest, Upper Chindwin District, Burma, x. 245.

Mahān Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, tomb at Gujrānwāla, xii. 363; war against Sāhib Singh, xii. 366; Miāni taken (1783), restored (1787), xvii. 316, xxiii. 214.

Mahānadī, river in Central Provinces and Orissa, xvi. 430-433; crocodiles, i. 267.

Mahānadī group of Gondwāna rocks, iii. 135-136.

Mahānandā, river in Northern and Eastern Bengal, xvi. 433.

Mahananda, lake near Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 323.

Mahānubhavas, heterodox sect, in Berār, vii. 380; Rītpur, xxi. 301-302.

Mahant Billeshar Nāth Mahādeo, founded Sahatwār, xxi. 381.

Mahāpurusha, tomb and temple at Nāyakanhatti, xix. 1.

Mahāpurushia, sect, in Assam Valley, vi. 47.

Mahārājbāgh gardens, Nāgpur, xviii. 319.

Mahārājganj, *tahsīl* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 433-434.

Mahārājganj, *tahsīl* in Rāe Bareli District, United Provinces, xvi. 434.

Mahārājganj, village in Sarān District, Bengal, xvi. 434.

Mahārājnagar, local name of Chaikhāi, Central Provinces, xvi. 434.

Mahārājpur, village in Gwalior State, Central India, scene of battle (1843), xvi. 434-435.

Māhārām, petty State in Khasi Hills, Assam, xvi. 435.

Mahārāshtra, name given to the country in which the Marāthī language is spoken, and more especially to the Deccan in its most restricted sense, ii. 439, 444, xvi. 435-436.

Māhārāshtrī, ancient Prākrit dialect of Berār, mother of modern Marāthī, i. 361, 372.

Mahārat-ul-Hind, identified with Muttra, xviii. 73.

Mahārs (Dhers, Mehras), village menials in Western India, total number, i. 498; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Akalkot, Bombay, v. 178; Akola, Berār, v. 184; Amraoti, Berār, v. 309; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 98; Belgaum, vii. 149; Berār, vii. 379, 393, 419; Betūl, viii. 10; Bhandāra, viii. 64; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bhor, Bombay, viii. 148; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bijāpur Agency, Bombay, viii. 174; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Broach, ix. 22; Buldāna, ix. 62; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chānda, x. 153; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 249; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 59; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Khāndesh, xv. 231, 232; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii 3; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Nāgpur, xviii. 310; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 270; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Poona, xx. 170; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seonī, xxii. 169; Sholāpur, xxii 298; Sind, viii. 307, xxii. 407; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 32; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 120, 122; Surat, xxiii. 158; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 28; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 392.

Mahāsamund, *tahsīl* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xvi. 436-437.

Mahāsarā, old name of Masār, xvii. 214.
Mahāsthān, ancient shrine and fort in Bogra District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 437.
Mahāthaman, old township in Lower Burma. *See* Hmawza.
Mahatpāl, or Mahatwār, town in the United Provinces. *See* Sahatwāi.
Mahatpur. *See* Mehīdpur.
Mahāvalis, power in Kolār, Mysore, till tenth century, xv. 370.
Mahāvastu, Sanskrit work of the Hīnayāna school of Buddhism (second century B.C.), ii. 260.
Mahāvellipur, village with temples in Madras. *See* Seven Pagodas.
Mahāvinyaka, sacred peak in Cuttack District, Bengal, xvi. 437–438.
Mahāvīra, founder of Jainism, i. 415, ii. 260, vii. 208–209, viii 171; statue in Jain shrine at Bhojpur, viii. 121; image in temple near Gersoppa, xii. 212; enlightenment of, supposed to have taken place at Katās, xv. 151; temple of, at Nādol, xviii. 283; Pāwapuri traditional burial-place of, xx. 81.
Mahāvira-charita, the, drama by Bhavabhūti, ii. 248.
Mahāyāna school of Buddhism, i. 411–412, ii. 260.
Mahbūb Alī Khān, rebellion at Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaffarnagar, headed by (1857), xxiii. 304.
Mahbūb Alī Khān Bahādur, present Nizām of Hyderābād, son of Afzal-ud-daula (1869), xiii. 242–243.
Mahbūbābād, *tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xvii. 1.
Mahbūbnagar, District in Hyderābād State, xvii. 1–7; physical aspects, 1–2; history, 2; population, 3; agriculture, 4; forest, 4–5; famine, 5; trade and communications, 5; administration, 5–7; education, 7; medical, 7.
Mahbūbnagar, *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xvi. 7.
Mahbūbnagar, town in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xvii. 7.
Mahdī, Shaikh, tomb at Kanauj, xiv. 371.
Mahdūd Khān, Malik, founded Kānaud, xiv. 369.
Mahé, French settlement within Malabar District, Madras, xvii. 7–8.
Māhejī, woman ascetic, xvii. 8.
Māhejī, village in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xvii. 8.
Mahendra, probably Asoka's brother, ii. 284.
Mahendra school, at Orchhā town, xix. 247.
Mahendra Singh, Rājā, Pāron held by (1899), xx. 8.
Mahendragiri, peak of Eastern Ghats in Ganjām District, Madras, with temples and inscriptions, xvii. 8.
Mahes Thākur, founder of Darbhangā Rāj, xi. 163.
Māhesh, suburb of Serampore, Hooghly, xxii. 178.
Mahesh Dās Rāthor, connexion with Sītāmau, xxiii. 54.
Maheshrekha, subdivision in Howrah District, Bengal. *See* Ulubāria.
Maheshwar, historic town in Indore State, Central India, xvii. 8–10.
Mahespur, town in Jessore District, Bengal, xvii. 10.
Mahesrī, or Maheshwarī, trading caste, subdivision of Mahājans, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Bikaner, viii. 209; Central India, ix. 353; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 112.
Mahesvaranāga, Mahārāja, signet ring of, ii. 31.
Maheswara temple, Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2.
Mahet, ruins. *See* Set Mahet.
Mahfūz Khān, Madura and Tinnevelly rented to, xvi. 390–391; expedition to Tinnevelly under (1755), xxiii. 364.
Mahī, architect, name of Meerut said to be derived from, xvii. 263–264.
Mahī, river of Western India, xvii. 10–12.
Mahī Kāntha, group of native States, Bombay, xvii. 12–21; physical aspects, 12, 15; general statistics of each State, 13–14; history, 16–17; population, 17–18; agriculture, 18; trade and communications, 18–19; famine, 19; administration, 19–20; education, 20–21; medical, 21.
Mahi Savār, Shāh Ramzān, Musalmān-Hindu saint, account of, xvi. 231; shrine at Madhi, Ahmadnagar, xvi. 231.
Mahi Wah Project, irrigation work in Sind, iii. 331.
Mahīdpur. *See* Mehidpur.
Māhīm, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, xvii. 21.
Māhīm, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Kelve-Māhīm.
Māhīm, coco-nut groves of, in Bombay Island, viii. 402.
Mahim, town in Punjab. *See* Maham.
Mahintale, hill in Ceylon, i. 47.
Mahīp Nārāyan, nephew of Balwant Singh, Rājā of Benares, estates in Mirzapur, xvii. 369.
Mahip Nārāyan, grandson of Balwant Singh, Rājā of Benares, vii. 181, 188, xxiv 157.
Mahipal Singh, Rājā of Sarīla (1898), xxii. 108.
Mahipāla, king of Pāl dynasty, Bengal (*c.* 1000–35), ii. 316–317; rule in Dinājpur, xi. 349.

Mahīpat Shāh, rule in Garhwāl (seventeenth century), xii. 165.
Mahīpat Singh, Rājā of Ajaigarh (1849-53), v. 130.
Mahīpatgarh, fort in Belgaum, vii. 148.
Mahīpatgarh, peak in Ratnāgiri, xxi. 245.
Mahīpati, Marāthī author (1715-90), ii. 432.
Mahishāsur Mardini, shrine at Saptashring, Nāsik, xxii. 81.
Māhishmatī, old name of Maheshwar, xvii. 9.
Mahl language, spoken in Minicoy Island, xvii. 360.
Mahlaing, township in Meiktila District, Upper Burma, xvii. 21.
Mahlis, miners, in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 94.
Mahlog, Simla Hill State. *See* Mailog.
Mahmūd II, Rohilkhand conquered by (1252), vii. 3.
Mahmūd III, king of Gujarāt (1537-54), ii. 378; besieged Diu (1538 and 1545), xi. 364; improved Mehmadābād and built deer park, xvii. 272.
Mahmūd, Nāsir-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1442), vii. 216.
Mahmūd, Tughlaq king of Delhi (1398-1413), ii. 366-367, 369, xi. 235; resided at Farrukhābād, xii. 64; Kanauj, xiv. 371; Kāngra (1388), xiv. 397.
Mahmūd I, Khaljī, king of Mālwā (1436-69), ii. 380, 381, xvii. 103-104; campaigns of, ii 380, xvii. 103-104.
Local notices: Erected mosque at Bhīlsa, viii. 105; captured Chanderī (1438), x. 164; defeated by Bahlol Lodī in attempt to seize Delhi throne (1440), ix 339; supposed tomb at Dhār, xi. 295; said to have conquered Karauli, xv. 26; erected tomb to Lohāngi Pīr, viii. 105; Māndalgarh twice taken by, xvii. 149; finished Jāmi Masjid at Māndogarh (1454), ii 185; Tower of Victory at Māndu, xvii. 173; tomb at Māndu, xvii. 173.
Mahmūd, Nāsir-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1489), vii. 216.
Mahmūd, brother of last Lodī king of Delhi, defeated by Humāyūn near Lucknow, xvi. 189.
Mahmūd, son of Fīroz, ruler of Multān (1502-24), ii 371.
Mahmūd II, Khaljī, king of Mālwā (1510-31), ii. 380, 381, xvii. 104; attacked Bhīm Karan of Gāgraun, xii. 122; took Sārangpur from Rānā Sanga of Chitor (1526), xxii. 96; defeated by Rānā Sangrām Singh I, xxi. 96, 122, xxiv. 89.
Mahmūd, great-grandson of Nājib-uddaula, revolt of, in Najibābād (1857), xviii. 334.
Mahmūd Gāwān, Bahmāni minister, ii. 384; killed by Muhammad Shāh (1481), ii. 346, xiii. 237; built *madrasa* at Bīdar (1478-9), ii. 194, viii. 170; conquered Goa (1470), xii. 251; Parenda Fort erected by, xx. 1; defeated Shankar Rao at Vishālgarh (1469), xxiv. 321.
Mahmūd of Ghazni (998-1030), raids in India, ii. 143, 352-353, 433, xx. 263; coins, ii. 143; invaded Gujarāt (1025-7), ii 376.
Local notices: Rule in Afghānistān (998-1030), v. 35: captured and sacked temple at Anhilvāda (1026), v. 382; sacked Bairāt, vi. 217; laid waste Bannu, vi. 393; sacked Benares, vii. 190; ousted Jādon Rājputs from Bharatpur, viii. 74; took Bhātiāh, xxiv. 82; sacked Bhera, viii. 100; visit to Bulandshahr (1018), ix. 49, 58; raids on Rājputs in Central India, ix. 338; visit to Etāwah, xii. 39; said to have taken Garhshankar, vii 163; founded university at Ghazni, v. 35; erected tombs, minarets, and mosques at Ghazni, v. 44; tomb at Ghazni, xii 232; seized Ghor, xii. 234; rule over Ghor (1200), xii. 235: assaulted Gwalior Fort, xii 440; Hardoī raided by troops of (1019), xiii. 44; besieged Kālinjar (1023), xiv. 311; plundered Kanauj (1019), xiv. 371; flight of Bhīma Deo I before, to Kandhkot (1023), xi. 78; took fort of Kāngra and plundered temple (1009), xiv. 383, 397; invaded Karāchi (1019-26), xv. 3; marched through Khyber Pass, xv. 300; defeated Hindu kings of Lahore (1001, 1008), xvi. 106; sacked Mahāban (1018-9), xvi 428; sacked Mahārat-ul-Hind or Muttra (1018-9), xviii. 73; stormed Manaj (1019), xxiv. 426; deported Abul Fateh and made Masūd governor of Multān (1010), xviii 25; contests with Karmatians of Multān, xviii 35-36; captured Multān (1010), xxii. 395; captured Munj (1019), xiv. 74; Nandana the objective of expedition (1014), xviii. 349; raid extended into Oudh (1018-9), xix. 279; defeated Jaipāl and Anandpāl near Peshāwar, xiv. 311, xix. 150, xx. 14; passed through Rāwalpindi, xxi. 264; Seondhā fort possibly the Sarua fort taken by, xxii. 164; conquest of Sind, vi. 275; captured Somnāth (1024-6), viii. 282, xxiii. 74; conquered Sukkur (1025), xxiii. 120; said to have taken Talamba, xxiii 211; sacked Thānesar (1014), xxiii. 305; invaded Hindustān (1018-23), xxiv. 150.
Mahmūd Gujar, governor of Dera Ghāzi Khān (1769), xi. 270, xviii. 76; part of Muzaffargarh under, xviii. 77.
Mahmūd Khān (son of Daud Khān), founder of Mahmūdābād, xvii. 22.

Mahmūd Khān, Bahmani king (1378). *See* Muhammad Shāh.
Mahmūd Khān I, Mīr, rule in Baluchistān (1793–4), vi. 277, 278.
Mahmūd Khān II, Mīr, rule in Baluchistān (1893), vi 277, 280.
Mahmūd Shāh II, son of Muhammad Shāh III, Bahmani king (1482–1518), ii. 385, vii. 368, xiii. 237–238.
Mahmūd Shāh, Nāsir-ud-dīn, third son of Iyaltimish, governor of Bengal (1225), ii. 359, vii. 216; king of Delhi (1246–66), ii. 359–361, 368, ii. 371.
Local notices: Rule in Bahraich (1246), vi. 207; in Central India (1246), ix. 338; brought country round Kālinjar under his sway (1247), xiv. 312; sent army to ravage country round Nandana (1247), xviii. 349; Narwar fort surrendered to (1251), xviii. 397; Pinjaur ravaged by (1254), xx. 148; defeated by Jalāl-ud-dīn in Punjab (1220), xx. 265; defeated by Altamsh in Punjab (1228), xx. 265; rule over most of Punjab (1210), xx. 264.
Mahmūd Shāh, king of Jaunpur (1440–58), ii. 374, 375, xiv. 75; sacked Chunār and laid waste Orissa, xiv. 75; attacked Kālpī (1444), xiv. 75; advanced to Delhi but retired on return of Bahlol Lodī, xiv. 75.
Mahmūd Shāh, Ghiyās-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1532), vii. 216; died at Colgong (1539), x 375.
Mahmūd Shāh I, Begara, king of Gujarāt (1459–1511), ii. 376–377, 378, xii. 351; restored walls of Ahmadābād, v. 107; built Bhadar fort, x. 136; began building of Chāmpāner city (1483), x. 135; appearance of Muhammadans in Chāmpāner under (1484), xix. 382; defeated Chauhān Rājputs (1484), vii. 20; conquered Junāgarh (1472), xiv. 236; built mosque at Junāgarh, xiv. 238; built Junāgarh town, xiv. 239; founded Mehmadābād (1479), xvii. 272; took Pārnera Hill, xx. 6; reduced Pāvāgarh (1484), xx. 80; invested Thālner (1498), xxii. 287; kingdom in Gujarāt flourished under, viii. 284.
Mahmūd Shāh II (Nāsir Khān), king of Gujarāt (1526), ii. 378.
Mahmūd Shāh I, or Nāsir-ud-dīn, bestowed Uch and Multān on Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast (1255), xviii. 26.
Mahmūd Shāh, son of Timūr Shāh, rule in Afghānistān (1799–1803, 1809–18), v. 36, 37.
Mahmūdābād, estate in United Provinces, xvii. 22.
Mahmūdābād, town in Sitāpur District, United Provinces, xvii. 22; Mubārak Saiyid's tomb, ii. 196.
Mahmūdābād, town in Bombay. *See* Mehmadābād.
Mahmūdābād Chāmpāner, original name of Chāmpāner, x. 135.
Mahobā, subdivision in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvii. 22.
Mahobā, *tahsīl* in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvii. 22–23.
Mahobā, ancient town, with ruins, in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvii. 23.
Mahogany trees, in Hill Tippera, xiii. 121; Nilambūr, xix. 85; Palāmau, xix. 341.
Mahrāj, four villages in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xvii. 23–24.
Mahrājkhiāns, *jagīrdārs* in Mahrāj, Ferozepore, xvii. 24.
Mahronī, *tahsīl* in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xvii. 24.
Mahrūt, king of Chitor, Marot fort probably built by, xvii. 210.
Mahsūds, tribe on border of North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 24–26; expeditions against (1860, 1881, 1894–5, 1900–2), xix. 155, 156–157, 159, 209, 210, xx. 382; raids on North-West Frontier, xxiv. 382–383; attack on British at Wānā (1894), xxiv. 353.
Mahtāb Chānd, Rājā of Burdwān (1832–79), ix 101.
Mahtāb Rām Rai, rule in Jessore (1588), xiv. 93.
Mahtāb Singh, Rājā of Narsinghgarh (1890–6), xviii. 383.
Mahtams, tribe in the Punjab, Ferozepore, xii. 93; Lahore, xvi. 99; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78.
Mahtons, Rājput clan, in Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; expelled from Garhshankar (*c.* 1175), xii. 163.
Mahu river. *See* Mabī.
Mahuā trees (*Bassia latifolia*), flowers used for food and also for distilling liquor, seed used for oil and soap, iii. 76; Bāndā, vi. 348; Baroda, vii. 53; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96; Bastī, vii. 125; Berār, vii. 364; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26; Bhandāra, viii. 61; Buldāna, ix. 60; Central Provinces, x. 48, 56; Chānda, x. 149; Chotā Udaipur, x. 331; Damoh, xi. 135; Datiā, Central India, xi. 195; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 11; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Ganjām, xii. 149; Gayā, xii. 196; Gondā, xii. 311; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gwalior, xii. 430; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91, 92, 95; Hoshangābād, xiii. 187; Hyderābād State, xiii. 261; Jaunpur, xiv. 73; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 119; Jhānsi, xiv. 143; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv.

180; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207, 212; Kaira, xiv. 277; Khāndesh, xv. 227, 235; Kolāba, xv. 364; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 418; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 15; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Modāsa, Ahmadābād, xvii. 380; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Nāgpur, xviii. 305; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 350, 352; Narsinghpur, xviii. 386; Oudh, xix. 278; Palāmau, xix. 341; Pānch Mahāls, xix 385; Partābgarh, xx. 15; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rājputāna, xxi. 127; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Sankheda, Baroda, xxii. 59; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 63; Saugor, xxii. 137, 143; Seonī, xxii. 166, 171; Singhbhūm, xxiii 3; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 83; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; Unao, xxiv. 123; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.

Mahudha, town in Kaira District, Bombay, xvii. 26.

Māhudi, hill in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvii. 26.

Māhul, *tahsīl* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xvii. 26.

Māhup, founder of Dūngarpur State (end of twelfth century), xi. 380; sent against Mokal Singh when invading Mewār, xxiv. 88.

Māhūr, fortress, capital of South Berār, vii. 367.

Mahuva, town and port in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xvii. 26–27.

Mahuya Payā, image, at Mandalay, xvii. 142.

Maibang, ruins in Cāchār District, Assam, xvii. 27.

Maidān, open country in Mysore, xviii. 162.

Maidān range, coal, iii. 138.

Maihar, *sanad* State in Baghelkhand, Central India, xvii. 27–29; history, 28; population, 28; agriculture, 28–29; administration, 29.

Maihar, capital of State in Central India, xvii. 29.

Maikala, range of hills in Central Provinces and Central India, xvii. 29–30.

Mailān, hill in Surgujā State, Central Provinces, xvii. 30.

Mailār, village with temple in Bellary District, Madras, xvii. 30–31.

Mailarling hill, near Dhārwār, Bombay, xi. 316.

Mailog, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvii. 31.

Mailsi, *tahsīl* in Multān District, Punjab, xvii. 32.

Maimana, town in Afghān-Turkistān, xvii. 32.

Maimansingh, District and town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Mymensingh.

Maina Bai, Dhār defended by (*c.* 1782), xi. 289.

Maindargi, town in Kurundvād State, Bombay, xvii. 32.

Maingnaung, State in Burma. *See* Mongkung.

Maingkaing, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xvii. 32–33.

Maingkaing, State in Burma. *See* Mongnawng.

Maingpan, State in Burma. *See* Mongpan.

Maingpun, State in Burma. *See* Mongpawn.

Maingseik, State in Burma. *See* Mongsit.

Maingshu and Maingsin, States in Burma. *See* Mónghsu *and* Mongsang.

Maingtha, language of the Kachin group, i. 394.

Maingthas, tribe in Burma, ix. 139.

Maingy Island, Mergui, xvii. 304.

Mainī, town in Bombay. *See* Mayni.

Mainpāt, table-land in Central Provinces, xvii. 33.

Mainpurī, District in United Provinces, xvii. 33–40; physical aspects, 33–34; history, 34 35; population, 35–36; agriculture, 36–37; trade and communications, 37–38; famine, 38; administration, 38–39; education, 39–40; medical, 40; copper implements found, ii. 98.

Mainpurī, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xvii. 40.

Mainpurī, estate in United Provinces, xvii. 40–41.

Mainpurī, town in United Provinces, xvii. 41–42; woodwork, iii. 230; metal inlay, iii. 231.

Maiskhāl, island off coast of Chittagong, xvii. 42.

Maisūr, State and town. *See* Mysore.

Maithilās, class of Brāhmans in Bihār, xvii. 380.

Maithilī, dialect of Bihārī, i. 375; spoken in Darbhangā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67.

Maitland, General, caves at Takht-i-Rustam, Afghānistān, discovered by (1886), v. 45, 68.

Maitland, Lieutenant, retreat of Hos in Singhbhūm cut off by (1820), xxiii. 4.

Maitreyakas, caste, in Institutes of Manu, i. 333.

Maiwand, Afghānistān, English defeated at battle of (1880), vi. 282.

Maizar, village in North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 42.

Maize, Indian corn, or *makai* (*Zea Mays*), iii. 98; cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 51; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149, 152; Almorā, v. 248; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Ambāla, v. 281; Amritsar, v. 323; Andamans, v. 358; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bahrī, Bareilly, vi. 205; Bahraich, vi. 209;

Balliā, vi. 253; Bannu, vi. 397; Barā Bankī, vi. 421; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bārīya, Rewā Kāntha, vii. 21; in Baroda, vii. 46; Benares, vii. 183; Bengal, vii. 243, 244, 245, 247, 347; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bhūtān, viii. 159; Birbhūm, viii. 243; Bonai, Chotā Nāgpur, ix. 3; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 53; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83; Burdwān, ix. 95; Burma, ix. 150–152, 155; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Central India, ix. 359–360, 362, 390; Central Provinces, x. 36; Chamba, Punjab, x. 131; Champāran, x. 141, 142; Chhabra, Rājputāna, x. 195; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 275; Chitrāl, x. 303; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 321; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 384; Darbhangā, xi. 156; Darjeeling, xi. 172, 173; Daur, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 202; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Delhi, xi. 228; Dhār, Central India, xi. 291; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 382; Etah, xii. 33; Etāwah, xii. 43; Farrukhābād, xii. 67–68, 72; Ferozepore, xii. 93; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gayā, 201; Gilgit, Kashmīr, xii. 241; Godhra, Pānch Mahāls, xii. 301; Gondā, xii. 314–315; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Gujrānwāla, xii. 358; Gurdāspur, xii. 397; Gwalior, xii. 429; Hardoī, xiii. 46, 47; Hazāra, xiii. 79–80; Hazāribāgh, xiii 91; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Hissār, xiii. 150; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 198; Howrah, xiii. 209; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253; Indore, Central India, xiii. 342; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 389; Jaora, Central India, xiv. 64; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jhābua, Central India, xiv. 106; Jhālawāi, Rājputāna, xiv. 118; Jhang, xiv. 129; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jobat, Central India, xiv. 178; Jodhpur, xiv. 190; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kālimpong, Darjeeling, xiv. 308; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kapūrthala, Punjab, xiv. 411; Karnāl, xv. 53; Kashmīr, xv. 115, 116–117; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 261; Kheri, xv. 271; Khyrim, Assam, xv. 304; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 313–314; Kohāt, xv. 346; Korwai, Central India, xv. 406; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 417; Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 51; Lahore, xvi. 100; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 176; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 416, 417; Mālda, xvii. 78; Mānbhūm, xvii. 115; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 155; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Mānpur, Central India, xvii. 201; Marriw, Assam, xvii. 213; Meerut, xvii. 258; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280, 281; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 349–350; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Monghyr, xvii. 396; Mongpai, Burma, xvii. 406; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 99; Mylliem, Assam, xviii. 148; Nāgā Hills, Assam, xviii. 291; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 327; Nālāgarh, Punjab, xviii. 336; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Narsinghgarh, Central India, xviii. 385; Nepāl, xix. 47; Nimbahera, Rājputāna, xix. 120; Nobosophoh, Assam, xix. 135; Nongkhlao, Assam, xix. 136; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 173; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 324; Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 282; Palāmau, xix. 340; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 385; Parāntij, Ahmadābād, xix. 408; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 42; Patna District, xx. 60; Pegu, Burma, xx. 89; Peshāwar, xx. 118; Pirāwar, Rājputāna, xx. 151; Punjab, xx. 298; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 15; Rājgarh, Central India, xxi. 69; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164; Rambrai, Assam, xxi. 172; Rāmpur, xxi. 185; Ratlām, Central India, xxi. 242; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 295; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 331; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 357; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sāran, xxii. 88; Shāhābād, xxii. 191; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii 224; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 315; Siālkot, xxii. 330; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Simla, xxii. 379; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 25; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Sironj, Rājputāna, xxiii. 39; Sītāpur, xxiii. 57; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Sunth, Rewā Kāntha, xxiii. 147; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Thairawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 320; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii 347; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 411; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 95; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 181; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 384; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 432.

Majhaulī, village in United Provinces. *See* Salempur-Majhaulī.

Majhgawān, village lands in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xvii. 42.

Majhima, relics of, ii. 44, 54.

Majhwārs, aboriginal tribe, in Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 84.

Majītha, town in Amritsar District, Punjab, xvii. 42–43.

Majju Khān, rebel ruler of Morādābād (1857–8), xvii. 423.
Majnūn Khān, attacked Kālinjar (1569), xiv. 312.
Mājuli, island in Brahmaputra river, Assam, xvii. 43.
Makai. *See* Maize.
Makai, Shaikh, shrine at Tando Masti Khān, Sind, xxiii. 223.
Makan, Jāt, founder of Mursān estate, United Provinces, xviii. 43.
Makanpur, village in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, xvii. 43.
Makar Kesari, dikes and fort constructed at Cuttack by, xi. 98.
Makar Sakrānti, festival, held in Baroda, vii. 45; Tribeni, xxiv. 25.
Makarpura palace, Baroda, built by Khande Rao, Gaikwār, vii. 83.
Makbara tomb, at Kolār, Mysore, xv. 378.
Makhdūm Akhai Jamshīd, tomb at Kanauj, xiv. 371.
Makhdūm Ashraf, saint, tomb at Kichhaunchha, Fyzābād, xv. 304.
Makhdūm Jahāniyā, tomb at Kanauj, xiv. 371.
Makhdūm Lāl Isa, Kureshi, founder of Karor Lāl Isa, Miānwāli, xv. 61; tomb at Karor Lāl Isa, xv. 61.
Makhdūm Sāhib, tomb at Khurja, Bulandshahr, xv. 297; shrine at Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 100.
Makhdūm Saiyid Jāfari, tomb at Rāe Bareli, xxi. 33.
Makhdūm Shāh Daulat, tomb at Maner, Patna, xvii. 175.
Makhdūm Shaikh Akhi Sirāj, tomb at Gaur, xii. 188.
Makhdūm Shaikh Rājan, founder of Rājanpur (1732–3), xxi. 65; Nāhars expelled from Sitpur by, xi. 251.
Makhdūm Sharīf-ud-dīn, tomb at Bihar, viii. 172.
Makhdūm Yahia Maner, tomb at Maner, Patna, xvii. 175.
Makhsūsābād, former name of Murshidābād, xviii. 53.
Makhtal, *tāluk* in Mahbubnagar District, Hyderābād, xvii. 43.
Makhu, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xvii. 43.
Mākkurān. *See* Makrān.
Makrai, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xvii. 44.
Makrān, division in Baluchistān, xvii. 44–51; physical aspects, 45–46; history, 46–47; population, 47–48; agriculture, 48–49; trade and communications, 49–50; administration, 50; physical aspects, i. 67; zoology, i. 263, 264.
Makrān Coast Range, in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Makrān Range, Central, in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Makrāna, village in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 51–52.
Makrānāt, etymology of, xvii. 46.
Makrand Rai, Rājā, founder of new city of Bareilly (1657), vii. 4, 13.
Makrānī, dialect of Baloch, i. 353–354.
Makrāni Mullā, religious leader in Swāt country (1883), xxiii. 185.
Makrānis, Musalman tribe, in Alī-Rājpur, Central India, v. 224; Sind, viii. 305, xvii. 406.
Maksūda Wah. *See* Desert Canal.
Maksūdābād, old name of Murshidābād, xvii. 52, xviii. 53.
Maksudan Prasād, assistance to British in Baghelkhand during Mutiny, xix. 314.
Maksudangarh, petty State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xvii. 52.
Maksudangarh, capital of State, Central India, xvii. 52–53.
Mākum, coal-field, iii. 137, 165; petroleum springs, iii. 139–140.
Makurti, peak in the Kundahs, Madras, xvii. 53.
Mal, Rājā, Jangūa chief, Malot fort built by, xvii. 94.
Māl, Rāna, daughter married to Sipāh Sālār Rajab, and became mother of Firoz Shāh III, viii. 91.
Mal Khān, Jhang Siāl on the Chenāb built by (1462), xiv. 126.
Māl Paharias, or Maler, tribe in Santāl Parganas, i. 381, xxii. 68–69.
Māla Devī, ruined temple, Gyāraspur, Central India (ninth or tenth century), xiii. 1.
Malabar, District in Madras, xvii. 53–72; physical aspects, 53–55; history, 56–58; antiquarian remains, 58; population, 58–61; agriculture, 61–63; forests, 63–64; minerals, 64; trade and communications, 64–66; famine, 66; administration, 66–71; education, 71; medical, 71.
Other references: Physical aspects, i. 39–40; meteorology, i 117, 124, 141, 142, 148, 149; botany, i. 184–187; zoology, i. 215, 219, 238, 241, 248, 249, 251, 268, 274, 277; colour of eyes of inhabitants, i. 284; ethnology, i. 296, 319; language, i. 380; Moplahs, i. 438; establishment of Syrian Church, i. 441; polyandry, i. 483; pepper, iii. 54.
Malacca, defence of, by Portuguese (1578, 1615, 1628), ii. 451.
Malaikūrram, Kumbakonam identified with, xvi. 20.
Mālaisohmāt, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 72.

Malaiyālis, hill tribe in Southern India, in Arcot, v. 408, 426; Coimbatore, x. 360; Coorg, xi. 29; Javādi Hills, xiv. 85; Kalrāyan Hills, xiv. 320; Kollaimalais, xv. 390; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261, 372; Madura, xvi. 392; Mysore, xviii. 194; Nīlgiris, xix. 92; Shevaroy Hills, xxii. 274–275; Srivaikuntam, xxiii. 111; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot, xxiii. 400; Travancore, xxiv. 9; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.

Malakand, pass on North-West Frontier, xvii. 72, xxiv. 425.

Malakpet, suburb of Hyderābād city, xiii. 310.

Malaks, Muhammadan residents, in Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237.

Mālambi, hill in Coorg, xvii. 72.

Malanggarh, hill fortress in Thāna District, Bombay, xvii. 72–73.

Malappuram, subdivision in Malabar District, Madras, xvii. 73.

Malappuram, town in Malabar District, Madras, centre of Māppilla outbreaks, xvii. 72.

Malarial fever, iv. 465; prevalent in Amloh, Punjab, v. 306; Eastern Bengal, xi. 392; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhandāra, viii. 62; Bogra, viii. 258; Coondapoor, South Kanara, xi. 1; Coorg, xi. 21; Cuddapah, xi. 72; Cumbum, Kurnool, xi 74; Dacca, xi. 106; the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 146; Dinājpur, xi. 350; Ennore, Chingleput, xii. 25; Faridpur, xii. 55; Gauhāti, Assam, xii. 183; Ghātāl, Midnapore, xii. 214; Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Goalundo, Faridpur, xii. 279; Godāvari, xii. 283; Gujrāt, xii. 365; Hāraoti and Tonk Agency, Rājputāna, xiii. 40; Howrah, xiii. 208; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 352; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 384, 388, 400; Khulnā, xv. 288; Kohāt, xv. 342; Kūdligi, Bellary, xvi. 11; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 62; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 149; Lushai Hills, Assam, xvi. 214; Mahādeopur, Hyderābād, xvi. 430; Mālda, xvii. 77; Mangaldai, Assam, xvii. 173; Midnapore, xvii. 330; Murbād, Thāna, xviii. 42; Murshidābād, xviii. 47; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 76; Mysore, xviii. 190; Nadiā, xviii. 273; Nandyāl, Kurnool, xviii. 363; Nepāl, xix. 40; Nicobars, xix. 74; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 163; Port Blair, Andamans, xx. 207; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 231; Punjab, xx. 282–283; Rājputāna, xxi. 108; Rājshāhi, xxi. 163; Rangpur, xxi. 226; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Salem, xxi. 398; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 65; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 343; North Sylhet, xxiii. 201; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 409, Uppinangadi, South Kanara, xxiv. 285; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 435.

Mālas, village menials in Telugu country, North Arcot, v. 409; Banganapalle, vi. 374; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Godāvari, xii. 287; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 249; Indur, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261, 262; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.

Malassars, jungle tribe, in Anaimalais, v. 333.

Mālati-mādhava, the, Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhūti, ii. 248.

Malavalli, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xvii. 73.

Malavalli, town in Mysore, scene of battle (1799), xvii. 73–74.

Malavalli, village in Shimoga District, Mysore, xvii. 74; pillar inscription, ii. 59.

Mālavās, historic tribe which has given name to Mālwā, ix. 337, xvii. 100–101, 102.

Mālavikāgnimitra, the, Sanskrit drama by Kālidāsa, ii. 247.

Malay Archipelago, zoology, i. 246, 255.

Malay family of languages, i. 389, 394, xvii. 299; spoken in Bokpyin, Mergui, Burma, viii. 263.

Malay Peninsula, botany, i. 205–207; zoology, i. 215, 217, 218, 222, 225, 226, 232, 234, 239, 246, 265, 269, 271.

Malayagiri, peak in Orissa, xvii. 74.

Malayālam, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 380; spoken in Cochin, x. 344; Coorg, xi. 28; Gūdalūr, Nīlgiris, xii. 346; South Kanara, xiv. 359–360; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 87; Madras Presidency, xvi 260, 261; Malabar, xvii. 59; the Nīlgiris, xix. 92; Travancore, xxiv. 9.

Malayālam literature, ii. 436.

Malayans, hill tribe in Cochin, x. 345.

Malayo-Polynesian languages, i. 401.

Malays, in Bombay City, viii. 413; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 298.

Malcolm, Sir John, pacification of Central India, ii. 495, 496, ix. 342; embassy to Persia, ii. 493, iv. 105; proclamation respecting sequestration of towns in Baroda, vii. 38; opened carriage road over Borghāt when Governor of Bombay (1830), ix. 5; Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1818–21), ix. 376; on custom of Mahārānā of Udaipur leaving a vacant place when dining, xi. 380; established Mahābaleshwar (or Malcolmpeth) sanitarium (1828), xvi. 425; settlement of Mālwā

(1818), xiv. 105, xviii. 383, xxi. 69; victory at Mehidpur (1817), xvii. 276, founded Mhow (1818), xvii. 314; persuaded Jaorā Nawāb to allow Piram Thākur to hold lands on paying tribute, xx. 149; opened Wellesley Bridge at Poona, xx. 184; mediated between Daulat Rao Sindhia and Rājā Rāj Singh of Sītāmau, xxiii. 52.
Malcolm Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.
Malcolmpeth, sanitarium in Bombay. *See* Mahābaleshwar.
Mālda, District in Eastern Bengal, xvii. 74–82; physical aspects, 75–76; natural calamities, 76; history, 76–77; population, 77–78; agriculture, 78–79; trade and communications, 79–81; administration, 81–82; education, 82; medical, 82.
Mālda, town in Mālda District, Eastern Bengal, but not head-quarters of District, xvii. 82–83.
Māldeo, Chauhān chief, governor of Chitor fort (middle of fourteenth century), xxiv. 88.
Māldeo, Rao, of Jodhpur (1532–69), xiv. 182; took possession of Ajmer (1531), v. 141; water-lift constructed at Ajmer, v. 141; invaded Bīkaner, slew the Rao, and possessed himself of about half the territory (1541), viii. 205; Jālor passed to (*c.* 1540), xiv. 30; Merta added to Jodhpur by, xvii. 308; took Phalodi, xx. 129; dismantled Sātalmer, xv. 158; attacked by Sher Shāh (1544), xxi. 97.
Maldive Archipelago, botany, i. 196.
Māle Rao Holkar, son of Khande Rao, Mahārājā of Indore (1754–67), xiii. 336.
Māle Sauriā Pahārias, tribe in Santāl Parganas, xxii. 68–69, 71.
Mālegaon, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvii. 83.
Mālegaon, town in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvii. 83–84.
Mālegaon, village in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xvii. 84.
Mālegaon, peak in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, xxiv. 366.
Mālekal Tirupati, temple of, Hirekal Gudda, Mysore, xiii 143.
Mālenhalli, original name of Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
Maler. *See* Māl Pahārias.
Māler Kotla, State in Punjab, xvii. 84–86.
Māler Kotla, capital of State in Punjab, xvii 86.
Malet, Hugh, Mātherān explored by (1850), xvii. 219
Maleya, gipsies, in Coorg, xi. 28.
Malgaon, town in Mināj State, Bombay, xvii. 86.
Malhār Rao, Gaikwār, son of Khande Rao, caused disturbances in Baroda at end of eighteenth century, vii. 36, 37; *jagīrdār* of Kadi, xiv. 258.
Malhār Rao, Gaikwār of Baroda (1870–5), tried by Commission and deposed for misconduct, vii. 39–40; built Nazar Bāgh palace, vii. 82; married to silk cotton-tree at Navsāri, xviii. 425; before accession confined at Pādra, xix. 311.
Malhār Rao Holkar I (1694–1766), founder of house of Indore, xiii. 335–336; cenotaph at Alampur, v. 204; acquired Bhānpura, viii. 72; sent by Peshwā to levy dues in Mālwā (1724), ix. 340; assigned Mehidpur to Vāgh Rājās, xvii. 270; possessed Maheshwar (1730), xvii. 9; granted Mandleshwar to Vyankatrām Shāstrī, xvii. 170–171; agreement with Rānā Jagat Singh of Udaipur to depose Isri Singh, xxiv. 91.
Malhār Rao Holkar II, Mahārājā of Indore (1811–33), viii. 337; war with Anand Rao, vii. 38; invaded Central India, ix. 342; treaty at Mandasor (1818), xiv. 63, xvii 270; Ghafūr Khān employed as representative of Ayāz Khān at court of, xiv. 63; rule in Jhābua (1817), xiv. 105; defeat at Mehidpur (1817), xvii. 270; Mehidpur confiscated from Vāgh Rājās, xvii. 270; Tāl taken, xxiii. 206.
Malhār Rao, Ponwār, rule in Dewās State (1892), xi. 280.
Malhārnagar. *See* Alampur.
Malhā, Pāsī, traditional founder of Malīhābād, Lucknow, xvii. 90.
Mālia, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xvii. 86–87.
Māliahs, mountainous tract forming an Agency in Ganjām District, Madras, xii. 216, xvii. 87–89.
Māliahs, trading caste in Ganjām, xii. 152.
Māliahs Savara, language, spoken in Ganjām, xii. 147.
Malhārs, agricultural caste in the Punjab, Attock, vi. 134; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Shāhpur, xxii. 216.
Mālhgaimedu, site of palace at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
Malīhābād, *tahsīl* in Lucknow District, United Provinces, xvii. 89–90.
Malīhābād, town in Lucknow District, United Provinces, xvii. 90.
Malik Ambar. *See* Ambar, Malik.
Malik Dīn Khel, section of Afridi tribe, v. 69, xv. 302, 303.
Malik Kāfūr. *See* Kāfūr, Malik.
Malik Rājā, Fārūki king (1370–99), rule in Bāglān, vi. 191; Laling probably chief fort of, xvi. 132; Sultānpur taken

by, xxiii. 138; Thālner head quarters of, xxii. 287; tomb at Thālner, xviii. 287.
Malik Sāhib Khān, Khān Bahādur, grant for services in Mutiny, Shāhpur, Punjab, xiv. 319.
Malik Shabān, tank at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Malika-i-Auliya, ancient name for Pindi Gheb, Attock, xx. 147.
Māliks, converted Hindus in Broach, ix. 22.
Mālikhans, dominant class on Minicoy Island, xvii. 360.
Maliknāg, sulphurous spring, Islāmābād, Kashmīr, xiii. 371.
Maliks, rule in Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 46.
Malik-ut-Tujār, Chākan head-quarters of, in operations against Konkan forts (1443), x. 122; built fort of Junnar (1436), xiv. 239; defeated at Vishālgarh by Shankar Rao More (*c.* 1453), xxiv. 321.
Mālimbi, hill. *See* Mālambi.
Mālīs, or Kachhis, gardeners, number in all India, i. 498; in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Akola, Berār, v. 184; Aligarh, Rājputāna, v. 208; Ambāla, v. 280; Amraotī, Berār, v. 309; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 98; Berār, vii. 379; Bhir, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Broach, ix. 22; Buldāna, ix. 62; Būndi, Rājputanā, ix. 83; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 23, 26; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hissār, xiii. 149; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 389; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 189; Karnāl, xv. 52, Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 416; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Poona, xx. 170; Rāmpur, xxi. 185; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii 21; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sātāra District, xxii. 121; Seonī, xxii. 169; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Wardhā, xxiv. 369; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 392.
Maliwun, township in Mergui District, Lower Burma, xvii. 90-91.
Māliyās, hill tracts. *See* Māliahs.
Māljī Nilam Panhālkar, temple of Rāmling built by (*c.* 1780), xiv. 203.
Malkangiri, Agency *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xvii. 91.
Malkāpur, *tāluk* in Buldāna District, Berār, xvii. 91.
Malkāpur, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xvii. 91-92.
Mal-kā-talao, tank, Jaipur city, xiii. 400.
Malkhān Singh, Mahārājā of Charkhārī (1880), x. 178.
Malkī, or Bal, Bhar leader in Southern Oudh (1247), xxiv. 150.
Malla Khel, tribe of Pathans, North-West Frontier, xix. 241.
Malla Sarya Desai, of Kittūr, fort of Pratāpgarh built by (1809), xviii. 356.
Mallahs, or Mālos, boatmen and fishermen, in Agra, v 77; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 264; Jessore, xiv. 95; Muzaffargarh, xvii. 78; Muzaffarpur, xvii. 98; Nadiā, xvii. 276; Pābna, xix. 300.
Mallamma, saintly lady, traditional connexion of, with Horsleykonda, Cuddapah, xiii. 178.
Mallāni, District in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 92-94.
Mallānwān, town in Hardoī District, United Provinces, xvii. 94.
Mallapur, village in Madras. *See* Seven Pagodas.
Mallāsura, demon, war with Siva, xvii. 30.
Malleswar temple, Bishnupur, Bānkurā, viii. 248.
Malli, the, Harappa identified as town of, xiii. 41; Jhang District scene of operations of Alexander against (325 B.C.), xiv. 126; Multān traditionally identified with site of, xviii. 35; Montgomery held by, in time of Alexander, xvii. 410.
Mallhārs, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166.
Mallikārjun, shrines of, at Bāgevādi, Bijāpur, vi. 183; at Murgod, Belgaum, xviii. 42; at Srīsailam, Kurnool, xviii. 110.
Mallikārjun, Ratta king, grant by (1208), at Bhoj, Belgaum, viii. 121.
Mallināth, rule in Mallāni, Rājputāna, xvii. 93.
Mallishēna, Jain teacher, epitaph at Sravana-Belgola (*c.* 1129), ii. 43, 51.
Malloi, the, destruction of, by Alexander, (236-5 B.C.), ii. 278, xx. 260.
Mallū Shāh, Adil Shāhi, king of Bijāpur (1534-5), ii. 386, 387, viii. 187.
Malmās, descendants of the Brāhmans, in Kashmīr, xv. 106.
Malnād, hill country in Mysore, xviii. 162; wooden temples, xviii. 188.
Mālojī Bhonsla (Sivaji's grandfather), Chākan fort granted to, by Bahādur (1595), x. 122; Shivner granted to (1599), xxii. 294; Lakhjī entrapped into giving his daughter in marriage to Shāhjī, xxii. 433-434; Poona granted to (1604), xx. 168, 181; Purandhar fort held by (1596-1600), xx. 397.
Mālos. *See* Mallahs.
Malot, ruined fort in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xvii. 94.

Malot, fort and temple in Jhelum District, Punjab, xvii. 94.
Malpe, village and port in South Kanara District, Madras, xvii. 94.
Mālpur, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, 94.
Mālpura, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 94–95.
Malrāzu Venkata Gunda Rao, tank at Narasaraopet, Guntūr, enlarged by, xviii. 373.
Mālsej pass, Western Ghāts, xii. 218.
Mālsiras, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xvii. 95.
Mālsiras, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xvii. 95.
Malt liquor, iv. 258.
Maltby, Mr., revised land revenue rates in South Arcot District, v. 435.
Malto, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381, 398.
Mālumis, sailor caste, in Laccadive Islands, xvi. 87; in Minicoy Island, xvii. 360.
Mālūr, *tāluka* in Kolār District, Mysore, xvii. 95.
Mālūr, village in Bangalore District, Mysore, xvii. 96.
Malvalli, *tāluk* and town in Mysore. *See* Malavalli.
Mālvan, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xvii. 96.
Mālvan, historic town and port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xvii. 96–97.
Mālwā Agency, group of States in Central India, xvii. 97–98; statistics of States, xvii. 99.
Mālwā, historic tract in Central India, xvii. 98, 100–105; physical aspects, 100–101; history, 101–105; famine and plague, 105; bibliography, 105.
Other references: Saka rule, ii. 112; architecture, ii. 185–188; struggles with Gujarāt, ii. 376–380; Muhammadan conquest (1305), ii. 379; Khaljī dynasty (1401–1531), ii. 379–381; cattle, iii. 79; opium, iv. 244, 275.
Mālwā, tract in the Punjab, xvii. 105.
Mālwā Bhīl Corps, iv. 354–355.
Mālwā Opium Agency, head-quarters of, at Indore, xiii. 351
Mālwī, dialect of Southern Rājasthānī, i. 367; spoken in Bhopāl, viii. 133; Central India, ix. 351, 352; Central Provinces, x. 24; Dewās, xi. 279, 280; Dhār, xi. 290; Gwalior, xii. 427; Indore, xiii. 340; Jaorā, xiv. 64; Jhālawār, xiv. 117; Korwai, Central India, xv. 406; Kotah, xv. 416; Mālwā, xvii. 100; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 10–11; Piplodā, Central India, xx. 149; Rājgarh, xxi. 69; Rājputāna, xxi. 111; Ratlām, xxi. 242; Sitāmau, xxiii. 52–53; Sailānā, xxi. 386.
Māmā Sāhib, minister in Gwalior State (*c.* 1830–40), xii. 424.
Māmallapuram, village in Madras. *See* Seven Pagodas.
Māmandūr, village with rock caves in North Arcot District, Madras, xvii. 105–106.
Mamdāpur, historic village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xvii. 106.
Mamdot, estate in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xvii. 106–107.
Mamdot, village in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xvii. 107.
Mammals of India, i. 214–239; palaeontology of, illustrated by Siwālik deposits, i. 96.
Māmullah, Begam of Bhopāl, governed the State for fifty years, appointed Chhote Khān minister (1779), viii. 129.
Māmunds, in Bājaur, expedition against (1897), xxiii. 186.
Māmvānirājā, temple at Amarnāth, Thāna, probably erected by, v. 274.
Man, E. H., residence on Nicobars, xix. 65; advice on colonizing Nicobars, xix. 66.
Man, General Henry, Superintendent of Penal Settlement in Andamans, xx. 193, 194.
Mān, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xvii. 107–108.
Man, tributary of Irrawaddy river, xiii. 368.
Mān Bai, daughter of Jodhpur Rājā, given in marriage to Jahāngīr, xiv. 184.
Mān Mandir, *ghāt* at Benares, vii. 191.
Mān Singh, Rājā of Gwalior (1486–1518), ii. 318, xii. 440; Gūjarī Mahal palace built by, ii. 128, 129, xii. 441–442.
Mān Singh, Rājā, Akbar's Hindu general and governor of Bengal, commenced palace at Amber (1600), v. 290, xiii. 385; presented 100,000 temples to Benares in one day, vii. 190; defeated Afghāns (1592), vii. 213, 214; governor of Bengal (1589), vii. 216; made Bhāgalpur the rendezvous of the Bihār contingents in second war against Afghāns, viii. 27, 36; built temple of Govind Deva at Brindāban (1590), ix. 17; fief of Kābul bestowed on, by Akbar (1585), xii. 310; forced Khyber Pass (1586), xv. 300; Mānpur, Central India, named after, xvii. 202; annexed Orissa to Mughal empire (1592), xix. 250; power in Peshāwar and Kābul (1585), xix. 152; defeated and captured Pratāpāditya, vii. 215, xiv. 92, xxiii. 142; palace at Rohtāsgarh attributed to, vii. 222; selected Rājmahāl as capital of Bengal (1592), xxi. 78; selected Rohtāsgarh as his stronghold, xxi. 323; built palace

at Sherpur, xxii. 273; conquered Toda or Tonk, xxiii. 417.
Mān Singh, Bisen Rājput, foundation of Gondā ascribed to, xii. 319.
Mān Singh, Gond chief, Mānsarowar tanks built by, xiii. 1.
Mān Singh, Tonwar, Rājākhera said to have been built by, xxi. 65.
Mān Singh, rule in Orchhā (1768–75), xix. 244.
Mān Singh, rule in Ratlām, xxi. 241.
Mān Singh, defeat of Sūraj Sen of Mandi by, xvii. 153.
Mān Singh, Maharājā of Ajodhyā (*ob.* 1870), services in Mutiny, v. 174–175; Pāron held by (1857), xx. 8.
Mān Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1803), xiv. 186, 198.
Mana, huntsman employed by the Kauravas, traditional founder of Mawānā, Meerut, xvii. 235.
Mānā, village in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, with pass across the Himālayas, xvii. 108.
Māna Patel, of Mīnā tribe, traditional founder of Manāsa, Central India, xvii. 109.
Manaar, Gulf of, xvii. 108.
Manabum, range of hills in Assam, xvii. 108.
Mānājī, son of Dāmājī Gaikwar, usurped rule in Baroda (1789–93), vii. 36.
Mānak Pāl, Rājā of Karauli, coins first struck by (1780), xv. 32.
Manāli, Kāngra, temple with wood-carving, xx. 278.
Mānambuchāvadi, suburb of Tanjore, xxiii. 243.
Mānantoddy, village in Malabar District, Madras, xvii. 108.
Manar, Gulf of. *See* Manaar.
Manārgudi, subdivision and town in Madras. *See* Mannārgudi.
Manās, river of Assam, xvii. 108–109.
Manasā, worshipped by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
Manāsa, town in Indore, Central India, xvii. 109.
Mānasarowar, or Mānsarowar, sacred lake in Himālayas, i. 31; tank at Gyāraspur, Central India, xiii. 1; tank at Sāyla, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 159.
Mānasī tank, Giri Rāj, Muttra, xii. 247.
Mānasī Gangā tank, Gobardhan, Muttra, xii. 280.
Manauli, estate in Ambāla District, Punjab, xvii. 109.
Manaung island, Burma. *See* Cheduba.
Mānāvadar, or Bāntva-Mānāvadar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xvii. 109–110.
Mānava-dharma-sāstra, or 'Code of Manu,' law-book, ii. 262.
Manavālamāmuni, saint, worshipped by Tengalais, Chingleput, x. 258.
Mānāvān, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xvii. 110.
Mānbhau, or Mahānubhāva, sect, founded at Paithan about middle of fourteenth century, xix. 317; chief seat at Rītpur, Berār, xxi. 301–302.
Mānbhūm, District in Bengal, xvii. 110–122; physical aspects, 110–112; history, 113; antiquarian remains, 114; population, 114–115; agriculture, 115–116; minerals, 116–118; trade and communications, 118–119; famine, 119; administration, 119–121; education, 121–122; medical, 122; coal-field, iii. 132–134, vii. 263, 264; stone-carving, iii. 242.
Manbodh Jhā, Bihārī poet (*ob.* 1788), ii. 432.
Manchar, village in Poona District, Bombay, xvii. 122.
Manchātī, language of the Western Himālayas, i. 392.
Manchhar, lake in Sind, xvii. 122–123.
Manchhar (geological) stage, i. 92.
Mānd, coal-field, Central Provinces, x. 50.
Mandā, village in Rājshāhi District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 123.
Manda Daitya, temple at Mundeswarī, Shāhābād, said to have been built by, xviii. 39.
Mandākinī Baori, reservoir at Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202.
Mandal, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xvii. 123.
Mandal (*Eleusine coracana*). *See Mandua*.
Mandalay, Division of Upper Burma, xvii. 123–125.
Mandalay, District in Upper Burma, xvii. 125–138; physical aspects, 125–127; history, 127–128; population, 128–130; agriculture, 130–132; fisheries, 132–133; forests, 133; trade and communications, 133–135; administration, 135–138; education, 138; medical, 138; meteorology, i. 154.
Mandalay, city and cantonment in Upper Burma, last capital of independent kingdom, xvii. 138–148; history, 139–140; description, 140–145; population, 145–146; industries, 146–147; administration, 147–148; education, 148; arts and manufactures, iii. 231, 232, 237.
Mandalay Canal, Upper Burma, iii. 343, xvii. 148.
Mandalay-Lashio Railway, xxii. 245.
Māndalgarh, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 148–149.
Mandali, suburb of Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 290.

Mandangarh, peak in Ratnāgiri District, xxi. 245.
Mandanis, tribe, formerly dominant in Peshāwar, xx. 115.
Mandapeta, town in Godāvari District, Madras, xvii. 149.
Mandārgiri, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xvii. 149; rock inscriptions, ii. 51.
Mandasor Zila, district of Gwalior State, Central India, xvii. 149–150.
Mandasor, historic town in Gwalior State, Central India, xvii. 150–151; inscriptions, ii. 51, 55–56; battle-columns, ii. 43, 50; treaty of (1818), xiii. 335, 338, 347, xiv. 63.
Māndav Rai, sun worshipped under name of, at Muli, Kathiāwār, xviii. 21.
Mandāwa, town in Jaipur, Rājputāna, xvii. 151.
Mandāwar, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xvii. 151.
Mandelslo, French traveller, journey through Athni (1639), vi. 123.
Manderang. *See* Gāros.
Māndhāta, sacred village on the Narbadā, in Nimār District, Central Provinces, xvii. 152.
Māndhav Hills, near Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
Mandī, Himālayan State in Punjab, xvii. 152–158; physical aspects, 152–153; history, 153–155; population, 155; agriculture, 155–156; forests, 156; mines and minerals, 156–157; trade and communications, 157; administration, 157–158; minerals, iii. 158, 159; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.
Mandī, capital of State in Punjab, xvii. 158.
Mandiālī, dialect spoken in Mandī State, xvii. 155.
Mandigere, irrigation channel from Hemāvati river, in Mysore District, xiii. 101.
Mandlā, District in Central Provinces, xvii. 158–169; physical aspects, 158–160; history, 160–162; population, 162–163; agriculture, 163–164; forests, 165–166; trade and communications, 166–167; famine, 167; administration, 168–169; education, 169; medical, 169.
Mandlā, *tahsīl* in Mandlā District, Central Provinces, xvii. 169–170.
Mandlā, town in Mandlā District, Central Provinces, former capital, xvii. 170.
Mandlāna, village in Punjab. *See* Mundlāna.
Mandleshwar, town in Indore State, Central India, xvii. 170–171.
Mando Khels, Afghān tribe, in Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 431.
Māndogarh. *See* Māndu.
Mandor, ruined town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 171.
Māndosī, festival, held in Berār, vii. 382.
Māndu, or Māndogarh, historic fort in Dhār State, Central India, former capital of Mālwā, xvii. 171–173; Jāmi Masjid, ii. 185–186; Hoshang Shāh's tomb, ii. 186; palaces, ii. 186–187; mosque, ii. 187; Dhāī-ka Mahal, ii 187; tower of victory, ii. 191.
Mandua or *marua*, *mandal* in Himālayas, *nāgli* in Western, *rāgi* in Southern India (*Eleusine coracana*), iii. 98; retail prices, iii. 458; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Almorā, v. 248; Ambāla, v. 281; Anantapur, v. 342; North Arcot, v. 410; South Arcot, v. 427; Arsikere, Mysore, vi. 7; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bangalore, vi. 364; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 374; Baroda, vii. 46; Bengal, vii. 243, 244, 347; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bhor, Bombay, viii. 148; Bhutān, viii. 159; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Chingleput, x. 259; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294, 297; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Coimbatore, x. 362; Coorg, xi. 34–35; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Cuttack, xi. 91; the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 146; Darbhangā, xi. 156; Dāvangere, Mysore, xi. 204; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; Ganjām, xii. 149; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gayā, xii. 201; Godāvari, xii. 289; Gooty, Anantapur, xii. 327; Gundalpet, Mysore, xii. 386; Harpanahalli, Bellary, xiii. 58; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 70; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 9; Honnāli, Mysore, xiii. 161; Igatpuri, Nāsik, xiii. 328; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 266; Kallakurchi, South Arcot, xiv. 314; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kanigiri, xiv. 400; Kankānhalli, Mysore, xiv. 401; Kolāba, xv. 362; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 373; Kottapatam, Guntūr, xvi. 6; Kumta, North Kanara, xvi. 23; Kurnool, xvi. 37; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 226; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274, 352, 353; Madura, xvi. 394; Malabar, xvii. 62; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Monghyr, xvii. 396; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 99; Mysore, xviii. 210, 212, 215, 256; Nāgamangala, Mysore, xviii. 295; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326, 327; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Nellore, xix. 14; Nepāl, xix. 47; the Nilgiris, xix. 95; Palāmau, xix. 340; Patna, xx. 60; Peddāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 82; Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 104; Polūr, Nellore, xx. 160; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Punjab, xx. 298; Purī, xx. 403; Rānchī, xxi. 204; Rāpur, Nellore,

xxi. 237; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Salem, xxi. 400; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Shāhābād, xxii. 191; Shimoga, xxii. 287, 290; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Simla, xxii. 380; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 170; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Tanjore, xxiii. 233, 242; Tarikere, Mysore, xxiii. 251; Thāna, xxiii. 296; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 369; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 56; Udaiyārpālaiyam, Trichinopoly, xxiv. 105; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108; United Provinces, xxiv. 181; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 329; Wynaad, Malabar, xxiv. 400; Yedatore, Mysore, xxiv. 417; Yelandūr, Mysore, xxiv. 419.

Māndva, suburb of Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.

Māndvi, *tāluka* in Surat District, Bombay, xvii. 173–174.

Māndvi, town in Surat District, Bombay, xvii. 174.

Māndvi, seaport in Cutch State, Bombay, with two lighthouses, xvii. 174.

Māndwa, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xvii 174, xxi. 290.

Mandya, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xvii. 174.

Maner, village in Patna District, Bengal, xvii. 175.

Māng Sāvant, revolt from Bijāpur, (*c.* 1554), xxii 151.

Māngal, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvii. 175.

Mangal, Hindu prince, founder of Mangalvedha, Bombay, xvii. 178.

Mangal Pānde, sepoy, leader of the mutineers at Barrackpore (1857), vii. 86–87, xxiv. 70.

Mangal Rao, beheaded at Jaisalmer (1212), xx. 132.

Mangal Sen, Rājā, traditional founder of Manglaur, Sahāranpur, xvii. 178.

Mangal Singh, Mahārājā of Alwar (1862–92), v. 259, 266.

Mangal Singh, Thākur of Lāwa (1892), xvi. 156.

Mangal Singh, present Thākur of Pokaran, xx. 158.

Mangalagiri, town in Guntūr District, Madras, xvii. 175.

Mangaldai, subdivision in Darrang District, Assam, xvii. 175–176.

Mangalēsa, Chalukya king (597–609), ii. 327; in epigraphy, ii. 13; record at Mahākūta (602), ii. 43; victory over Buddha Varman Kalachuri of Chedi, vi. 187.

Mangalgarh, fort on Ranjīta Pahāri hill, x. 179.

Mangalore, subdivision and *tāluk* in South Kanara District, Madras, xvii. 176.

Mangalore, head-quarters of South Kanara District, Madras, seaport and industrial centre, xvii. 176–177; treaty of (1784), xiii. 160, xxiv. 7.

Mangals, Afghān tribe, in Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 51.

Mangalvedha, town in Sāngli State, Bombay, xvii. 178.

Mangammāl, queen, regent of Madura, xvi. 390.

Manganese, iii. 146–147; exports, iii. 310; value of ore produced (1898–1903), iii. 130.

Local notices: Bālāghāt, iii. 146, 147, vi. 233; Bellary, vii. 167; Bhandāra, viii. 67; Bombay Presidency, iii. 147; Central India, iii. 146, ix. 367; Central Provinces, iii. 146, 147, x. 51; Chhindwāra, x. 211; Dhārwār, xi. 311; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 327; Ganjām, xii. 151; Jhābua, Central India, iii. 147, xiv. 106; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207, 212; Madras Presidency, iii. 146, xvi. 288, 300; Mandlā, xvii. 166; Nāgpur, iii. 146, xviii. 312–313; Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, xix. 386; Rāmtek, Nāgpur, xxi. 195–196; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 46; Sātāra, xxii. 124; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Tenasserim Island, Mergui, Burma, xvii. 304; Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 317; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 331.

Māngaon, *tāluka* in Kolāba District, Bombay, xvii. 178.

Mangar, language of the Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, i. 386, 391; spoken in Darjeeling, xi. 170; Nepāl, xix. 42; Sikkim, xxii. 369.

Mangars, tribe, in Sikkim, xxii. 370.

Manglaur, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xvii. 178.

Mangles, Ross, heroism in Shāhābād in Mutiny, xx. 58.

Manglod, village in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with inscription, xviii. 299.

Manglon, Northern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 178–179.

Mango, or *ām* (*Mangifera*), fruit tree, iii. 76; Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; West Ahmadpur, Punjab, v. 127; Alībāg, Kolāba, v. 206; Alīgarh District, v. 209; Allahābād, v. 228; Amārapura, Mandalay, v. 271; Amritsar, v. 319; Amroha, Moradābād, v. 331; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Arang, Raipur, v. 399; North Arcot, v. 411; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Ballia, vi. 251; Bangalore, vi. 365; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 375; Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 410; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bareilly, vii. 3; Baroda, vii. 48, 79; Bāsim, Berār, vii 96, 100; Bastī, vii. 125; Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137; Belgaum, vii. 145, 146, 157; Benares, vii. 179; Bengal, vii. 248;

Berār, vii. 364; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26; Bhakkar, Sind, viii. 44; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 136; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bijnor, viii. 193; Birbhūm, viii. 240; Bogra, viii. 257; Bombay Presidency, viii. 274, 275; Bombay City, viii. 414; Broach, ix. 19; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Burdwān, ix. 92; Burma, ix. 153; Central Provinces, x. 8; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Cochin, Madras, x. 342; Coimbatore, x. 364; Cooch Behār, x. 380; Cutch, xi. 77; on banks of Dāhar Lake. Hardoī, xi. 122; Damoh, xi. 135; Dāpoli, Ratnāgiri, xi. 150; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Delhi, xi. 224; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Dināipur, xi. 348; Eksar, Thāna, xii. 1; Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 2; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 11; Erandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26; Etah, xii. 29; Farīdpur, xii. 54; Farrukhābād, xii. 63, 72; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Fyzābād, xii 110; Ganjām, xii. 149; Gayā, xii. 196; Ghāzīpur, xii. 222; Goa, xii. 261; Gondā, xii. 311; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Gurdāspur, xii. 392, 398; Hamīrpur, viii. 14; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 31; Hardoī, xiii. 43; Henzada, xiii. 106; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hoshiārpur, xiii 193; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii 312; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31; Jaunpur, xiv. 73; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 119; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Jullundur, xiv. 222; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kaira, xiv 277; North Kanara, xiv. 347, 349; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Karāchi, xii. 2; Karanja, Kolāba, xv. 22; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Kashmīr, xv. 107; Kāthiāwār, xv. 173, 179; Kātol, Nāgpur, xv. 189; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 212; Khāndesh. xv. 227; Khandparā, Orissa, xv 241; Kherī, xv. 269; Kohīr, Hyderābād, xv. 353; Kolāba, xv. 356, 364; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 64; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Labdarya, Sind, xvi. 85; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137, 144; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 163; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 15: Mahuva, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 27; Mainpurī, xvii. 34; Malabar, xvii. 62; Mālda, xvii. 78, 79; Malīhābād, Lucknow, xvii. 90; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 245; Meerut, xvii. 254; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345, 350; Monghyr, xvii. 391, 392; Morādābād, xvii. 421; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 75, 80, Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 95; Multān, xviii. 23; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Mysore, xviii. 210, 217; Nāgpur, xviii. 305; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 339; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 350; Narod, Central India, xviii. 381; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nellore, xix. 8; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 269; Oudh, xix. 278; Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, xix. 381; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Partābgarh District, xx. 15; Patna, xx. 55; Pegu, Burma, xx. 89; Phalauda, Meerut, xx. 128; Poona, xx. 166; Punjab, xx. 299–300; Purnea, xx. 414; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 26; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 38; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rājmahāl Hills, Bengal, xxi. 77; Rājnagar, Birbhūm, xxi. 79; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 121, 127; Rājshāhi, xxi. 161; Rāmpur, xxi. 183; Rangpur, xxi. 223; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Rohtak, xxi. 311; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 353; Sambalpur, xxii. 6; Sāndī, Hardoī, xxii. 30; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Sāran, xxii. 85; Sātāra, xxii. 117, 123, 128; Saugor, xxii. 137; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 151; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; Seonī, xxii. 166; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Sholāpur, xxii. 296; Sind, xxii. 413; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40; Sītāpur, xxiii. 54; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 119; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131; Surat, xxiii. 152; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209; Tāsgaon, Sātāra, xxiii. 253; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321; Tippera, xxiii. 381; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; Unao, xxiv. 123; United Provinces, xxiv. 183; Vālva, Sātāra, xxiv. 297; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389.

Mango-fish (*tapsi machchi*), in Bengal, i. 279.

Mango-fly. *See* Eye-fly.

Mangoli, village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xvii. 180.

Māngrol, seaport in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xvii. 180.

Māngrol, town in Kotah State, Rājputāna, xvii. 180–181.

Mangroves, Akyab, v. 192; Andamans, v. 357; Bengal, vii. 203; Cuttack, xi. 87; Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 2; Godāvari, xii. 291; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 27; Karāchi, xv. 2, 11; Kāthiāwār, xv. 173; Kolāba, xv. 356, 362, 364; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 62; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145, 147; Madras Presidency, xvi. 244; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 45; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 302; Mīrpur Sakro, Sind, xvii. 366; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 109,

114; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 419–420; Piram Island, Ahmadābād, xx. 150; Purī, xx. 399; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 6; Sundarbans, i. 182, xxiii. 141.
Mangrūl, *tāluk* in Akola District, Berār, xvii. 181.
Mangrūl, town in Akola District, Berār, xvii. 181.
Mangrūl, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xvii. 181.
Māngs, in Western, Mādigas, in Southern India, leather-workers: Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bangalore, vi. 363; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 374; Belgaum, vii. 149; Bellary, vii. 163; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Godāvari, xii. 287; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 249; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv 265; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kistna, xv. 324; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Madras Presidency, i. 331; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mysore, xviii. 196–197, 255; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii 340; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Poona, xx. 170; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 45; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 55; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.
Māngujī, founder of the house of Limbdi, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 161.
Mangyāl. *See* Ladākh.
Manhpai, pagoda at, xxii. 235.
Mani Ram and Lakshmī Chand, banking firm at Muttra, xviii. 74.
Mani Rām Datta, hanged for treason in Sibsāgar (1857), xxii. 347.
Maniar, town in Ballia District, United Provinces, xvii. 181–182.
Manihārī, village and railway station in Purnea District, Bengal, xvii. 182.
Mānik, Rājā. *See* Mān, Rājā.
Mānik, chief of the Sīāl tribe in Punjab, founded Mankerā (1380), xiv. 126.
Mānik Chand, founder of Kothāria family, xvi. 2.
Mānik Deo, Rai of Dholpur (1500), xi. 323
Manikarchar, village in Goālpāra District, Assam, xvii. 182.
Manikarnikā, *ghāt* at Benares, vii. 191.
Mānikcherī, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.
Mānikganj, subdivision in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.
Mānikiāla, village with *stūpa* in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, xvii. 182–183; silver inscription found on disk in *stūpa*, ii. 25; *stūpa*, ii. 167.
Mānikka Vāsagar, Tamil poet, author of the *Tiru-vāsagam*, ii. 330, 426.
Manikpunj, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134.
Māniktala, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, eastern industrial suburb of Calcutta, xvii. 183–184.
Manimahesh, incarnation of Siva, temple to, at Brāhmaur, Punjab, ix. 14.
Maniparbat, mound at Ajodhyā, v. 176.
Manipur, State in Assam, xvii. 184–195; physical aspects, 184–186; history, 186–189; population, 189; agriculture, 190–191; forests, 191; trade and communications, 192–193; administration, 193–195; education, 195; medical, 195.
Other references: River deposits, i. 101; zoology, i. 224, 257–258; language, i. 378, 387–388; disturbances (1891), ii. 523–524; tea plant found wild, iii. 56; silkworms, iii. 207; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 103.
Manipur, ruined city near Chāmrājnagar, Mysore, x. 148.
Manipurī, or Meithei, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393, 400; spoken in Cāchār, ix. 252; Hill Tippera, xiii. 119; Manipur, xvii. 189; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.
Manipurīs, inhabitants of Manipur, converted to Hinduism, i. 344, xvii. 189; in Cāchār, ix 252; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 145; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.
Mānirang, peak in Spiti, xxiii. 92.
Manjarābād, *tāluk* in Hassan District, Mysore, xvii. 195–196.
Manjavādi *ghāt*, Salem, Madras, xxi. 396.
Manjeri, village in Malabar District, Madras, scene of Māppilla outbreaks (1849 and 1896), xvii. 196.
Mānjha, tract of country in the Punjab, xvii. 196–197.
Mānjhand, town in Karāchi District, Bombay, xvii. 197.
Manjhanpur, *taksīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xvii. 197.
Mānjra, river of Hyderābād, xvii. 197.
Mānjri, cattle farm, iii. 85.
Manjūsri, Buddhist saint, Kātmāndu, Nepāl, formerly called Manju Pātan after, xv 187; introduced Buddhism among Newārs, xix. 43.
Mānkachar, village in Goālpāra District, Assam. *See* Manikarchar.
Mānkarnācha, peak in Bonai, Orissa, xvii. 198.
Mankerā, village in Miānwāli District, Punjab, xvii. 198.

Manki, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, xvii. 198.
Mānkota, *tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderābād. *See* Mahbūbābād.
Mānkur, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, xvii. 198.
Mankuwār, image of Buddha, ii. 48.
Manley, Mr., architect of Hindu temple at Pannā, xix. 404.
Manmād, town and railway junction in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvii. 199.
Manmād-Dhond State Railway, v. 119.
Mannārgudi, subdivision and *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xvii. 199.
Mannārgudi, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xvii. 199.
Mannārgudi, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with old temples and Wesleyan Mission, xvii. 199–200.
Manne, village in Bangalore District, Mysore, xvii. 200.
Mannu, Mīr, Muīn-ul-mulk, governor of Lahore (*c.* 1750), xvi. 110.
Manohar, fort in Sāvantvādi State, Bombay, xvii. 200.
Manohar Rai, rule in Jessore (1649–1705), xiv. 93.
Manoharpur, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 200.
Manoli, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvii. 200.
Manora, headland forming Karāchi harbour, Sind, with cantonment, port establishment, and lighthouse, xvii. 200–201.
Manorī, peak in Seonī District, Central Provinces, xxii. 165.
Mānpur, British *pargana* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, xvii. 201–202.
Manranjam, peak of Rājmāchi, Poona, xxi. 75.
Mānsa, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13. 202.
Mānsa, capital of State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 202.
Mansā Ram, Bhuinhār, founder of family of Mahārājā of Benares, vii. 187, 188; Benares transferred to (1738), vii. 180; Jaunpur granted to, xiv. 76.
Mansā-rām, Mārwārī poet, author of the *Raghunāth-rūpak* (early nineteenth century), ii. 430.
Mansar, lake at Viramgām, Ahmadābād, xxiv. 319.
Mānsehra, *tahsīl* in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 202.
Mānsehra, village in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, with rock inscriptions, xvii. 203; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
Mansfield Import Yard, Karāchi city, xv. 12.
Manson, Mr., Political Agent, Southern Marāthā Country, murdered by chief of Nargund at Suribān (1858), xi. 306, xviii. 378, xxiii. 174–175.
Mantha, Burma, amber, iii. 141.
Manthani, town in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xvii. 203.
Manu, river of Assam, xvii. 203.
Manu, sacrificer and ancestor of mankind, in *Rigveda*, ii. 216.
Manu, code of, caste system in, i. 333, 334, iv. 215; Hindu system of government as described in, iv. 1–3.
Manuel Kotta, fort at Cochin, built by Albuquerque (1503), x. 354.
Manuha, king of Thaton, xxiii. 341; built Manuha pagoda, xix. 313.
Manuha pagoda, Pagan, Burma, xix. 313.
Manufactures. *See* Arts and Manufactures, *and* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Arts and Manufactures
Manure factory, steam, Calicut, Malabar, ix. 291.
Manures, need for, iii. 20; town-wastes, iii 20 21; improved conservancy necessary, iii. 21; use of leaves, &c., iii. 21–22; mineral, iii. 22; use of bones, iii. 22; oil-cakes and fish-manure, iii. 22–23; green manuring, iii. 23; manuring of tea soils, iii. 61; of coffee soils, iii 65; of indigo soils, iii. 72; exports, iii. 310.
Local notices: Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149–150; Baluchistān, vi. 296; Bareilly, vii. 7; Baroda, vii. 46, 47, 48; Bengal, vii. 247 248; Berār, vii. 385; Central India, ix. 361–362; Central Provinces, x. 38–39; Coimbatore, x. 372; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253–254; Kashmīr, xv. 111, Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 261; Madras Presidency, xvi. 271–272, 274; Malabar, xvii 62–63; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 100; Punjab, xx. 296 297.
Mānvi, *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xvii. 203.
Mānvi, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xvii. 203.
Manwap, Northern Shan States, pagoda at, xvii. 235.
Mānwat, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xvii. 203–204.
Manzil, Shāh, arena for animal fights, at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196.
Maodon, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 204.
Maoflang, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 204.
Maoiang, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 204.
Maolong, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 204.

Maosanrām, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 204.
Māppillas, Muhammadan race in Malabar Coast. *See* Moplahs.
Maps, cadastral maps, iv. 208, 209, 501, 504, 507; earliest maps of India, iv. 481-482; of Turkistān and Central India (1873), iv. 486; District maps, 501; Arrowsmith's maps, iv. 504; Atlas of India, iv. 504-505; topographical survey maps, iv. 492-493, 502; Government maps, iv. 505; recommendations of Committee (1904), iv. 506-507; Provincial maps, iv. 496, 507.
Māpuça, town in Goa, xvii. 204.
Mar Gooty, citadel of Gooty, Anantapur, xii. 327.
Mārahra, town in Etah District, United Provinces, xvii. 204-205.
Marang Buru, deity worshipped by the Mundās, xvii. 205; and the Santāls, xxii. 67.
Maiang Buru, hill in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvii. 205.
Mārāns, caste in Travancore, xxiv. 9.
Mārasimha, Ganga king, xviii. 171.
Marāthā Ditch, dug round Calcutta (1742), ix. 263.
Marāthā Wars, first (1775), ii. 442, 485; Adas, v. 8.
Second (1778-82), ii. 442-443, 485; Treaty of Sālbai (1782), vii. 120; success of Colonel Hartley at Dugad (1780), xi. 374; British retreat from Talegaon-Dābhāde (1779), xviii. 213; convention of Wadgaon (1779), xxiv. 345
Third (1802-4), ii. 443, 491-492; storm of Alīgarh (1803), v. 218; battle of Argaon (1803), vi. 1; battle of Assaye (1803), vi. 121; Treaty of Bassein (1802), vii. 120; Gawilgarh stormed by General Wellesley (1803), xii 193; Kathumar bombarded (1803), xv. 186-187; battle of Laswāri (1803), xvi. 154; Colonel Burn surrounded near Shāmli (1804), xvii. 228.
Fourth and last (1817-8), ii. 443-444, 495-498, iv. 12; battle of Ashta (1818), vi. 10; in Deccan (1818), xi. 208; Harischandragarh taken by Captain Sykes, xiii. 56; battle of Kirkee (1817), xv. 308; battle of Koregaon (1818), xv. 402; battle of Mehidpur (1817), xvii. 270; Rājmāchi surrendered (1818), xxi. 76; battle of Sitābaldī (1817), xxiii. 49-50.
Marāthās, total number in India, i. 498; ethnology of their Brāhmans, i. 263, 293-294; possible Scythian origin, i. 307; a national caste, i. 318; claims to Rājput descent, i. 318; totemism, i. 318; hypergamy with Kunbīs, i. 318-319; home of, ii. 439 *n.*; history, ii. 439-445; Sivājī (1627-80), ii. 440; the Peshwās, ii. 440-441; Bombay and the Marāthās, ii. 441-442; disruption of the Marāthā confederacy, ii. 443; pacification, ii. 444; existing Marāthā States, ii. 444-445; bibliography, ii. 445; contest with East India Company, ii. 462-463; defeated by Bussy at Ahmadnagar (1751), ii. 473; wars with the British, ii. 490-491, 494-496; rise of their power, iv. 6, 65, 69, 70; its growth and spread, iv. 7, 8, 9, 70; dissensions in the confederacy, iv. 11, 70-71; failure and fall of confederacy, iv. 68, 70-71; defeat by Afghāns at Pānīpat (1761), iv. 70; Gwalior, Indore, and Nāgpur brought under British protectorate, iv. 76; Pindāri War, iv. 76; army, iv. 332.
Local notices: Agra (1770-4, 1784-7, 1788-1803), v. 83; Ahmadābād, v. 107; Ahmadnagar, v. 113, 115; Ajmer, v. 142, xiv. 185, xxi. 99; Akalkot, v. 178; Alīgarh, v. 210; Allahābād, v. 229; Anantapur, v. 341; Ashta, vi. 11; Aurangābād, vi. 144; wars with Aurangzeb, vi. 149; Bādāmi, vi. 177; Bāglān, vi. 192; Bāndā, vi. 349; Bāndra churches destroyed when conquering Salsette (1738), vi. 359; Bānkot ceded to British (1756), vi. 383; in Bānswāra, vi. 409; Baroda, vii. 31-41; Barwāni, vii. 91; Basavāpatna, vii. 94; Bassein, Thāna, vii. 120; Belgaum, vii. 148, 149, 153; Bellary, vii. 161, 163; Bengal, vii. 215; Berār, vii. 369, 370; Bhandāra, viii. 62; Bhattiāna, viii. 92; Bhīr, viii. 113; Bhor, viii. 148; Bijāpur Agency, viii. 174; Bijāpur District, viii. 179, 187; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 304; Bombay City, viii. 412; Broach, ix. 20, 30-31; Būdhāl, ix. 46; Bundelkhand, ix 73; Burdwān, ix. 93; Burhānpur, ix. 105; Calcutta, ix. 263; Cambay, ix. 293; Cawnpore, ix. 308; Central India, ix. 352; Central Provinces, x. 15-17, 23, 26, 76-77; Chākan, x. 122; Chānda, x. 150-151, 153; Chāndor, x. 166; Chāng Bhakār, x. 171; Chaul, x. 184; Chhattīsgarh, viii. 224, xi. 370; Chhindwāra, x. 206-207; Chiknāyakanhalli, x. 223; Chitaldroog, x. 291; Cis-Sutlej States, x. 337; Conjeeveram, x. 377; Coorg, xi. 29; Cuddapah, xi. 61; battle with Nawāb Dost Alī, Damalcheruvu Pass (1740), xi. 128; Damān, xi. 129; Damoh, xi. 137; Deccan, viii. 290-293, xi. 207; Delhi, xi. 236; Deolāli, xi. 246; Dewās, xi. 278, 281, Dhār, xi. 294; Dharampur, xi. 296, Dhārampuri, ix. 340, xi. 289; Dhāriwār, xi. 306, 308, 316; Dholka, xi. 321; Dhūlia, xi. 338; Dindigul, xi. 357, Dī-

pālpur, xi. 359; the Doāb, v. 75, ix. 308; Dod-Ballāpur, xi. 366; Dūngarpur, xi. 381; Etāwah, xii. 39–40, 47; Farrukhābād, xii. 65; Fatehgarh, xii. 75; Fatehpur, xii. 77; Fort St. David, xii. 102; Gādarwāra, xii. 120; Gālna, xii. 124; Gāngpur, xii. 140; Ganjām, xii. 158; Garhmuktesar, xii. 163; Ghodbandar, xii. 233; Gingee, xii. 245; Goa, xii. 255, 256–257, 258; Marquis of Louriçal defeated, xii. 255; Gondwāna, xii. 322; Govindgarh, xii. 344; Gujarāt, xii. 352; Guledgarh, xii. 383; Gurgaon, xii. 403; Gurramkonda, xii. 413; Hariāna, xiii. 54; Harihar, xiii. 55; Hindaun, xiii. 135; Hirekal Gudda hills, xiii. 143; Hissār, xiii. 147; Hoshangābād, xiii. 191; Hukeri, xiii. 223; trappean region, Hyderābād State, xiii. 227; invasion of territory of Asaf Jah, xiii. 239; Ichhāwar, xiii. 324. Jaipur, xiii. 386; Jalālābād, xiv. 14; Jālaun, xiv. 26; Janjira, xiv. 58; Jhānsi, xiv. 138, 148; Kaira, xiv. 277, 286; North Kanara, xiv. 343, 345; Kanauj, xiv. 371; Kānker, xiv. 402; Kārwār, xv. 65; Karanja, xv. 23; Karauli, xv. 27; Karnāl, xv 59; Karnāla, xv 59; Kāthiāwār, xv. 171; Kathumar, xv. 186; Alī Vardī Khān defeated at Kātwa, xv. 190; Khānderi, xv. 224–225; Khāndesh, xv. 229, 231; victory over the Nizām at Kharda (1795), xv. 251; Kolāba, xv. 358, 360; Kolār, xv. 371, 378; Kolhāpur, xv. 382, 383; Konkan, xv. 395; Kotah, xv. 413; Kurnool, xvi. 33; Lahore, xvi. 111; defeat by Lord Lake at Laswāri (1803), xvi. 154; Madakasīra, xvi. 226; Maddagiridurga, xvi. 229; Madura, xvi. 390; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16; Mainpurī, xvii. 35; Malabar, xvii. 57; Mālwā, xvii. 105; Mandlā, xvii. 170; Meerut, xvii. 251; Melukote, xvii. 290; Rāthors defeated at Merta (1790), xvii. 309; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Midagesidurga, xvii. 327; Mirjān, xvii. 364; Multān, xviii 27; Murshidābād plundered (1742), xviii. 54; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 86; invasions of Mysore, xviii. 180–181; Nāgpur, xviii. 307, 309; Najibābād, xviii. 334; first raids across Narbadā (1705), viii. 287; Nargund and Ramdurg, xxi. 172; Narsinghpur, xviii. 387; Nāsik, xviii. 400, 402; Nimār District, xix. 108, 110; Nimār *Zila*, xix. 118–119; Oudh, xix. 281–282, xxi. 183; Pālanpur, xix. 347; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 382; Ahmad Shāh's victory over, at Pānipat (1761), xix. 397–398; Pārnera Hill, xx. 7; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 10; Patiāla, xx. 35; Piplodā, xx. 149; Poona, xx. 168, 170; Porāhāt, xx. 187; Raipur, xxi. 51, 52; Rānchī, xxi. 200; Ratlām, xxi. 241; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 248, 249; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 294; Rohilkhand, xxi. 307, 308; Sahāranpur, xxi. 370, 371; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Sāmbhar Lake, xxii. 20; Sandūr, xxii. 45; Sante Bennūr, xxii. 79; Sarjāpur, xvii. 109; Sātāra, xxii. 114, 118–119, 121; Saugor, xvii. 148; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Seringapatam besieged by (1697, 1757, 1759, 1771), xxii. 179; Shikohābād, xvii. 279; Shimoga, xxii. 290; Sholāpur, xxii. 297, 298, 306; Sidlaghatta, xxii. 359; Sīra, xxiii. 15; Sompalle, xxiii. 75; Southern Marāthā Country, xviii. 91; Sunel, xviii. 146; Surat, xviii. 155, 156; Surgujā, xviii. 171; Suvarndrug, xiii. 57; Tanjore, xviii. 228, 231, 242; Terakanāmbi, xviii 281; wars with Sīdīs of Janjira off coast of Thāna, xviii. 292; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 28; Tumkūr, xxiv. 54; Udaipur State, xxiv. 91; United Provinces, xxiv. 154, 157; Vellore, xxiv. 304; Wai, xxiv. 348.

Marāthī, language of the Outer Band, i. 364, 372–374, 397; number of speakers, ii. 445.

Spoken in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Akola, Berār, v. 183; Amraotī, Berār, v. 309; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bālāghāt, vi. 226; Baroda, vii. 79; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 98; Belgaum, vii. 149; Berār, vii. 378; Betūl, viii. 9; Bhandāra, viii. 63; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 165; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Bombay Presidency, viii. 301; Bombay City, viii. 413; Buldāna, ix. 61–62; Chānda, x. 152; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Coorg, xi. 23; Dhārwār, xi. 307; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 377; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Konkan, xv. 394; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260, 261; Mysore, xviii. 193; Nāgpur, xviii. 309; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Peint, Nāsik, xx. 101; Poona, xx. 170; Raipur, xxi. 52; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seonī, xxii. 168; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Thāna, xxiii. 293; Wardhā, xxiv. 368; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 392.

Marāthī literature, ii. 431–432.

Marāthwārā buffaloes, Hyderābād State, xiii. 255–256.

Maravans, robber caste, in Madura, xvi. 393; Rāmnād estate, xxi. 177; riots with Shānāns (1899), xviii. 364; in Tinnevelly, xxiii. 367.

Marble, used for building, iii. 148–150; imports, iii. 149; carving and inlaying, iii. 241–243.

Found or quarried, Afghānistān, v. 56; Ajmer, v. 154; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 263; Andamans, v. 356; Baghelkhand, vi. 186; Baroda, vii. 54; Bhainslāna, Rājputāna, xvi. 4; Chota Udaipur, Rewā Kāntha, x. 331; Cutch, xi. 81; Daosa, Rājputāna, xi. 149; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 180, 192; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 310; Kistna, xv. 327; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 77; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239; Makrāna, Rājputāna, xvii. 51–52; Marble Rocks, Narbadā river, xvii. 206; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 421; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 141, 181; Peshāwar, xx. 119; Rājnagar, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 78; Rājputāna, xxi. 87; Sagyin, Burma, xvii. 146; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 34; Wānkāner, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 354.

Marble articles inlaid with precious stones, iii. 243; Agra, v. 78.

Marble carving, iii 241–242, United Provinces, xxiv. 204.

Marble Isles, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 304.

Marble Rocks, gorge of Narbadā river, Central Provinces, xvii. 205–206.

Marcian, Roman emperor, gold coins of, discovered in Jalālābād, xiv. 2.

Marco Polo, early traveller. *See* Polo, Marco.

Mardān, *tahsīl* in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 206.

Mardān, town and cantonment in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, head-quarters of the Guides, xvii. 206.

Marechas, wandering beggars, in Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78.

Margao, town in Goa, xvii. 206–207.

Margary, Mr., murdered on Chinese expedition beyond frontier of Burma (1857), viii. 47, ix. 127.

Mārgherītā, village in Assam, with coal-mines, xvii. 207; coal-mines, iii. 137.

Maihar Devī, goddess of cholera, worshipped in Central Provinces, x. 27.

Mārhara, town in Etah District, United Provinces. *See* Māraha.

Mari, fair in honour of, at Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 47.

Māri, village in Mianwāli District, Punjab, with railway station and salt dépôt, xvii. 207.

Māri Kanave reservoir, Hosdurga, Mysore, x. 296, xiii. 179.

Maria II, Dona, Bernardo Peres da Silva appointed governor of Goa by (1835), xii. 257.

Māria Gonds, in Chānda District, x. 153; Gondwāna, xii. 323.

Mariāhū, *tahsīl* in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, xvii. 207–208.

Māriamman temple, Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii 3.

Marine, Royal Indian, iv. 382–383.

Marine Surveys, iv 508–512.

Maring, Nāgā tribe, in Manipur, xvii. 189.

Marjit Singh of Manipur, dethroned Gobind Chand of Cāchār (*c.* 1800), ix. 251.

Mārkanda Rishi, temple at Mārkandī, Central Provinces, xvii. 208.

Mārkandī, village in Chānda District, Central Provinces, xvii. 208.

Mārkāpur, subdivision and *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xvii. 208.

Markets and Fairs, Akalkot, Bombay, v. 179; Akot, Berār, v. 190; Alwaye, Travancore, v. 269; Amanganj, Mālda, v. 270–271; Angādipuram, Malabar, v. 374; Anmgeri, Dhārwār, v. 386; Ārārīā, Purnea, v. 399; Ariyalūr, Trichinopoly, vi. 2; Arvī, Wardhā, vi. 8; Ashta, Sātāra, vi. 10; Asīwan, Unao, vi. 13; Assam, vi. 76; Atrāfi-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 128, Auraiyā, Etāwah, vi. 140; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 146; Bāgalkot, Bijāpur, vi. 182; Bālpāra, Darrang, vi. 248; Bāngarmau, Unao, vi. 380; Bankāpur, Dhārwār, vi. 381; Barnāla, Patiāla, vii. 24; Bārsoi, Purnea, vii. 89; Basi, Patiāla, vii. 95; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 100; Beāwar, Ajmer-Merwāra, vii. 139; Begampur, Sholāpur, vii. 141; Bellāvi, Mysore, vii. 177; Berhampur, Ganjām, viii. 3; Bulandshahr, ix. 58; Byādgi, Dhārwār, ix. 248; Calcutta, ix. 266; Chābuā, Assam, x. 115, Chāndūr, Berār, x. 170; Changanācheri, Travancore, x 170; Chhindwāra, Narsinghpur, x 211, 215; Coimbatore, x. 366; Coorg, xi. 36; Cumbum, Kurnool, xi. 74; Dacca, xi. 112; Damoh, xi. 141; Darbhangā, xi. 164; Darrang, Assam, xi. 188; Deglūr, Hyderābād, xi. 209; Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; Dhārwār, xi. 316; Dhaurahrā, Kherī, xi 318; Dhenkānāl, Orissa, xi. 319; Dhūlia, Khāndesh, xi. 339; Dhulīān, Murshidābād, xi. 339; Dīgnagar, Burdwān, xi. 345; Dongargarh, Central Provinces, xi. 368; Dum Dumā, Assam, xi. 377; Dwārā Bāzār, Sylhet, xi. 386; Etah, xii 37; Etāwah, xii. 47; Faizpur, Khāndesh, xii 50; Fālākāta, Jalpaigurī, xii 50; Fatehpur, Bāra Bankī, xii. 84; Ferokh, Malabar, xii. 88; Ferozepore, xii 98; Gad-Hinglaj, Kolhāpur, xii. 120; Gangāwati, Hyderābād, xii. 132;

Ganjām, xii. 153; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 179; Garwā, Palāmau, xii. 183; Ghāziābād, Meerut, xii. 222; Ghusurī, Howrah, xii. 237; Goālpāra, xii. 274; Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 321; Gūdalūr, Nilgiris, xii. 346; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 382; Jahāngīrābād, Bulandshahr, xiii. 378; Jaintiāpur, Assam, xiii. 381; Jaito, Punjab, xiv. 10; Jalālpur, Gujrāt, xiv. 15; on banks of Jalangī, Nadiā, xiv. 17; Jālaun, xiv. 26; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 42; Jewar, Bulandshahr, xiv. 102; Jhānsi, xiv. 149; Karāchi, xv. 13; Karkamb, Sholāpur, xv. 44; Karmāla, Sholāpur, xv. 47; Kartārpur, Jullundur, xv. 61; Kātmāndu, Nepāl, xv. 188; Khairābād, Sītāpur, xv. 207; Khāmgaon, Berār, xv. 221; Khāpa, Nāgpur, xv. 246; Khāraghoda, Ahmadābād, xv. 246; Kheri, xv. 275; Kittūr, Belgaum, xv. 337; Kollangod, Malabar, xv. 390; Kongnoli, Belgaum, xv. 394; Kot Kapūra, Punjab, xvi. 3; Kurnool, xvi. 40; Lakhīmpur, Kheri, xvi. 129; Lashio, Burma, xvi. 150; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 168; Lohajang, Dacca, xvi. 169; Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 227; Mādārīpur, Farīdpur, xvi. 228; Mādha, Sholāpur, xvi. 230; Madura, xvi. 399; Mahādevapet, Coorg, xvii. 293; Mahmūdābād, Sītāpur, xvii. 22; Mainpurī, xvii. 41; Mālsiras, Sholāpur, xvii. 95; Manikarchar, Assam, xvii 182; Mārgheritā, Assam, xvii. 207; Mātheran, Kolāba, xvii. 221; Mehndāwal, Basti, xvii. 272; Mhasvād, Sātāra, xvii. 314; Mohol, Sholāpur, xvii. 387; Mowār, Nāgpur, xviii. 10; Mysore, xviii. 258; Nagīna, Bijnor, xviii. 300; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 345; Nārāyanganj, Dacca, xviii. 374; Naregal, Dhārwār, xviii. 377; Nārnaul, Patiāla, xviii. 381; Nāsik, xviii. 406; Navalgund, Dhārwār, xviii. 419; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 425; Nilgiris, xix. 98; Palāsbāri, Assam, xix 355; Pattikonda, Kurnool, xx. 75; Peddāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 82; Phillaur, Jullundur, xx. 130; Phūlpur, Allahābād, xx. 135; Poona, xx. 184; Pūnch, Kashmīr, xx. 244; Purwā, Unao, xx. 422; Rabūpura, Bulandshahr, xxi. 22; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 33; Rahimatpur, Sātāra, xxi. 36; Sambalpur, xxii. 13; Sāndi, Hardoī, xxii. 30; Sandīla, Hardoī, xxii. 31; Sāvda, Khāndesh, xxii. 157; Shāhābād, xxii. 197; Sholinghur, North Arcot, xxii. 307; Sītāpur, xxiii. 62; Somvārpet, Coorg, xxiii. 76; Talegaon-Dhamdhere, Poona, xxiii 213; Tālikotā, Bijāpur, xxiii. 214; Taloda, Khandesh, xxiii. 215; Taunggyi, Burma, xxiii. 257; Tehri, United Provinces, xxiii. 273; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 342; Wadhwān, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 347. *See also* Cattle Fairs *and* Horse Fairs.

Markham, Sir Clements, cinchona seed introduced into India by, iii. 66, xix. 94.

Markhor (*Capra falconeri*), i. 233–234; for local notices, *see* Goats, wild.

Mārkinda, peak in Ajanta Range, v. 134.

Marlingappa Jangamsett, temple at Bobleshwar, Bijāpur District, built by (*c.* 1780), viii. 254.

Marmagao, peninsula, railway terminus, and port in Goa, xvii. 209–210.

Marmalong Bridge, Madras City, xvi. 366.

Marmots (*Arctomys*), i. 227; Afghānistān, v. 33; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Ladākh, xvi. 89.

Maroni, daughter of chief of Daosa, and wife of Dulha Rai (*c.* 1128), xiii. 384.

Marot, ancient fort in Bahāwalpur, Punjab, xvii. 210.

Māruthi, the monkey god, temple of, at Mānvi, Hyderābād, xvii. 203. *See also* Hanumān.

Marquetry, iii. 192–193.

Mairi, Baloch tribe, xvii. 210–212; in Baluchistān, vi. 290; Bolān Pass, viii. 264; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Khairpur, xv. 212; Sibi, xxii. 338, 339; Sind, xxii. 407; Sukkur, xxiii. 122.

Marri, town in Punjab. *See* Murree.

Marriage, universality of, i. 448–449; statistics, i. 480; result of early marriage on public health, i. 500–501, and birth-rate, i. 507–508; in *Rigveda*, ii. 224–225; infant marriage rejected by Lingāyats, i. 422.

Marriage customs, of the Afghāns, v. 49, 50; in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; of the Andamanese, v. 369; in Assam, vi. 41–42; of the Baigās, vi. 214–215; Baloch, vi. 287; in Baroda, vii. 43; Bengal, vii. 230–231, 236; of the Bhils, viii. 103; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 300; Burma, ix 136; Central India, ix. 348, 350; Central Provinces, x. 22–24; of the Marīā Gonds in Chānda, x. 153; of the Chakmās, Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 320; of the Nāyars, Cochin, x. 344–345; the Coorgs, xi. 26–27; the Gāros, xii 176–177; in Girnār, xii. 248; Gondwāna, xii. 324–325; of the Tipperas, Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; in Hindu Kush, xiii. 139; Hyderābād, xiii. 246; of the Kachins, xiv. 254, Kadwa Kunbīs, Gujarāt, xxiv. 257; of the Kāfirs, xiv. 271; the Karens, ix. 137; in Kashmīr, xv. 99, 101–103, 106; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 259; of the Khonds, xv. 281; of the Kolīs, Gujarāt, xv. 389; the Korkūs, xv. 403–404; the Ladākhis, xvi. 91–92; the Lushais, xvi. 218, 219; in Madras Presidency, xvi. 259, 260; of

the Bhīls, Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; in Malabar, xvii. 60; Minicoy Island, xvii. 360; Mysore, xviii. 192, 193–200; of the Nāgā tribes, xviii. 289–290; in Nepāl, xix. 40–41; Nicobars, xix. 77–78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 164; among convicts at Port Blair, xx. 204; in Punjab, xx. 284–286; Rājputāna, xxi. 109–111; United Provinces, xxiv. 167–168.

Mari-Bugti Country, tribal area in Baluchistān, xvii. 210–213.

Marriw, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xvii. 213.

Marshall, General, expedition against Dayā Rām (1817), xiii. 71–72; Mandlā fort taken (1818), xvii. 161.

Marshes, *jhils* or *bils*, in Allahābād, v. 233; Azamgarh, vi 159; Backergunge, vi. 166; Ballia, vi. 254; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bastī, vii. 132; Benares, vii. 184; Bengal, vii. 200–201; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Bhongaon, Mainpurī, viii. 123; Bogra, viii. 256; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Chalan Bil, Rājshāhi, x 126; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 380; Rann of Cutch, Bombay, xi. 75; Dacca, xi. 104; Dāpoli, Ratnāgiri, xi 150; Delhi, xi. 227, Dinājpur, xi. 348; Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 391; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 42; Faridpur, xii. 56; Farrukhābād, xii. 68; Fatehpur, xii. 80; Gaibānda, Rangpur, xii. 123, Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 172; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 269; Gogha, Ahmadābād, xii. 302, Gondā, xii. 315; Gurdāspur, xii. 391; Hardoī, xiii. 46; Hooghly, xiii. 166; Howrah, xiii. 206; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv 1; Jessore, xiii. 90; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiii. 180; Kāmrūp, Assam, xiii. 330; Karāchi, xv. 11; Karhal, Mainpurī, xv. 38–39; Kaimāl, xv. 49; Kherī, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 286; Kolāba, xv. 362–363; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 70; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 119; Mādāripur, Faridpur, xvi. 228; Mahuva, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 26; Mainpurī, xvii. 33; Malihābād, Lucknow, xvii. 90; Mallāni, Rājputāna, xvii. 92; Manjhanpur, Allahābād, xvii. 197; Māt, Muttra, xvii. 217; Mohanlālganj, Lucknow, xvii. 384; Muhammadābād, Ghāzīpur, xviii 16; Murshidābād, xviii 44; Muttra, xviii. 63; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Mymensingh, xviii. 148; Nadiā, xviii. 272, 273; Nowgong, Assam, xviii. 222; Oudh, xviii. 278; Pābna, xviii. 296; Pilibhīt, xx. 137; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 188; Purnea, xx. 413, 420; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Rājshāhi, xxi. 160; Rangpur, xxi. 222; Sāngla, Jhang, xxii. 52; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 206; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 345; Sultānpur, xxiii. 134; Surat, xxiii. 150; Sylhet, xxiii 190; Thāna, xxiii. 289; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 316; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 363; Tippera, xxiii. 381; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 69; Unao, xxiv. 122.

Marshman, Mr., Baptist missionary at Serampore, xxii. 177.

Martaban, ancient Talaing capital in Lower Burma. *See* Thaton.

Martaban, Gulf of, languages of districts round, i. 386.

Mārtand, Kashmīr, temples, ii. 169, xv. 97–98.

Mārtand Rao Holkar, adoption of, as heir to Indore State (1833), xiii. 338, 339.

Mārtānda Bhairava Tondimān Bahādur, present Rājā of Pudukkottai, xx. 232.

Mārtānda Varma I, Rājā of Travancore (eighteenth century), xxiv 6.

Mārtānda Varma II, Rājā of Travancore (1846–60), xxiv. 8.

Martens (*Mustela*), i. 222.

Maths, vagrant tribe, in Multān, xviii. 29.

Martin, General Claude, part of Farhat Bakhsh at Lucknow built by, and sold to Saādat Alī, xvi. 196; Martinière College at Lucknow built and endowed by, ix. 283, xvi. 196, 199; bones buried in Martinière College, but dug up and scattered during Mutiny, xvi. 196.

Martin, François, French governor and founder of Pondicherry (1674), ii. 463, xi. 104, xvi. 251, xx. 161; employment of native soldiers (1676), iv. 326; Compagnie d'Orient restored by, xii. 104; Pondicherry restored to, by Dutch (1697), xii. 104.

Martin, W. B, Resident at Holkar's Court (1832 3), ix. 376.

Martin Lecture Hall and Institute, Peshāwar, xx. 126.

Martindale, Sir A., Agent to the Governor-General in Rājputāna (1898), xxi. 142.

Martindell, Colonel, Ajaigarh taken by (1809), v. 130, 132; assault on Kālinjar (1812), x. 183, xiv. 312.

Martinez, Colonel Manuel, proposal to deepen Pāmban Channel, xix. 376.

Martinière College, Calcutta, ix. 283; Lucknow, xvi. 196, 199

Martins (*Chelidon*), i. 245.

Martyn, Henry, solitary conversion made by, at Cawnpore (1810), xxiv. 172.

Maru, hybrid language of the Kachin group, i. 394.

Marua. See Mandua.

Marugalkurichi, village in Tinnevelly, centre of Maravan caste, xviii. 364.

Marumakkattāyam law of succession

through females, in Cochin, x. 344–345; Malabar, xvii. 60; Travancore, xxiv. 8, 9.
Marus, tribe, in Burma, ix. 139; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139.
Marut, Surajbansi Rājput, founder of Chamba State, x. 130.
Māruti, monkey god. *See* Hanumān.
Maruts, or storm gods, in the Vedas, ii. 216.
Maruts amalai, southernmost extremity of the Western Ghāts, Madras, xvii. 213.
Mārwār, another name for Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, formerly applied to about half of the Agency, xvii. 213.
Mārwārī, dialect of Rājasthānī, i. 367–368; spoken in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 197; Bīkaner, viii. 208; Bombay Presidency, viii. 300; Central India, ix. 351; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Jaisalmer, xiv. 4; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Kishangarh, xv. 313; Rājputāna, xxi. 111; Sirohi, xxiii. 32.
Mārwāris, or Oswāls, trading caste of Rājputāna, widely spread throughout India, iii. 302; in Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 123; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 100; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bikaner, viii. 209; Bombay City, viii. 412; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Chingleput, x. 264; Dhārwār, xi. 317; Dibrugarh, Assam, xi. 343; Forbesganj, Purnea, xii. 101; Gauripur, Assam, xii. 192; Gayā, xii. 204; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 166; Manikarchar, Assam, xvii. 182; Pārner, Ahmadnagar, xx. 6; Puntāmba, Ahmadnagar, xx. 395; Rājputāna, xxi. 112; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42.
Marwat, *tahsīl* in Bannu District, North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 213.
Marwats, Pathān tribe, in Bannu, vi. 394; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263.
Māryul, division of Kashmīr State. *See* Ladākh.
Masachhatra, Khairābād identified with, xv. 207.
Masapli, princess of Balkh, tomb at Kudchi, Belgaum, xvi. 11.
Masār, village with ruins in Shahābād District, Bengal, xvii. 213–214.
Masaudi, Arab traveller (*c.* 900), mentions Cambay, ix. 292; mentions Chitākul, x. 289; visited and describes Multān, xviii. 24, 25.
Mascarenhas, Dom João, defended Diu against Mahmūd II (1545), xi. 364.
Masein, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xvii. 214.
Māsh, or *urd*, black gram (*Phaseolus Mungo*), iii. 98, cultivated in Mandī, xvii. 155; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 173; Simla, xxii. 380; United Provinces, xxiv. 181.
Māshalli, neolithic cemetery, ii. 95.
Mashkai, tributary of Hingol river, xiii. 142.
Mashrū, textile of mixed cotton and silk, with bundles of the warp tied transversely, iii. 187; manufactured in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderābād State, xiii. 263.
Maskat, Sultān of, British relations with, iv. 109; treaty with (1873), iv. 84; Gwādar, port of Makrān, subject to, xii. 415.
Masnad Alī Shāh, mosque at Hijlī built (1546), xiii. 116.
Masonic Lodge, Lonauli, Poona, xvi. 172.
Masonry work, at Muttra, xviii. 68.
Masons, of Chiniot, Lyallpur, x. 285.
Masozai, tribe of Pathāns, xix. 241.
Massacres, Ajmer, v. 141; of English by Dutch at Amboyna (1623), ii. 456; of Europeans in Bassein, Burma, vii. 108, 118; Cawnpore, ii. 512; Delhi, ii. 366, 409; of Bhīls in Dharangaon, xi. 297; of pilgrims at Hardwār, xiii. 53; of leading men in Kātmāndu by Sir Jang Bahādur (1846), xv. 188; of English at Mergui, xvii. 297; of English by Mīr Kasim at Patna (1763), ii. 479, xx. 56–57, 68; by king Thībaw, ix. 127, xvii. 139; by Timūr (1398), xvii 255; of Bhopāl Bourbons, Shergarh, xiii. 324.
Masson, description of Istālif, Afghānistān, xiii. 372.
Massori, Bugti clan in Marri-Bugti country, xvii. 211.
Massuwāh, breed of cattle, Multān, xviii. 30.
Māstamma, forest deity of the Petta Kurubas, xviii. 196.
Mastān, Mullā, or 'Mad Mullā,' Chakdara besieged by (1897), x 122; Malakand post attacked by (1897), xvii. 96.
Master, Streynsham, mention of Vetapālemu (1679), xxiv. 309.
Mastūj, fort in North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 214–215.
Masūd, of Ghazni, son of Mahmūd, coins, ii. 143–144; Hānsi taken by (1036), xiii. 25, 145; governor of Multān (1010), xviii. 25; retreat into Punjab before Seljūk Turks (1041), xx. 264.
Masūd III, Lahore made the seat of government (1099–1144), xvi. 106.
Masūd, Alā-ud-dīn, Slave king of Delhi (1242–6), ii. 359, 368.
Masūd, given government of Lahore (1254), ii. 360.

Masūd, Malik-us-Sādāt Ghāzī, traditional founder of Ghāzīpur (1330), xii. 223, 230; tomb at Ghāzīpur, xii. 230.
Masūd Sālār, nephew of Mahmūd of Ghazni, Bijai Pāl killed by, vii. 137.
Masulipatam, subdivision in Kistna District, Madras, xvii. 215.
Masulipatam, or Bandar, head-quarters of Kistna District, Madras, seaport and early European settlement, xvii. 215–217; captured by Forde (1759), xvii. 216; devastated by storm-wave (1864), xvii. 217.
Other references: Carpets, iii. 216; use of wax in dyeing, iii. 177; manufacture of *palampores*, iii. 187–188.
Māsum Shāh, Mīr, minaret at Sukkur, Sind, xxiii 126.
Masūr or lentils (*Ervum Lens*), iii. 98; cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 51; Bahraich, vi. 208; Baltistān, vi. 263; Bastī, vii. 127; Bengal, vii. 245; Central India, ix. 359; Central Provinces, x. 36; Cooch Behār, x. 384; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Gayā, xii. 201; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Gondā, xii. 315; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 173; Partābgarh District, xx. 18; Seoni, xxii. 170; Sultānpur, xxiii. 134; United Provinces, xxiv. 181.
Masūra, town in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xvii. 217.
Māt, *tahsīl* in Muttra District, United Provinces, xvii. 217–218.
Māta. *See* Nāni.
Mātabar Singh, son of Bhim Sen Thappa, took service under Lahore Darbār, minister in Nepāl, murdered by his nephew Jang Bahādur (1845), xix. 36.
Mātābhānga, river of Bengal, one of the Nadiā Rivers, xvii. 218.
Mātābhānga, village in Cooch Behār, Bengal, xvii. 218.
Mātā-Bhawānī, ancient well at Asārva, Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Mataingda pagoda, Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
Matak Rai, governor of Chittagong (1638), Chittagong nominally made over to Delhi by, x. 308.
Mātāmuhari, forest Reserve, Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322.
Mātāmuhari, river of Eastern Bengal, xvii. 218.
Matangapatta, sect in Rītpur, Berār, xxi. 302.
Mātangas, tribe in Southern India, destroyed by the Chalukyan king Mangalēsa (*c.* 600), ii. 327.
Mātar, *tāluka* in Kaira District, Bombay, xvii. 219.
Matāri, town in Sind. *See* Matiāri.
Match factories, Ahmadābād, v. 101; Baroda, vii. 56; Bilāspur, viii. 229; Central Provinces, x. 54.
Matches, imports, iii. 308.
Math or *matar*, or peas (*Pisum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Baroda, vii. 46, 81; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310; Poona, xx. 173; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Sholāpur, xxii. 300.
Mātherān, hill sanitarium in Kolāba District, Bombay, xvii. 219–221.
Mathews, General, took Coondapoor (1780), xiv. 357; took Honāvar (1783), xiii. 160; victory at Hosangadi (1783), xiii. 179; Sadāshivgarh occupied (1783), x. 289.
Mathia, Asoka pillar, ii. 43.
Maths, Hindu conventual establishments, in Bāle-Honnūr, Mysore, vi. 247; Dwārka, Kāthiāwār, xi. 387; Humcha, Mysore, xiii. 224; Kūdali, Mysore, xvi. 10; Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 157; Shirhatti, Bombay, xxii. 292; Sringeri, Mysore, xxiv. 105; Srīpadarāya, of Mādhva sect at Mulbāgal, Mysore, xviii. 20; Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv 48; of Vānamāmalai Jīr, at Nānguneri, Tinnevelly, xviii. 304.
Mathurā, District and city in United Provinces. *See* Muttra.
Mathureshji temple, at Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 425.
Mathwār, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xvii. 221.
Matiāri, town in Hyderābād District, Sind, xvii. 221.
Mātla, village in Bengal. *See* Canning, Port.
Mātri Kūndian, sacred pool, Udaipur, Rājputāna, xvi. 26.
Mātrubūtheswara temple, Trichinopoly, xxiv. 46.
Mats and matting, from grass, bamboos, felt, &c., made in Akyab, v. 197; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Assam, vi. 74; Ayyampettai, Tanjore, vi. 153; Backergunge, vi. 170; Balligudā, Ganjām, vi. 258; Baluchistān, vi. 309; Bānsda, Bombay, vi. 404; Bārsoi, Purnea, vii. 89; Bengal, vii. 269; Bhandāra, viii. 67; Bombay Presidency, viii. 326; Burma, ix. 176; Lower Chindwin, x. 234; Chittagong, x. 312; Cochin, Madras, x. 348, 349; Damān, xi. 130; Danubyu, Burma, xi. 149; Darbhangā, xi. 157; Dharampur, Bombay, xi. 296; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 332; Dinājpur, xi. 352; Faridpur, xii. 58; Ferozepore, xii. 94; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 179; Gūdūr, Nellore, xii.

348; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 33; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Jessore, xiv. 96; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 302; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 263; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi 65; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 141; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 177; Madras Presidency, xvi. 294; Māgura, Jessore, xvi. 412; Mālpura, Rājputāna, xvii. 95; Manipur, Assam, xvii 192; Ma-ubin, Burma, xvii. 228; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 283; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 353; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 80; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 128; Mymensingh, xviii. 156; Nicobars, xix. 76; Noākhāli, xix. 132–133; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 182; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 226; Pābna, xix. 301; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 327; Pālghāt, Malabar, xix. 359; Parlākimedi, Ganjām, xx. 5; Pattamadai, near Sermādevi, Tinnevelly, xxii. 181; Peshāwar, xx. 119; Phalodi, Rājputāna, xx. 129; Porto Novo, South Arcot, xx. 215; Punjab, xx. 316, 318; Rājpīpla, Bombay, xxi. 81; Salween, Burma, xxi 419; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 37; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Serampore, Hooghly, xxii. 178; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 206; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 243; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 261; Shiyāli, Tanjore, xxii. 295; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 317; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 323; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 350; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 372; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii 429; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75, Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 282; Wardhā, xxiv. 371; Southern Waziristān, xxiv 384.

Matsya Gandhā, fisherman's daughter and mother of Vyāsa, ix. 10, xii. 140.

Matsya Purāna, the, descriptive of the Fish incarnation of Vishnu, ii. 237.

Mattāncheri, commercial capital of Cochin, Madras, xvii. 222.

Mātunga leper asylum, Bombay City, viii. 380, 419.

Mau, *tahsīl* in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xvii. 222.

Mau, *tahsīl* in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xvii 222–223.

Mau, British cantonment in Central India. *See* Mhow.

Mau, town in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xvii. 223–224; muslims, iii. 202.

Mau Aimma, town in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xvii. 224.

Ma-ubin, District in Lower Burma, xvii. 224–231; physical aspects, 224–225; history, 225–226; population, 226–227; agriculture, 227; fisheries, 228; trade and communications, 228–229; administration, 229–230; education, 230; medical, 231.

Ma-ubin, subdivision and township in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xvii. 231.

Ma-ubin, town in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xvii. 231.

Maudahā, *tahsīl* in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvii. 231–232.

Maudahā, town in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvii. 232.

Maude, Lieutenant-Colonel F. F., expeditions against Zakka Khel Afrīdis (1878–9), xix. 209.

Maudūd of Ghazni, coins of, ii. 143–144; insurrection at Lahore quelled by (1042), xvi. 106.

Maues, kingdom in North-West Punjab founded by (100 B.C.), xx. 262.

Mauganj, *tahsīl* in Rewah State, Central India, xvii. 232.

Mauganj, village in Rewah State, Central India, xvii. 232.

Maujapur caves, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.

Maukharī kings, rule in Farrukhābād, (sixth century), xii. 64; Kanauj, xiv. 370; United Provinces, xxiv. 149.

Maukme, State in Burma. *See* Mawkmai.

Maulā Alī, hill near Secunderābād, Hyderābād, xxii 160.

Maulais. *See* Mughlis.

Maulavibāzār. *See* Sylhet, South.

Maulmain, town in Lower Burma. *See* Moulmein.

Maunāth Bhanjan, town in United Provinces. *See* Mau.

Maung Aung Myat, Sawbwa of Wuntho, British in Kathā opposed by (1890), xv. 154–155.

Maung Aung Zeya. *See* Alaungpayā

Maung Da, revolt of, in Tavoy (1829), xxiii. 261.

Maung Maung, king of Burma (1781), ix. 123.

Maung Tun Win, officer of Burmese government, murder of (1892), x. 272.

Maungdaw, township in Akyab District, Lower Burma, xvii 233.

Mau-Rānīpur, town in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xvii. 233.

Maurāwān, town in Unao District, United Provinces, xvii. 234.

Maurer, Franz, advised Prussian Government to take over Nicobars (1867), xix. 64–65.

Maurya dynasty (321–184 B.C.), i. 410–411, ii. 280–286, viii. 279; driven from the Konkan by Pulikesin II, ii. 327; rule in Bombay, viii. 402, 403; Chital-

droog under, x. 290; advance into Deccan (250 B.C.), xi. 207; Gujrāt under, xii. 365; rule in Indus valley, xix. 149; Jhang, xiv. 126; Kāthiāwār probably held by, xv. 175; rule in Konkan, xv 395; northern part of Madras under, xvi. 247; rule in Magadha, xvi. 408; Mālwā, xvii. 101; Multān, xviii. 24; capital at Patna, xx. 67; Punjab under, xx. 261; in Shimoga, xxii. 283; Shāhpur, xxii. 213; Sind, xxii. 394; Thāna, xxiii. 292; United Provinces, xxiv. 148. *See also* Asoka *and* Chandragupta.

Mausoleums. *See* Tombs, Mausoleums, *and* Cenotaphs.

Māval, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, xvii. 234.

Māvalis or Māvlās, Sivaji's foot-soldiers from the Ghāts, Parli Fort surprised by (1673), xx. 5; in Sātāra, xxii 121.

Māvallipur, village in Madras. *See* Seven Pagodas.

Mavilars, hill tribe, in Chirakkal, Malabar, x. 288.

Maw, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 234–235.

Mawa, or Mowa, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xvii. 235.

Mawānā, *tahsīl* in Meerut District, United Provinces, xvii. 235.

Mawānā, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xvii. 235–236.

Mawken. *See* Salons.

Mawkmai, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 236.

Mawlamyaing, town in Lower Burma. *See* Moulmein.

Mawlu, township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xvii. 236.

Mawnang, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 236–237.

Mawson, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 237

Maxwell, Colonel, Kāveripatnam headquarters of (1790), xv. 192.

Maxwell, Major, estimate of value of turtles' eggs in Diamond Island, vii. 112.

Mau, river. *See* Mahī.

Māyāka, goddess. *See* Mahākālī.

Māyāng, dialect of Assamese, spoken in Manipur, i. 378.

Māyāpur, suburb of Hardwār, Sahārampur, xiii. 52.

Māyāpur sandbank, Hooghly river, xiii. 174–175.

Māyavaram, subdivision and *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xvii. 237.

Māyavaram, sacred town in Tanjore District, Madras, with weaving industry, xvii. 237–238.

Mayidāvolu, inscription, ii. 59.

Maymyo, subdivision and township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xvii. 238.

Maymyo, hill station and cantonment in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xvii. 238–240.

Mayne, F. O., gave name to Mayneganj market-place at Etah town, xii. 37, cutting to Isan river at Etah town effected by, xii. 37.

Māyni, town in Sātāra District, Bombay, xvii. 240.

Māyni Lake, Sātāra, Bombay, xxii. 123.

Mayo, Lord, Viceroy (1869–72), ii. 516–517; reforms, ii. 517; financial system, iv. 164; extension of municipal government, iv. 287; financial decentralization scheme (1870), iv. 471, xvi. 315; Mayo College, Ajmer, established at suggestion of, v. 173; marble statue in front of Mayo College, Ajmer, v. 173; murdered in the Andamans (1872), v. 360; Mayo mine named after, xvii. 240.

Mayo College, Ajmer, v. 173, viii. 217, xxi. 156.

Mayo Hospital, Calcutta, ix. 285; Jaipur, xiii. 401; Lahore, xvi. 105, 114; Nāgpur, x. 96, xviii. 321.

Mayo Orphanage, Simla, xxii. 385.

Mayo Salt Mine, Punjab, iv. 248, xvii. 240–241.

Mayo School of Arts, Lahore, xvi. 105, 114.

Mayoon, another name of Perim, xx. 107.

Mayor's Courts, iv. 143.

Mayū, navigable river in Arakan, iii. 361.

Mayūra, Marāthī poet. *See* Moropant.

Māyūram, town in Madras. *See* Māyavaram.

Mayūranāthaswāmi, shrine at Māyavaram, Tanjore, xvii. 238.

Mayūravarma, Kadamba king, rule in South Kanara (eighth century), xiv. 356.

Mayūrbhanj, Tributary State in Orissa, xvii. 241–244; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.

Mayūreswar, village in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, xvii. 244.

Māzalgaon, *tāluk* in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, xvii 244.

Māzalgaon, town in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, xvii. 244.

Mazāris, border tribe in Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278.

Mazār-i-Sharīf, capital of province in Afghān-Turkistān, xvii. 244–245.

Mazdaism, Pārsī religion, i. 439.

Mazighar, peak in Tīrāh, xxiii. 388.

Meade, Sir R., Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1861–9), ix. 376.

Mech language. *See* Bara.

Mechs, aboriginal tribe, in Assam, vi. 44; Dhubri, xi. 336; Goālpāra, vi. 44; Jal paigurī, xiv. 35.

Medak, District in Hyderābād, xvii. 245–250; physical aspects, 245–246; history, 246; population, 246–247; agriculture, 247–248; trade and communications, 248–249; administration, 249–250; education, 250; medical, 250.
Medak, *tāluk* in Medak District, Hyderābād State, xvii. 250–251.
Medak, town in Medak District, Hyderābād State, xvii. 251.
Medak Gulshanābād, Division of Hyderābād State, xvii. 251.
Medas, basket- and matmakers, in Coorg, xi. 28.
Medchal, crown *tāluk* in Atrāf-i-balda District, Hyderābād, xvii. 251–252.
Medhātilhi, commentator on Manu, ii. 262.
Medic dialect, division of Eranian language, i. 353.
Medical Aspects. *See* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Medical.
Medical Colleges. *See* Medical Schools and Colleges.
Medical Mission, Rānāghāt, Nadiā, xvi. 196.
Medical and sanitary administration, iv. 457–480; ancient Hindu and Arabic medicine, 457–458; duties of the Medical and Sanitary department, 458; constitution of the department, 458–460; organization, 460–461; history of medical institutions, 461–462; classes of District hospitals and dispensaries, 462–463; description of District medical institutions, 463–464; Presidency hospitals, 464; patients, 464–465; medical and surgical work, 465; finance, 465; lunatic asylums, 465–466; leper asylums, 466; Sanitary department, 466–479; rural sanitation, 468–470; urban sanitation, 471–472; sewage, 472; water-works, 472–473; Presidency towns, 473; general progress, 473–474; epidemic disease, 475; plague, 475–476; laboratories, 476; Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, 476–477; vital statistics, history, 477; existing system, 477–478; vaccination, 478–479; bibliography, 479; statistics of public hospitals and dispensaries under Government control, 480; statistics of vaccination, 480; medical statistics, iv. 80; medical expenditure, iv. 175.
Medical Institutions. *See* Dispensaries, &c., *and also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Administration.
Medical Schools and Colleges, in India generally, iv. 441–442; in Agra, v. 81, 90–91, xxiv. 251; Ahmadābād, v. 105, 110; Assam, vi. 104; Bombay, viii. 373, 374, 418; Calcutta, ix. 284; Dacca, xi. 115, 119; Dibrugarh, Assam, xi. 343; Goa, xii. 265; Hyderābād State, xiii. 296; Lahore, xvi. 105, 114; North India School of Medicine for Christian Women, Ludhiāna, xvi. 207; Madras, xvi. 343, 383; Patna, xx. 69; Punjab, xx. 371.
Medini Rai, rebel minister of Mahmūd II, of Mālwā, xvii. 104, xxi. 96; Chanderī granted to, x. 164.
Medinipur, District, town, and canal in Bengal. *See* Midnapore.
Medni Rai, rule in Palāmau (1659–72), xix. 337.
Mednī Singh, rule in Bāndhora (end of eighteenth century), xiv. 69–70.
Medows, General, Coimbatore occupied by (1790), x. 359; Dhārāpuram taken (1790), xi. 298; Erode taken, xii. 28; Karūr taken (1790), xv. 63.
Meds, coast tribe, in Baluchistān, vi. 288; Gwādar, xii. 415; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Makrān, xvii. 47, 48; Pasni, xx. 22.
Meean Meer, former name of Lahore cantonment, Punjab, xvii. 252.
Meeanee, battlefield. *See* Miāni.
Meerut, Division in United Provinces, xvii. 252–253.
Meerut, District in United Provinces, xvii. 253–263; physical aspects, 253–254; history, 254–256; population, 256–258; agriculture, 258–259; trade and communications, 259–260, famine, 260; administration, 261–262; education, 262; medical, 262–263; arts and manufactures, iii. 187.
Meerut, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xvii. 263.
Meerut, city and cantonment in United Provinces, xvii. 263–266; outbreak of Mutiny (1857), ii. 511; army division, iv. 366; water-supply, iv. 473.
Megasthenes, account of India, ii. 207; ambassador from Seleucus to Chandragupta (306 B.C.), ii. 281; description of administration of an Indian town, iv. 282; description of Patna, vii. 209, xx. 67; mentions Pandaia, xix. 394.
Meghabhai, rule in Vala, Kāthiāwār (1798–1814), xxiv. 296
Meghaduta, the, Sanskrit poem by Kālidāsa, ii. 242.
Meghan Kara, demon, slain by Sārangdhar, Mehkar town said to be named after, xvii. 271.
Meghāsanī, mountain peak in Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 266
Meghavarman, king of Ceylon, embassy sent to Samudragupta (*c.* 330), ii. 291.
Megheswar, temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
Meghnā, the, estuary of the combined

Ganges and Brahmaputra, xvii. 266–268; storm-wave, i. 135.
Megh Singh, present Rai of Kulū, xvi. 17.
Meghs, weavers, in Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Siālkot, xxii. 330.
Meguti temple at Aihole, Bijāpur, ii. 175, v. 129.
Mehar, subdivision and *tāluka* in Lārkāna District, Sind, xvii. 268.
Mehauli, iron pillar, ii. 25, 35–36, 51.
Mehendrapāla, king of Kanauj, inscription at Pehowa (end of ninth century), xx. 100.
Meherpur, subdivision in Nadiā District, Bengal, xvii. 268.
Meherpur, town in Nadiā District, Bengal, xvii. 268–269.
Mehidpur *Zila*, district in Indore State, Central India, xvii. 269.
Mehidpur, town in Indore State, Central India, xvii. 269–271; battle of (1817), ii. 445, 495, xiv. 63.
Mehkar, *tāluk* in Buldāna District, Berār, xvii. 271.
Mehkar, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xvii. 271.
Mehmadābād, *tāluka* in Kaira District, Bombay, xvii. 271–272.
Mehmadābād, town in Kaira District, Bombay, xvii. 272.
Mehndāwal, town in Bastī District, United Provinces, xvii. 272.
Mehrāb, Mīr, rule in Baluchistān (1695–6), vi. 277.
Mehrāb Khān, Mīr, rule in Baluchistān (1816–7), vi. 277, 278–279.
Mehtas, village menials. *See* Mahārs.
Mehrūp, treachery in siege of Dūngarpur (early in nineteenth century), xi. 385.
Mehsāna, *tāluka* in Baroda, xvii. 272–273.
Mehsāna, town and railway junction in Baroda, xvii. 273.
Mehtar Mahal, building at Bijāpur, viii. 186.
Mehtars of Chitral, descent from Sangīn Alī, x. 301.
Mehwās Estates, group of estates in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xvii. 273–274.
Meiktila, Division in Upper Burma, xvii. 274–275.
Meiktila, District in Upper Burma, xvii. 275–287; physical aspects, 275–277; history, 277–278; population, 278–279; agriculture, 279–282; irrigation, 281–282; forests, 282–283; trade and communications, 283–284; famine, 284; administration, 285–286; education, 286–287; medical, 287.
Meiktila, subdivision and township in Upper Burma, xvii. 287.
Meiktila, town and cantonment in Upper Burma, xvii. 287–288.
Meiktila Lake, Upper Burma, xvii. 276, 281, 287, 288.
Meinma-myo ('the city of women'), remains of, near Ye, Lower Burma, v. 296.
Meithei, language of the Kuki-Chin group, spoken in Manipur, Assam, i. 387–388, 393.
Mejā, *tahsīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xvii. 288–289.
Meja, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 289.
Mekala hills. *See* Maikala.
Mekong, river of Indo-China, xvii 289.
Mekrān, division in Baluchistān. *See* Makrān.
Melacheris, or climbers, caste in Laccadive Islands, xvi. 87.
Melakkārans, professional musicians, in Tanjore, xxiii. 231.
Melghāt, *tāluk* in Amraotī District, Berār, xvii. 289–290.
Melons, iii. 76; grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baluchistān, vi. 295–296; Baltistān, vi. 264; Baroda, vii. 48; Bengal, vii. 243, 248; Central Provinces, x. 38; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 275, 276; Chittagong, x. 311; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 321; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Delhi, xi. 228; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Goa, xii. 261; Itmādpur, Agra, xiii. 373; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 375; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 249; Lotalai, Baluchistān, xvi. 176; dry bed of Lūni river in hot months, xvi. 212; Punjab, xx. 296; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 15; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 296; Sarawān, xxii. 100; Sibi, xxii. 339; Sind, xxii. 413; United Provinces, xxiv. 182, 183; Zhob, xxiv. 432.
Melrosapuram, mission settlement, Chingleput, founded by United Free Church of Scotland (1893), x. 258, 259.
Melukote, sacred town in Mysore, xvii. 290.
Melūr, *tāluk* in Madura District, Madras, xvii. 290–291.
Melūr, town in Madura District, Madras, xvii. 291.
Melvill, Mr., killed by Manipuris (1891), xvii. 188.
Memadpura, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, 291.
Memāri, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, xvii. 291.
Memons, Muhammadan class, in Bombay, viii. 413; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177, 178; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.

Menander, Graeco-Bactrian king, invasion of India (153 B.C.), ii. 287; Cutch part of kingdom, xi 77; coins found in Rājputāna, xxi. 94; probable rule over Sind, xxii. 394.
Mendā river. *See* Mahī.
Menezes, Archbishop of Goa, synod convened by, at Udayamperūr, to inquire into heresies of Syrian Christians (1599), x. 343
Menezes, Vasco Fernandes Cesar de, governor of Goa (1712-7), xii. 255.
Mengals, Brāhui tribe, in Jhalawān, ix. 15, xiv. 111.
Mengni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xvii. 291.
Meos, or Mīnās, mixed tribe in Rājputāna; Alwar, v. 260, xvii. 313; Agra, xvii. 313; Bharatpur, xvii. 313; Bijnor, xvii. 313; Budaun, xvii. 313; Bulandshahr, ix. 51, xvii. 313; Delhi, xi. 226; Etāwah, xii. 39; Gurgaon, xii. 404, 405; Meerut, xvii. 313; Morādābād, xvii. 313; Rājputāna, xvii. 313-314, xxi. 115; United Provinces, xvii. 313.
Merāts, name for inhabitants of Merwāra, v. 145.
Mercāra, *tāluk* in Coorg, xvii. 291-292.
Mercāra, capital of Coorg, xvii. 292-293
Merewether, Sir William, clock-tower in memory of, at Karāchi, xv. 12.
Merewether Pier, Karāchi, xv. 17; Kiamāri, xv. 304.
Mergui, District of the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma, xvii. 293-307; physical aspects, 293-295; history, 295-297; population, 298-299; agriculture, 299-300; fisheries, 300-301; forests, 302; minerals, 302-304; trade and communications, 304-305, administration, 305-306; education, 306; medical, 306-307; sandstone, grit, and shale beds, i. 74.
Mergui, subdivision and township in Lower Burma, xvii. 307.
Mergui, town and port in Lower Burma, xvii. 307-308
Mergui Archipelago, collection of islands along the Burmese coast of the Bay of Bengal, xvii. 293; zoology, i. 238.
Meriah, human sacrifice formerly practised by the Kondhs, in the Māliahs, xvii. 89.
Merkāra, town in Coorg. *See* Mercāra.
Mers, cultivators, in Kāthiāwār, xv. 175, 178.
Merta, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, scene of De Boigne's victory (1790), xvii. 308-309.
Mertias, Rājputs, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
Mertiparvat, or Mertigudda, mountain peak in Mysore, xvii. 309.
Meru Varma, Chamba extended by (680), x. 130.
Merwāra, British District in Rājputāna, xvii. 309-311. *See also* Ajmer-Merwāra.
Merwāra battalion, iv. 354, v. 165.
Mesāna, *tāluka* and town in Baroda. *See* Mehsāna.
Messageries Maritimes Cie., Bengal, vii. 280-281.
Metabar Khān, tomb at Kalyān, Thāna, xiv. 323.
Metals, trade, iii. 256; imports, iii. 277, 295, trade statistics, iii. 308, 314; import duties, iv. 265, 276.
Metal-ware, iii. 237-241, Assam, vi 72; Bengal, vii. 274, 348, 350; Bombay City, viii. 414; Central India, ix. 368; Central Provinces, x. 105; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 277; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237, Hyderābād State, xiii. 264; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 318; Indore, xiii. 350, Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 60; Kapūrthala, Punjab, xiv. 412; Karāchi, xv. 7, 8; Karnāl, xv. 54; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 141, 144, Madras Presidency, xvi 292; Mannārgudi, Tanjore, xvii 199; Multān, xviii. 31, 37; Najibābād, Bijnor, xviii. 335; Nimbahera, Rājputāna, xix. 120; Phalodi, Rājputāna, xx. 128-129, Pīlībhīt, xx 141; Sabalgarh, Central India, xxi. 343; Sind, xxii. 418; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 123; Sultānpur, xxiii. 135; Tanjore, xxiii. 235, 243; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 264; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35, United Provinces, xxiv. 203; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 407.
Metcalfe, Sir Charles (Lord), Governor-General (1835-6), ii. 499; embassy to Ranjīt Singh, ii. 493, xvii. 85; quoted on village communities, iv. 278-279; power of Messrs Palmer & Co. at Hyderābād broken by, vii. 371; reported that minor chiefs in Rājputāna pressed for British intervention (1811), xxi. 100; Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces (1836), xxiv. 219.
Meteorology, i. 104-156; general meteorology of India proper with Burma and Baluchistān, 104-137; interest of, 104-105; variety and contrasts, 104-105; combination of tropical and temperate region conditions, 105; monsoons, 105; initiation and development of meteorological observation and inquiry, 105-107; present constitution of the Meteorological department, 106-107; India not an isolated meteorological area, 107; physiographic features of India, 107-109; monsoons, 109-137; outside influences which affect Indian meteorological conditions, 109; alternation of seasons known as the mon-

soons the primary fact of Indian meteorology, 109–110; pressure conditions in Asia and Indian Ocean during cold-weather period, 110–111; sketch of air movement in India during cold-weather period, 111–112; storms of the cold-weather period—phenomena of the upper air current, 112–113; weather during cold season, 113–114; precipitation of the cold season, 114; second half of the dry or north-east monsoon, 115–116; changes of pressure conditions and air movement accompanying local increase of temperature in land area, 116–117; storms of the hot-weather period, 117–118; wet season or south-west monsoon, 118–119; extension of the south-east trades across the equator into the Indian sea and land areas, 119–120; cyclonic storms in the Arabian Sea, 120–121; complete field of extension of the south-west monsoon currents, 121–122; Bay of Bengal current, 122–123; Arabian Sea current, 123; monsoon trough of low pressure, 124; date of establishment of wet monsoon in different parts, 124; pulsatory character of the rainfall of the period, 124–125; cyclonic storms of the rainy season in the Bay of Bengal, 125–126; normal rainfall, May to October, 126; humidity and temperature conditions during the south-west monsoon, 126; variations of the strength of the south-west monsoon currents related to corresponding variations in the south-east trades of the Indian Ocean, 126–127; relation of Indian rainfall to rainfall elsewhere, 127–128; variations in local extension of monsoon currents caused by pressure anomalies, 127–128; influence of snowfall in Himālayas on the rainfall, 129; peculiar character of rainfall as a discontinuous phenomenon, 129; important variations of monsoon rains from normal, 130, distribution of rainfall, 131; retreating south-west monsoon period, 131–132; gradual withdrawal of the monsoon currents from the Indian area, 132; pressure changes in Indian area, 132–133; recurvature of the Bay current in October and November towards the west, 133; rains in Madras, 133–134; probable conditions of retreat of monsoon current in the Arabian Sea, 134; storms of the period, 134–135; further pressure and temperature changes in India during period, 135–136; this season really a transitional period of considerable duration, 136; precipitation of the period, 136; abnormal features of weather and rainfall distribution of period, 137; aqueous vapour, 138; rate of cooling of ascending air, 138; ascensional or convective air movement the chief cause of rainfall, 138; cause of ascensional movement, 138–139; ascensional movement of humid current forced up and across a line of hills, 139; ascensional movement in cyclonic storms, 139; special remarks on the rainfall in India and droughts, 138–146; distribution of rainfall by season, 140; cold-weather rainfall, 140–141; hot-weather rainfall, 141; rainfall of wet or south-west monsoon, 141–142; action of forced ascent of aqueous vapour, 142–143; of cyclonic storms, 143; excessive downpours in twenty-four hours during the wet monsoon, 143–144; variability of rainfall, 144–145; deficient rainfall and droughts, 145–146, special remarks on temperatures, 146–152; measurement of air temperature, 146–147; variation of ground surface temperature and effect on air movement, 147; variation of air temperature, 147–148; diurnal variation of air temperature, 148; diurnal range, 148; annual variation of air temperature, 148–149; maximum diurnal temperatures, 149; minimum diurnal temperatures, 149–150; mean diurnal temperatures, 150; hill temperatures, 150–152; rainfall data of 21 meteorological divisions, 153; average mean temperature at 23 stations in the plains and 12 hill stations, 154, 155; bibliography, 156.

Meteorology, local, Mount Abu, v. 4; Aden, v. 11; Afghānistān, v. 33–34; Agra, v. 74; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 140; Akola, Berār, v. 182; Akyab, Burma, v. 192; Allahābād, v. 228; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 255–256; Ambāla, v. 278; Amherst, Burma, v. 294; Amraoti, Berār, v. 308; Amritsar, v. 320; Anantapur, v. 338; Andamans, v 359; Angul, Orissa, v. 375, Arakan, Burma, v. 393; North Arcot, v. 405; South Arcot, v. 422; Assam, vi. 110; Backergunge, vi. 166; Bāndā, vi. 348; Bānkurā, vi. 384; Bannu, vi. 393; Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 408, 411; Bāra Banki, vi. 418; Bareilly, vii. 3; Baroda, vii. 30–31; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96; Bellary, vii. 161; Bengal, vii. 204–206, 282–285, 342; Berār, vii. 365; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhāgalpur, viii. 27; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 47; Bhandāra, viii. 62; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 74; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 93;

Bhavāni, Coimbatore, viii. 98; Bhīmthadi, Poona, viii. 110; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 112; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 127–128; Bhor, Bombay, viii. 147; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 164; Bijāpur, viii. 177; Bijnor, viii. 194; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 204; Bilāspur, viii. 223; Birbhūm, viii. 241; Bogra, viii. 257; Bolān Pass, Baluchistān, viii. 264; Bombay Presidency, viii. 276, 277; Broach, ix. 20; Budaun, ix 34; Buldāna, ix. 60; Burdwān, ix. 92; Burma, ix. 109–110, 118–120, 234; Cāchār, Assam, ix. 250; Calcutta, ix. 262; Central India, ix. 332–334; Central Provinces, x. 11, 100; Champāran, x. 138; Cherrapunji, Assam, x. 194; Chhindwāra, x. 205–206; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 229–230; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 240; Chittagong, x. 307–308; Coorg, xi. 7; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 77; Dacca, xi. 104; Daibhangā, xi. 153; Darrang, Assam, xi. 183; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Delhi, xi. 225; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 249; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 261; Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 285; Dhār, Central India, xi. 288; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 323; Dhrāngadhra, Kāthiāwār, xi. 333; Dhrol, Kāthiāwār, xi. 335; Dhubri, Assam, xi. 336; Dibrugarh, Assam, xi. 342; Dināipur, xi. 348–349; Diug, xi. 369; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 380; Eastern Bengal, xi. 391; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 12; Faridpur, xii. 54; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Ganjām, xii. 144–145; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 173; Gayā, xii. 197; Ghāzīpur, xii. 223; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 270; Godāvari, xii. 283–284; Gondā, xii. 312; Gorakhpur, xii. 333; Gujrānwāla, xii. 354; Gujrāt, xii. 365; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Gurdāspur, xii. 392–393; Gurgaon, xii. 403; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 421; Hyderābād State, xiii. 234; Indore, Central India, xiii. 335; Jaipur, Rājputāna, viii. 384; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 2; Jālaun, xiv. 18; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 32; Jāmkhed, Ahmadnagar, xiv. 47; Janjira, Bombay, xiv. 58; Jaunpur, xiv. 74; Jāvli, Sātāra, xiv 85; Jawhār, Bombay, xiv. 87; Jessore, xiv. 92; Jhābua, Central India, xiv. 104; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 115; Jhang, xiv. 126; Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Jhelum, xiv. 151; Jind, Punjab, xiv. 166; Jobat, Central India, xiv. 178; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 182; Jowai, Assam, xiv. 204; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Jullundur, xiv. 223; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 236; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 249; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 263, 269; Kaira, xiv. 277; Kālol, Pānch Mahāls, xiv. 317; Kalvān, Nāsik, xiv. 322; Kāmrūp, Assam, xiv. 331; North Kanara, xiv. 342; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Karāchi, xv. 2–3, 13–14; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 26; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 87–89; Kathā, Burma, xv. 153–154; Kāthiāwāi, Bombay, xv. 174; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 211; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 255; Kheri, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kishangarh, Rājputāna. xv. 311; Kistna, xv. 320–321; Kohāt, xv. 342; Kolāba, xv. 357; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 370; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 381–382; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 411–412; Kurnool, xvi. 32–33; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 62; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 70–71; Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 90; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 138; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245–246, 351; Madras City, xvi. 373; Madura, xvi. 388–389; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 413–414; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mandalay, Burma, xvii 127; Meerut, xvii. 254; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 276–277; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 295; Midnapore, xvii. 328–329; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 346–347; Multān, xviii. 23–24; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 121–122; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Mysore, xviii. 167–168; Nāgpur, xviii. 306; Nāsik, xviii. 400; Nellampathis, Cochin, xix. 5; Nellore, xix. 9; Nemāwar, Central India, xix. 25; Nepāl, xix. 30; Nicobars, xix. 63; Nīlgiris, xix. 89; Nimār, xix. 107; Niphād, Nāsik, xix. 122; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; Noākhāli, xix. 129; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 147, 211; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 223; Ootacamund, Nīlgiris. xix. 239; Orchhā, Central India, xix. 242; Orissa Tributary States, Bengal, xix. 254; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 270; Pābna, xix. 298; Pachmarhī, Hoshangābād, xix. 307; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 321; Palāmau, xix. 337; Pālanpur Agency and State, Bombay, xix. 347, 353; Pālitāna, Kāthiāwār, xix. 360; Palni Hills, Madura, xix. 372; Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, xix. 382; Pānchgani, Sātāra, xix. 379; Pannā, Central India, xix. 400; Panvel, Kolāba, xix. 406; Parasgad, Belgaum, xix. 409; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Partābgarh, United Provinces, xx. 15; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 33; Patna, Bengal, xx. 55; Pegu, Burma, xx. 85; Peshāwar, xx. 113–114; Poona, xx. 167; Prome, Burma, xx. 220–221; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 231; Punjab, xx. 256–

259; Purī, xv. 400; Purnea, xv 414; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 3; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 13; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 26; Rāghugarh, Central India, xxi. 34; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 39; Raipur, xxi. 51; Rājāpur, Ratnāgiri, xxi. 66; Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 73; Rājpīpla, Bombay, xxi 80; Rājputāna, xxi. 92, 93; Rājshāhi, xxi. 161; Rāmandrug, Bellary, xxi. 171; Rānchī, xxi. 200; Rangpur, xxi. 223; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 247; Rāver, Khāndesh, xxi. 259; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 264; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 280; Rohtak, xxi. 311; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 328; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 353; Sahāranpur, xxi. 369; Salem, xxi. 398; Salween, Burma, xxi. 416; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 32–33; Santāl Parganas, xxii 63; Sāran, xxii. 86; Sātāra, xxii. 118; Shāhpur, xxii. 212–213; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 233; Shillong, Assam, xxii. 279–280; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 283; Sialkot, xxii. 327; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 345–346, 355; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 356; Sikkim, Bengal, xxii. 367; Silchar, Assam, xxii. 374; Simla, xxii. 378; Sind, Bombay, xxii. 394; Sindgi, Bijāpur, xxii. 433; Sindkheda, West Khāndesh, xxii. 434; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sinnar, Nāsik, xxiii. 13; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 29–30; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 41; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 47; Sirūr, Poona, xxiii. 48; Sītāpur, xxiii. 55; Sringeri, Mysore, xxiii. 105; Sukkur, Sind. xxiii. 119; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131; Sundarbans, Bengal, xxiii. 141; Surat, xxiii. 153; Sylhet, xxiii. 191, 201, 202; Tanjore, xxiii. 226–227; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 260; Thāna, xxiii. 291–292; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii 307; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 317; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 330; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii 344; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 363–364; Tippera, xxiii. 381; Tīrāh, North-West Frontier, xxiii 389; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 409; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 423, 434; Travancore, xxiv. 5; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 27; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 54; Turā, Assam, xxiv. 62; Tuticorin, Tinnevelly, xxiv. 64; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 69; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; Udamalpet, Coimbatore, xxiv. 107; Unao, xxiv. 123; United Provinces, xxiv. 145, 288; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 278; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 324; Wadhwān, Kāthiāwāi, xxiv. 346; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 358; Wardhā, xxiv. 367; Wellington, Nīlgiris, xxiv. 385; Wūn, Beiār, xxiv. 389; Wynaad, Malabar, xxiv. 399–400; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 402; Yellāpur, North Kanara, xxiv. 420; Yeola, Nāsik, xxiv. 422; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 430.

Methaya, ancient capital in Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 72.

Methodists in India, i 443; population statistics, i. 475, 477. *See also under* Protestant Missions.

Mettancheri, town in Madras. *See* Mattāncheri.

Mettupālaiyam, village in Coimbatore District, Madras, at foot of Nīlgiris, xvii. 311.

Mevali, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 311, xxi. 291.

Mevāsa, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xvii. 311.

Mewār, another name for Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 311–312.

Mewār (or Udaipur) Residency, Political Charge in Rājputāna, xvii. 312

Mewār Bhīl Corps, iv. 354–355, xv. 275–276.

Mewārī language, spoken in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.

Mewāt, ill-defined tract south of Delhi, xvii. 313–314.

Mewātī, or Bighotā, dialect of Northern Rājputāna, i. 367; spoken in Alwar, v. 260; Bharatpur, viii. 79; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.

Mewātīs, tribe in Northern India, xvii. 313–314; Agra, xvii 313; Aligarh, v. 212; Bareilly, vii. 6; Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Bundelkhand, ix. 70; Chhatārī founded by, x. 198; said to have founded Gulaothī, xii. 374; Meerut, xvii. 313; Rabūpura, xxi. 22; Rohilkhand, xvii. 313; United Provinces, xvii. 313.

Mhār, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393.

Mhasoba, shrine at Bhavsari, Poona, viii. 99.

Mhasvād, town in Sātāra District, Bombay, xvii. 314.

Mhasvād lake, Sātāra, iii. 331, xvii. 314, xxii. 123, 301.

Mhow, British cantonment in Indore State, Central India, xvii. 314–315; army division, iv. 366.

Mīān mosque, at Rander, Surat, xxiii. 157.

Mīān Alī Canal, branch of Lower Chenāb Canal, Punjab, x 190.

Mīān Khān Chishti, mosque at Ahmadābād, v. 108.

Mīān Mīr, former name of Lahore cantonment, Punjab, xvii. 316.

Mīān Mīr, Muhammadan saint, village of Haslīmpur bestowed on, xvi. 115; mausoleum at Lahore cantonment, xvi. 115.

Miān Nūr Muhammad Kalhora, Fuleli Canal extended by, xii. 108.
Miān Singh, Colonel, governor of Kashmīr (1833), xv. 93.
Mianas, cultivators, in Kāthiāwār, xv. 178.
Miāngūn, peak of Kīrthar range, Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 278.
Miāni, port in Baluchistān. *See* Sonmiāni.
Miāni, village in Hyderābād District, Sind, xvii. 315; battle (1843), ii. 502, xiii. 314, 321.
Miāni, town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xvii. 315.
Miāni, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xvii. 316
Miāni Hor, backwater in Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145.
Miānwāli, District in Multān Division, Punjab, xvii. 317–325; physical aspects, 316–318; history, 318–319; population, 319–320; agriculture, 320–321; irrigation, 321; minerals, 321–322; trade and communications, 322–323; administration, 323–325; education, 325; medical, 325; coal-field, iii. 138.
Miānwāli, *tahsīl* in Punjab, xvii. 326.
Miānwāli, town in Punjab, xvii. 326.
Mica and mica schist, iii. 152–154; value of mica produced (1898–1903), iii. 130; export of films for micanite, iii. 152–153; mining, iii. 153–154; exports, iii. 310.
Local notices: Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 139, 154; Anantapur, v. 337; Andamans, v. 356; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; North Arcot, v. 413; Baghelkhand, Central India, vi. 186; Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Bāmra, Bengal, vi. 344; Bangalore, vi. 361; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123–124; Bengal, vii. 260, 264–265; Betūl, viii. 12; Bilāspur, viii. 228–229; Birbhūm, viii. 244; Burma, ix. 173; Central Provinces, x. 52; Chamba, Punjab, x. 132; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 330; Cochin, Madras, x. 348; Coorg, xi. 5, 36; Daosa, Rājputāna, xi. 149; Ganjām, xii. 151; Gayā, xii. 202; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Gwalior, xii. 430; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 92–93, 95; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Hyderābād State, xiii. 262; Jaipur, xiii. 391; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kathā, Burma, xv. 153; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 311; Kistna, xv. 320; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 369; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 77; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 141; Madras Presidency, xvi. 240, 288–289, 300; Madura, xvi. 387; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 133; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 243; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 352; Mirzāpur, xvii. 373; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Mysore, xviii. 218; Nanjangūd, Mysore, xviii. 365; Nellore, xix. 8, 16, 17; Nilgiris, xix. 97; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 232; Palāmau, xix. 335; Pālanpur, xix. 347; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Punjab, xx. 314; Rānchī, xxi. 199, 206; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 280; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 334; Salem, xxi. 397, 403; Sambalpur, xxii. 12; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 62; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Seonī, xxii. 171; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 261; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 12; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 34; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 83.
Mice, i. 227, 229.
Michelborne, Sir Edward, licence granted to, to trade to the East (1604), ii. 455; piratical proceedings, ii. 455.
Michni, fort in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 326.
Midagesidurga, fortified hill in Mysore, xvii. 326–327.
Middleton, Sir Henry, fleet turned back from landing at Surat by Portuguese (1611), ii 455; visited Aden (1610), v. 12; compelled to anchor outside Surat (1611), xiii. 154.
Middleton, Bishop, foundation of episcopal see of Calcutta under (1814), i. 443; founder of Bishop's College at Calcutta (1820), ix. 283.
Midhi, tribe. *See* Migu.
'Midland,' the, extent, language, and inhabitants, i. 357–359, 402.
Midnall, John, journey to India, and residence there for seven years (1599–1606), ii. 454.
Midnapore, District in Burdwan Division, Bengal, xvii. 327–339; physical aspects, 327–329; history, 329–330; population, 330–332; agriculture, 332–334; trade and communications, 334; famine, 335–336; administration, 336–338; embankments, 337–338; education, 338–339; medical, 339.
Midnapore, subdivision in Bengal, xvii. 339.
Midnapore, town in Bengal, xvii. 339–340.
Midnapore Canal, Bengal, iii. 332, 356, 357, vii. 252, 346, xvii. 340–341.
Migration, internal, i. 467–469; external, i. 469–471. *See also* Emigration and Immigration.
Migu, Mishmi tribe, xvii. 378.
Mihindu V, king of Ceylon, captured by the Cholas, ii. 333.
Mihiragula (515–44), White Hun chief, defeated by Nara Singhagupta Bāladitya and Yasodharman (*c.* 528), i. 306, ii. 294, ix. 336; inscription at Gwalior, ii. 55; rule in Central India, ix. 336; invasion by, xii. 127; Gwalior fort

held by, xii. 440; rule in Kashmīr (528), xv. 91; invasion of, and rule over Mālwā, xvii. 102; White Huns held Northern India under, xix. 150; Punjab held by, xx. 262.
Mihiresvara, temple at Nirmand, Kāngra, xix. 124.
Mihrbān Alī, Gulaothī improved by, xii. 374.
Mihrpur, subdivision and town in Bengal. *See* Meherpur.
Mihtar Mahal, building at Bijāpur, ii. 198.
Mikir, language of the Nāgā-Bodo group, i. 387, 393, 400; spoken in Nowgong, xix. 224.
Mikīr Hills, tract of hilly country in Nowgong and Sibsāgar Districts, Assam, xvii. 341.
Mikīrs, aboriginal tribe, in Assam, vi. 44, xvii. 341; Kāmrūp, xiv. 334; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 257; Nowgong, xix. 224; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348.
Milak, *tahsīl* in Rāmpur State, United Provinces, xvii. 341–342.
Milam, village in Almorā District, United Provinces, xvii. 342.
Miles, Lieutenant-Colonel, took Meiktila fort (1824), xvii. 297.
Miles, Major, negotiated agreement with the Nawāb of Rādhanpur (1820), xxi. 24.
Military forces (other than British), in Afghānistān, v. 62–63; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 266; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 202–203; Baluchistān, vi. 333; Baroda, vii. 69–70; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 85; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 95; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 141; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 86; Cochin, Madras, x. 352; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 84; Datiā, Central India, xi. 198; Dhār, Central India, xi 293; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 384; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 436; Indore, Central India, xiii. 347; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 397; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 8; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 121; Jīnd, Punjab, xiv. 175; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 197; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 238; Kapūrthala, Punjab, xiv. 415; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 32; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 140–141; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 185; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 215; Khilchipur, Central India, xv. 279; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 317; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 386; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 423; Mysore, xviii. 239–240; Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 270; Nepāl, xix. 54; Orchhā, Central India, xix. 247; Pannā, Central India, xix. 403; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 49; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 239; Rāmpur, United Provinces, xxi. 188; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 288; Samthar, Central India, xxii. 25–26; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 155; Tehrī, United Provinces, xxiii. 272; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 415; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 21; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 100–101.
Military stations. *See* Cantonments and Military Stations.
Milka Singh, conquests in Rāwalpindi (end of eighteenth century), xxi. 265, 272.
Miller, Rev. Dr., General Assembly's School transformed into Madras Christian College, xvi. 339–340; statue in Madras City, xvi. 367; hostels at Madras built by, xvi. 384.
Millets, areas under, in important Provinces (1903–4), iii. 100. *See also Bājra, Jowār, Kangni, Kodon, Manduā.*
Milling industry, iii 226.
Mills. *See* Cotton Mills, Flour Mills, &c.
Millstones, iii. 151–152; made at Agra, v. 90; Ambāla, v. 283; Barmer, Rājputāna, vii. 23; Fatehpur Sīkri, Agra, xii. 86; Jodhpur, xiv. 192; Kālka, Ambāla, xiv 314; Mallāni, Rājputāna, xvii. 93; Mirzāpur, xvii. 372.
Millwork, imports, iii. 277, 308.
Milūr, subdivision and town in Madras. *See* Melūr.
Mīmāmsā philosophy, ii. 255.
Mimics, Muhammadan, Mohān celebrated for, xvii. 383.
Min O, rebel leader in Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 354.
Mīnā, Shāh, tomb at Lucknow, xvi. 189.
Mīnākshi, goddess, temple at Madura, xvi. 405.
Minal Devī, refuge taken in Dholka, according to tradition, xi. 321; Mansar lake built at Viramgām (*c.* 1090), xxiv. 319.
Mīnās, wild tribe in Rājputāna, xvii. 313; Aligarh, Rājputāna, v. 208; Alwar, v. 260; Bhopāl, viii. 134; Bijnor, xvii. 313; Budaun, xvii. 313; Bulandshahr, ix. 51, xvii. 313; Būndi, ix. 82; Erinpura, Rājputāna, xii. 27; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jahāzpur, Udaipur, xiii. 379; Jaipur, xiii. 389, 397–398; Karauli, xv. 28; Kotah, xv. 416; Meerut, xvii. 313; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Morādābād, xvii. 313; Pāron, Central India, xx. 8; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 46; Pirāwar, Tonk, xx. 151; Rājputāna, xxi. 114; Sirohi, xxiii. 31; Tonk, xxiii. 410; United Provinces, xvii. 313. *See also* Meos.
Minbu, Division of Upper Burma, xvii. 342–343.
Minbu, District in Upper Burma, xvii. 343–357; physical aspects, 344–347; history, 347–348; population, 348–349; agriculture, 349–351; forests, 351–353;

trade and communications, 353–354; famine, 354; administration, 354–356; education, 356; medical, 357; botany, i. 203.
Minbu, subdivision in Upper Burma, xvii. 357.
Minbu, town in Upper Burma, xvii. 357–358.
Minbya, subdivision and township in Akyab District, Lower Burma, xvii. 358.
Minchin, Colonel Charles, Political Agent in Bahāwalpur (1866–76), Minchinābād named after, xvii. 358.
Minchin, F. J. V., owner of sugar factory and distillery at Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13.
Minchinābād, *tahsīl* in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xvii. 358.
Minchinābād, town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xvii. 358.
Mindon Min, king of Burma (1853–78), ix. 127, xvii. 139; Amarapura abandoned (1857), v. 271; appointment of Sao Kya Tun as Sawbwa of Hsīpaw, xiii. 220; buildings of, at Mandalay, xvii. 143; rebellion of Myingun prince against (1866), xvi. 414; Sutaungya pagoda built (1874), xvii. 128; rebellion in Prome, xx. 222; at Shwebo (1852), xxii. 323; supported by people of Shwebo, xxii. 312; revenue system introduced into Shwebo, xxii. 319.
Mindon, township in Thayetmyo District, Burma, xvii. 358–359.
Mines and minerals, iii. 128–167; decline of ancient chemical industries, 128; increase in mineral imports, 128; value of imported minerals and mineral products, 129; chief imported mineral products, 129; value of minerals produced, 129–130; classification of valuable minerals, 130–131; coal, 131–138; petroleum, 138–140; amber, 140–141; gold, 141–144; graphite, 141; metalliferous minerals, 141; gold, 141–143; tin, 143–144; copper, 144–145; lead, silver, and zinc, 145; antimony, 145; iron, 145–146; manganese ore, 146–147; cobalt and nickel, 147; chromium, 147; tungsten, 148; titanium and molybdenum, 148; aluminium, 148; building stone, 148–150; limes and cements, 150; *kankar* or nodular limestone, 150; brick, tile, and pottery materials, 150–151; slate, 151; corundum, 151; millstones, 151–152; mineral pigments, 152; mica, 152–154; asbestos, 154; steatite, 154; magnesite, 154; saltpetre, 155; phosphates, 155–156; potash salts, 156; gypsum, 156; alum, 156–157; sulphur, 157; sulphates of iron and copper, 157; borax, 157–158; soda salts, 158; salt, 158–160; gem-stones, 160–163; diamonds, 160–161; rubies, 161; sapphires, 161; spinel, 161; beryls, 161–162; tourmaline, 162; garnets, 162; rock-crystals, 162; chalcedonic silica, 162–163; jadeite, 163; labour, 163; effect of coal-mining on the population, 163–164; source of the colliers, 164; average output by Indian colliers, 164; hours of work and wages, 164–165; coal-mining methods, 165; death-rate from mining accidents, 165–166; legislation, 166–167; bibliography, 167; trade, iii. 256. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State.
Mingin, subdivision and township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xvii. 359.
Mingun, hill in Sagaing District, Burma, xxi. 352.
Mingun pagoda, in Sagaing District, Burma, xxi. 355.
Mingyinyo, king of Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 423; moved capital to Toungoo from site some six miles distant (1510), xxiii. 434.
Mingyizwa Sawke, king, pagodas built in Ava (529 B.E.), vi. 151.
Minhāj-ud-dīn, Persian historian, chief of Firozi college, Bhātiāh (1227), xxiv. 82.
Minhla, subdivision and township in Thayetmyo District, Burma, xvii. 359.
Minhla, township in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvii. 359–360.
Minhla, town in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvii. 360.
Miniature painting, iii. 180, 193; at Agra, ii. 131; Delhi, ii. 131, xi. 239.
Minicoy, island in the Arabian Sea, attached to Malabar District, Madras, xvii. 360–361.
Mintha Hmat, dacoit leader, Shwebo, Burma, devastated by, xxii. 324.
Minto, Earl of, Governor-General (1807–13), ii. 492–493; refusal to enter into alliance with Bhopāl (1809), iv. 78; suburban residence at Barrackpore built, vii. 86.
Minto, Earl of, Viceroy (1905), ii. 530.
Mints, closed to unrestricted coinage of silver, iv. 518; native, iv. 514.
Mīr Alam. *See* Alam, Mīr.
Mīr Alam, tank in Hyderābād State, xiii. 257, 311.
Mīr Jafar, Nawāb of Bengal (1757–60, 1763–5), vii. 217, 218; conspiracy against Sirāj-ud-daula, ii. 475; placed on throne by English, ii. 476–477; grant of Twenty-four Parganas to East India Company, ii. 477, ix. 264, xxiv. 70; dethroned (1761), ii. 478; restored (1763), ii. 479; grant of Burdwān, Midnapore, and Chittagong to East

India Company confirmed (1763), xvii. 330; built garden-house at Motijhīl (1758), xviii. 57.
Mīr Jumla, officer of Aurangzeb in the Deccan, led expedition into Assam (1662–3), ii. 402; governor of Bengal (1660–4), vii. 217, xi. 106; defeated Prān Nārāyan, vi. 28; Ahom capital of Gargaon seized by, vi. 29; death, at Dacca, vi. 29; Cooch Behar and Assam invaded by, vii. 214; built forts in Dacca, xi. 106; held Gandikota fort, xii. 127; expedition to Goālpāra (1663), xii. 275; took Gulbarga (1657), xii. 382; appealed to Aurangzeb for help against Abdullah (1655), xiii. 239; invasion of Kāmrūp (1660–2), xiv. 332; built forts near Nārāyanganj, xviii 373; captured Nāzirā, xix. 1; defeated Shāh Shujā at Tanda (1660), xxiii. 221.
Mīr Kāsim, Nawāb of Bengal (1760–3), ii. 478, vii 217, 218; grants of money and territories, ii. 478; intrigues and rising against the English, ii. 478–479, viii. 1; massacre of English and sepoys at Patna (1763), ii. 479, xxiv. 156; defeated by Major Adams, ii. 479; grant of Burdwān, Midnapore, and Chittagong to East India Company (1760), ix. 93, x. 309, xvii. 329–330; defeated by Sir Hector Munro at Buxar (1764), ix. 247–248; defeated by Major Adams at Giriā (1763), xii. 245; Monghyr selected as capital and arsenal established (1763), xvi. 393, 402; palace at Rājmahāl, xxi. 78; Kājā Bumād of Tekāri drowned by (1762), xxiii. 273; defeated by Major Adams at Udhuā Nullah (1763), xxiv. 111.
Mīr Khān I, Jām of Las Bela (1776–1818), xvi. 146.
Mīr Khān II, Jām of Las Bela (*c.* 1830–1888), xvi. 146; defeated near Khuzdār (1869), xiv. 110.
Mīr Momin's Dairā, burial-ground, Hyderābād, xiii. 309.
Mīr Sāhib, Konda given to, by Marāthās (1766), xii. 413.
Mīrā Bāī, princess of Mewār, poems of, ii. 424, 430.
Mirāj (Senior Branch), State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xvii. 361.
Mirāj, capital of State in Bombay, xvii. 361–362.
Mirāj (Junior Branch), State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xvii. 362.
Miram Shāh, head-quarters of Northern Wazīristān Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 362.
Mirān Bai, wife of Bhoj Rāj, built temple at Eklingjī (sixteenth century), xxvi. 104.
Mirān Ghanī. *See* Adil Khān.
Mīrān Khān, Gakhar, said to have founded Mīrpur (*c.* 1700), xvii. 364.
Mīrān Sāhib Makhan, tomb at Nagore, xix. 3
Miranda, Donna Ignez de, Manor House at Bombay handed over to English representative by (1665), viii. 403–404.
Mirānis, rule in part of Dera Ghāzi Khān (fifteenth century), xi. 250; contention with Kalhoras for possession of Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 270.
Mirānpur, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xvii 362–363.
Mīrānpur Katra, town in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces. *See* Katra
Mīrānzai, *tahsīl* and town in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Hangu.
Mīrānzai tribes, lawlessness in Kohāt, xv 344; expeditions against (1851, 1891), xix. 156, 208.
Mirāsīs, minstrels in the Punjab, Amritsar, v. 323; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Jhang, xiv. 128; Lahore, xvi. 99; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Multān, xviii. 29; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 330.
Mirganj, *tahsīl* in Bareilly District, United Provinces, xvii. 363.
Mirganj, trading town in Sāran District, Bengal, xvii. 363.
Miri, Tibeto-Burman language, i. 392, 400.
Miri Hills, section of the Himālayan range north of Assam, xvii. 363.
Mirialguda, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, xvii. 363–364.
Miriam's house, at Fatehpur Sīkri, Agra, ii. 130, xii. 85.
Miris, tribe on northern frontier of Assam, vi. 14, 44; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Lakhimpur, xvi. 122; Miri Hills, xvii. 363; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348.
Mirjān, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, xvii. 364.
Mirpur, subdivision in Sukkur District, Sind, xvii. 364.
Mīrpur, trading town in Jammu, Kashmīr, xvii. 364.
Mīrpur Batoro, *tāluka* in Karāchi District, Sind, xvii. 364–365.
Mīrpur Khās, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xvii. 365.
Mīrpur Khās, trading town in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xvii. 365.
Mīrpur Māthelo, *tāluka* in Sukkur District, Sind, xvii. 365.
Mīrpur Sakro, *tāluka* in Karāchi District, Sind, xvii. 366.
Mirta, town in Rājputāna. *See* Merta.

Mīr-ud-dīn Mengal, rebellion of people of Jhalawān under (1869), xiv. 110.
Mīrwarīs, tribe in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, ix. 15, xiv. 110, 111; Kalāt fell into hands of (fifteenth century), xiv. 305; in Makrān, xvii. 47.
Mirza, Shāh, rule over Kashmīr under name of Shams-ud-dīn, xv. 92.
Mirza Khān, Upper Sutlej Canals improved by, xxiii. 180.
Mirza Sāmi, mosque and tomb at Surat, xxiii. 166.
Mirzāpur, District in Benares Division, United Provinces, xvii. 366–376; physical aspects, 366–368; history, 368–370; population, 370–371; agriculture, 371–372; trade and communications, 373; famine, 373–374; administration, 374–375; education, 375; medical, 375; density of population, i. 454; pygmy flints found, ii. 92.
Mirzāpur, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xvii. 376.
Mirzāpur, city in United Provinces, centre of industry and commerce, xvii. 376–377; neolithic cemetery near, ii. 95; arts and manufactures, iii. 199, 210, 216, 234, 242; road to the south, iii. 403.
Miscellaneous revenue, iv. 242–277; opium, 242–247, 275–276; salt, 247–252, 275; excise, 252–276, intoxicating liquors, 253–259, 276; hemp drugs, 259–261, 276; customs, 261–265, 276; assessed taxes, 265–270, 277; provincial rates, 271–273, 277; bibliography, 274.
Mishmi, Tibeto-Burman language, i. 387, 393.
Mishmi Hills, section of Himālayan range on northern frontier of Assam, xvii. 377–378; botany, i. 166 *n.*
Mishmis, tribe on north-eastern frontier of Assam, vi. 14, 44, xi. 341, xvii. 377–378, xix. 241.
Misr Dīwān Chand, Muhammad Azīm Khān overcome by (1819), xv. 93.
Misr Rūp Lāl, administration of Hoshiārpur by (1802–39), xiii. 200.
Misrikh, *tahsīl* in Sītāpur District, United Provinces, xvii. 379.
Missar Naudha. *See* Naunidhrai.
Mission to Lepers in India and the East, asylum at Tarn Tāran, Amritsar, v. 327.
Missions. *See* Protestant Missions *and* Roman Catholic Missions.
Miswāla, Rao, Chauhān Rājput of Alwar, Bāwal founded by, vii. 136.
Mit Parkāsh, Rājā of Sirmūr (seventeenth century), xxiii. 23.
Mitaiwārs, agricultural caste, in Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7.
Mitākṣharā, the, by Vijnānesvara, commentary on the *Yājnavalkya*, ii. 262, 337.
Mitford Hospital, Dacca, vii. 337, xi. 115, 119–120.
Mithan, wild cattle. *See Gayāl.*
Mithankot, town in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xvii. 379.
Mithi, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xvii. 379.
Mithi, town in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xvii. 379–380.
Mithilā, ancient kingdom in Bengal, vii. 208, xvii. 380; inclusion of Champāran in, x. 139; Darbhangā, xi. 153.
Mithradates I, Parthian king, annexed Western Punjab (*c.* 138 B.C.), ii. 288.
Mitra, Vedic sun-god, ii. 211, 213.
Mitrājīt, Rājā of Tekāri (1762–1840), xxiii. 273.
Miyāgām, village in Baroda, xvii. 380.
Moamaria, Vaishnav sect in Assam, risings against the Ahoms, vi. 30–32, xvi. 120, xxii. 347.
Mobye, State in Burma. *See* Mongpai.
Mocatta, Colonel D., expedition against Jowaki Afrīdis (1877), xix. 209.
Mochīs, or Muchis, shoemakers and leather-workers, number in all India, i. 498; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Amritsar, v. 322; Attock, vi. 134; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bannu, vi. 396; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Hazāra, xiii. 78–79; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; Multān, xviii. 29; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329.
Mod Nārāyan, holder of part of Tekāri Rāj (1840), xxiii. 273.
Modāsa, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xvii. 380–381.
Modhera, village with ruins in Baroda, xvii. 381.
Modhs, caste in Kāthiāwār, xv. 177.
Moegling, Dr., started Basel Mission in Coorg, xi. 30; superintended schools in Coorg (1854), xi. 47.
Moens, Van, rebuilt Manuel Kotta fort, Cochin (1778), x. 355.
Mofussil courts of justice, iv. 148–151.
Moga, *tahsīl* in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xvii. 381.
Moga, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xvii. 381.
Moga, Rājā, supposed rule in Gujrāt, xii.

365; traditional builder of mound at Mong, xvii. 389.
Mogal Rao, outbreak in Akola under (1841), v. 183.
Mogalturru, village in Kistna District, Madras, xvii. 381.
Mogaung, subdivision and township in Myitkyinā District, Upper Burma, xvii. 382.
Moggaliputta-Tissa, Buddhist missions sent by, ii. 36, 44, 54; relics of, ii. 44–45.
Moggallāna-Kōlita, disciple of Buddha, ii. 37; relics of, ii. 44.
Moghal Kot, petroleum springs, iii. 139.
Moghias, criminal tribe, in Central India, ix. 384; school for, at Mungaolī, xviii. 40.
Mogok, subdivision in Ruby Mines District, Upper Burma, xvii 382.
Mogok, head-quarters of Ruby Mines District, Upper Burma, xvii. 382–383.
Mohān, *tahsīl* in Unao District, United Provinces, xvii. 383.
Mohān, town in Unao District, United Provinces, xvii. 383.
Mohan, State in Rewā Kāntha. *See* Chota Udaipur.
Mohan, contest with Bhattis, xx. 133; founder of Mahrāj, Ferozepore District, xx. 133; killed (1618), xx. 133.
Mohan Deo, Braj, present Rājā of Kālāhandī (1897), xiv. 293.
Mohan Roy, Ram (1774–1833), founder of the Brahmo Samāj, i. 429; father of Bengali prose, ii. 433.
Mohan Singh, Rājā of Rājgarh (1661–8), xxi. 69, 71.
Mohan Singh, Rānā of Barwānī (1794–1839), vii. 91.
Mohan Singh, Rājā of Baraunda (1807–27), vi. 430.
Mohanlālganj, *tahsīl* in Lucknow District, United Provinces, xvii. 383–384.
Mohānos, fishermen, in Khairpur, Sind, xv. 212.
Mohanpur, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, 384.
Mohurbhanj, State in Orissa. *See* Mayūrbhanj.
Moherak, ancient name of Mahuva, xvii. 27.
Mohgaon, town in Chhindwāra District, Central Provinces, xvii. 384.
Mohindar College, at Patiāla, xx. 51.
Mohindar Singh, Rājā of Patiāla (1862–76), xx. 38; Mohindargarh fort, Patiāla, named in honour of (1861), xvii. 385.
Mohindargarh, *nizāmat* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xvii. 384.
Mohindargarh, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xvii. 384–385.
Mohindargarh, fort in Patiāla State, Punjab, xvii. 385.
Mohkam Bilās, garden at Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 318.
Mohkam Chand, Dīwān, dispatched to annex the Faizullahpuria dominions in Jullundur (1811), xiv. 224; defeated Sardārs of Siālkot at Atāri, xxii. 328.
Mohkam Singh, rule in Bharatpur (1722), viii. 75.
Mohkam Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1832), xv. 312.
Mohmand Country, tract on border of North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 385–386.
Mohmands, Afghān tribe on North-West Frontier, xvii. 385–386; Chārsadda held by, x. 180; in Jalālābād, xiv. 12; raids, xvii. 326; revolted under Jalāla and invested Peshāwar (1586), xix. 152; rising of (1897), xix 157–158; expeditions against (1851–2, 1864, 1879, 1880, 1897), xix. 158, 208, 209, 210; settlement of, in south-west of Peshāwar, xx. 115; attacked Shabkadar (1897), xxii. 186.
Mohol, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xvii. 386–387.
Mo-ho-so-lo, of Hiuen Tsiang, Masār identified with, xvii. 214.
Mohpā, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xvii. 387
Mohpāni, coal-field, Central Provinces, iii 132, 135, x. 50.
Mohsin Khān, erected mosque and bridge in Akbarpur, Fyzābād, v. 180.
Moira, Earl of *See* Hastings, Marquess of.
Mojung, Nāgā language, i. 393.
Mokakī language, spoken by Loris in Baluchistān, vi. 287.
Mokal, rule in Shekhāwati, Rājputāna, xxii. 269.
Mokal Singh, Parihār Rānā of Mandor, Mewār invaded by (fourteenth century), xxiv. 88.
Mokameh, town and railway junction in Patna District, Bengal, xvii. 387.
Mokha Pagina Muvāda, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 387, xxi. 291.
Mokhajī, Piram island taken by (end of thirteenth century), xx. 150.
Mokokchūng, subdivision in Nāgā Hills District, Assam, xvii. 387–388.
Moksobo, old name of Shwebo, Burma, xvii 323
Mokulsi, Rājā, built Farīdkot, xii. 52.
Mokundurrā, village and pass in Rājputāna. *See* Mukandwāra.
Molakālmuru, *tāluk* in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xvii. 388.
Molasars, jungle tribe, in Coimbatore, x 361.

Moles, i. 224.
Molesalāms, formerly Rājputs, in Broach, ix. 22.
Molesworth, Captain, march from Sadiyā to Rimā (1885–6), xvii. 378.
Molybdenum, iii. 148.
Momeik, Shan State and subdivision in Upper Burma. *See* Mongmit.
Momin Khān I, Mughal governor of Gujarāt (1730), ix. 293, xii. 352.
Momin Khān II, recaptured Ahmadābād, v. 107; alliance of, with Dāmājī Gaikwāi, vii. 33; governor of Cambay (1742), ix. 293.
Mommābād, town in Hyderābād State. *See* Amba.
Momins, Muhammadan weavers. *See* Jolāhās.
Momnās, Muhammadans converted from Hinduism, in Broach, ix. 22; Kaira, xiv. 279.
Mon, tributary of Irrawaddy river, xiii. 368.
Mon, or Talaing, language. *See* Talaing.
Mon Canals, Burma, iii. 344.
Monapālem, early English settlement in Madras. *See* Armagon.
Monasteries, Hindu, Buddhist, or Jain: Ajanta, Hyderābād, v. 135–136; Bairat, Rājputāna, vi 217; Balkh, Afghānistān, vi. 249; Bīkaner, viii. 219; Bonvli, Thāna, ix. 6; Buddh Gayā, ix. 44; Bundāla, Amritsar, ix. 68; Dankhar, Kāngra, xi. 148; Deogarh, Santāl Parganas, xi. 245; Gandhāra, North-West Frontier, xii. 127; Gautampurā, Central India, xii. 192; Golā, Kherī, xii. 308, Gorakhpur, xii. 334; Gurdāspur, xii 401; Hāveri, Dhārwār, xiii. 74; Himis Gompa, Ladākh, xvi 90; Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 221; Ladākh, xvi. 92; Mahāvinyaka, Orissa, xvi. 437; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 143; Mānikiāla, Rawālpindi, xvii. 182, 183; Muttra, xviii. 64; Narod, Central India, xviii. 381; Pattan Munāra, Punjab, xx. 73; Sankeshwar, Belgaum, xxii. 59; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 227; Sonda, North Kanara, xxiii. 82; Spiti, Kāngra, xxiii. 94–96; Tilla, Jhelum, xxii. 360. *See also Maths.*
Monastic schools, or *pongyi kyaungs*, in Burma, ix. 225, 226; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 266.
Moncrieff, Sir Colin Scott, President of Irrigation Commission (1901–3), iii. 352.
Mondapāti, family of Ongole, rule in Addanki, Guntūr, v 9.
Mondis, caste, in North Arcot, v. 408.
Mondrāni, Bugti clan in Marri-Bugti country, xvii. 211.
Mone, Southern Shān State, Burma. *See* Mongnai.
Monegar Choultry, charitable institution in Madras City, xvi. 374.
Money, Mr., treasure in Gayā saved by, during Mutiny, xii. 198.
Mong, administrative circle in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 389–390.
Mong, village with ruins in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xvii. 389.
Mong Mao Long, Shan kingdom, Burma, xxii. 234.
Mongheng, Northern Shan State, pagoda at, xxii. 235.
Monghsu and Mongsang, Southern Shan States, Burma, xvii. 389.
Monghta, dependency of Mongpan State, Burma, xvii. 407.
Monghyr, District in Bhāgalpur Division, Bengal, xvii. 389–401; physical aspects, 390–392; history, 392–394; population, 394–395; agriculture, 395–397; fisheries, 397, minerals, 397, trade and communications, 397–399; famine, 399; administration, 399–400; education, 400–401; medical, 401.
Monghyr, subdivision in Bengal, xvii. 401.
Monghyr, historic town in Bengal, xvii 401–403; arts and manufactures, iii. 192, 193, 239, 242.
Mongkawng, old Shan principality, Burma, xviii. 137.
Mongkung, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 403–404.
Mongkyawt, dependency of Mongpan State, Burma, xvii. 407.
Mongmit, Shan State within Ruby Mines District, Burma, xvii. 404.
Mongmit, township in Mongmit State, Upper Burma, xvii. 404.
Mongnai, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 405; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 101.
Mongnawng, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 405–406.
Mongolians, ethnology, i. 291; in Assam, vi. 23; Bengal, vii. 233; Nepāl, xix. 41.
Mongolo-Dravidians, i. 347; ethnology, i. 294–295, 304.
Mongoloid type or race, i. 295–296, 309, 347.
Mongols, invaded India (1223), ii. 358; in Multān and Sind, ii 360; defeated by Balban's son, ii. 361; advanced to Delhi, but finally expelled by Alā-ud-din, ii 362; bought off by Muhammad Tughlak, ii. 364.
Local notices: Invaded Hindustān (1304), but were defeated near Amroha, v. 330; rule in Baluchistān, vi. 275; raids in Bijnor, viii. 194; traditional occupation of Chāgai, x. 117; Delhi

attacked, xi. 235; attacks on Dīpālpur, xi. 359; conquest of Herāt, xiii. 115; rule in Jhalawān, xiv. 110; Kalāt, xiv. 300; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Kurram occupied, xvi. 49; raids on Lahore (1241 and 1246), xvi. 107; Multān besieged (1221), and held to ransom (1246), xviii. 26; rule in valley of Indus, xix. 151; invasion of the Punjab, xx. 265; held Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 13.

Mongpai, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 406–407.

Mongpan, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 407–408.

Mongpawn, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 408.

Mongsang, State in Burma. *See* Monghsu.

Mongsit, Southern Shan State, Burma, xvii. 408.

Mongton, dependency of Mongpan State, Burma, xvii. 407.

Mongyai, Northern Shan States, pagoda, xxii. 235.

Mongyaw, Northern Shan States, pagoda, xxii. 235.

Monkeys, i. 214–217; endowments for, at Brindāban, ix. 17; sacred, in Gurgaon, xii. 403; fish-eating species, in Hanthawaddy, Burma, xvii. 28.

Mon-Khmer family of languages, i. 382, 384–386, 390, 399.

Mons. *See* Talaings.

Monson, Colonel, retreat through Central India (1804), ii 491, xii. 181, xiii. 337, xviii. 17, xxi. 100; helped by Bishan Singh against Holkar's army, ix. 81; Chidambaram taken by (1760), x. 219; Kārikāl besieged by (1760), xv. 40.

Monsoons, i. 109–137; primary fact in meteorology of India, 109; cause, 109–110; north-east or dry, 110; south-west or wet, 110, subdivision according to months and characteristics, 110; dry, 110–118; wet, 118–137; most important season in India, 119, 141; date of establishment in various parts, 124; correspondence with south-east trades of Indian Ocean, 126, 127; second half of or retreating south-west monsoon, 131–137; north-east, iii. 476; south-west, iii. 476. *See also* Rainfall.

Montgomerie, Captain T., survey of Kashmīr (1855–64), iv. 495; employment of natives on surveys, iv. 499.

Montgomery, Sir Robert, settlement of Azamgarh by, vi. 161; village Sāhīwāl renamed after, xvii. 419; Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab (1859–65), xx. 331.

Montgomery, District in Punjab, xvii. 408–418; physical aspects, 409–410; history, 410–411; population, 411–413; agriculture, 413–414; famine, 415; trade and communications, 415; administration, 415–418; education, 418; medical, 418; cattle, iii. 81.

Montgomery, *tahsīl* in Punjab, xvii. 418–419.

Montgomery, town in Punjab, xvii. 419; meteorology, i. 149.

Monuments, obelisks, &c., Anandpur, Orissa, v. 336; Arni, North Arcot, vi. 4; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Beāwar, Ajmer-Merwāra, xvii. 311; Berār, vii. 374; Bhāgalpur, viii. 37; Bhavsari, Poona, viii. 98–99; Calcutta, ix. 281; Chhātak, Sylhet, x. 197; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 202; Chiliānwāla, Gujrāt, x. 224; Chitor, Rājputāna, x. 299; Dharmsāla, Kāngra, xi. 302; Dhārwār, xi. 316; Dum-Dum, Twenty-four Parganas, xi. 376; Ferozeshāh, Ferozepore, xii. 99; Harīpur, Hazāra, xiii. 55; Jaunpur, xiv. 83; Karangarh, Bhāgalpur, xv. 22; Koregaon, Poona, xv. 402; Miāni, Sind, xvii. 315; Mudkī, Ferozepore, xviii. 13; Multān, xviii. 37; Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 271; Patna, xx. 70; Rūpbās, Rājputāna, xxi. 340.

Monwel, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169.

Monyai, Northern Shan States, pagoda at, xxii 235.

Monyo, township in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvii. 419.

Monywa, subdivision and township in Lower Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xvii. 420.

Monywa, town in Lower Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xvii. 420–421.

Moocheepāra, ward of Calcutta, ix. 267.

Moodkee, town and battle-field in Punjab. *See* Mudkī.

Mooltān, Division, District, and town in Punjab. *See* Multān.

Moore, Captain, Chikodi described by (1790), x. 224; Hukeri visited by (1791), xiii. 223.

Moore, Mr., Deputy-Superintendent of Benares Domains, at Pālī factory, murdered (1857), xvii. 369.

Moorsom, partial charts of Andaman Islands, v. 353.

Moplahs or Māppillas, fanatical Muhammadan class in Malabar, i. 438; fight with, at Angādipuram, v. 374; destroyed Portuguese factory at Calicut, ix. 290; in Coorg, xi. 29; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Malabar, xvii. 60, 67–68, 73; Manjeri (1849 and 1896), xvii. 196; Mysore, xviii. 204.

Moi Jethwa, Old Morvi said to have been founded by, xviii. 4.
Mora Manās, old channel of Manās river, Assam, xvii. 109.
Morādābād, District in Bareilly Division, United Provinces, xvii. 421–429; physical aspects, 421–422; history, 422–423; population, 423–424; agriculture, 424–426; trade and communications, 426; famine, 426; administration, 427–428; education, 428; medical, 428–429.
Morādābād, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xvii. 428.
Morādābād, city in United Provinces, industrial and commercial centre, xvii. 429–430; hailstorm (1888), i. 117 *n.*; manufactures, iii. 234, 237–238.
Moram, town in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xviii. 1.
Morān, language of the Bodo group, i 393.
Moran & Co., indigo manufacturers at Champāran, x. 143.
Morans, tribe in South Sibsāgar, Assam, xvii. 346.
Morār, cantonment in Gwalior State, Central India, xviii. 1–2.
Morāri Rao, Marāthā chief, Gooty passed into hands of, and resistance against Haidar Alī, v 339; besieged Anantapur (1757), v. 349; traditional founder of Hindupur, xiii. 140; visits to Gooty, xii. 328; Gooty fortifications repaired (1746), xii. 329; sent prisoner to Kabbāldurga by Haidar Alī, xiv. 241; Mysore troops ejected from Madakasīra (1764), xvi 226; Ratnāgiri taken (1741), xvi. 226; rule over Penukonda, xx. 105; Sandūr, xxii. 43; Tādpatri captured, xxiii 204; governor of Trichinopoly, xxiv. 28.
Morasu Wokkal tribe, migration to Avati (end of fourteenth century), vi. 152, 153; Chik-Ballāpur founded by chief of (1479), x. 221.
Moravian Mission, at Chīni, Punjab, x. 284; Kāngra, xiv. 389; Ladākh, xvi. 92–93; Nicobars, xix. 64; Punjab, xx. 291.
Morbi, State in Kāthiāwār. *See* Morvi.
Morchopna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xviii. 2.
Mordhaj, Rājā, founder of Bāgh, Central India, vi. 183.
Mordhvajpuri, name of Old Morvi, xviii. 4.
More, Captain, relieving force under, in Nellore (1760), xix. 10.
More, Marāthā chief, built gate at Madhi, Ahmadnagar, xvi. 231.
Moriās, degraded Muhammadans, in Assam, vi. 48.
Mornington, Lord. *See* Wellesley, Marquess.
Moro, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xviii. 2.
Moro Pandit, Pārnera Hill taken and rebuilt by (1676), xx. 7.
Moroba, incarnation of Ganpati in person of, Chinchvad, Poona, x. 227.
Mōrōpant, Marāthā poet, ii. 425.
Morphia, prepared at Ghāzīpur, xii. 231.
Morrel and Lightfoot, Messrs., Morrelganj formerly the property of, xviii. 2.
Morrelganj, village in Khulnā District, Bengal, xviii. 2.
Morris College, Nāgpur, x. 92, xviii. 317, 320.
Morrison, General, first Burmese War, v. 192–193; expedition into Arakan, ix. 124.
Morse, Nicholas, Governor of Madras, buried at St. Mary's Church, Madras, xvi 367; Madras surrendered to French by (1746), xvi. 369.
Morsī, *tāluk* in Amraotī District, Berār, xviii. 2–3.
Morsī, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xviii. 3.
Mortars, manufactured at Agra, v. 90; Rājpīpla, Bombay, xxi. 81; Seonī, xxii. 171.
Morton, Captain, killed by Kachins in Upper Burma (1892–3), xviii. 138.
Morūrpatti *ghāt*, Salem, xxi. 395.
Morvi, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xviii. 3; railway, iii. 416.
Morvi, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xviii. 4.
Mosaic work, ii. 127–128; glass, ii. 129, iii. 245–246.
Moseley, Colonel, march on Khyber Pass (1842), xv. 301.
Mosques, or *masjids*, in India generally, ii. 182–184; Adāvad, Khāndesh, v. 9; Adoni, Bellary, v. 25; Afghānistān, v. 44; Agra, ii. 200, v. 76, 84–85, 86; Ahmadābād, ii. 184, v. 108; Ahmadnagar, v. 114; Ajmer, ii. 182, v. 170–171; Ajodhyā, Fyzābād, v. 176; Akalkot, Bombay, v. 179; Akbarpur, Fyzābād, v. 180; Alamgīr Hill, Orissa, v. 204; Alāpur, Budaun, v. 205; Alīgaih, v. 218; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 268; Ambahtā, Sahāranpur, v. 276; Amroha, Moradābād, v. 331; Arcot, v. 420; Ashta, Bhopāl, vi. 11; Asīrgarh, Nimāi, vi. 12; Asiwan, Unao, vi. 13; Auraiyā, Etāwah, vi. 140; Aurangābād, vi. 150; Bachhraon, Morādābād, vi. 164; Bāgni, Sātāra, vi. 193; Balkh, Afghānistān, vi. 249; Bālkonda, Hyderābād, vi. 249; Bāndā, vi. 356; Bāniyāchung, Sylhet, vi. 380; Bāri, Rājputāna, vii. 16; Basavāpatna, Mysore, vii. 94; Bāwal, Pun-

jab, vii. 136; Belgaum, vii. 148, 157; Benares, vii. 190, 191; Bengal, vii. 222; Berār, vii. 375; Berasiā, Bhopāl, vii. 423; Bhadreswar, Cutch, viii. 23; Bhaisa, Hyderābād, viii. 41; Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 90; Bheia, Shāhpur, viii. 100; Bhīlsa, Central India, viii. 105; Bhitrī, Ghāzīpur, viii. 118; Bhopāl, viii. 143, 144; Bhūj, Cutch, viii. 151; Bīdar, Hyderābād, ii. 194, viii. 170, 172; Bijāpur, ii. 197, 198, viii. 186; Bīkaner, viii. 219; Bilgrām, Hardoī, viii. 235; Biswān, Sitāpur, viii. 250; Bodhan, Hyderābād, viii. 254; Bombay City, viii. 402; Broach, ix. 21, 30; Budaun, ix. 35, 42; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 88; Burhānpur, Nimār, ix. 104, 105; Calcutta, ix. 279; Cambay, ix. 297; Central India, ix. 346–347; Chainpur, Shāhābād, x. 121; Champāner, Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Chaul, Kolāba, x. 185; Chicacole, Ganjām, x. 217; Chiniot, Lyallpur, x. 285; Dābhol, Ratnāgiri, xi. 100–101 117; Dacca, xi. 117; Damoh, xi. 137; Daulatābād, Hyderābād, xi 201; Deesa, Pālanpur, xi. 209; Delhi, ii. 122–123, 126, 129, 183, 198, 200, v. 182–183, xi. 234, 236, 238: Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 258; Devikot, Dinājpur, xi. 276; Dhār, Central India, xi. 295; Dholka, Ahmadābād, xi. 321; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 325; Didwāna, Rājputāna, xi. 343; Dīpālpur, Montgomery, xi. 359; Dohrīghāt, Azamgarh, xi. 367; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 21; Erandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26; Etāwah, xii 47; Farrukhnagar, Gurgaon, xii. 73; Fatahābād, Hissār, xii. 74; Fatehpur, xii 83; Fatehpur, Bāra Bankī, xii. 84; Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, ii. 127, xii. 85; Fathkhelda, Berār, xii. 86; Firozābād, Agra, xii. 100; Gālna, Nāsik, xii. 124; Gangoh, Sahāranpur, xii. 139; Garhmuktesar, Meerut, xii. 163; Gaur, ii. 189, 191, 192–193, vii 186, 189–191, 193–194; Ghod, Poona, xii. 233; Ghotki, Sind, xii 237; Gokāk, Belgaum, xii. 307; Golconda, Hyderābād, xii. 309; Gopāmau, Hardoī, xii. 330; Gūgi, Hyderābād, xvi. 163; Gujarāt, ii. 195–196; Gulaothī, Bulandshahr, xii. 374; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, ii. 193–194, xii. 377, 382, 383; Gwalior, xii. 438; Hājīpur, Muzaffarpur, xiii. 7; Hānsi, Hissār, xiii. 25; Hāpur, Meerut, xiii. 40; Herāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 114; Hijlī, Midnapore, xiii. 116; Hissār, xiii. 156; Hooghly, xiii. 177; Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 221; Hyderābād, xiii. 309; Jais, Rāe Barelī, xiii. 402; Jājpur, Orissa, xiv. 11; Jalālābād, Muzaffarnagar, xiv. 14; Jālna, Hyderābād, xiv. 29; Jaunpur, ii. 184–185, xiv. 83–84; Jhinjhāna, Muzaffarnagar, xiv. 164; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 238; Junnar, Poona, xiv. 240; Kābul, Afghānistān, v. 45, xiv. 244; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Kairāna, Muzaffarnagar, xiv. 287; Kallūr, Hyderābād, xiv. 315; Kalyān, Thāna, xiv. 323; Kāman, Rājputāna, xiv. 326; Kanauj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 371; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 374; Karāchi, xv. 4; Karād, Sātāra, xv. 19; Kashmīr, xv. 96; Khairābād, Sitāpur, xv. 207; Khānāpur, Belgaum, xv. 223; Khed, Poona, xv. 266; Khudābād, Sind, xv. 284, xvi. 138; Kiratpur, Bijnor, xv. 308; Kodangal, Hyderābād, xv. 340; Kohīr, Hyderābād, xv. 353; Lahore, ii 199, xvi. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 115; Lakshmeshwar, Bombay, xvi. 131; Lār, Gorakhpur, xvi. 136; Lucknow, xvi. 189, 191, 195; Machhlīshahr, Jaunpur, xvi. 225; Madhi, Ahmadnagar, xvi. 231; Madras City, xvi. 367; Mahāban, Muttra, xvi. 427; Maheshwar, Central India, xvii. 10; Mahobā, Hamīrpur, xvii. 23; Mālda, xvii. 83; Malkāpur, Berār, xvii. 92; Manchar, Poona, xvii. 122; Mandal, Ahmadābād, xvii 123; Mandāwar, Bijnor, xvii. 151; Māndu, Central India, ii. 185–186, 187, xvii. 173; Mangalvedha, Bombay, xvii. 178; Manglaur, Sahāranpur, xvii. 178; Māngrol, Rājputāna, xvii. 180; Mānvi, Hyderābād, xvii. 203; Māraha, Etah, xvii. 204; Matiāri, Sind, xvii. 221; Meerut, xvii. 265; Mirzāpur, xvii. 376; Morādābād, xvii. 430; Mount Delly, Malabar, xi. 241; Multān, xviii. 36–37; Mundra, Cutch, xviii. 39; Murshidābād, xviii. 56, 57; Muttra, xviii. 73; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 83; Nāgaur, Rājputāna, xviii. 298; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 355; Nandi, Mysore, xviii. 359; Nandurbār, Khāndesh, xviii. 363; Nārāyanganj, Dacca, xviii. 373; Narnāla, Berār, xviii. 379; Narod, Central India, xviii. 381; Nasīrābād, Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Owsa, Hyderābād, xix. 294; Pandua, Mālda, ii. 189, 190, xix. 393–394; Patna, xx. 70; Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 105; Pihāni, Hardoī, xx. 136; Pilībhīt, xx. 144; Ponnāni, Malabar, xx. 164–165; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 33; Rahimatpur, Sātāra, xxi. 36; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi 44–45; Raisen, Bhopāl, xxi. 63; Rājmahāl, Santāl Parganas, xxi. 78; Rāmpur, xxi. 189; Rander, Surat, xxiii. 157; Ranthambhor, Rājputāna, xxi. 235; Rītpur, Berār, xxi. 301; Rohankhed, Berār, xxi. 304; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309; Sādhaura, Ambāla, xxi. 347; Sahāranpur, xxi. 379;

Sambhal, Morādābād, xxii. 19; Sandīla, Hardoī, xxii. 31; Sankaridrug, Salem, xxii. 58; Sante Bennūr, Mysore, xxii. 79; Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 96; Sāsvad, Poona, xxii. 112; Sātgaon, Hooghly, xxii. 129; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 157; Sehore, Bhopāl, xxii. 161; Seohārā, Bijnor, xxii. 164; Seram, Hyderābād, xxii. 177; Shāhābād, xxii. 197–198; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 210; Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278; Shirol, Bombay, xxii. 292; Sindhnūr, Hyderābād, xxii. 433; Sīra, Mysore, xxiii. 16; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 100; Sultānganj, Bhāgalpur, xxiii. 130; Sultānpur, xxiii. 138–139; Surat, xxiii. 166; Sylhet, vi. 36, 48, xxiii. 202; Tālikotā, Bijāpur, xxiii. 214; Tatta, Sind, xxii. 403, xxiii. 255–256; Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 304; Tribenī, Hooghly, xxiv. 25; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 47; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 103; Ujhānī, Budaun, xxiv. 112; Vishālgarh, Bombay, xxiv. 321; Vādgīr, Hyderābād, xxiv. 400; Zafarābād, Jaunpur, xxiv. 426.

Mosquitoes, in Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 249; Ma-ubin, Burma, xvii. 225, 231; Minicoy Island, xvi. 87; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 113; Mysore, xviii. 167; Punjab, xx. 256.

Motā Kotarna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xviii. 4.

Motesar, village in United Provinces. *See* Mukteswar.

Moth, *tahsīl* in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xviii. 5.

Moth, or kidney bean (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*), iii. 98; cultivated in Bilāspur, viii. 227; Dholpur, xi. 326; Jaisalmer, xiv. 5; Jaipur, xiii. 389; Jodhpur, xiv. 190; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250; Karauli, xv. 29; Kishangarh, xv. 313; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 173; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Shekhāwati, Rājputāna, xxii. 269; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.

Mother-of-pearl inlay, ii. 126–127.

Moti Gate, at Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls, xx. 80.

Moti Mahal, palace, at Jodhpur, xiv. 199; Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 151; Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196.

Motī Masjid, at Agra, ii. 200; Lahore, xvi. 108.

Moti Tālāb, tank at Tonnūr, Mysore, xxiii. 418.

Moti Talao, lake at Vādi, Bombay, xxiv. 291–292.

Motihāri, subdivision in Champāran District, Bengal, xviii. 5.

Motihāri, town in Champāran District, Bengal, xviii. 5.

Motijhīl, lake and palace, at Murshidābād, xviii. 56–57.

Motīpura, Mandāwar identified with, xvii. 151.

Motīpura marble. *See* Marble.

Motlibai Obstetric Hospital, Bombay City, viii. 379.

Moulmein, subdivision and township in Amherst District, Lower Burma, xviii. 6; shale and sandstone beds, i. 74.

Moulmein, head-quarters of Amherst District and seaport, Lower Burma, with saw-mills and rice-mills, xviii. 6–9; arts and manufactures, iii. 231, 234.

Moulmeingyun, township in Myaungmya District, Lower Burma, xviii. 9.

Mounds, ancient, Akra, near Bannu, vi. 395; Dhul Kot, Dhār, xi. 293; Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 23–24; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Kalyandrug, Anantapur, xiv. 323–324; Kesariyā, Champāran, xv. 204; Lahore, xvi. 97; Lauriyā Nandangarh, Champāran, xvi. 155; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 175; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Māgāthan, Thāna, xvi. 410–411; Maniar, Ballia, xvii. 181; Pilibhīt, xx. 138; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 14; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 27; Rāmnagar, Bareilly, xxi. 181; Rasrā, Ballia, xxi. 238; Saidpur, Ghāzīpur, xxi. 384; Sambhal, Morādābād, xxii. 18; Sankisā, Farrukhābād, xxii. 60; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 99; Set Mahet, Gondā, xxii. 181; Shāhpur, xxii. 215; Siālkot, xxii. 328, 335; Soron, Etah, xxiii. 89.

Mount Harriett Range, Port Blair, Andamans, xx 192.

Mount Victoria, highest point in Natmadaung Range, Burma, xviii. 9.

Mountains and hills, Abor Hills, Assam, v. 2–3; Mount Abu, Rājputāna, v. 3–7; Agastyamalai, Travancore, v. 71; Ajanta Hills, or Inhyādri, Berār and Hyderābād, v. 133–134; Akā Hills, Assam, v. 177; Alamgīr Hill, Orissa, v. 204; Anaimalais, Madras, i. 40, v. 332–334; Arakan Yoma, Burma, v. 397–398; Arasur Hills, Mahī Kāntha, v. 400; Arāvalli, Rājputāna, i. 1–2, 33, 35, v. 401–402; Assam Range, vi. 120; Assia, Orissa, vi. 121; Bābā Budan, Mysore, vi. 163; Bādāmgarh, Chotā Nāgpur, vi. 176; Badrīnāth, Garhwāl, vi. 179–181; Bālāghāt, Hyderābād, vi 222; Barābar Hills, Gayā, vi. 424–425; Barail, Assam, vi. 425–426; Barda Hills, Kāthiāwār, vi. 431; Bettadpur, Mysore, viii. 5; Bharamurio, Central Provinces, viii. 72; Bhuban Hills, Assam, viii. 149; Biligiri-Rangan, Madras and Mysore, viii. 236; Black Mountain, North-West Frontier, viii. 251–252; Brahmagiri, Coorg, ix. 8;

Brāhui Range, Central, Baluchistān, ix. 14-15; Cāchār Hills, North, Assam, ix. 259-260; Cardamom, Travancore, ix 300-301; Chāgai and Rās Koh Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120-121; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 270-279; Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 280; Chitaldroog Hills, Mysore, x. 298; Cholas, Eastern Himālayas, x. 327; Cochin, Madras, x. 340; Daflā Hills, Assam, xi. 121-122; Dalma, Mānbhūm, xi. 126; Daphābum, Assam, xi. 149; Darrang, Assam, xi. 181-182; Daulatābād, Hyderābād, xiv. 28; Deogarh, Central Provinces, xi. 245; Dhaola Dhār, Kāngra, xi. 287; Dharmsāla, Kāngra, xi. 302; Dhauli, Orissa, xi. 317-318; Dongkya, Sikkim, xi. 368; Ganjo Hills, Sind, xii. 312; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 171-181; Gāwilgarh Hills, Berār, xii. 192-193; the Ghāts, xii. 215-216; Ghāts, Eastern, i. 41-42, xii. 216-217; Ghāts, Western, i. 3, 38-40, xii. 217-221; Gir, Kāthiāwār, xii. 245; Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247-248; Giri Rāj, Muttra, xii. 247; Gopālswāmi Betta, Mysore, xii. 330; Himālayas, i. 15, 19, xiii. 122-134; Hindu Kush, i. 12-13, xiii. 136-139; Hirekal Gudda, Mysore, xiii. 143; Iggutappadevarbetta, Coorg, xiii. 328; Jālāpahār, Darjeeling, xiv. 17; Jālna Hills, Hyderābād, xiv. 28-29; Jamīrāpāt, Central Provinces, xiv. 46; Jāpvo, Assam, xiv. 66; Jatinga Rāmesvara, Mysore, xiv. 72; Javādi, Madras, xiv. 84-85; Jotiba's Hill, Kolhāpur, xiv. 203-204; Kabbāldurga, Mysore, xiv. 240-241; Kaimur Hills, xiv. 274-275; Kālā-Chitta, Attock, xiv. 292; Kalanga, Dehra Dūn, xiv. 298; Kalrāyan Hills, Madras, xiv. 320; Kalsūbai, Ahmadnagar, xiv. 321; Kanjamalai, Salem, xiv. 401; Karangarh, Bhāgalpur, xv. 22; Khairi-Murat, Attock, xv. 210; Khamti, Assam, xv. 221-222; Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 239-240; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 254-265; Kinchinjunga, Sikkim and Nepāl, xv. 306; Kirthar Range, Baluchistān and Sind, xv. 308-309; Kodachādri, Mysore, xv. 338; Koh-i-Bāba, Afghānistān, xv. 352; Kollaimalais, Salem, xv. 390; Kotebetta, Coorg, xvi. 2; Kotwai, Central Provinces, xvi. 8; Kudremukh, Mysore, xvi. 12; Kuluhā, Hazāribāgh, xvi. 17. Kumritār, Chotā Nāgpur, xvi 23, Kundahs, Nilgiris, xvi. 25-26; Lakhi Hills, Sind, xvi. 118; Lebong, Almora, xvi. 158; Lugu, Hazāribāgh, xvi. 209; Madras Presidency, xvi. 235; Mahāban, North-West Frontier, xvi. 428; Mahābai, Hazāribāgh, xvi. 428; Mahāvinyaka, Orissa, xvi. 437-438; Mahendragiri, Ganjām, xvii. 8; Māhudi, Hazāribāgh, xvii. 26; Maikala, Central India and Central Provinces, xvii. 29-30; Mailān, Central Provinces, xvii. 30; Makrān Coast Range, Baluchistān, xvii. 51; Makrān Range, Central, Baluchistān, xvii. 51; Makurti, Nilgiris, xvii. 53; Malayagiri, Orissa, xvii. 74; Manabum, Assam, xvii. 108; Mandārgiri, Bhāgalpur, xvii. 149; Mānkarnācha, Chotā Nāgpur, xvii. 198; Marang Buru, Rānchī, xvii. 205; Marutvamalai, Travancore, xvii. 213; Meghāsani, Orissa, xvii. 266; Mertiparvat, Mysore, xvii. 309; Mīri Hills, Assam, xvii. 363; Mishmi Hills, Assam, xvii. 377-378; Mount Victoria, Burma, xviii. 9; Mundeswari, Shāhābād, xviii. 39; Muztāgh, Kashmīr, i. 14, 15; Nallamalais, Madras, xviii. 345-347; Naltigiri, Orissa, xviii. 347; Nandā Devī, Almorā, xviii. 349; Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5; Nidugal, Mysore, xix. 84; Nilgiris, i. 40-41, xix. 85-105; Nunke Bhairava, Mysore, xix. 231; Pab, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Pachaimalais, Madras, xix. 304-305; Pālkonda Hills, Cuddapah, xix. 367; Palni Hills, Madura, xix. 371-372; Pānchet, Mānbhūm, xix. 378; Parasnāth, Hazāribāgh, xix. 409; Pārnera, Surat, xx. 6-7; Pātkai Range, Assam, xx. 51; Pegu Yoma, Burma, xx. 99-100; Ponmudi, Travancore, xx. 163; Rājmāchi, Poona, xxi. 75-76; Rājmahāl Hills, Bengal, xxi. 77; Rāmgarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 176; Rānjula, Central Provinces, xxi. 233; Sabargam, Darjeeling, xxi. 343-344; Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Sahyādriparbat, Hyderābād, xxi. 382; Sakesar, Shāhpur, xxi. 389; Salt Range, Punjab, xxi. 412-414; Sāmāna Range, North-West Frontier Province, xxii. 1; Sandakphū, Darjeeling, xxii. 29-30; Saptashring, Nāsik, xxii. 80-81; Saranda, Singbhūm, xxii. 93; Sāru, Rānchī, xxii. 110; Sātmāla Range, Bombay, xxii. 130; Sātpurās, xxii. 131-133; Sātpurās, East, United Provinces, xxii. 133; Sāvandurga, Mysore, xxii. 150; Siāhān Range, Baluchistān, xxii. 326; Sikandra Dhār, Punjab, xxii. 363; Sinchulā, Jalpaigurī and Bhutān, xxii. 388-389; Singālilā, Darjeeling and Sikkim, xxii. 435; Singpho Hills, Assam, xxiii. 11-12; Sitābaldī, Nāgpur, xxiii. 49-50; Sivaganga, Mysore, xxiii. 64; Siwāliks Hills, United Provinces and Punjab, xxiii. 66; Sola Singhi, Hoshiārpur, xxiii. 73; Somamale, Coorg, xxiii. 73; Sonāgir, Central India, xxiii. 80; Sulaimān Range,

Afghānistān, xxiii. 129; Susunia, Bānkurā, xxiii. 178; Tilla, Jhelum, xxiii. 360; Tirumala, North Arcot, xxiii. 393–394; Toba-Kākar Range, Baluchistān, xxiii. 405–406; Tukreswari, Assam, xxiv. 51; Tumbemale, Coorg, xxiv. 52; Tungār, Thāna, xxiv. 61–62; Turanmāl, Khāndesh, xxiv. 64; Udayagiri, Orissa, xxiv 109; Vindhya Range, i. 35, xxiv. 315–317.

Mousicanus, Pattan Munāra ruins possibly site of capital of, xx. 73.

Mowa, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xviii. 9.

Mowār, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xviii. 9–10.

Mowāsis, division of Korkū tribe, xv. 403.

Mowbray, first Accountant-General, Adyar Club, Madras, built by, xvi. 366.

Mo-yu-lo, Hardwār referred to as, by Hiuen Tsiang, xiii. 52.

Mozataung, hill in Sagaing District, Burma, xxi. 352.

Mozufferpore, District and town in Bengal. *See* Muzaffarpur.

Mrichakatikā, the, or 'Little Clay Cart,' Sanskrit drama, ii. 247.

Mrigadāva, Sārnāth identified with, xxii. 109.

Mtohaung, township and village in Lower Burma. *See* Myohaung.

Mros, aboriginal tribe, in Akyab, v. 193; Arakan, v. 394; Burma, ix. 139.

Mrū, dialect of Burmese, i. 388, 394.

Mrung language. *See* Tipurā.

Mu, tributary of Irrawaddy river, xiii. 368.

Mu Valley State Railway, Burma, ix. 184.

Muazzam. *See* Bahādur, Shāh Alam.

Mubārak, Fārūqī king (1441–57), ii. 392–393.

Mubārak, Fārūqī king (1536–66), ii. 393; Sultānpur made over to, xxiii. 138.

Mubārak, chief of Khāndesh, Nandurbār obtained by (1536), xviii. 362.

Mubārak, Kutb-ud-dīn, emperor of Delhi (1316–20), ii. 363, 368; coins of, ii. 145; invasion of the Deccan (1318), ii. 343; Harpāl Deo of Deogiri defeated and put to death by (1317–8), vii. 367.

Mubārak, Malik-ush-Shark, nominated governor of Firozpur and Sirhind (1415), xxiii. 20.

Mubārak, Mu'izz-ud-dīn, Saiyid king of Delhi (1421–34), ii. 369; Rai Hunsu Bhatti employed under, against Pulād (1430–1), viii. 91–92; surrender of Mahābat Khān to (1426), ix. 35; opposed Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpur (1427), xiv. 75; rebuilt Lahore (1422), xvi. 107.

Mubārak Bunyād, building at Najībābād, Bijnor, xviii. 354.

Mubārak Garden, Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 271.

Mubārak Khān, governor of Jaunpur, captured by Rājā Bhaira of Pannā (1494), xxi. 281.

Mubārak Khān, Mirān, at Thālner, Khāndesh, xxiii. 287.

Mubārak Khiljī, Thāna conquered by (1318), xxiii. 303.

Mubārak Manzil, building at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196.

Mubārak Manzil, garden-house near Murshidābād, xviii. 57.

Mubārak Saiyid, tomb built in honour of (1484), at Sojāle near Mehmadābād, ii. 196, xvii. 272.

Mubārak Shāh, Malik Qaranful, king of Jaunpur (1399–1401), ii. 374, 375, xiv. 74–75.

Mubārak Shāh (1540–5), tomb at Kotila, ii. 183.

Mubārak Shāh, tomb at Burhānpur, ix. 105.

Mubārakpur, town in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xviii. 10.

Mubāriz Khān, Sūr emperor. *See* Muhammad Adil Shāh.

Mubāriz Khān, Imperialist general, killed in battle at Fathkhelda (1724), vii. 370, ix. 61, xii. 86, xiii. 239.

Mubāriz Khān, Mughal *Sūbahdār*, wall of Hyderābād city commenced by, xiii. 308.

Mubāriz-ud-daula, intrigues against Nizām and British Government (1839), xiii. 241.

Muchis, leather-workers, Bengal, i. 328, vii. 233; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237, Jessore, xiv. 95; Nadiā, xviii. 276; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73. *See also* Mochis.

Muchkundi, tank, Bāgalkot, Bijāpur, vi. 181.

Mudaliyārs, trading class, Mysore, xviii. 222.

Mudalūr, Christian village near Sāttānkulam, Tinnevelly, xxii. 133.

Mūdbidri, village in South Kanara District, Madras, xviii. 10; Jain temples and tombs, ii. 170.

Muddaiya, Rājā of Coorg (*ob.* 1770), xi. 12.

Muddebihāl, *tāluka* in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xviii. 10 11.

Muddebihāl, village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xviii. 11.

Muddu I, Rājā of Coorg, selected Mercāra as capital (1681), xi. 11, xvii. 293.

Muddu II, Rājā of Coorg (*ob.* 1770), xi. 12.

Mudgal, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, with old Roman Catholic colony, xviii. 11.

Mudgere, *tāluk* in Kadūr District, Mysore, xviii. 11.

Mudherā, Sun temple, ii. 179.
Mudhojī. *See* Madhujī, Bhonsla.
Mudhol, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xviii. 12–13.
Mudhol, capital of State, Bombay, xviii. 13.
Mudhol, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xviii. 13.
Mudhol, town in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xviii. 13.
Mudi Mallikārjun, shrine at Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360.
Mudikondacholamandalam, name given to Mysore by Cholas, xviii. 253.
Mudkī, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, scene of battle (1845), xviii. 13.
Mudon, township in Amherst District, Lower Burma, xviii. 14.
Mudrā-rākshasa, the, Sanskrit drama, by Visākhadatta, ii 249.
Mudukulattūr, *samīndāri tahsīl* in Madura District, Madras, xviii. 14.
Muduvans, jungle tribe, in the Anaimalais, v. 333.
Muftākhir. *See* Momin Khān II.
Mūg, or *mūng*, green gram (*Phaseolus radiatus*), iii. 98; cultivated in Bijāpur, viii. 181; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Poona, xx. 173; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 46.
Mugdha-bodha, Sanskrit grammar, by Vopadeva, ii. 264.
Mugdīs, Malik, mosque at Māndu, Central India, xvii. 173.
Mughal Empire (1526–1803), paintings of period, ii. 129–130; sculpture, ii. 131–132; Saracenic architecture, ii. 198–200; two hundred years of strong government and increasing order, and reasons for success, ii. 393–394; decay, ii. 394, 404, iv. 5, 69, 70; fall before the British (1764), ii. 411, 479; war of English Company with (1686–90), ii. 460; system of government, iv. 3–5; at its height under Akbar, iv. 3, 4, 68, 69; collapse (1759), iv. 68–70; policy of dominion, iv. 69–70; land revenues, iv. 237–238; town administration, iv. 282–283; army, iv. 330–331; police system, iv. 385–386.
Local notices: Foundation laid by Bābar, v. 36; Ahmadnagar subdued (1600), v. 113; Arakan came in contact with (latter half of sixteenth century), v. 391; masters of South Arcot (1698), v. 423; war with Ahoms of Assam, vi. 28, 29; in Attock, vi. 134; Bālāpur formerly military station, vi. 234; rule in Bāndā, vi. 348; Bangalore, vi 362; Basavāpatna, Mysore, vii. 94; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96–97; Belgaum, vii. 148; Bengal, vii. 213; Berār, vii. 379; Broach, ix. 22; Būdihāl, Mysore, ix. 46; skirmish with Job Charnock in Bengal (1686), ix. 263; rule in Central Provinces, x. 13–14; Chamba, Punjab, x. 130; Chāndor, Nāsik, captured (1635), x. 166; Chaul, Kolāba, captured (1600), x. 184; rule in Chingleput, x. 255; Chittagong, x. 308; capital of Bengal transferred to Dacca, vi. 167; Darbhangā merged in (1556), xi. 154; in Daulatābād, xi. 200–201; Deccan (1600–1739), viii. 286, 287–290; Dhār, xi. 294; Dholpur, xi. 323; Dhūlia, Khāndesh, xi. 338; Dīdwāna, Rājputāna, xi. 343; Dod-Ballāpur, Mysore, xi. 366; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 381; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 20; Etāwah, xii. 39; Farīdpur, xii. 55; Farrukhābād, xii. 64; Gāgraun, Rājputāna, xii. 122; Gauripur, Assam, xii. 192; Ghāzīpur, xiii. 223–224; Govindgarh, Rājputāna, xii. 344; Gujarāt, vii. 34; Gyāraspur, Central India, xiii. 1; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 88; Hijlī, Midnapore, besieged (1687), xiii. 116; in Hissār, xiii. 155; Deccan invaded (seventeenth century), xiii 239; Hyderābād taken (1687), xiii. 308; in Kachhu, Baluchistān, xiv 249; Kaira, xiv. 277; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 300; Kalyāni, Hyderābād, sacked (1653), xiv. 324; in Kanara, xiv. 343; Kandahār, xiv. 376; Karnāl, xv. 50; Karnāla, Kolāba, xv. 59; Kashmīr, xv. 102, 103; Kathumar, Rājputāna, xv. 186; Kelve-Māhim, Thāna, stormed (1612), xv. 198; in Kohāt, xv. 343; Kolāba, xv. 358; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 371, 378; Lahore, xvi. 107–110; Ludhiāna, xvi 200; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 16, Mainpurī, xvii. 34; Meerut, xvii. 255; Multān, xviii. 26–27, 36; Nāsik, xviii. 400; invasion of Orchhā, Central India (1577), xix. 243; Orissa annexed (1592), xix. 250; in Oudh, xix. 279; Pālanpur, Bombay, xix. 347; Panhāla, Kolhāpur, xix. 396; Parli Fort, Sātāra, besieged (1700), xx. 5; in Peshāwar valley, xix. 152; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 13; Rangpur, xxi. 224–225; Sind, xxii. 305, 306, 397; Sīra, Mysore, taken (1687), xxii. 15; in Songīr, Khāndesh, xxiii. 83; Surat, xxiii. 154; Sylhet, xxiii. 191; Tāl, Central India, xxiii. 206; Thālner, Khāndesh, xxiii. 287; Thāna, xxiii. 292; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 54; United Provinces, xxiv. 151; Vengurla, Ratnāgiri, burned (1675), xxiv. 307; in Wardhā, xxiv. 367.
Mughalpura, suburb of Lahore, xvi. 107.
Mughals, agricultural tribe, in Jhelum, xiv. 154; Kaira, xiv. 279; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Mysore, xviii. 203–204;

North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Pattī, Lahore, xx. 74; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Sāmbhar Lake, xxii. 21; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.

Mughīs-ud-dīn, Malik, mosque, palace, and tomb of, at Māndogarh, Central India, ii. 187.

Mughīs-ud-dīn Tughril, governor of Bengal (1277), vii. 216; rebellion of, vii. 212.

Mughlis, or Maulais, Muhammadan sect, in Chitrāl, x. 303; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138–139; Hunza-Nagar, xiii. 225.

Muhabbat, Mīr, rule in Baluchistān (1730–1), vi. 277.

Muhāfiz Khān, mosque at Ahmadābād, v. 108.

Muhamdī, *tahsīl* in Kherī District, United Provinces, xviii. 14.

Muhamdī, town in Kherī District, United Provinces, xviii. 14–15.

Muhammad, stone bearing supposed impression of footprint in mosque at Gaur, ii. 191; hair of, in War Mubārak at Rohri, xxi. 310.

Muhammad, Musalmān emigrant from Rāprī, Shikohābād colonized by, xxii. 279.

Muhammad Adil Shāh, Sūr (1554–6), ii. 396, 397, 413.

Muhammad, Adil Shāhi king (1626–56), ii. 386, 387; tomb at Bījāpur, ii. 197; Begam lake constructed by (1653), viii. 186; rule in Bijāpur, viii. 187; founder of Mamdāpur, xvii. 106.

Muhammad Akbar Khān, son of Dost Muhammad, Jalālābād held against in first Afghān War (1841–2), xiv. 13. *See also* Akbar Khān.

Muhammad Akram Khān, Nawāb of Amb, present holder of part of Tanāwal, rewarded for loyalty (1868), xxiii. 219–220.

Muhammad Alī, Nawāb of the Carnatic, Arcot captured by Clive on behalf of, v. 406; Arcot in hands of, v. 420; war with French in Tanjore, xxii. 228; besieged at Trichinopoly, v. 406, xxiv. 28; buried at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 47; Wālājābād named after, xxiv. 351.

Muhammad Alī Khān, Nawāb of Tonk, Lāwa harassed by, xvi. 156; rule in Tonk (1864–7), xxiii. 410.

Muhammad Alī Khān, Sardār, chief of Kot (1894–1903), xv. 410.

Muhammad Alī Mullā, Surat merchant, fort built by, on Piram Island (eighteenth century), xx. 150.

Muhammad Alī Shāh, third king of Oudh (1837–42), buildings at Lucknow, xvi. 190–191, 195; rule in Oudh, xix. 283.

Muhammad Amīn, gave name to Eminābād, Gujrānwāla, xii. 24.

Muhammad Amīn, governor of Oudh (1724–39), xix 280.

Muhammad Amīn Khān, governor of Kābul (1672), xv 300; failure of attempt to force the Khyber, xix. 152–153.

Muhammad Amīn Khān, brother of Dost Muhammad, governor of Kandahār (killed, 1865), xiv. 376.

Muhammad Arslān Tātār Khān, governor of Bengal (1260), vii. 216.

Muhammad Ayāz Khān, assisted Amīr Khān and gave him his daughter in marriage, xiv. 63.

Muhammad Ayūb Khān, Sardār, brother of Yakūb Khān, defeated British at Maiwand but driven from Kandahār by Lord Roberts (1880), since 1888 resident in India, xiv. 376–377.

Muhammad Azīm, governor of Bengal subject to Delhi (1678), vii. 217.

Muhammad Azīm, brother of Fateh Khān, Bārakzai, rule in Afghānistān (1818–23), v. 37; rule over Kashmīr, xv. 93; repaired Jāma Masjid at Srīnagar, xxiii. 100.

Muhammad Bahādur. *See* Sher Khān.

Muhammad Bahāwal Khān II, Nawāb of Bahāwalpur, vi. 196–197.

Muhammad Bahāwal Khān III, Nawāb of Bahāwalpur, vi. 196.

Muhammad Bahāwal Khān V, Nawāb of Bahāwalpur (1899–1907), vi. 197.

Muhammad Bahlīm, governor of Lahore (1119), xvi. 106.

Muhammad Bākar, Dīwān of Thal-kokan (*ob.* 1715), ancestor of Sir Sālār Jang, xxi. 394.

Muhammad Bakhtyār Khiljī, Pāl dynasty in Bengal overthrown by (*c.* 1196), ii. 317, vii. 209, 216; invasion of Bengal, ii. 371, vii. 211–212; South Bihār conquered (1197), x. 139; Darbhangā conquered (1203), xi. 153; death at Devīkot (1206), xi. 276; march along Karatoyā river, xv. 24; rule in Mālda, xvii. 76; Mithilā conquered (1203), xvii. 380; Monghyr taken, xvii. 393, 402; Murshidābād taken, xviii. 46; Nabadwīp taken (1203), xviii. 262, 273; traditional conqueror of part of Purnea, xx. 414; Twenty-four Parganas overrun, xxiv. 69.

Muhammad Beg, governor of Agra (1779–84), v. 83.

Muhammad Diler Khān, founder of Korwai family, vii. 105; Korwai held by (1713), xv. 405.

Muhammad Fakhr-ud-dīn Khān, holder of Paigāh Estates, Hyderābād (*ob.* 1855), xix. 315.

Muhammad, Fārūqī king of Khāndesh (1566–76), ii. 393.
Muhammad Ghaus, mosque at Ahmadābād, v. 108; Gwalior, xii. 438–439.
Muhammad Ghiyās-ud-dīn, succeeded to Ghor throne (1162), annexed Ghaznī (1173), ii. 353; rule in Ghor, xii. 234–235.
Muhammad Ghorī (Ulugh Khān, Shahāb-ud-dīn), first king of Ghor (1186–1206), coins, ii. 141, 144; establishment of Muhammadan kingdom in India, ii. 353–355, v. 35, vii. 234–235; murdered (1206), ii. 355, v. 141, xx. 264.
Local notices: Agroha captured (1194), v. 92; Hindu college at Ajmer converted into mosque, v. 170; invasion of Allahābād (1194), v. 229; Bangarh taken (1194), vii. 3; Benares taken, vii. 180, 190; Bijaigarh taken (1196), vii. 137; Bharatpur under, viii. 74; Bijnot destroyed (1175), viii. 202; battles with Rai Pithora (1191), xi. 234; battles in Dholpur, xi. 323; Jai Chand defeated (1194), xii. 64; Garhshankar given to sons of Rājā Mān Singh, xii. 163; Ghurām supposed to have surrendered to (1192), xii. 237; Gohāna said to be site of Prithwi Rāj's fort destroyed by, xii. 304; destroyed Baghelas' kingdom in Gujarāt (1296), vi. 187; Gurgaon taken (1196), xii. 403; Hānsi taken (1192), xiii. 25; victorious march against Jai Chand of Kanauj, xiv. 74; Jhajjar destroyed, xiv. 108; Jai Chand defeated, xiv. 182, 371; part of Karauli captured (1196), xv. 26; connexion with Kuriam, xvi. 49; Lahore put to ransom (1181), and taken (1186), xvi. 106, xx. 264; Maham destroyed, according to tradition, xvi. 430; Ghaznivids of Multān overthrown, xviii. 35–36; Nāgaur held, xviii. 298; Peshāwar and Lahore taken, xix. 151; Pātan overpowered (1298), xx. 24; rule over Peshāwar (1181), xx. 115; conquests in Punjab, xx. 264; governor of Ghazni, xx. 264; Prithwi Rāj defeated (1192), xxi. 34; invasions of Rājputāna, xxi. 95; Karan Deo driven from his country (1298), xxi. 281; destroyed Rohtak (1160), xxi. 321; Samāna surrendered to, xxii. 2; Shāhābād founded by follower of, xxii. 198; Siālkot said to have been rebuilt by, xxii. 328, 335; Sind conquered, xxii. 396; power of Vajās in Somnāth overthrown (1298), xxiii. 75; Tirāwari scene of engagements with Prithwi Rāj (1191 and 1192), xxiii. 390; Bhātiāh recaptured, xxiv. 82; Zafarābād fell into hands of (1194), xxiv. 426.
Muhammad Ghorī, Ghaznī Khān, king of Mālwā (1435–6), ii. 379–380, 381; murdered as an infant by his guardian, xvii. 103.
Muhammad Hakīm, Mirza, son of Bābar, governor of Kābul under Akbar (*ob.* 1585), xix. 152.
Muhammad Hasan, leader of rebels in Gorakhpur (1857), xii. 334.
Muhammad Hasan, Subordinate Judge, put to death by the rebel Nawāb of Shāhjahānpur (1858), xvii. 203.
Muhammad Hasan Khān, Nawāb of Baonī, death from cholera (1893), vi. 415.
Muhammad Hasnis, Brahuī tribe, in Chāgai, x. 117; Jhalawān, ix. 15, xiv. 111; Khārān, xv. 248.
Muhammad Hayāt, Tāndā granted to, by Farrukh Siyar, xxiii. 220.
Muhammād Husain (Azād), living Urdū author, ii. 429.
Muhammad Husain Khān, Nawāb of Baonī, vi. 414–415.
Muhammad Husain Khān, Mīr, saved lives of Europeans during Mutiny in Fyzābād, xii. 111.
Muhammad Ibrāhīm Alī Khān, present Nawāb of Tonk (1867), xviii. 410.
Muhammad Ibrāhīm Alī Khān, present Nawāb of Māler Kotla (1877), xvii. 85.
Muhammad Ishāk Khān, governor of Afghān-Turkistān, revolt against the Amīr (1888), v. 42.
Muhammad Ismail Khān, Nawāb of Jaorā (1865–95), xiv. 63.
Muhammad Kalb Alī Khān, Nawāb of Rāmpur (1864–87), xxi. 184.
Muhammad Kalhora, Nūr, rule in Lower Derajāt (1740), xi. 251.
Muhammad Kamāl, military adventurer, Najīb-ullah driven out of Nellore by (1753), xix. 23.
Muhammad of Kambāthā (1204), Kalhoras' descent from, xxii. 397.
Muhammad Karim Shāh (Zar Bakhsh), king of Gujarāt (1443–51), ii. 378.
Muhammad bin Kasim, first Muhammadan invader of India (712–5), ii. 351; Dera Ghāzi Khān conquered, xi. 250; Las Bela passed through, xvi. 145; Multān conquered, xviii. 25; Muzaffargarh overrun, xviii. 76; Nerankot attacked, xiii. 313, 321; Punjab invaded, xx 263; Sehwān believed to be place which submitted after conquest of Nerankot, xvii. 163; Sind conquered, xxii. 395.
Muhammad bin Khalīfa, Shaikh of Bahrein, convention with British Resident (1847), iv. 112.
Muhammad Khān, Mīrān, Changez Khān defeated by, at Thālner (1566), xxiii. 287.

Muhammad Khān, Gālna fort delivered to representative of emperor by (1634), xii. 125.

Muhammad Khān of Sangamhi, held Dongartāl against Raghujī Bhonsla, and consequently appointed governor of Seonī-Chhapāra, xxii. 167.

Muhammad Khān, Bangash, Nawāb of Farrukhābād, xii. 64-65; Allahābād held by (1720-9), v. 229, 238; annexed Budaun (1719), ix. 35; attacks upon Bundelās (1723 and 1727), ix. 71; founder of Muhammadganj quarter of Chhibrāmau, x. 204; founder of Farrukhābād (1714), xii. 64, 72, xxiv. 155; built fort at Fatehgarh, xii. 75; founder of Kaimganj, xiv. 274, sent into Bundelkhand to check power of Chhatarsāl (1729), xix. 400; obtained grants in Farrukhābād, xxi. 306; Shāhjahānpur included in territory of, xxii. 203.

Muhammad Khān, State of Bāsoda divided with brother (1753), xviii. 16; founder of town and State of Muhammadgarh, xviii. 16.

Muhammad Khān IV, Sādik, Nawāb of Bahāwalpur (1866-99), vi. 196-197; built palace at Bahāwalpur, vi. 204.

Muhammad Khān, Shāh, son of Muhammad Saiyid Khān Tārīn, Hubli granted to, by Aurangzeb (1675), xiii. 222.

Muhammad Khān, Faujdār, appointed regent to Shāh Jahān Begam of Bhopāl but resigned (1847), viii. 131.

Muhammad Khān, Khwāja, rule in part of Kohāt (1843-89), xv. 343-344.

Muhammad Khān, Sadozai, rule in Upper Derajāt (1794-1815), xi. 262; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 270; Leiah, xvi. 159; capital at Mankerā (1792), xvii. 198; in Mianwāli, xvii. 318.

Muhammad Khān, Sultān, rule in Kohāt (1828-49), delivered George Lawrence to the Sikhs, xv. 343.

Muhammad Khān, Wazīr, defended Bhopāl against the Marāthās (1807-16), viii. 129-130; took Hoshangābād (1802), xiii. 182, 191.

Muhammad Khān, Wazīr, rule in Tonk (1834-64), xxiii. 409-410.

Muhammad Khān, Yār, holder of Kālābāgh estate (1885), xiv. 290.

Muhammad Khān's Tando, town in Sind. *See* Tando Muhammad Khān.

Muhammad Khel, tribe of Pathāns, xix. 241.

Muhammad, Sultān of Khwārizm, rule in Baluchistān (1219), vi. 275; Tāj-ud-dīn driven out of Kirmān by (1215), xvi. 49; Ghor and Ghazni made over to Jalāl-ud-dīn Mankbarni, xvi. 49.

Muhammad Kulī, Kutb Shāhi king (1580-1612), ii. 390, xiii. 238; Hyderābād city founded by (1589), xiii. 308; erected buildings in Hyderābād, xiii. 309; victory over Rājā of Vijayanagar at Pāngal, xix. 395.

Muhammad, Kutb Shāhi king (1612-*c.* 1635), ii. 390, xiii. 238-239.

Muhammad Langah Kutb-ud-dīn, ruler of Multān (1454-69), ii. 370-371.

Muhammad, Malik, or Jaisī, author of the *Padumāwati*, an historical allegory in Eastern Hindī (1540), ii. 430-431; born at Jais, xiii. 402.

Muhammad, Mīr, built mosque at Ghod, Poona (*c.* 1580), xii 233.

Muhammad, Mīr, rule in Sind (1840), xxii. 400.

Muhammad, Mirān, Fārūqī king of Gujarāt (1537), ii. 378.

Muhammad Mohsin, Shiah nobleman, Imāmbāra mosque at Hooghly completed by bequest of (1861), xiii. 177.

Muhammad Murād Yār Khān, rule in Sind (1754-7), xxii. 398.

Muhammad, Nasir Khān I, Mīr. *See* Nasir Khān I, Muhammad Mīr.

Muhammad, Nāsir-ud-dīn, feudatory of the Mongols in the Afghān hills (1249-60), xix 151.

Muhammad Nasīr-ullah Khān, Nawāb, eldest son of Sultān Jahān, present Begam of Bhopāl, viii. 132.

Muhammad, Nāzim Khān, installed as Tham of Hunza (1892), xiii. 226.

Muhammad, Nusrat-ud-dīn, son of Balban and patron of Amīr Khusrū, killed in battle with the Mongols (1285), xi. 359, xvi. 107, xx. 265.

Muhammad, Pīr, grandson of Timūr, led expedition against Afghāns of Sulaiman mountains (1398), vi. 275-276, xxiv. 430; successes in Punjab (1397), xx. 267.

Muhammad Riāz-ul-Hasan Khān, Nawāb of Baonī (1893), vi. 415.

Muhammad Sādik, son of Kohan Dil Khān (from Persia), held Kandahār for a short time (1855), xiv. 376.

Muhammad Sādik Khān, present Rājā of Nānpāra (1902), xviii. 367.

Muhammad, Saiyid, governor of Katehr, murdered by Khargu (*c.* 1379), xxi. 305.

Muhammad, Saiyid Khān Tārīn, general of Aurangzeb, Hubli conquered by (1675), xiii. 222.

Muhammad, Saiyid, Nawāb of Arcot, murdered (1744), v. 419.

Muhammad Shāh I, Bahmani king (1358-75), ii. 385, xiii. 236; war against Vijayanagar, ii. 344, 346; Golconda ceded to, by Rājā of Warangal (1364), xii. 309.

Muhammad Shāh II, Bahmani king (1378–97), ii. 383, 385, xiii. 236; in Ellichpur, xii. 16, 19.
Muhammad Shāh III, Shams-ud-dīn, Bahmani king (1463–82), ii. 385, xiii. 237; overran Mysore, xviii. 174; wrested Rājahmundry from Gajapatis of Orissa, xxi. 64;
Muhammad Shāh, king of Delhi (1390–4), ii. 369; in Punjab, xx. 266–267.
Muhammad Shāh, Saiyid king of Delhi (1434–45), ii. 369; entrusted Dīpālpur and Lahore to Bahlol (1441), xx. 267.
Muhammad Shāh, Mughal emperor (1719–48), ii. 407–409, 413, xxiv. 153–154; revenue statistics, iv. 238; Ajmer surrendered to (1723), xiv. 185; Alī Muhammad Khān defeated and imprisoned, vii. 4; right to levy *chauth* granted to the Marāthās, vii. 31–32; Fatehpur occupied, xii. 85; defeated by Nādir Shāh near Karnāl (1739), xv. 50, 58; made Sundar Singh Rājā of Tekārī, xviii. 273.
Muhammad Shāh (Tātār Khān), king of Gujarāt (1403–4), ii. 378.
Muhammad Shāh (Bhīkan Khān), king of Jaunpur (1458–9), ii. 374, 375, xiv. 75.
Muhammad Shāh, Fārūqī king of Khāndesh (1510–36), ii. 392, 393; made over Sultānpur to Mubārak Khān, xvii. 138.
Muhammad Shāh, of Persia, siege of Herāt by (1837), iv. 114.
Muhammad, Shahāb-ud-dīn. *See* Muhammad of Ghor.
Muhammad Shāhis, tribe in Sarawān, ix. 15, xvii. 99.
Muhammad, Sher, of Mīrpur, general of Baloch army in Sind against Sir C. Napier (1843), xvii. 401.
Muhammad Shīrān, Izz-ud-dīn, governor of Bengal (1205), vii. 216.
Muhammad Shujā, Sultān, built Katrās at Dacca (1645), xi. 117. *See also* Shujā.
Muhammad Sirāj-ud-dīn Pīrdādi, Shaikh, Musalmān saint, died and buried at Gulburga, xvi. 11; cenotaph at Kudchi, xvi. 11.
Muhammad Sūr, Shams-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1552), vii. 216.
Muhammad Sūri Afghān, Ghor said to have been held by (end of tenth century), xii. 234.
Muhammad Tālpur Shāhwāni, Mīr, traditional founder of Tando Muhammad Khān, xxiii. 223.
Muhammad bin Tughlak, second king of Tughlak dynasty (1325–51), ii. 364, 369, 370; debased currency, ii. 145, iv. 513; completed destruction of the Hoysalas (1327), ii. 343.
Local notices: Visit to tombs in Bahraich, vi. 207; rebellion of Fakhr-ud-dīn Mubārak against (1338), vii. 212; capital transferred from Delhi to Deogiri, vii. 367; changed name of Champavatinagar to Bhīr, viii. 112–113; took Bhīr, viii. 117; took Bīdar, viii. 164, 169; organized Deccan as a Muhammadan province, viii. 284; Hindu chiefs only brought to temporary submission, viii. 284; rule in Bukkur, ix. 47; Central India, ix. 339; Daulatābād, xi. 200; Deccan, xi. 207; Delhi, xi. 235, halted at Dhār (1344), xi. 294; granted Ghāzīpur to Masūd, Saiyid, xii. 223; rule in Gulbarga, xii. 376, 382; stationed officers at Hukeri, xiii. 223; made Daulatābād his capital, xiii. 236; rule in Khāndesh, xv. 228; invasion of Mysore (1326), xviii. 174; took Piram, xx. 150; march against Kondāna (1340), xx. 168; rule in Punjab, xx. 266; Samāna, xxii. 2; died on banks of Indus (1351), xxii. 396; blockade of Sinhgarh, xxiii. 12; attempt to recover Chitor, xxiv. 88; took Warangal (1321), xxiv. 358.
Muhammad Tughril, invaded Noākhāli (1279), xix. 130.
Muhammad Yākūb Alī Khān, Nawāb of Kotwai (1895–1906), xv. 405.
Muhammad Yāi Khān, one of present joint holders of Hājiwāh estate, xiii. 8.
Muhammad Yūsuf, commander of English sepoys, order restored in Madura by, xvi. 391; rebelled and hanged (1764), xvi. 391, xviii. 364.
Muhammad Yūsuf Alī Khān, Nawāb of Rāmpur (*ob.* 1864), xxi. 184.
Muhammad Yūsuf Khān, Sadozai, in Herāt (1856), xiii. 115.
Muhammadābād, original name of Shikohābād, xxii. 279.
Muhammadābād, *tahsīl* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xviii. 15.
Muhammadābād, town in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xviii. 15.
Muhammadābād, *tahsīl* in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, xviii. 15–16
Muhammadābād, town in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, xviii. 16.
Muhammadan India, history of (637–1803), ii. 350–413; incursions and first conquest (637–1206), 350–355; early Arab conquests of Multān and Sind, 350–351; incursions of Mahmūd of Ghazni (999–1027), 352–353; Muhammad of Ghor's permanent conquest of Northern India (1191–1206), 353–355; Muhammadan kingdoms (1206–1526), and political divisions, 355–393; of Northern India, 355–381; the kings of Delhi, 357–369; Muhammadan system of administration and reve-

nue, 365–366; minor dynasties of Sind and Multān, 370–371; of Bengal and Bihār, 371–373; of Kashmīr, 373, 374; of Jaunpur, 374–375; Gujarāt, 376–378; Mālwā, 379–381; Southern India, 381–393; the Mughal empire, 393–412.

Muhammadanism, attitude towards Hinduism and Buddhism, i. 433–434, 475; and Catholicism, i. 442; in Punjab, i. 434; Kashmīr, i. 434; Oudh and the United Provinces, i. 435; population statistics, i. 474–475; influence on India, ii. 350; infiltration into lower Hindu population, ii. 353; obduracy of the higher classes of Hindus, ii. 355; spread and influence measured by existing distribution of the two races and faiths, ii. 356. *See also* Islām.

Muhammadans, coins, ii. 143–148, iv. 413–414; ethnology, i. 294; caste tendencies, i. 328–329; language, i. 365–366, 370; marriage, i. 448–449; polygamy, i. 482; education statistics, i. 484; birth-rate higher than among Hindus, i. 510; mortality, i. 520; architecture, ii. 181–198; its general style, ii. 181–184; Prithwī Rāj's war against, ii. 315; paper introduced into India by, iii. 206; woodcarving, iii. 229; irrigation works, iii. 327; law, iv. 126, 142–143; system of punishment, iv. 397–398; system of instruction, iv. 408–409.

Local notices: Allahābād conquered, v. 229; treaty with Ahoms in Assam, vi. 28; driven from Gauhāti by Ahoms, vi. 29; early settlements in Backergunge, vi. 167; Bāndel destroyed (1629), vi. 358; Katehr brought under rule, vii. 4; Chauhan Rājputs driven from Bāriya, vii. 20; in Basti, vii. 126; Belgaum held, vii. 157; Bellamkonda taken (1578), vii. 158; in Bellary, vii. 161, 171; Bengal, vii. 212, 216–217; incursion into Berār, vii. 367; Raikwārs ousted from Bilgrām (*c.*1217), viii. 235; rule in Bogra, viii. 258; shifting alliances in Deccan, viii. 285; Bombay, viii. 403; rule in Broach, ix. 20, 21, 30; battles with Rājputs at Budaun, ix. 35; Ahars defeated at Gunnaur, ix. 36; Bulandshahr captured, ix. 49; Calicut pillaged (1773 and 1788), ix. 290; Cambay conquered (1298), ix. 292, 293; Carnatic taken from Vijayanagar kings, ix. 301; in Central Provinces, x. 14; fighting with Portuguese in Chaul harbour (1508, 1521, 1528, 1594), x. 184; Chola power in Chera overthrown, x. 193, 326; rule in Chicacole, x. 217; Chiknāyakanhalli, x. 223; Chingleput taken, x. 269; Chitor taken, x. 299; Chunār fort taken, x. 333; Northern Circārs occupied, x. 335; rule in Coimbatore (1761–99), x. 358–359; Conjeeveram taken (1310, 1646), x. 377; driven from Coorg, xi. 13; Darrang invaded, xi. 183; rule in the Deccan, viii. 286, xi. 207, xiii. 235–236; Dhār, xi. 294; Dhrāngadhra, xi. 333; settlement of weavers in Dhūlia (1872), xi. 338; rule in Ellichpur, xii. 19; Ellore overrun (1470), xii. 23; Farīdpur, xii. 54; Fyzābād overrun, xii. 111; Gālna held (fifteenth century), xii. 124; Gauhāti under, xii. 184; Gaur conquered (1198), xii. 186; rule in Goa (1312), xii. 251; Old Goa built (1479), xii. 266; Patīkshit defeated in Goālpāra (1614), xii. 271; Godāvari (1324), xii. 284; Gopāmau occupied, xii. 330; Gorakhpur held, xii. 342; failure to drive Marāthās out of Gujarāt (1761), xii. 352; rule in Gujrānwāla, xii. 355; Gulbarga, xii. 376; Dorasamudra taken (1310, 1326), xiii. 11; in Hardoī, xiii. 44; Harīāna, xiii. 145; Hill Tippera overrun (1297), xiii. 118; in Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194; raids in Jhānsi, xiv. 137; rule in Kaira, xiv. 277; Kamāla, xv. 59; struggles in Kāmrūp, xiv. 332; rule in Kanauj, xiv. 371; Kāngra, xiv. 383, 384; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 90; Kelve-Māhīm (1350), xv. 198; fights with Rājputs at Kholāpur, xv. 280; Konkan, xv. 395; began to obtain footing in Lucknow (thirteenth century), xvi. 182; revenue system under, in Madras, xvi. 314–315; Madura invaded and destroyed, xvi. 390, 405; rule in Mālwā, xvii. 103; physicians, mimics, and actors, in Mohān, xvii. 383; in Muhammadābād, xviii. 15; invasion of Mysore (1310, 1326), xviii. 173–174; attacks on Vijayanagar empire, xviii. 175; Nāndod taken (1304), xviii. 361; Nandurbār conquered, xviii. 362; Nāsik made head-quarters and fort built, xviii. 411; rule in Nellore, xix. 23; Nimār, xix. 108, 118; invasion of Nolambavādi, x. 291; conquest of Orissa, xix. 255; first invasion of Punjab (664), xx. 263; rule in Rājahmundry, xxi. 64; Rājputāna, xxi. 95–96; Rangpur, xxi. 224; Ratnāgiri overrun (1312), xxi. 247; in Sahāranpur, xxi. 369; Arakhs expelled from Sandīla (fourteenth century), xxii. 30; Sante Bennūr temple destroyed and mosque built, xxii. 79; rule in Sātāra, xxii. 118; Sind, xxii. 394–395; Somnāth, xxiii. 75; Thāna overrun (1300), xxiii. 292; Tippera invaded, xxiii. 381; Trichinopoly overrun, xxiv. 28, 44; invasion of Unao, xxiv. 123.

See also in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.
Muhammadganj, quarter of Chhibrāmau, founded by Nawāb of Farrukhābād, x. 204.
Muhammadgarh, mediatized State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xviii. 16.
Muhammadnagar, Golconda known as, xii. 309.
Muhammadot, estate in the Punjab. *See* Mamdot.
Muhammadpur, village in Jessore District, Bengal, xviii. 17.
Muhammadpur Zanardār, original name of Shāmlī, xxii. 228.
Muhammadzais, Pathān tribe, Hashtnagar held by, xii. 60; in Peshāwar Valley, xx. 115; Prāng, xx. 216; Tangi, xviii. 225.
Muhānos, Muhammadan fishermen in Sind, Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Karāchi, xv. 5; Rohri, xxi. 309; Sind, xxii. 407; Sukkur, xviii. 122.
Muharī, tidal river in Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 117.
Muharram, Muhammadan festival, i. 436; held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Baroda, vii. 45; Central India, ix. 357; Hyderābād State, xiii. 250; Hyderābād city, xiii 309; Mudgal, xviii. 11; Mysore, xviii. 209; Pakpattan, xix. 333; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118; Sind, xxii. 411.
Muhiāls, subdivision of Brāhmans in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
Muhpā, town in Central Provinces. *See* Mohpā.
Muhsos, hill tribe in Burma, ix. 139; Kentung, xv. 201; Northern Shan States, xxii. 237; Southern Shan States, xxii. 256.
Muīn-ul-mulk, son of Wazīr of Delhi, defeated Afghāns (1748), ii. 409.
Muir, Sir William, Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces (1868), xxiv. 219; famine relief system, xxiv. 218.
Muir College, at Allahābād, v. 241.
Muir Mills, opened in 1875 at Cawnpore, ix. 318.
Muizzī Slave kings of Delhi (1206-90), ii. 357-361, 368.
Mujāhid Shāh, Bahmani king (1375-8), ii. 385, xiii. 236; war against Vijayanagar, ii. 344-345.
Mukāmā, town in Bengal. *See* Mokameh.
Mukand Singh, Rājā of Kotah, killed at battle of Fatehābād (1658), xv. 412; gates and palace built by, xviii. 17.
Mukandwāra, village and pass in Kotah State, Rājputāna, scene of Monson's disastrous retreat (1804), xiii. 337, xviii. 17.
Mukarrab Khān, Mughal governor of Surat, on arrival of first English ships (1608), xxiii. 154.
Mukarrab Khān, physician to Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān, Kairāna and surrounding country granted to, xiv. 287; Shāmlī granted to, xxii. 228.
Mukarrab Khān, last independent Gakhar chief in Rāwalpindi (murdered, *c.* 1765), xxi. 264-265; defeated by Sardār Gūjar Singh, xii. 366; Gujrāt held by, xii. 373; battle at Rāwalpindi, xxi. 272.
Mukarram Khān, governor of Bengal subject to Delhi (1626), vii. 217.
Mukerīān, town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xviii. 17-18.
Mukhalingam, village with old temples in Ganjām District, Madras, xviii. 18.
Mukher, town in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xviii. 18.
Mukkanna, king, founder of Tālagunda, xxiii. 207.
Mukkanti, rule in Nellore as tributary of Chola kings (eleventh century), xix. 23.
Mukkanūr, peak in Salem District, Madras, xxi. 396.
Mukris, caste in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
Muktadī Khān, Muhamdī held by (seventeenth century), xviii. 14.
Muktāgācha, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 18.
Mukteswar, village in Naini Tāl District, United Provinces, with veterinary laboratory, xviii. 18-19.
Mukteswar temple, at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150; Garhmuktesar, Meerut, xii. 163
Muktsar, *tahsīl* in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xviii. 19.
Muktsar, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, with Sikh festival, xviii. 19.
Mukund Deo, last Hindu king of Orissa, overthrown (1568), vii. 211; rule in Orissa, xix. 250; flight of steps at Tribeni *ghāt* attributed to, xxiv. 25.
Mukund Singh, Rājā of Rāmgarh, dispute with Tej Singh (1771), xiii. 88.
Mukunda Rām Chakravartī, 'the Indian Crabbe,' Bengali writer in praise of Durgā (seventeenth century), ii. 426-427.
Mukunda Sena, traditional early ruler in Nepāl, xix. 31.
Mukunda-rāy, Marāthā Vēdāntic writer, ii. 431.
Mukurti, peak in Madras. *See* Makurti.
Mukut Rao. *See* Jankojī Rao Sindhia.
Mūl Chand, merchant, *dharmsāla* built by, at Lahore, xvi. 112.
Mūla, river of Baluchistān, xviii. 19-20.
Mulainagiri, highest peak in Mysore, xiv. 262, xviii. 162.
Mūlarājā, founder of Hindu kingdom of

Gujarāt (941–93), ii. 311, 313; rule at Anhilvāda and extension of dominions, v. 382, viii. 281.
Mūlasthān, former name of Multān, xviii. 35.
Mulbāgal, *tāluk* in Kolār District, Mysore, xviii. 20.
Mulbāgal, town in Kolār District, Mysore, xviii. 20.
Mulberries, cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baltistān, vi. 264; Baluchistān, vi. 297; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bengal, vii. 247; Bīrbhūm, viii. 243; Chāmrājnagar, Mysore, x. 147; Channapatna, Mysore, x. 173; Coimbatore, x. 362; Daur, Waziristān, xi. 202; Hill Tippera, xiii. 121; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312; Jessore, xiv. 91; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 110; Kābul, xiv. 246; Kāfiristān, xiv 270; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Kānkānhalli, Mysore, xiv. 401; Kashmīr, xv. 87, 124; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 212; Kohāt, xv. 347; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 378; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 418; Mālda, xvii. 78, 79; Malvalli, Mysore, xvii. 73; Mandya, Mysore, xvii. 174; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Mysore, xviii. 257; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 174, 180; Peshāwar, xx. 113; Punjab, xx. 309, 311; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 121; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164–165; Safed Koh Mountains, xxi. 349; Salem, xxi. 401; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98, 100; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 240; Sind, xxii. 413; Sukkur, xxiii. 119; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Yelandūr, Mysore, xxiv. 419; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 432.
Mules and mule-breeding in India generally, iii. 88–89, 101.
Local notices: Amritsar, v. 324; Bareilly, vii. 8; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 95; Bombay Presidency, viii. 315; Bulandshahr, ix. 53; Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 283; Hissār, xiii. 151; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 213; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 156; Mysore, xviii. 213; Punjab, xx. 302.
Muleyit Mountain, Burma, zoology, i. 236.
Mulgund, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xviii. 20.
Muli, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xviii. 20–21.
Muli, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xviii. 21.
Mulila Deri, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xviii. 21.
Muljī-nā-pura, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xviii. 21.
Mullagoris, vassal tribe of the Mohmands, xvii. 385.
Mullan Shāh, Muhammadan saint. *See* Mīān Mīr.
Mulliem, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam. *See* Mylliem.
Mulrāj, Mahārāwal of Jaisalmer (1762–1820), xiv. 3.
Mūlrāj, Dīwān of Multān, Dera Ghāzi Khān under, xi. 251; driven out of Hazāra by revolt (1846), xiii. 77; governor of Multān (1844–8), xviii. 27 36; rebellion at Multān (1848), xx. 274; Muzaffargarh under, xviii. 77.
Mulrāj Solanki of Pātan, ruling family driven out of Vala by, xxiv. 295.
Multai, *tahsīl* and village in Betūl District, Central Provinces, xviii. 21.
Multān, Division of Punjab, xviii. 21–22.
Multān, District in Punjab, xviii. 22–35; physical aspects, 22–24; history, 24–28; population, 28–29; agriculture, 29–30; trade and communications, 31–32; famine, 32; administration, 32–34; education, 34; medical, 34; early Arab conquests, ii. 350–351; Muhammadan rulers, ii. 370–371.
Multān, *tahsīl* in Punjab, xviii 35.
Multān, city, cantonment, and industrial and commercial centre in Punjab, xviii. 35–38; history, 35–36; description, 36–37; trade, 37–38; meteorology, i. 149; tombs, ii. 128; arts and manufactures, iii. 199, 210, 215, 217, 234, 239, 245.
Multān Canal, iii. 350.
Multhān, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xviii. 38.
Multhānī language. *See* Kanāwarī.
Muluvāyi, old name for Mulbāgal, xviii. 20.
Mumbādevī, temple and tank at Bombay, dedicated to the goddess from whom the city takes its name, viii. 400.
Mumtāz Alī, Nawāb of Dujāna (1882), xi. 375.
Mun, Talaings' name for themselves, xiii. 208.
Munavvar Khān, Nawāb of Kurnool (1752–1823), xvi. 33–34.
Munawwar Alī Khān, Rājā of Nānpāra, Oudh, accidentally killed (1847), xviii. 366.
Mundā, family of languages, sometimes called Kolarian, with an element akin to Mon-Khmer, i. 382–384, 398–399; total number of speakers in India, i. 383; spoken in Bengal, vii. 232; Central Provinces, x. 25; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Sambalpur, xxii. 8.
Mundārī, dialect of Mundā, i. 383, 399; spoken in Bāmra, vi. 344; Darrang, xi. 185; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Lakhimpur, xvi. 122; Palāmau, xix. 339; Rairākhol,

xxi. 62; Rānchī, xvi. 203; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 6.
Mundargi, village in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xviii. 39.
Mundās, aboriginal tribe in Chotā Nāgpur, i. 317, x. 329, xviii. 38–39.
Local notices: Bārind reclaimed, vii. 18; in Bonai, ix. 3; Darrang, xi. 185; Gāngpur, xii. 141; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 34–35; Lakhimpur, xvi. 122; Rānchī, vii. 215, xxi. 201, 203; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348; Singhbhūm, xviii. 7; Surgujā, xxiii. 172; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 84.
Mundeswarī, hill with temple in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xviii. 39.
Mundīyas, Hindu sect, rebellion against Aurangzeb (1675), ii. 403.
Mundlāna, village in Rohtak District, Punjab, xviii. 39.
Mundlesoor, town in Central India. *See* Mandleshwar.
Mundra, port in Cutch, Bombay, xviii. 39.
Mūndwa, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xviii. 39.
Mūng, village in the Punjab. *See* Mong.
Mūng, green gram (*Phascolus radiatus*), iii. 98; cultivated in Bhopāl, viii. 134; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Bāndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83; Central Provinces, x. 34, 36; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 384; Gayā, xii. 201; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 254; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 389; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 5; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 313; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 147; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 173; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Pālanpur, Bombay, xix. 349; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Shāhbandar, Sind, xxii. 199; Shekhāwati, Rājputāna, xxii. 269; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 85; Sujāwal, Sind, xxiii. 118; United Provinces, xxiv. 181. *See also Mūg.*
Munga Shāh, Muhammadan saint, Mungaolī named after, xviii. 40.
Mungaolī, town in Gwalior State, Central India, xviii. 39–40.
Mungelī, *tahsīl* in Bilāspur District, Central Provinces, xviii. 40.
Mungelī, town in Bilāspur District, Central Provinces, xviii. 40.
Mungīr, District and town in Bengal. *See* Monghyr.
Mungledye, subdivision of Eastern Bengal. *See* Mangaldai.
Mungoose (*Herpestes Mungo*), i. 220; in Central India, ix. 332; Hazāra, xiii. 76; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 307.
Mūngrā-Bādshāhpur, town in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, xviii. 41.
Munias (*Viduinae*), i. 244.
Municipalities, iv. 284–298, development of municipal institutions under British rule, 284–285; creation of District municipalities, 285–288; municipal constitution, 288–289; number of District municipalities, 288, 306; Government control, 289–290; municipal functions, 290–291; municipal revenues, 291–293; octroi, 291–292; tax on houses and lands, 292; profession tax, 292–293; municipal expenditure, 293–294; debt, 294–295; embryo District municipalities, 295; present constitution of Presidency municipalities, 295–298; statistics, 306.
Munim Khān, Akbar's governor, occupied Gaur (1575), vii. 186–187, xvii. 76; built stone bridge over Gumtī river at Jaunpur, xiv. 83.
Munīr Muhammad Khān, attempt to assert authority in Bhopāl and resignation (1827), viii. 130–131.
Munīr-ul-mulk, minister of Nizām of Hyderābād, xiii. 241.
Munja Vākpati, rule in Dhār (974–95), xi. 29.
Munjpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xviii. 41.
Munmār, town in Bombay. *See* Manmād.
Munnūrs, agricultural caste in Hyderābād, Bīdar, viii. 166; Indūr, xiii. 353; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 42.
Munro, Sir Hector, mutiny of Bengal sepoys quelled (1764), ii. 479, iv. 328; defeat of Imperial and Oudh forces at Buxar (1764), ii. 479, iv. 9, vii. 218, ix. 247–248; Chunār fort attacked (1763), x. 333; captured Nagore and Negapatam, xix. 3; captured Pondicherry (1778), xx. 161.
Munro, Colonel J., Resident at Travancore (1810–5), xxiv. 8.
Munro, J. C., Sub-Collector of Sholāpur, monument to, at Dhārwār, vi. 316; killed at Kittūr, xv. 337.
Munro, Sir Thomas, Governor of Madras (1820–7), *ryotwārī* system introduced into Madras, iv. 206; quoted on village police, iv. 385.
Local notices: Revenue settlements in Anantapur, v. 339, 347; chose Anantapur town for a residence, v. 350; Bādāmi taken (1818), vi. 177; Bāgalkot taken (1818), vi. 182; built court-house at Basrūr, South Kanara, vii. 106; subdued *poligārs* of Bellary, vii. 162, 171, 172; settlements in Cuddapah, xi. 61, 69–70; residence at Dharmapuri, xi. 299; Gadag invested (1818), xii. 119; memorial at Gooty, xii. 328; inhabitants of Guledgarh induced to return, xii. 383; Hubli taken (1818), xiii. 222; sent for chief of Kadiri to settle amount of revenue, xiv. 260; revenue settlement

in South Kanara (1799-1800), xiv. 343, 367; assisted by Desai of Kittūr in siege of Belgaum (1818), xv. 337; revenue settlement of Kurnool, xvi. 42-43; chieftain of Madanapalle deprived of certain villages, xvi. 227; abolished state timber monopoly in Madras (1822), xvi. 286; buried at St. Mary's Church, Madras, xvi. 367; statue in Madras City, xvi. 367; visit to Mysore to remonstrate with Rājā (1825), xviii. 183; defeated Gokhale at Navalgund (1817), xviii. 419; story of death connected with legend of Papaghni valley, xxiv. 306; death from cholera at Pattikonda (1827), xx. 75; occupied Rānibennūr (1818), xxi. 233; assisted in revenue settlement of Salem, xxi. 405; Sandūr surrendered to, xvii 44; stormed Sholāpur (1818), xxii. 306.

Munro *chattram* at Gooty, xii. 328.

Munshiganj, subdivision in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 41.

Munshiganj, town in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 41.

Munsifs, or subordinate civil judges, iv 150.

Mūr Pahlād. Rājā of Chanderī (1802 11), xiv. 138.

Murād, Prince, son of Akbar, governor of Mālwā (1591), xvii. 104; Berār ceded to (1596), vii. 368; palace at Shāhpur, vi. 233, 234.

Murād, Prince, son of Shāhjahān, struggle for Mughal throne, ii. 401; Balkh reduced, ii. 401, vi. 248; defeated Jaswant Singh at Dharmatpur (1658), iv 340; expelled Jagannāth from Idar (1656), xiii. 325; army dispatched against, under Jaswant Singh, xiv. 184; Morādābād called after, xvii. 429; conferred Pālhāna on Sāntidās and his heirs, xix. 360.

Murād Alī, rule in Sind (early nineteenth century), xxii. 399, 400.

Murād Alī Khān, Pahāsū conferred on (1851), xix. 314.

Murād Beg, rule in Afghān-Turkistān (1815-42), v. 68; destroyed Faizābād (1829), xii. 49.

Murād Beg, of Kundūz, or Kataghān, Mazār-i-Sharīf, Afghān-Turkistān, subject to (early nineteenth century), xvii. 245; Badakhshān subjugated (*c.* 1840), vi. 175.

Murādābād, District and city in United Provinces. *See* Moradābād.

Muraos, market gardeners, in Bahraich, vi. 208; Bareilly, vii. 6; Budaun, ix. 37; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gondā, xii. 314; Kherī, xv. 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Oudh, xix. 287; Pīlibhīt, xx. 139; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133.

Murār, cantonment in Central India. *See* Morār.

Mūrat Singh, chief of Jaso (1816), xiv. 70.

Murbād, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, xviii. 41-42.

Murdāna, Jat clan in Montgomery District, Punjab, xvii. 412.

Murdeī, prevalent in Ahmadnagar, v. 120; Akola, Berār, v. 186; Amraotī, Berār, v. 312; Anantapur, v. 346; Bassein, Burma, vii. 115; Bellary, vii. 171; Bulandshahr, ix. 55; Cuddapah, xi. 69; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 256; Etāh, xii. 35; Ferozepore, xii. 96; Kaira, xiv. 284; North Kanara, xiv. 351; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 264; Kurnool, xvi. 42; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 20; Meerut, xvii. 261; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 91; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 263; Port Blair, Andamans, xx. 197; Rānchī, xxi. 207; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 269; Shāhpur, xxii. 219; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 242; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 325; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 351; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 283; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 334.

Mure Memorial Hospital, Nāgpur, xviii. 310.

Murergarh, mountain peak in Chāng Bhakār, Central Provinces, x. 171.

Murgi *math*, Chitaldroog, Mysore, residence of chief *guru* of Lingayats, x. 297.

Murgod, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xviii. 42.

Murīd Muhammad Khān, minister in Bhopāl (end of eighteenth century), viii. 129.

Mūrkangudda, peak in Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 61.

Murlīdhar temple, at Chānda, Punjab, x. 161.

Murmī, Tibeto-Chinese language, i. 386, 391; spoken in Darjeeling, xi. 70; Sikkim, xxii. 369.

Murmīs, aboriginal tribe of Nepāl, ethnology, i. 295; in Nepāl, xix. 41; Sikkim, xxii. 370.

Murray, Dr., art of *pietra dura* revived by, at Agra, ii. 127.

Murray, Lieutenant-Colonel, Perim Island garrisoned by (1799), xx. 108.

Murree, *tahsīl* in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, xviii. 42.

Murree, hill sanitarium and cantonment in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, with European schools and a brewery, xviii. 42-43; meteorology, i. 151-152, 155.

Mursān, estate in the United Provinces, xviii. 43 44.

Mursavirad, Lingāyat monastery, at Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 222.
Murshid Kulī Khān, Todar Mal's revenue system introduced into Hyderābād by (early seventeenth century), xiii. 299.
Murshid Kulī Khān (Jafar Khān), governor of Bengal, ii. 474, vii. 214, 217; revenue system in Bānkurā under (1715), vi. 385; granted *sanad* of Bīrbhūm to Asad-ullah Pathān, viii. 241; founder of Cossimbazar, xi. 52; moved seat of government from Dacca to Maksūdābād, thenceforth called Murshidābād after him, xi. 106, xviii. 46, 53–54; mausoleum at Katrā, near Murshidābād, xviii. 57.
Murshidābād, District in Presidency Division, Bengal, xviii. 44–53; physical aspects, 44–46; earthquake and floods, 46; history, 46–47; population, 47–48; agriculture, 48–49; pearl fisheries, 49; trade and communications, 49–51; famine, 51; administration, 51–52; education, 53; medical, 53.
Murshidābād, subdivision in Bengal. *See* Lālbāgh.
Murshidābād, town in Bengal, former capital and still residence of the Nawāb, xviii. 53–58; history, 53–55; population, 55–56; description, 56–58; industries, 58; arts and manufactures, iii. 192, 209–210, 240.
Murtaza Alī, Vellore fort stronghold of (middle of eighteenth century), xxiv. 305.
Murtaza Khān Bahraich, Nārnaul given to (*c.* 1800), xviii. 381.
Murtazā Shāh I, 'the Madman,' Nizām Shāhi king (1565–88), ii. 388, 389; conquest of Berār (1572), vii. 368; Imād Shāhi dynasty overthrown (1572), xii. 20; Gāwilgarh fort repaired by orders of, xii. 193; Narnāla besieged, and king and minister captured (1572), xviii. 380; murdered by his son (1588), v. 123.
Murtazā Shāh II, Nizām Shāhi king (strangled, 1631), ii. 389.
Murtazanagar, Musalmān name for Kondavid, Guntūr, xv. 393.
Murtazāpur, *tāluk* in Akola District, Berār, xviii. 58.
Murtazāpur, town in Akola District, Berār, centre of cotton trade, xviii. 58–59.
Murukallu-matha, temple at Kottūru, Bellary, xvi. 7–8.
Murwāra, *tahsīl* in Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces, xviii. 59.
Murwāra, trading town in Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces, with quarries and flour-mills, xviii. 59.
Mūsā Khel, *tahsīl* in Loralai District, Baluchistān, xviii. 60.
Mūsā Khel-Bārkhān, subdivision in Loralai District, Baluchistān, xviii. 60.
Musāfir Makrāni, power in Alī-Rājpur (1818), v. 223.
Musāfirkhāna, *tahsīl* in Sultānpur District, United Provinces, xviii. 59–60.
Musahār, tribe in Northern India, ethnology, i. 294; in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Gayā, xii. 200; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 68.
Musallis, scavenger caste in Punjab, Attock, vi. 134; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Hazāra, xiii. 79; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
Musalmānī, dialect of Bengali, spoken by Muhammadans in Backergunge, vi. 168; Berār, vii. 378; Farīdpur, xii. 56; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Mymensingh, xviii. 153; Tippera, xxiii. 383. *See also* Bengali.
Musalmāns. *See* Muhammadans.
Musammāt Bibi Bai, tomb at Sakhi Sarwar, Dera Ghāzi Khān, xxi. 390.
Musan Shāh, Mīr, built Idgāh Masjid at Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.
Musan Shāh, Pīr, mosque at Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237.
Museums, Baroda, vii. 69; to be built at Bombay, viii. 400; Calcutta, ix. 279; Delhi, xi. 238; Fyzābād, xii. 118; Jaipur, xiii. 402; Lahore, xvi. 112; Lucknow, xvi. 196; Madras, xvi. 373–374; Nāgpur, xviii. 318; Punganūru, North Arcot, xx. 245; Surat, xxiii. 169; Trivandrum, Travancore, xxiv. 50.
Mushīrābād, suburb of Hyderābād city, xiii. 310.
Mushtāk Alī, Nawāb of Rāmpur (1887–9), xxi. 184.
Mūsi, river of Hyderābād State, tributary of the Kistna, xviii. 60.
Musical instruments, manufactured at Kartārpur, Jullundur, xv. 61; Mirāj, Southern Marāthā Country, xvii. 361; Murshidābād, xviii. 50, 58; Mysore, xviii. 220; Tanjore, xxiii. 235, 243; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 412.
Musiri, subdivision in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xviii. 60.
Musiri, *tāluk* in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xviii. 60–61.
Musk rat, or shrew (*Crocidura caerulea*), i. 225.
Muslins, in India generally, iii. 201–202; manufactured at Amarchinta, Hyderābād, v. 273; Bengal, iii. 201–202, vii. 266; Central India, iii. 202; Chanderī, Central India, x. 164; Chicacole, Ganjām, x. 218; Chingleput, x. 261; Dacca, iii. 201, xi. 110–111; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Hyderābād State, xiii. 263; Jais, Rāe Barelī, xiii. 402;

Jhajjar, Rohtak, xiv. 108; Kishorganj, Mymensingh, xv. 318; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 425; Madras Presidency, iii. 202, xvi. 292; Mau, Azamgarh, xvii. 224; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352, 355; Punjab, iii. 202, xx. 314; Rājputāna, iii. 202; Rohtak, xvi. 317, 322; Surat, xxiii. 160; Tāndā, Fyzābād, xxiii. 221; United Provinces, iii. 202.

Mussoorie, hill station and sanitarium in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, with European schools and breweries, xviii. 61–62; meteorology, i. 155.

Mustafa Khān (of Khākwāni family), assistance rendered to British during Mūlrāj's rebellion (1848) and Mutiny (1857), xiii. 7–8; Hājiwāh Canal constructed by, xiii. 7–8.

Mustafābād, *tahsīl* in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, xviii. 62.

Mustard, or rape (*sarson* or *lāhi*, *Brassica campestris*), grown as an oilseed, iii. 98; in Akyab, Burma, v. 195; Assam, vi. 54, 56, 57, 58; Barpetā, Kāmrūp, vii. 85; Bengal, vii. 246; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bhutān, viii. 159; Cāchār, ix. 254; Chakla Roshnābād, Tippera, x. 124; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 384; Dacca, xi. 110; Darrang, xi. 185; Dhubri, Assam, xi. 336; Dinājpur, xi. 351; Eastern Duārs, Assam, xi. 372; Western Duārs, Jalpaigurī, xi. 373; Farīdpur, xii. 57; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 178; Gauhāti, Assam, xii. 184; Goālpāra, xii. 273, 277; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; Howrah, xiii. 209; Jaintiā Parganas, Assam, xiii. 381; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 36; Jind, Punjab, xiv. 171; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 190; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250, Kāmrūp, Assam, xiv. 335; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Khulnā, xv. 289; Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 93; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 122–123; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 140; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 18; Māju li Island, Assam, xvii. 43; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Mangaldai, Assam, xvii. 175; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Mongpai, Burma, xvii 406; Moro, Sind, xviii. 2; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Mysore, xviii. 210; Nadiā, xviii. 277; Nepāl, xix. 47; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 225; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Pābna, xix. 300; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 42; Purnea, xx. 416; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Rānchī, xxi. 204; Rangpur, xxi. 228; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sāran, xxii. 88; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 349; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Sylhet, xxiii. 194; Tippera, xxiii. 384; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.

Muthā, god of Korkūs, xv. 404.

Muthā Canals, in Poona District, Bombay, iii. 331, 337, 351, xviii. 62.

Mutiny of Bengal sepoys in Bihār (1764), ii. 479, iv. 328; of European officers in Bengal (1766), iv. 328; of Madras sepoys at Vellore (1806), ii. 492, iv. 335, xxiv. 305; of European officers in Madras (1809), iv. 335–336; of Bengal sepoys at Barrackpore (1824), iv. 336, vii. 86, xxiv 70.

Mutiny of 1857–8, ii. 509–513; causes, 509–510; outbreak at Meerut, 511; Delhi, 511; spread of, 511; Cawnpore, 512; Lucknow, 512; siege of Delhi, 513; Oudh reduced by Sir Colin Campbell, 513; Sir Hugh Rose in Central India, 513; cost of, 515 516, iv. 338–342.

Local notices: Agar, Central India, v. 70; Agra, v. 75–76, 83 84; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 143, 165; Alīgarh, v. 211, 218; Allahābād, v. 229–230, 238–239; Ambāla, v. 279; Amritsar, v. 321; Arrah, Shāhābād, vi. 5; Atrauli, Alīgarh, vii. 130; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 149; Awa, Etāh, vi. 153; Azamgarh, vi. 156; Bahraich, vi. 207; Bāndā, vi. 349; Bāra Bankī, vi. 419; Bareilly, vii. 5–6, 13; Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 86, xxiv. 70–71; Balrāmpur, Gondā, vi. 260; Benares, vii. 181; Bengal, vii. 220; Berār, vii. 373; Berhampur, Murshidābād, viii. 1; Bijnor, viii. 195; Bilāspur, viii. 224; Bombay Presidency, viii. 294; Budaun, ix. 35–36, 42; Budhāna, Muzaffarnagar, vi. 46; Bulandshahr, ix. 50; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 82, Cāchār, Assam, ix. 251; Cawnpore, ix. 308–309, 315–317; Central India, ix. 343–344; Central Provinces, x. 17–18; Chānda, x. 151; Chanderī, Central India, x. 164; Charkhārī, Central India, x. 177; Chatrā, Hazāribāgh, x. 181–182; Chhāta, Muttra, x. 197; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 199; Chittagong, x. 309; Dacca, xi. 117; Damoh, xi. 136 137; Dehra Dūn, xi. 214; Delhi, xi. 225, 236; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 251; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 262; Dhār, Central India, xi. 295; Dhaurahrā, Kheri, xi. 318; Dinapore, Patna, xi. 356; Etah, xii. 30 31; Etāwah, xii. 40; Farrukhābād, xii. 65 66; Fatehgarh, xii. 75; Fatehpur, xii. 77–78; Ferozepore, xii. 91; Fyzābād, xii. 111; Gangoh, Sahāranpur, xii. 139; Gayā, xii. 197–198; Ghāzīpur, xii. 224; Gondā, xii. 313; Gorakhpur, xii. 334; Gujrāt, xii. 367; Gursarai, Jhānsi, xii. 413; Gwalior, xii. 425; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Hānsi,

Hissār, xiii. 25; Hardoī, xiii. 44–45; Hissāi, xiii. 147; Indore, xiii. 349–350; Jālaun, xiv. 19–20; Jaswantnagar, Etāwah, xiv. 71; Jaunpur, xiv. 76; Jhānsi, xiv. 138–139; Jhelum, xiv. 153; Jīnd, Punjab, xiv. 168; Jubbulpore, xiv. 208; Jullundur, xiv. 224; Kālinjar, Bāndā, xiv. 312; Kālpī, Jālaun, xiv. 318; Kamālia, Montgomery, xiv. 325; Kapūrthala, Punjab, xiv. 409; Karnāl, xv. 50; Karwī, Bāndā, xv. 67; Khekrā, Meerut, xv. 267; Kūnch, Jālaun, xvi. 24; Lahore, xvi. 97; Lucknow, xvi. 191–194; Ludhiāna, xvi. 201; Mainpurī, xvii. 35, 41; Mandasor, Central India, xvii. 151; Mandlā, xvii. 161–162; Meerut, xvii. 256, 264–265; Mehidpur, Central India, xvii. 271; Mhow, Central India, xvii. 314; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Mirzāpur, xvii. 369; Montgomery, xvii. 410–411; Moīādābād, xvii. 423; Morār, Gwalior, xviii. 14; Multān, xviii. 36; Muttra, xviii. 65–66; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 86; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 97; Nagīna, Bijnor, xviii. 299–300; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 301, 303; Nāgpur, xviii. 308; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 333; Nakūr, Sahāranpur, xviii. 336; Nargund, Dhārwār, xviii. 378; Narsinghpur, xviii. 387; Nawābganj, Bāra Bankī, xviii. 427; Nimach, Central India, xix. 105–106; Nimār, xix. 109; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 154, 155; Nowgong, Central India, xix. 230; Oudh, xix. 284–285; Palāmau, xix. 338; Pandharpur, Sholāpur, xix. 391; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 37–38; Patna, xx. 54, 57–58, 68; Peshāwar, xx. 116; Pilībhit, xx. 138, 144; Punjab, xx. 274–276; Purnea, xx. 415; Rabūpura, Bulandshahr, xxi. 22; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 26–27; Rājputāna, xxi. 102–103; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 265; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 282; Rohtak, xxi. 313, 321; Sagaulī, Champāran, xxi. 366 367; Sahāranpur, xxi. 371; Sātāra, xxii. 119; Saugor, xxii. 138–139; Secunderābād, Hyderābād, xxii. 159, Seonī, xxii. 167; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 203; Shāmlī, Muzaffarnagar, xxii. 228; Siālkot, xxii. 328, 335; Sikandarābād, Bulandshahr, xxii. 362; Sīprī, Central India, xxii. 15; Sītāpur, xxiii. 55–56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 132; Sylhet, xxiii. 192; Tilhar, Shāhjahānpur, xxiii. 359; Unao, xxiv. 123–124, 130; United Provinces, xxiv. 159; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 326.

Mutrāchas, or Mutrāsis, Telugu caste of cultivators and *shikaris*, in North Arcot, v. 409; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340.

Muttiriyans, cultivating caste in Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.

Muttra, District in Agra Division, United Provinces, xviii. 62–72; physical aspects, 62–64; history, 64–66; population, 66–67; agriculture, 67–68; trade and communications, 68–69; famine, 69–70; administration, 70–72; education, 71; medical, 71–72; copper implements found, ii. 98; arts and manufactures, iii. 187.

Muttra, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xviii. 72.

Muttra, city and cantonment with many temples and sacred as birthplace of Krishna, United Provinces, xviii. 72–74; inscriptions, ii. 47, 55, 56; statue of the Jain Tīrthamkara, ii. 47; sculptures, ii. 110, 115; Jain *stūpa*, ii. 111; rail found, ii. 160; arts and manufactures, iii. 187; woodwork, iii. 230; road to Agra and Patna, iii. 403.

Muttu Jaga Vīra Rāma Naik, *zamīndār* of Ettaiyāpuram, assisted the English in Poligār Wars (*c.* 1800), xi. 48.

Muttupet, town and port in Tanjore District, Madras, xviii. 74.

Muttuswāmi Ayyār, Justice Sir, statue in Madras City, xvi. 367.

Muxudavad, old form for Murshidābād, xviii. 54.

Muzaffar of Gujarāt, Sultān, Jāfarābād, Kāthiāwār, fortified and named after, xiii. 375.

Muzaffar, Shams-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1490), vii. 216.

Muzaffar Jang, Sūbahdār of the Deccan, defeated Anwar-ud-dīn at Ambūr (1749), v 291, 406; ceded Masulipatam to French (1750), x. 335; joined by Cuddapah Nawāb (1750), xi. 60–61; struggle for supremacy in Hyderābād, xiii. 239–240.

Muzaffar Khān, governor of Bengal subject to Delhi (1579), vii. 217.

Muzaffar Khān, general of Jahāngīr, marched against Ihdād, Tīrāh (1626), xxiii. 389.

Muzaffar Khān Sadozai, Nawāb, force given to Ahmad Khān, xiv. 127; rule in Multān (1779–1818), xviii. 27; founder of Muzaffargarh (1794), xviii. 77; built fort and mosque at Muzaffargarh, xviii. 83; built Jahāz Mahal at Shujābād, xxii. 310.

Muzaffar Khān, taken prisoner by Sikhs at Bannu in second Sikh War, xiv. 290.

Muzaffar Shāh I (Jafar Khān), king of Gujarāt (1396–1411), ii. 376, 378; defeated Hoshang Shāh of Mālwā, xiv. 75; took Māndalgarh, xvii. 149; recovered Sultānpur, Khāndesh, xxii. 138.

Muzaffar Shāh II, king of Gujarāt (1511–

26), ii. 377, 378; repaired *sarai* at Dohad, xi. 366.
Muzaffar Shāh III (Habbu), king of Gujarāt (1561–72), ii. 378; Broach surrendered to Akbar (1573), recovered (1583) for a few months, ix. 30.
Muzaffargarh, District in Multān Division, Punjab, xviii. 74–82; physical aspects, 74–76; history, 76–77; population, 77–78; agriculture, 78–79; trade and communications, 80; administration, 80–82; education, 82; medical, 82.
Muzaffargarh, *tahsīl* in Punjab, xviii. 82.
Muzaffargarh, town in Punjab, xviii. 82–83; manufacture of painted bows and arrows, iii. 231.
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals, Punjab, iii. 350, xviii. 83.
Muzaffarnagar, District in Meerut Division, United Provinces, xviii. 83–92; physical aspects, 83–85; history, 85–87; population, 87–88; agriculture, 88–89; trade and communications, 89–90; famine, 90–91; administration, 91–92; education, 92; medical, 92; wheat, iii. 30.
Muzaffarnagar, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xviii. 92–93.
Muzaffarnagar, trading town in United Provinces, xviii. 93.
Muzaffarpur, District in Patna Division, Bengal, xviii. 93–106; physical aspects, 93–96; floods, 96; history, 97; population, 97–98; agriculture, 98–100; trade and communications, 100–103; famine, 103; administration, 103–105; education, 106; medical, 106; density of population, i. 452; seals found, ii. 38, 39.
Muzaffarpur, subdivision in Bengal, xviii. 106.
Muzaffarpur, trading town in Bengal, xviii. 107.
Muztāgh mountains, on frontier of Kashmīr, i. 14, 15.
Muzzamābād, old name for Gorakhpur, xii. 342.
Mwedaw pagoda, at Bawgyo, Northern Shan States, xxii. 235.
Myadaung, old name for Kathā, Burma, xv. 154.
Myadaung, Buddhist monastery, Mandalay, xvii. 143.
Myaing, township in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xviii. 108.
Myanaung, subdivision in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xviii. 108.
Myanaung, town in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xviii. 108.
Myānmudi, peak in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
Myāsas, branch of the Beda tribe, Mysore, xviii. 197.
Myatsepo pagoda, in Legaing, Burma, xvii. 348.
Myaung, township in Sagaing District, Upper Burma, xviii. 108.
Myaungmya, District in Irrawaddy Division, Lower Burma, xviii. 108–117; physical aspects, 108–109; history, 110–111; population, 111–112; agriculture, 112–113; trade and communications, 114–115; administration, 115–117; education, 117; medical, 117.
Myaungmya, subdivision in Myaungmya District, Lower Burma, xviii. 117.
Myaungmya, township in Myaungmya District, Lower Burma, xviii. 117–118.
Myaungmya, town in Myaungmya District, Lower Burma, xviii. 118.
Myazedi pagoda, Kathā District, Burma, xv. 155.
Myebon, township in Kyaukpyu District, Lower Burma, xviii 118.
Myede, subdivision in Thayetmyo District, Burma, xviii. 118–119.
Myedu pagoda, Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 313.
Myelat division, group of Shan States, Burma, xviii. 119.
Myher, State in Central India. *See* Maihar.
Myingondaing, ancient city in Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
Myingun, township in Magwe District, Upper Burma, xviii. 119.
Myingyan, District in Meiktila Division, Upper Burma, xviii. 119–132; physical aspects, 119–122; history, 122–124; population, 124–125; agriculture, 125–127; fisheries, 127; forests, 127–128; trade and communications, 128–129; famine, 129–130; administration, 130–131; education, 132; medical, 132.
Myingyan, subdivision in Myingyan District, Upper Burma, xviii. 132.
Myingyan, township in Myingyan District, Upper Burma, xviii. 132–133.
Myingyan, trading town in Myingyan District, Upper Burma, xviii. 133–134.
Myinmu, subdivision and township in Sagaing District, Upper Burma, xviii 134.
Myitkyinā, District in Mandalay Division, Upper Burma, xviii. 134–146; physical aspects, 135–137; history, 137–139; population, 139–140; agriculture, 140–141; forests, 142; minerals, 142–143; trade and communications, 143–144; administration, 144–146; education, 146; medical, 146.
Myitkyinā, subdivision in Myitkyinā District, Upper Burma, xviii. 146–147.
Myitkyinā, town and railway terminus in Myitkyinā District, Upper Burma, xviii. 147.

Myitmaka, river of Lower Burma. *See* Rangoon River.
Myitnge, river of Burma, tributary of the Irrawaddy, iii. 361, xviii. 147–148.
Myittha, subdivision and township in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xviii. 148.
Myittha, tributary of Chindwin river, Upper Burma, x. 239.
Mylapore middle school, Madras City, xvi. 344.
Mylliem, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xviii. 148.
Mymensingh, District in Dacca Division, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 148–159; physical aspects, 149–150; earthquakes, 150–151; history, 151–152; population, 152–153; agriculture, 154–155; trade and communications, 155–157; administration, 157–159; education, 159; medical, 159.
Mymensingh, subdivision in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 160.
Mymensingh, town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Nasīrābād.
Mymensingh-Jagannāthganj Railway, iii. 372.
Myohaung, township of Akyab District, Lower Burma, xviii. 160.
Myohaung, village in Akyab District, Lower Burma, former capital, with ruins, xviii. 160–161.
Myothit, quarter of Bassein town, Burma, vii. 117.
Myothit, township in Magwe District, Upper Burma, xviii. 161.
Myrabolams, the fruit of three trees (*Terminalia Chebula*, *T. belerica*, and *Phyllanthus Emblica*), used for dyeing, trade in, iii. 184.
Local notices: Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Belgaum, vii. 146, 152; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Central Provinces, x. 48; Coimbatore, x. 364; Ganjām, xii. 149; Godāvari, xii. 291; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 92; Jubbulpore, xiv. 212; Khāndesh, xv. 235; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 381, 384; Mandlā, xvii. 166; Nellore, xix. 16; Pachaimalais, Madras, xix. 305; Poona, xx. 175; Singhbhūm, xxiii 3, 8.
Myriostachya Wightiana, rare grass found in estuaries, i. 184.
Mysore, State in Southern India, xviii. 161–250; physical aspects, 161–168; geology, 164–166; climate and meteorological statistics, 167–168; history, 168–186; antiquarian remains, 186–188; population, 188–209; languages, 193; castes and tribes, 193–200; religion, 200–206; food, 206; dress, 206–208; dwellings, 208; amusements and festivals, 208–209; nomenclature, 209; agriculture, 209–214; irrigation, 213–214; rent, wages, and prices, 214–216; condition of the people, 216; forests, 216–217; mines and minerals, 217–218; arts and manufactures, 218–222; commerce and trade, 222–223; communications, 223–225; railways, 223–224; postal system, 225; savings banks, 225; life insurance scheme, 225–226; famine, 226–227; administration, 227–241; legislation and justice, 229–230; finance, 230–231; land revenue, 231–235; miscellaneous revenue, 235–236; local and municipal, 236–238; public works, 238–239; army, 239–240; police and jails, 240–241; education, 242–248; newspapers and publications, 247–248; medical, 248–250; surveys, 250; bibliography, 250.
Other references: Olivine rock, i. 89; meteorology, i. 117, 145; zoology, i. 265; language, i. 380–381, 394; area and population, i. 450; density of population, i. 455; loss of population through famine, i. 460, growth of population, i. 467; Hinduism, i. 472; Eurasians, i. 477; Christians, i. 476, deaths from plague, i. 525; megalithic tombs, ii. 96; coins, ii. 153; administered by British (1830–81), ii. 498; restored to hereditary Hindu dynasty (1881), ii. 519; chain tanks, iii. 19; use of leaves, &c., as manure, iii. 21; coffee cultivation, iii. 63; forests, iii. 123; minerals, iii. 151; arts and manufactures, iii. 172, 190, 191, 192, 193, 201, 230, 231, 232, 234, 239, 242, 243; trade statistics, iii. 315; irrigation, iii. 322–323, 324, 346–347; railways, iii. 372, 401; famine (1876–8), iii. 488–489; historical sketch, iv. 67; subsidiary force, iv. 86; Imperial Service troops, iv. 87; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 92; education, iv. 416, 455.
Mysore, District in Mysore State, xviii. 250–259; physical aspects, 250–251; history, 252–254; population, 254–256; agriculture, 256–257; trade and communications, 257–258; administration, 258–259; education, 259; medical, 259.
Mysore, *tāluk* in Mysore State, xviii. 259–260.
Mysore city, dynastic capital of Mysore State, and residence of the Rājā, xviii. 260–261.
Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bangalore, xviii. 222.
Mysore Wars (1767–9, 1780–4, 1790–2, and 1799), ii. 481, 485–487, 490, xvi. 181–183, 253–254.

Local notices: Atūr, vi. 139; Bangalore, vi. 369; Calicut, ix. 290; Combatore, x. 359; Honāvar, xiii. 160; Kāveripatnam, xv. 192; Madras, xvi. 253–254; Malavalli, xvii. 73; Mangalore, xvii. 177; Perambākkam, xx. 106; Porto Novo, xx. 214; Seringapatam, xxii. 179, 180; Sholinghur, xxii. 318; Travancore, xxiv. 7; Uyyakondāntirumalai, xxiv. 290.

N.

Nabadwīp, ancient town in Nadiā District, Bengal, former capital, birthplace of Chaitanya, with Sanskrit *tols*, xviii. 263–264.

Nabagraha, temple in Baud, Orissa, vii. 135.

Nābha, Phūlkiān State, in Punjab, xviii. 262–271; physical aspects, 262–263; history, 263–264; population, 264–265; agriculture, 265–266; trade and communications, 267; postal arrangements, 267; famine, 267; administration, 267–270; education, 270; medical, 270; surveys, 270–271; postal arrangements, iii. 424; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.

Nābha, capital of State in Punjab, xviii. 271.

Nābhajī the Dom, Hindu reformer, disciple of Rāmānand, i. 428.

Nabidhan Samāj, or Church of the New Dispensation, i. 429.

Nāchna, ruined city, Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 130–131.

Nāchni (*Eleusine coracana*), cultivated in Diu, vi. 362; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Peint, Nāsik, xx. 101. *See also Marua.*

Nādāli, ruined city in Afghānistān, v. 45.

Nādanghāt, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, xviii. 271.

Nādaun, estate in Kāngra District, Punjab, xviii. 271–272.

Nādaun, town in Kāngra District, Punjab, xviii. 272.

Nadiā, District in Presidency Division, Bengal, xviii. 272–281; physical aspects, 272–273; history, 273–274; population, 274–277; agriculture, 277; trade and communications, 278–279; famine, 279; administration, 279–281; education, 281; medical, 281.

Nadiā, ancient town in Nadiā District, Bengal. *See* Nabadwīp.

Nadiā Rivers, group of offshoots of the Ganges, Bengal, iii. 359. xviii. 281–282.

Nadiād, *tāluka* in Kaira District, Bombay, xviii. 282.

Nadiād, town in Kaira District, Bombay, with model farm, xviii. 282–283.

Nadīgaon, town in Datiā State, Central India, xviii. 283.

Nādir Shāh, of Persia, invasion of India, ii. 408–409, iv. 70, viii. 290.

Local notices: Afghānistān, v. 36; expeditions through Baluchistān, vi. 276; conquered Bannu (1738), vi. 394; sack of Delhi and massacre (1739), xi. 236, xxiv. 154; in Derajāt, xi. 270; besieged Farrah, Afghānistān, xii. 62; ravaged Gujrāt, xii. 366; took Herāt (1730), xiii. 115; ravaged Hissār, xiii. 146; destroyed Jagādhri, xiii. 376; captured Kābul (1738), xiv. 243; handed over Kachhi to the Brāhuis (1740), xiv. 249; restored Persian rule to Kandahār, xiv. 376; defeated Muhammad Shāh, xv. 58; expedition against Purdil Khān (*c.* 1734), xv. 248; advance by Khyber to attack Nāsir Khān, xv. 300; recognized Najābat Khān as chief of Kunjpura, xvi. 27; invaded Lahore, xvi. 110; defeated Nāzir Shāh (1738), xix. 153; Peshāwar, xx. 116; invasion of the Punjab (1738), xx. 271–272; handed Quetta over to the Brāhuis (*c.* 1740), xxi. 13; Sind, xxii. 398; burnt Sultānpur (1739), xxiii. 138; Tatta ceded to (1739), xxiii. 254; invaded Tekāri, xxiii. 273; occupied Tirāwari, xxiii. 389.

Nādir Shāh Auliya, footprints on rock at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 46; mosque at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 47.

Nadiyā, District and town in Bengal. *See* Nadiā *and* Nabadwīp.

Nadiyāls, fishermen, in Nowgong, xix. 224.

Nādol, village in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with temples and ruins, xviii. 283.

Naduvattam, village in Nilgiri District, Madras, with cinchona plantations and Government factory, xviii. 283–284.

Naenwa, town in Būndi State, Rājputāna, xviii. 284.

Nāg Panchmī, or Nāgapanchamī, snake festival, held in Berār, vii. 382; Central Provinces, x. 31; Hyderābād, xiii. 250.

Nāgā, hill tribe in Assam, i. 309, iii. 125, vi. 14, 44, xviii. 285–291.

Local notices: Cāchār, ix. 253; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273; Dimāpur, xi. 347; on the Disāng river, xi. 361; Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 393; Kohīmā, xv. 353; Manipur, xvii. 189; Patkai Range, xx. 51.

Nāga or snake worship, ii. 217; in Kashmīr, ii. 169.

Nāgā Hills, District in Assam, xviii. 284–295; physical aspects, 284–285; history, 285–287; population, 287–291; agriculture, 291–292; trade and communications, 293; administration, 293–

294; education, 294; medical, 294–295; tea found wild, iii. 56.
Nāgā languages, group of the Tibeto-Burman branch, i. 387, 394; spoken in Manipur, xvii. 189.
Nāgā Rājputs, traditional founders of Nāgaur, xviii. 298.
Nāga Vadha, name of Nāgod derived from, xviii. 303.
Nagabo prince, intrigues in Lower Chindwin, Burma (1888), x. 230.
Nāgalādevī, wife of Krishna Deva, Hospet, Bellary, built in honour of, xiii. 204.
Nāgalāpur, original name of Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 204.
Nāgām, or Nāngām, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xviii 364, xxi. 290.
Nāgamangala, Melukote rebuilt by chief of (*c.* 1460), xvii. 290.
Nāgamangala, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xviii. 295.
Nāgānanda, the, Sanskrit drama by king Harshavardhana, ii. 248.
Nāgapanchamī, festival. *See* Nāg Panchmi.
Nāgapatnam, *tāluk* and town in Madras. *See* Negapatam.
Nagar, chiefship in Kashmīr. *See* Hunza-Nagar.
Nagar, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xviii. 295.
Nagar, *tāluk* in Shimoga District, Mysore, xviii. 295–296.
Nagar, town in Shimoga District, Mysore, xviii. 296.
Nagar, ancient capital of Bīrbhūm District, Bengal. *See* Rājnagar.
Nagar, village in Tanjore District, Madras. *See* Negapatam.
Nagar, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, ancient capital, xviii. 297.
Nagar Devla, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xviii. 297.
Nagar Karnūl, *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xviii. 297–298.
Nagar Pārkar, town in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xviii. 298.
Nagar Thato, town in Sind. *See* Tatta.
Nāgarakhanda, ancient province in Mysore, xviii. 297.
Nagaram Island, Godāvari District, Madras, xviii. 297.
Nagaresvara temple, at Vadigenhalli, Mysore, xxiv. 292.
Nāgari Prachārini Sabhā, society in Benares, vii. 193.
Nāgārjuna, founder of the Māhāyana sect of Buddhism (second century), ii. 259–260.
Nāgārjunī Hills, cave inscriptions, ii. 47, 57.
Nagarkot, ancient town in Punjab. *See* Kāngra.
Nāgarkovil, town in Madras. *See* Nāgercoil.
Nāgars, subdivision of Brāhmans, in Kāthiāwār, xv. 177.
Nagartas, trading class in Mysore, xviii. 222.
Nāgās, semi-divine snake race, i. 418; name of prehistoric people in Northern India, i. 418; banished by the Pāndava brothers from Hastināpur, xiii. 331; supposed to have given their name to Negapatam, xix. 3.
Nāgās, military class of the Dādūpanthi sect, Jaipur, Rājputāna, xviii. 370.
Nāgau Hills, in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98.
Nāgaur, historic town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with manufactures, temples, and breed of cattle, xviii. 298–299.
Nagayon, pagoda in Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 278; at Pagan, Burma, xix. 313.
Nāghansi Rājās, Chutiā seat of, x. 335; rule in Rānchī, xxi. 200.
Nāgchhetra tank, at Safidon, Punjab, xxi. 349.
Nāgdā, temples at, ii. 179.
Nāgdeo, cobra, worshipped in Central Provinces, x. 27.
Nāgercoil, former capital of Travancore State, Madras, xviii. 299.
Nāgeshwar, snake-god, temple at Ajodhyā, v. 176; tank sacred to, at Jambusar, xiv 45; temple at Kumbakonam, xvi 20.
Nagesias, hill tribe, in Jashpur, xiv. 68; Palāmau, xix. 339; Surgujā, xxiii. 172.
Nagīna, *tahsīl* in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xviii. 299.
Nagīna, manufacturing town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xviii. 299–300; rainfall, i. 144; woodwork, iii. 229, 230.
Naglās, plain-dwelling Khonds, in Orissa, xv. 280–281.
Nāgli (Bombay name for *Eleusine coracana*). *See Marua and Nāchni.*
Nāgnāth Mahādeo, temple of, at Kutiyāna, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 57; Mohol said to have been residence of, xvii. 387; temples of, at Mohol and Vadval, xvii. 387; Aundah, xix. 411.
Nāgod, *sanad* State in Baghelkhand, Central India, xviii. 300–303; physical aspects, 300; history, 300–302; antiquarian remains, 301–302; population, 302; agriculture, 302; communications, 302; administration, 302–303.
Nāgod, capital of State in Central India, formerly British cantonment, xviii. 303.
Nāgor, town in Rājputāna. *See* Nāgaud.
Nagore, village in Madras. *See* Negapatam.
Nāgoris, Musalmān carters and labourers, in Broach, ix. 22.
Nāgpur, territories of Marāthā Bhonsla

family, lapse to the British Government (1853), ii. 506-507; iv. 13, 81; British relations with, iv. 76; history, x. 15-16.
Nāgpur, Division of Central Provinces, xviii. 303-304.
Nāgpur, District in Central Provinces, xviii. 303-317; physical aspects, 303-305; history, 306-308; population, 308-310; agriculture, 310-312; forests, 312; minerals, 312-313; trade and communications, 313-315; famine, 315; administration, 315-317; education, 317; medical, 317; density of population, i. 453; cotton cultivation, iii. 44; minerals, iii. 146; manganese ore, iii. 146.
Nāgpur, *tahsīl* in Central Provinces, xviii. 318.
Nāgpur city, capital of Central Provinces, xviii. 318-321; meteorology, i. 126, 144, 154; woodwork, iii. 230.
Nāgpur-Bengal Railway. *See* Bengal-Nāgpur Railway.
Nāgpurīā, or Nāgpurī, dialect of Biharī, spoken in Chotā Nāgpur, i. 375; Palāmau, xix. 339; Rānchī, xxi. 203.
Nāgvansī Rājputs, rule in Kālāhandī, xiv. 293; Khairāgarh, xv. 208.
Nāhan, State in Punjab. *See* Sirmūr.
Nāhan, capital of Sirmūr State, Punjab, xviii. 321.
Nahapāna, Kshaharāta king, record of, in cave-inscription, ii. 47; great find of coins near Nāsik, xviii. 401.
Nāhar dynasty, branch of Lodī family, in Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 250, 251; Dājal, xi. 123; conflict with Mirānis, xi. 270; Sītpur capital of (fifteenth century), xxiii. 62.
Nahār Jharokhā palace, Māndogarh, ii. 187.
Nāhar Singh, Lāwa granted to (1772), xvi. 156.
Nāhar Singh, present Rājā of Shāhpura (1870), xxii. 223.
Nahr Sādikīyāh, *tahsīl* in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xviii. 321.
Nahrwāra, or Nahrwala. *See* Pātan.
Naiākila, petty State in Central India. *See* Maksudangarh.
Naigawān Rebai, petty *sanad* State in Bundelkhand, Central India, ix. 77, xviii. 321-322.
Naihāti, town and railway junction in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xviii. 322.
Naik dynasty of Madura, history, xvi. 389-390; rule in the Nīlgiris, xix. 89; Pudukkottai, xx. 231; Tanjore, xxiii. 228; Travancore, xxiv. 6; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 28, 44.
Naik of Sangameshwar, Hindu pirate, Jaigarh fort retreat of, xiii. 379.
Naikdas, aboriginal tribe, in Bāriya, Rewā Kāntha, vii. 20; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; rising in Pānch Mahāls (1868), xix. 382, 383; in Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 294, 295.
Naiks, name of tribe in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
Nain Sing, 'the Pundit,' explorations of, in Tibet, iv. 499.
Nain Singh, Rājā, Parīchhatgarh, Meerut, restored by (eighteenth century), xx. 2.
Nainī Tāl, District in Kumaun Division, United Provinces, xviii. 322-332; physical aspects, 322-323; history, 324-325; population, 325-326; agriculture, 326-327; forests, 328-329; trade and communications, 329; famine, 330; administration, 330-332; education, 332; medical, 332.
Nainī Tāl, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xviii. 332-333.
Nainī Tāl, sanitarium and cantonment in United Provinces, summer head-quarters of the Government, xviii. 333 334.
Nainwah, town in Rājputāna. *See* Naenwa.
Naipālī language. *See* Khas.
Nais, barber caste in Punjab, Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 323; Attock, vi. 134; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bannu, vi. 396; Delhi, xi. 226; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii 405; Hazāra, xiii. 79; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Mānwāli, xvii. 320; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Multān, xviii. 29; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329; United Provinces, xxiv. 170. *See also* Nāpits.
Naishadhiya, the, Sanskrit poem, ii. 241.
Nāja Desa, common ancestor of the Jetpur *tālukdārs*, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 101.
Najābat Khān, Ghorgasht Pathān, soldier of fortune, founder of Kunjpura estate (1739-60), xvi. 27.
Najaf Khān, Persian minister of Shāh Alam, and restorer of Mughal authority (*ob.* 1782), ii. 412; recovered Agra from the Marāthās and Jāts, v. 69; joined by Pratāp Singh, v. 257; broke power of the Jāts, viii. 76; power at Delhi (1772-82), xxi. 312; Dholpur seized (1775) xi. 323; Dīg wrested from Jāts (1776), xi. 344; Marāthās expelled from the Doāb (1773), v. 75; and from Etāwah, xii. 40; part of Gurgaon recovered, xii. 403; in Kānaud, xiv. 369; Karnāl recovered (1775), xv. 59.
Najib Khān, Afghān. *See* Najīb-ud-daula.

Najībābād, *tahsīl* in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xviii. 334.
Najībābād, town and railway junction in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xviii. 334–335; rainfall, i. 144.
Najīb-ud-daula, or Najīb Khān, Afghān, Wazīr of Mughal empire (*ob.* 1770), ii. 411; defeated Rahmat Khān (1770), vii. 5; grant of part of Bijnor to, viii. 194; obtained title of Najīb-ud-daula and increased influence, viii. 195; rule in Dehra Dūn, xi. 213; in Garhwāl, xii. 166; built Ghausgarh, xiv. 14; founded Najībābād, xviii. 334; tomb at Najībābād, xviii. 334; power in Rohilkhand, xxi. 307; Sahāranpur, xxi. 370; Sikandarābād held, xxii. 362; power in United Provinces, xxiv. 156.
Najīb-ullah, brother of Nawāb of Arcot, rule in Nellore (1753–62), xix. 10, 23–24.
Najīm-ud-daula, Nawāb Nazīm of Bengal (1765), vii. 217.
Nakāyan, Rānī, queen of Ranjīt Singh, Shekhūpura residence of, xxii. 270.
Nakībs, cultivating class in Baluchistān, Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Makrān, xvii. 47, 48.
Nakkais, Sikh clan, in Montgomery, xvii. 410.
Nakkalas, criminal tribe in Godāvari, xii. 294.
Nakodar, *tahsīl* in Jullundur District, Punjab, xviii. 335.
Nakodar, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, xviii. 335.
Nakshbandi, shrine in Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 100.
Nakula, Pāndava, Nakūr said to have been founded by, xviii. 336.
Nakūr, *tahsīl* in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xviii. 335–336.
Nakūr, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xviii. 336.
Nal, saline lake in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xviii. 336.
Nal Kaur river. *See* Hingol River.
Nala, Rājā of Naishadha, traditional Hindu monarch, vii. 366; Nalhāti said to have been his capital, xviii. 345; Narwai traditionally supposed to be the home of, xviii. 396.
Nāla, estate in Khāndesh District, Bombay. *See* Mehwās Estates.
Nala and Damayanti, Oriental romance, mention of Vidarbha or Berār, vii. 366.
Nāladiyār, the, Tamil poem, consisting of 400 verses by as many Jains, ii. 434.
Nālāgarh, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xviii. 336.
Nālanda, seat of Buddhist learning, now represented by mounds at Baragaon, Patna, vii. 221.
Nālāpāni, village in Dehra Dūn District. *See* Kalanga.
Nalateswarī, name of Nalhāti connected in legends with a temple to, xviii. 345.
Nālāyira-prabandham, the, Tamil hymnology in praise of Krishna, ii. 425.
Nalbāri, village in Kāmrūp District, Assam, xviii. 336–337.
Nalchitī, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, vii. 19, xviii. 337.
Naldānga, Rājā of, rule in Jessore (seventeenth century), xiv. 92.
Naldrug, former name of Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xviii. 337.
Naldrug, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād, xviii. 337.
Naldrug, village with fort in Hyderābād, xviii. 337.
Nalgonda, District in Hyderābād State, xviii. 337–344; physical aspects, 337–339; history, 339; population, 339–340; agriculture, 340–341; trade and communications, 341–342; famine, 342; administration, 342–344; education, 344; medical, 344.
Nalgonda, *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, xviii. 344.
Nalgonda, town in Hyderābād State, xviii. 344–345.
Nalhāti, village and railway junction in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, xviii. 345
Nāli, tract in Hisār District, Punjab, xiii. 149.
Nalia, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xviii. 345, xxi. 290.
Nalitābāri, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 345.
Naliya, town in Cutch, Bombay, xviii. 345.
Nallamalais, name locally given to a section of the Eastern Ghāts, in Kurnool District, Madras, xviii. 345–347.
Nalodaya, the, Sanskrit poem, with rime introduced, ii. 241.
Naltigiri, spur of the Assia range, Orissa, xviii. 347.
Nam Mao, river of Upper Burma. *See* Shweli.
Nam Pilu, river in Southern Shan States, Burma, with fisheries, xxii. 258.
Nam Tu, river in Northern Shan States, Burma. *See* Myitnge.
Nāmagiri Amman, temple on Nāmakkal rock, Kurnool, xviii. 347.
Nāmakkal, subdivision and *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xviii. 347.
Nāmakkal, town in Salem District, Madras, with fort and temple, xviii. 347–348, xxi. 395
Namasūdras, caste in Eastern Bengal. *See* Chandāls.
Nambidi of Kollangod, the, landed pro-

prietor in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 390.
Nambūdri Brāhmans of Malabar, caste formed by migration, i. 319; in Cochin, x. 345; Malabar, xvii. 59; Travancore, xxiv. 9.
Nāmdār Khān, son of Salābat Khān, governor of Berār (*ob.* 1843), xii. 20.
Namdās. *See* Mats.
Nāmdev, or Nāmdeo, tailor or cotton-printer by caste, religious reformer and earliest Marāthī author, i. 428. ii. 431.
Namhkai, Southern Shan State, Burma, xviii. 348.
Namhkam, pagoda in Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 235.
Namhkok, Southern Shan State, Burma, xviii. 348.
Nammālvār, Vaishnav saint, Alvār Tirunagari the birthplace of, v. 254.
Nammaw coal-field, iii, 137.
Nammekon, Karenni State, Burma, xviii. 348.
Nampūtiri Brāhmans. *See* Nambūdri Brāhmans.
Namsangiā, language of the Nāgā group, i. 387, 393, 400.
Namtok, Southern Shan State, Burma, xviii. 348.
Nāna Farnavīs, minister of the Peshwās at Poona (1772–1800), revenue system, v. 121, xx. 179; commenced temple of Mahādeo at Bhīmāshankar, viii. 108; built mansion at Chinchvad, x. 227; rise and decline of power in Deccan, viii. 292–293; protection sought by Malhār Rao Holkar, xiii. 336; intrigues in Gwalior, xii. 423; treaty with, at Mahād (1796), xvi. 429; policy of opposition against Nizām and Haidar Alī, xx. 168; built Belbāg palace at Poona, xx. 184.
Nāna Sāhib, or Dundhu Pant, adopted son of the last Peshwā and author of the massacre of Cawnpore, ii. 444, 512; escape to Bareilly, vii. 5 6, 13; residence at Bithūr, viii. 251; massacre of Cawnpore, ii. 512, viii. 251.
Nānāghāt, historic pass in Western Ghāts from the Deccan to the Konkan, in Poona District, xii. 218, xv. 240, xx. 169; cave inscription, ii 47
Nānak, Bāba, Gurū, founder of Sikhism (1469–1538), sect and doctrines of, i. 426, 427, ii. 417, 502, v. 320, xx. 267, 270; Dera Nānak called after, xi. 271; temple at Eminābād commemorating penance of, xii. 24; legendary connexion with spring of Bāba Wali, Hassan Abdāl, xiii. 70; monument at Sakhi Sarwar, xxi. 390; shrine at Siālkot, xvii. 329, 335.
Nānakpanthi Hindus, Sikhs so called in Sind, xvii. 406.
Nancowry Harbour, Nicobar Islands. *See* Nicobars.
Nand Bhawan, building at Dīg, Rājputāna, xi. 344.
Nand Gauli, Nandurbār said to have been founded by, xviii. 362.
Nand Kumār, Brāhman. *See* Nuncomar.
Nand Rām, of Mursān (*ob.* 1695), submitted to Aurangzeb and appointed administrative official, xviii. 43.
Nand Rām, governor of Kāshīpur, Nainī Tāl (end of eighteenth century), xv. 71.
Nanda, Krishna adopted by, xvi. 427.
Nandā Devī, highest mountain in British India, in Almorā District, United Provinces, v. 244, xviii 349, xix. 26, xxiv. 133.
Nanda dynasty (360 B.C), ii. 274, vii. 209; Sisunāgas overthrown in Patna by, xx. 67.
Nandā Kot, peak in Almorā District, United Provinces, v. 244, xxiv. 132.
Nanda Rai, king of Bundelkhand. *See* Ganda.
Nandana, place of historical interest in Jhelum District, Punjab, xviii. 349.
Nāndasa, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xviii. 349.
Nandaungmya Min, built Mahabawdi pagoda, Burma, xix. 313.
Nandaw pagoda, Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 33–34.
Nandawya pagoda, in Meiktila township, Burma, xvii 278
Nānder, District in Hyderābād State, xviii. 349–355; physical aspects, 349–350; history, 350; population, 350–351; agriculture, 351–352; trade and communications, 352–353; famine, 353; administration, 353–354; education, 354–355; medical, 355.
Nānder, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xviii. 355.
Nānder, town in Nānder District, Hyderābād, with manufacture of muslins and Sikh shrine, xviii. 355.
Nandgad, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xviii. 356.
Nāndgaon, Feudatory State in Central Provinces, xviii. 356–358.
Nāndgaon, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xviii. 358.
Nāndgaon, town in Nāsik District, Bombay, xviii. 358.
Nāndgaon, peak in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, xxiv. 366.
Nandi, village in Kolār District, Mysore, xviii. 358–359.
Nandi, Siva's bull, worshipped by Lingāyats, i. 423; figure of, in temple at Banavāsi, vi. 346; temple to, on Nallamalais, xviii. 346–347; monolith at

Tanjore, xxiii. 243; temple at Vempalle, xxiv. 305.
Nandi Timmana, Telugu writer, at court of Vijayanagar, ii. 437.
Nandiāl, *tāluk* and town in Kurnool District, Madras. *See* Nandyāl.
Nandidroog, fortified hill in Kolār District, Mysore, captured by Lord Cornwallis (1791), xv. 368, xviii. 162, 359.
Nandigad, village in Belgaum District, Bombay. *See* Nandgad.
Nandigāma, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, xviii. 359–360.
Nandikanama, pass in the Nallamalais, Madras, xviii. 346–347.
Nandikeshwar, village with temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xviii. 360.
Nandikotkūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xviii. 360–361.
Nandipotavarman, Pallava king, slain by Vikramāditya II (*c.* 750), ii. 329.
Nāndod, capital of Rājpīpla State, Bombay, xviii. 361.
Nāndūra, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xviii. 361.
Nandurbār, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xviii. 361–362.
Nandurbār, historic town, with manufactures, in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xviii. 362–363.
Nandwāna Borāhs, subdivision of Brāhmans, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
Nandyāl, subdivision and *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xviii. 363.
Nandyāl, town in Kurnool District, Madras, centre of grain and cotton trade, xviii. 363; gesso-work, iii. 176.
Nāngām, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xviii. 364, xxi. 290.
Nangambaukam, European quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365, 370.
Nāngārs, servants, in Kashmīr, xv. 105.
Nānguneri, *tāluk* in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xviii. 364.
Nānguneri, town with temple in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xviii. 364.
Nāni, goddess. *See* Kālī.
Nanja Rājā, Changālva king, founder of Nanjarājapatna, Coorg (sixteenth century), xi. 11.
Nanjangūd, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xviii. 364–365.
Nanjangūd, town with temple in Mysore District, Mysore, xviii. 365.
Nanjarāj (1), Mysore minister (*ob.* 1740), xviii. 180, 181 *n.*
Nanjarāj (2), Mysore general, xviii. 180 *n.*; laid siege to Trichinopoly (1753), xxiv. 28–29.
Nanjarājpatna, *tāluk* in Coorg, xviii. 365.
Nanjundesvara, temple of, Nanjangūd, Mysore, xviii. 365.
Nanke, Southern Shan State, Burma. *See* Namhkai.
Nankok, Southern Shan State, Burma. *See* Namhkok.
Nannappa, earliest Telugu author (twelfth century), ii. 437.
Nanni Changālva, rule in Coorg, xi. 9.
Nannilam, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xviii. 365–366.
Nannilam, town in Tanjore District, Madras, xviii. 366.
Nannūl, the, classical Tamil grammar, by Pavanandi, ii. 435.
Nānpāra, *tahsīl* in Bahraich District, United Provinces, xviii. 366.
Nānpāra Estate, *talukdāri* estate in Bahraich and Gondā Districts, United Provinces, xviii. 366–367.
Nānpāra, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, xviii. 367.
Nanpayā temple, at Pagan, Burma, xix. 313.
Nānta, village in Kotah State, Rājputāna, with a colony of criminal tribes, xviii. 367.
Nanthakyun Island. *See* Foul Island.
Nantok, Southern Shan State, Burma. *See* Namtok.
Nānu Mal, Diwān, Wazīr of Patiāla, Punjab (*c.* 1781), xx. 35.
Nānwell headland lighthouse, Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 62.
Nānya Deva, founder of Hindu dynasty in Champāran (1097), x. 139; rule in Nepāl, xix. 31.
Nao Nihāl Singh, Sikh general, annexed Upper Derajāt (1836), xi. 262; deposed Muhammad Khān, xi. 271; Tānk *tahsīl* under, xxiii. 244; erected column at Tarn Tāran, xxiii. 252.
Naogaon, subdivision in Rājshāhi District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 367.
Naogaon, village in Rājshāhi District, Eastern Bengal, centre of *gānja* cultivation, xviii. 368.
Naorangpur, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras. *See* Nowrangpur.
Naoroji Wadia, widow of, founded Bai Motlibai Obstetric Hospital at Bombay (1892), viii. 379.
Naosajī Naik Muskī, defeated at Umarkhed (1819), vii. 97.
Naosāri, *prānt* and town in Baroda State. *See* Navsāri.
Nāpād, village in Kaira District, Bombay, xviii. 368.
Napier, General Sir Charles, conquered Sind (1843), ii. 502, iv. 12; police reform, iv. 387; campaign against the Bugtis (1845), vi. 281, xvii. 211; built Government House at Karāchi, xv. 13; defeated Baloch army at Miāni (1843), xvii. 315; defeated Mīr Sher Muham-

mad Khān (1843), xvii. 365; expedition against Kohāt Pass Afridis (1850), xix. 208; campaign in Sind, xxii. 401; first British Governor of Sind, xxii. 402; campaign on North-West Frontier (1844–5), xxiv. 279.

Napier of Magdala, Lord, laid out roads and canals in Punjab, ii. 505; formed Public Works Departments in Punjab, iii. 406, iv. 367; instituted surveys of Bāri Doāb Canal, vii. 17; Regulations of Penal Settlement at Port Blair, xx. 193; founded Dalhousie sanitarium (1851), xi. 126.

Napier Barracks, at Karāchi, xv. 13.

Napier Museum, at Trivandrum, Travancore, xxiv. 50.

Napier Mole, connecting Karāchi with Kiamāri Island, xv. 16.

Napier Park, Madras City, xvi. 365.

Nāpit, or Hajjām, barber caste, total number in all India, i. 498; in Backergunge, vi. 168; Sylhet, xxiii 193; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73. *See also* Hajjams *and* Nais.

Napoleon I, Emperor, intrigues in Persia, v. 37; first Kashmīr shawls brought to Europe by, xxiii. 102.

Nar, town in Baroda, xviii. 368.

Nār Laun, wife of Rājā Launkam, Nārnaul town traditionally named after, xviii. 380.

Nar Nārāyan, son of Biswa Singh, Koch king of Assam (1540–84), vi. 25, vii. 290, x. 381; victories, vi. 25, 28, viii. 191; descendants in possession of Bijni, viii. 191; in Darrang, xi. 183; wars against Ahoms in Goālpāra, xii. 271; conquest of Jaintiā Parganas (1565), xiii. 380; rebuilt Kāmākhya, xiv. 325; in Kāmrūp, xiv. 332; Nāzirā captured, xix. 1.

Nar Singh, regent of Manipur (1834–50), and subsequently Rājā, xvii. 186–187.

Nāra, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xviii. 368, xxi. 291.

Nāra, Eastern, water channel in Sind, iii. 331, 336, 358, xviii. 368–369.

Nāra, Western, canal in Sind. *See* Lārkāna District.

Nara Sinhagupta Bālāditya, of Magadha, defeated Mihiragula, White Hun chief (*c.* 528), ii. 294, ix. 336, xvii. 102.

Nāra Valley, subdivision in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xviii. 369.

Narad, temple at Bhainsrorgarh, Rājputāna, viii. 40; at Pandharpur, Sholāpur, xix. 390.

Nārada-smriti, the, Sanskrit law-book (*c.* 500), ii. 262.

Narahiā, village in Darbhangā District, Bengal, xviii. 369.

Naraina, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, head-quarters of Dādūpanthi sect, xviii. 370.

Nārainganj, subdivision and town in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Nārāyanganj.

Naraingarh, *tahsīl* in Ambāla District, Punjab, xviii. 370-371.

Naraka, traditional king of Assam and founder of Gauhāti, vi. 24; traditional founder of Kāmākhya, xiv. 325.

Narāl, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, xviii. 371.

Narāl, village in Jessore District, Bengal, with prominent *zamīndār* family, xviii. 371.

Narapadisithu, king of Pagan, Burma (1167–1204), xviii. 123; traditional builder of Sutaungbyi pagoda, xvii. 278; built Gawdawpalin and Damayazika pagodas, xix. 313; restored pagodas in Pakokku, xiv. 322; founded Salin (1200), xxi. 409; sailed up Sittang river (A.D. 1191) in search of Buddhist relics, xviii. 423; visit to Tavoy, xviii. 260.

Narapur, manufactures, iii. 200.

Narapuraswāmi, car-festival, held at Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah, xiv. 49.

Narasannapeta, *tahsīl* in Ganjām District, Madras, xviii. 371.

Narasannapeta, town in Ganjām District, Madras, xviii. 371.

Narasapatnam, subdivision in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xviii. 371.

Narasapatnam, town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xviii. 371.

Narasapur, subdivision and *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, xviii 372.

Narasapur, town in Kistna District, Madras, early European settlement, xviii. 372.

Narasaraopet, subdivision and *tāluk* in Guntūr District, Madras, xviii. 372.

Narasaraopet, town with temples in Guntūr District, Madras, xviii. 372.

Narasimha, man-lion incarnation of Vishnu, temples at Bodhan, Hyderābād, viii. 254; Brāhmans, Punjab, ix. 14; legend of finding of image of, at Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; temples at Kūdali, Mysore, xvi. 10; Mangalagiri Hill, Guntūr, xvii. 175; Melukote, Mysore, xvii. 290; Multān, xviii. 36; Narsinghpur, Central Provinces, xviii. 395; Pennahobilam, Anantapur, xx. 103; Rāybāg, Kolhāpur, xxi. 277; near Sholinghur, North Arcot, xxii. 308; statue at Vijayanagar, Bellary, xxiv. 312.

Nārasimha I, Tribhuvanamalla, Hoysala king, rule in Mysore (1141–73), xviii. 173; slew Changālva ruler in Coorg (1145), xi. 10.

Nārasimha II, Hoysala king, ii. 341–342, xviii. 173.
Nārasimha III, Vīra, Hoysala king, rule in Mysore (1254), xviii. 173.
Nārasimha, Vijayānagar king, son of Narasinga (*c.* 1500), xviii. 175.
Narasimha Reddi, attempted rebellion in Cuddapah (1846), xi. 61–62.
Narasimhaswāmi. *See* Narasimha.
Narasinga, or Nārasimha, general, founder of Narasinga dynasty, ii. 345–346, xviii. 174–175, 253.
Narasingha Deva I, of Ganga dynasty of Orissa (1238–64), built Konārak temple, vii. 221, xv. 391.
Narathu, king of Pagan, Burma (thirteenth century), ix. 121, xviii. 123.
Naraut, Rājā, Siālkot demolished by army under (790), xvii. 335.
Nārāyan, or Nārāyandeo, name of Vishnu, temple at Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; Savdi, Dhārwār, xxii. 157.
Nārāyan, third Dev of Chinchvad, Poona, incarnation of Ganpati in person of, x. 227.
Nārāyan Dās, Rao of Būndi, Samarkand, killed (end of fifteenth century), iv. 80.
Nārāyan Jagannāth High School, at Karāchi, xv. 18.
Nārāyan Mal, Rājā of Bhojpur and Jagdispur (1607–21), xi. 378.
Nārāyan Rao, rule in Karwī during Mutiny, xv. 67.
Nārāyan Rao, rule in Rāmdurg (1810), xxi. 172.
Nārāyan Singh, Sir Prabhu, present Rājā of Benares (1889), vii. 189.
Nārāyana Rāu, Rājā of Vizianagram (1794–1845), xxiv. 341.
Nārāyanapāla, king of Bengal, ii. 317.
Nārāyanganj, subdivision in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 373.
Nārāyanganj, town and river port in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, centre of jute trade, xviii. 373–374.
Nārāyani, name of Great Gandak river in United Provinces, xii. 125.
Nārāyanjī, uncle of Malhār Rao Holkar, xiii. 335.
Nārāyanpet, former *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xviii. 374.
Nārāyanpet, manufacturing town in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xviii. 374–375.
Narbadā, Division in Central Provinces. *See* Nerbudda.
Narbadā river, xviii. 375–377; course, i. 37, xviii. 375–376; tributaries, xviii. 376; sanctity, i. 37, xviii. 376–377; pleistocene alluvium, i. 99–100; Marble Rocks, xvii. 205–206.
Narbadā Valley, Bundelī dialect spoken in part of, i. 367; density of population, i. 453.
Narcondam, volcanic island in the Andaman Sea. *See* Andamans.
Nardak, another name for Kurukshetra, sacred tract, xvi. 55.
Naregal, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xviii. 377; tablet, ii. 51.
Narendra. *See* Sasānka.
Narendra Mrigarāja, Eastern Chālukya king (799–843), ii. 330.
Narendrāditya, Payech temple, Kashmīr, ascribed to, xv. 98.
Nargund, historic town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xviii. 378.
Narhī, town in Ballia District, United Provinces, xviii. 378.
Nāri, river of Baluchistān, xviii. 378–379.
Nāri geological stage, i. 92, 93.
Narindar Chand, Rājā of Nādaun (1890), xviii. 271.
Narindar Singh, Mahārājā of Patiāla (1845–62), Dagshai given by, xi. 122; Mohindargarh fort named by, xvii. 385; *ilāka* of Nārnaul granted to, after Mutiny, xviii. 381; loyalty to British, xv. 50, xx. 37.
Narindar Singh, present Thākur of Delath, xi. 223.
Narkher, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xviii. 379.
Narmadā river. *See* Narbadā.
Narmadā-Bai, temple at Amarkantak, Central Provinces, v. 274.
Narmadī Khanda, the, sacred poem in honour of the Narbadā river, xviii. 377.
Narnāla, historic hill-fort in Akola District, Berār, xviii. 379–380.
Nārnaul, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xviii. 380.
Nārnaul, trading town in Patiāla State, Punjab, xviii. 380–381.
Narod, village in Gwalior State, Central India, with interesting buildings, xviii. 381.
Nārowāl, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xviii. 381–382.
Narsapatam, subdivision and town in Vizagapatam District, Madras. *See* Narasapatnam.
Narsapur, subdivision and town in Kistna District, Madras. *See* Narasapur.
Narsāpur, former *tāluk* in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xviii. 382.
Narsingaswāmi. *See* Narasimha.
Narsingh, man-lion incarnation of Vishnu. *See* Narasimha.
Narsingh, raided Bādāmi (1840), vi. 177.
Narsingh, Khond chief, gave his name to Narsinghpur State, conquered by Dharma Singh (thirteenth century), xviii. 385.
Narsingh Deo, twelfth Rājā of Patnā State, xx. 71.

Narsingh Metā, or Mehetā, Gujarātī poet (1413-79), ii. 430.
Narsingh Pāl, Rājā of Karauli (1850-2), xv. 27.
Narsingh Rai, Gond Rājā of Kherlā, defeated and killed by Hoshang Shāh (*c.* 1400), x. 13.
Narsinghgarh, mediatized chiefship in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xviii. 382-384.
Narsinghgarh, capital of State in Central India, xviii. 384-385.
Narsinghnāth plateau, temple and waterfall, Sambalpur, xxii. 8.
Narsinghpur, Tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, xviii. 385.
Narsinghpur, District in Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, xviii. 385-394; physical aspects, 385-386; history, 386-388; population, 388-389; agriculture, 389-390; trade and communications, 391-392; famine, 392; administration, 392-394; education, 394; medical, 394.
Narsinghpur, *tahsīl* in Narsinghpur District, Central Provinces, xviii. 394-395.
Narsinghpur, town in Narsinghpur District, Central Provinces, xviii. 395.
Narsinha Ashwarao, Rājā of Pāloncha (*ob.* 1769), xix. 373.
Narsinhji, Gujarāt temple, Baroda, vii. 83.
Narsipur, *tāluk* and town in Hassan District, Mysore. *See* Hole-Narsipur.
Narsipur, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore. *See* Tirumakūdal-Narsipur.
Narsoba Vādi, suburb of Shirol, Kolhāpur, xxii. 292.
Narsoji Rao, Torgal taken from Bijāpur by (1690), xviii. 420.
Nāru, a Bājwā Sānsi, founder of Nārowāl, xviii. 382.
Nārukot, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xviii. 395, xxi. 290.
Nārushankar, said to have built fort at Mālegaon (1740), xvii. 84.
Narwal, *tahsīl* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, xviii. 395-396.
Narwāna, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xviii. 396.
Narwar *Zila*, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xviii. 396.
Narwar, historic town and fort in Gwalior State, Central India, xviii. 396-398.
Narwar, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xviii. 398.
Narwar, mediatized chiefship in Gwalior Residency, Central India. *See* Pāron.
Nasarpur, town in Hyderābād District, Sind, xviii. 398; silk manufacture, iii. 210.
Nāsik Agency, petty State in Bombay. *See* Surgāna.
Nāsik, District in Bombay, xviii. 398-409; physical aspects, 398-400; history, 400; antiquarian remains, 400-401; population, 401-402; agriculture, 403-405; trade and communications, 405-407; famine, 407; administration, 408-409; education, 409; medical, 409; caves, ii. 47, 57, 162; arts and manufactures, iii. 188, 200, 234, 241.
Nāsik, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xviii. 410.
Nāsik, sacred town, with manufactures and temples, in Nāsik District, Bombay, xviii. 410-412; dyeing, iii. 186; calico-printing, iii. 186.
Nāsim-ullah, at Koil, during Mutiny (1857), v. 211.
Nāsir Jang, son of Asaf Jāh, shot by Cuddapah Nawāb (1758), xi. 60; struggle for supremacy in Hyderābād, xiii. 239-240; tomb at Khuldābād, xv. 285.
Nasīr Khān I, Mīr, rule in Baluchistān (1750-93), vi. 277, 278; formed Brāhui confederacy, ix. 15; gave Gwādar to Sultān of Maskat, xii. 415; brought Khārān under control of Kalāt, xv. 248; obtained right to revenues of Makrān, xvii. 47-50; engagement with Ahmad Shāh Durrāni at Mastung (1758), xxii. 99.
Nasīr Khān II, Mīr, rule in Baluchistān (1840-57), vi. 277-279; placed on throne of Sarawān, xxii. 99.
Nasīr Khān, Mīr, of Hyderābād, Sind (1828-43), xvii. 400, 401, xxiii. 120.
Nasīr Khān, brother of Bahādur Shāh (*ob.* 1526), tomb at Hālol, xiii. 12.
Nāsir Khān, king of Gujarāt. *See* Mahmūd Shāh II.
Nasīr Khān, Fārūqī king of Khāndesh (1399-1437), ii. 392, 393; invasion of Berār, xxi. 304; founder of Burhānpur, ix. 104; besieged in Laling (1437), xvi. 132; rule in Nimār, xix. 108; invested Sultānpur, xxiii. 138; tomb at Thālner, xxiii. 287.
Nasīrābād, subdivision in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xviii. 412-413.
Nasīrābād, *tāluka* in Larkāna District, Sind, xviii. 413.
Nasīrābād, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xviii. 413.
Nasīrābād, head-quarters of Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 413-414.
Nasīrābād, town and cantonment in Ajmer-Merwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 414.
Nasīrdīn Shāh, Pathān, destroyed Badin, Sind, vi. 178.
Nāsir-ud-daula, son of Sikandar Jāh, Nizām of Hyderābād (1829-57), xiii. 241; administration of Berār for, by British (1853), vii. 361.
Nasīr-ud-Daula, Nawāb of Baoni (*ob.* 1815), vi. 414.

Nāsir-ud-dīn, son of Fīroz, governor of Lakhnautī, Bengal (1323–5), vii. 216.
Nāsir-ud-dīn, Khaljī, king of Mālwā (1500–10), ii. 380, 381, xvii. 104; built palace at Māndogaih, ii. 187.
Nasirat, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xviii. 414.
Nasrullah, Shaikh, Kāzī of Baghdād (twelfth century), ancestor of Rājā of Mahmūdābād, xvii. 22.
Naswādi, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xviii. 415, xxi. 290.
Nasyas, caste, in Cooch Behār, v. 383
Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Rangpur, xxi. 227.
Natal Line of steamers, Bengal and South African mails carried by, vii. 280.
Nāth, Bābā, saint, temple of, Mhasvād, Sātāra, xvii. 314; tank at Rasrā, Ballia, xxi. 238; temple at Talegaon Dhamdhere, Poona, xviii. 213.
Nāthdwāra, walled town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, with famous Vaishnav temple, xviii. 415.
Nathia Gali, hill station in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xviii. 415.
Nāthjī or Gorum, peak in Arāvalli Hills, Rājputāna, v. 401.
Nathu Shāh, Sikh commandei in Gilgit, unsuccessfully invaded Hunza on behalf of Gulāb Singh (*c.* 1850), xv. 95, 96.
National Bank of India, branch at Lahore, xvi. 102, 113.
Native Army, iv. 327–372; enrolment of sepoys by Major Stringer Lawrence (1748), 327; Clive's reforms, 327–328; constitution at end of eighteenth century, 329–330; reorganization (1796), 333–335; further expansion, 335; local mutinies (1806–24), 335–336; reorganization (1824), 336–337; strength on eve of Mutiny, 338; 'general mixture' system dropped, 343, 352; reorganization (1861), 344–345; the 'irregular' system, 344–345; reduction in total strength, but increase in British element, 345; officered by Staff Corps, 345–346; strength (1879), 347; (1887), 348; increase (1885–1887), 348; introduction of linked battalion and reserve system, 349–350; military police and battalions of Madras army for Burma, 350–351; increase of pay, 351–352; steps towards institution of central control, 353–354; double company system, 356; armament (1901), 356–357; sanitary improvements, 358; strength (1903), 359; promotion, pay, and training of officers, 367, 370–371; present composition and strength, 368–369; native officers, 369; powers of commanding officers, 370; pay and pension of native soldiers, 371–372; 'orders' reserved to, 372; uniform and armament, 372; statistics of present organization, distribution, and strength, 380–381.
Native States, iv. 58–103; political or diplomatic horizon of India, 57; physical boundaries of India, 58–59; in India, not in British India, 59–60; attributes of sovereignty divisible, 60–61; differences as regards situation and distribution, 61–63; division of States into ancient and modern, 63; survey of principal States, 63–67; British policy contrasted with policy of Mughals, 67–70; lack of policy among Marāthās, 70; Company compelled to intervene owing to wars with France, 71–73; growth of the protectorate in Southern India, 73–74; extension to Oudh and Bengal, 74–75; extension over Marāthā States, Rājputāna, and Central India, 75–76; inclusion of Sind and Lahore, 76–77; first period of British policy, that of the ring-fence, 77–78; second period, that of 'subordinate isolation,' 78–79; influence of custom and usage on treaty relations, 79; declaration of British intention to settle successions in protected States (1891), 79; classification of certain States for purposes of jurisdiction, 80–81; third period, that of subordinate alliance and co-operation, 81; annexation through 'lapse,' 81–82; rights of States under the existing system, 82–83; obligations of, 83–84; in respect of foreign relations, 84–85; in respect of dealings with other States, 85; in respect of military matters, 85–87; Imperial Service troops, 87; obligations in respect of internal administration, 87–88; special jurisdiction exercised by the paramount power in respect of British subjects and foreigners, cantonments, &c., 88–90; political officers, 89; bibliography, 91, statement showing distribution of States, with particulars as to area, population, revenue, &c., 92–103.
Other references: Area and population, i. 449 *n.*, 450; density of population, i. 454–455; growth of population, i. 466–467; education statistics, i. 484; coinage, ii. 149, iv. 520–521; number of live stock, and of ploughs and carts, iii. 101; forests, iii. 123; irrigation, iii. 346–348; railways, iii. 372; postal arrangements, iii. 424–425; legislation, iv. 141–142; land revenue, iv. 207–208; armies, iv. 375–376.
Natives of India, greater ability in judicial than in administrative functions, iv. 44, 151; employment as magistrates, iv. 148, 150–151; as judges, iv. 152; as engineers, iv. 321–322; on surveys, iv. 499–500.

Natmauk, township in Magwe District, Upper Burma, xviii. 415–416.
Natogyi, township in Myingyan District, Upper Burma, xviii. 416.
Nator, subdivision in Rājshāhi District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 416.
Nator, town in Rājshāhi District, Eastern Bengal, with palace of the Nator Rājā, xviii. 416–417.
Natpat Singh, Rājā of Porāhāt, Singhbhūm (1895), xv. 187.
Nats, gipsy tribe, in Etah, xii. 32; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 91.
Nats, demons, festivals to propitiate, held in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 282.
Nattamāns, caste in Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Nāttukottai, subdivision of Chetti caste, in Chidambaram, South Arcot, x. 219; Devakottai, Madura, xi 272; Kāraikkudi, Madura, xv. 20; Madura, xvi. 393.
Natu La, pass in Sikkim, xxii. 365.
Nature-worship, in Central Provinces, x. 27.
Nātya-sāstra, the, treatise on dramatic art by Bharata (sixth century), ii. 264.
Naugaon, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xviii. 417.
Naugaon, British cantonment in Central India. *See* Nowgong.
Naulākh Bāgh, garden near Rānipet, North Arcot, xxi. 234.
Naulākha temple, at Pāli, Rājputāna, xix 359.
Naunāhar, treaty of, between the Mīrs of Hyderābād, Sind (1842), xviii. 120
Naune Sāh Gūjar, ancestor of Rājā of Samthar, assisted Indrajīt in contest for throne of Datiā (*c.* 1733), xxii. 24.
Naungdaw image, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 142.
Naungdawgyi, king of Burma (1760–4), ix. 123; built Sagaing, xxi. 365.
Naungpale, Karenni State, Burma, xviii. 417.
Naungwun, Southern Shan State, Burma. *See* Nawngwawn.
Naunidhrai, or Missa Naudha, minister in Patiāla (1813), xx. 37.
Naurastāra, Parli fort renamed, by Aurangzeb, xx. 5.
Nau-roz, Persian New Year's day, observed in Hyderābād State, xiii. 250.
Naushahra, *tahsīl* in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xviii. 417.
Naushahra, town and cantonment in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, with railway bridge over Kābul river, xviii. 417.
Naushahra, *tahsīl* in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xviii. 417–418.
Naushahra, town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xviii. 418.
Naushahro, subdivision in Hyderābād District, Sind, xviii. 418.
Naushahro Abro, *tāluka* in Sukkur District, Sind, xviii. 418.
Naushahro Fīroz, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xviii. 418.
Nausherwānis, ruling class in Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 248–249; Makrān, xvii. 47.
Nav Saiyid Sāhib's mosque, at Surat, xxiii. 166.
Nava Danāyaks, Gopālswāmi Betta fortified by (eleventh century), xii. 330.
Navalgund, *tāluka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xviii. 418–419.
Navalgund, historic town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, famous for carpets and breed of cattle, xviii. 419.
Navamuni cave, at Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
Navānagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xviii. 419–421; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
Navānagar, or Jāmnagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with industries of dyeing and embroidery, xviii. 421–422.
Navarangapur, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras. *See* Nowrangapur.
Navaratna, temple in the Sundarbans, xxiii. 142.
Navasākha, nine functional castes in Bengal, i. 327.
Navāyats, or seamen, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
Navigation, internal, iii. 354–364; connexion with irrigation, 354–355; navigable systems of irrigation canals, 355–358; navigable canals not used for irrigation, 358–359; general results obtained on navigation works, 359–360; navigable rivers, 360–362; dues, 362; navigable canals compared with railways, 362–363; bibliography, 364.
Nāvjī Saya, built original temple of Kedārling, Jotiba's Hill, Kolhāpur, xiv. 203.
Navlākh Kothār, or 'nine-lakh granaries,' at Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls, xix. 382–383.
Navrā-navri ('husband and wife'), pass between Nāsik and Ahmadnagar Districts, Bombay, xvi. 14.
Navsāri *prānt*, district of Baroda, xviii. 422–424.
Navsāri, *tāluka* in Baroda, xviii. 424–425.
Navsāri, town and port in Baroda, headquarters of Pārsīs, xviii. 425–426; Pārsīs at, i. 440.

Navy, Indian, iv. 382–383.
Naw Hpa, titular Sawbwa of Hsenwi, Burma (1887), xiii. 218.
Naw Mong, occupied Lashio in North Hsenwi, Burma (1887), xiii. 218.
Nāwa, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with manufacture of salt, xviii. 426.
Nawāb-Bāsoda. *See* Bāsoda.
Nawābganj, *tahsīl* in Bāra Bankī District, United Provinces, xviii. 426–427.
Nawābganj, town in Bāra Bankī District, United Provinces, xviii. 427.
Nawābganj, *tahsīl* in Bareilly District, United Provinces, xviii. 427.
Nawābganj, trading town in Mālda District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 427–428.
Nawābganj, town in Gondā District, United Provinces, xviii. 428.
Nawāda, subdivision in Gayā District, Bengal, xviii. 428.
Nawāda, town in Gayā District, Bengal, xviii. 428.
Nawal Rai, deputy of Safdar Jang, defeated and slain by Ahmad Khān of Farrukhābād (1750), vii. 4, xii. 65; built bridge at Mohān, xvii. 383.
Nawal Sāgar, tank at Naenwa, Rājputāna, xviii. 284.
Nawal Singh, regent to Kesri Singh, of Bharatpur, defeated at Barsāna, and death (1776), viii 76; Muttra, xviii. 65.
Nawal Singh, Rājā of Balrāmpur (1777), vi. 260.
Nawal Singh, Solanki Rājput, built tank at Naenwa (1460), xviii. 284.
Nawalgarh, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xviii. 428.
Nawalpur, estate in Khāndesh District, Bombay. *See* Mehwās Estates.
Nawāshahr, *tahsīl* in Jullundur District, Punjab, xviii. 429.
Nawāshahr, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, xviii. 429.
Nawāshahr, town in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xviii. 429.
Nawātiās, tribe in Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.
Nawāz Khān, Shāh, Nawāb of Tānk (1846), xxiii. 244, 245.
Nawāz Khān, Mīr Shāh, rule in Baluchistān (1839), vi. 277.
Nawng Hkeo, lake in Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 232.
Nawngwawn, Southern Shan State, Burma, xviii. 429.
Nāya Bāgh, or Bajrangbilās, garden at Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
Nayā Dumkā, head-quarters of Santāl Parganas District, Bengal. *See* Dumkā.
Nāyādis, hill tribe in Cochin, x. 345.
Nayāgarh, Tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, xviii. 430.
Nayāgarh, capital of Nayāgarh State, Orissa, xviii. 430.
Nāyakanhatti, town in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xix. 1.
Nayānagar, town in Merwāra, Rājputāna. *See* Beāwar.
Nāyanikā, queen, record of, in cave at Nānāghāt Pass, ii. 47.
Nāyars, dominant caste on Malabar coast, i. 326; polyandry, i. 483; Cochin, x. 344; Coorg, xi. 29; Malabar, xvii. 59, 60; Travancore, xxiv. 9.
Nazai Bāgh, palace, Baroda, vii. 82.
Nazar Muhammad Khān, Nawāb of Bhopāl, treaty concluded with British (1818), viii. 130.
Nazareth, Christian village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xix. 1.
Nāzir Shāh, Mughal governor of Kābul, defeated by Nādir Shāh (1738), xix. 153.
Nāzirā (or Gargaon), village in Sibsāgar District, Assam, xix. 1–2.
Nazīr Khān, tomb at Gwalior, xii. 438.
Nearchus, admiral of Alexander, explorations in Sind, xv. 3.
Nearis, province in Kashmīr. *See* Ladākh.
Nectarines, cultivated in Baluchistān, vi. 297; Sind, xxii. 413.
Neddiavattam, village in Nīlgiri District, Madras. *See* Naduvattam.
Needham, Mr., march from Sadiyā to Rimā, and exploration of Brahmaputra (1885–6), xvii. 378.
Neemuch, town and cantonment in Central India. *See* Nīmach.
Negapatam, subdivision and *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xix. 2.
Negapatam, historic town and port in Tanjore District, Madras, former Dutch settlement and head-quarters of British District, xix. 2–4.
Negrais Island. *See* Hainggyi.
Nehāwend, battle of, in which the Arabs overthrew the Persian dynasty of Sassanids (642), v. 35.
Neill, General, arrival at Allahābād during Mutiny, v. 239; killed at Lucknow, xvi. 193; statue in Madras City, xvi. 367.
Nekmard, cattle fair held at Bhawānandpur, Dinājpur, xix. 4–5.
Neknāmābād. *See* Cuddapah Town.
Nelamangala, *tāluk* in Bangalore District, Mysore, xix. 5.
Nelliampathis, range of hills in Cochin State, Madras, x. 347, xii. 220, xix. 5–6.
Nellikkotta, peak in Nelliampathi Hills, xix. 5.
Nellikuppam, town in South Arcot District, Madras, xix. 6.
Nellore, District in Madras, xix. 6–22; physical aspects, 6–9; history, 9–11; population, 11–13; agriculture, 13–15;

forests, 15–16; minerals, 16–17; trade and communications, 17–18; famine, 18–19; administration, 19–21; education, 21–22; medical, 22.

Other references: Christians, i. 443; terra-cotta sarcophagi found, ii. 96; cattle, iii. 79; minerals, iii. 153, 154, 156, 161; manufactures, iii. 200.

Nellore, subdivision in Madras, xix. 22.

Nellore, *tāluk* in Madras, xix. 23.

Nellore, historic town in Madras, xix. 23–24.

Nemaligundam, sacred pool in the Nallamalai Hills, xviii. 346

Nemār, *Zila* in Central India. *See* Nimār *Zila*.

Nemāwar, district in Indore State, Central India, xix. 24–25.

Nemināth temples, at Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 248; Terdal, Southern Marāthā Country, xviii. 281.

Nemotha, rainfall, i. 144.

Neobolus beds of the Cambrian geological system, i. 64–65.

Nepāl, State on northern frontier, xix. 25–55; physical aspects, 25–30; geology, 28–29; history, 30–39; antiquities, 39–40; population, 40–45; agriculture, 45–48; forests, 48–50; trade and communications, 50–52; administration, 52–54; education, 54; medical, 55; bibliography, 55.

Other references: Tarr beds, i. 101; zoology, i. 223, 231, 238; ethnology, i. 295–296, 318; languages, i. 368, 386, 391–392; Buddhism, i. 413; area and population, i. 449 *n.*; emigration, i. 469; Vamsāvali, or list of kings of, ii. 8–10, 22; history, ii. 316–317; jute cultivation, iii. 47; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 193, 241; wood-carving, iii. 231; trade with, iii. 300, 313; origin of State and ruling family, iv. 64; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 92; army, iv. 375–376; Gurkhas of, *see that title.*

Nepāl War (1814–5). *See* Gurkha War.

Nepālī, or Khas, dialect of Rājasthānī, i. 368; spoken in Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; United Provinces, xxiv. 168–169.

Nephru Sain, present Rājā of Mong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, xvii. 389.

Ner, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xix. 55.

Nerankot, ancient name of Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 313.

Nerbudda, Division of Central Provinces, xix. 55–56.

Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, iii. 135, x. 50.

Nerbudda river. *See* Narbadā.

Nerla, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, xix. 56.

Nesfield, Mr., theory concerning origin of caste system, i. 286, 337, 339.

Netrakonā, subdivision in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xix. 56–57.

Netrakonā, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xix. 57.

Nets, manufactured in Backergunge, vi. 170; Chittagong, x. 312; Hardoī, xiii. 48; Motīhāri, Champāran, xviii. 5; Noākhāli, xix. 133.

Nevāsa, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xix. 57.

New Birbhūm Coal Company, output of, vii. 263.

New Dihing, river of Assam. *See* Dihing, Noā.

New Egerton Woollen Mills, at Dhārīwal, Gurdāspur (1880), xi. 299.

New South Wales Baptist Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.

New Year festival, held in Burma, ix. 148; Persian Nau-roz in Hyderābād State, xiii. 250.

New Zealand Baptist Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.

Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow, xvi. 199.

Newal Singh, Rājā of Rājgarh (1818), xxi. 69.

Newār kings of Nepāl, with capital at Kātmāndu, xv. 187.

Newārī, Tibeto-Himālayan language, i. 386, 391, 400; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 42; Sikkim, xxii. 369.

Newārs, mixed Mongoloid race dominant in Nepāl, i. 318; in Kātmāndu, xv. 187; Nepāl, xix. 41; Sikkim, xxii. 370.

Newbery, John, first English trader to India (1583), ii. 453; visited Akbar at Lahore, xvi. 108.

Newspapers, English and vernacular, iv. 451–453; postage rates, iii. 419; published in Agra, v. 91; Ahmadābād, v. 111; Ajmer, v. 174; Akyab, Burma, v. 202; Allahābād, v. 241; Amraotī, Berār, v. 315; Assam, vi. 105; Barisāl, Backergunge, vii. 20; Baroda, vii. 74–75; Bengal, vii. 336–337; Bhera, Shāhpur, viii. 100; Bombay, viii. 378–379, 418; Calcutta, ix. 284–285; Cawnpore, ix. 320; Central Provinces, x. 96; Chhindwāra, x. 215; Goa, xii. 265–266; Hyderābād State, xiii. 297; Jessore, xiv. 100; Jubbulpore, xiv. 219; Karāchi, xv. 18; Kottayam, Malabar, xvi. 7; Lahore, xvi. 114; Lucknow, xvi. 199; Madras, xvi. 345–346, 385; Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 9; Mysore, xviii. 247–248; Nāgpur, xviii. 320; Narsinghpur, xviii. 395; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 204; Punjab, xx. 373–374; Silchar, Assam, xxii. 374–375; Sind, xxii. 431; Surat, xxiii. 168; Sylhet, xxiii. 203; Travancore,

xxiv. 23–24; United Provinces, xxiv. 253–254.
Ney, Elias, quoted on Faizābād, Afghānistān, xii. 49–50.
Neza-i-Sultān, natural pillar on the Koh-i-Sultān, Baluchistān, x. 120.
Nga Cho, dacoit leader in Myingyan, Burma (1887–90), xviii. 123–124.
Nga Le, dacoit leader in Magwe, Burma (*ob.* 1889), xvi. 414.
Nga Le, rising of, Upper Chindwin, Burma (1890–1), x. 241.
Nga Maung, dacoit leader in Ruby Mines, Burma (1888), xxi. 328.
Nga Myat Tun, *thugyi*, raised disturbances in Henzada and Ma-ubin, Burma (1852), xiii. 104, xvii. 225.
Nga Po, hunter, traditional founder of Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 312.
Nga Pon, king of Pagan, Burma (1248–85), xvii. 296.
Nga Pyo, dacoit leader, in Lower Chindwin, Burma (1887), x. 230.
Nga Saga, dacoit leader, in Upper and Lower Chindwin, Burma (1887, 1888), x. 230, 241.
Nga Swe, dacoit leader, in Minbu, Burma (1886), xvii. 346; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 345.
Nga To, dacoit leader, in Mandalay, Burma (1887), xvii. 128.
Nga Tok, dacoit leader, in Myingyan, Burma (1888), xviii. 123.
Nga Yaing, dacoit leader, in Mandalay, Burma (1887), xvii. 128.
Nga Zeya, dacoit leader, in Mandalay, Burma (1887), xvii. 128, xxi. 328.
Ngadatgyi pagoda, in Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 355.
Ngape, township in Minbu District, Upper Burma, xix. 57.
Ngapi, fish paste, a Burmese delicacy, made in Bassein, vii. 113; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 33; Ma-ubin, xvii. 228; Myaungmya, xviii. 114.
Ngaputaw, township in Bassein District, Lower Burma, xix. 57–58.
Ngathainggyaung, subdivision and township in Bassein District, Lower Burma, xix. 58.
Ngathainggyaung, town in Bassein District, Lower Burma, xix. 58.
Ngawun, river of Lower Burma. *See* Bassein River.
Ngazun, township of Sagaing District, Upper Burma, xix. 58–59.
Nhāvis, barber caste, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Sātāra, xxii. 121.
Nialtigīn, revolted governor of Multān, seized Lahore (1034), but was expelled, xvi. 106.
Niāmat-ullah Walī, tomb at Gaur, xii. 187, 190.
Niāmti, village in Shimoga District, Mysore. *See* Nyāmti.
Niāzai, expelled from Bannu by Marwats (sixteenth century), vi. 394.
Nicanor, Macedonian satrap of country west of Indus, xix. 149.
Nichlaul, village in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xix. 59.
Nicholl, Captain, monument to, at Dum-Dum, xi. 376.
Nicholls, Colonel, capture of Almorā (1815), v. 246.
Nicholson, Brigadier-General John, summary settlement of Bannu (1853), vi. 400; storming of Delhi and death (1857), ii. 513, xx. 275–276; settlement of Miānwāli (1853) xvii. 324; quelled mutineers in Peshāwar, xx. 116; revenue settlement in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 269; expedition against Umarzai (1852), xix. 208.
Nicholson, Admiral, expedition against Chittagong (1685), ii. 460, x. 308–309.
Nickel, iii. 147; found in Afghānistān, v. 55; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 383; Khetri, Rājputāna, xv. 277; Shekhāwati, Rājputāna, xxii. 269.
Nicobarese language, akin to Malay, with a Mon-Khmer stratum, i. 389, 394, 401, xix. 66–68.
Nicobars, group of islands in Bay of Bengal, xix. 59–84; physical aspects, 59–64; geology, 60–61; climate and rainfall, 62–63; history, 64–66; population, 66–79; manufactures, 79; commerce and trade, 80–81; communications, 82; administration, 82–83; bibliography, 83–84.
Other references: Geology, i. 94, 99; botany, i. 204–205; zoology, i. 224, 225, 238, 253, 255, 258–259; language, i. 389, 394; administration, iv. 56, 57.
Nidhai, traditional founder of Nānpāra, Bahraich, xviii. 367.
Nidugal, hill in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xviii. 162, xix. 84, xx. 81, xxiv. 52.
Niello-work, or enamelling on silver, unknown in India, iii. 239; in Toungoo, xxiii. 429.
Nieuhoff, Captain, on Attingal, Travancore, vi. 131.
Nigānd, peak in Toba-Kākar Range, Baluchistān, xxiii. 405.
Nighantus, lists of difficult Vedic words, ii. 264.
Nighāris, cultivating subjects of the Khān of Kālat, in Jhalawān, xiv. 111.
Nighāsan, *tahsīl* in Kheri District, United Provinces, xix. 84.
Night-blindness, prevalent in Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii 51.
Nightjars (*Caprimulgus*), i. 249–250.

Nihāl Singh, Mahārāj Rānā of Dholpur (1873–1901), xi. 324.
Nihāl Singh, Rājā of Kapūrthala (*ob.* 1852), xiv. 409.
Nihālī, language spoken in Berār, vii. 379.
Nihālshā, Rājput of Jālaun, took Saugor and the surrounding country (*c.* 1023), xxii. 137.
Nihtaur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xiv. 84.
Nijābat Khān, Nawāb, Jhajjar granted to (1803), xiv. 108.
Nijagal, peak in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 52.
Nijgarh, capital of Dhenkānāl State, Orissa. *See* Dhenkānāl Town.
Nijgarh, capital of Keonjhar State, Orissa. *See* Keonjhar Town.
Nikarilichola-mandala, old name of Kolār, Mysore, xv. 371.
Nikitin, Athanasius, Russian traveller, Chaul mentioned by, as Chivil (1470), x. 184; account of Poona under Bahmanis, xv. 168.
Niladhar Singh Deo, Rājā Bahādur of Sonpur (*ob.* 1891), xxii. 85.
Niladhwaj, Khen Rājā of Kāmarūpa, rule in Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; traditional founder of Kamātāpur, x. 383, xiv. 327; rule in Rangpur, xxi 224.
Nilāmbar, Khen Rājā of Kāmarūpa, vii. 214, x. 381; rule in Assam, vi. 25; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; built fort at Kamātāpur, xxi. 225–226; overthrown by Alā-ud dīn Husain (end of fifteenth century), xiv. 327; rule in Rangpur, xxi. 224.
Nilāmbar, landholder in Palāmau, conduct during Mutiny, xix. 338.
Nilambūr, village in Malabar District, Madras, with forest reserves, xix. 85; teak plantation, iii. 118.
Nilanga, *tāluk* in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xix. 85.
Nil-darpan, play satirizing indigo planters, by Dīna-bandhu-Mittra, ii. 433–434.
Nileshwar, village in South Kanara District, Madras, xix. 85.
Nilgiri, former name of Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 345.
Nilgiri, Tributary State in Orissa, xix. 85–86.
Nilgiri Pattan. *See* Bāgevādi Village.
Nilgiri Railway Company, iii. 370.
Nilgiris, the, District in Madras, xix. 86–104; physical aspects, 86–89; history, 89–90; population, 90–93; agriculture, 93–95; minerals, 97; trade and communications, 97–99; administration, 99–103; education, 103–104; medical, 104.
Other references: Climate and vegetation, i. 40; physical aspects, i. 40–41; cold season, i. 114; meteorology, i. 143; botany, i. 187–189; *sholas*, i. 188; peat bogs, i. 189; zoology, i. 223, 232, 262; language, i. 381; megalithic tombs, ii. 96; tea cultivation, iii. 58; coffee cultivation, iii. 64; cinchona cultivation, iii. 66, 67, 69.
Nilgund, inscription, ii. 60.
Nīlkanth, temples at Kālinjar, Bāndā, xiv. 312; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 425; Mohol, Sholāpur, xvii. 387; Pāranagar, Rājputāna, xxi. 71; Sindkhed, Berār, xxii. 434.
Nilkanth Rao Sarsūbahdār, rule in Bāgalkot (1810), vi. 182.
Nilphāmāri, subdivision in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xix. 104–105.
Nilphāmāri, town in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xix. 105.
Nilvāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xix. 105.
Nim Shāh, first Rājā of Jawhār (1343), xiv. 88.
Nimach, town and British cantonment in Gwalior State, Central India, xix. 105–106.
Nimār, District in Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, xix. 106–117; physical aspects, 106–107; history, 107–109; population, 109–111; agriculture, 111–113; forests, 113; trade and communications, 113–114; administration, 115–117; education, 117; medical, 117.
Nimār *Zila*, district in Indore State, Central India, xix. 117–119.
Nimārī, dialect, spoken in Central India, ix. 351, 352; Indore, xiii. 340; Nimār, xix. 110.
Nimāwar, *Zila* in Central India. *See* Nemāwar.
Nimb, battle at, between Dāmājī Gaikwār and the Peshwā (1751), vii. 34.
Nimbahera, *pargana* in Tonk State, Rājputāna, xix. 119–120.
Nimbahera, town in Tonk State, Rājputāna, xix. 120.
Nimbālkar, the, Marāthā chief, Kharda held by (1745), xv. 251; chief of Phaltan, xx. 129.
Nimbāpur, 'cinder-mound,' ii. 94.
Nimbrājī, ancestor of the Nimbālkar of Phaltan, title of Nāyak conferred on, by the Delhi emperor (1327), xx. 129, xxii. 113.
Nimjī, Paramāra Rājput, traditional founder of Nimbahera (*c.* 1058), xix. 119.
Nim-kā-thāna, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xix. 120.
Nimkhera, *bhūmiāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xix. 120.
Nimrāna, town in Alwar State, Rājputāna, xix. 120–121.

Ninniyūr, stage in geology of Coromandel Coast, i. 78, 79-80.
Nipāl, State. *See* Nepāl.
Nipāni, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, xix. 121.
Niphād, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xix. 121-122.
Nira Canal, Poona District, Bombay, iii. 324, 331, 337, xix. 122.
Nirbhe Chand, ancestor of Bais Rājputs in Oudh (thirteenth century), vi. 218.
Nirdhīs, hill tribe, in Khāndesh, xv. 232.
Nirgunda, village in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xix. 122.
Nirmal, *tāluk* in Adilābād District, Hyderābād, xix. 122-123.
Nirmal, town and fortress in Adilābād District, Hyderābād, xix. 123.
Nirmal, village with temples in Thāna District, Bombay, xix. 123.
Nirmāli, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xix. 124.
Nirmand, village with temple in Kāngra District, Punjab, xix. 124.
Nirukta, the, commentary on the language of the Vedas, by Yāska, ii. 233.
Nirvāna, Buddhist doctrine of, i. 410, 414; Jain doctrine, i. 414.
Nisanka Nārāyan, last king of the Peacock dynasty in Tamlūk, xxiii. 217.
Nishāda, son of a Brāhman by a Sūdra woman, i. 332.
Nīti, pass in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xiii. 134, xix. 124.
Nītimārga, Ganga king in Mysore (ninth century), xviii. 171.
Nīti-sataka, the ('Century of Conduct'), aphoristic stanzas by Bhartrihari, ii. 252.
Nitre, crude. *See* Saltpetre.
Nityānanda, disciple of Chaitanya, pilgrimages to Khardah in honour of, xv. 251.
Nityānanda Tunga, traditional founder of Tigiriā (sixteenth century), xxiii. 357.
Niyāz Muhammad, march against Fatehgarh (1858), ix. 36.
Nizām Alī Khān, Nizām of Hyderābād (1761-1803), supplanted Salābat Jang (1761), x. 336; ceded Anantapur to British in payment for a subsidiary force, v. 339; territory in Bāsim ceded to the Peshwā (1795), vii. 97; ceded Bellary to the British, vii. 161, 162; secret treaty with Haidar Alī, xi. 61; assessment in Cuddapah, xi. 69; rule in Dhūlia, xi. 338; Gurramkonda ceded to, xii. 413; defeated by Marāthās near Kharda (1795), xv. 251; resided at Pāngal, xix. 395; sacked Poona (1763), xx. 182.
Nizām Khān, son-in-law of Momin Khān (*ob.* 1742), rule in Cambay, ix. 293.
Nizām Khān. *See* Sikandar Lodī.
Nizām Shāh, Bahmani king of Kulbarga (1461-3), ii. 385, xiii. 237.
Nizām Shāhis of Ahmadnagar (1490-1637), ii. 388-389, v. 113; in Bhīr, viii. 113; Daulatābād taken and retaken, xi. 200; in Nāsik, xviii. 400; Parbhani, xix. 411; Parenda capital of (after 1605), xx. 1; took Kairi (1479), xxi. 47.
Nizāmābād, or Indūr, District in Hyderābād, xix. 124-125.
Nizāmābād, *tāluk* in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xix. 125.
Nizāmābād, or Indūr, industrial town in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xix. 125.
Nizāmat-i-Janūb, 'southern' district in Bhopāl State, Central India, xix. 125-126.
Nizāmat-i-Maghrib, 'western' district in Bhopāl State, Central India, xix. 126.
Nizāmat-i-Mashrik, 'eastern' district in Bhopāl State, Central India, xix. 126-127.
Nizāmat-i-Shimāl, 'northern' district in Bhopāl State, Central India, xix. 127.
Nizāmpatam, seaport in Guntūr District, Madras, earliest English settlement on Coromandel Coast (1611), then called Pettipollee, xix. 127-128
Nizām's Dominions, State in Southern India. *See* Hyderābād State.
Nizām-ud-dīn, Jām, or Jām Ninda, Sammā king of Sind (*ob.* 1509), tomb supposed to be on Makli Hills, Sind, xxii. 402, xxiii. 255; rule in Sind, xxii. 396.
Nizām-ud-dīn, Muhammadan saint, chapel at Delhi, vi. 239.
Nizām-ud-dīn Khān, Nawāb of Mamdot (1875-91), xvii. 106-107.
Nizām-ul-mulk, governor of the Deccan (1720-48). *See* Asaf Jāh.
Nizām-ul-mulk, son of Amān-ul-mulk, Mehtar of Chitrāl (1895), x. 302.
Noa Dihing, river of Assam. *See* Dihing, Noa.
Noākhāli, District in Eastern Bengal, xix. 128-135; physical aspects, 128-129; history, 130; population, 130-132; agriculture, 132; trade and communications, 132-133; administration, 133-134; education, 134; medical, 134-135.
Noākhāli, subdivision in Eastern Bengal, xix. 135.
Noākhāli, town in Noākhāli District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Sudhārām.
Noākhāli Railway, iii. 372.
Nobili, Robert de, founder of Jesuit Mission in Madura (1606), i. 442, xvi. 264, 390, 394, xxi. 399-400.
Noble, Rev. Robert, missionary in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 324 325; founder of college at Masulipatam, xvii. 217.

Nobosopholi, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xix. 135.
Noetling, Dr., coal of Upper Chindwin estimated by, x. 239, 246.
Noh, *tahsīl* in Punjab. *See* Nūh.
Nohar, town in Bīkaner State, Rājputāna, xix. 135.
Nokkams, caste in Tanjore, xviii. 231.
Nokrek, peak in Gāro Hills, Assam, xix. 135–136.
Nolai, town in Central India. *See* Barnagar.
Nolambāntaka-Nārasimha, Western Ganga prince, epitaph at Sravana-Belgola (*c.* 975), ii. 43, 51.
Nolambas. *See* Nonambas.
Nolambavādi, territory in Mysore of Nonamba kings, xix. 136; Chitaldroog included in, x. 291; Harihar included in, xiii. 55.
Nomenclature, or system of forming personal and place-names, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148–149; the Andamans, v. 370; Assam, vi. 53; Bengal, vii. 241; Bombay, viii. 310–311; Burma, ix. 149; Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 32; Madras, xvi. 267; Mysore, xviii. 209; Nicobars, xix. 78–79; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 169–170; Punjab, xx. 295; Rājputāna, xxi. 118–119; Sind, xxii. 411–412; United Provinces, xxiv. 176.
Nomin, peak in Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 380.
Nonabas, section of Wokkaliga caste, in Dharwār, xi. 307; Mysore, xviii. 194.
Nonambas, name of branch of Pallava dynasty, x. 291, xviii. 169; held Nidugal (ninth and tenth centuries), xix. 84.
Nonambavādi, territory in Mysore. *See* Nolambavādi.
Nongkhlao, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xix. 136.
Nongkhrem, petty State in Assam. *See* Khyrim.
Nonglewai, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xix. 136.
Nongspung, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xix. 136.
Nongstoin, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xix. 136.
Non-Regulation Provinces, administration of, iv. 54–56. *See also* Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.
Norā, language of the Tai group, i. 394.
Norāle, forest deity of the Betta Kurubas, xviii. 196.
Normal Schools, iv. 442–444.
Norman, Sir Henry, on regulations of penal settlements, xx. 193.
Noronha, Portuguese officer, led Marāthās against British at Dugad (1780), xi 375.
Norris, Sir William, embassy to court of Aurangzeb (1699–1702), ii. 462.
North Arcot, District in Madras. *See* Arcot, North.
North Barrackpore, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. *See* Barrackpore.
North Cāchār, subdivision of Cāchār District, Assam. *See* Cāchār, North.
North Dum-Dum, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal. *See* Dum-Dum.
North India School of Medicine for Christian Women, Ludhiāna, xvi. 207–208.
North Kanara, District in Bombay. *See* Kanara, North.
North Lakhimpur, subdivision of Lakhimpur District, Assam. *See* Lakhimpur, North.
Northbrook, Lord, Viceroy (1872–6), ii. 517; visit to Patiāla (1875), xx. 38.
North-eastern India, zoology, i. 261.
Northern Bengal State Railway, iii. 392.
Northern Circārs, northern portion of Madras Presidency. *See* Circārs, Northern.
Northern Division, Bombay, xix. 137–138.
Northern India, meteorology, i. 113–115, 117 *n.*, 121, 125 *n.*, 132, 137, 140–141, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152; zoology, i. 215, 217, 218, 220, 221, 235, 242, 244, 253, 254, 258, 262, 264, 266; Jainism, i. 417; revival of Islām, i. 438; Catholic missions, i. 442; ancient coinage, ii. 135–143; Neo-Hinduism, ii. 305; Muhammadan kings of Delhi (1206–1526), ii. 355–381; minor Muhammadan dynasties (1206–1591), ii. 369; agriculture, iii. 12, 13, 15; irrigation, iii. 17–18, 249; rice cultivation, iii. 27; wheat, iii. 31; tobacco, iii. 51; cinchona manufacture, iii. 69; cattle, iii. 78; sheep, iii. 87; forests, iii. 103; arts and manufactures, iii. 169–170, 189, 198, 215, 229; land revenue, iv. 217, 223, 228, 233; hemp drugs, iv. 260; police system, iv. 385; surveys, iv. 491.
Northern India, early history of (from 600 B.C. to A.D. 650), ii. 270–302; the Satrapy of Persia (500 B.C.), 272–273; kingdom of Magadha, 273; dynasty of Sisunāga (600 B.C.), 273–274; Nanda dynasty (360 B.C.), 274; campaign of Alexander (326–325 B.C.), 274–279; Maurya dynasty (321–184 B.C.), 280–286; Sunga and Kānva dynasties (186–27 B.C.), 286; Graeco-Bactrian kingdoms (250–130 B.C.), 286–287; Indo-Parthian kings (100 B.C.–A.D. 50), 288; Kushān kings (A.D. 85–225), 288–290; Gupta dynasty (A.D. 320–480), 290–294; emperor Harsha (A.D. 606–648), 295–301; bibliography, 301–302.

Northern India, mediaeval or Hindu period (A. D. 650–1200), ii. 303–320; general character, 303; resemblance to the contemporary history of Europe, 303–304; materials, 304; anarchy (A. D. 650–950), 304–310; decline of Magadha and revival of the aborigines, 304; overthrow of the Aryans in the west, 304–305; character and civilization of the non-Aryan communities, 305; the religious movement, 305–306; evolution and strength of the cults of Vishnu and Siva, 305–306, 317; caste in the Middle Ages, 306–307; the Rājputs, 308–309; Kashmīr, 309–310; Kanauj, 310, 313–314; reconstructions (A. D. 950–1200), 310–318; political history, 310–311; chief Rājput clans, 311–313; Gujarāt, 313; period brought to a close by the Muhammadan invasions, 315, 318; Rājput civilization and architecture, 315–316; Bengal, Bihār, and Nepāl, 316–317; decay of Buddhism, 317; evolution and strength of Jainism, 317–318; subsequent fortunes of the Rājputs, 318; bibliography, 319–320.

Northern Shan States, Burma. *See* Shan States, Northern.

North-West frontier, Permo-Triassic geological series, i. 73; Durand agreement with the Amīr of Afghānistān (1893), ii. 524–525; frontier policy, ii. 526–527.

North-West Frontier Province, xix. 138–221; physical aspects, 138–148; geology, 141–144; flora and fauna, 144–147; climate and rainfall, 147–148; history, 148–161; antiquities, 161–162; population, 162–170; agriculture, 170–175; irrigation, 175–177; rents, wages, and prices, 177–180; forests, 180; minerals, 181; arts and manufactures, 181–184; commerce and trade, 184–185; communications, 185–187; famine, 187–188; administration, 188–190; legislation and justice, 190–192; finance, 192; land revenue, 192–194; miscellaneous revenue, 194–197; local and municipal, 197–198; public works, 198; army, 198–199; police and jails, 199–203; education, 203–204; medical, 204–205; surveys, 205–206; bibliography, 206; genealogy of Pathān tribes, 207; expeditions undertaken against frontier tribes (1849–1902), 208–210; Tables: temperature, 211; population, 212; agriculture, 213; trade, 214–215; criminal justice, 215; civil justice, 215; revenue and expenditure, 216–218; police, 219; education, 220; medical, 221.

Other references: Geology, i. 70, 75, 92; ethnology, i. 293; area and population, i. 450; density of population, i. 454; character of villages, i. 456; growth of population, i. 465; Muhammadanism, i. 474; formation of Province (1901), ii. 527, iv. 36; wheat cultivation, iii. 30; jute (insignificant), iii. 47; agriculture, iii. 97, 100; number of live stock and of ploughs and carts (1903–4), iii. 101; minerals, iii. 158; arts and manufactures, iii. 199; factory statistics, iii. 247; irrigation, iii. 331, 346; postal and savings banks transactions (1903–4), iii. 428, 435; wages, iii. 472, 473, 474; administration, iv. 56–57; legislation, iv. 131; country spirit, iv. 255; nature of villages, iv. 279; local government, iv. 300.

North-West Frontier tribes, trade with, iii. 313; expeditions against (1849–1902), xix. 208–210.

North-western India, meteorology, i. 130, 145, 150; zoology, i. 222, 235, 245, 248, 253, 254, 255, 260, 265, 269, 272; ethnology, i. 297; the Arya Samāj, i. 429–430.

North-Western Provinces, old name of the province of Agra, xix 138; inclusion of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories in (1835), x. 17; famine, iii. 497 *n.*; administration, iv. 32; land revenue, iv. 225, 226–227; creation of district municipalities, iv. 286–287; education, iv. 411.

North-Western Railway, iii. 372, 377, 384, 398–399, 416.

Nosam, gesso-work, iii. 176; leather mats, iii. 191.

Nosāri, *prānt* and town in Baroda. *See* Navsāri.

'Notified areas,' towns with simplified municipal government under Act XX of 1856: Bāghpat, Meerut, vi. 190; Bhingā, Bahraich, viii. 111; Butāna, Rohtak, ix. 247; Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 334; Dunyāpur, Multān, xi. 386; Fatahābād, Hissār, xii. 74; Gojra, Jhang, xii. 306; Gurgaon, xii. 412; Hāfizābād, Gujrānwāla, xiii. 5; Haldwānī, Nainī Tāl, xiii. 10; Harduāganj, Alīgarh, xiii. 51; Hasanpur, Morādābād, xiii. 60; Khāngāh Dogrān, Gujrānwāla, xv. 243; Lashio, Burma, xvi. 150; Mundlāna, Rohtak, xviii. 39; Nawābganj, Gondā, xviii. 428; Pilkhuā, Meerut, xx. 145; Pindi Bhattiān, Gujrānwāla, xx. 146; in Punjab, 48 under Act of 1891, xx. 356; Sāmpla, Rohtak, xxii. 23; Sāndī, Hardoī, xxii. 30; Sānghi, Rohtak, xxii. 51; Sāngla, Jhang, xxii. 52; Shādiwāl, Gujrāt, xxii. 186; Shorkot, Jhang, xxii. 309; Tānk, Dera Ismail Khān, xxiii. 245;

in United Provinces, 16 under Act I of 1900, xxiv. 243.
Notre Dame des Anges Cathedral, at Pondicherry, xx. 162.
Nott, General, in first Afghān War, Ghazni occupied by (1842), xii. 232; attack on Kābul (1842), ii. 501; force left under, to hold Kandahār (1839), v. 38, xiv. 376; attacked in Khyber Pass, xv. 302.
Nova Goa, capital of Portuguese India. *See* Goa City.
Nowgong, District in Assam, xix. 221–229; physical aspects, 221–223; history, 223; population, 223–224; agriculture, 224–225; irrigation, 225–226; trade and communications, 226–227; administration, 227–228; education, 228–229; medical, 229; mortality caused by *kalā azār*, i. 462.
Nowgong, town in Nowgong District, Assam, xix. 229–230.
Nowgong, civil station and cantonment in Bundelkhand, Central India, xix. 230.
Nowrangapur, *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xix. 230–231.
Nowshera, *tahsīl* and town in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province. *See* Naushahra.
Nripat Singh, Rājā of Pannā (1849–70), xix. 401.
Nripatunga, Rāshtrakūta king. *See* Amoghavarsha.
Nripendra Nārāyan Bhūp Bahādur, Sir, present Mahārājā of Cooch Behār (1863), x. 382.
Nuddea, District and town in Bengal. *See* Nadiā *and* Nabadwip.
Nūh, *tahsīl* in Gurgaon District, Punjab, xix. 231.
Nujikal, river in Coorg, xix. 231.
Numismatics and Coinage, ii. 135–154; ancient coinage of Northern India, 135–143; 'punch-marked' coins, 135–137; cast coins, 137; Bactrian coins, 137–138; Kushān coins, 138–140; Gupta coins, 141–142; Satrap coins, 142; degraded coins, 142–143; Muhammadan coins, 143; Ghazni coins, 143–144; Ghori coins, 144; Slave dynasty, 144; Alā-ud-dīn, 144–145; Kutb-ud-dīn, 145; Tughlak coins, 145; Sūri coins, 145–146; Akbar's coins, 146; Jahāngīr's coins, 146–147; Shāh Jahān's coins, 147; Aurangzeb's coins, 147–148; Company's coinage, 148–149; modern Native States, 149; European coins, 149; Southern India, 149–153; 'punch-marked' coins of the South, 150–151; gold coins of the South, 151–153; bibliography, 153–154.
Nummulitic (geological) stage, i. 92.
Numriās, group of tribes in Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 146.
Nūn, tributary of the Mahānadī river, xvi. 432.
Nuncomar, or Nand Kumār, Brāhman, trial and execution for forgery (1774), ii. 482; ruined palace at Bhadrapur, Bīrbhūm, viii. 23.
Nundy, village in Kolār District, Mysore. *See* Nandi.
Nundydroog, hill in Kolār District, Mysore. *See* Nandidroog.
Nunās, caste of saltpetre manufacturers, in Champāran, x. 140; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98, 100; Sāran, xxii. 87.
Nunke Bhairava, hill in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xvii. 388, xix. 231.
Nunneries, Buddhist, in Ladākh, xvi 92.
Nūr Bakhsh, tenets of the followers of Mīr Sham-ud-dīn in Hindu Kush, xiii. 139.
Nūr Jahān, wife of emperor Jahāngīr, ii. 147, 399, 400, xx. 268–269; tomb at Lahore, xvi. 108; built *dargāh* at Meerut (1628), xvii. 265; refounded Nūrmahal, xix. 231; palace at Sahāranpur, xxi. 369; founded stone mosque at Srīnagar, xxiii. 100.
Nūr Khān, tomb formerly at Shirol, xxii. 292.
Nūr Mahal, consort of Jahāngīr. *See* Nūr Jahān.
Nūr Muhammad, Chatha chief, founder of Rasūlnagar (early eighteenth century), xxi. 180.
Nūr Muhammad, Kalhora (1719–54), built War Mubārak at Rohri (1745), xxi. 309; rule in Sind, xxii. 398.
Nūr Muhammad, Tālpur Mīr, rule in Sind (1828–41), xxii. 400–401; engagements with British in Sind, xxii. 401.
Nūr Muhammad Khān, tomb at Berasiā, vii. 423; bas-reliefs in *sarai*, ii. 132.
Nūrmahal, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, xix. 231–232.
Nūrpur, *tahsīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xix. 232; manufactures, iii. 217.
Nūrpur, historic town in Kāngra District, Punjab, xix. 232–233.
Nūrpur, salt-mine in Jhelum District, Punjab, xix. 233.
Nursingarh, State in Central India. *See* Narsinghgarh.
Nūr-ud-dīn, Ahmad Shāh's general, plundered and laid waste Bheira (1757), viii. 100; plundered Miāni (1754), xvii. 316; invaded Shāhpur (1757), xxii. 213.
Nūr-ud-dīn Muhammad. *See* Jahāngīr.
Nurwar, *Zila* and town in Gwalior State, Central India. *See* Narwar.
Nusserābād, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Nasīrābād.

Nushki, *tahsīl* in Chāgai District, Baluchistān, xix. 233.
Nushki, town in Chāgai District, Baluchistān, terminus of railway and of Seistān trade-route, xix. 233.
Nushki-Seistān trade-route, x. 118–119.
Nusrat Shāh, disputed succession to throne of Delhi (1395–8), ii. 369.
Nusrat Shāh, Nāsir-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1523), vii. 216; retained North Bihār, vii. 212; built mosque at Gaur, ii. 191, 192, xii. 190; subjugated eastern Mymensingh, xviii. 151.
Nusratābād, ancient name of Gaur, xii. 186.
Nusrat-ud-dīn, Malik, Kālinjar fell into hands of (1251), xiv. 312.
Nusrat-ullah, Kāzī, sent to reduce Bhars in Bāra Bankī (*c.* 1345), xvii. 22.
Nūzvīd, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, xix. 233–234.
Nūzvīd, town in Kistna District, Madras, xix. 234.
Nwemauktaung, peak in Burma. *See* Sarameti.
Nyāmti, town in Shimoga District, Mysore, xix. 234.
Nyaungbinhla, *se* or dam, at Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 282.
Nyaungdon, township and town in Maubin District, Lower Burma. *See* Yandoon.
Nyaunglebin, subdivision and township in Pegu District, Lower Burma, xix. 234.
Nyaunglebin, town in Pegu District, Lower Burma, xix. 234–235.
Nyaungu, town in Myingyan District, Upper Burma. *See* Pagan Village.
Nyaungyan-Minhla tank or lake, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 276.
Nyaungywe, Southern Shan State, Burma. *See* Yawnghwe.
Nyāya, system of Sanskrit philosophy, ii. 255–256.
Nyāya-sūtra, the, philosophical textbook by Gotama, ii. 256.
Nyehattee, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. *See* Naihāti.
Nyein-e, lake in Henzada, Burma, xiii. 103.
Nyidaw image, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 142.
Nyo Pu, rebel leader in Sagaing, Burma (1887), xxi. 354.
Nyo U, rebel leader in Sagaing, Burma (1887), xxi. 354.

O.

Oats, or *jai* (*Avena sativa*), iii. 98; cultivation of, in Bengal, vii. 247; Nepāl, xix. 47; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 357; Shāhābād, xvii. 191; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172.
Obala, goddess of Beda caste, temple to, Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297.
Obeh, administrative division, Herāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 113.
Obelisks. *See* Monuments.
Observatories, at Alībāg, v. 206; Benares (Rājā Jai Singh's), vii. 191, xiii. 386; Bombay City, i. 105, viii. 402; Calcutta (Alipore), i. 106; Chaur Peak, Punjab, i. 106, x. 186; Colaba (Bombay City), i. 106; Delhi (Rājā Jai Singh's), xiii. 386; Dodabetta Peak, Nīlgiris, i. 105, xi. 365; Jaipur (Rājā Jai Singh's), xiii. 400; Kashmīr (Srīnagar), xv. 88; Kodaikānal, Madura, i. 106, xv. 339; Kyelang, Punjab, i. 106, xvi. 84; Leh, Kashmīr, i. 106; Madras, i. 105, 106, xvi. 373; Manora, Sind, xvii. 201; Mukteswar, Nainī Tāl, xviii. 18; Muttra (Rājā Jai Singh's), xiii. 386, xviii. 73; Simla, i. 105; Trivandrum, Travancore, xxiv. 50; Ujjain, Central India (Rājā Jai Singh's), xiii. 386, xxiv. 113.
Ochres, red or yellow, found in Andamans, v. 356; Bīdar, viii. 166; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 243; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 235; Raipur, xxi. 55; Sirmūr, Punjab, xviii. 26; Tanjore, xxiii. 234.
Ochterlony, General Sir David, successes in Nepāl War (1815–6), ii. 494; monument at Calcutta, ix. 281; defended Delhi against Holkar (1804), xi. 236; expedition against Ranjīt Singh (1808), Māler Kotla, xvii. 85; military station at Nasīrābād laid out by (1818), xviii. 414; assumed chief command in Nepāl War (1815), xix. 35; Resident at Nīmach (1822–5), xix. 105.
Od, town in Kaira District, Bombay, xix. 235.
Odalguri, fair in Assam. *See* Udalguri.
Oddes, earth-workers, sometimes a criminal class, in South India, Anantapur, v. 346; South Arcot, v. 426; Coimbatore, x. 361; Kurnool, xvi. 42; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31. *See also* Ods *and* Vaddars.
Odeid, in Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. 110–111.
Ods, earth-workers and field-labourers in Punjab, Dera Ghāzi Khān District, xi. 252; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78. *See also* Oddes *and* Vaddars.
Oghad Shikhar, peak in Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
Oghi, chief place in Agror valley, North-West Frontier Province, xix. 235.
Ogilby, geographer, Athni market mentioned, vi. 124; Chitākul mentioned, x. 289.
Ohind, ancient site in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Und.

Oil-cake manufactured, Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kulasekarapatnam, Tinnevelly, xvi. 14; Madras Presidency, xvi. 355.
Oil mills, presses, and manufacture, Ahmadābād, v. 101; Allanmyo, Burma, v. 242; Alleppey, Travancore, v. 243; South Arcot, v. 430; Assam, vi. 72; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bāmra, Bengal, vi. 344; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 365, 369; Bānkurā, vi. 391; Bārh, Patna, vii. 15; Baroda, vii. 56; Bāruva, Ganjām, vii. 89; Bengal, vii. 270; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 95; Bombay Presidency, viii. 326; Burdwān, ix. 97, 102, 103; Calcutta, ix. 269; Calcut, Malabar, ix. 291; Chingleput, x 262; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 295; Cocanada, Godāvari, x. 340; Cochin, Madras, x. 348, 349; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 385; Dājal, Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 123; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 258; Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; Dibai, Bulandshahr, xi. 341; Dinapore, Patna, xi. 356; Gauhāti, Assam, xii. 186; Gujrānwāla, xii. 359, 363; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 68; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Jhālakāti, Backergunge, xiv. 108; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213, 219; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 237; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kashmīr, xv. 132; Khandwā, Nimār, xv. 242; Kolāba, xv. 364; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 374; Lahore, xvi. 101, 102, 113; Ludhiāna, xvi. 205; Madras Presidency, xvi. 296; Māgura, Jessore, xvi. 412; Malabar, xvii. 64; Mattāncheri, Cochin, xvii. 222; Modāsa, Ahmadābād, xvii. 380; Motihāri, Champāran, xviii. 5; Mymensingh, xviii. 156; Mysore, xviii 222, 257; Nandurbār, Khāndesh, xviii. 362; Noākhāli, xix. 132; Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 350; Raipur, xxi. 60; Rāniganj, Burdwān, xxi. 233; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Salween, Burma, xxi. 419; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Saugor, xxii. 148; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Sholāpur, xxii. 302; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxiii. 151; Sihor, Kāthiāwār, xxii. 360; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 12; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 36; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 57; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75, 76; United Provinces, xxiv. 205; Wālājāpet, North Arcot, xxiv. 352; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 362.
Oil, mineral, trade, iii. 178–179; refineries, Burma, ix. 177; Digboi, Assam, xi. 344; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 33; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 328. *See also* Kerosene *and* Petroleum.
Oil, wood, trade in, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 247.
Oils, export trade, iii. 291, 310.
Oils and fats, trade in, iii. 177–178, 253; industrial uses, iii. 178.
Oilseeds, in India generally, iii. 36–39; trade in, iii. 178, 253; export trade, iii. 285–286.
Cultivation of, Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149, 152; Allahābād, v. 232; Amraoti, Berār, v. 309; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Assam, vi. 112, 113; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bahraich, vi. 209; Balasore, Orissa, vi. 240; Baluchistān, vi. 295; Bāndā, vi. 352; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 365; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 99, 100; Bastī, vii. 128, 129; Belgaum, vii. 151; Benares, vii. 183; Bengal, vii. 243, 244, 246; Bhābar, Naini Tāl, viii. 20; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 114; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bijnor, viii. 197; Bogra, viii. 259; Bonai, Chotā Nāgpur, ix. 3; Burdwān, ix. 95; Cawnpore, ix. 318; Central India, ix. 359, 360–361, 390; Central Provinces, xii. 37; Champāran, x. 137, 141, 142, 143; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294; Coorg, xi. 34; Cuttack, xi. 91; Dacca, xi. 110; Darbhangā, xi. 156; Darjeeling, xi. 172; Dehra Dūn, xi. 216; Dewās, Central India, xi. 279; Dhārwār, xi. 309; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 14; Faridpur, xii. 57; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 141; Garhi Yāsin, Sind, xii. 162; Gayā, xii. 201; Godāvari, xii. 289; Gondā, xii. 315; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Gujrāt, xii. 369; Gwalior, xii. 429; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 316; Idar, Mahī Kāntha, xiii. 327; Jalālpur, Surat, xiv. 15; Jālaun, xiv. 22; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah, xiv. 48; Jāti, Sind, xiv. 71; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jessore, xiv. 96; Jhang, xiv. 129; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 237; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 266; Kashmīr, xv. 118–119; Khāndesh, xv. 233; Kheri, xv. 271; Khulnā, xv. 289; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 373; Kurnool, xvi. 37; Kurram, xvi. 51; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 147; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274, 352; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 4; Mālda, xvii. 78; Mandlā, xvii. 164; Mianwāli, xvii. 320; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Mymensingh, xviii. 155; Mysore, xviii. 210, 212, 256; Naini Tāl, xviii. 327; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Noākhāli, xix. 132; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 213; Pābna, xix. 300; Palāmau,

xix. 340; Pannā, Central India, xix. 402; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Patna District, xx. 60; Peddāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 82; Peint, Nāsik, xx. 101; Pilibhīt, xx. 139; Pithāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 155; Poona, xx. 172; Punjab, xx. 299, 382; Purnea, xx. 416; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 40; Rājahmundry, Godāvari, xxi. 63; Rānchī, xxi. 204; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 252; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 45; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sāran, xxii. 88; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seonī, xxii. 170; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 287, 290; Sholāpur, xxii. 300; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sind, xxii. 412; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Sītāpur, xxiii. 57; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 122; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Tanuku, Kistna, xxiii. 246; Thāna, xxiii. 296; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 311; Tigiriā, Orissa, xxiii. 357; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 56; Unao, xxiv. 126; United Provinces, xxiv. 262. *See also* Castor, Ground-Nut, Linseed, Mustard, *and* Rape.

Oilseeds, centres of trade in, Balliā, vi. 258; Barhaj, Gorakhpur, vii. 16; Bārsi, Sholāpur, vii. 88; Calcutta, ix. 270; Hāthras, Aligarh, xiii. 72; Patna, xx. 62.

Ojein, *Zila* and town in Central India. *See* Ujjain.

Ojhās, soothsayers, in Gondwāna, xii. 323.

Okhāmandal, *tāluka* in Kāthiāwār, belonging to Baroda, xix. 235-236.

Okpo, township in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xix. 236.

Oktama, dacoit leader in Minbu, Burma (1886-9), xvii. 347; besieged Salin, xxi. 409.

Oktwin, township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xix. 236.

Old Dihing, river in Assam. *See* Dihing, Burhi.

Old Mālda, town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Mālda.

Oldham, Mr., identified the Bhuiyās with the Māls, xxii. 68.

Oliphant Bridge, across the Mūsi river, Hyderābād city, xiii. 308.

Olives, wild, found in Bolān Pass, Baluchistān, viii. 264; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 109; Jhelum, xiv. 155; Kāfiristān, Afghānistān, xiv. 270; Kālā-Chitta Hill, Attock, xiv. 292; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 300; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Kohāt, xv. 347; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 180; Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Punjab, xx. 253, 255, 309; Safed Koh Range, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Sakesar Hill, Shāhpur, xxi. 389; Shāhpur, xxii. 212; Sulaimān Range, Afghānistān, xxiii. 129; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 381; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 432.

Olokpyin, quarter of Tavoy town, Burma, xxiii. 264.

Olpād, *tāluka* in Surat District, Bombay, xix. 236.

Omichand, Clive's fictitious treaty with (1757), ii. 475.

Omkāreswara temple, Mahādevapet, Coorg, xvii. 293; Poona, xx. 184.

Omphis, king of Taxila, submission to Alexander, ii. 274; joined Alexander at Nicaea (327 B.C.), xix. 148; rule in country west of Indus, xix. 149; revolt against Porus, xx. 260; administration in Sind Sāgar Doāb, xx. 261; ruled Taxila, xxii. 201.

Ong, tributary of the Mahānadī river, xvi. 431.

Onge-Jarawa tribe, in Andamans, v. 361.

Ongole, subdivision in Guntūr District, Madras, xix. 236.

Ongole, *tāluk* in Guntūr District, Madras, xix. 236-237.

Ongole, town in Guntūr District, Madras, with American Baptist Mission, xix. 237; stone implements found near, ii. 91.

Onions, or *piyāz* (*Allium Cepa*), iii. 75, 99; grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Arkalgūd, Mysore, vi. 2; Baroda, vii. 48; Bengal, vii. 247, 248; Bombay City, viii. 413; Burma, ix. 152; Chikmugalūr, Mysore, x. 222; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Goa, xii. 261; Hill Tippera, xiii 120; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280; Mysore, xviii. 210; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 357; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 100; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.

Onkār, temple, Māndhāta, Nimār, xvii. 152.

Onminthonze pagoda, Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 355.

Onore, town in North Kanara. *See* Honāvar.

Onslow, A. P, Collector of Ganjām, school at Chatrapur endowed by, x. 182.

Onyx, cut in Cambay, Bombay, ix. 297; found in Kapadvanj, Kaira, xiv. 406.

Oodeypore, State in Rājputāna. *See* Udaipur.

Oomta, town in Baroda. *See* Umta.

Ooregum, village and gold-mine in Mysore. *See* Urigam.

Oossoor, subdivision and town in Madras. *See* Hosūr.
Ootacamund, subdivision in Nīlgiri District, Madras, xiv 237.
Ootacamund, *tāluk* in Nilgiri District, Madras, xix. 237–238.
Ootacamund, head-quarters of Nilgiri District, Madras, summer seat of Madras Government and chief sanitarium in Southern India, xix. 238–240.
Ophthalmia, prevalent in Wardhā, xxiv. 367.
Opium, in India generally, iii. 52–54; areas of production, 52–53; cultivation, 53–54; out-turn, 54; exports, 54; areas under, in important Provinces (1903–4), iii. 100; trade, iii. 255; exports, iii. 310; revenue from, iv. 171–172, 201, 242–247, 275, 276; principal sources of supply, iv. 242; Bengal production, iv. 242–243; consumption in India, iv. 244–245; supply of excise opium, iv. 246; Mālwā production, exported from Bombay, iv. 244, 275; report of the Opium Commission of 1893, iv. 245–246; excise system, iv. 246; excise revenue, iv. 246–247; special regulations in Burma, iv. 247; import duty, iv. 261; receipts and charges, iv. 275.
Cultivation of poppy, in Afghānistān, v. 52; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149, 152, 162–163; Aligarh, Farrukhābād, v. 220; Allahābād, v. 232; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Ambāla, v. 281; Assam (formerly), vi. 93; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Bareilly, vii. 7; Baroda, vii. 46, 48, 56, 65–66; Bastī, vii. 127, 128, 129; Benares, vii. 183; Bengal, vii. 246–247, 251; Berār (prohibited), vii. 408; Bhajjī, Punjab, viii. 43; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134, 135; Budaun, ix. 37; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83; Burma (Shan States), ix. 153; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Central India, ix. 359, 361–362, 390; Chakrātā, Dehra Dūn, x. 125; Chamba, Punjab, x. 131; Champāran, x. 142; Chhabra, Rājputāna, x. 195; Darbhangā, xi. 156–157; Datiā, Central India, xi. 197; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 253; Devanhalli, Mysore, xi. 273; Dewās, Central India, xi. 279, 280; Dhār, Central India, xi. 291; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 382; Etah, xii. 33; Etāwah, xii. 43; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 79–80; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Garha, Central India, xii. 161; Gayā, xii. 201; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Gondā, xii. 314–315; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Gwalior, xii. 429; Hardoī, xiii. 46–47; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 198; Hoskote, Mysore, xiii. 203; South Hsenwi, Burma, xiii. 219; Indore, Central India, xiii. 342, 346; Jalaun, xiv. 22; Jaorā, Central India, xiv. 64; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jhābua, Central India, xiv. 106; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 118; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Kashmīr, xv. 115, 123; Kengtung, Burma, xv. 201; Keonthal, Punjab, xv. 203; Khamti Hills, Assam frontier, xv. 222; Khilchipur, Central India, xv. 278; Mainpurī, xvii. 36; Maksudangarh, Central India, xvii. 52; Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 85; Mālwā, xvii. 100; Mandasor, Central India, xvii. 150; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 156; Māngal, Punjab, xvii. 175; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Mānpur, Central India, xvii. 201; Mehidpur, Central India, xvii. 271; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 213; Patna, xx. 60; Punjab, xx. 299, 382; Ratlām, Central India, xxi. 243; Shāhābād, xxii. 191; Teonthar, Central India, xxiii. 280.
Opium factory, at Ghāzīpur, xii. 231; Gulzarbāgh, Patna, xx. 70.
Opium smuggling, in Akyab, Burma, v. 198; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 249; Hoshangābād, xiii. 189; Kathā, Burma, xv. 161; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii 145; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 336; Saugor, xxii. 145; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 431; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 409.
Orai, *tahsīl* in Jālaun District, United Provinces, xix. 240.
Orai town, head-quarters of Jālaun District, United Provinces, xix. 240–241.
Orakbonga, household god of Santāls, xxii. 67.
Orakzai, tribe of Pathāns on North-West Frontier, xix. 241; in Khyber, xv. 302; Kohāt, xv. 342–243; Kurram, xvi. 51; rising of, in Samāna (1897), xix. 158; expeditions against (1868, 1869, 1891), xix. 156, 158–159, 209, 210; Sikh garrison at Sāragarhi overwhelmed by (1897), xxii. 82; in Tīrāh, xxiii. 388, 389; revolts against the Mughal emperors (1619, 1627, 1635, 1658), xxiii. 389.
Orang Basin, Malay name for the Salons in the Meigu Archipelago, Burma, xvii. 299.
Oranges, in India generally, iii. 75; grown in Amherst, Burma, v. 298; North Arcot, v. 411; Assam, vi. 113; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 375; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bhandāra, viii. 66; Burma, ix. 153; Cherra, Assam, x. 194; Chhabra, Rājputāna, x. 195; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Coorg, xi. 33; Dwārā Nongtyr-

men, Assam, xi. 387; Ganjām, xii. 149; Godāvari, xii. 289; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312; Kālāhandi, Bengal, xiv. 294; Kālimpong, Darjeeling, xiv. 308; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 261; Khyrim, Assam, xv. 304; Lawksawk, Burma, xvi. 157; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Mālaisohmāt, Assam, xvii. 72; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Maodon and Maolong, Assam, xvii. 204; Mongnai, Burma, xvii. 405; Nāgpur, xviii 311, 320; Nepāl, xix. 47; Nicobars, xix. 62; Pālakollu, Kistna, xix. 334; Poona, xx. 166; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shellā, Assam, xxii. 271; Shevaroy Hills, Salem, xxii. 274; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 356; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Sind, xxii. 413; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 371; United Provinces, xxiv. 183; Wardhā, xxiv. 370.

Oraon, or Kurukh, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381, 398; spoken in Bāmra, Bengal, vi. 344; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Palāmau, xix. 339; Rairākhol, Bengal, xxi. 62; Rānchī, xix. 241, xxi. 203; Sambalpur, xxii. 8.

Oraons, aboriginal tribe in Bengal, xix. 241; reclamations in the Bārind, vii. 18; in Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 141; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 34–35; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 122; Rānchī, xxi. 200, 203; risings (1811, 1820, 1831), xxi. 201; in Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 171; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 84.

Orchhā, treaty State in Bundelkhand, Central India, xix. 241–247; physical aspects, 241–242; history, 242–244; population, 245; agriculture, 245; forests, 246; trade and communications, 246; administration, 246–247; education, 247; medical, 247; postal arrangements, iii. 424–425; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.

Orchhā, former capital of State in Central India, with palaces and temples, xix. 247–248.

Orchids, largest order of flowering plants in India, i. 161; numerous species, i. 162.

Local notices: Amherst, Burma, v. 294; Bengal, i. 182; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 46; Burma, i. 198, 201, 203; Ceylon, i. 195; Western Himālayas, i. 171–173, 175; Indus plain, i. 178; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 255; Malabar region, i. 187; Malayan Peninsula, i. 205; Nīlgiri *sholas*, i. 188; Nīlgiris, xix. 87; Sikkim, i. 167–168, xxii. 366; Singhbhūm, i. 191; Sundarbans, i. 184; United Provinces, xxiv. 143.

Ordnance Proof Department, sea-range at Chandīpur, Balasore, x. 165.

Oths, weavers, in Bulandshahr, ix. 52.

Oriental Colleges, Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 401; Lahore, xvi. 105, 114, xx. 366.

Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company, Indus, xiii. 363.

Oriental Library, Patna, xx. 69.

Orioles (Oriolidae), i. 243.

Orissa, Division of Bengal, xix. 248–251.

Orissa Canals, Bengal, iii. 332, 340, 356, xix. 266–268.

Orissa Coast, meteorology, i. 124, 141, 145; botany, i. 190; zoology, i. 219, 231, 255; ethnology, i. 294, 309, 317; language, i. 359, 376, 383, 384; Sarāks (Buddhist survival), i. 413; density of population, i. 452; Hinduism, i. 472; Vamsāvalis, or lists of kings, ii. 10–11; temples, ii. 124, 180; caves, ii. 164,]165; irrigation, iii. 324; famine, iii. 483 *n*, 484 *n*., 485, 486–487; Tributary States, iv. 67; land revenue, iv. 221, 225, 230; surveys, iv. 493.

Orissa Coast Canal, Bengal, xix. 269.

Orissa Tributary States, between Mahānadī delta and Central Provinces, iv. 67, xix. 251–266; physical aspects, 252–254; geology, 253–254; climate and rainfall, 254; history, 254–256; population, 256–258; agriculture, 258–259; forests, 259–260; minerals, 260; trade and communications, 260–262; famine, 262; administration, 262–265; education, 265–266; medical, 266.

Oriyā, Indo-Aryan language of the Eastern group, i. 362, 364, 373, 376, 397; spoken in Angul, v. 377; Bāmra, Bengal, vi. 344; Bengal, vii. 232; Calcutta, ix. 268; Central Provinces, x. 25; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Cuttack, xi. 89; Ganjām, xii. 147; Kālāhandi, Bengal, xiv. 293; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260, 261; Midnapore, xvii. 331; Orissa Tributary States, xix 257; Patnā State, xx. 72; Purī, xx. 402; Raigarh, xxi. 45; Raipur, xxi. 52; Rairākhol, xxi. 62; Sambalpur, xxii. 8; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 94; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 6; Sonpur, xxiii. 85; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.

Oriyā literature, ii. 432.

Oriyās, domestic servants, in Hooghly, xiii. 165; the Māliahs, Madras, xvii. 88–89; sacked Nagar, Bīrbhūm (1244), viii. 241, xxi. 78; in Patnā State, xx. 72; Sonpur, xxiii. 85.

Orme, Robert, historian, Anjengo birthplace of, v. 384.

Ormurī, Eranian language akin to Pashtu, i. 355, 395.
Orphanages, at Bareilly, vii. 14; Belgaum, vii. 150; Hardoī, xiii. 51; Lalitpur, Jhānsi, xvi. 134; Mandalay (St. Joseph's), xvii. 144; Nāgpur, xviii. 310; Rānīganj, Burdwān, xxi. 233; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 210; Sharanpur, Nāsik, xviii. 403; Simla (Convent, Mayo), xxii. 385; Tinnevelly, xviii. 368.
Orpiment, found or mined, Chitrāl, v. 304; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 181.
Orthospanum, of Alexander, Kābul believed to be, xiv. 243.
Oryza coarctata, estuarial grass in the Sundarbans and Indus delta, i. 184.
Osborne, Lieutenant, Political Agent in Rewah, beat off rebels (1857), xxi. 282.
O'Shaughnessy, Dr. W. B., first construction of telegraph lines (1851), iii. 437.
Osmānābād, District in Hyderābād, xix. 269–275; physical aspects, 269–270; history, 270; population, 270–271; agriculture, 271–272; trade and communications, 272–273; famine, 273; administration, 273–275; education, 275; medical, 275.
Osmānābād, crown *tāluk* in Hyderābād, xix. 275.
Osmānābād, town in Hyderābād, xix. 275–276.
Osmānnagar, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xix. 276.
Ospreys (*Pandion*), i. 252.
Ostend Company, incorporated by Holy Roman Emperor (1722), settlements in India destroyed (1733), ii. 464–466; Bānkibāzār principal centre of, vi. 382.
Oswāls, Jain traders. *See* Mārwāris.
Ottappidāram, *tāluk* in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xix. 276.
Otters (*Lutra*), taught to catch fish, i. 222–223; found in Afghānistān, v. 33; Bhavāni river, Southern India, viii. 97; Central India, ix. 332; Cochin, Madras, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 261; Dhārwāi, xi. 305; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 313; the Indus river, xiii. 364; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Khulnā, xv. 287; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 346; Morādābād, xvii. 421; Mysore, xviii. 166; Pākhāl Lake, Hyderābād, xix. 318; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 33; Punjab, xx. 255; Surat, xxiii. 153; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 307; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389.
Otto of roses, manufactured at Ghāzīpur, xii. 231. *See also* Rose-water.
Otūr, village in Poona District, Bombay, xix. 276.
Ouchterlony, Colonel James, made first survey in Nīlgiris, xix. 277.
Ouchterlony, valley in Nīlgiris, Madras, xix. 276–277.
Oudh, British Province, forming part of the United Provinces, xix. 277–293; physical aspects, 277–278; history, 278–285; population, 286–287; communications, 287; administration, 287; land revenue, 287–293; judicial, 293; bibliography, 293.
Other references: Zoology, i. 247; language, i. 359, 369, 370; Muhammadanism, i. 435; Rājputs, ii. 313; army of Nawāb scattered by Clive (1758), ii. 478; Nawāb Shujā-ud-daula defeated at Buxar (1764), ii. 479; Oudh restored to the Nawāb by Clive (1765), ii. 480; Warren Hastings's relations with, ii. 483–484; cession of the Doāb, Rohilkhand, &c., to Wellesley (1801), ii. 489; annexation (1856), ii. 507–508, iv. 11, 13; reduced by Sir Colin Campbell (1857–9), ii. 513; agricultural tenures, iii. 89; irrigation projects, iii. 342; rents, iii. 449, 450, 451, 453; prices, iii. 458; wages, iii. 470, 472, 473, 474; administration, iv. 55 *n.*; British relations with, iv. 75; land revenue, iv. 211 *n.*, 222, 239; land cess, iv. 271; creation of District municipalities, iv. 287; police system, iv. 387.
Oudh Irregular Force, iv. 337.
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, iii. 376, 399–400, 417.
Ounce, or snow leopard (*Felis uncia*), i. 217, 219; found in Afghānistān, v. 33; Gilgit, xii. 238–239; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138.
Ouseley, Sir Gore, definitive treaty concluded with Persia (1812), iv. 105.
Ouseley, Major, twenty years' settlement of Hoshangābād (1836), xiii. 189.
'Outer Band,' the, group of Indo-Aryan languages, i. 358–359, 402.
Outram, Sir James, administration of Oudh assumed by (1856), ii. 508; relief of Lucknow (1857), ii. 512, xvi. 193, 194, xix. 284; expedition to the Persian Gulf (1856), iv. 115.
Local notices: Held Alambāgh with a small garrison (1857–8), xix. 285; work in Baluchistān, vi. 281; statue at Calcutta, ix. 281; advance to Cawnpore (1857), ix. 308; work among the Bhīls in the Dāngs, xi. 146; Bhīl corps organized at Dharangaon (1825–30), xi. 298; defence of Residency, Hyderābād, Sind (1843), xiii. 322; Nūr Nasīr Khān II installed in Kalāt

(1840), vi. 279; Bhīls in Khāndesh pacified, xv. 229; Resident at Lucknow (1856), xvi. 191; Resident in Sind (1843), xxii. 401.
Ovans, Colonel, imprisoned in Panhāla by rebels (1844), xix. 396.
Owais II, Shaikh, ancestor of Sir Salar Jang, settled in Bijāpur (seventeenth century), xxi. 393–394.
Owen Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.
Owls (*Striges*), i. 251–252.
Owsa, *tāluk* in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xix. 293–294.
Owsa, town in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xix. 294.
Oxenden, Christopher, tomb at Surat, xxiii. 167.
Oxenden, Sir George, President of Surat and Governor of Bombay (1662–9), ii. 459; tomb at Surat, xxiii. 167; Roha called Esthemy by, xxi. 303.
Oxide of lead, manufactured in Jagādhri, Ambāla, xiii. 376.
Oxus, river of Central Asia, boundary between Afghānistān and Bokhāra, xix. 294–295.
Oxydrakoi, territories of, conquered by Alexander, xx. 260.
Oyster Rock lighthouse, Kārwār, North Kanara, viii. 272.
Oyster Rocks, cluster of islands in North Kanara District, Bombay, xix. 295.
Oysters, found in Andamans, v. 358; Janjira, Bombay, xiv. 60; Nicobars, xix. 62; Pāmban Channel, Madras, xxi. 179; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 189.

P.

Pa Gyi, Sawbwa of Kale, intrigues in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 241.
Pa-an, subdivision of Thaton District, Lower Burma, xix. 295.
Pa-an, township in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xix. 295–296.
Pab, range of mountains in Baluchistān, xix. 296.
Pabhosā hill, Kosam, Allahābād, xv. 407.
Pābna, District in Rājshāhi Division, Eastern Bengal, xix. 296–304; physical aspects, 296–298; history, 298–299; population, 299–300; agriculture, 300; trade and communications, 301–302; administration, 302–303; education, 303–304; medical, 304.
Pābna, subdivision of Eastern Bengal, xix. 304.
Pābna, town in Eastern Bengal, xix. 304.
Pachaimalais, hill range in Trichinopoly and Salem Districts, Madras, xv. 390, xix. 304–305.
Pachambā, village in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xix. 305–306.
Pachayyappa school in Chidambaram, x. 220; College, Madras City, xvi. 339, 341.
Pachbhadrā, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xix. 306; meteorology, i. 149, 150.
Pacheco, Duarte, Portuguese commander, left at Cochin (1503), ii. 447; in command of Manuel Kotta fort (1504), x. 354.
Pāchet, hill in Bengal. *See* Pānchet.
Pachhādas, tribe in Hissār, xiii. 149.
Pachhādī, dialect spoken in Hissār, xiii. 149.
Pachhegām, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xix. 306.
Pachmarhī, sanitarium in Hoshangābād District, Central Provinces, xix. 306–308; meteorology, i. 155.
Pāchora, *tāluka* in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xix. 308.
Pāchora, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, centre of cotton trade, xix. 308.
Pachpiriyas, sect in Bengal and United Provinces, i. 435–436.
Pada Gayā, pond at Pithāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 156.
Padam Chand, Rānā of Jubbal (1877–98), xiv. 204.
Padam Singh, Rao, son of Chhatarsāl and ancestor of the Jignī family, Bundelkhand, xiv. 165.
Padam Singh, Rājā of Ratlām, tributary to Sindhia (eighteenth century), xxi. 241.
Padam Singh, received Rāmgarh in *jāgīr* (*c.* 1746), xxi. 177.
Padam Singh, of Lugāsi, Central India, revolt of (early nineteenth century), xvi. 209.
Padauk tree (*Pterocarpus*), Andamans, v. 357; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 418.
Padaung, township in Prome District, Lower Burma, xix. 308.
Padaung language spoken in Mongpai, xvii. 407.
Padaungs, tribe in Burma, division of the Bghai-Karens, ix. 140, xv. 38; in Hsahtung, xiii. 216; Karenni, xv. 36; Mongpai, xvii. 406; Southern Shan States, xxii. 256.
Padavedu, village in North Arcot District, Madras, xix. 308–309.
Paddy. *See* Rice.
Padhāna, village in Lahore District, Punjab, xix. 309.
Padhi, language spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41.
Pādināiknād, *tāluk* in Coorg, with cardamom gardens, xix. 309–310.
Padmā, main stream of the lower course of the Ganges, xix. 310.

Padma Tīrtha, tank in Bāsim, Berār, vii. 97, 104.
Padmagarh, fort near Mālvan, Ratnāgiri, xvii. 96.
Padmākar Bhatt, poet, of Bāndā (1815), ii. 428.
Padmālya, tank at Erandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26.
Padmanābham, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, scene of battle (1794), xix. 310.
Padmanābhapuram, town in Travancore State, Madras, ancient capital, xix. 310.
Padmapānī Bodhisatwa, image of, Udayagiri Hill, Orissa, xxiv. 109; Pāndu Lena caves, Nāsik, xviii. 411.
Padmāvati, goddess, invested Jinadatta Rāya with sovereignty in Mysore (eighth century), xiii. 224.
Padmāvatī, Narwar identified with, xviii. 396.
Pādra, *tāluka* in Baroda *prānt*, Baroda, xix. 310.
Pādra, town in Baroda, xix. 310–311.
Padraunā, *tahsīl* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xix 311.
Padraunā, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xix. 311.
Padumāwati, Hindī poem by Malik Muhammad (1540), ii. 430–431.
Padwa, Agency *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xix 311–312.
Padyūr, Coimbatore, pegmatite formerly excavated for aquamarines, iii. 162.
Pagan, subdivision and township in Myingyan District, Upper Burma, xix. 312.
Pagan, ruined capital of the Burmese empire in Myingyan District, Upper Burma, xix. 312–313.
Pagan kingdom, Burma, history of, ix. 121, xviii 122–123, xxiii. 344.
Pagan Min, king, rule in Burma (1846–53), ix 125–126; built pagoda at Amarapura, v. 272; at Mandalay, xvii. 142.
Paget, Sir Edward, Commander-in-Chief, quelled mutiny of 47th Bengal Infantry (1824), vii. 86.
Pagodas, in Burma, Akyab, v. 193; Amarapura, v. 271–272; Amherst, v. 295–296; Arakan, v. 392; Ava, vi. 151, Bassein, vii. 118; Bhamo, viii. 58; Bilugyun, v. 295; Lower Chindwin, x. 230–231; Dedaye, xi. 208, xxi. 3; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 29; Kathā, xv. 155; Kyatpyin, xxi. 329; Kyaukse, xvi. 72, 82; near Lamaung, v. 296; Mandalay, xvii. 128, 141, 142, 143; Meiktila, xvii. 278; Mergui, xvii 297; Minbu, xvii 347–348, 357; Mogok, xxi. 328–329; near Mongmit, xxi 329; Moulmein, v. 295, xviii. 6; Pato, in Taungtha township, Myingyan, xviii. 124; Pagan, xix. 313, 322; Pakokku, xix. 322; Pegu, xx. 87, 97; Prome, xx. 222, 229; near Pyinmāna, xxiv. 403; Rangoon, v. 296, xxi. 215, 216; Sagaing, xxi. 355; Sandoway, xxii. 33–34; Northern Shan States, xxii. 235; Southern Shan States, xxii. 254; Shwebo, xxii. 313, 323; Tagaung, xxi. 329; Tavoy, xxiii. 261; Tawbu, xvii. 128; Tenasserim, xxiii. 280; Thamadaw, xix. 322; Thaton, xxiii. 332, 342; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 345, 354.
Pagrīs, or turbans, manufactured at Poona, xv. 176.
Pah, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xix. 314.
Pahār Khān, governor of Ghāzīpur (1580), tomb at Ghāzīpur, xii. 230.
Pahār Khān, ruler of Pālanpur (1614–6), xix. 353.
Pahār Singh, Rājā of Farīdkot (early nineteenth century), xii. 52.
Pahār Singh, Bundelā chief of Orchha (1641–53), xix. 244; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248; drove Anūp Singh from Rewah, xxi. 282.
Pahār Singh, son of Jagat Rāj, Rājā of Pannā and ruler of Ajaigarh State (eighteenth century), v. 129; dispute concerning succession to Charkhārī State, x. 177; settlement of Gosains under, in Chhatārpur, x. 202.
Pahārī, offshoot of Rājasthānī language in the Himālayas, i. 364, 368; spoken in Almorā, v. 247; Kāngra, xiv. 387; Naini Tāl, xvii. 326; Nepāl, xix. 42, Punjab, xx. 287; Simla, xxii. 379; Sirmūr, xxiii. 24; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; United Provinces, xxiv. 168, 169.
Pahārias, hill tribe in Dalma, Mānbhūm, xi. 126; Rājmahāl Hills, xxi. 77, xxii. 64. *See also* Mal Pahārias.
Pahāsū, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, residence of a Nawāb, xiv. 314.
Pahlādpuri, temple at Multān, xviii 36.
Pahrā, Chaube Jāgīr in Baghelkhand, Central India, xix. 314.
Paidis, Oriyā caste, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Paigāh Estates, estates belonging to noble families in Hyderābād State, xix. 314–316.
Paikā, tributary of the Mahānadī river, xvi. 432.
Paikthado, ancient capital. *See* Peikthano.
Pail, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab. *See* Sāhibgarh.
Pail, town and religious centre in Patiāla State, Punjab, xix. 316.
Pailānī, *tahsīl* in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xix. 316.
Painā, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xix 317.

Painda Khān, chief of Hind-wāl sept in Tanāwal, Hazāra (1818-40), xxiii. 219.
Paingangā, river in Berār and Hyderābād. *See* Pengangā.
Paint mills, Murwāra, Jubbulpore, xviii. 59.
Paint and oil mills, Jubbulpore, xiv. 213.
Painting (industry), Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 146.
Painting, art of, iii. 180–181; of early Mughal period, ii. 129–130; Chinese style, ii. 130–131; failure to found a national school of Indian painting, ii. 131.
Paintings, old, found in Ahmadābād, ii. 129; Ajanta caves, Hyderābād, ii. 34, 117, 121, v. 135–137; Bāgh, Central India, ii. 117; Delhi, ii. 129; Gwalior, ii. 129; Fatehpur Sikrī, Agra, ii 129–130; Madura, xvi. 405; Kurnool, xvi. 40.
Paints, mineral, iii. 152; trade, iii. 256; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 314; Rājputāna, xxi. 130; Thāna, xxiii. 298.
Pairozāni Nothāni, Bugti clan in Mairi-Bugti Country, Baluchistān, xvii. 211.
Paithan, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xix. 317.
Paithan, town in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, ancient capital of the Andhras, with weaving industry, xix. 317; inscription (1272), ii. 33–34, 60; capital of Pulumāyi II, vi. 142.
Paithe, hill tribe in Lushai Hills, Assam, xvi. 217.
Pākalmedu, vegetable garden at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
Pākaur, subdivision of Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xix. 317–318.
Pākaur, village in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xix. 318.
Pākhāl, *tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xix. 318.
Pākhāl Lake, Hyderābād State, xix. 318.
Pakhli, ancient district in Punjab, xix. 318 319.
Pakhto, or Pukhtu, north-eastern dialect of Pashto, i. 355; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 288; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165.
Pakokku Chin Hills, administered area in Burma. *See* Chin Hills, Pakokku.
Pakokku, District in Upper Burma, xix. 319–330; physical aspects, 319–321; history, 321; population, 322–323; agriculture, 323–325; forests, 325–326; minerals, 326–327; trade and communications, 327–328; administration, 329–330; education, 330; medical, 330.
Pakokku, subdivision and township in Upper Burma, xix. 331.
Pakokku, town in Upper Burma, centre of boat-building, xix. 331–332.
Pākpattan, *tahsīl* in Montgomery District, Punjab, xix. 332.
Pākpattan, historic town in Montgomery District, Punjab, xix. 332–333.
Pāl, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xix. 333.
Pāl, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, with temple of Khandoba, xix. 333.
Pāl dynasty of Bengal (840–1161), ii. 316–317; in Anga, v. 373, vii. 209–210; Bogra, viii. 258; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Dinājpur (ninth century), xi. 349; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 120; Magadha, xvi. 409; Mithilā, xvii. 380; Monghyr, xvii. 393; Purnea, xx. 414; Rangpur, xxi. 224.
Pāl Laharā, tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xix. 369.
Palaces: Agra, v. 85–86; Ahmadābād, v. 108, 126; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 268; Amber, Rājputāna, ii. 129, v. 290; Arcot, v. 420; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 150; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 204; Bālāpur, Berār, vi. 233, 234; Ballabgarh, Delhi, vi. 250; Ballālpur, Chānda, on the Wardhā river, xxiv. 376; Balrāmpur, Gondā, vi. 261; Bāndā, vi. 357; Banera, Rājputāna, vi. 360; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 369; Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 413; Bāri, Rājputāna, vii. 16; Baroda, vii. 82, 83; Barwāha, Central India, vii. 90; Baswa, Rājputāna, vii. 132; Begūn, Rājputāna, vii. 142; Bhadrapur, Birbhūm, viii. 23; Bhānpura, Central India, viii. 72; Bhitargarh, Jalpaigurī, viii. 117; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 143, 144; Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 145; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 170; Bijāpur, viii. 188, Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 218, 219; Biswān, Sītāpur, viii. 250; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 87–88; Burdwān, ix. 102; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 297; Central India, ix 347; Chādarghāt, Hyderābād, x. 116; Chanderi, Central India, x. 163; Chandragiri, North Arcot, x. 169; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 202; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297; Chitor, Rājputāna, x. 298–299; Chittūr, Cochin, x. 325; Comorin, Travancore, x. 376; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 388, 390; Coorg, xi. 19; Cossimbazar, Murshidābād, xi. 53; Dacca, xi. 117; Damān, xi. 130; Datiā, Central India, xi. 197, 199; Daulatābād, Hyderābād, xi. 201; Delhi, xi. 235, 237, 239; Delwāra, Rājputāna, xi. 241; Deogarh, Rājputāna, xi. 245; Deolia, Rājputāna, xi. 247; Dewās, Central India, xi. 281; Dhebar Lake, Rājputāna, xi. 318; Dhenkānāl, Orissa, xi. 319; Dholka, Ahmadābād, xi. 321, Dholpur, Rāj-

putāna, xi. 325; Dīg, Rājputāna, xi. 344; Din, xi. 363; Doisānagar, Rānchī, xxi. 202; Dugāri, Rājputāna, xi. 375; Dumraon, Shāhābād, xi. 379; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 385; Durgāpur, Mymensingh, xi. 386; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 21; Ernākulam, Cochin, xii. 28; Fatehpur Sīkri, Agra, ii. 129, 130, xii. 85; Fyzābād, xii. 118; Gāgraun, Rājputāna, xii. 123; Gālna, Nāsik, xii. 124; Garhākotā, Central India, xii. 161; Gaur, Bengal, xii. 186; Ghāzīpur, xii. 230, 231; Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247; Goa, xii 267, 268, 269; Golconda, Hyderābād, xii. 309; Govindgarh, Rājputāna, xii. 343; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 382; Gurramkonda, Cuddapah, xii. 412; Gwalior fort, ii. 128, 129, xii. 441–442; Halvad, Kāthiāwār, xiii. 13; Hathwā Rāj, Sāran, xiii. 73; Hindoli, Rājputāna, xiii. 136; Hyderābād city, xiii. 309–310; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 321; Ikkeri, Mysore, xiii. 329; Indore, Central India, xiii. 350; Irinjālakuda, Cochin, xiii. 366; Jaijon, Hoshiārpur, xiii. 380; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 388; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 9; Jalālābād, Afghānistān, xiv. 13; Jammu, Kashmīr, xiv. 49, 50; Jessore, xiv. 93; Jhābua, Central India, xiv. 107; Jhajjar, Rohtak, xiv. 108; Jhālrapātan Chhaoni, Rājputāna, xiv 122; Kābul, Afghānistān, xiv. 244–245; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 258; Kātmāndu, Nepāl, xv. 188; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 34; Karwī, Bāndā, xv. 67; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 216; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 318; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 424–425; Kūmbhalgarh, Rājputāna, xvi. 22; Kurandvad, Bombay, xvi. 29; Lahore, xvi. 108, 109, 112; Limbdi, Kāthiāwār (burnt 1906), xvi. 162; Lucknow, xvi. 189, 190, 191, 196; Madura, xvi. 405–406; Maheshwar, Central India, xvii. 9, 10; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 140–141; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 158; Māndu, Central India, ii. 186–187, xvii. 172–173; Mercāra, Coorg, xvii. 292; Murshidābād, xviii. 56; Myothit, Burma, xviii. 161; Mysore, xviii. 261; Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 271; Naenwa, Rājputāna, xviii. 284; Nāgaur, Rājputāna, xviii. 298; Nalhāti, Bīrbhūm, xviii. 345; Nānta, Rājputāna, xviii. 367; Narnāla, Berār, xviii. 379; Narsinghgarh, Central India, xviii 385; Nāsik, xviii. 412; Nāzirā, Assam, xix. 1–2; Nirmal, Hyderābād, xix. 123; Padmanābhapuram, Travancore, xix. 310; Pandua, Mālda, xix. 394; Parlākimedi, Ganjām, xx. 5; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 14; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 51; Patnā State, xx. 73; Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls, xix. 382; Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 106; Poona, xx. 183, 184; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 241; Punganūru, North Arcot, xx. 245; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 33; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xix. 44; Raikot, Ludhiāna, xxi. 48; Raisen, Central India, xxi. 63; Rājgarh, Rājputāna, xxi. 71; Rājmahāl, Santāl Parganas, xxi. 78; Rāj-Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xxi. 79; Rāmnad, Madura, xxi. 179; Rāmpāl, Dacca, xxi. 182; Rāmpur, United Provinces, xxi. 189, 190; Ranthambhor, Rājputāna, xxi. 235; Rewāh, Central India, xxi. 289; Rohtasgarh, Shāhābād, xxi. 323; Sachīn, Bombay, xxi. 346; Salūmbar, Rājputāna, xxi. 414; Samthar, Central India, xxii. 26; Sanganer, Rājputāna, xxii. 50; Sante Bennūr, Mysore, xxii. 79; Sardhana, Meerut, xxii. 107; Sāsvad, Poona, xxii. 112; Sātāra, xxii. 129; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 157; Seringapatam, Mysore, xxii. 180; Shāhābād, xxii. 196; Shekhūpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 270; Sīkar, Rājputāna, xxii. 364; Sīprī, Central India, xxiii. 15; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 37; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 100; Sujānpur Tīra, Kāngra, xxiii. 118; Tālbahat, Jhānsi, xxiii. 211; Tamlūk, Midnapore, xxiii. 217; Tanjore, xxiii. 242; Tehrī, United Provinces, xxiii. 272, 273; Tīkamgarh, Central India, xxiii. 359; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 47; Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48; Tripunittura, Cochin, xxiv. 50; Trivandrum, Travancore, xxiv. 50; Udaipur, Rājputāna, ii. 127, 129, xxiv. 102; Udaiyarpālaiyam, Trichinopoly, xxiv. 106; Udgīr, Hyderābād, xxiv. 111; Ujjain, Central India, xxiv. 113.

Palaeography, general observations and indications of future research, ii. 73–75.

Palaing tank, Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 316.

Pālakollu, town in Kistna District, Madras, early Dutch settlement, xix. 334; manufacture of 'palampores,' iii. 188.

Palāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xix. 334.

Pālam, crown *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xix. 334.

Palāmau, District in Chotā Nāgpur Division, Bengal, xix. 334–344; physical aspects, 334–337; history, 337–338; population, 338–339; agriculture, 339–340; forests, 340–341; minerals, 341; trade and communications, 342; famine, 342; administration, 342–344; education, 344; medical, 344.

Pālamcottah, head-quarters of Tinnevelly

District, Madras, centre of Christian missions, xix. 345.
Pālampur, *taksīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xix. 345.
Palamte, tribe in Burma. *See* Tashons.
Pālanpur Agency, group of States, Bombay, xix. 345–352; statistics of States, 346; physical aspects, 346–347; history, 347–348; population, 348–349; agriculture, 349; trade and communications, 350; famine, 350; administration, 351–352; education, 352; medical, 352.
Pālanpur, State in Bombay, xix. 352–354; minerals, iii. 143; contingent force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
Pālanpur, capital of State in Bombay, xix. 354–355.
Palanquins, manufactured at Reotī, Ballhā, xxi. 279; Sūri, Bīrbhūm, xxiii. 174.
Pālār, river of Southern India, xix. 355.
Palās tree (*Butea frondosa*), Midnapore, xvii. 334; Monghyr, xvii. 392; gave its name to Plassey, xx. 156; Saugor, xxii. 137, 143.
Palāsbāri, village in Kāmrūp District, Assam, xix. 355–356.
Palashika, ancient name of Halsi, xiii. 13.
Palāsni, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xix. 356, xxi. 290.
Palāsvihir, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xix. 356.
Pālātu-Dherī hillock, inscribed earthenware jars found at, ii. 40.
Palaung, dialect of the Mon-Khmer family, i. 386, 390; spoken in Burma, Kengtung, xv. 201; Laihka, xvi. 118; Ruby Mines District, xxi. 329.
Palaungs, Mon-Anam hill people in Burma, iv. 141, xix. 356–357; North Hsenwi, xiii. 218; Hsīpaw, xiii. 220; Kodaung, xv. 340; Kyawkku, xvi. 83; Lashio, xvi. 149; Lawksawk, xvi. 158; Maw, xvii. 235; Monghsu and Mongsang, xvii. 389; Mongkung, xvii. 404; Mongmit, xvii. 404; Mongnawng, xvii. 406; Pangtara, xix. 396; Ruby Mines, xxi. 329–330; Northern Shan States, xxii. 236, 237; Southern Shan States, xxii. 256; Tawnpeng, xxiii. 268; Yengan, xxiv. 422.
Pālāveram, town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Pallāvaram.
Palaw, township in Mergui District, Lower Burma, xix. 357.
Pāldeo, Chaube Jāgīr in Baghelkhand, Central India, xix. 357.
Pale, township in Lower Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xix. 357.
Pālej, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xix. 357.
Paletwa, head-quarters of Northern Arakan District, Lower Burma, xix. 357–358.
Pālgarh, peak in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxi. 245.
Pālghāt, subdivision and *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xix. 358.
Pālghāt, historic town in Malabar District, Madras, i. 40, xix. 358–359.
Pālghāt Gap, Western Ghāts, xii. 220.
Pāli, historic town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, industrial centre, xix. 359; outbreak of plague (1836), iv. 475.
Pāli, an early secondary Prākrit, the sacred language of Buddhism, i. 360, 362.
Palibothra, ancient capital of Northern India, Patna city identified with, xx. 56, 66.
Pālitāna, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xix. 359–361.
Pālitāna, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with Jain temples, xix. 361–366.
Pālīwāls, Brāhman sub-caste, in Bīkaner, viii. 209; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Pāliyād, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xix. 366.
Paliyans, jungle tribe, in Madura, xvi. 393; Palni Hills, xix. 372.
Pāliyath Achan, minister in Cochin, insurrection of (1808), x. 343.
Palk Strait, between Southern India and Ceylon, xix. 366–367.
Pālkole, town in Kistna District, Madras. *See* Pālakollu.
Pālkonda, *tāluk* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xix. 367–368
Pālkonda, town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xix. 368.
Pālkonda Hills, range in Cuddapah District, Madras, xii. 217, xix. 367.
Pālkot, town in Rānchī District, Bengal, xix. 368.
Palladam, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xix 368–369.
Palladam, village in Coimbatore District, Madras, xix. 369.
Pallans, caste, in Coimbatore, x. 361; Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, xx. 233; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 367; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Pallava dynasty of Kānchī or Conjeeveram (*c.* 450–977), ii. 325, 326–327; downfall, ii 334; capital twice taken and once spared by Western Chālukyas, ii. 328–329.
Local notices: North Arcot, v. 405; Bādāmi, vi. 177; Carnatic, ix. 301; Chingleput, x. 255; Chitaldroog, x. 291; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377, 378; Dhārwār, xi 305; Godāvari, xii. 284; South Kanara, xiv. 356; Kolār, xv. 370; Madras, xvi. 248; Mysore,

xviii. 169; Salem, xxi. 398; Vengi, xxiv. 306.
Pallavamalla-Nandivarman, Pallava king, Kasākūdi record of, ii. 29.
Pallavankulam tank, at Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 241.
Pallāvaram, town and cantonment in Chingleput District, Madras, xix. 370; neolithic cemetery, ii. 95–96.
Pallis, Tamil agricultural labouring caste, number in all India, i. 498; North Arcot, v. 408; South Arcot, v. 426; Burma, ix. 141; Chingleput, x. 257; Coimbatore, x. 361; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261, 372; Salem, xxi. 399; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Pallivādai, cultivators' suburb of Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
Palmā, deserted Jain settlement in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, xix. 370.
Palmaner, *tāluk* in North Arcot District, Madras, xix. 370.
Palmaner, village and sanitarium in North Arcot District, Madras, xix. 370.
Palmer, Professor, quoted on Sūfiism, i 437.
Palmer & Co., Messrs., bankers at Hyderābād, usury practised by, in Berār, vii. 371.
Palms, few indigenous, i. 160; number of species, i. 162; Sikkim, i. 167; Western Himālayan region, i. 172, 174; Indus plain, i. 177; Bengal proper, i. 181; Sundarbans, i. 182; Malabar region, i. 187; Ceylon, i. 195; Burma, i. 199; Malayan Peninsula, i. 206.
Local notices: Akyab, Burma, v. 192; Northern Arakan, Burma, v. 393; Balasore, vi. 237; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26; Birbhūm, viii. 240; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 380; Chittagong, x. 307; Devgarh, Ratnāgiri, xi. 275; Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii 2; Faridpur, xii. 54; Garhi Ikhtiār Khān, Punjab, xii. 162; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kārwār, South Kanara, xv. 65; Kāthiāwār, xv. 179; Kolāba, xv. 364; Konkan, xv. 394; Lushai Hills, Assam, xvi. 213; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 307; Nicobars, xix. 61–62; Pegu, Burma, xx. 85; Puri, xx. 400; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 6; Rājmahāl Hills, Bengal, xxi. 77; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 332; Sambalpur, xxii. 6; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 32; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 263.
Palms, dwarf. *See* Dwarf Palms.
Pālmūr, town in Hyderābād. *See* Mahbūbnagar.
Palmyra, or toddy-palm (*Borassus flabellifer*), i. 160; found in Ballia, vi. 251; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 122; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Broach, ix. 19; Burma, ix. 152; Chānda, x. 149; Champāran, x. 138; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Dubrājpur, Birbhūm, xi. 374; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gūdūr, Nellore, xii. 348; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hyderābād State, xiii. 233; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kāvali, Nellore, xv. 191; Kolāba, xv. 364; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 417, Malabar, xvii. 62; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280, 281; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345; Monghyr, xvii. 391, 392; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 95; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 121; Nānguneri, Tinnevelly, xviii. 364; Nellore, xix. 8; Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 349; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381; Patna, xx. 55; Rāmnad, Madura, xxi. 179; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 353; Salsette, Thāna, xxi. 411; Sāran, xxii. 85; Secunderābād, Hyderābād, xxii. 160; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 363, 369.
Palmyras Point, headland in Cuttack District, Bengal, xix 370–371.
Palnād, *tāluk* in Guntūr District, Madras, xix. 371.
Palni, *tāluk* in Madura District, Madras, xix. 371.
Palni, town in Madura District, Madras, xix. 373.
Palni Hills, range in Madura District, Madras, xii. 220, xix. 371–372; cold season, i. 114.
Pālo, god of Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 325.
Paloncha Samasthān, tributary estate in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xix. 373–374.
Paloncha, *tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xix. 374.
Palshi, ancient name of Halsi, xiii. 13.
Paltā, village in District of Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, with water-works for Calcutta, xix. 374.
Pālus, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, xix. 374.
Palwal, *tahsīl* in Gurgaon District, Punjab, xix. 374–375.
Palwal, town in Gurgaon District, Punjab, centre of cotton trade, xix. 375.
Palwārs, held Azamgarh (1757), vi. 156.
Pamārs. *See* Ponwārs.
Pāmban, island in Madura District, Madras, with temple of Rāmeswaram, xix. 375–377.
Pāmban Channel, channel connecting Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manaar, xix. 376.
Pāmidi, town in Anantapur District,

Madras, famous for cotton-printing, xix. 377.
Pamirs, Russian aggressions on (1891–2), ii. 524; agreement with Russia (1895), ii. 525; Joint Boundary Commission, iv. 117.
Pampa, Kanarese poet (*c.* 941), ii. 20, 22, 332.
Pampāpati, temple at Vijayanagar, xxiv. 312.
Pampāpura, ruins of ancient city of the Bhars, Mirzāpur, United Provinces, xvii. 377.
Pamsanngut, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xix. 377.
Pān. *See* Betel.
Pan, undercoat of wool. *See Pashm.*
Panasas, mendicant class, in North Arcot, v. 409.
Panasavans, caste, in North Arcot, v. 408.
Panātīrtha, upper course of Jādukāta river in Assam, xiii. 374, xix. 377.
Panbhari Kolīs. *See* Kolīs.
Pānch Chūlhi, peak in Almora, United Provinces, v. 244.
Panch Houd Mission, branch of Church of England Mission, Poona, xx. 171.
Pānch Kūnda, reservoirs at Mandor, Rājputāna, xvii. 171.
Pānch Mahal, building in Fatehpur Sīkri, xii. 85.
Pānch Mahāls, District in Bombay, xix. 380–389; physical aspects, 380–382; history, 382; population, 383–384; agriculture, 384–385; minerals, 386; trade and communications, 386; famine, 386–387; administration, 387–388; education, 388; medical, 389; cholera during famine (1900), iii. 481.
Pānch Pāndu, cave-temples at Bāgh, Central India, vi. 184.
Panch Pīr, mosque at Tālikotā, Bijāpur, xviii. 214.
Pancha Linga, cave near Chitaldroog, v. 297.
Panchāla, ancient kingdom of Northern India, xix. 377–378; Rohilkhand included in, xxi. 305.
Panchālas, prominent Aryan tribe in post-Vedic times, ii. 222–223.
Panchalinga Deo, temples to, at Manoli, Belgaum, xvii. 200.
Pānchāls, Kanarese artisans, in Belgaum, vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Mysore, xviii. 196, 199; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42.
Pancham, a Gahaiwār, legend concerning, ix. 68, 70.
Pancham, Rao of Alīpura, attempted to subdivide State (1835), v. 222.
Panchamas, outcastes in Madras, mission work among, Chingleput, x. 258; educational efforts among, Madras Presidency, xvi. 345. *See also* Paraiyans *and* Pariahs.
Panchamsālis, Lingāyat cultivating class, in Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwār, xi. 307.
Panchānnagrām, Government estate in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xix. 378.
Panchapālaiyam, old name of Pattikonda, Kurnool, xx. 75.
Pancha-siddhāntika, the, astronomical treatise by Varāha-mihira (*ob.* 587), ii. 266.
Panchasikha, early writer on the Sānkhya philosophy, ii. 257.
Panchatantra, the, a collection of fables in Sanskrit, of world-wide literary influence, ii. 250–251.
Pānchāvada, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xix. 378.
Panchāyat, 'council of five,' Hindu system of local arbitration, iv. 142; in Madras, boards of village Unions with power to tax and spend, xvi. 331. *See also* Trade Associations and Guilds.
Pānchdhar, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
Pānchet, hill in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, xix. 378.
Pānchet geological series, i. 83
Panchgangā, *ghāt* at Benares, vii. 191.
Pānchgani, sanitarium in Sātāra District, Bombay, with European schools, xix. 378–380.
Panchlingdeo, temple of, Huli, Belgaum, xiii. 223.
Pānchvati, quarter of Nāsik town on left bank of Godāvari, xviii. 410.
Pandārams, Saivite priests and religious beggars, in Chingleput, x. 257.
Pandare, village in Poona District, Bombay, xix. 389.
Pāndav's *vāda*, stone quadrangle at Erandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26.
Pāndava Bhīm. *See* Bhīm Sen.
Pāndava brethren, heroes of the *Mahābhārata*, with their common spouse, Draupadī, i. 419, 424; legendary connexion with the Bāngangā river, vi. 378–379; fight with king of Videsa on banks of Betwā, viii. 17; sojourn in Dehra Dūn, xi. 212; at Deoband, Sahāranpur, xi. 242; visit to Dholka, Ahmadābād, xi. 321; shelter at court of Virāt, xi. 349; resided at Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 24; expelled Nāgās from Indraprastha, xiii. 331; took refuge in Salt Range, Jhelum, xiv. 152; founders of Jīnd, xiv. 177; life at Katās, Jhelum, xv. 150; builders of kistvaens at Konnūr, Belgaum, xv. 396; caves at Pachmarhī connected with, xix. 307; contest for hand of Draupadī at Panchāla, xix. 378; Pān-

dukeshwar said to take its name from, xix. 394; Sopāra resting-place of, on journey to Prabhās, xxiii. 87; at Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 400; contest with Kauravas, xxiv. 146.
Pāndavgarh, historic hill-fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, xix. 389.
Pandhāri, form of house-tax in Central Provinces, abolished (1902), iv. 266.
Pandharpur, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xix. 389–390.
Pandharpur, sacred town and place of pilgrimage in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xix. 390–391.
Pāndhurnā, town in Chhindwāra District, Central Provinces, xix. 391–392.
Pandingu pagoda, Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
Pandits, name for Brāhmans in Kashmīr, xv. 105–106.
Pāndu, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xix. 392, xxi. 291.
Pāndu Lena, Buddhist caves at Nāsik, xviii. 411–412; in Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 41.
Pāndu's tower, Karnāla fort, Kolāba, xv. 59.
Pandua, ruined Muhammadan capital in Mālda District, Eastern Bengal, xix. 392–394; Adina Masjid, ii. 189–190; Eklākhi mosque or tomb, ii. 189, 190; mosque, ii. 190.
Pandua, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, scene of battle (1340), xix. 394.
Pāndugarh, fort in Sātāra District, Bombay. *See* Pāndavgarh.
Pāndukeshwar, village with temple in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xix. 394.
Pāndya dynasty, ancient kingdom in Southern India, xix. 394–395; coins, ii. 150, 152; at Madura, ii. 331–332; attack on Ceylon, ii. 331; Madura taken, ii. 331; alliance between Madura and Ceylon against the Cholas, ii. 331–332; rule at Madura till end of twelfth century, ii. 340; overthrown by Malik Kāfūr (1310), ii. 343.
Local notices: Arantāngi annexed (fifteenth century), v. 399; rule in Nolambavādi (eleventh and twelfth centuries), x. 291; Chola dynasty overthrown (twelfth century), x. 326; legendary rule in Kolkai, xv. 387; Southern India, xvi. 247, 248, 249; Madura, xvi. 389; Nellore, xix. 9; Pudukkottai, xx. 231; Tanjore, xxiii. 228; capital in Tinnevelly, xxiii. 364; Travancore invaded (thirteenth century), xxiv. 5; in Trichinopoly, xxiv. 28; Vastāra, xxiv. 301.
Paneli water-works, Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 3.
Pāngal, hill-fort in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xix. 395.
Pangand, Jotiba worshipped as reincarnation of, xiv. 203.
Pāngāsi river. *See* Kumār.
Pangkong, lake, Ladākh, xvi. 89.
Pangmi, Southern Shan State, Burma, xix. 395.
Pangolins (*Manis pentadactyla*), i. 239; in South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Las Bela, xvi. 145; Mānbhūm, xvii. 112; Mysore, xviii. 166.
Pangtara, Southern Shan State, Burma, xix. 395–396.
Pangyang, Northern Shan States, Burma, lead, silver, and zinc found near, iii. 145.
Panhāla, historic hill-fort in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xix. 396–397.
Panhars, tribe, in Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 280.
Pānheiba. *See* Ghatīb Nawāz.
Pani, Afghān tribe, in Baluchistān, vi. 289.
Pānihāti, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xix. 397.
Pānini, Sanskrit grammarian (*c.* 300 B.C.), ii. 233, 263.
Pānīpat, *tahsīl* in Karnāl District, Punjab, xix. 397; revenue survey, iv. 500
Pānīpat, historic town in Karnal District, Punjab, scene of three decisive battles (1526, 1556, and 1761), xix. 397–398; victory of Bābar (1526), ii. 394, 408, 411, 441, iv. 70; victory of Akbar (1556), ii. 397; victory of Ahmad Shāh (1761), ii. 411, 441, iv. 70.
Paniyans, or Paniyas, in Malabar, ethnology, i. 296; in Coorg, xi. 28.
Panja Sāhib. *See* Wali, Bāba.
Panjāb. *See* Punjab.
Panjabī. *See* Punjabī.
Pānjalamkurichi, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, centre of disaffection during the Poligar Wars (1783–1801), xix. 398.
Panjdeh, attack by Russians on Afghāns (1886), ii. 521–523; increase of Indian army after, iv. 348.
Pānjhra River Works, Lower, Bombay, iii. 331.
Panjim, capital of Portuguese India. *See* Goa City.
Panjri, tribe, section of Yeravas in Coorg, xi. 28.
Panjnad, river of Punjab, formed by confluence of five rivers, xix. 398.
Pankās, caste of Gāndas who have adopted Kabīrpanthism, in Bilāspur, viii. 225; Mandlā, xvii. 163.
Pannā, State in Bundelkhand, Central India, xix. 398–403; physical aspects, 398–400; history, 400–402; population, 402; agriculture, 402; administration,

403; diamond mines, iii. 161, xix. 390, 402; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
Pannā, capital of State in Central India, xix. 403–404; Taraon held by Rājās, xxiii. 250.
Pānos, hill tribe. *See* Pāns.
Panruti, town in South Arcot District, Madras, with manufacture of clay toys, xix. 404–405.
Pāns, hill tribe in Orissa, Angul, v. 377; Barāmbā, vi. 427; Baud, vii. 134; Bonai, ix. 3; Cuttack, xi. 90, 122; Daspallā, xi. 194; Dhenkānāl, xi. 319; Ganjām, xii. 148; Hindol, xiii. 135; Keonjhar, xv. 202; the Māliahs, xvii. 88; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Narsinghpur, Central Provinces, xviii. 385; Nayāgarh, xviii. 430; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Pāl Lahara, xix. 369; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Tālcher, xxiii. 212; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 84.
Pant Pratinidhi, mansion of, at Karād, Sātāra, xv. 19.
Pantanaw, township in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xix. 405.
Pantanaw, town in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xix. 405.
Panthays, Chinese Muhammadans in Upper Burma, Bhamo, viii. 50; Wa States, xxiv. 344.
Pantheism, in the Purusha Hymn of the Rig-veda, i. 404; subsequent growth in later Vedic literature, ii. 212.
Panthers. *See* Leopards.
Panth-Piploda, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xix. 405.
Pāntlāvdi Akbar Khān, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xix. 405, xxi. 290.
Pāntlāvdi Kesar Khān, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xix. 405, xxi. 290.
Pānungal, ancient name of Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 24.
Panvel, *tāluka* in Kolāba District, Bombay, xix. 405–406.
Panvel, town and coasting port in Kolāba District, Bombay, with manufacture of cart-wheels, xix. 406.
Pāp Rai, freebooter, Bhongīr plundered by (1709), viii. 124.
Pāpanāsam, place of pilgrimage in Tinnevelly District, Madras, with waterfall and cotton-spinning mill, xix. 406.
Pāpanāsinī, tank at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
Papanātha. *See* Sangameshwar.
Pāpanodanu-vana forest, in Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
Pāpavināshi, pond at Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360.
Papaya, or papaw (*Carica Papaya*), iii. 76; cultivated in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Poona, xx. 173.
Paper mills and manufacture, iii. 206, 255; in Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 263; Bally, Howrah, vi. 258; Belgaum, vii. 153; Bengal, vii. 270; Bhātpāra, Twenty-four Parganas, viii. 91; Bhutān, viii. 160; Burdwān, ix. 97; Burma, ix. 176–177; Chingleput, x. 262; Damoh, xi. 140; Dharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 297; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8–9; Erandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26; Howrah, xiii. 209, 210; Kanauj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 372; Kashmīr, xv. 132; Koratla, Hyderābād, xv. 399; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 425; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 86; Mongnai, Burma, xvii. 405; Multān, xviii. 31; Muttra, xviii. 68, 74; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Nepāl, xix. 51; Pābna, xix. 301; Poona, xx. 176, 185; Presidency Division, Bengal, xx. 218; Punjab, xx. 318; Rānīganj, Burdwān, xxi. 233; Sanganer, Rājputāna, xxii. 51; Sātāra, xxii. 124; Sembiem, Chingleput, xxii. 164; Shāhābād, xxii. 192; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 243; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 261; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 104; Tijāra, Rājputāna, xxiii. 358; Titāgarh, Twenty-four Parganas, xxiii. 405; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75, 76; United Provinces, xxiv. 205
Papier mâché work, Bijnor, viii. 198; Budaun, ix. 43; Jaunpur, xiv. 79, 84; Kashmīr, iii. 232; Mandāwar, Bijnor, xvii. 151; Mīrānpur, Muzaffarnagar, xvii. 363; Rāmpur, xxi. 186; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 103.
Papikonda, hill in Madras. *See* Bison Hill.
Pāpnāshan tank, in Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
Pappinivattam, former Dutch province in Malabar District, x. 195.
Papun, township in Salween District, Lower Burma, xix. 406.
Papun, village in Salween District, Lower Burma, xix. 406–407.
Pao, river. *See* Mashkai.
Pa-o, name of Taungthus in Burma for themselves, xxiii. 258.
Pa-ok-chok. *See* Sang Aw.
Pāra, Raos of, chiefs in Kherwāra, Rājputāna, xv. 276.
Parabala, king, Vishnu temple built in Pathārī, xx. 30.
Parāchās, tribe, carriers and pedlars, in Afghānistān, v. 47; Kohāt, xv. 345; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117.
Pārachinār, head-quarters of Kurram

Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xix. 407.
Paradis, Swiss officer in French service, first successes with native troops, iv. 327.
Parahāns, aboriginal tribe, in Berār, vii. 379.
Paraiyans, or Pariahs, Tamil caste of agricultural labourers and village menials, number in all India, i. 498; North Arcot, v. 408; South Arcot, v. 426; Burma, ix. 141; Chingleput, x. 257; Cochin, x. 345; Coimbatore, x. 361; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261, 262, 372; Madura, xvi. 393; the Nilgiris, xix. 92; Pudukkottai, xx. 233; Salem, xxi. 399; Tanjore, xviii. 230; Travancore, xxiv. 9; Trichinopoly, xxiv 31.
Parākrama Bāhu I, king of Ceylon (last half of twelfth century), coins of, ii. 152; consolidated kingdom of Ceylon, ii. 333, 340.
Paramagudi, *taksīl* in Madura District, Madras, xix. 407.
Paramagudi, town in Madura District, Madras, with weaving industry, xix. 407.
Paramānanda Rai, Bhuiyā chief of Chandradwīp, Eastern Bengal (end of sixteenth century), vii. 215–216.
Paramapadavāsal, or the 'gate of heaven,' in temple at Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.
Paramārdī Deva. *See* Parmāl Deva.
Parambikolam, forest range in Cochin, Madras, x. 347–348.
Parameśvaravarman I, Kūram grant of, ii. 57–58.
Paramukh, village in Madras. *See* Ferokh.
Pāranagar, ancient capital of Bargūjar Rājās, Rājputāna, xxi. 71.
Parangipettai, Tamil name of Porto Novo, South Arcot, xx. 214.
Parāntaka II, Chola king, ii. 332; legend of, at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 44.
Parāntij, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xix. 407–408.
Parāntij, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, with soap industry, xix. 408.
Pararī Saiyids, on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1888), xix. 156, 210.
Paras Rām (Parsān) Singh, thirty-fifth chief of Barwānī, conditional conversion to faith of Islām, vii. 90.
Paras Rām, traditional builder of temple at Jambu Margeshwar, Rājputāna, xv. 204.
Paras Rām, Dīwān of Rājgarh, xviii. 382, xxi. 69; founded town and State of Narsinghgarh, Central India, xviii. 382–383.
Parāsar, cave at Panhāla, Bombay, xix. 397.
Parāsara, sage, legendary father of the poet Vyāsa, ix. 10, xii. 140.
Parasgad, *tāluka* in Belgaum District, Bombay, xix. 408–409.
Parashāwara, Peshāwar probably derived from, xx. 124.
Pārasnāth, or Pārsvanātha, deified Jain saint, i. 414, 415; temples at Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202; Gwalior fort, vii. 442; Turanmāl, Khāndesh, xxiv. 64.
Parasnāth, sacred hill and place of Jain pilgrimage, Hazāribāgh, Bengal, xii. 246, xix. 409.
Paraspur, city in Kashmīr, built by Lalitāditya, xv. 91.
Parasrūr, old name of Pasrūr, Siālkot, xv. 23.
Parasu, temple to, Hiremugalūr, Mysore, xiii 143.
Parasu Rām Pant, Pratinidhi of Aundh (1698), xxii. 113.
Parasu Rāma (sixth incarnation of Vishnu), legends of, at Aivalli, Bijāpur, v. 129; Brahmakund, Assam, ix. 8; traditional capital at Mahāsthān, Bogra, xvi. 437; temple at Nirmand, Kāngra, xix. 124.
Parasu Rāma, would-be matricide, sins washed away on bathing in Mātri Kūndian, Rājputāna, xvi 26.
Parasu Rāma Bhau Patvardhan, Marāthā general, sacked Basavāpatna (1791), vii. 94; took Dhārwār, with British assistance (1791), xi. 316; sacked Sante Bennūr (1791), xxii. 79; defeated Tipū Sultān's army and took Shimoga (1798), xxii. 290; said to have destroyed Muhammadan tomb at Shirol (1779), xxii. 292; mansion of, at Tāsgaon, Sātāra, xxiii. 253; imprisoned at Wai (1798), xxiv. 348.
Paratwāda, civil station of Ellichpur, Amraoti, Berār, xix. 409.
Paravūr, town in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Parūr.
Pārbatī, goddess. *See* Kāli.
Pārbati, tributary of the Chambal river, Central India and Rājputāna, xix. 409–410.
Parbattia, language. *See* Nepālī.
Parbhani, District in Hyderābād State, xix. 410–416; physical aspects, 410–411; history, 411; population, 411–412; agriculture, 412–413; trade and communications, 413–414; famine, 414; administration, 414–415; education, 415; medical, 416.
Parbhani, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xix. 416.
Parbhani, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, centre of cotton trade, xix. 416.

Paidhāns, Gond tribe of priests and minstrels, in Ajanta Hills, Berār, v. 134; Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Gondwāna, xii. 323; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
Pardhis, wandering tribe of hunters, in Khāndesh, xv. 231.
Pārdi, *tāluka* in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.
Pārdi, town in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.
Parduman Shāh, rule in Garhwāl (1779–1804), xii. 166, xxiii. 270.
Parenda, *tāluk* in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xx. 1.
Parenda, village in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, former capital, xx. 1–2.
Parganas, Twenty-four, District in Bengal. *See* Twenty-four Parganas.
Pārgarh, hill-fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, vii. 148.
Pāighāt, old pass in Western Ghāts, Bombay, xx. 2.
Pargi, *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2.
Pārha. See Deer, hog.
Parhaiyās, aboriginal tribe, in Palāmau, xix. 339.
Pari Mahal, ruins of mosque built by Dārā Shikoh on banks of Dal Lake, Kashmīr, xi. 125.
Pāri Nagar, remains of ancient city near Pārkar, Sind, xxii. 403, xxiii. 309.
Pariahs, name of the outcaste menials in Southern India, ii. 323, 435. *See also* Panchamas *and* Paraiyans.
Parīchhat, Rājā of Datiā (*c.* 1800–39), xi. 196; gave asylum at Seondha to mother of Daulat Rao Sindhia, xvii. 164.
Parīchhatgarh, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 2.
Parihār Mīnās, caste, in Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83.
Parihārs, Rājput clan in Central India, probably a branch of the Gūrjaras, ix. 337–338; in Bundelkhand, ix. 69; Gwalior fort held by (1128–96, 1210–32), xii. 440; in Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Mandor their capital till 1381, xvii. 171; chiefs of Nāgod, xviii. 300–301; rule in Narwar (1129–32), xviii. 397; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 113.
Parihasapura, city in Kashmīr. *See* Paraspur.
Pārijātamanjarī or *Vijayasrī*, the, Sanskrit play by Madana, part found on stone at Dhār, ii. 50 *n.*
Pārijātāpaharana, the, Telugu poem by Nandi Timmana, ii. 437.
Parikshit, Pāndava, traditional founder of Parichhatgarh, xx. 2.
Parīkshit, Koch king, rule in Eastern Assam (early seventeenth century), vi. 28; Bijni, viii. 192; Darrang, xi. 183; said to have built part of Gauhāti, xii. 184–185; defeated by Muhammadans (1614), xii. 271.
Pārikūd, island in Chilka Lake, x. 226.
Parimu, dialect spoken by Gūjars in Kashmīr, xv. 101.
Paris Convention (1814), Cochin ceded to East India Company under, x. 355.
Parish, Rev. C., botanical collections in Tenasserim Hills, Burma, i. 201, 203.
Pariyāya, festival held in Udipi, South Kanara, xxiv. 111.
Parjanya, Vedic god of rain and air, ii. 213, 214.
Parjās, aboriginal sub-tribe in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
Parkāl, *tāluk* in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2–3.
Parke, General, defeated Tāntiā Topī at Chota Udaipur (1858), x. 331.
Parks, at Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13; Baroda, vii. 69, 83; Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 86; Bassein, Burma (Jubilee Memorial), vii. 118; Benares (scene of Buddha's preaching), vii. 189–190; Bombay City (Esplanade and Victoria Gardens), viii. 399, 401; Calcutta (Maidān), ix. 261; Fatehpur Sikri, Agra (Akbar's), xii. 86; Fyzābād, xii. 118; Gorakhpur, xii. 342; Lucknow (Victoria and Wingfield), xvi. 195, 196; Madras City (Island, People's, Napier, and Robinson), xvi. 365; Mehmadābād (deer-park of Mahmūd III), xvii. 272; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4; Mysore (Gordon), xviii. 261; Surat, xxii. 165.
Parlākimedi, estate in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 3–4.
Parlākimedi, *tahsīl* in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 4.
Parlākimedi, town in Ganjām District, Madras, with palace and college, xx 4–5.
Parli, historic hill-fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 5.
Parli, town in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, centre of cotton trade, xx. 5–6.
Parmagudi, *tahsīl* in Madura District. *See* Paramagudi.
Parmāl, Tomar chief of Ahār, traditional founder of Bulandshahr, ix. 58.
Parmāl Deva, Chandel king of Mahobā and Kālinjar, defeated by Prithwī Rāj (1182), ii. 315, vi. 348, xiii. 14, xiv. 20; rule in Bundelkhand, ix. 69.
Parmanna, founder of Muddebihāl (*c.* 1680), xviii. 11.
Parmārdi Deo, Chandel king. *See* Parmāl Deva.
Parmentier, Jean and Raoul, voyage to the East (1529), ii. 463.

Pārner, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.
Pārner, village in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.
Pārnera, hill-fort in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 6–7, xxiii. 151.
Parnotsa, ancient name of Pūnch, Kashmīr, xx. 244.
Paro, town in Bhutān, xx. 7.
Pārola, trading town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xx. 7.
Pāron, chiefship in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xx. 7–8.
Parrots (Psittaci), i 251.
Parsān Singh. *See* Paras Rām Singh.
Pārsīs, or Zoroastrians, emigration from Persia to India (717), i. 439–440; religion and factions, i. 439–440; education statistics, i. 484; total number in India, i. 493; trading caste of Bombay, iii. 302.
Local notices: Aden, v. 14; Ajmer, v. 170; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Amritsar, v. 328; Bāndra, Thāna, vi. 359; Bānsda, Surat, vi. 404; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii 96; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 163; Bikaner, Rājputāna, viii. 217; Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Bombay City, viii. 412, 413; Broach, ix. 21, 22, 29; Cambay, ix. 293; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 27, 57; Delhi Division, xi. 223; Dharampur, Surat, xi. 296; Dhārwār, xi. 317; Gulbarga Division, Hyderābād, xii 375; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 308; Indore, Central India, xiii. 350; Karāchi, xv. 11; Konkan, Bombay, xv. 395; Lahore Division, xvi. 95; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Mysore, xviii. 201, 254; Nāgpur, xviii. 318; Navsāri, Baroda, their old home and still seat of manufacture of sacred threads by the wives of *mobeds* or priests, xviii. 423, 425; in Northern Division, Bombay, xix. 137; Poona, xx. 181; Sind, xxii. 406; Surat, xxiii. 158, 164; Tārāpur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
Pārsoli, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xx. 8.
Parsul, tank in Nāsik, xviii. 405.
Pārsvanātha, deified Jain saint. *See* Parasnāth.
Partāb Chand, acknowledged as head of Katoch family and Rājā of Lambagraon, Punjab (1851), xvi. 134.
Partāb Singh, early Barguja immigrant into Bulandshahr, made Pahāsū his head-quarters, xix. 314.
Partāb Singh, Rājā of Partābgarh, founder of Partābgarh town (1617), xx. 21.
Partābgarh, or Pratāpgarh, State in Southern Rājputāna, xx. 8–14; physical aspects, 8–9; history, 9–10; population, 10–11; agriculture, 11; trade and communications, 11; famine, 11–12; administration, 12–13; education, 13; medical, 14.
Partābgarh, capital of State in Rājputāna, with enamelling industry, xx. 14; enamelling, iii. 239.
Partābgarh, District in Fyzābād Division, United Provinces, xx. 14–21; physical aspects, 14–15; history, 15–16; population, 16–17; agriculture, 17–19; trade and communications, 19; famine, 19; administration, 19–20; education, 20; medical, 21.
Partābgarh, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xx. 21.
Partābgarh, town in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, but not head-quarters of District, xx. 21.
Partagharsa, peak in Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxii. 171.
Parthian dynasty, in Balkh, vi. 248; Cutch, xi. 77; overthrew Bactrians, ii. 287, xii. 365; in Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Punjab, xx. 262; Shāhpur, xxii. 213.
Partridges, including francolins, *chikor*, *sīsī*, and hill partridges, i. 258.
Parūr, trading town in Travancore, Madras, xx. 21–22.
Pārvat Singh, Rājā of Ratlām, defeated Bāpu Sindhia, xxi. 241.
Parvatī, wife of Siva. *See* Durga.
Parvatī, Rānī, regent of Travancore (1815–29), xxiv. 8.
Pārvatī, hill with temple near Poona, xx. 182.
Pārvatīpur, village and railway junction in Dināipur District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 22.
Pārvatīpuram, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
Pārvatīpuram, trading town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
Pas, baskets with covers, manufactured in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234.
Pashai, language of the Pisācha family, spoken in Afghānistān, i 356.
Pashm or *pan*, the undercoat of wool on Tibetan goats, often spurious, iii. 212–213.
Pashmīna shawls. *See* Shawls.
Pashto or Pashtū, language of the Eranian family, spoken by Afghāns, with Pakhto for a north-eastern dialect, i. 354–355; bibliography, i. 395; spoken in Afghānistān, v. 48; Attock, vi. 133; Baluchistān, vi. 287–288; Bannu, vi. 395; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Kashmīr, xv. 103; Kohāt, xv. 344; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Loralai,

Baluchistān, xvi. 175; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165, 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Punjab, xx. 286; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 14; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 383; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 431.
Pashtūn, name used for themselves by the Afghāns in Baluchistān, vi. 289.
Pāsī principality, Dhaurahrā supposed to be site of capital of, xi. 318.
Pāsīs, toddy-drawers and labourers in Northern India, number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Kherī, xv 269, 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Oudh, xiv. 287; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Sītāpur, xxiii 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
Pasni, roadstead in Makrān, Baluchistān, xv. 22–23.
Pasos, or waistcloths, manufactured in Upper Chindwin, Burma, v. 246–247; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Tharrawaddy, xxiii 323.
Pasrūr, *tahsīl* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
Pasrūr, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
Passagens. *See* Ferries.
Passes, mountain, Ambela, North-West Frontier, v. 289–290; Anta Dhurā, Almora, v. 386–387; across the Arakan Yoma, Burma, v. 398; across the Arāvalli Hills, v. 402; Ariankāvu, Travancore, vi. 1; Bārā Lācha, Kāngra, vi. 426; Bharonghāti, Tehri State, viii. 41; Bolān, Baluchistān, viii. 263; Borghāt, Poona, xx. 166; Buxa, Bhutān, ix. 247; Chuharkhel Dhāna, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Damalcheruvu, North Arcot, xi. 128; Dongkya, Sikkim, xi. 368; across the Gāwilgarh Hills, Berār, xii. 192–193; across the Western Ghāts, i. 39, 40, xii. 218–219; Gumal, across the Sulaimān Range, xii. 384–385; across the Himālayas, i. 18, xiii. 134; Jelep La, Sikkim, xiv. 90; across the Kaimur Hills, xiv. 275; Khojak, Baluchistān, xv. 279; Khyber, North-West Frontier, xv. 299–303; across the Lebong Range, Almorā, xvi. 158; Malakand, North-West Frontier, xvii. 72; Mānā, or Chirbitya Lā, or Dungrī Lā, Garhwāl, xvii. 108; Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17; Nandikanama, Kurnool, xviii. 346–347; Nitī, Garhwāl, xix. 124; across the Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Pārghāt, Kolāba, xx. 2; on Pathān frontier, i. 10–11; Pempa La, Bhutān, xx. 101; Rohtang, Kāngra, xxi. 322; across the Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Sakhi Sarwar, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Salem, xxi. 395, 396; Shipki, Bashahr, xxii. 291; Sikkim, xxii. 365; Teliāgarhī, Santāl Parganas, xxiii. 275; Thalghāt, Thāna, xxiii. 287; Tule La, Bhutān, xxiv. 51; Zao, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129.
Passi-Meyongs, tribe in Abor Hills, Assam, v. 3.
Pasteur filter, used at Chāndpur, Tippera, x. 167.
Pasteur Institutes, iv. 476–477; Kasauli (1901), xv. 69; Coonoor (not yet opened), iv. 477.
Pasupati, Upper Sind. *See* Karūr.
Pat Desert, meteorology, i. 149.
Pata, founder of Pataudi, xx. 27.
Pataini Devī, Central India, old temple at, xviii. 302.
Pātāl Gumpha cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
Patāla, Tatta identified with, xxiii. 255.
Pātāla Ganga, sacred pool on Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, vi. 425, xviii. 64.
Pātali, princess, Patna supposed to have been named after, xx. 66.
Pātaliputra, ancient city, the modern Patna, vii. 209; Asoka pillar, ii. 109; wooden wall, ii. 156; capital of Maurya dynasty, ii. 281–282; under Chandragupta II, ii. 292. *See also* Patna.
Pātan, *tāluka* in Baroda, xx. 23–24.
Pātan, or Anhilvāda Pātan, ancient capital in Baroda, with Jain temples, xx. 24–25.
Pātan, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 25.
Pātan, ancient capital in Nepāl, xx. 25–26.
Pātan, district in Rājputāna. *See* Keshorai Pātan.
Patancherū, village in Medak District, Hyderābād, xx 26.
Patanjali, founder of the Yoga system of philosophy, ii. 257; also probably author of the *Mahābhāshya*, or Commentary on Pānini's Grammar (second century B.C.), ii. 263.
Pātanvādiyas, subdivision of Koli caste in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
Pataudi, State in Punjab, xx. 26–27.
Pataudi, capital of State, Punjab, xx. 27.
Pātdi, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xx. 27.
Pātdi, town in Ahmadābād. *See* Pātri.
Patelias, cultivating caste, in Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383.
Pātel, or village headman, in Western and Southern India, iv. 42, 273, 281, 503.
Pātels, cultivating caste in Southern Rājputāna, Bānswāra, vi. 410; Dungarpur, xi. 382.

Pathān frontier, xix. 160; physical aspects, i. 10–11.
Pathān mosques, ii. 183–184.
Pathānkot, *tahsīl* in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27.
Pathānkot, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27–28.
Pathāns, Afghāns resident within India, i 309; total number, i. 498; language, i. 354–355; genealogy of clans, xix. 207.
Local notices: In Agra, v. 77; Alīgarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 229, 231; Assam, vi. 157; Attock, vi. 133, 134; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bājaur, North-West Frontier, vi. 220; call themselves Pashtuns in Baluchistān, vi. 289; in Bāndā, vi. 350; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bannu, vi. 396; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii 7; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Berār, vii. 379; ruling family in Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 128, 134; in Bīrbhūm, viii 243; Bogra, viii. 258; Broach, ix. 22; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Burma, ix. 141; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Chainpur, Shāhābād, taken by (*c.* 1650), x. 121; in Chittagong, x. 310; Coorg, xi. 63; riot in Cuddapah (1832), xi. 61; in Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 42; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 77, 79; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gwalior, xii. 428; Hardoī, xiii. 46; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194, 196; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kaimganj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 274; Kaira, xiv. 279; North Kanara, xiv. 345; Kashmīr, xv. 102, 103; Kasūr, Lahore, xv. 149; Kherī, xv. 271; Basī quarter of Kīratpur, Bijnor, founded by (eighteenth century), xv. 308; in Kistna, xv. 324; Kohāt, xv. 345; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Mainpurī, xvii. 35–36; Meerut, xvii. 257; Miānwālī, xvii. 319; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Mirzāpur, xvii 371; Multān, xviii. 29; Muttra, xviii. 67; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 85, 88; Mysore, xviii. 203–204; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165–166; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Pilībhīt, xx. 139; Punjab, xx. 288; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Rāmpur, xxi. 185; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 21; Sāran, xxii. 87; family of ruling chief, Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 155, 156; in Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Sind, viii. 305, 306, 406; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Tānk, Dera Ismail Khān, xxiii. 244; family of ruling chief, Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 409, 410; in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
Pāthar Kachhār, State in Baghelkhand. *See* Baraundā.
Pāthardi, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 28.
Patharghāta, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, with caves and sculptures, xx. 28–29.
Pathārī, mediatized State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 29–30.
Pathārī, capital of State in Central India, with ruins and inscriptions, xx. 29 30.
Pathārī, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 30.
Pathāria, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 30.
Pathrā Tāl, lake in Bastī District, vii. 125.
Patheingyi, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xx 30.
Pāthri, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xx. 30–31.
Pāthri, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xx. 31.
Pathyār, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, with an old inscription, xx. 31.
Patiāla, State in Punjab, xx. 31–50; physical aspects, 32–33; history, 34–40; population, 40–41; agriculture, 41–43; forests, 43; trade and communications, 43–44; famine, 44–45; administration, 45–49; education, 49; medical, 49–50; survey, 50; ivory-turning, iii 192; postal arrangements, iii. 424; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.
Patiāla, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xx. 50.
Patiāla, capital of State in Punjab, xx. 50–51.
Pātidārs, subdivision of Kunbīs in Gujarāt, Ahmadābād, v. 98; Broach, ix. 22.
Pātkai, range of hills on north-east frontier of Assam, xx 51.
Pātlai, channel of Jādukāta river, Assam, xiii. 374.
Pathas, tribe, in Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Jhābua, xiv. 105.
Patlūr, crown *tāluk* in Atrāf-i-balda District, Hyderābād, xx. 52.
Patna, Division of Bihār, Bengal, xx. 52–54.
Patna, District in Bengal, xx. 54–65; physical aspects, 54–55; history, 55–58; population, 58–59; agriculture, 59–61; trade and communications, 61–63; administration, 63–65; education, 65; medical, 65.
Patna, ancient city in Bengal, including Bankipore, with trade by river and rail,

and Government opium factory, xx. 65–70; meteorology, i. 154; Jain Council (310 B.C.), i. 415; massacre (1763), ii. 479; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 200, 243; road from Muttra, iii 403; opium factory, iv. 242.
Patnā, State in Bengal, formerly in Central Provinces, xx. 70–73; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.
Patnī language. *See* Manchātī.
Patnūlkārans, weaving caste from Gujarāt, in Madura, xvi. 393.
Pato pagoda, Taungtha township, Myingyan, Burma, xviii 124.
Pātoda, crown *tāluk* in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, xx. 73.
Patola, process of tie-dyeing, iii. 187.
Patolas, or variegated *sāris*, manufactured at Pātan, Baroda, xx. 25.
Patolis, Muhammadan class, in Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.
Paton, Colonel, rebels attacked in Montgomery (1857), xvii. 411.
Paton, Captain, established high school at Saugor (1828), xxii. 148.
Patr Dās, Rājā, took Bandogarh fort (1597), vi. 359.
Patras, *shikāris* and agriculturists, in Coorg, xi. 63.
Pātri, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xx. 73.
Pattā, ancestor of the Rāwats of Amet (*ob.* 1567), Rājputāna, v. 292.
Pattadkal, village with temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xx. 73; pillar record, ii. 43, 59; temples, ii. 168, 172, 175, 178.
Pattan Munāra, ancient ruin in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xx. 73–74.
Pattanavans, fishermen, in Chingleput, x. 257.
Patthargarh, ruined fort at Najībābād, Bijnor, xviii. 334.
Pattī, *tahsīl* in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, xx. 74.
Pattī, town in Lahore District, Punjab, xx. 74.
Pattī-Amritsar Railway, iii. 372.
Patti Pomburchchha. *See* Pomburchchha
Pattikonda, *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xx. 74–75.
Pattikonda, village in Kurnool District, Madras, place of death of Sir Thomas Munro (1827), xx. 75.
Pattisima, island in the Godāvari river, xx. 159.
Pattukkottai, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xx. 75.
Pattukkottai, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with temple and historic buildings, xx. 76.
Patuākhāli, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 76.
Patuākhāli, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx 76.
Pātūr, town in Akola District, Berār, with Buddhist caves and Muhammadan shrine, xx. 76–77.
Patvardhan, family of Konkanasth Brāhmans, holders of Southern Marātha Jāgīrs, xxiii. 91–92.
Pauk, subdivision and township in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xx. 77.
Paukkaung, township in Prome District, Lower Burma, xx. 77.
Pauktaw, township in Akyab District, Lower Burma, xx. 77.
Paumben Island. *See* Pāmban.
Paundravardhana, ancient kingdom in Bengal. *See* Pundra.
Paung, township in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xx. 78.
Paungbyin, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xx. 78.
Paungde, subdivision and township in Prome District, Lower Burma, xx. 78.
Paungde, town in Prome District, Lower Burma, xx. 78–79.
Paunglaung, river of Burma. *See* Sittang.
Paunglin lake, Minbu District, Burma, xvii. 344–345, 351.
Paungwa pagoda, Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 231.
Pāunī, town in Bhandāra District, Central Provinces, with weaving industry, xx. 79; manufactures, iii. 199.
Paupera, or Jayaba, first Koli chief of Jawhār, Thāna (1294), xiv. 87–88.
Paurava. *See* Porus.
Paurī, head-quarters of Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xx. 79
Pāvāgarh, historic hill-fort in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, xx. 79–80.
Pavanandi, author of Tamil grammar, ii. 435.
Pāvias, tribe in Mehwās estates, Khāndesh, xvii. 273.
Pāvugada, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xx. 80–81.
Pawānia, Jat clan in Karnāl, xv. 51.
Pāwapuri, village in Patna District, Bengal, place of Jain pilgrimage, xx. 81.
Pawāyān, *tahsīl* in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xx. 81.
Pawāyān, town in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xx. 81–82.
Payāgale, township in Pegu District, Lower Burma, xx. 82.
Payāgyi pagoda, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 141–142.
Payan tank, Shwebo, Burma, xxii 316.
Pāyānghāt (= below the *ghāts* or passes), low country east of Mysore State, xx. 82; also name of valley of Pūrna river in Berār, xx. 82.

Payāni pagoda, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 142.
Payaswani river. *See* Chandragiri.
Payech temple, Kashmīr, xv 97–98.
Payoshnī river. *See* Pūrna.
Peaches, iii. 75; cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baltistān, vi. 264; Baluchistān, vi. 297; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kābul, Afghānistān, xiv. 246; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 375; Kashmīr, xv. 124; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 262; Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier, xvi 51; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 141; Nepāl, xix. 47; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 174; Pānchgani, Sātāra, xix. 379; Peshāwar, xx. 118; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 12; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 121; Saharanpur, xxi. 368; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii 257; Shevaroy Hills, Salem, xxii. 274; Sind, xxii. 413; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
Peacock dynasty in Tamlūk, xviii. 217; Tāmralipta, xviii 218.
Peafowl (*Pavo*), i. 256; endowments for, at Brindāban, Muttra, ix. 17; held sacred in Sandūr, Madras, xvii. 43.
Pearl fisheries, iii. 194; Bokpyin, Mergui, Burma, viii. 263; Burma, ix. 162; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 60; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 179; Gulf of Manaar, Madras, xviii. 372–373; Mergui Archipelago, Burma, xvii. 293, 300–301; Murshidābād, in Bhāgirathi river, xviii. 49; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 421, 422; in Tāmbraparni river, Tinnevelly, xviii. 216; Thāna Creek, Bombay, xviii. 297.
Pears, iii. 75; grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Himālayas, xiii. 130, 133; Kābul, Afghānistān, xiv. 246; Kashmīr, xv. 107, 124, 125; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 262; Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier, xvi. 51; Nepāl, xix. 47; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 174; Pānchgani, Sātāra, xix. 379; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 12; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 232, 239.
Pearse, Colonel, monument to, in churchyard at Dum-Dum, xi. 376.
Peas or *matar* (*Pisum arvense* and *P. sativum*), iii. 98; grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Bahraich, vi. 209; Balliā, vi. 253; Baltistān, Kashmīr, vi. 263; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Bastī, vii. 127; Bengal, vii. 245; Budalin, Burma, ix. 33; Burma, ix. 152; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Central Provinces, x. 36; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x 244; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gayā, xii. 201; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Gondā, xii. 314–315; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Hyderābād State, xiii 254; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 44; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kashmīr, xv. 115; Ladākh, xvi. 89, 93; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 243; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280; Mudnapore, xvii. 333; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 125; Mysore, xviii. 210; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Partābgarh, xx. 18; Shāhābād, xxii. 191; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314, 315; Sultānpur, xxiii. 134; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 320; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 427; United Provinces, xxiv. 181.
Peat, in Nepāl, i. 101; rarity of bog-land in the Himālayas, i. 159; in Nilgiri and Anaimalai Hills, i. 189 and *n.*
Local notices: Faridpur, xii. 53; Mymensingh, xviii. 149; United Provinces, xxiv. 199.
Pedda Vegi, Kistna, capital of ancient kingdom of Vengi, xiv. 306.
Peddāpuram, subdivision and *tāluk* in Godāvari District, Madras, xx. 82.
Peddāpuram, town in Godāvari District, Madras, xx. 82–83.
Peddarāyudu, founder of Bobbili estate, Vizagapatam (*c.* 1652), viii. 252.
Peddatippasamudram, tank in Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 227.
Pedigrees and successions, carefully recorded by Hindus, ii. 7–11.
Pegu, Division of Lower Burma, xx. 83.
Pegu, District in Lower Burma, xx. 84–96; physical aspects, xx. 84–86; history, 86; population, 87–88; agriculture, 88–90; forests, 90; trade and communications, 91–92; administration, 92–95; education, 95; medical, 95–96; languages, i. 386; arts and manufactures, iii. 171, 172; annexation (1853), iv. 13.
Pegu, subdivision in Lower Burma, xx. 96.
Pegu, town in Lower Burma, ancient capital, now a centre of rice trade, xx. 96–98.
Pegu, river of Burma, xx. 98–99.
Pegu geological system, i. 95.
Pegu kingdom. *See* Talaing Kingdom.
Pegu Yoma, chain of hills in Burma, xx. 99–100.
Peguans. *See* Talaings.
Pegu-Sittang Canal, Lower Burma, iii. 359, 363, xx. 99.
Pehowa, historic town in Karnāl District, Punjab, xx. 100.

Peikthano, ancient capital in Upper Burma. *See* Magwe.
Peint, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, formerly a Muhammadan State, xx. 100–101.
Peithon, ousted from Sind by Porus (fourth century B.C.), xx. 261.
Pelicans (*Pelicanus*), four species in India, i. 263.
Pelly, Colonel Sir Lewis, Agent to Governor-General in Rājputāna (1874), xxi. 142; appointed Special Commissioner at Baroda (1874), vii. 40.
Pemberton, Captain, mission to Bhutān, viii. 156; quotation from, concerning raids of Khāsis and Syntengs in plains of Assam and Sylhet, xv. 256; crossed Nāgā Hills (1832), xviii. 285.
Pemma-Virappa, Changālva, war against Ballāla II, in Coorg (*c.* 1174), xi. 10.
Pempa La, pass in Bhutān, xx. 101.
Pen, *tāluka* in Kolāba District, Bombay, xx. 101–102.
Pen, town and port in Kolāba District, Bombay, xx. 102.
Penang Islet, Straits Settlements, botany of, i. 207.
Pench Valley, Chhindwāra, Central Provinces, coal-field, iii. 132, x. 50, 210–211.
Pendhat, village with shrine in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, xx. 102.
Pendur, town in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xx. 102.
Pengangā, river of Berār, xx. 102–103.
Peniel Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, mail contracts, iii. 431–432; Bengal, vii. 280.
Penna, Horace della, early European traveller, Sikkim known to, xxii. 367.
Pennahobilam, village with temple in Anantapur District, Madras, xx. 103.
Penner, river of Southern India, xx. 103–104.
Penner River Canals, iii. 332.
Penny, General, defeated mutineers at Kakrāla, Budaun, but killed in the battle (1858), ix. 36, xiv. 290.
Penukonda, subdivision and *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xx. 104.
Penukonda, historic town and fortress in Anantapur District, Madras, xx. 104–106; defence of, by Jagadeva Rāya (1577), x. 174.
People's Banks, Lahore, xvi. 114; Madras, xvi. 278; Mysore, xviii. 215.
Pepper and pepper vine (*Piper nigrum*), iii. 54–56; cultivation, 55; white, 55–56; black, 56.
Local notices: Cochin, Madras, x. 346, North Kanara, Bombay, xiv. 347; South Kanara, xiv. 362; Kumta, North Kanara, xvi. 23; Malabar, xvii. 55, 62; Mysore, xviii. 166; Nagar, Mysore, xviii. 296; Sāgar, Mysore, xxi. 365; Sāv. ntvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 281, 282. 287; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 47; Tīrthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 10; Wynaad, Malabar, xxiv. 400.
Pepper, long. *See* Capsicums.
Perambākkam, village in Chingleput District, Madras, scene of destruction of Colonel Baillie's force by Haidar Alī (1780), xx. 106.
Perambalūr, *tāluk* in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xx. 106 107.
Perambūr, suburb of Madras City, xvi. 370, 371, xx. 107.
Perantala Kanama, outlet of Colair lake, x. 373.
Perdiccas, general of Alexander, probably led division through Khyber, xv. 300.
Perfumery, manufactures, iii. 180, 253; imports, iii. 308.
Local notices: Assam, vi. 74; Ghāzīpur, xii. 227; Jaunpur, xiv. 84; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 180; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 422; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 235; Sahaswān, Budaun, xxi. 381; Sikandarpur, Ballia, xxii. 362.
Peri Pasha, Capidan of Egypt, Aden taken and fortified by (1551), v. 12.
Periakulam, *tāluk* and town in Madras. *See* Periyakulam.
Periapatam, village in Mysore. *See* Piriyāpatna.
Perim, island in Bāb-el-Mandeb Straits, administered from Aden, xx. 107–108; British relations with, iv. 107–108.
Perim Island. *See* Piram.
Periplus, the, of the Erythraean Sea (*c.* 85), its geographical value, ii. 76–77; mention of Aden, v. 11; Ouppara, xxiii. 87.
Periyā, Pilibhīt derived from, xx. 143.
Periyakulam, *tāluk* in Madura District, Madras, xx. 108–109.
Periyakulam, trading town in Madura District, Madras, xx. 109.
Periyār Project, the, irrigation work in Madras, iii. 324, 332, 339, xx. 109–110.
Permādi I, Simda chief, conflict with Hoysalas, ii. 338.
Permanent Settlement of Bengal (1793), ii. 486–487, iv. 228–229; contrasted with temporary settlements, iv. 231.
Perron, Sindhia's French general, headquarters at Alīgarh, v. 210, in Gurgaon, xii. 403; Hāpur, xiii. 39 40; overthrew George Thomas (1801), xiii. 54;

force under, sent against Kā ;aud (1792), xiv. 370; Gulsher Khān recognized by, as Nawāb of Kunjpura (1797), xvi. 27; *pargana* of Pānīpat made over to, by the Marāthās, xix. 398; attacked Seondhā fort, xxii. 164; Sikandarābād head-quarters of a brigade under, xxii. 362; Marāthās under, xxiv. 157.

Perron's Hindustāni Horse, Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner given command in, xxiii. 68.

Perry, Sir Erskine, Board of Education created at Bombay under influence of (1840), viii. 373.

Persia, treaty with (1812), iv. 105; British relations with, iv. 112–113; Teherān mission, iv. 112–113; relations of, with Afghānistān and Great Britain, iv. 113–115; delimitation of frontiers, iv. 115.

Persian Gulf, limits of Ottoman rule, iv. 110–111; suppression of piracy and slavery (1819), iv. 110; peace and agreements made with chiefs of coast (1853), iv. 110; British expedition to, v. 39.

Persian influence on Indian art, ii 106

Persian language, spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287; Hazārajāt, xiii. 85; Herāt, xiii. 113; Khairpur, xv. 212; Punjab, xv. 286; Quetta-Pishīn, xvi. 14; Rustāk, xxi. 343; Sarawān, xxii. 99; taught in Berār, vii. 416; Hoshiārpur high school, xiii. 201; Jaipur, xiii. 399, 401.

Persian Saffārids, rule in Afghānistān, v. 35; Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375, 376.

Persians in India, conquest of the Indus valley (*c.* 510 B.C.), viii 278; in Bombay City, viii. 413; Herāt besieged by (1823, 1837, 1856), xiii. 115; in Peshāwar, xix. 148; Sind, xxii. 394.

Pernah, ruins in Mālda District. *See* Pandua.

Perunjingadēva, Pallava chief in Southern India (thirteenth century), ii. 342.

Perūr, village with temple in Coimbatore, Madras, xx. 110–111.

Perūr, peak in Pādināīknād, Coorg, xix. 309.

Peshāwar, District in North-West Frontier Province, xx. 111–124; physical aspects, 111–114; geology, 112; meteorology, 114; history, 114–116; population, 116–118; agriculture, 118–119; trade and communications, 119–120; administration, 121–123; education, 123; medical, 123–124.

Other references: Meteorology, i. 150, 154; ancient jewellery found, ii. 134; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199, 211, 217, 221, 229, 237, 244, 245; army division, iv. 366.

Peshāwar, *tahsīl* in North-West Frontier Province, xx. 124.

Peshāwar, capital of North-West Frontier Province, with cantonment and frontier trade, xx. 124–126; bronze head obtained, ii 26; embroidery, iii. 220; treaty of, v. 39; battle of (1008), Rājā of Kālinjar present at, xiv 311.

Peshāwar Sardārs, sons of Sardār Samad Khān driven out of Kohāt by (1828), xv. 343.

Peshāwarān, ruined city in Afghānistān, v. 45.

Peshwā dynasty, at Poona (1714–1817), diaries of, ii. 12; relations with the British, ii. 441–442, 462–463, iv. 75, 76, 78; first Marāthā War (1775), ii. 442; second Marāthā War (1778), ii. 442; fourth Marāthā War (1817), ii. 444; refusal to share in division of Tipū Sultān's territory (1795), iv. 74; treaties with (1739, 1817), iv. 75, 76.

Local notices. In Poona, xx. 168; Bāgh, Central India, vi. 183; Baglān, Nāsik, ceded to, by Nizām (1795), vi. 192; territory in Bāsim, Berār, ceded to Nizām by (1795), vii. 97; towns and *parganas* in Berār ceded to, by Nizām (1795), vii. 370; Dhodap fort, Nāsik, held by, xi. 320; Gujarāt ravaged by, xii. 352; part of Hamīrpur bequeathed to, xiii. 14; territory in Idar taken by, xiii 325–326; Kurandvād State granted by, to member of Patvardhan family, xvi. 28; Nāsik chosen as capital, xviii. 411; Purandhar Hill, Poona, stronghold of, xx. 397. *See also* Bājī Rao Peshwā, Bājī Rao II, Bālajī Bājī Rao, Bālajī Viswanāth, *and* Raghunāth Rao.

Pestonjī & Co., Messrs., Pārsī merchants, first traders of Berār, vii. 371–372, 393.

Petenikas, people in Southern India, missionaries sent to, by Asoka, xix 317.

Peth, town in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 126–127.

Pethāpur, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xx. 127.

Pethāpur, capital of State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, with dyeing industry, xx. 127.

Petit, Sir Dinshaw Mānekjī, hospital at Bombay City, viii. 379.

Petlād, *tāluka* in Baroda, with tobacco cultivation, xx. 127.

Petlād, town in Baroda, xx. 127; captured by Rangojī, general of Dāmājī Gaikwār (*c.* 1750), vii. 34.

Petrels (Tubinares), five species recorded, i. 263–264.

Petrie, William, presented collection of scientific instruments to public service (1787), nucleus of Madras Observatory, xvi. 373.

Petrie, Major, took Cochin from Dutch (1795), x. 355.
Petroleum, value of petroleum produced (1898–1903), iii. 130; production, iii. 138; occurrences of, iii. 139; import trade, iii. 277, 279; exports, iii. 310; import duties, iv. 265, 276; found or refined in Akyab, Burma, iii. 140, v. 196; Assam, iii. 139–140, vi. 69, 71, 72; Attock, vi. 135; Baluchistān, iii. 139, vi. 306–307; Bolān Pass, Baluchistān, viii. 265; Burma, iii. 139, 140, 235, ix. 170, 172, 173, 177; Cāchār, Assam, ix. 255; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 233–234, 246; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 265; Digboi, Assam, xi. 344–345; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 179; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 108; Jaipur, Assam, xiii. 402; Kohāt, xv. 347; Kyaukpyu, Burma, iii. 140, xvi. 65; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 124; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 413, 419; Mākum, Assam, iii. 139–140; Miānwāli, xvii. 323; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345, 352; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 128; Nāgā Hills, Assam, xviii. 293; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 143–144, 181; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 320, 326; Punjab, iii. 139, xx. 314; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 317; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 350; Singu, iii. 140; Sulaimān Range, Afghānistān, xxiii. 129; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 343, 349; Twenty-four Parganas (storage in bulk), xxiv. 75; Yenangyat, iii. 140; Yenangyaung, iii. 140.
Petrus Uscan, built Marmalong bridge at Madras City (1726), xvi. 366; built bridge at Saidapet, xvi. 383.
Peutingerian Tables, *Andrae Indi* mentioned in, xxiii. 276.
Pewter ware and ornaments, manufactured in Jalesar, Etah, xiv. 27; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 30; Rewāri, Gurgaon, xxi. 300; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73.
Phagwāra, *tahsīl* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xx. 127–128.
Phagwāra, trading town in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xx. 128.
Phākial, language of the Tai group of the Siamese-Chinese branch, i. 394.
Phākials, hill tribe, on banks of Noa Dihing, Assam, xi. 346.
Phālākāta, village in Jalpaigurī. *See* Fālākāta.
Phalalum, peak in Himālayas. *See* Phalūt.
Phalauda, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 128.
Phalgu, Tomar, traditional founder of Phalauda, xx. 128.
Phālia, *tahsīl* in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xx. 128.
Phallic worship, i. 422–423, xviii. 201. *See also Lingams and* Lingāyats.
Phalodi, mercantile town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with former salt source, xx. 128–129.
Phaltan State. *See* Sātāra Agency.
Phaltan, capital of Phaltan State, Bombay, xx. 129.
Phalūt, peak in Himālayas, Darjeeling District, Bengal, xv. 129, xxii. 435.
Phanī Mukuta Rai, first of Nāgbansi family of Chotā Nāgpur, xxi. 200.
Phanse family, held Tarāna, Central India, in *jāgīr* till 1849, xxiii. 250.
Phaphūnd, town in Etāwah District, United Provinces, xv. 129.
Pharās, peak in Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296.
Pharsī Pen, battle-axe god of Gonds, xii. 325.
Pharūshahr, battle-field. *See* Ferozeshāh.
Phātsar, reservoir at Botād, Kāthiāwār, ix. 7.
Phayre, Sir Arthur, Chief Commissioner of Burma (1862), ix. 126, 192; revenue settlement of Amherst District (1847), v. 302; improved education in Burma, ix. 222; settlement of Thaton District (1848–9), xxiii. 338; identified Thaton with Xeythoma, xxiii. 341.
Phayre, Colonel, Resident at Baroda (1860–74), vii. 39.
Phayre, Mr., Deputy-Commissioner of Minbu, killed by insurgents (1886), xvii. 347.
Pheasants and kindred species, found only in Himālayan regions, i. 256–257.
Phengpui, highest point in Langtarai range, Hill Tippera, xiii. 117.
Pheni, river of Eastern Bengal. *See* Fenny.
Philadelphia Hospital, Ambāla, v. 286.
Philippus, Satrap under Alexander the Great, in Multān, xviii. 24; country west of Indus, xix. 149; Punjab, xx. 260–261; murdered in Punjab (324 B.C.), xx. 261.
Phillaur, *tahsīl* in Jullundur District, Punjab, xx. 130.
Phillaur, town and former cantonment in Jullundur District, Punjab, xx. 130.
Phipps, Henry, donation towards agricultural research, iii. 93.
Phitta canals, Bombay, xvi. 141.
Phond Sāvant, chief of Sāvantvādi, Bombay (1665–75), xxii. 151; founded Vādi (1670), xxiv. 291.
Phond Sāvant III, chief of Sāvantvādi, Bombay (1808–12), xxii. 152.
Phonda, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
Phor, river in Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145.

Phosphates, general absence of deposits in India, iii. 22, 155–156.
Phosphoric acid, deficient presence of, in Indian soils, iii. 9, 10, 11; especially in Mysore, xviii. 209.
Phra, Farrah, Afghānistān, supposed to be site of, xii. 62.
Phūl, *nizāmat* in Nābha State, Punjab, xx. 130–131.
Phūl, town in Nābha State, Punjab, xx. 131.
Phūl, preparation of opium, Nābha State, Punjab, xviii. 260.
Phūl Bāgh, or 'flower garden,' at Gwalior, xvi. 151.
Phul Chaudhri, ancestor of the Phūlkiān houses in Punjab, xx 133; founder of Phūl town (1627), xx. 131.
Phūl Sāgar, or 'flower tank,' near Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
Phulbāni, head-quarters of Khondmāls subdivision, Angul District, Bengal, xx. 131.
Phulbarā, goddess, temple at Lābpur, Birbhūm, xvi. 85.
Phulbāri, or 'flower garden,' Rājmahāl, Santāl Parganas, xxi 78.
Phulchari, village in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 131.
Phuljhar, *zamīndāri* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, vii. 15.
Phuljhur, river of Eastern Bengal, xx. 131.
Phūlkāri or 'flowered' embroidery work, iii 219; in Hissār, xiii. 152.
Phūlkiān States, group of three Sikh States in Punjab, xx. 131–135; history, 132–135.
Phūlpur, *tahsīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xx. 135
Phūlpur, town in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xx. 135–136.
Phultalā, village in Khulnā District, Bengal, xx. 136.
Phulwāri, town in Patna District, Bengal, xx. 136.
Physical appearance and physiogonomy, of the Afghāns, v. 48, vi. 288, 290; Akhas, v. 181; Andamanese, v. 365–367; Animists, vii. 44; Arakanese, v. 390; Aryans, vii. 233; Baigās, vi. 216; Baloch, vi. 288, 290, xiii 315; Baltis, vi. 262; Bannūchis, vi. 396; Bātals, Kashmīr, xv. 104; Bhils, viii. 101; Bhuttannis, viii. 118; Bhotiās, viii. 158; Brāhmans, ix. 352; Brāhuis, vi. 288, ix. 16; Burmans, ix. 141; Chins, x. 274; Coorgs or Kodagas, xi. 23; Daflās, xi. 121; Dravidian race, vii. 233; Dums, Kashmīr, xv. 104; Galawans, Kashmīr, xv. 104; Gāros, xii. 176; Gilgitis, xii. 241; Gonds, vii. 379, xii. 326; Gūjars, xv. 101; Gurkhas, xix. 41; Jats, xx. 288; Kachins, xiv. 254; Kāfirs, Afghānistān, xiv. 270; Karens, xv. 37; Kāthkaris, xv. 360; Khāsis, xv. 258; Korkūs, xv. 405; Kunbīs, Berār, vii. 379; Lodhīs, Damoh, xi. 138; Lushais, xvi. 217; Māria Gonds, x. 153; Mīris, Assam, xvii. 363; Mongols, vii. 233; Nicobarese, xix. 73–74; Pachhādas, Hissar, xiii. 149; Pandits, Kashmīr, xv. 106; Paniyas, Coorg, xi. 28; Panjabis, Coorg, xi. 28; Pathāns, vi. 396; Punjābis, xv. 288; Rājputs, xv. 100, xv. 289; Santāls, xxii. 67; Shans, xxii. 237; Shins, Gilgit, xii. 240; Syntengs, Assam, xv. 261; Tājiks, Afghānistān, vi. 175; Taungthus, Burma, xxiii. 258; Thākurs, Kolāba, xv. 360; Turks, Afghānistān, vi. 175; Was, Burma, xxiv. 345; Yeravas, Coorg, xi. 23.
Physical aspects of India, i. 1–49; variety, 1; geological evolution, 1–4; origin of term 'India' and modern extension, 4–5; land approaches and gateways, 5–6; borderlands, 6–22; Southern Baluchistān, 6–8; Northern Baluchistān, 8–9; Pathān frontier, 10–11; Afghānistān, 11–14; Kashmīr, 14–16; Himālayas, 16–19; north-eastern borderland, 19–20; Burma, 20–21; Indo-Gangetic depression, 22–34; rivers, 23–33, 37; Ganges and Jumna, 23–26; Assam, 27; Brahmaputra, 27–28; Indus plain, 28–29; Indus river, 29–31; Sutlej, 31; Jhelum, 31–32; Chenāb, 32; Rāvi, 32; Beās, 32–33; Punjab plain, 33; Indian desert, 33–34; Southern Rājputāna, 34–35; Central India, 35–36; Central Provinces, 36–37; Narbadā, 37; Southern India, 37; Western coast, 37–38; Western Ghāts, 38–39; Konkan and Malabar, 39–40; Nīlgiris, 40–41; Coromandel coast, 41; Eastern Ghāts, 41–42; Deccan, 42–43; forests, 43–44; Godāvari, 44–45; Kistna, 45; Cauvery, 45–46; extreme South, 46; Travancore, 46–47; Ceylon, 47–49. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Physical Aspects.
Physicians, Muhammadan, Mohān celebrated for, xvii. 383.
Pichola lake, Udaipur city, Rājputāna, xxiv. 102.
Piddington, Mr., analysis of lead ore found in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93.
Pidh, coal-field in Punjab, iii. 137, 138.
Pidurutalga, mountain peak in Ceylon, i. 47.
Pierson, Lieutenant, killed in Marāthā attack at Dugad, Thāna (1780), xi. 375.
Pietra dura or Florentine mosaic, ii. 127–128; Agra, vi. 78, 87, 88, 90.

Pigeon Island, off North Kanara District, Bombay, xx. 136.
Pigeons (Columbae and Carpophaginae), i. 254–255.
Pigot, Lord, Governor of Madras (1755–63, 1775–6), buried at St. Mary's Church, Madras City, xvi. 367; defence of Madras City (1758–9), xvi. 370.
Pigs, wild (*Sus*), i. 237–238.
Pihānī, town in Hardoī District, United Provinces, xx. 136.
Pikas, or mouse-hares (*Lagomys*), i. 229–230.
Pihewa, ancient town *See* Pehowa.
Pihij, town in Baroda, xx. 136.
Pilāji Gaikwār, of Baroda, nephew of Dāmāji Gaikwar (1721–32), history, vii. 32–33; buildings at Madhi, xvi. 231; temple in memory of, at Sāvli, xvii. 157–158.
Pilgrimages, places of, Ajmer (tomb of Muīn-ud-dīn Chishti), v. 171; Alandi, Poona, v. 205; Amarkantak, Central India, v. 274; Ambalapulai, Travancore (shrine of Krishnaswāmi), v. 288; Arasur Hills, Mahī Kāntha (shrine of Ambā Bhawānī), v. 400; Atpādi, Bombay, vi. 124; Attigundi, Mysore (tomb of Bābā-Budan), vi. 164; Badrīnāth, Garhwāl, vi. 180; Bāgeshwar, Almorā, vi 183; Bakreswar, Birbhūm, vi. 221; Baluchistān, vi. 293; Barābar Hill, Gayā, vi. 425; Bardoli, Surat, vi. 432; Bausi, Bhāgalpur, vii. 136; Bāwangaja Hill, Barwānī, Central India (Jain), vii. 93; Bechrāji temple, Baroda, vii. 140; Benares, vii. 190–191, 192; Bhaironghātī, Tehrī, viii. 41; Bhavāni river, Coimbatore, viii. 96; Bhavāni town, Coimbatore, viii. 98; Bombay Presidency, viii. 310; Brindāban, Muttra, ix. 17; Buddh Gayā, Gayā, ix. 45; Point Calimere, Tanjore, ix. 291; Cauvery river, ix. 303; Chakki-no-Ato, Pānch Mahāls, x. 123; Chāndod, Rewā Kāntha, x. 165–166; Chidambaram, South Arcot (temple of Siva), x 219; Chinchli, Kolhāpur, x. 226; Lower Chindwin, Burma (Alaungdaw Kathapa pagoda), x. 231; Chitrakūt, Baghelkhand, x. 300; Comorin, Travancore, x. 376; Dākor, Kaira, xi. 124; Deglūr, Hyderābād, xi. 209; Dehra Dūn, xi. 214; Mount Delly, Malabar, xi. 241; Deogarh, Santāl Parganas, xi 244; Dera Nānak, Gurdāspur (Sikh), xi. 271; Devaprayāg, Tehrī, xi. 273; Dhākādakshin, Sylhet, xi. 282; Dwārka, Kāthiāwār, xi. 387; Ganges river, xii. 134; Gangotrī, Tehrī, xii. 139; Garhmuktesar, Meerut, xii. 163; Gauhāti, Assam, xii. 184, 185; Gaur, xii. 188; Gayā, xii. 202, 209–210; Giri Rāj Hill, Muttra, xii. 247; Goa, xii. 267; Godāvari river, xii. 299, Gokarn, North Kanara, xii. 307; Guddguddāpur, Dhārwāi, xii. 346; Gurgaon, xii. 412; Hardwār, Sahāranpur, xiii. 51–53; Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, xiii. 56; Hājo, Assam, vi. 121; Hazāribāgh (temple of Kuleswarī), xiii. 89; Hinglāj, Baluchistān, xiii. 142; Hooghly river, xiii. 175; Hūma, Sambalpur, xxii. 8; Ichchāpuram, Ganjām, xiii. 324; Jamnotrī, Tehrī, xiv. 51; Jawāla Mukhi, Kāngra, xiv. 87; Jejuri, Poona, xiv. 89; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Kadod, Broach, xiv. 260–261; Kālī Ghāt, Calcutta, ix. 279; Kāmākhya, Assam, xiv. 325; Karatoyā river, Eastern Bengal, xv. 24; Karnāli, Baroda, xv. 60; Katās, Jhelum, xv. 150; Katrā, Murshidābād, xviii. 57; Kedārnāth, Garhwāl, xv. 196; Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251; Kichhaunchha, Fyzābād, xv. 304; Kūndian, Rājputāna, xvi. 26; Kurtgrām, Rangpur (Chilmāri), xvi. 30; Kurukshetra, Punjab, xvi. 55; Madhi, Ahmadnagar, xvi. 231; Mahāban, Muttra, xvi. 427–428; Mahāvinyaka Hill, Orissa, xvi. 437–438; Mailāi, Bellary, xvii. 30–31; Mālsiras, Sholāpur, xvii. 95; Māndhāta, Nimār, xvii. 152; Māyavaram, Tanjore, xvii. 238; Minbu, Burma (Shwezettan pagoda), xvii. 347–348; Mirzāpur, xvii. 377; Mukhalingam, Ganjām, xviii. 18; Mulbāgal, Mysore, xviii 20; Nabadwip, Nadiyā, xviii. 262; Nānder, Hyderābād (Sikh), xviii. 355; Narbadā river, xviii. 377; Narsinghpur (Barmhān), xviii. 387–388; Nāsik, xviii. 410; Nāthdwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 415; Pagan, Burma, xix. 313; Pālitāna, Kāthiāwār (Jain), xix. 361–366; Pandharpur, Sholāpur, xix. 390; Pāpanāsam, Tinnevelly, xix. 406; Paranagar, Rājputāna, xxi. 71; Parasnāth Hill, Hazāribāgh (Jain), xix. 409; Parli, Hyderābād, xx. 6; Pawāpuri, Patna, xx. 81; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100; Pendhat, Mainpuri, xx. 102; Pennahobilam, Anantapur, xx. 103; Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 106; Phaphūnd, Etāwah, xx. 129; Pindāle, Meiktila, Burma (Shwezigon pagoda), xvii. 278; Pithāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 156; Ponābālia Shāmrail, Backergunge, xx. 160; Punjab, xx. 294; Puri, Orissa, xx. 408; Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1; Rājim, Raipur (Rājivlochan temple), xxi 73; Rakhabh Dev, Rājputāna (Jain), xxi. 168–169; Sāgar Island, xii. 134; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 34; Saptashring, Nāsik, xxii. 81; Saraswatī river, Gujarāt, xxii. 97; Satyabādī, Orissa, xxii. 135; Shetrunja Hill, Kāthi-

āwāi (Jain), xix. 361–362; Siālkot, xxii. 335; Srīkūrmam, Ganjām, xxiii. 98; Takht-i-Sulaimān Mountain, North-West Frontier, xxiii. 129; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 210–211; Tārakeswar, Hooghly, xxiii. 249; Thānesar, Karnāl, xxiii. 305; Tiruchendūr, Tinnevelly, xxiii. 391; Tirukkalikkunram, Chingleput, xxiii. 392; Tirumala, North Arcot, xxiii. 394; Tiruvādi, Tanjore, xxiii. 398; Trimbak, Nāsik, xxiv. 49; Upmāka, Vizagapatam, xxiv. 277; Vān, North Kanara, xxiv. 413; Yellamma Hill, Belgaum, xxv. 149.

Pīlībhīt, District in Bareilly Division, United Provinces, xx 136–143; physical aspects, 137–138; history, 138; population, 138–139; agriculture, 139–141; trade and communications, 141; famine, 141–142; administration, 142–143; education, 143; medical, 143.

Pīlībhīt, *tahsīl* in Pīlībhīt District, United Provinces, xx. 143.

Pīlībhīt, trading town in Pīlībhīt District, United Provinces, former Rohilla capital, xx. 143–144.

Pilkhana, town in Aligarh District, United Provinces, xx. 144.

Pilkhuā, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 144–145.

Pillai, tribe in Southern India. *See* Vellālas.

Pillars, sculptured or inscribed, and *minārs*, at Allahābād, ii. 35, 42, 43, 50, v. 237; near Antūr, Hyderābād, v. 387; near Ararāj, Champāran, v. 399; at Bhitrī, Ghāzīpur, i. 57–58, viii. 118; Bhumarā, ii. 51; Delhi, ii. 35, 122, 123, xi. 235; Dhār, Central India, ii. 25, xi. 295; Dimāpur, Assam, xi. 347; Dināj-pur, xi. 349; Ellora, Hyderābād, ii. 170; Eran, Central India, ii. 43, 51, 56, 122; Garhmuktesar, Meerut, xii. 163; Gaur, Mālda, ii. 190–191; Giriak, Patna, xii. 246; Jālaun, xiv. 20; Khiching, Orissa, xv. 277; Mahākūta, ii. 43; Malavalli, ii. 59; Mandasor, ii. 43, 50; Meerut, xvii. 265; Meharaulī, ii. 25, 35–36; Muttra, xviii. 74; Mysore, xviii. 187; Narwar, Central India, xviii. 397; Patancherū, Hyderābād, xx. 26; Pathārī, Central India, xx. 30; Pattadakal, ii. 43, 59; Sankīsā, Farrukhābād, xxii. 60; Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, xxiii. 64; Sravana-Belgola, Mysore, ii. 43; Tālgund, ii. 43. *See also under* Asoka.

Pimpalner, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xx. 145.

Pimplādevi, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xx. 145.

Pimpri, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xx. 145

Pimpri, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218.

Pināhat, *tahsīl* in Agra District. *See* Bāh.

Pinākini, Northern and Southern, rivers of Madras. *See* Penner *and* Ponnaiyār.

Pind Dādan Khān, *tahsīl* in Jhelum District, Punjab, xx. 145–146.

Pind Dādan Khān, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, with industries of boat-building, pottery, &c., xx. 146; pottery, iii. 244.

Pind Dādan Khān Canal, xxii. 221, 222.

Pindale, village in Meiktila District, Burma, xvii. 278.

Pindāris, freebooters, in Central India, on break-up of the Mughal empire, associated with the Marāthās, ii. 443, 494; destroyed by Lord Hastings (1817), ii. 494–495, vii. 423.

Local notices: Raids in Berār, vii. 371; Central India, ix. 342; Chāndpur, x. 167; Chāng Bhakār, x. 171; Dhāmpur, xi. 284; Dhār, xi. 290; Ganjām, xii. 146; Hoshangābād, xiii. 182; Indore, xiii. 337; Jaipur, xiii. 386; Kurnool, xvi. 34; Mehkar, xvii. 271; Nagīna, xviii. 299, Parlākimedi, xx. 3; Pārnera Hill, xx. 7; Udaipur, xxiv. 92; Wūn, xxiv. 390.

Pindāri War (1817–8), ii. 443–444, 494–496, iv. 76. *See also* Fourth Marāthā War.

Pindari, glacier in Almorā District, United Provinces, xx. 145.

Pindi, founder of Jāmki, Siālkot, xiv. 48.

Pindi Bhattiān, village in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xv. 146.

Pindi Gheb, subdivision in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 146.

Pindi Gheb, *tahsīl* in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 147.

Pindi Gheb, town in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 147.

Pindin, tank in Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 316.

Pine trees (*Pinus*), in north and north-east mountains, i. 168, 173, 198, 199, iii. 103; Bhutān, viii. 155; Black Mountain, North-West Frontier, viii. 251; Burma, iv. 168; Chakrātā, Dehra Dūn, x. 125; Chamba, Punjab, x 131; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211, 217; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gilgit, Kashmīr, xii. 238; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Kāfiristān, Afghānistān, xiv. 270; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 86, 129–130; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 255, 262; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 191; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; Nepāl, xix. 49; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 320; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 43; Punjab, xx. 252, 310, 311; Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 240; Sikkim, xxii.

370; Simla, xxii. 377; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 25, 26; Tehrī, xxiii. 271; United Provinces, xxiv. 196; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 381.
Pineapples (*Ananassa sativa*), in India generally, iii. 76; cultivated in Baroda, vii. 48; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bengal, vii. 248; Burma, ix. 153; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 31; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 261; Kolāba, xv. 362; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Maodon and Maolang, Assam, xvii. 204; Nicobars, xix. 62; Rangpur, xxi. 223; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shellā, Assam, xxii. 271; Siruguppa, Bellary, xxiii. 48; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
Pinglai Devī, temple at Ner, Berār, xix. 55.
Pingutaung pagoda, Kyatpyin, Burma, xxi. 329.
Pinjaris, Musalmān class in Mysore, xvii. 203, 204.
Pinjaur, *nizāmat* and *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xx. 147.
Pinjaur, village in Patiāla State, Punjab, xx. 148.
Pinjrapols or animal hospitals, in Gujarāt, i. 414; Surat, xxiii. 167, 168.
Pinle, ancient capital in Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
Pinlebu, township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xx. 148.
Pīpa, traditional founder of Pīpār, Rājputāna, xx. 148.
Pīpal tree (*Ficus religiosa*), sacred to Hindus and Buddhists, in Bāsim, Burma, vii. 96; Berār, vii. 364; Buddh Gayā, ix. 43; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 77; Cuttack, xi. 87; Damoh, xi. 135; Gayā, xii. 196; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312, 317; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Khāndesh, xv 227; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Mālda, xvii. 75; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsārī, Baroda, xviii. 423; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 32; Poona, xx. 166; Purī, xx. 400; Saugor, xxii. 137; Sholāpur, xxii. 296; Sind, xxii. 393; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 119, 123; Surat, xxiii. 152; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 307; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; Waidhā, xxiv. 367; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389.
Pīpār, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xx. 148.
Pipe-bowls, manufactured in Baroda, vii. 55; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82; Chāndpur, Bijnor, x. 168; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 123.
Piper Betle. *See* Betel Vines or *pān*.
Pipes, clay, manufactured in Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82.
Pipe-stems, manufactured at Agra, v. 90.
Pipits (Motacillidae), i. 245.
Pīplia, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 148.
Pipliānagar, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 148
Piplodā, chiefship in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 148–149.
Piprahwa, *stūpa*, ii. 102–103, 104, 133; inscribed vase from, ii. 43–44, 55, 67.
Pīr Ghal, peak in Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 380.
Pīr jān kī Bhatī, mosque at Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 96.
Pīr Mangho, tank, hot springs, and temple in Sind. *See* Magar Talao.
Piram, island with fossils in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, former resort of pirates, xx. 149–151.
Piran Dhār, Muhammadan name for Dhār, xi. 294.
Pirāwa, district in Central India, attached to Tonk State, Rājputāna, xx. 151.
Pirīn, slave-governor of Ghazni, repulsed force sent to seize Ghazni (974), xix. 150.
Pīr-i-Roshan, 'the apostle of light,' founder of the Roshānia sect, Tīrāhis driven from Tīrāh by (*c.* 1600), xxiii. 389.
Piriyāpatna, town in Mysore, xx. 151–152.
Pirmed, hill station in Travancore State, Madras, xx. 152.
Pirojpur, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 152.
Pirojpur, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 152–153.
Pirpainti, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xx. 153.
Pīrs, Muhammadan saints, worshipped when dead, i. 435, vii. 236; religious leaders in Chitrāl, x. 303. *See also* Pachpiriyas.
Pirthī Pāl, Rājā of Bangāhal, murdered by Rājā Sidh Sen of Mandī (*c.* 1690), xvii. 154.
Pirthī Shāh, Rājā of Garhwāl (1654), xii. 165.
Pirthi Singh, Rājā of Nādaun, loyal during Mutiny, xviii. 271.
Pirthī Singh, chief of Umri (1882), xxiv. 120.
Pirthīpāl Bahādur Jū Deo, chief of Khaniadhāna (1854), xv. 244.

Pithūdakeshwar temple, Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
Pisācha, group of languages intermediate between Indo-Aryan and Iranian, i. 355-357, 395.
Pishīn, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Quetta-Pishīn District, Baluchistān, xx. 153.
Pishīn Lora, river in Baluchistān, xx. 153.
Pistachio nuts, grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Bolān Pass, viii. 264; Chāgai, v. 118; Jhalawān, xiv. 109; Kalāt, xiv. 300; Loralai, xvi. 173, 177; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 16; Sarawān, xxii. 100; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 381; Zhob, xxiv. 432.
Pitalkhorā, caves, ii. 112.
Pitāmbar Singh, insurgent landholder in Palāmau, hanged (1857), xix. 338.
Pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes khasiana*), found only in one spot in Jaintiā Hills, Assam, i. 200; also several species in Malay Peninsula, i. 207.
Pitenikas, conquered nation of Southern India, mentioned in Asoka's inscriptions (third century B.C.), ii 325; at Paithān, Hyderābād, xiii. 235.
Pith models, manufactured in Madras Presidency, xvi. 293; Tanjore, xxiii. 235; Trichinopoly, xxiv 35.
Pithāpuram, historic estate in Godāvari District, Madras, xx. 153-155.
Pithāpuram, *tahsīl* in Godāvari District, Madras, xx. 155.
Pithāpuram, town and place of pilgrimage in Godāvari District, Madras, xx. 155-156.
Pithāpuram Rājā's College, Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 340.
Pithasthān, place sacred to the goddess Satī, Lābpur, Bīrbhūm, xvi. 85.
Pithora, Rāe, Hindu king. *See* Prithwī Rāj.
Pithoro, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xx. 156.
Pitman, Major, defeated Naosajī Naik Muskī in Berār (1819), vii. 97.
Pitrapaksha, Hindu festival, held in Berār, vii. 382; Central Provinces, x. 31; Hyderābād State, xiii. 250.
Pitti, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.
Piyain, channel of Jādukāta river, Assam, xiii. 374.
Piyāsbāri, tank at Gaur, xii. 190.
Place, Lionel, Collector of Chingleput (1794), land settlement of Chingleput, x. 265; built tank at Madurāntakam, xvi. 408.
Plague, ii. 526, iv. 475-476; statistics of mortality, i. 525.
Local notices: In Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 144; Assam, vi. 41; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 367, 368; Baroda, vii. 42; Bassein, Thāna (1697), vii. 120; Belgaum, vii. 156, 157; Bengal, vii. 229-230; Berār, vii. 377; Bijāpur Agency, viii. 174; Bombay Presidency, viii. 295-296, 299; Bombay City, viii. 402, 419-420; Burhānpur, Nimār, ix. 105; Calcutta, ix. 267; Central India, ix. 349; Central Provinces, x. 21-22; Chāpra, Sāran, x. 174-175; Coorg, xi. 21; Damān, xi. 129; Daibhangā, xi. 154; Dinapore, Patna, xi. 355; Gayā, xii. 199, 208; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Haidwāi, Sahāranpur, xiii. 53; Hindupur, Anantapur, xiii. 140; Hinganghāt, Wardhā, xiii. 141; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 193; Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 223; Hyderābād State, xiii. 245; Jullundur, xiv. 222; Madras Presidency, xvi. 259; Mālwā, xvii. 105; Mau Aimma, Allahābād, xvii. 224; Monghyr, xvii. 403; Mysore, xviii. 190-191; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 164; Pāli, Rājputāna (1836), xix. 359; Patna, xx. 52, 66; Poona, xx. 181; Punjab, xx. 283; Rājputāna, xxi. 108-109; Rangoon, xxi. 221; Ratlām, Central India, xxi. 242; Sāran, xxii. 86; Shāhābād, xxii. 189; Sind, xxii. 405; Sojat, Rājputāna, xxiii 72; Tekāri, Gayā, xxiii. 275; United Provinces, xxiv. 165-166.
'Plain of the Martyrs,' Zafarābād, Jaunpur, xxiv. 426.
Plantains, or bananas (*Musa sapientum*), in India generally, iii. 76; grown in Agāshi, Thāna, v. 71; Amherst, Burma, v 298; Assam, vi. 57; Baroda, vii. 48; Bassein, Burma, vii. 111; Bassein, Thāna, vii. 119; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bengal, vii. 248; Bhamo, Burma, viii 50; Bhandāra, viii. 66; Bhongīr, Hyderābād, viii. 124; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Burma, ix. 152; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Chingleput, x. 260; Cochin, Madras, x. 342, 346; Coimbatore, x. 366; Coorg, xi. 33; Dacca, xi. 110; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Dindigul, Madura, xi. 356; Eastern Duārs, Assam, xi. 371; Faridpur, xii. 54; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 66; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312; Jalālpur, Surat, xiv. 15; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; North Kanara, xiv. 347; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Karāchi, xv. 2; Kathā, Burma, xv. 157; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 338; Krishnarājpet, Mysore, xvi. 10; Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 123; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Mīmbu, Burma, xvii. 350; Murshidābād, xviii. 45;

Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 109, 112; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 126; Mysore, xviii. 210, 260; Nagaram Island, Godāvari, xviii. 297; Nāmakkal, Salem, xviii. 347; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 422; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nawngwawn, Burma, xviii. 429; Nicobars, xix. 62; Oudh, xix. 278; Pegu, Burma, xx. 89; Poona, xx. 166; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 5; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Rangpur, xxi. 223; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Salem, xxi. 400; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 290; Sikkim, xxii. 366, 370; Sind, xxii. 413; Sinnar, Nāsik, xxiii. 13; Struguppa, Bellary, xxiii. 48; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 334; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 348; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 427; United Provinces, xxiv. 183; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 406.

Plassey, village in Nadiā District, Bengal, xx. 156; battle (1757), ii. 475–476; vii. 218.

Platinum, iii. 141; found in Assam, in sands of Dhing river, vi. 72.

Platt-Macarthy roller-gin for cotton introduced into Broach (1864), ix. 24.

Playfair, description of Aden tanks, v. 17.

Playing-cards, manufactured at Khajuhā, Fatehpur, xv. 220; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Sheopur, Central India, xxii. 272.

Pleasure-houses, at Ajmer, v. 171.

Pliny, references of, to Andhra, xviii. 276; Jomanes, xxiii. 149; Pāndya, xix. 394; Taxila, xxi. 264.

Plovers, &c. (*Limicolae*), i. 260–261.

Plumbago. *See* Graphite.

Plums, in India generally, iii. 76; grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baluchistān, vi. 297; Central Provinces, x. 8; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 31; Kābul, Afghānistān, xiv. 246; Kashmir, xv. 124; Nāgpur, xviii. 313; Nepāl, xix. 47; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 174; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321.

Plütschau, Lutheran mission established at Tranquebar (1705), ii. 442, xxiii. 435; Tanjore (1706), xxiii. 231.

Pochamcherla, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, xx. 156–157.

Podaka Jagdeo, founder of the Nimbālkar family of Phaltan, entered service of king of Delhi and slain in battle (1327), xxii. 113.

Podanūr, railway junction in Coimbatore District, Madras, xx. 157.

Podili, *tahsīl* in Nellore District, Madras, xx. 157.

Pods, fishermen and cultivators in Bengal, i. 328; in Khulnā, xv. 288; Presidency Division, xx. 218; Sundarbans, xxiii. 142; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.

Podu. *See* Shifting Cultivation.

Pogson, N. R., astronomer, Madras (1861–91), xvi. 373.

Pogson, Mr., classified diamonds of Pannā, xix. 402.

Pohle, Rev. C., mission work at Trichinopoly (1778–1825), xxiv. 32.

Poi, tribe in Lushai Hills, xvi. 217.

Poicha, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xx. 157, xxi. 291.

Poila, Southern Shan State, Burma, xx. 157.

Poini, river in North Arcot District, Madras, xx. 157–158.

Poinsar caves. *See* Māgāthan.

Point, False. *See* False Point.

Point Calimere. *See* Calimere, Point.

Point Divi. *See* Divi, Point.

Pokaran, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, residence of the premier noble of the State, xx. 158.

Pol, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xx 158.

Polā, festival, held in Berār, vii. 382; Central Provinces, x. 31; Hyderābād, xiii. 250; Pāndhurnā, Chhindwāra, xix. 391.

Polālva, Hoysala general, Harihareśvara built by (1223), xiii. 55.

Polavaram, subdivision in Godāvari District, Madras, xx. 158.

Polavaram, *tāluk* in Godāvari District, Madras, xx. 158–159.

Polecats (*Putorius*), only in northern mountain regions, i. 222.

Police, iv. 384–397; the indigenous police system, 384–385; decay with the break-up of the Mughal empire, 385–386; first efforts towards police organization under British rule, 386–387; progress of reform, 387; Police Act of 1861, 388; organization of the department, 388–389; reserve, armament, and military police, 389; District organization, 390; village police, 390–391; town police, 391; railway police, 391; training, 391–392; detective work, 392–393; court duties, 393; preventive action of the police, 393–394; *Thagī* and *Dakaitī* department, 394–396; Central Criminal Intelligence department, 395; defects and reforms, 395–396; recent increase of crime, 396; Police Commission of 1902–3, 396–397; bibliography, iv. 405; reforms under Lord Curzon, ii. 529; duties of District Superintendent,

iv. 52; expenditure, iv. 175–176; military, iv. 375.
Poligār Wars (1797–1801), Pānjalamkurichi, xix. 398; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 365.
Poligārs, petty chiefs in Southern India, ii. 348, v. 406, 434, xvi. 249, 254–255, xx. 232.
Political Agents for Native States, iv. 89.
Pollāchi, subdivision and *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xx. 159.
Pollāchi, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, with numerous dolmens, xx. 159–160.
Pollock, General, expedition to Kābul (1842), ii. 501; Chār Chatta destroyed, xiv. 243; Jalālābād relieved, v. 38, xiv. 13; Kābul taken, xiv. 244; advance through Khyber, xv. 301.
Polo, Marco, Venetian, visit to India, ii. 341; mention of a Pandya king as 'Sonder Bandi,' ii. 339 *n.*; mention of a Ganapati queen, ii. 341, Cambay, ix. 297; visit to Kāyal (1292), xv. 195; mention of Makrān, xvii. 46; mention of Quilon, as 'Coilum,' xxi. 22; mention of Rudramā Devi, xxiv. 358.
Polonnaruwa, Ceylon, cave-temple, ii. 163.
Polūr, *tahsīl* in Nellore District, Madras, xx. 160
Polūr, *tāluk* in North Arcot District, Madras, xx. 160
Polūr, town in North Arcot District, Madras, xx. 160.
Polyandry, i. 483, of Draupadī, the wife of the five Pāndava brethren, i. 419, 424; practised in Dehra Dūn Chakrātā, x. 125; among Khas Rājputs in Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; among Khonds, xv. 281; in Ladākh, xvi. 91–92; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260; Nilgiris (Todas), xix. 92; Punjab, xx. 285.
Polygamy, statistics, i. 482–483.
Pomburchchha, original name of Humcha, xiii. 223.
Pomegranates, in India generally, iii 76, grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baluchistān, vi. 297; Baroda, vii. 48; Belgaum, vii. 146; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 110; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 375; Karāchi, xv 2; Kashmīr, xv. 125; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 212; Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier, xvi. 51; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173, 176; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Nimār, xix. 112; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 174; Peshāwar, xx. 118; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 12; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 121; Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Sind, xxii. 413; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 119; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 432.
Ponābālia Shāmrail, village with temple in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 160–161.
Ponāni, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Ponnāni.
Pondaung mountains, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 238.
Pondicherry, chief of the French Settlements, on Coromandel coast, within South Arcot District, xx. 161–163; captured by Sir Eyre Coote (1761), iv. 8; founded 1674, ii. 463; history, xii. 104–106.
Pongal, festival, held in Madras Presidency, xvi. 266–267; Mysore, xviii. 209.
Ponies, number of (and horses), in India, iii. 87, 101; bred in Allahābād, v. 233; Ahmadnagar, v. 117; Amherst, Burma, v. 299; Amraotī, Berār, v. 310; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Amritsar, v. 324; Assam, vi. 60; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 100; Bastī, vii. 128; Belgaum, vii. 151; Benares, vii. 184; Berār, vii. 386, 387; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 114; Bhutān, viii. 159; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Bombay Presidency, viii. 315; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83, Burma, ix. 158; Point Calimere, Tanjore, ix 291; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 118; Central Provinces, x. 41; Chamba, Punjab, x. 131; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x 245; Coimbatore, x. 363; Damoh, xi. 139; Darjeeling, xi. 173; Darrang, Assam, xi. 186; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 254; Dhārwār, xi. 310; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 15; Etah, xii. 33; Farrukhābād, xii. 68; Fyzābād, xii. 114; Ghāzipur, xii. 227; Gondā, xii. 315; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Gujrānwāla, xii. 358; Gujrāt, xii 369; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Hazāra, xiii. 80; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 198; Hyderābād State, xiii. 255; Jālaun, xiv. 22; Jaunpur, xiv. 78–79; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 118; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Kaira, xiv. 282; Kashmīr, xv. 127; Kathā, Burma, xv. 158; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 262; Kherī, xv. 272; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 4; Mandlā, xvii. 165; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 191; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 350; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 127; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239, 247; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 258; Spiti, Kāngra (imported from Chamarti), xxiii. 96. *See also* Horses.

Ponmudi, hill in Travancore State, Madras, xx. 163.
Ponnagyun, township in Akyab District, Lower Burma, xx. 163.
Ponnaiyār, river of Southern India, xx. 163–164.
Ponnāni, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xx. 164.
Ponnāni, town and port in Malabar District, Madras, xx. 164–165.
Ponnāni, river in Malabar District, Madras, xx. 165.
Ponnas, class in Burma, descendants of Hindu captives, Mandalay, xvii. 129, 145; Sagaing, xxi. 356.
Ponne, river in Madras. *See* Poini.
Ponneri, *tāluk* in Chingleput District, Madras, xx. 165.
Ponneri, lake at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 129.
Ponniār, river of Southern India. *See* Ponnaiyār.
Ponwārs, or Paramāras, Rājput clan in Central India, ii. 311–312; overthrown by the Solankis, ii. 312, 314; war with king Siddharājā, ii. 313; in Bālāghāt, vi. 226; Bhandāra, viii. 64; Raos of Bijolia, viii. 202; in Central India, ix. 338; Rājā of Chhatarpur head of, x. 199; chiefs of Dhār, xi. 288–289, 293; in Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gaīākot seized by Rāwal Deda from, xi. 381; in Hissār, xiii. 149; in Idar, xiii. 325; Karaia held by, xv. 20, in Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16; Mālwā, xvii. 103; Muli town founded by, xviii. 21; Nemāwar held by (tenth to thirteenth century), xix. 25; in Nimār *zila*, xix. 118; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 113; Rāmpura-Bhānpura (ninth to fourteenth century), xxi. 191; Sconī, xxii. 169; Sirohi, xxiii. 30; Sunel held by, xxiii. 146; rule in Sunth, xxiii. 147; Tāl town held by, xxiii. 206; Ujjain fell to (ninth century), xxiv. 114.
Poodoocottah, State in Madras. *See* Pudukkottai.
Poona Agency, Political Charge in Bombay. *See* Bhor.
Poona, District in Bombay, xx 165–181; physical aspects, 165–167; history, 167–169; population, 169–171; agriculture, 171–176; irrigation, 175; trade and communications, 176–177; famine, 177; administration, 177–180; education, 180; medical, 181; meteorology, i. 142; language, i. 374.
Poona, city and cantonment in Poona District, Bombay, former capital of the Peshwās, now monsoon head-quarters of Bombay Government, xx. 181–186; experiments on sewage, iii. 21; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 210, 211, 215, 216, 234, 239, 241; army division, iv. 366.
Poona, Treaty of (1817), vii. 38, xxiii. 157.
Poona College of Science, Bombay, viii. 373.
Poona Regency, war with British, vii. 36.
Poonamallee, town and cantonment in Chingleput District, Madras, xx. 186.
Pooree, District and town in Orissa. *See* Purī.
Poorhouses, at Benares, vii. 192; Morādābād, xvii. 430; Patiāla, Punjab (Victoria Memorial), xx. 49.
Popa, extinct volcano, Myingyan District, Upper Burma, xx. 186.
Popham, Admiral Sir Home, concluded treaty with chief of Aden (1802), v. 13.
Popham, Major, Gwalior fortress escaladed and captured (1780), ii. 442, 485, xii. 421, 441; Chet Singh expelled from neighbourhood of Chunār (1781), x. 333.
Poppy. *See* Opium.
Population, i. 447–499; general characteristics of Indian as compared with Western peoples, 447–449; growth of, causes and checks, 448–449; area and population of all India, 449–451; density of population in the various Provinces, &c., 451–455; towns and villages, 455–456; recent growth of towns, 456–457; houses and house room, 458–459; conditions affecting growth of population (1891–1901), 460–461; capacity of India to support a greater population, 461–462; details for principal Provinces, 462–467; migration—(*a*) internal, 467–469; (*b*) external, 469–471; religion, 471; Hindus, 471–472; Animists, 472 473; Buddhists, Sikhs, and Jains, 473; modern offshoots of Hinduism, 473–474; Musalmāns, 474–475; Christians, 475–477; Europeans and Eurasians, 477; age, 478–479; sex, 479–480, marriage, 481; variations in marriage customs by religion and locality, 481–482; polygamy, 482–483; polyandry, 483; education, 483–484; infirmities, 485–486; occupations, 486–488. Tables: variation in population, 489; general statement, i. 489; population distributed by Provinces and States, 490; towns and villages classified by population, 491; Bengal, Assam, and the Central Provinces as reconstituted in 1905, 491; population of chief towns, 492; age, 493; religion, 493; civil condition, 494; education, 495; language, 496; birth-place, 497; statistics of main castes or tribes, 498; occupation or means of livelihood, 499; statistics regarding population, iii. 248–251. *See*

also in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.
Porāhāt, estate in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xx. 186–188.
Porakād, town in Travancore State, Madras, xx. 188.
Porāli, river of Baluchistān, xx. 188.
Porbandar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xx. 188–190; stone, i. 100, iii. 149; railway, iii. 415.
Porbandar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, with lighthouse, xx. 190–191.
Porcupines (*Hystrix*), three species and one allied form (*Atherura*), i. 229; in Dhārwār, xi. 305; Hazāra, xiii. 76, Hyderābād State, xiii. 233; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 174; Khulnā, xv. 287; Lārkāna, xvi. 137; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 346; Morādābād, xvii. 421; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 136; Punjab, xx. 255; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 233; Thāna, xxiii. 291.
Porkhiās, plain-dwelling Khonds, Orissa, xv. 280–281.
Poro, Khond chief, conquered by Dharma Singh of Narsinghpur, xviii. 385.
Poroja, language spoken in Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency, xvi. 261.
Porojas, hill-tribe, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Porphyries, in India generally, i. 88, 90; Anantapur, v. 337; Bellary, vii. 167; Mysore, xviii. 251.
Porpoises (*Orcella* and *Platanista*), both found in fresh water, i. 238.
Port Blair, penal settlement in Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, iv. 403–405, xx. 191–214; physical aspects, 191–192; history, 192–194; administration, 195–200; population, 200–207; agriculture, 207; revenue system, 207–209; forests, 209; trade and manufactures, 209–211; communications, 211–212; finance, 212–213; public works, 213–214; education, 214; medical, 214.
Port Canning, village in Sundarbans. *See* Canning, Port.
Port Cornwallis, old name for Port Blair, xx. 192; settlement broken up (1796), xx. 194.
Porto Grando, Portuguese name of Chittagong, x. 317.
Porto Novo, town and port in South Arcot District, Madras, scene of battle (1783), xx. 214–215; battle, ii. 486.
Ports, iii. 271–276; chief ports, 272–273; paucity of harbours, 271–272; further development of Calcutta, 274–275; Port Trusts, 273, iv. 304–305.
Local notices: Akyab, v. 201–203; South Arcot, v. 431; Bombay Presidency, iii. 273, viii. 328–329; Bombay City, viii. 414–415, 417; Broach, ix. 31; Calcutta, iii. 273, ix. 272; Calicut, Malabar, ix. 291; Calingapatam, Ganjām, ix. 291–292; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 292; Cannanore, Malabar, ix. 298–299; Canning, Sundarbans, ix. 299–300; Chāndbāli, Balasore, x. 163; Chittagong, x. 317–318; Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 338; Cochin, Malabar, x. 355; Dābhol, Ratnāgiri, xi. 100–101; Dāhānu, Thāna, xi. 122; Devgarh, Ratnāgiri, xi. 275; Dholera, Ahmadābād, xi. 320–321; Dhubri, Assam (Brahmaputra), xi. 336–337; Dohrighāt, Azamgarh (Gogra), xi. 367; Dwārka, Kāthiāwār, xi. 387; Ganjām (former), xii. 158; Ghodbandar, Thāna, xii. 233; Gogha, Ahmadābād, xii. 302; Gopālpur, Ganjām, xii. 329–330; Gwādar, Baluchistān, xii. 415; Harnai, Ratnāgiri, xiii. 57; Jaigarh, Ratnāgiri, xiii. 379; Jākhau, Cutch, viv. 11; Karāchi, iii. 274, xv. 11–12; Kārikāl (French), xv. 39; Kāiwār, North Kanara, xv. 66; Kāyalpatnam, Tinnevelly, xv. 195; Keti, Sind, xv. 205; Kilakarai, Madura, xv. 305; Kolachel, Travancore, xv. 368; Kulasekarapatnam, Tinnevelly, xvi. 14; Kumta, North Kanara, xvi. 23–24; Madras Presidency, xvi. 297–298; Madras City, iii. 275, xvi. 375–376; Mahuva, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 26–27; Malpe, South Kanara, xvii. 94; Māndvi, Cutch, xvii. 174; Māngrol, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 180; Marmagao, Goa, xvii. 209; Monywa, Burma (Chindwin), xvii. 420; Moirelganj, Sundarbans, xviii. 2; Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 7–9; Mundra, Cutch, xviii. 39; Nārāyanganj, river port of Dacca, xviii. 374; Pasni, Baluchistān, xx. 22–23; Pen, Kolāba, xx. 102; Pondicherry (French) xx. 161–163; Ponnāni, Malabar, xx. 164; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 190–191; Port Blair, Andamans, xx. 191–214; Port Cornwallis, Andamans, xx. 192, 194; Porto Novo, South Arcot, xx. 214–215; Purī, Orissa, xx. 399; Quilāndi, Malabar, xxi. 21; Quilon, Travancore, xxi. 21–22; Rangoon, iii. 275, xxi. 214–221; Suvāli, Surat, xxiii. 182; Taikkala, Burma (former), xxiii. 205; Taingapatam, Travancore, xxiii. 205; Tārāpur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250; Tellicherry, Malabar, xxiii. 277; Tenasserim, Burma, xxiii. 279; Tranquebar, Tanjore, xxiii. 434–435; Trombay, Thāna, xxiv. 51; Verāval, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 308–309; Vijayadurg, Ratnāgiri, xxiv. 310; Vilinjam, Travancore, xxiv. 314; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 337.
Portugal, Infanta of, Bombay came into

possession of English under terms of marriage treaty with Charles II, viii. 404.
Portuguese coins, ii. 149.
Portuguese in India (1498–1739), ii. 446–457; voyage of Vasco da Gama to Calicut (1498), 446–447; voyage of Pedro Alvares Cabral to Calicut (1500), 447; Papal Bull (1502), 447; Cochin (1503), 447; Viceroyalty of Almeida (1505–9), 447–448; victories at Diu (1509, 1531, 1538), 377, 448–450; cruelties of Portuguese, 448; Goa taken (1510), 448; Albuquerque's policy of conciliation, 448–449; Nuno da Cunha (1529–38), 449; in Bengal, 449; João de Castro (1545–8), 450; Constantino de Braganza (1558–61), 450; Luis de Athaide (1568–81), 450; defence of Goa (1570), 450–451; Spanish influence (1580–1640), 451; downfall (1641–1739), 451; conflict with Dutch, 452; conflict with English (1611–54), 455–456; causes of failure, 467; tobacco introduced into India (*c.* 1605), iii. 49; establishment of trade, iii. 258; provisional establishment of customs union and extradition with British India, iv. 124.
Local notices: Aden attacked (1513), v. 12; Agāshi, Thāna, sacked (1530, 1531), v. 71; Alwaye, Travancore, v. 269; Anjdiv Island, off North Kanara, v. 384–385; Bassein ceded to, by Bahādur Shāh (1534), and held for two hundred years, vii. 120; assistance given to Vijayanagar Rājās against Belgaum, vii 148; in Bengal (1530), vii. 217; Bombay, viii. 286, 403–404; Broach plundered (1536, 1546), ix. 30; factories established in Burma (1619), ix. 122; fort on banks of Kallāyi river, ix. 290; Cambay plundered (1538), ix. 293; settlement at Chaul (1505), x. 184; in Chittagong, x. 308; settlement in Cochin, x. 342–343, 354–355; fort at Coondapoor, South Kanara, xi. 1; in Dāhānu, Thāna, xi. 122; settlement at Damān, xi. 128; fort at Mount Delly, Malabar, xi. 241; settlement at Diu, xi. 362–364; Elephanta Island named by, xii. 2; at Ghodbandar, Thāna, besieged by Sivajī (1672), xii. 233; settlement at Goa, xii. 249–266; admitted to Gujarāt by Bahādur, xii. 351; Gwādar, Baluchistān, burnt (1581), xii. 415; fort at Honāvar, North Kanara (1505), xiii. 160; Hooghly town founded (1537), xiii. 176; Malhār Rao Holkar employed against (1739), xiii. 335; at Kalliānpur, South Kanara (1678), xiv. 314; Kalyān, Thāna, taken (1536), xiv. 323; Karanja, Kolāba, under (1530–1740), xv. 23; Karnāla fort, Kolāba, taken, xv. 59; *desais* of Kārwār stirred to revolt (1685), xv. 65; in Kāthiāwār, xv. 176; Kelve-Māhīm, Thāna, occupied (1532), xv. 198; Khānderi claimed, xv. 224; Konkan under, xv. 395; ascendancy in Kolāba, xv. 358; in Madras Presidency, xvi. 250; Malabar, xvii. 56–57; Mangalore seized (1596), and footing maintained for two centuries, xvii. 177; Negapatam one of earliest settlements, xix. 3; in Noākhāli (seventeenth century), xix. 130; settlement at Porto Novo (sixteenth century), xx. 214; Rānder, Surat, taken (1530), xxi. 211; in Ratnāgiri, xxi. 247–248; Sadashivgarh fort, North Kanara, taken (1752), x 289; Sandwīp Island, Bengal, captured (1609), and ruled, xxii. 48–49; Sanjan, Thāna, captured (1534), xxii. 56; predatory incursions into Sundarbans, xxiii. 142; masters of Surat seas after 1573, xxiii. 154; Surat burnt (1530 and 1531), xxiii. 154; Tangasseri, Malabar, xxiii. 224; Tatta, Sind, sacked (1555), xxii. 397, xxiii. 255; in Thāna, xxiii. 292, 303; expelled from Tinnevelly by Dutch (1658), xxiii. 364; in Tuticorin, Tinnevelly (1540), xxiv. 64; gained footing on Vijayanagar coast (1498), viii. 285.
Porumāmilla, town in Cuddapah District, Madras, with temple and inscription, xx. 215.
Porus, defiance of Alexander, ii. 274–275; battle of Hydaspes, ii. 275–276; rule in Lower Indus valley, xix. 149; kingdom of, invaded by Alexander (326 B.C.), xx 260; Eudamus murdered, xx. 261; Peithon ousted from Sind, xx. 261.
Porwāls, subdivision of Mahājans, in Rājputāna, Jodhpur, xiv. 189; name taken from Pur, xx. 395; in Rājputāna, xxi. 112.
Post Office, iii. 418–436; postal service prior to 1854, 418; establishment of postal department on its present footing, 418–419; letters, 419; newspapers, 419; classes of postal articles carried and rates of inland postage, 419; parcels, 419–420; registration and insurance, 420; value-payable system, 420; entry of India into Postal Union, and postage rates to foreign countries, 420–421; foreign parcel post, 421; inland money orders, 421–423; foreign money orders and British postal orders, 423; postage stamps, 423; embossed envelopes and postcards, 424; postal arrangements in Native States, 424–425; present organization of the department, 425–426; District post, 426–427; growth of postal

transactions, 427; postal transactions in the various circles (1903-4), 428; organization of post office, 429; development of postal communications, 429; mail runners, 429-430; delivery of correspondence, 430; development of postal traffic with foreign countries, 430; mail service between England and India, 430-432; field post offices, 432; financial working of the post office, 432; official correspondence, 433; postal telegraph offices, 433-434; post office savings banks, 434-435; statistics as regards depositors, 435-436; continuous delivery, 436; sale of quinine by post offices, 436; payment of military pensioners, 436; life insurance, 436; combined post and telegraph offices, iii. 440; bibliography, iii. 446; expenditure, iv. 176-177, 202; District post cess (abolished 1906), iv. 273; savings-banks, iv. 524.

Postal arrangements. *See* in each Province and larger State article *under* Communications.

Postans, description of trade of Shikārpur, xxii. 277.

Potash salts, found only in Mayo Mine, Punjab, iii. 156.

Potatoes, or *ālu* (*Solanum tuberosum*), in India generally, ii. 75, 99; grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Almorā, v 248; Assam, vi. 56, 57, 59; Bengal, vii. 248, 249, 251; Burdwān, ix. 95; Burma, ix. 156; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Chamba, Punjab, x 131; Cherra, Assam, x. 194; Chikalda, Berār, x. 220; Cuttack, xi. 91; Darbhangā, xi 156; Darjeeling, xi. 172; Devanhalli, Mysore, xi. 273; Dod-Ballāpur, Mysore, xi. 366; Farrukhābād, xii. 68, 72; Gagar Range, Nainī Tāl, xii. 121; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 178; Gayā, xii. 201; Goa, xii. 261; Golā, Gorakhpur, xii. 307-308; Hazāra, xiii. 80; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Hooghly, xiii. 166; Hoskote, Mysore, xiii. 203; Hsamonghkam, Burma, xiii. 217; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kashmīr, xv. 123; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 261-262; Khyrim, Assam, xv. 304; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 373; Lāngiong, Assam, xvi. 135; Māhārām, Assam, xvi. 435; Mālūr, Mysore, xvii. 95; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 155; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Maoflang, Maoiang, Maolong, and Maosanrām, Assam, xvii. 204; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 99; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 141; Mylliem, Assam, xviii. 148; Mysore, xviii. 210; Nāgā Hills, Assam, xviii. 292; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 327; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Nepāl, xix. 47; the Nīlgiris, xix. 95; Nobosophoh, Assam, xix. 135; Nongkhlao, Nonglewai, and Nongspung, Assam, xix. 136; Pamsanngut, Assam, xix. 377; Pānchgani, Sātāra, xix. 379; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 42; Patna, xx. 60; Punjab, xx. 299; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 15; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 331; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 100; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shevaroy Hills, Salem, xxii. 274; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Simla, xxii. 380; Tehrī, xviii. 271; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321; United Provinces, xxiv. 183; Southern Wazīristān, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 384.

Potatoes, sweet (*Ipomaea Batatas*), in India generally, iii. 75, 99; cultivated in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 357; Siruguppa, Bellary, xviii. 48.

Pothanūr, village in Madras. *See* Podanūr.

Pothwārī, dialect of Western Punjābi, xx. 286.

Potstone, or steatite, in India generally, iii. 154; found or quarried in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 62; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 252; Mysore, xviii. 251; Nanjangūd, Mysore, xviii. 365; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2.

Potstone-ware, manufactured in Salem, xxi. 404; Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391.

Pott, Colonel, arrival at Mirzāpur (1857), xvii. 369.

Pottangi, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 215-216.

Pottery, in India generally, iii. 243-245; terra-cotta ware, 244; painted, 244-245; glazed, 245; trade, iii. 256; imports, iii. 308.

Local notices: Ahmadābād, v. 110; Ahmadpur, East, Punjab, v. 126; Akyab, Burma, v. 196; Alaipur, Khūlnā, v. 204; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Amroha, Moradābād, v. 331; Northern Arakan, Burma, v. 395; North Arcot, v. 414; South Arcot, v. 430, 431; Assam, vi. 74, 75; Backergunge, vi. 170; Bannu, vi. 398; Baroda, vii. 55; Bassein, Burma, vii 112-113, 118; Baswa, Rājputāna, vii. 132; Bengal, vii. 268, 270; Betūl, viii. 12, 16; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 52; Bhongīr, Hyderābād, viii. 124; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 211; Bilgrām, Hardoi, viii. 235; Biswān, Sītāpur, viii. 250; Bombay Presidency, viii. 326; Burdwān, ix. 97; Calcutta, ix. 269; Central Pro-

vinces, x. 52, 53, 54; Champāran, x. 143; Chāndpur, Bijnor, x. 168; Chhindwāra, x. 215; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 277; Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 283; Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 334; Cochin, Madras, x. 348; Cuttack, xi. 92; Damoh, xi. 140, 145; Darbhangā, xi. 157; Delhi, xi. 239–240; Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 286; Dharampur, Bombay, xi. 296; Dhrāngadhra, Kāthiāwār, xi. 334; Farīdpur, xii. 58; Gādarwāra, Narsinghpur, xii. 120; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 179; Goālpāra, Assam, xii 274; Gondā, xii. 316; Gujrānwāla, xii. 363; Hāla, Sind, xiii. 9; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 33; Hisuā, Gayā, xiii. 156; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Howrah, xiii. 209; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 318; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 392, 401; Jhajjar, Rohtak, xiv. 108; Jīnd, Punjab, xiv. 172; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213, 219; Jullundur, xiv. 228; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kālīganj, Khulnā, xiv. 307; Kāmrūp, Assam, xiv. 336; Karāchi, xv. 7; Kesabpur, Jessore, xv. 204; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 213; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 263; Khulnā, xv. 290; Khurja, Bulandshahr, xv. 297; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 21; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi 65; Lakhtar, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 130; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Lushai Hills, Assam, xvi. 220; Madras Presidency, xvi. 293–294; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 49; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 192; Mārgherītā, Assam, xvii. 207; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 283; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 353; Mirānpur, Muzaffarnagar, xvii. 362; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Multān, xviii. 31, 37; Murshidābād, xviii. 50; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 100; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 128; Mysore, xviii. 220, 257; Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 267; Nāgā Hills, Assam, xviii. 293; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 341–342; Nicobars, xix. 76, 79; Nīlgiris, xix. 97; Nongstoin, Assam, xix. 136; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 226; Pābna, xix. 301; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 327; Pātan, Baroda, xx. 25; Pegu, Burma, xx. 98; Peshāwar, xx. 120; Pind Dādan Khān, Jhelum, xx. 146; Punjab, xx. 317; Pyinmanā, Burma, xxi. 10–11; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Rājputāna, xxi. 131; Rājshāhi, xxi. 165; Rāmpur, xxi. 185, 189; Rānīganj, Burdwān, xxi. 233; Rohtak, xxi. 317; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 360; Sandīla, Hardoī, xxii. 31; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 37; Sānkrail, Howrah, xxii. 60; Sasarām, Shāhābād, xxii. 192; Sehwān, Sind, xxii. 162; Seonī, xxii. 171; Serampore, Hooghly, xxii. 178; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 243; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 261; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 317; Sind, xxii. 418; Sitāpur, xxiii. 58; Siwān, Sāran, xxii. 89, xxiii. 67; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 123; Sundarbans, Bengal, xxiii. 143; Tando Muhammad Khān, Sind, xxiii. 223; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 264, 267; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 323; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 350; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 429; United Provinces, xxiv. 203–204; Utraulā, Gondā, xxiv. 288; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 407.

Pottery, found or excavated in Baluchistān, v. 283; at Bhōjpur, Central India (inscribed earthenware jars), ii. 40; Brāhmanābād, Sind, ix. 269; Gudivāda, xii. 347; Jaugada, Ganjām, xiv. 73; in Kāthiāwār (inscribed earthenware jars), ii. 40–41; Pālātu Dherī hillock (inscribed earthenware jars), ii. 40.

Pottinger, Major Eldred, British Political Agent at Chārikār, Afghānistān (1839–41), x. 176; defence of Herāt (1837), iv. 114, xiii. 115.

Pottinger, Sir Henry, visited Kalāt, Baluchistān (1810), vi. 278; Chāgai, x. 117; Khārān, xv. 248; treaty with Hyderābād Mīrs (1832) and leave obtained to survey coast of Sind and delta of Indus (1835), xxii. 400; industrial population of Tatta in 1742 estimated by, xxiii. 255.

Pottinger, Lieutenant, botanical collections, i. 201–202.

Pounnata, Punnāta mentioned as, by Ptolemy, xiii. 101.

Pous Bia, festival, held at Kāmākhya, Assam, xiv 325.

Powah, upland strip along the Indus in the Thal, Punjab, xxii. 286.

Powell, Lieutenant, survey of Pāmban Channel (1837), xix. 376.

Powell, E. B., expanded Madras central training school into the Presidency College (1840–62), xvi. 339–340.

Powinda, Mullā, religious leader, led Mahsud attack on Wānā, Southern Wazīristān (1894), xxiv. 383.

Powindas, tribe on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1878), xix. 209.

Powindas, migratory Afghān traders, i. 57, xix. 184.

Powundaung, hill, Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 231.

Poysala dynasty. *See* Hoysala.

Poysaleswara, Bhojeswara a corruption of, xxii. 4–5.

Prabhāchandra, Jain teacher, epitaph at Sravana-Belgola, ii. 51.

Prabhus, writer caste in Western India, Bombay City, viii. 403; Janjīra, xiv. 59; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Thāna, xviii. 294.
Prabhuswāmi, temple, Terdal, Bombay, xviii. 281.
Prabhūtavarsha, Rāshtrakūta king. *See* Govinda.
Prabodha-chandrodaya, the, Sanskrit drama by Krishna Misra, ii. 249–250.
Pradakshinā, the, pilgrimage from source of Ganges to its mouth, xii. 134.
Pradīp Shāh, Garhwāl recovered and held till 1757, xii. 166.
Prāg, Hindu name for Allahābād, v. 237.
Prāg Dās, chief of Bijai-Rāghogarh (1826), xvii. 28.
Pragbodhi cave, at Gayā, ix. 45.
Prāgjī, throne of Cutch usurped by (1697), xi. 78.
Prāgjyotisha, ancient kingdom comprising Assam and part of Northern and Eastern Bengal, xv 216. *See also* Kāmarūpa.
Prāgjyotishapura. *See* Gauhāti.
Prahlādan Deo, Ponwār Rājput, Pālanpur State named after, xix. 348, 354–355.
Prain, Major D., I.M.S., Superintendent of Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, v. 356 *n.*; areas of comparative humidity or dryness for botany of India, i. 164–165; on flora of Sundarbans, i. 184; of Andamans, i. 203–204; of Nicobars, i. 204.
Prajāpati, or Visvakarman, Father-god in the Vedas, i. 404, ii. 215.
Prakāsha, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xv. 216.
Prākrit poems, inscribed on stones at Dhār, ii. 50 *n.*; literature, ii. 208, 266–268.
Prākrits, early vernacular dialects of Indo-Aryan family, divided into primary, secondary, and tertiary, i. 359–362; employed in dramas, and the literary vehicle of both Buddhism and Jainism, ii. 208.
Pralambha, founder of early dynasty in Assam, vi. 24.
Pramatha Manmatha College, Tangail, Mymensingh, xxiii. 224.
Prān Nārāyan, Koch king of Assam (1658), vi. 28.
Prān Nāth, founder of Dhānū sect in Central India (eighteenth century), ix. 354, xix 404; excavation for diamonds in Pannā commenced by advice of, xix. 402; shrine at Pannā, xix. 404.
Prāng, town in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xx. 216.
Prānhita, river of Central Provinces, xx. 216.
Prasād, Rao Rām, present chief of Kāmta-Rajaulā (1892), xiv. 340.
Prasād Singh, Thākur, present Rājā of Baraunda (1886), vi. 431.
Prasanna Venkateswaraswāmi, temple of, Badvel, Cuddapah, vi. 181.
Pratāb Chunder Mozumdār, head of one branch of Brahmo Samāj, i. 429.
Pratap Charitrā, the, Telugu work, descent of Kākatiya kings of Hanamkonda given in, xiii. 22.
Pratāp Dhawala, Rohtāsgarh supposed to have belonged to (1100), xxi. 322.
Pratāp Nārāyan Singh, Sir, Mahārājā of Ajodhyā (*ob.* 1907), v. 175.
Pratāp Pāl, Mahārājā of Karauli (1837–50), built Pratāp Saromān temple at Karauli, xv. 34.
Pratāp Rai, Chauhān Rājput, aided Bahlol Lodī and confirmed in his estates at Mainpurī (end of fifteenth century), xvii. 41.
Pratāp Rao, general of Sivajī, plundered Bāsim (1671), vii. 97.
Pratāp Rudra, Rājā of Warangal (1229), traditional builder of Pratāpgiri fort, Elgandal, xii. 6; conferred title of Ashwarao on Rājā of Pāloncha, xiv. 373.
Pratāp Rudra II, Ganapati king, conquered Chōla country (1316), ii. 343.
Pratāp Rudra Singh Deo, Rājā Bahādur of Sonpur (1891–1902), xviii. 85.
Pratāp Sāh, rule in Dehra Dūn (eighteenth century), xi. 212.
Pratāp Saromān temple at Karauli, built by Pratāp Pāl, xv. 34.
Pratāp Shāh, Bāglān chief, treaty with Akbar (1606), vi. 191.
Pratāp Shāh, Rājā of Tehrī (1872–87), xxiii. 270.
Pratāp Singh I, Rānā of Mewār (1572–97), xxiv. 90.
Pratāp Singh, Rājā, Umrī seized (1636), xxiv. 120.
Pratāp Singh, Ahom king of Assam (1637), vi 28.
Pratāp Singh, Mahārāwat of Partābgarh (1674), xv. 9; founded Partābgarh town (1698), xx. 14.
Pratāp Singh, built palace at Hindoli, Būndi (seventeenth century), xiii. 136.
Pratāp Singh, founder of Alwar State (1740–91), v. 256–257; ousted Jāts of Bharatpur from Behror, vii. 143; seized Lachhmangarh (*c.* 1776), xvi. 88; rule in Mācheri, xvi. 224; built Rājgarh, xxi. 71.
Pratāp Singh, Rājā of Tanjore, Devikottai captured by East India Company from (1749), xi. 276; built tomb of Mīrān Sāhib Makhan (1757), xix. 3.
Pratāp Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1751–4), xxiv. 91.
Pratāp Singh, Mahārājā of Idar (1806–21), xiii. 326.

Pratāp Singh, Dīwān of Alīpura (1808–35), v. 222.
Pratāp Singh, Rājā of Chhatarpur (*c.*1816–54), x. 199.
Pratāp Singh, Rājā of Narsinghgarh (1873–90), xviii. 383.
Pratāp Singh, present Mahārājā of Orchhā, (1874), xix. 244.
Pratāp Singh, Major-General Sir, present Mahārājā of Idar, Aide-de-camp to King Edward VII, xiii. 326; regent in Jodhpur (1880–98), xiv. 187.
Pratāp Singh, present Mahārājā of Kashmīr (1885), xv. 96.
Pratāp Singh of Sondwa, Rānā of Alī-Rājpur (1890), v. 224.
Pratāp Singh, Bhān, Mahārājā Sawai of Bijāwar (*ob.* 1899), loyalty during Mutiny, viii. 189.
Pratāpāditya, Bhuiyā chief in Bengal, rebellion against Akbar, vii. 215, xv. 287, xxiii. 142; Yasohara capital of, xiii. 372; rule in Jessore, xiv. 92.
Pratāpgarh. *See* Partābgarh.
Pratāpgarh, fort near Nandgad, Belgaum, xviii. 356.
Pratāpgarh, historic fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 216–217.
Pratāpgiri fort, Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6.
Prathirājjī, ancestor of Jhāla, ruling family in Wadhwān, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 346.
Prātisākhya Sūtras, the, treating of Vedic phonetics, ii. 233.
Pravarapura, city built by Pravarasena II in Kashmīr, xv. 91.
Pravarasēna II, Vākātaka king of Kashmīr (sixth century), xv. 91, xxiii. 99; Chammak record of, ii. 59.
Prayāg. *See* Allahābād.
Pre-Cambrian geological period, history of, i. 57–64.
Precious stones, or gem stones, mined in India, iii. 160–163; foreign trade, iii. 256; ruby mines, Burma, xxi. 333; cutting at Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 318. *See also* particular names.
Préfecture Apostolique, founded in Pondicherry (1828), xii. 107.
Prehistoric antiquities. *See* Antiquarian Remains, Prehistoric.
Prem Nārāyan, Rājā of Mandlā (seventeenth century), xvii. 161; killed in Narsinghpur, xviii. 387.
Prēm Sāgar, the, Hindi prose work by Lallā Lāl (early nineteenth century), ii. 429.
Prem Singh, Rājā of Kotah (1670), xv. 412.
Premānand Bhatt, Gujarātī poet (1681), ii 430, vii. 25.
Prempur, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xx. 217.
Prendergast, General Sir Harry, expedition up Irrawaddy (1885), ii. 521, ix. 128.
Prendergast, Colonel, Padmanābham scene of battle between Vizianāma Rāz and British forces under (1794), xix. 310.
Presbyterian Missions. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Presbyterians in India, i. 443; population statistics, i. 475. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.
Presidency, meaning of term, now obsolescent, iv. 30 *n.*
Presidency Division, Commissionership in Bengal, xx. 217–218.
Presidency towns, municipal organization of, iv. 284–285, 295–298.
Price, Mary, tomb at Surat (1671), xxiii. 167.
Price, Rev. W. C, Christian village of Sharanpur, near Nāsik, founded by (1854), xviii. 402–403.
Prices, in India generally, iii. 454–466; retail prices, 454–461; the data available, 454; early records, 454–456; rise of prices from 1860, 456; standard food-grains, 457–458; method of expressing prices in India, 457; statistics of retail prices, 1861–1903, 457–460; considerations affecting recent prices, 460–461; wholesale prices, 461–466; variations between 1861 and 1903 in price of standard imports, 462–463; of standard exports, 463–465; general conditions affecting prices, 465–466; bibliography, iii. 471.
Local statistics: Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 152–153; Assam, vi. 65–66, 112; Baluchistān, vii. 52; Baroda, vii. 52; Bengal, vii. 256, 347; Berār, vii. 389–390; Bombay, viii. 319–320, 386; Burma, ix. 166–167; Central India, ix. 364; Central Provinces, x. 45–46, 104; Coorg, xi. 35; Hyderābād, xiii. 258–259, 302; Madras, xvi. 283–284, 353; Mysore, xviii. 215–216; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 179; Punjab, xx. 308, 383; Rājputāna, xxi. 126; United Provinces, xxiv. 194–195, 262.
Priestley, Captain, revenue survey of Madras commenced (1858), iv. 503.
Primary education, iv. 417–422; progress, 417; management of schools, 417–418; grant-in-aid system, 418; general characteristics, 419; course of teaching, 419–420; teachers, 420–421; rural schools, 421–422. *See also* in each Provincial article *under* Education.
Pringle, Mr., revenue survey of Poona (1829–31), xx. 179; Sholāpur, xxii. 303–304.
Prinsep, James, memorial at Calcutta,

ix. 281; Pāli inscription on Fīroz Shāh's pillar at Delhi city deciphered, xi. 235; legend of Siālkot, xxii. 335.
Printing presses, in India generally, iii. 206; Agra, v. 91; Ahmadābād, v. 111; Ajmer, v. 174; Akyab, Burma, v. 202; Amreli, Baroda, v. 318; Auniāti, Assam, vi. 139; Barisāl, Backergunge, vii. 20; Benares, vii. 184, 193; Burma, ix. 177; Cawnpore, ix. 320; Chhindwāra, x. 215; Deogarh, Bāmra, Bengal, xi. 245; Dibrugarh, Assam, xi. 343; Dinapore, Patna, xi. 356; Hardā, Hoshangābād, xiii. 43; Hoshangābād, xiii. 191; Howrah, xiii. 210; Jessore, xiv. 100; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213, 219; Kalyān, Thāna, xiv. 323; Kamptee, Nāgpur, xiv. 330; Karāchi, xv. 8; Khandwā, Nimār, xv. 242; Kottayam, Travancore, xvi. 7; Lahore, xvi. 102, 113, 114; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 177; Midnapore, xvii. 340; Morādābād, xvii 430; Nāgercoil, Travancore, xviii. 299; Nāgpur, xviii. 320; Raipur, xxi. 60-61; Rewāh, Central India, xxi 289; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi 299; Sādhaura, Ambāla, xxi. 347; Sambalpur, xxii. 18; Saugor, xxii. 148; Silchar, Assam, xxii. 374; Sind, xxii. 431; Surat, xxiii. 168; Sylhet, xxiii. 203; Tāndā, Fyzābād xxiii. 221; United Provinces, xxiv. 205; Wardhā, xxiv. 376.
Prisons. *See* Jails.
Pritam tank, Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
Pritchard Canal, in Lārkāna, Sind, xxi. 141.
Prithīpāl Singh, Sohāwal chief, killed by chief of Kothi, xviii. 71.
Prithīrāj Rāsau, the, ballad poem by Chand Bardāi (end of twelfth century), ii. 427-428.
Prithu Rāja, Sūdra king, Bhitargarh said to have formed capital of, xiv. 32, xxi. 224.
Prithwī Chandra, Rājā of Trigartta, defeated by Sankara Chandra of Kashmīr (end of ninth century), xiv. 223.
Prithwī Nārāyan, conquest of Nepāl (1769), v. 246, xix. 32-33.
Prithwī Rāj, Chauhān, or Rāi Pithora (1172-92), last Hindu king of Delhi, ii. 312; Chandels overthrown by (1182), ii. 312; history of, ii. 314-315; abduction of the princess of Kanauj, ii. 314; war against Muhammadans, ii. 315; wars with Muhammad Ghori, ii. 353-354, v. 141, ix. 79, xi. 234, xxi. 34, xxiii. 390, xxiv. 150.
Local notices: Defeated Parmāl Deva (1182), vi. 348, xiii. 14, xiv. 20; divided Bānswāra with brother, vi. 408; built wall of Bāriya, vii. 21; Raos of Bedla descended from, vii. 140; Bundelkhand conquered (1182), ix. 69; held Chunār fort, x. 333; palace at Gāgraun attributed to, xii. 123; rule in Delhi, xi. 234; Gohāna said to be site of fort of, xii. 304; strengthened Hānsi fort, xiii. 25; defeated Chandel Rājputs (1182), ii. 312, xiv. 311, 317, xvi. 227; Muzaffarnagar said to have been included in dominions of, xviii. 85; held Nāgaur, xviii. 298; defeated Shahāb-uddīn at Talāwari (1191), xx. 264; Ranthambhor taken, xxi. 235; rebuilt Rohtak, xxi. 321; defeated Jai Chand near Sambhal, xxii. 19; lord of Sāmbhar, xxii. 22; captured after defeat by Muhammad of Ghor near Sirsa, xxiii. 45.
Prithwī Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1735-52), xix. 244.
Prithwī Singh, Mahārāwal of Bānswāra (1747-86), vi. 408.
Prithwī Singh, chief of Jigni, Central India (early nineteenth century), xiv. 165.
Prithwī Singh, killed at Māngrol (1821), xvii. 180.
Prithwī Singh, Mahārājā of Kishangarh (1840-79), xv. 312.
Prithwī Singh, Mahārāj Rānā of Jhālawār (1845-75), loyal during Mutiny, xiv. 116.
Prithwīpāl Singh, present Rājā of Gaurihār (1904), xii. 191.
Prithwīpat, chief of Saugor, dispossessed by Chhatarsāl, xxii. 138.
Prithwīrāj Jū Deo, Mahārājā, constructed *baori* or well at Pathāri (1676), xx. 30.
Prīti Rao Hummat Bahādur, built shrine of Chopdai (1760), xiv. 203.
Pritzler, General, invested Purandhar hill fort (1818), xx. 397; stormed Simhgarh (1818), xxiii. 13.
Prōda Rāja, of Kākatīya dynasty of Warangal, defeated Taila III, ii. 338, xxiv. 358; Warangal founded (twelfth century), xxiv. 365.
Proddatūr, *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xx. 218-219.
Proddatūr, town in Cuddapah District, Madras, xx. 219.
Prome, District in Pegu Division, Lower Burma, xx. 219-229; physical aspects, 219-221; history, 221-222; population, 222-223; agriculture, 223-225; forests, 225; trade and communications, 225-227; administration, 227-228; education, 228; medical, 228-229; Thayetmyo formerly included in, xxiii. 344.
Prome, subdivision and township in Lower Burma, xx. 229.
Prome, town in Prome District, Lower Burma, former capital, xx. 229-230.
Prongs lighthouse, in Bombay harbour, viii. 272, 398.

Protestant Missions, history, i. 442–443; early missionary work, iv. 410.

1. All Saints' Community, Khandāla, Poona, xv. 224.

2. American Missions: (1) Arcot Mission of the Reformed Church in America, North Arcot, v. 409; South Arcot, v. 426; Cuddapah, xi. 63–64; Madras Presidency, xvi. 265. (2) Christian Missionary Alliance, Ahmadābād, v. 99; Bhusāwal, Khāndesh, viii. 153; Chālisgaon, Khāndesh, x. 127; Jālgaon, Khāndesh, xiv. 28; Khāndesh, xv. 232; Pāchora, Khāndesh, xix. 308. (3) Baptist, Amherst, Burma, v. 297; Balasore, Orissa, vi. 239; Bassein, Burma, vii. 110, 118; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 50; Bhandāra, viii. 65; Burma, ix. 144; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273, 279; Dhamtarī, Raipur, xi. 285; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 174, 181; Gauhāti, Assam, xii. 185; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 272, 278; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 30; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 105; Hyderābād State, xiii. 249; Kāmrūp, Assam, xiv. 334; Kurnool, xvi. 36, 46; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 130, 144, 145, 148; Ma-ubin, Burma, xvii. 227, 231; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 288; Midnapore, xvii. 332, 340; Mongnai, Burma, xvii. 405; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 112; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 134; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 140, 146; Nellore, xix. 12, 24; Nilgiri, Orissa, xix. 86; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 224, 229; Ongole, Guntūr, xix. 237; Pegu, Burma, xx. 88; Raipur, xix. 53; Rangoon, xxi. 214; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 356; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 34–35, 40, 42; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 69; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257, 266; Shwegyin, Burma, xxii. 326; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 348, 355; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 262, 266; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 333; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 346; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 425; Turā, Assam, xxiv. 62; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 405. (4) 'Church of God,' Howrah, xiii. 209. (5) Congregational, Karmāla, Sholāpur, xv. 47; Madura, xvi. 394; Sholāpur, xxii. 298. (6) 'Disciples of Christ,' Central Provinces, x. 27. (7) Dunker Brethren, Surat, xxiii. 158. (8) Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Bilāspur, viii. 233; Hardā, Hoshangābād, xiii. 43; Hoshangābād, xiii. 184, 190. (9) Lutheran, Godāvari, xii. 288; Guntūr, xii. 390; Madras Presidency, xvi. 265; Peddāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 83. (10) Marāthī Mission, Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 116; Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirūr, Poona, xxiii. 49. (11) Methodist, Agra, v. 77; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 147; Allahābād, v. 231, 240; Almorā, v. 248, 253; Amethī, Lucknow, v. 292; Amraoti, Berār, v. 309; Amroha, Moradābād, v. 331; Aonla, Bareilly, v. 389; Bāghpat, Meerut, vi. 190; Bahraich, vi. 208, 213; Bāndā, vi. 350, 357; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 14; Belgaum, vii. 150; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 80; Bhingā, Bahraich, viii. 111; Bijnor, viii. 196, 201; Bilgrām, Hardoī, viii. 235; Bilsī, Budaun, viii. 237; Bisauli, Budaun, viii. 248; Brindāban, Muttra, ix. 18; Budaun, ix. 37, 42–43; Bulandshahr, ix. 58; Chānda, x. 153; Chandausī, Morādābād, x. 162; Colonelganj, Gondā, x. 375; Dhāmpur, Bijnor, xi. 284; Etah, xii. 32, 37; Farīdpur, xii. 62; Firozābād, Agra, xii. 100; Garhyāng, Almorā, xii. 160; Garhmuktesar, Meerut, xii. 163; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Ghāziābād, Meerut, xii. 222; Golā, Kherī, xii. 308; Gondā, xii. 314; Gulaothī, Bulandshahr, xii. 374; Gunnaur, Budaun, xii. 388; Hāpur, Meerut, xiii. 40; Hardoī, xiii. 46, 51; Hardwār, Sahāranpur, xiii. 53; Hasanpur, Morādābād, xiii. 60; Itmādpur, Agra, xiii. 373; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 389; Jalālābād, Shāhjahānpur, xiv. 14; Jewar, Bulandshahr, xiv. 102; Jubbulpore, xiv. 210, 219; Kakrāla, Budaun, xiv. 290; Kānth, Morādābād, xiv. 405; Karwī, Bāndā, xv. 67; Kāsganj, Etah, xv. 70; Katra, Shāhjahānpur, xv. 190; Khairābād, Sitāpur, xv. 207; Kherī, xv 271, 275; Khurja, Bulandshahr, xv. 297; Kiratpur, Bijnor, xv. 308; Lakhīmpur, Kherī, xvi 129; Lucknow, xvi. 183, 197, 198, 199; Malihābād, Lucknow, xvii. 90; Mallānwān, Hardoī, xvii. 94; Mandāwar, Bijnor, xvii. 151; Mawānā, Meerut, xvii. 236; Meerut, xvii. 257, 265; Morādābād, xvii. 424, 430; Muhamdī, Kherī, xviii. 15; Muttra, xviii. 67; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; Nagīna, Bijnor, xviii. 300; Najībābād, Bijnor, xviii. 335; Nānpāra, Bahraich, xviii. 367; Nawābganj, Gondā, xviii. 428; Parīchhatgarh, Meerut, xx. 2; Pauri, Garhwāl, xx. 79; Pawāyān, Shāhjahānpur, xx. 81; Pihānī, Hardoī, xx. 136, 144; Pilibhīt, xx 139; Pilkhuā, Meerut, xx. 145; Rabūpura, Bulandshahr, xxi. 22; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Roorkee, Sahāranpur, xxi. 325; Sambhal, Morādābād, xxii. 19; Sāndī, Hardoī, xxii. 30; Sandīla, Hardoī, xxii. 31; Sardhana, Meerut, xxii. 107; Seohārā, Bijnor, xxii. 164; Shāhābād, Hardoī, xxii. 197; Shāhdara, Meerut, xxii. 200; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204, 216; Sikandarābād,

Bulandshahr, xxii. 362; Sītāpur, xxiii. 57, 62, Thākurdwārā, Morādābād, xxiii. 285; Tilhar, Shāhjahānpur, xxiii. 360; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; Unao, xxiv. 130; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 392. (12) Methodist Episcopal, Ajmer, v. 173; Bangalore, vi. 364; Bareilly, vii. 7, 14; Baroda, vii. 79, 84; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 98; Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Mysore, xviii. 206; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326, 333; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389, 395; Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, xix. 384; Patāla, Punjab, xx. 41; Sahāranpur, xxi 373, 379; United Provinces, xxiv. 172. (13) Pentecostal, Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 321; Rāj-Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xxi. 79. (14) Presbyterian, Allahābād, v. 231, 240; Ambāla, v. 280–281; Baraut, Meerut, vi. 431; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 42, 47; Farrukhābād, xii. 67, 73; Fatehpur, xii. 79; Ferozepore, xii. 93. 99; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357, 363; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197, 201–202, 203; Jaswantnagar, Etāwah, xiv. 71; Jhang, xiv. 129; Jhānsi, xiv. 140, 149; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226, 232; Kāngra, xiv. 389; Kasūr, Lahore, xv. 150; Lahore, xvi. 99, 105, 114; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203, 208; Mainpurī, xvii. 36, 41; Morādābād, xvii 424, 430; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88, 93; Pasrūr, Siālkot, xx. 23; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 41; Punjab, xx. 291; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Rāwalpindi, xxi 266; Sabāthu, Simla, xxi. 344; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373, 379; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 330, 336; Simla, xxii. 379; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 24; Zafarwāl, Siālkot, xxiv. 427. (15) Unspecified, Ahmadnagar, v. 125; Damoh, xi. 138, 145; Dwārāhāt, Almorā, xi. 387; Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Hanamkonda, Hyderābād, xiii. 23; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 338, 339; Kolāba, xv. 361; Lalitpur, Jhānsi, xvi. 134; Mādha, Sholāpur, xvi. 230; Madras Presidency, xvi. 265; Madura, xvi. 407; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Maudahā, Hamīrpur, xvii. 232; Melūr, Madura, xvii. 291; Mohol, Sholāpur, xvii. 387; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; the Nīlgiris, xix. 93; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 125; Rānipet, North Arcot, xxi. 234; Rāth, Hamīrpur, xxi. 240; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Sholāpur, xxii. 307.

3. Australian Baptist Mission: Faridpur, xii. 56; Pābna, xix. 300; Tippera, xxiii. 383.

4. Baptist Missions, iv. 416; Agra, v. 89; Assam, vi. 49; Backergunge, vi. 169; Barisāl, Backergunge, vii. 20; Bassein, Burma, vii. 113; Benares, vii. 183, 192; Bengal, vii. 238; Bīrbhūm, viii. 243; Buldāna, ix. 62; Calcutta, ix. 268; Cuttack, xi. 90; Dacca, xi. 108; Delhi, x. 227; Dināipur, xi. 351; Faridpur, xii. 56; Ganjām, xii. 148; Gāro Hills, Assam, vi. 49; Gayā, xii. 200; Goālpāra, Assam, vi. 49; Hissār, xiii. 149, 155; Hooghly, xiii. 166; Howrah, xiii. 209; Hyderābād State, xiii. 248; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Jessore, xiv. 95; Kāmrūp, Assam, vi. 49; Khulnā, xv. 289; Kistna, xv. 325; Kosī, Muttra, xv. 408; Madras Presidency, xvi. 265; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muttra, xviii. 67, 74; Mymensingh, xviii. 154; Noākhāli, xix. 132; Rangpur, xxi. 227; Sambalpur, xxii. 10; Serampore, Hooghly, i. 443, vii. 392; Sibsāgar, Assam, vi. 49; Simla, xxii. 379, 384; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; United Provinces, xxiv. 172. *See also under* American, Australian, Canadian, *and* London.

5. Basel German Mission: Bijāpur, viii. 180; Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Cannanore, Malabar, ix. 298, Coorg, xi. 30; Dhārwār, xi. 308, 317; Guledgarh, Bijāpur, xii. 383; North Kanara, xiv 346; South Kanara, xiv. 361; Kotagiri, Nīlgiris, xv. 410; Madras Presidency, xvi. 265; Malabar, xvii. 61, 64; Malpe, South Kanara, xvii. 94; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 177; the Nilgiris, xix. 93.

6. Cambridge Mission: Delhi, xi. 227; Punjab, xx. 291.

7. Canadian Missions: (1) Baptist, Cocanāda, Godāvari, v. 339, 340; Ganjām, xii. 148; Godāvari, xii. 288; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 329. (2) Presbyterian, Alī-Rājpur, Central India, v. 224; Central India, ix. 354; Dhār, xi. 290–291, 294, 295; Gwalior, xii. 428; Indore, xiii. 341, 351; Jawad, Central India, xiv. 86; Nimach, Central India, xix. 105; Ratlām, Central India, xxi. 242, 244; Ujjain, Central India, xxiv. 115. (3) Unspecified, Partābgarh, xx. 17.

8. General Mission: Anantapur, v. 341.

9. Christian Alliance: Kaira, xiv. 280.

10. Christian and Missionary Alliance: Amraotī, Berār, v. 309.

11. Christian Women's Board of Missions: Santāl Parganas, xxii. 69.

12. Church of England: Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 147, 173; Amherst, Burma, v. 297; Bassein, Burma, vii. 110; Bastī, vii. 127; Belgaum, vii. 150; Bengal, vii. 237; Berār, vii. 380; Ellore,

Kistna, xii. 23; Godāvari, xii. 288; Karāchi, xv. 5, 13; Madras Presidency, xvi. 343; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Nāgpur, xviii. 310; Nicobars, xix. 65; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250–251; Siālkot, xxii. 330; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 368; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360. *See also* Church Missionary, S.P.C.K., *and* S.P.G.

13. Church of Scotland: Bengal, vii. 238; Chamba, Punjab, x. 131, 134; Darjeeling, xi. 171; Daska, Siālkot, xi. 193; Gujrāt, xii. 368, 374; Kālimpong, Darjeeling, xiv. 309; Poona, xx. 171; Punjab, xx. 291; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Siālkot, xxii. 330, 336; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.

14. Church Missionary Alliance: Buldāna, ix. 62.

15. Church Missionary Society: Agra, v. 77, 89, 90; Alīgarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231, 240; Amritsar, v. 323; Anūpshahr, Bulandshahr, v. 388; Azamgarh, vi. 157; Baluchistān, vi. 291; Bāndā, vi. 357; Bannu, vi. 396; Bastī, vii. 127, 132; Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Benares, vii. 183, 192, 193; Bengal, vii. 237–238; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 80; Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Brindāban, Muttra, ix. 18; Bulandshahr, ix. 52, 58; Burdwān, ix. 94–95; Calcutta, ix. 268; Central Provinces, x. 27; Chākan, Poona, x. 122; Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 334; Cochin, Madras, x. 346; Darrang, Assam, xi. 185; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 264; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Dhūlia, Khāndesh, xi. 339; Etah, xii. 32; Firozābād, Agra, xii. 100; Fyzābād, xii. 112, 118; Ghāziābād, Meerut, xii. 222; Gorakhpur, xii. 335, 342; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Hāpur, Meerut, xiii. 40; Hāthras, Alīgarh, xiii. 72; Hazāra, xiii. 79; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 35; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jhang, xiv. 128, 129; Jhānsi, xiv. 140, 149; Jubbulpore, xiv. 210, 219; Junnar, Poona, xiv. 240; Kāngra, xiv. 389; Kāsganj, Etah, xv. 70; Khāndesh, xv. 232; Khed, Poona, xv. 267; Kherwāra, Rājputāna, xv. 276; Kirkee, Poona, xv. 308; Kottayam, Travancore, xvi. 7; Krishnagar, Nadiā, xvi. 9; Kunnamkulam, Cochin, xvi. 27; Lahore, xvi. 99, 114; Lucknow, xvi. 183, 197; Madras Presidency, xvi. 265; Madras City, xvi. 372; Magrā Hāt, Twenty-four Parganas, xvi. 411; Mandlā, xvii. 170; Mānkur, Burdwān, xvii. 198; Masulipatam, Kistna, xvii. 217; Meerut, xvii. 257, 258, 265, 266; Meherpur, Nadiā, xvii. 269; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Multān, xviii. 29, 34, 38; Muttra, xviii. 67, 74; Nadiā, xviii. 276–277; Nārowāl, Siālkot, xviii. 382; Nāsik, xviii. 403; the Nilgiris, xix. 93; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Pānihāti, Twenty-four Parganas, xix. 397; Parichhatgarh, Meerut, xx. 2; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Phalauda, Meerut, xx. 128; Pilkhuā, Meerut, xx. 145; Poona, xx. 171; Punjab, xx. 291; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 15; Rājputāna, xxi. 116; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 69; Sikandarābād, xxii. 362; Sikandra, Agra, xxii. 363; Simla, xxii. 379, 384; Soron, Etah, xxiii. 89; Srinagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 105; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 122; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 368; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 9; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 99; United Provinces, xxiv. 172.

16. Danish Missions: North Arcot, v. 409; South Arcot, v. 426; Madras City, xvi. 383; Tranquebar, Tanjore, xvi. 264, xxii. 435.

17. Dravidian: North Arcot, v. 409.

18. Dublin University: Hazāribāgh, vii. 336, xiii. 90, 98; Rānchī, xxi. 204.

19. Episcopal Church of Scotland: Chānda, x. 153, 162.

20. Evangelical (Bengal) Mission: Backergunge, vi. 169; Faridpur, xii. 56.

21. Faith Mission: Malavalli, Mysore, xvii. 74, xviii. 206.

22 Free Church of Scotland Mission: Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 147, 167, 173; Alībāg, Kolāba, v. 206; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261, 268; Amraoti, Berār, v. 309; Beāwar, Ajmer-Merwāra, vii. 139; Bhandāra, viii. 64–65, 71; Buldāna, ix. 62; Calcutta, ix. 268; Central Provinces, x. 27, 92; Chingleput, x. 258; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Hooghly, xiii. 166; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 389, 398; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 35; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 189–190, 199; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 318; Kolāba, xv. 361; Lonauli, Poona, xvi. 172; Madras Presidency, xvi. 265; Madras City, xvi. 343, 344; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Nāgpur, xviii. 310, 320; Nasīrābād, Rājputāna, xviii. 414; Nellore, xix. 12–13; Pachambā, Hazāribāgh, xix. 306; Rājputāna, xxi. 116; Sāmbhar, Rājputāna, xxii. 22; Saoner, Nāgpur, xxii. 80; Sāsvad, Poona, xxii. 112; Seonī, xxii. 169, 176; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 101; Wardhā, xxiv. 369.

23. Friends' Foreign Mission Association: Hoshangābād, xiii. 184; Itārsi, Hoshangābād, xiii. 372.

24. Friends' Mission of Sehore: Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134.

25. Friends' Society: Central Provinces, x. 27.

26. Friends of Ohio, Society of: Central India, ix. 354.

27. German Missions: (1) American, North Arcot, v. 409. (2) Baptist, Broach, iv. 23. (3) Lutheran, Bengal, vii. 237; Central Provinces, x. 27; Chāpra, Sāran, x. 176; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 141; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226, 231; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 221–222; Mānbhūm, xvii. 115; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rānchī, xxi. 203; Sāran, xxii. 88; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Tanjore, xxiii. 243; Tellicherry, Malabar, xxiii. 276; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 329. (4) Unspecified, Lohārdagā, Rānchī, xvi. 169; Pālghāt, Malabar, xix. 359.

28. Hansley Bird. Central India, ix. 354.

29. Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran: North Arcot, v. 409; Nellore, xix. 13.

30. Highways and Hedges Mission: South Arcot, v. 426.

31. Hope and Live Mission: Ahmadābād, v. 98.

32. Independent: Bhāgalpur, viii. 30.

33. Indian Home Mission. *See* Scandinavian Lutheran Mission

34. Indian Mission Aid Society Ahmadnagar, v. 116.

35. Indian Village Mission: Pandharpur, Sholāpur, xix. 391.

36. Irish Presbyterian: Ahmadābād, v. 98; Anand, Kaira, v. 335; Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Broach, ix. 23; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Kaira, xiv. 280; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 75; Surat, xxiii. 158.

37. Korkū and Central Indian Hill Mission · Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 14.

38. Leipzig Mission: South Arcot, v. 426; Cochin, Madras, x. 346; Coimbatore, x. 361; Madras Presidency, xvi. 265; Madura, xvi. 394; Mysore, xviii. 206; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 233; Shiyāli, Tanjore, xxii. 295; Tanjore, xxiii. 232; Tranquebar, Tanjore, xxiii. 435; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32.

39. London Mission: Almorā, v. 248, 253; Anantapur, v. 341; Anekal, Mysore, v. 373; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 364; Bellary, vii. 164, 176; Benares, vii. 183, 192; Bengal, vii. 329; Betūl, viii. 10; Calcutta, ix. 268; Chik-Ballāpur, Mysore, x. 221; Chingleput, x. 258; Coimbatore, x. 361; Cuddapah, xi. 63–64; Gooty, Anantapur, xii. 328; Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah, xiv. 49; Jessore, xiv. 95; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi 227; Madras Presidency, xvi. 265; Madras City, xvi. 372; Milam, Almorā, xvii. 342; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371, 377; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Mysore, xviii. 205–206; Nāgercoil, Travancore, xviii. 299; Salem, xxi. 400; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 48; Surat, xxiii. 158; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 9; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328, 329, 338.

40. London Baptist: Mālda, xvii. 78; Patna, xx. 59; Rāngāmāti, Chittagong Hill Tracts, xxi. 212.

41. Lutheran Missions. *See* American, Basel, Danish, German, Leipzig, Scandinavian, *and* Swedish.

42. Methodist Episcopal: Ahmadābād, v. 98; Alīgarh, v. 212; Asansol, Burdwān, vi. 9; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Belgaum, vii. 150, 157; Berār, vii. 380; Calcutta, ix. 268; Central Provinces, x. 27; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Hāthras, Alīgarh, xiii. 72; Hongal, Belgaum, xiii. 161; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kaira, xiv. 280; Karāchi, xv. 5; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 378–379; Lahore, xvi. 99, 114; Lonauli, Poona, xvi. 172; Muttra, xviii. 74; Nadiād, Kaira, xviii. 283; Nimār, xix. 111; Poona, xx. 171; Punjab, xx. 291; Raipur, xix. 53; Satīpur, Unao, xxi. 350; Salon, Rāe Bareli, xxi. 411; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 69; Shāhāpur, Southern Marāthā Country, xxii. 199; Sind, xxii. 408; Talegaon-Dābhāde, Poona, xxiii. 213; Tanjore, xxiii. 243; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 425; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.

43. New Zealand Baptist: Tippera, xxiii. 383.

44. Oxford Mission: Backergunge, vi. 169; Calcutta, ix. 268; Dacca, xi. 108; Howrah, viii. 209; Khulnā, xv. 289.

45. Panditā Rāma Bai's, or Mukti Mission: Central India, ix. 354; Poona, xx. 171.

46. Pentel Mission: Akola, Berār, v. 184; Dharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 298; Khāndesh, xv. 232.

47. Plymouth Brethren, or Delta Mission: Godāvari, xii. 288.

48. Poona Village and Indian Mission: Poona, xx. 171.

49. Presbyterian: Berār, vii. 380; Borsad, Kaira, ix. 7; Etah, xii. 37; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164. *See also* American, Canadian, Irish Reformed, United, *and* Welsh Presbyterian Missions, *also* Church of Scotland *and* Free Church of Scotland Missions.

50. Reformed Presbyterian: Jind, Punjab, xiv. 170; Meerut, xvii. 257; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Shāhdara, Meerut, xxii. 200.

51. 'Regions Beyond:' Champāran, x. 141; Sāran, xxii. 88.

52. St. John's: Mhow, Central India, ix. 354.

53. Scandinavian: (1) Alliance Mission, Cooch Behār, Bengal, v. 384; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 24. (2) Scandinavian-American, Khāndesh, xv. 232; Nandurbār, Khāndesh, xviii. 362. (3) Lutheran, or Indian Home Mission, Santāl Parganas, xxii. 69.

54. Society for Missions to Lepers in India and the East: Bengal, vii. 338.

55. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: Madras Presidency, xvi. 264–265; Madras City, xvi. 371–372.

56. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel: Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 125; South Arcot, v. 426; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 364; Bārnipur, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 89; Bengal, vii. 237; Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Burma, ix. 144; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Cuddapah, xi. 63–64; Dāpoli, Ratnāgiri, xi. 151; Delhi, xi. 227; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 30; Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah, xiv. 49; Karnāl, xv. 52, 59; Karwi, Bāndā, xv. 67; Kurnool, xvi. 36; Madras Presidency, xvi. 264–265; Madras City, xvi. 371; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 130, 144, 145, 148; Mysore, xviii. 206; Nandyāl, Kurnool, xviii. 363; Punjab, xx. 291; Rānchī, xxi. 204; Rangoon, Burma, xxi. 214; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Rookkee, Sahāranpur, xxi. 325; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314, 321; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Tanjore, xxiii. 231, 243; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 346; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 368; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 425; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.

57. Swedish Lutheran Mission: Badnūr, Betūl, vi. 179; Betūl, viii. 10; Central Provinces, x. 27; Chhindwāra, x. 208, 215; Khurai, Saugor, xv. 295; Saugor, xxii. 141, 148.

58. Tāpti Valley Railway Industrial: Khāndesh, xv. 232.

59. United Presbyterian: Gurdāspur, xii. 396.

60. Welsh Presbyterian: Assam, Cāchār, ix. 253; Cherrapunji, v. 194; Karīmganj, xv. 41; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, vi. 49, xv. 261, 264; Silchar, xxii. 374; Sylhet, xxiii. 194, 202.

61. Wesleyan: Akbarpur, Fyzābād, v. 180, 181; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 364; Bānkurā, vi. 386; Benares, vii. 183, 192; Burdwān, ix. 95; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 232; Chingleput, x. 258; Coimbatore, x. 361; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Fyzābād, xii. 112, 118; Gubbi, Mysore, xii. 345; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Hyderābād State, xiii. 248–249, 296; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 210, 219; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Karūr, Coimbatore, xv. 63; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 74; Lucknow, xvi. 183, 197; Lushai Hills, Assam, xvi. 216, 222; Madras Presidency, xvi. 265; Madras City, xvi. 372; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 130, 145, 148; Mannārgudi, Tanjore, xvii. 199; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Monywa, Burma, xvii. 421; Mysore, xviii. 205, 242, 256; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 323; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 233; Rāniganj, Burdwān, xxi. 233; Shāhganj, Jaunpur, xxii. 201; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286, 290; Tāndā, Fyzābād, xxiii. 220; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 55; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.

62. Women's Foreign Missionary Society: Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 167.

63. Women's Union Missionary Society: Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.

64. World's Faith Missionary Association: Gayā, xii. 200.

65. Zanāna Missions: Allahābād, v. 240; Amritsar, v. 323; Anūpshahr, Bulandshahr, v. 388; Backergunge, vi. 169; Baluchistān, vi. 291; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 364; Bastī, vii. 127; Belā, Partābgarh, vii. 144; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Bulandshahr, ix. 52, 58; Central Provinces, x. 27; Cochin, Madras, x. 346; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Delhi, xi. 227; Ellore, Kistna, xii. 23; Fyzābād, xii. 118; Gayā, xii. 200; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Gorakhpur, xii. 335, 342, Howrah, xiii. 209; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 210, 219; Karāchi, xv. 5–6; Khurja, Bulandshahr, xv. 297; Krishnagar, Nadiā, xvi. 9; Lucknow, xvi. 183, 197; Murwāra, Jubbulpore, xviii. 59; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Mysore, xviii. 206, 245; Nadiā, xviii. 277, 281; Nārowāl, Siālkot, xviii. 382; Nāsik, xviii. 403; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Patna, xx. 59; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Poona, xx. 171; Punjab, xx. 291; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 15; Sāntipur, Nadiā, xxii. 79; Siālkot, xxii 330; Sihorā, Jubbulpore, xxii. 361; Sikandarābād, Bulandshahr, xxii. 362; Simla, xxii.

379, 384; Sind, xxii. 407-408; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 122; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 311. 66. Unspecified: Akola, Berār, v. 189; Chānda, x. 160.
Prother, Colonel, occupied Lohogarh (1818), xvi. 170; occupied Mahād (1818), xvi. 429.
Provincial rates, revenue from, iv. 271-273, 277; history of the land cess, 271-272; existing rates, their assessment and collection, 272; their administration, 272-273; village servants' cesses, 273; District post cess, &c., 273.
Provisions, imports, iii. 277; imports and exports, iii. 308, 310; trade in, in Bengal, vii. 348, 350; Central Provinces, x. 105; Madras, xvi. 299-300, 354.
Pruts, Kashmīrī name for Pūnch, xx. 244.
Prussian or Embden Companies (1750 and 1753), ii. 466-467; Dutch and English jealousy, 466-467; Nawāb's orders against, 467; cause of failure, 468.
Ptolemy, Greek geographer, criticism of, ii. 77-79; quoted or referred to, on Anjidiv, v. 384; Arāvalli Hills, v. 401; Atyugrapura (Agror), v. 92; Chāshtana, xxiv. 114; Chaul, x. 184; Chera, x. 193; Dipālpur, xi. 359; Kanauj, xiv. 370; Kolāba, xv. 357; Kolkai, xv. 387; Paithan, vi. 142, xix. 317; Pulipula, xxiii. 153; Pushkālāvati, x. 181; Warangal, xxiv. 365.
Pu Paw, said to have founded village on site of modern Rangoon (585 B C), xxi. 214.
Pubbali, town in Bombay. *See* Hubli.
Public health and vital statistics, i. 500-535; conditions in India as affecting the individual, 500; early marriage, 500-501; defective nutrition, 501; the social environment: influence of religion and custom, 501-502; the physical environment: influence of rainfall, 502-504; preponderating influence of the environment, 504; influence of temperature, 504; vital statistics, their defective character, 505-506; birth-rate in India, 506-507; how affected by marriage customs, 507-508; by agricultural distress or prosperity, 508-509; by seasonal variations, 509; comparison of Hindu and Muhammadan fecundity, 510; proportion of male and female births, 510-511; urban and rural birth-rates, 511; proportion of still-births, 511-512; recorded death-rates, 512-513; causes which affect them, 513; age-statistics, 514; mortality and expectation of life at different ages, 514-516; male and female death-rates, 516-517; infantile mortality, 517-518; comparison of urban and rural mortality, 518-519; overcrowding in cities: Bombay, 519-520; Hindu and Muhammadan mortality, 520-521; causes of mortality, as registered, 521-522; main classes of fatal disease, 523-524; vital statistics of troops and prisoners, 525-526; of European army, 526-528; of officers of the European army, 528; of women of the European army, 528-529; of children of the European army, 529; of Native army, 529-530; statistics of sickness and mortality among prisoners in India, 531; comparison of European and Native troops and prisoners as regards disease statistics, 532-533; cholera statistics of troops and prisoners in Bengal, 533-534; bibliography, 535.
Public Service Commission (1886-7), iv. 43.
Public Works Department, iv. 27-28.
Public Works organization, iv. 307-325; military boards, 307; history of administration of buildings and roads, 307-308; of irrigation, 308; of railways, 308; constitution of a Public Works Secretariat and engineering staff, 309-316; present powers of Supreme and Local Governments in respect to Public Works, 310-311; development and subdivision of the Government of India Public Works Secretariat, 311; separation of Military Works from Public Works department, 311-313; decentralization of railway control, 313-314; separation of Civil Works and Railway branches, 314 315; control of Telegraph department, 315; creation of railway board, 315; buildings, roads, and irrigation: functions of Local Governments and local boards, 315-317; coal and iron works, 317-318; river embankments, 318; organization of departments in the Provinces: functions of Executive Engineers, 318-319; superior engineering establishment, 319; Cooper's Hill College, 319-320; 'Provincial Engineers,' 320-321; the subordinate service, 321; engineering colleges, 321-322; railway staff, 322-323; Accounts department, 323-324; services of Indian Public Works officers outside the department, 324; finance, 324; bibliography, 325.
Pubna, District in Eastern Bengal. *See* Pābna.
Puckle, Mr., suggested building of dam across the Tāmbraparni, xxiii. 215.
Pudu Mantapam, building at Madura. *See* Vasanta.
Puducheri, French settlement. *See* Pondicherry.

Pudukkottai, State in Madras, xx. 230–240; physical aspects, 230–231; history, 231–233; population, 233–234; agriculture, 234–235; trade and communications, 235; famine, 236; administration, 236–239; education, 239–240; medical, 240; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 96.
Pudukkottai, capital of State in Madras, xx. 240–241.
Pudukulam, tank in Pudukkottai State, xx. 241.
Puga Valley, minerals, iii. 157.
Puhup Singh, holder of Mursān estate (1749), xviii. 43–44.
Pukhrāyān, another name for Bhognīpur, United Provinces, xx. 241.
Pukhta Garden, Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 271.
Pukkote lake, near Vayittiri, Malabar, xxiv. 302.
Pulād, Rai Hansu Bhatti employed under Mubārak Shāh II against (1430–1), viii. 91–92.
Pulayans, jungle tribe in Anaimalais, v. 333.
Pulakēsin I, Chālukya king (fifth century), ii. 327, xviii. 170.
Pulakēsin II, Chālukya king (608–42), ii 295, 327 328; Aihole inscription of, ii. 55, 69–70; in Hyderābād, xiii. 235.
Pul-āl, Tānawalli sept, part of Tanāwal held by, xvii. 219.
Pulayans, field labourers in Travancore, xxiv. 9.
Pulcheri, French settlement. *See* Pondicherry.
Pulgaon, town in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, centre of cotton trade, with spinning and weaving mill, xx. 241.
Pulicat, town in Chingleput District, Madras, earliest Dutch settlement, xx. 241–242.
Pulicat, lake in Nellore District, Madras, xx. 242.
Pulivendla, *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xx. 242–243.
Pulki, ruined city in Afghānistān, v. 45.
Pullampet, *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xx. 243.
Pulney, *tāluk* and town in Madura District. *See* Palni.
Pulo Run, in Spice Archipelago, contest with Dutch for (seventeenth century), ii. 456, 457.
Pulses. *See* particular names.
Pulumāyi II, Andhra king (138–70), vi. 142, xiii. 235, xix. 317.
Pummeloes, in India generally, iii. 75; grown in Baroda, vii. 48; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bombay City, viii. 414; Godāvari, xii. 289; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Nicobars, xix. 62; Pālakollu, Kistna, xix 334; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 371.
Pumpkins (*Cucurbita Pepo*), in India generally, iii. 75; grown in Bengal, vii. 243, 248; Burma, ix. 152; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 275, 276; Chittagong, x. 311; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 321; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Tippera, xxiii. 384.
Puna, District in Bombay. *See* Poona.
Punādra, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xx. 243.
Punaka, winter capital of Bhutān, xx. 243.
Punalūr, town in Travancore State, Madras, xx. 243.
Pūnamallee, town in Chingleput District. *See* Poonamallee.
Pūnch, town in Kashmīr, xx. 243–244.
Pundāri (Puro), caste in Mālda, xvii. 78.
Pundarīka Nāg, snake god, xxi. 200.
Pūndirs, Rājput tribe, Pūndri stronghold of, xx. 244
Pundra, son of king Bali, Pundra kingdom founded by, vii. 194.
Pundra, ancient kingdom in Eastern Bengal, xx. 244; Bārendra ancient name of, vii. 15; Dināj pur included in, xi. 349; the country of the Pods, Mahāsthān probably the capital of, xvi. 437; Pābna believed to be derived from, xix. 298; Rājshāhi included in, xxi. 161–162.
Pūndri, town in Karnāl District, Punjab, xx. 244.
Punganūru, *tahsīl* and *zamīndāri* in North Arcot District, Madras, xx. 244–245.
Punganūru, town in North Arcot District, Madras, with cattle fair and a museum, xx. 245.
Punjab, the, xx. 245–394; boundaries, 245–246; physical aspects, 246–259; rivers, 246–248; mountains and hills, 246, 248; geology, 248–252; flora, 252–255; fauna, 255–256; climate and meteorology, 256–259; history, 259–279; antiquarian remains, 277–279; population, 279–295; castes, 287–288; names of tribes, 295; agriculture, 296–306; irrigation, 303–305; rents, wages, and prices, 306–309; forests, 309–312; mines and minerals, 312–314; arts and manufactures, 314–321; commerce and trade, 321–324; communications, 324–328; famine, 328–331; administration, 331–335; legislation and justice, 335–339; finance, 339–342; land revenue, 342–348; miscellaneous revenue, 348–354; local and municipal, 354–357; public works, 357–360; army, 360–361; police and jails, 362–364; educa-

tion, 364–374; medical, 374–376; surveys, 376–378; bibliography, 378. Tables: temperature, 379; rainfall, 379; distribution of population (1901), 380–381; agriculture, 382; prices of staples, 383; trade by rail and river, 384; trade with Kashmīr and Ladākh, 385; criminal justice, 386; civil justice and revenue cases, 386; Provincial revenue, 387; Provincial expenditure, 388; income and expenditure of municipalities, 389; income and expenditure of District boards, 390; police, 391; jails, 392; colleges, schools, and scholars, 393; hospitals, lunatic asylums, and vaccination, 394.

Other references: Rivers, i. 28 33; former forests, i. 28–29; Carbo-Trias, i. 70; Meteorological Department started (1865), i. 106; meteorology, i. 112, 116 and *n.*, 117, 123, 124, 125, 130, 132, 140, 146, 148, 149, 150; botany, i. 176–179; zoology, i. 228, 233, 234, 239, 252–253, 255, 256, 260; ethnology, i. 289, 290, 292, 293, 299–300; Sir Denzil Ibbetson's theory of the origin of caste system, i. 336–337; languages, i. 359, 368, 369, 371–372, 390, 392; Muhammadans, i. 434, 474; Ahmadiya sect, i. 438; Christians, i. 444, 476; area and population, i. 450; density of population, i. 454; growth of population, i. 465; immigration, i. 469; Sikhism, i. 473; Arya Samāj, i. 474; sex statistics, i. 479, 480; birth-rate statistics, i. 506, 510–511; mortality statistics, i. 512, 517, 519, 522, 525, 531; antiquities, ii. 92; annexation (1849), ii. 505, iv. 13; loyalty during Mutiny (1857), ii. 505, 511, iv. 338; Land Alienation Act, ii. 528; recent extension of agriculture, iii. 3, 97, 100; cultivation of wheat, iii. 30; millets, iii. 32; oilseeds, iii. 38; sugarcane, iii. 39; cotton, iii. 45; tobacco, iii. 49; poppy, iii. 53; tea, iii. 58; indigo, iii. 71; cattle, iii. 80; agricultural tenures, iii. 89; number of live stock, and of ploughs and carts (1903–4), iii. 101; forests, iii. 103, 104, 120–121; forest law, iii. 110; coal-fields, iii. 137; petroleum, iii. 139; minerals, iii. 158; arts and manufactures, iii. 185, 186, 187, 190, 199, 202, 208; factory statistics, iii. 247; trade, iii. 305–306; trade statistics, iii. 314, 315; irrigation, iii. 318, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 330–335, 346, 348, 349–350, 351, 352; navigation dues, iii. 362; North-Western Railway, iii. 369, 381, 398; Punjab Southern Railway, iii. 371, 414; railways, iii. 401; postal and savings bank transactions (1903–4), iii. 428, 435; rents, iii. 450, 453; wages, iii. 469–470, 472, 473, 474; famine, iii. 485, 488, 490; administration, iv. 29, 32, 54–56; Court of Wards, iv. 50 *n.*; Native States, their historical origin, iv. 62, 63, 64; Imperial Service troops, iv. 87; statistics of Native States, iv. 100; legislation and justice, iv. 130, 157; Chief Court, iv. 147; revenue, iv. 170, 192; land revenue, iv. 207, 210, 211 *n.*, 216, 218–219, 222, 225, 226, 227, 230, 238, 239; intoxicating liquors, iv. 255, 257, 258; duty on hemp drugs, iv. 260; licence tax, iv. 267–268; income tax, iv. 270; land cess, iv. 271, 272; nature of villages, iv. 279; municipal government, iv. 286–287, 291; local government, iv. 299–305; Public Works department, iv. 307; Public Works organization, iv. 318–319; Irregular Force, iv. 337; Frontier Force, iv. 337, 338, 344, 345, 348, 355; police system, iv. 387, 388, 391, 392; education, iv. 416, 418, 421, 425, 432, 441; publications, iv. 452, 453; medical, iv. 464, 477–478, 479; sanitation, iv 471, 472; surveys, iv. 502; agricultural banks, iv. 523.

Punjab Banking Company, at Lahore, xvi. 102, 113; Multān, xviii 38.

Punjab National Bank, at Lahore, xvi. 114.

Punjab Nursing Association, at Kasauli, Ambāla, xv. 69.

Punjab Oil and Flour Mills, Lahore, xvi. 113.

Punjab Religious Book Society's depository, at Lahore, xvi. 99; branch at Multān, xviii. 29.

Punjab Southern Railway Company, iii. 371, 414.

Punjab Sugar Works and Carbonic Acid Gas Factory, Sujānpur, Gurdāspur, xviii. 117.

Punjābī, intermediate language of the Indo-Aryan family, vernacular of the Sikhs, i 362, 364, 369, 396; spoken in Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; Bahāwalpur, vi. 197; Baluchistān, vi. 287; Chamba, x. 130; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 395; Hissār, xiii. 148; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jind, xiv. 170; Jullundur, xiv. 225; Kapūrthala, xiv. 410; Karnāl, xv. 51; Kashmīr, xv. 99; Lahore, xvi. 98; Ludhiāna, xvi. 202; the Mānjha, xvii. 196–197; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Patiāla, xx. 40; Punjab, xx. 286, 287, 288; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Sind, xxii. 406.

Punjābī language, Western. *See* Lahndā.

Punjābī literature, mostly ballad-poetry, ii. 430.
Punnarika, king of Pegu (746–61), founded Aramana, xxi. 215.
Punnāta, ancient kingdom in Mysore, xx. 395; Heggadadevankote identified with, xiii. 101.
Puntāmba, town with temples in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 395.
Püntso Namgye, first Rājā of Sikkim (seventeenth century), xxii. 367.
Pur, ancient town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xx. 395.
Pur, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xx. 395.
Pura, ancient name for Faridpur, xii. 62.
Puragupta, brother and successor of Skandagupta, with a reduced kingdom (*c.* 480), ii. 294.
Pūran, Siālkot said to have fallen under curse of, xxii. 335.
Purān, Mongolian tribe, Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.
Pūran Mal, former Rājā of Gidhaur, xii. 238.
Pūran Mal, Raisen held by (sixteenth century), xvi 63.
Puran Mal, money-lender of Hyderābād, influence in Berār, vii. 371.
Purāna (geological) era, i 57–58, 61, 62–64.
Purāna Pul, bridge across the Mūsi river, Hyderābād (built, 1593), xiii. 308, 309.
Purāna-Kila, mosque near Delhi, ii 198.
Purānas, the, later Sanskrit epics, didactic and sectarian, ii. 236–237; their value for history, ii. 14–15, 22, 23, 84; Andhra mentioned in, xviii. 276.
Purānas, early punch-marked silver coins, ii. 136, 137, 151.
Purandar Singh, last Ahom Rājā of Assam (*c.* 1830), vi. 32–33; North Lakhimpur subdivision handed over to (1833), xvi. 121; Sibsāgar under (1833), xxii. 347.
Purandhar, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, xx. 395–396.
Purandhar, historic hill-fort and military sanitarium, Poona District, Bombay, xx. 396–397.
Purandhar, Treaty of (1776), vii. 35, 36.
Purāni Haveli, palace, Hyderābād city, xiii. 309.
Pūranpur, *tahsīl* in Pilibhīt District, United Provinces, xx. 397–399.
Purasavākam, Eurasian quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365.
Purchas, quoted on Sātgaon, xxii. 129.
Purdil Khān, chief of Khārān, Baluchistān (1734), xv. 248.
Purī, District in Orissa Division, Bengal, xx. 398–408; physical aspects, 398–400; history, 400–401; population, 401–402; agriculture, 402–404; trade and communications, 404–405; famine, 405; administration, 406–407; education, 407; medical, 407; stone-carving, iii. 242.
Purī, subdivision in Orissa, Bengal, xx. 408.
Purī, town in Orissa, Bengal, with world-famed temple of Jagannāth, xx. 408–412; palm-leaf archives of temple, ii. 11.
Pūna, river of Berār, xx. 412.
Pūrnaiya, Diwān of Mysore (1799–1810), xviii. 183; Wellesley Bridge, Seringapatam, built (1804), ix. 304, xviii. 180; revenue under, xviii. 235; established Nyāmti, xix. 234; bought out *jāgīrdār* of Sarjāpur, xxii. 109.
Purnea, District in Bhāgalpur Division, Bengal, xx. 412–420; physical aspects, 412–414; history, 414–415; population, 415–416; agriculture, 416–417; trade and communications, 417–418; administration, 418–419; education, 419; medical, 420; excessive rainfall (September 13, 1879), i. 139.
Purnea, subdivision in Purnea District, Bengal, xx. 420.
Purnea, town in Purnea District, Bengal, xx 420–421; damascening, iii. 240.
Purohita, or family priest, i. 432–433.
Purohits, class of Brāhmans, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Purūlia, subdivision in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, xx. 421.
Purūlia, town in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, with leper asylum, xx. 421.
Purūravas, king of the Lunar dynasty, Jhūsi identified with residence of, xiv. 164.
Pūrus, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.
Purushapura, seat of king Purush, Peshāwar probably derived from, xx. 124.
Purushottama, Gajapati king of Orissa, xiv. 315.
Purushottāpur, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 421.
Purwā, *tahsīl* in Unao District, United Provinces, xx. 421–422.
Purwā, town in Unao District, United Provinces, xx. 422.
Pūsa, village in Darbhangā District, Bengal, with farm and laboratory for agricultural research, xx. 422–423; cattle farm, iii. 85; laboratories for agricultural research, iii. 93; agricultural college to be opened, iii. 94.
Pusad, *tāluk* in Yeotmāl District, Berār, xx. 423.
Pusad, town in Yeotmāl District, Berār, xx. 423.
Pūsapāti Mādhavavarma, founder of the Vizianagram family (1652), xxiv. 339
Pūsapāti Viziarāma Gajapati Rāz, present

Rājā of Vizianagram (1897), xxiv. 341.
Pūshan, Vedic god of agriculture, roads, and cattle, i. 403, also sun-god, ii. 214.
Pushkalāvati, ancient capital, Chārsadda, x. 181.
Pushkar, town, lake, and place of pilgrimage in Ajmer, Rājputāna, xxi. 1.
Pushkarnas, subdivision of Brāhmans, in Bīkaner, viii. 209; Hissār, xiii. 149; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Pushpagiri, mountain peak, on border of South Kanara and Coorg, xxiii. 115.
Pushpāvati, wife of king Silāditya, pilgrimage to Ambā Bhawāni, v. 400.
Pushyamitra, founder of Sunga dynasty (184–72 B.C.), ii. 286; defeated Menander (153 B.C.), ii. 287.
Putraka, traditional founder of Patna, xv. 66.
Putte, Samuel Van de, early European traveller, Sikkim known to, xxii. 367.
Puttūr, subdivision in South Kanara District, Madras, xxi. 1.
Puttūr, village in South Kanara District, Madras, xxi. 1.
Puttūr, *tahsīl* in North Arcot District, Madras, xxi. 1.
Pwela, State. *See* Poila.
Pwenyet, resinous nest of the dammer bee, found in Mergui, Burma, xvii. 302.
Pwo dialect, spoken by Karens, xv. 38.
Pwo-Karens, tribe, in Burma, ix. 140, xv. 37; Pegu, xv. 88.
Pyāpalli, town in Kurnool District, Madras, xxi. 1–2.
Pyapon District, in Irrawaddy Division, Lower Burma, xxi. 2–9; physical aspects, 2–3; history, 3; population, 3–4; agriculture, 4–5; fisheries, 5; forests, 6; trade and communications, 6; administration, 6–8; education, 8; medical, 8–9.
Pyapon, subdivision and township in Pyapon District, Lower Burma, xxi. 9.
Pyapon, town in Pyapon District, Lower Burma, xxi. 9.
Pyārī Chand Mittra, Bengalī novelist, ii. 433.
Pyawbwe, township in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xxi. 9.
Pyetkaywe pagoda, Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
Pyin tree. *See Pyingado.*
Pyinbya, king, founder of Pagan (847), xviii. 122.
Pyindaye, old township in Lower Burma. *See* Bogale.
Pyingado (*Xylia dolabriformis*), valuable timber tree in Burma, ix. 141, 168; found in Akyab, v. 195; Bassein, vii. 112; Upper Chindwin, x. 245; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 32; Henzada, xiii. 108; Kyaukpyu, xvi. 64; Prome, xx. 225; Sandoway, xxii. 36; Tavoy, xxiii. 263; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 349.
Pyinmanā, subdivision and township in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xxi. 10.
Pyinmanā, town in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, centre of teak trade, with special pottery industry, xxi. 10–11.
Pyinmanā, ancient city in Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
Pyintha, hill township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xxi. 11.
Pyinthazeik-Haka road. *See* Haka-Pyinthazeik.
Pykāra, river with waterfalls in Nilgiri District, Madras, xix. 87.
Pyne, Sir Salter, introduced steam engines into Kābul, xiv. 245.
Pyramid hill, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, x. 318.
Pyrite, a possible source of sulphur, iii. 157.
Pyu, subdivision and township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxi. 11.
Pyu dynasty, Talaings defeated by, in Prome, xx. 221.
Pyu Saw Ti, Bupayā pagoda built by, xix. 313.
Pyuntazā, township in Pegu District, Lower Burma, xxi. 11–12.

Q.

Qabājah, Nāsir-ud-dīn. *See* Kubācha, Nāsir-ud-dīn.
Qādir Shāh. *See* Mallū Khān.
Qaranful, Malik. *See* Mubārak Shāh.
Quails (*Coturnix* and other species), i. 257–258.
Quartz, found in Ahmadnagar, v. 118; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 139; Almorā, v. 244; Anaimalais, v. 332; North Arcot, v. 404; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 361; Bānkurā, vi. 387; Baroda, vii. 29; Bellary, vii. 160; Bengal, vii. 265; Betwa river, viii. 17; Bīrbhūm, viii 240; Chāgai and Rās Koh Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120; Chānda, x. 149; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294; Dhār, Central India, xi. 288; Dhārwār, xi. 311; Garhwāl, xii. 164; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 62; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 92; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jhelum, xiv. 156; Kaira, xiv. 282; Kathā, Burma, xv. 153; Ken river, Bundelkhand, xv. 199; Kistna, xv. 320; Kolār, Mysore, ii. 60, xv. 369; Madura, xvi. 387; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 413; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; Mysore, xviii. 251; Nellore, xix. 8; Orchhā, Central India, xix. 242; Poona, xx. 175; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 38, 41; Rājpur, Dehra Dūn, xxi. 82; Rānchi, xxi. 199; Ratnāgiri, xxi.

253; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 334; Sampgaon, Belgaum, xxii. 23; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 62; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 8; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 362; Vallam, Tanjore, xxiv. 297.
Quartz reefs, mined for gold, iii. 141–143.
Quartzites, found in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 139; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 255; Arāvalli Hills, v. 402; Bengal, vii. 203, 265; Bijāpur, viii. 176, 182; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 188; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239; Chiniot, Lyallpur, x. 285; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 290; Delhi, xi. 224; Dhārwār, ii. 60, xi. 304; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 380; Gayā, xii. 195; Gurgaon, xii. 402; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 419; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 383; Jhang, xiv. 125; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 25–26; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 381; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Madras Presidency, xvi. 241; Mirzāpur, xvii. 367; Muttra, xviii 63; Naini Tāl, xviii. 323; Nallamalais, xviii. 346; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 9; Punjab, xx. 249, 250–251; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rājputāna, xxi. 87, 88, 129; Rohtak, xxi. 311; Simla, xxii. 377; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxii. 408; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 86; United Provinces, xxiv. 139, 140, 141.
Queen's Bath, the, building at Vijayanagar, xxiv. 312.
Quetta-Pishīn, District in Baluchistān, xxi. 12–19; physical aspects, 12 13; history, 13–14; population, 14–15; agriculture, 15; trade and communications, 16–17; famine, 17; administration, 17–19; army, 18; education, 19; medical, 19; physical aspects, i. 7; zoology, i. 227; army division, iv. 366.
Quetta, subdivision in Baluchistān, xxi. 19–20.
Quetta, capital of Baluchistān and cantonment, site of Staff College, xxi. 20–21; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 217, 221.
Quilāndi, seaport in Malabar District, Madras, xxi. 21.
Quilon, town, port, and railway terminus, in Travancore, Madras, xxi. 21–22.
Quilts, made at Nāwa, Rājputāna, xviii. 426.
Quinces, cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baluchistān, vi. 297; Kābul, xiv. 246; Kashmīr, xv. 125; Nepāl, xix. 47; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 174; Peshāwar, xx. 118.
Quinine, sale of, at post offices, iii. 222–223, 436; distribution, iii. 482. *See also* Cinchona.
Quinton, J. W., Chief Commissioner of Assam (1889), murdered at Manipur (1891), ii. 523, vi. 35, xiii. 330, xvii. 188.
Qulī, Sultān. *See* Kulī, Sultān.
Qureshi Shaikh, ruler of Multān (1443), ii. 370.
Qutb. *See* Kutb.

R.

Raban, Captain, led military police against Rattan Puiyā's village, Lushai Hills (1861), xxiii. 382.
Rabāris, hill tribe, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Pālanpur Agency, xix. 349.
Rabbava, goddess, Rabkavi named after, xxi. 22.
Rābhā, language of the Bodo group, i. 393; spoken in Gāro Hills, xii. 174.
Rabhās, aboriginal tribe, in Assam, vi. 44; Darrang, xi. 185; Dhubri, xi. 336; Gāro Hills, xii. 174; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Kāmrūp, xiv. 334.
Rabia Khel Orakzais, Pathān tribe on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1855), xix. 208.
Rabkavi, trading town in Sāngli State, Bombay, xxi. 22.
Rābkob, capital of Udaipur State, Central Provinces. *See* Dharmjaygarh.
Rabūpura, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xix. 22.
Rāchamalla, Ganga king, xviii. 171, xxiii. 97.
Rachna, *doāb* in the Punjab. *See* Rechna Doāb.
Rādhā, Krishna's mistress, vii. 87, ix. 17.
Rādha Ballabh Kishor Dās, chief of Chhuikhadān (1896–8), x. 216.
Rādha Charan Jū, present chief of Pahū (1868), xix. 314.
Rādhā Kishore Deb Barman Mānikhya, present Rājā of Hill Tippera (1897), xiii. 118.
Rādha Nāth, Rājā, estate in Dinājpur sold (1796), xi. 353.
Rādhā Prasād Singh, Rājā of Dumraon (1881), xi. 378.
Rādha Rām, Dīwān, repaired Upper Sutlej Canals, xxiii. 180.
Rādhāballabh, temple at Serampur, Hooghly, xvii. 178.
Rādhākrishna Ayyar, principal of college at Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 240.
Rādhan Khān, Rādhanpur named after, xix. 348, xxi. 23.
Rādhanpur, State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xxi. 22–24.
Rādhanpur, capital of State in Bombay, xxi. 24–25.
Rādhāswāmis, Vaishnava sect, i. 427–428; in United Provinces, xxiv. 172.
Rādheswarī Kunwar, holder of part of Tekāri Rāj (1870–88), xviii. 274.

Radhia, Asoka pillar at, ii. 43.
Rādhika Dās, Rājā of Sheopur, compelled to relinquish lands to Jean Baptiste Filose, but permitted to retain portion, vii. 84.
Radishes, or *mūli* (*Raphanus sativus*), in India generally, iii. 75, 99; cultivated in Baroda, vii. 248; Bengal, vii. 248; Goa, xii. 261; Nepāl, xix. 47; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
Rāe Barelī, District in Lucknow Division, United Provinces, xxi. 25–32; physical aspects, 25–26; history, 26–27; population, 27–28; agriculture, 28–29; trade and communications, 30; famine, 30–31; administration, 31–32; education, 32; medical, 32.
Rāe Barelī, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, xxi. 32–33.
Rāe Barelī, historic town in United Provinces, with trade and weaving industry, xxi. 33; manufactures, iii. 199.
Rāekot, town in Punjab. *See* Raikot.
Rāewind, railway junction in Punjab. *See* Raiwind.
Rafat Khān, Rājahmundry yielded to (1572), xxi. 64.
Raffles, Sir Stamford, sent to acquire Singapore (1819), iv. 107; penal system followed at Port Blair, xx. 193, 194.
Rafflesia, discovered in Moulmein and in Malay Peninsula, i. 203, 207.
Rafī-ud-darajāt, Mughal emperor (1719). *See* Shāhjahān II.
Rafī-ud-daulah, Mughal emperor (1719), ii. 406, 413.
Rafī-ud-dīn Khān, holder of Paigāh Estates, Hyderābād, xix. 315.
Raghab, Rājā, founder of Rāhon, xxi. 37.
Rāghava Deva, founder of Nepāl era (A.D. 879), xix. 31.
Rāghavapāndavīya, the, epic by Kavirāja, ii. 241.
Rāghavendra Singh, Rājā of Nāgod (1831–74), loyal during Mutiny, xviii. 301.
Raghu, rebellion of, and rule in kingdom east of Sankosh river, Assam (1581), vi. 25, x. 381.
Raghu, legendary son of king Bali, conquered Vanga, vii. 195.
Raghu Deb, temple to Siva, Hājo, restored by (1583), xiii. 8.
Raghu Kishor Deo, chief of Kālāhandī (1894–7), xiv. 293.
Raghu Rai, founder of Bijni Rāj, Assam (end of sixteenth century), viii. 192; in Darrang, xi. 183; Goālpāra, xii. 271; Kāmrūp, xiv. 332.
Raghuba, Peshwā. *See* Raghunāth Rao.
Raghubar Dayāl Singh, Rājā of Baraunda (*ob.* 1885), vi. 431
Raghubīr Chand, present Rānā of Koti, Punjab, xvi. 3.
Raghubīr Singh, present Mahārao of Būndi (1889), ix. 82.
Raghubīr Singh, Rājā of Jīnd (1864–87), xiv. 168–169; buildings at Sangrūr, xxii. 55.
Raghubīr Singh, Rājā of Maihar (1852–65), xvii. 28.
Raghubīr Singh, Sardār, last owner of Manauli (*ob* 1904), xvii. 109.
Rāghugaih, mediatized chiefship in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xxi. 34–36.
Raghujī I, Bhonsla, first Rājā of Nāgpur, overran Arcot (1740), v. 419; struggle with Nizām for supremacy in Berār (1737), vii. 370; in Chhindwāra, x 206; battle with Shujāat Khān at Ellichpur (*c.*1740), xii. 20; conquests in Hoshangābād (1750), xiii. 182; sons of Chānd Sultān placed on throne of Nāgpur, xviii. 306; rule in Nāgpur (1743–55), x. 15, xviii. 306–307; invasions of Bengal, xviii. 307; in Seonī, xxii. 167; Kanhojī captured at Wūn (1734), xxiv. 390, 398.
Raghujī II, Bhonsla, Rājā of Nāgpur (1788–1816), x. 15–16, xviii. 307; defeated by General Wellesley in third Marāthā War, ii. 443–444, 495, vii. 370; Bonai ceded to British (1803), but restored (1806), ix. 2; Jubbulpore transferred to, by Peshwā (1798), xiv. 208; Mandlā transferred to, by Peshwā (1799), xvii. 161.
Raghujī III, Bhonsla, Rājā of Nāgpur, rule in Central Provinces (1830–53), x. 17, xviii. 308; in Chānda, x. 151.
Raghujī Angria, rule at Alībāg (1771), v. 206 *n.*
Rāghujī Bhāngrya, dacoit leader, caught at Pandharpur by General Gell (1847), xix. 391.
Raghunāth, temple of, at Devaprayāg, xi. 274.
Raghunāth Chand, Rānā of Mailog (1880–1902), xvii. 31.
Raghunāth Deo, Tekkali called Raghunāthapuram in memory of, xxiii. 275.
Raghunāth Devasthān, temple at Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 90.
Raghunāth Hospital, at Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 14.
Raghunāth Rao, senior co-sharer in Kurandvād State, Southern Marāthā Country (1855), xvi. 28.
Raghunāth Rao (or Raghuba), claim to Peshwāship, twice supported by the Bombay Government, ii. 442–443, 485.
Local notices: Defeated by the Marāthā confederation at Adas (1775), v. 8; Ahmadābād surrendered to, by the Mughal governor (1753), xxi. 23;

Anjaneri visited in hot season and a summer palace built there, v. 383; intrigues in Baroda, vii. 34, 35; civil war with Marāthā ministers ruling in name of Mādhu Rao II (1774), viii. 291–292; Anandī Bai sent to take refuge in Dhār fort (1774), xi. 289; defeated at Dhodap (1768), xi. 320; fine levied on Nadiād (1775), xviii. 282; engagement with Trimbak Rao Māma at Pandharpur (1774), xix. 391; attacked Seondhā fort, xxii. 164; possessions in Thāna ceded to British (1775), xxiii. 292; Underi granted to British (1761), xxiv. 131; Wadgaon plundered (1761–2), xxiv. 345.

Raghunāth Singh, no resistance to Marāthās at Bilāspur made by (1741), viii. 224.

Raghunāth Singh, present Rājā of Goler, Kāngra, xii. 310.

Raghunāth Singh, present Rājā of Maksudangarh (1864), xvii. 52.

Raghunāth Singh, present Mahārāwat of Partābgarh (1890), xx. 10.

Raghunātha Kilavan, Pudukkottai under (1673–1708), xx. 231; rule in Rāmnad, xxi. 178.

Raghunātha Tevan, chief of Rāmnād, Aiantāngi wrested from Tanjore by (1646), v. 399.

Raghunātha Tondimān, chief of Pudukkottai (1680), xx. 231–232.

Raghunāthapuram, another name of Tekkali, xxiii. 275.

Raghunāthjī, temple at Jammu, Kashmīr, xiv. 49; Mīrpur, Kashmīr, xvii. 364.

Raghunāthpur, town in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, centre of *tasar* silk industry, xxi. 36.

Raghunāth-rūpak, the, work on prosody in Mārwārī by Mansā-rām (early nineteenth century), ii. 430.

Raghurāj Singh, Mahārājā of Rewah (1854–80), actively loyal during Mutiny, xxi. 282.

Raghurājnagar, *tahsīl* in Rewah State, Central India, xxi. 36.

Raghurājnagar, town in Central India. *See* Satnā.

Raghu-vamsa, the, Sanskrit poem by Kālidāsa, ii. 240.

Raghuvansi kings, rule in Kanauj (end of ninth century), xiv. 371, xxiv. 149.

Raghuvansis, cultivating caste in Central Provinces, Chhindwāra, x. 208; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183.

Raghvis, tribe in Nāgpur, xviii. 310.

Rāgi (*Eleusine coracana*). *See Manduā.*

Rahar, or pigeon-pea (*Cajanus indicus*), iii. 98; cultivated in Bengal, vii. 245; Cooch Behār, x. 384; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Palāmau, xix. 340; Patna, xx. 60; Tippera, xxiii. 384. *See also Arhar.*

Rāhatgarh, fort in Central Provinces, capitulated to Sir Hugh Rose (1858), x. 18, xxii. 139.

Raheja, Bugti clan in Marri-Bugti country, xvii. 211.

Rāhila Rājā, rule in Bundelkhand (890–910), ix. 69.

Rāhilya Sāgar, lake at Mahobā, xvii. 23.

Rahīm Dād Khān, sent by Delhi government to recover Jīnd, but defeated and killed (1775), xiv. 177.

Rahimatpur, trading town in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxi. 36.

Rahmān Garh, hill-fort in Mysore, xxi. 36.

Rahmān Khān, Malik, Bijāpur governor of Adoni (1662–87), tomb, v. 25.

Rahmat Khān, Hāfiz, regent and afterwards ruler of Rohilkhand (1749–70), vii. 4–5, 13, xxi. 306–308; residence at Bareilly, vii. 13; Pilībhīt, xx. 143–144; defeated and killed by British and Oudh forces (1774), xv. 190, xxiv. 157.

Rahmat Khān, Nawāb of Kunjpura, allied himself to Lord Lake (1801), and recognized as a protected chief (1811), xvi. 27.

Rāhon, old town in Jullundur District, Punjab, with manufactures, xxi. 36–37.

Rāhup, first Rānā of Mewār, Udaipur, xxiv. 88.

Rāhuri, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxi. 37.

Rāhuri, village in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxi. 37–38.

Rai Chach, took Kandābīl, xiv. 249; conquered Makrān, vi. 275.

Rai dynasty, dominions extended towards Kandahār, vi. 275; rule in Sind (seventh century), xxii. 394.

Rai Fateh Khān, Ghebā chief of Kot, Attock (*ob.* 1894), loyal to the British, xv. 410.

Rai Kalha, of Kot, defeated by Ala Singh outside Barnāla, xx. 133–134; Sirhind relieved from attack of Sikhs by, xx. 134.

Rai Karanpur, former name of Shujālpur, Central India, xxii. 310.

Rai Mal, grandson of Rājā of Jodhpur, slain at battle of Khānua (1527), xiv. 183.

Rai Mal, Rānā of Mewār (1473–1508), xxiv. 89.

Rai Muhammad, Ghebā chief of Kot, Attock (1830), xv. 410.

Rāi Pithora. *See* Prithwī Rāj.

Rai Rām Deo, Bhatti Rājput, founder of Batāla (1465), vii. 133.

Rai Singh, first Rājā of Bīkaner and general of Akbar (1571–1611), viii.

205; built fort at Bīkaner (1588–93), viii. 218.
Rai Singh, Sesodia Rājā, palace at Toda Rai Singh ascribed to, xiii. 388; Toda district in possession of (1642), xviii. 417.
Rai Singh, Diwān of Orchhā, brother of Mahārājā Udot Singh, Barāgaon granted to (1690), xiii. 60.
Rai Singh, brother of Rājā of Jodhpur, conquered Idar State (1728), xiii. 325.
Rai Singh of Buriya, Sikh chief, rebuilt Jagādhri (*c.* 1783), xiii. 376.
Raibāg, village in Kolhāpur State, Bombay. *See* Rāybāg.
Raichūr, District in Hyderābād State, xxi. 38–44; physical aspects, 38–39; history, 39; population, 39–40; agriculture, 40; trade and communications, 41–42; famine, 42; administration, 42–43; education, 43; medical, 44.
Raichūr, *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, xxi. 44.
Raichūr, ancient town and railway junction in Hyderābād State, xxi. 44–45; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 210.
Raidrug, *tāluk* and town in Madras. *See* Rāyadrug.
Raiganj, village in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xxi. 45.
Raigarh, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xxi. 45–47; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.
Raigarh, capital of State in Central Provinces, xxi. 47.
Raigarh, historic hill-fort in Kolāba District, Bombay, capital of Sivajī (1662), xxi. 47–48.
Raigarh-Hemgir, coal-field, Central Provinces, x. 50.
Raika, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 48, 291.
Raikot, town in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, former capital, xxi. 48; Rais of, rule in Ludhiāna, xvi. 200.
Raikwārs, Rājput clan, dominant in west of Bahraich, vi. 207; crushed by Nawāb of Oudh in Bāra Bankī (1751), vi. 419; expelled Thatherās from Bilgrām, viii. 235.
Rails (Rallidae), nineteen species in India, i. 259.
Railway finance, iv. 177–182, 203; history of financial policy in respect to railway construction (1) by guaranteed companies, 177; (2) by direct state agency, 177–178; (3) by assisted companies, 178–179; programme of railway expenditure since 1885, 179–180; present position of railway finance, 180–181; net result of railway policy, 181; revenue account, 181–182; expenditure, iv. 202, 203.
Railway material, imports, iii. 295; trade statistics, iii. 308–314; exempted from duty, iv. 264.
Railway police, iv. 391.
Railway workshops, Bangalore, vi. 369; Hardā, Hoshangābād, xiii. 42; Howrah, xiii. 209–210; Igatpuri, Nāsik, xiii. 328; Insein, Burma, xiii. 365; Jamālpur, Monghyr, xiv. 44; Lahore, xvi. 102, 113; Lonauli, Poona, xvi. 172; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Multān, xviii. 31, 38; Nāsik, xviii. 406; Rangpur, xxi. 228; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268, 273; Sahāranpur, xxi. 379; Saidpur, Rangpur, xxi. 385; Samāstipur, Darbhangā, xxii. 2; Sembien, Chingleput, xxii. 164; Sind, xxii. 418; Tindhāria, Darjeeling, xxiii. 361.
Railways in India generally, iii. 365–417; introductory, 365; early lines projected, 365; Lord Dalhousie's minute, 366; trunk lines projected, 366; financing, 367; adoption of guarantee system, 367; delay in progress, 367; reason for high cost, 367–368; loss due to method of sharing profits, 368; further extension of systems, 368; improvement in trade in consequence of railways, 368; discredit of guarantee system, 369; allotment of funds for State railways, 369–370; limit to debt, 370; increased provision of funds, 370–371; introduction of rebate terms in 1893, 371; revision of rebate terms in 1896, 371–372; failure to attract private enterprise, 372; raising of funds by Native States, 372; financing of railways by District Boards, 372–373; deficiency of funds for open lines, 373–374; method of allotting funds, 374–375; lack of funds, 375; mileage still to be constructed, 375; mileage constructed, 375–376; financial results to Government, 376–377; control by Government, 377; consulting engineers, 377; control by Government of India, 377–378; proposal for establishment of a Railway Board, 378; appointment of Railway Board (1905), 378–379; management of railways, 379; clearing house, 379–380; Indian Railway Conference Association, 380; adoption of 5 feet 6 inches gauge, 380; the metre gauge, 381–382; narrower gauges, 382; necessity for uniformity of gauge, 382; experience in America, 382–383; difficulty of applying remedy in India, 383; character of construction, 383–384; coaching stock, 384; goods stock, 384–385; engines, 385; economic effect of railways: passenger traffic, 385–386; goods traffic, 386–387; import trade, 387; staff employed, 387; effect on

famine, 387–388; moral effect of, 388; important lines, 388; Assam-Bengal Railway, 388–389; Bengal and North-Western, 389; Bengal-Nāgpur, 389–391; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 391–392; Burma, 392; Eastern Bengal State, 392–394; East Indian, 394–396; Great Indian Peninsula, 396–397; Madras, 397–398; North-Western State, 398–399; Oudh and Rohilkhand State, 399–400; South Indian, 400; Southern Mahratta, 400–401; Native State railways, 401; influence of railways on road construction, 406–407; bibliography, 410. Tables: general results of working, 411; mileage open for traffic at different periods, with total outlay, 411; mileage open for traffic at the end of June, 1905, showing gauges and agencies by which worked, 412; number of passengers carried and earnings, 412; average rates charged for passengers and goods, 413; tonnage of goods carried and earnings, 413; dates of expiration of contracts with companies which own or work principal railways, 414; comparative statistics of railway development in the principal countries of Europe, the United States of America, Japan, and India, 415; railways worked by each railway administration on June 30, 1905, 415–417; consumption of coal, iii. 131; comparative merits of railways and irrigation works as a means of famine protection, iii. 353–354; navigable canals compared with railways, iii. 362–363; railways as affecting material progress, iii. 496–497; construction from Provincial and local revenues, iv. 189–190; railway organization and control, iv. 308, 309, 313–315; staff, iv. 222–223. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Communications.

Rainchan Shāh, first Muhammadan king of Kashmīr (early thirteenth century), xv. 92.

Rainfall of India, i. 104–156; during south-west monsoon, 110; average during the year, 110, 140; during cold-weather period, 114, 140; table of, in Bengal and Assam during hot monsoon, 118; during wet monsoon, 118–119, 124; pulsatory character, 124–125; normal, May to October, 126; relation of Indian rainfall to rainfall elsewhere, 127–128; influence of Himālayan snowfall on, 128; table of variations of rainfall from 1878 to 1902 and of Nile floods, 128; discontinuity, 129; complexity of distribution, 129; variations of period and from the normal, 130; chart of normal, in the plains, 131; contraction of, during retreating south-west monsoon, 131–132; in Madras, 133–134; irregularity in amount and distribution, 136–137; special remarks on droughts, 138–146; causes, 138–139; cold-weather, 140; hot-weather, 140, 141; of south-west monsoon, 140, 141–142; distribution, 142; cyclones, 143; wet season, 143–144; exceptional downpours, 143–144; variability, 144–145; deficient rainfall and droughts, 145–146; data of twenty-one meteorological divisions of India, 153; influence on public health, i. 502–504, 523; importance to agriculture, iii. 4–5; areas of heavy and light rainfall, iii. 5.

Raingarh, Simla Hill State, Punjab. *See* Rāwain.

Rains, cultivators, in Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; Pīlibhīt, xv. 139.

Raipur, District in Central Provinces, xxi. 48–59; physical aspects, 49–51; history, 51; antiquities, 51–52; population, 52–53; agriculture, 53–54; irrigation, 54–55; forests, 55; minerals, 55; trade and communications, 55–56; famine, 56–57; administration, 57–59; education, 59; medical, 59; minerals, iii. 145.

Raipur, *tahsīl* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xxi. 59.

Raipur, trading town and railway junction in Raipur District, Central Provinces, capital of Chhatīsgarh, with important industries and Rājkumār College, xxi. 59–61.

Raipur, village in Noākhāli District, Eastern Bengal, xxi. 61.

Rairākhol, feudatory State in Bengal, transferred from Central Provinces (1905), xxi. 61–62.

Rais, Hindu kings, rule in Chitrāl, x. 301; capital at Multān (seventh century), xviii. 24; Muzaffargarh probably ruled by, xviii. 76.

Rais Lāl Duniyā-pati Singh, *sanad* for Kothī granted to (1810), xvi. 2.

Raisānī, Brāhui tribe, acquired rights to levy transit-dues in Bolān Pass, viii. 264; in Kachhi, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xxii. 99.

Rai-Sānkli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxi. 62.

Raisen, historic town in Bhopāl, Central India, xxi. 62–63.

Raisen Gate, at Bhīlsa, viii. 105.

Raisīl, great-grandson of Shekhjī and officer of Akbar, founder of the Raiselot branch of the Kachwāha Rājputs, xxii. 269.

Raisingpur, estate in Bombay. *See* Mehwās Estates.

Raiwind, village and railway junction in Lahore District, Punjab, xxi. 63.
Rāj Gonds, ruling class among the Gonds, xii. 323; in Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Raigarh, xxi. 45; Saktī, xxi. 392.
Rāj Khonds, plain-dwelling Khonds, in Orissa States, xv. 280.
Rāj Kumāri Leper Asylum, Santāl Parganas, xvii. 78.
Rāj Singh, Kachwāha, Narwar given to (*c.* 1508), xviii. 397.
Rāj Singh I, Rānā of Udaipur (1652–80), xxiv. 90; built dam of lake at Kānkroli (1662–76), xiv. 404; took Māndalgarh (1660), xvii 149; invited three descendants of Vallabhāchārya to Mewār, xviii. 415; founded Rājnagar, xxi. 78.
Rāj Singh II, Rānā of Udaipur (1754–61), xxiv. 91; recovered Banera, vi. 360.
Rāj Singh, seventh Rājā of Kishangarh (1706–48), xv. 311.
Rāj Singh, Rājā of Sītāmau, Sir John Malcolm mediated between Daulat Rao Sindhia and, xviii 52.
Rājā Mannārkovil, town in Madras. *See* Mannārgudi.
Rājā Rām, king of Vijayanagar, defeated by Muhammadan kings of the Deccan (1565), v. 123.
Rājā Rām, younger son of Sivajī, Marāthā leader (1680–1700), ii 440; incursions in Berār (1698), vii. 369; bestowed Bhor on Shankrājī Nārāyan, Pant Sachiv (1697), viii 147; rule in Kolhāpur, xv. 382; raised Parasu Rām Pant to rank of Sardār, xxii. 113; failure to oppose Aurangzeb (1700), xxii. 119.
Rājā Rām, plundered Badnera (1822), vi. 178.
Rājā Rām, Rājā of Kolhāpur (1866–70), xv. 383.
Rājādhirāja I, Chola king (1018–52), ii. 336 and *n.*
Rājādhirāja Chaturvedimangalam, old name of Mannārgudi, Tanjore, xvii. 200.
Rājāditya, Chola king, slain by Būtuga Ganga (tenth century), xviii. 171.
Rājagiri, hill composing part of fortress of Gingee, xii. 242–243.
Rājagopālaswāmi, temple to, at Mannārgudi, Tanjore, xvii. 199.
Rājagriha, capital of Magadha, identified with Rājgīr, Gayā, xxi. 72.
Rājahmundry, subdivision of Godāvari District, Madras, xxi. 63.
Rājahmundry, *tāluk* in Godāvari District, Madras, xxi. 63–64.
Rājahmundry, head-quarters of Godāvari District, Madras, ancient capital, xxi. 64–65; cotton-weaving, iii. 201.
Rājākhera, town in Dholpur State, Rājputāna, xxi. 65.
Rājāldevī, wife of Somjī of Ahmadābād, recorded on Jain temple at Shetrunja hill (1619), xix. 365.
Rājampet, town in Madras. *See* Rāzampeta.
Rājanpur, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xxi. 65.
Rājanpur, town in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xxi. 65–66.
Rajaonā, village in Monghyr District, Bengal, with Buddhist sculptures, xxi. 66.
Rājapālaiyam, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxi. 66.
Rājāpur, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxi. 66.
Rājāpur, town and port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, with lighthouse and old English factory, xxi. 66–67.
Rājāpur, town in Bāndā District, United Provinces, home of Tulsī Dās, xxi. 67–68.
Rajar, criminal tribe in Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310.
Rājarāja I, Chola king (A.D. 985–1012), ii. 333, 334, x. 326; coins of, ii. 152; in North Arcot, v. 405; Chingleput, x. 255; traditional builder of temple at Gangaikondapuram, xii. 128; in Mysore, xviii. 172; Tanjore, xxiii. 227; traditional builder of Brihadīswaraswāmi temple, Tanjore, xxii. 242.
Rājarāja II, Eastern Chālukya king (1022–63), ii 334 and *n.*
Rājarāja III, Chola king (*ob.* 1243), ii. 342.
Rājarājapura, Chola name of Talakād, xxiii. 208.
Rājā-Rānī, temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
Rājasekhara, Sanskrit plays by (*c.* 900), ii. 249; author of the Prākrit play, the *Karpūra-manjarī*, ii. 267.
Rājasthānī, intermediate language of the Indo-Aryan family, i. 364, 367–368, 396; spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Betūl, viii. 9; Central India, ix. 323, 351–352; Central Provinces, x. 24; Kotah, xv. 416; Punjab, xx. 287; Rājputāna, xxi. 111; Sind, xxii. 406.
Rājasthānī literature, chiefly bardic chronicles, ii. 427, 430.
Rājatarangiṇī, the, by Kalhana, chronicle of the kings of Kashmīr, ii. 263, xv. 90.
Rajaulī, village in Gayā District, Bengal, xxi. 68.
Rājāvalikathe, the, Kanarese compilation of eighteenth century, ii. 6.
Rājbansī or Rangpurī, dialect of Bengalī, spoken in Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Rangpur, xxi. 227.

Rājbansi-Koch, or Rājbansis, cultivating caste in Eastern Bengal, i. 328; total number, i. 498; Rangpur, xxii. 227. *See also* Kochs.
Rājbansi Magh, ethnology, i. 295.
Rājbāri, village in Farīdpur District, Eastern Bengal, xxi. 68.
Rājdhar, traditional founder of Halwad, Kāthiāwār (1488), xiv. 115.
Rājdhar, chief of Maihar (1788), xvii. 28.
Rājdhar Rudra Singh Tiwārī, chief of Gaurihār (1846), loyal during Mutiny, xii. 191.
Rājendra, Chola king, son of Rājarāja, invasion of Mysore (*c.* 1004), ii. 336, xviii. 172, 253; pillar of victory set up at Mahendragiri, xvii. 8.
Rājendra, Eastern Chālukyan and Chola king, ascended Chola throne (1070) and assumed name of Kulottunga Chōla-dēva I, ii. 334-335, 337; conquered Ganga country, ii 336; erected Kolāramma temple at Kolār, xv. 378; founded temple at Mannārgudi, xvii. 199.
Rājendra Bikram Sah, Rājā of Nepāl (1816-46), xix. 36.
Rajendra Dās, present Rājā Bahādur of Nāndgaon (1897), xviii 357.
Rājendra Pratāp Sāhi, Rājā of Hathwā (1858-96), xiii. 73.
Rājendralāla Mitra, Dr., use of intoxicating liquors in India in olden times shown by, iv. 253; on copperplate in Dighwā Dubaulīā, xvii. 86.
Rājendrasimha-nagara, Brāhman name for Mālūr village, xvii. 96.
Rājgarh, mediatized State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xxi. 68-70.
Rājgarh, capital of State in Central India, xxi. 70 71.
Rājgarh, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xxi. 71.
Rājgarh, town with historic ruins in Alwar State, Rājputāna, xxi. 71.
Rājgarh, town in Bīkaner State, Rājputāna, xxi. 71-72.
Rājgīr, village with historic ruins in Patna District, Bengal, xxi. 72-73.
Rājī, Malik, Fārūqī king of Khāndesh (*ob.* 1399), ii. 392, 393.
Rājī Mubārak, former name of Mubārakpur, xviii. 10.
Rājim, trading village with temples in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xxi. 73.
Rājindar Hospital, at Patiāla, xx. 51.
Rājindar Singh, Mahārājā of Patiāla (1876-1900), xx. 38.
Rājindar Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, at Patiāla, xx. 51.
Rājivlochan, temple in Rājim, xxi. 73.
Rājkot, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxi. 73-74.
Rājkot, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, residence of Political Agent, with other central institutions, xxi. 74-75; horn-work, iii. 193; Rājkumār or Chiefs' College, iv. 435, xxi. 74.
Rājkot, ruined Musalmān castle at Chaul, x. 185.
Rājkumār Colleges, at Raipur, Central Provinces, xvi. 59, 61; Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 74.
Rājkumāri Bhubanesvar Kunwar, present holder of part of Tekāri Rāj (1894), xxiii. 274.
Rājkumārs, Rājput clan in Sultānpur, xxiii. 133.
Rājmāchi, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, xxi. 75-76.
Rājmahāl, subdivision in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xxi. 76-77; coal-field, iii. 132; garnets, iii. 162.
Rājmahāl, village in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, former Muhammadan capital, with ruins, xxi. 77-78.
Rājmahāl geological series in Upper Gondwānas, i. 83.
Rājmahāl Hills, Bengal, xxi. 77.
Rājmāla, the, Bengali poem, fifteenth century, xiii. 118.
Rājmandir, building in Orchhā, xix. 248.
Rājnagar, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xxi. 78.
Rājnagar, village in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, former capital, xxi. 78-79.
Rāj-Nāndgaon, State in Central Provinces. *See* Nāndgaon.
Rāj-Nāndgaon, capital of State in Central Provinces, trading centre, with cotton-mill, xxi. 79.
Rājpar, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 79, 291.
Rājpara, petty State in Gohelwār *prānt*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxi. 79.
Rājpara, petty State in Hālār *prānt*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxi. 79.
Rājpīpla, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 79-82; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
Rājpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxi. 82.
Rājpur, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xxi. 82.
Rājpur, town in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xxi. 82.
Rājpura, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xxi. 82.
Rājputāna, or Rājasthān, group of States forming the Rājputāna Agency, xxi. 82-158; physical aspects, 83-93; geology, 87-90; climate and rainfall, 91-93; natural calamities, 93; history, 93-103; antiquities, 103-104; popula-

tion, 104–119; agriculture, 119–126; irrigation, 124–126; rents, wages, and prices, 126–127; forests, 127–128; minerals, 128–131; arts and manufactures, 131–132; commerce and trade, 132–133; communications, 133–136; famine, 136–142; administration, 142–143; legislation and justice, 143–146; finance, 146–147; land revenue, 147–149; miscellaneous revenue, 149–150; local and municipal, 150–151; public works, 151–152; army, 152–153; police and jails, 153–154; education, 154–156; medical, 157–158; surveys, 158; bibliography, 158.

Other references: Physical aspects, i. 34–35; geology, i. 76; meteorology, i. 113–114, 116 and *n.*, 117, 119, 122, 123, 124, 125, 130, 132, 141, 145, 149, 150; zoology, i. 239, 256, 260; ethnology, i. 289, 292, 293, 294, 299–300; language, i. 359, 367–368; area and population, i. 450; density of population, i. 454; mortality through famine, i. 466; Animism, i. 472; Hinduism, i. 472; Jainism, i. 473; deaths from plague, i. 525; stone implements found, ii. 92; minerals, iii 144, 147, 157, 162; dyeing, iii 186; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 187, 190, 202, 216, 230, 244, 246; trade statistics, iii. 314, 315, irrigation, iii. 324, 347, 348, 353; postal transactions, iii. 428; savings bank transactions (1903–4), iii. 435; famine, iii. 485, 487–488, 490, 491; administration, iv. 30; brief account of States, iv. 65; Imperial Service troops, iv. 87; distribution of States, with particulars as to area, population, revenue, &c., iv. 94–95; salt, iv. 248; army, iv. 375; Thagī and Dakaiti department, iv. 395; education, iv. 416

Rājputāna Railway, iii. 381.

Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway, iii. 381, 385, 387, 391, v. 155, 263; hospital maintained in Jaipur State, xiii. 399.

Rājputāna States Agency, Eastern. *See* Eastern Rājputāna States Agency.

Rājputāna States Residency, Western *See* Western Rājputāna States Residency.

Rājputs, ethnology, i. 293, 299–300, 306–308; widow remarriage not practised by, i. 322; rank and number, i. 326–327; infanticide among, i. 480; language of, i. 367–368; total number in all India, i. 498; original homes, ii. 308; spread over India between eighth and thirteenth centuries, ii. 308; homogeneity, ii. 309; mythical origin, ii. 309; enumeration of the chief Rājput clans, ii. 311–314; civilization, ii. 315; architecture, ii. 315–316; overthrow by Muhammadan invaders, ii. 318; survival due to wars and jealousies of later Muhammadan kingdoms, ii. 318.

Local notices: In Agra, v. 77; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 146; Aligarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Almorā, v. 247, 248; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Ambāla, v. 280; Amethī, Lucknow, v. 292; Attock, vi. 134; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bahraich, vi. 208; Balliā, vi. 252; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bannu, vi. 396; Bānsdīh, Balliā, vi. 405; Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 410; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 6; Baroda, Central India, vii. 84; Rājās of Bastar claim descent from Lunar race, vii. 122; in Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Betār, vii. 379; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 133; Bijnor, viii. 196; Bikaner, Rājputāna, viii. 204–205, 209; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303; Broach, ix. 22, 30; Budaun, ix. 35, 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 51–52; Buldāna, ix. 62; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Central India, ix. 352, 358; Central Provinces, x. 12, 25–26; Chamba, Punjab, x. 130; Champāran, x. 140; Chīt Firozpur, Balliā, x. 298; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 79; Datiā, Central India, xi. 197; Dehra Dūn, xi. 213, 215, Delhi, xi. 226; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Dhār, Central India, xi 290; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 325; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 382; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 39, 42; Farrukhābād, xii. 64, 67; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gāgraun fort held by, till 1532, xii. 122; in Garhshankar, Hoshiārpur, xii. 163; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gayā, xii. 200; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gondā, xii. 312, 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 333, 335; Gujarāt, xii. 351, 352; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; defeated by Sindhia (1787, 1790), xii. 422; in Gwalior, xii. 428; Haldī, Ballhā, xiii. 10; Hamīrpur, xiii. 13, 16; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Hariāna, xiii. 145; Hissār, xiii. 145, 148; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; Indore, Central India, xiii. 341; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii 389; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 4; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jaorā, Central India, xiv. 64; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jhābua, Central India, xiv. 105; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhānsi, xiv. 140; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jīnd, Punjab, xiv. 170; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 189; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Jullundur, xiv. 225; Kāchola, Rājputāna, xiv. 255; Kaira, xiv. 277, 279; Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298;

Kāngra, xiv. 388; Kapūrthala, Punjab, xiv. 410; Karāchi, xv. 5; Karnāl, xv. 51; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 99, 100; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 177, 178; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Khaniādhāna, Central India, xv. 244; Kherī, xv. 269, 271; Khilchipur, Central India, xv. 278; fights with Musalmāns at Kholāpur, xv. 280; in Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 313; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 417; Lahore, xvi. 99; Lucknow, xvi. 182, 183; Ludhiāna, xvi. 202; Lūnāvāda, Rewā Kāntha, xvi. 210; Maham, Rohtak, sacked by, xvi. 430; rule in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 16, 17; Mainpurī, xvii. 35; Mallāni, Rājputāna, xvii. 92; Mandī, Punjab, xvii 155; Māngal, Punjab, xvii 175; Meerut, xvii. 257; attempts made to subdue Meiwāra (1725-1816), xvii. 309; in Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Mirzāpur, xvii 368; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Morādābād, xvii. 424; Multān, xviii. 28; Muttra, xviii. 67; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 265; Narsinghgarh, Central India, xviii. 383; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Nimār, xix. 110; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Nūrpur, Kāngra, xix. 232; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 255; Pālanpur Agency, xix. 347, 349; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx 11; Partābgarh District, xx. 16, 17; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 41; Patna, xx. 59; Punjab, xx. 287; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Rājgarh, Central India, xxi. 69; rule in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112-114; submission to Mughal court, xxi. 97; in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293, 295; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372; Sailānā, Central India, xxi. 386; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Shekhāwati, Rājputāna, xxii. 269; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Sind, viii. 307, 407; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 4; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 30, 32; Sironj, Central India, xxiii. 38; Sītāmau, Central India, xxiii. 53; Sītāpur, xxiii. 55, 56; Sohna, Gurgaon, xxiii. 72; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Surat, xxiii. 158; Tehrī, xxiii. 270-271; Thal, Punjab, xxiii. 286; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94; Unao, xxiv. 123, 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.

Rājrūp Kunwar, Mahārānī, holder of part of Tekāri Rāj, xxiii. 274.

Rājshāhi, Division in Eastern Bengal, xxi. 158-160.

Rājshāhi, District in Eastern Bengal, xxi. 160-168; physical aspects, 160-161; climate and rainfall, 161; history, 161-162; population, 162-164; agriculture, 164-165; trade and communications, 165-166; administration, 166-167; education, 167-168; medical, 168; *gānja* cultivation, iv. 260.

Rājula, town in Bhaunagar State, Kāthiāwāi, Bombay, xxi. 168.

Rājūra, *tāluk* in Adilābād District, Hyderābād, xxi. 168.

Rāju Makhdūm, Shaikh, Nāhars expelled from Sītpur by (eighteenth century), xxiii. 62.

Rājus, caste in Balasore, vi. 239.

Rajwārs, semi-Hinduized tribe, in Gayā, xii. 200; Koreā, Central Provinces, xv. 400; Mānbhūm, xvii. 115; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172.

Rakhabh Dev, village with Jain temple in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xxi. 168 169

Rakhshān, river in Baluchistān, xxi. 169.

Rakhshānis, Baloch tribe, in Chāgai, x. 117; Khārān, xv. 248.

Raksel, Rājā of Palāmau, ruling family in Surgujā descended from, xxiii. 171.

Raksel Rājputs, driven out of Palāmau by the Cheros (1603), xix. 337; Udaipur, Central Provinces, under, xxiv. 83.

Raksha Bandhan, festival, held in Central India, iv. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31.

Rakshyā Kālī, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.

Rakta Bāhu, legend of, xx. 409.

Rāle-kāng (Italian millet), cultivated in Belgaum, vii. 150; Bijāpur, viii. 180; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253.

Ralte, tribe in Lushai Hills, Assam, xvi. 217.

Rām, Rājā, traditional founder of Rāmpur, Sahāranpur, xxi. 190.

Rām, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219

Rām Bāgh, building at Amritsar, v. 329.

Rām Bahādur Singh, Bāba, holder of part of Tekāri Rāj, xxiii. 274.

Rām Bhadra Rai, *zamindār* of Pomābālia, Backergunge, said to have defeated the Marāthās (1748), xx. 160.

Rām Chand, commander-in-chief, Kashmīr (*c.* 1200), xv. 92.

Rām Chandra, Rājā of Rewah (1555-92), xxi. 281.

Rām Chandra, Rājā of Datiā (1706-33), xi. 196.

Rām Chandra or Rāmachandra, temples of, at Khajrāho, xv. 218; Rāmtek, xxi. 195; Rītpur, xxi. 301; Sāyla, xxii. 159.

Rām Chandra Deo, Pannā held by (1563), xix. 403-404.

Rām Chandra Ganesh, Marāthā general, attacks upon British at Dugad (1780), xi. 374.
Rām Chandra Rao, Rājā of Dhār (*ob.* 1833), xi. 290.
Rām Chandra Singh Deo, present chief of Kharsāwān, xv. 253.
Rām Dās, fourth Sikh Gurū, the foundations of Amritsar laid upon a site granted by Akbar (1574-81), and excavated sacred tank, v. 320, 328, xx. 270; descent of Sodhīs from, xiii. 195.
Rām Dayāl Singh, landowner in Sahāranpur (*ob.* 1813), xxi. 371.
Ram fighting in Central Provinces, x. 31; Chānda, x. 155.
Rām Gaur, traditional lord of Pāva (twelfth century), xx. 80.
Rām Kishan, governor of Kālinjar, holders of Chaube Jāgīrs descended from, x. 183.
Rām Krishna Paramhansa, fair held in Howrah, xiii. 209.
Rām Kund, tank at Mahobā, xvii. 23.
Rām Līla, festival. *See* Dasahra.
Rām Nabamī, Srī, festival held at Mandā, xvii. 123.
Rām Nārāyan Krishna Singh, adopted heir of Tekāri Rāj, xxiii. 273.
Rām Newās, public gardens in Jaipur, xiii. 402.
Rām Partāb Singh, present Rājā of Mainpurī, xvii 41.
Rām Prasād of Nadiā, Bengali hymns of, ii. 427.
Rām Prasād Sen, residence at Hālisahar, Twenty-four Parganas, xiii. 11.
Rām Rai, Sikh Gurū, flight to Dehra Dūn, vi. 212; founded Dehra town, xi. 221.
Rām Rao, Rāmdurg, Southern Marāthā Country, granted by Peshwā to (1799), xxi. 172.
Rām Rao, appointed military officer of Navalgund (1837), xviii. 419.
Rām Sāgar, tank in Dholpur, xi. 326.
Rām Sāgar, tank at Hindoli, Rājputāna, xiii 136.
Rām Sāh, son of Rājā Madhukar of Orchhā, Chanderī held by, x. 164; rule in Orchhā (1592-1604), xix. 243.
Rām Sahi Deo, palaces at Doisānagar, Rānchī, built by, xxi. 202.
Rām Saram Pāl (Kartā Bābā), founder of Kartābhajā sect, xviii. 276.
Rām Sarn Singh, Rānā, present chief of Darkoti (1883), xi. 181.
Rām Singh, Jaintia king, rule in Assam, vi. 30.
Rām Singh, Rājā of Jaswāl, fixed residence at Jaijon, Hoshiārpur, xiii. 380.
Rām Singh, Rājā, traditional founder of Amjhera (sixteenth century), v. 305.
Rām Singh I, Rājā of Kotah (1686-1707), xv. 412.
Rām Singh II (1828-66), Rājā of Kotah, xv. 414.
Rām Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1750), xiv. 185
Rām Singh, Mahārao Rājā of Būndi (1821-89), ix. 82.
Rām Singh, Mahārājā of Jaipur (1835-80), xiii. 387.
Rām Singh, Pathānia Rājput, rebellion of (1848), xiv. 385-386.
Rām Singh, leader of Kūkas, outbreak of, and deportation (1872), xvi. 201.
Rām Singh, Rājā of Bharatpur, installed (1893), deprived of power (1895), and deposed (1900), viii. 78-79.
Rām Singh, present Rājā of Sītāmau (1900), xviii. 52
Rām Singh, present Rānā of Dholpur (1901), xi. 324.
Rām Talao, hot springs in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xvi. 194-195.
Rām Tiwārī, Rājā, founder of Gaurihār State (*c.* 1800), xii. 191.
Rāma, popular Hindu deity, hero of the *Rāmāyana*, ii. 236, 237, 238; aided by Hanumān in pursuit of Rāvana, the ravisher of Sītā, i. 216; possibly once a local Rājput hero of Kosala, i. 424; cult and literature of, i. 424, ii. 416-421; an incarnation of Vishnu, i. 424.
Local notices: Birthplace at Ajodhyā, v. 176; shrines at Ajodhya where his body was cremated, and where he sacrificed, v. 176; passed through Allahābād, v. 228; temples dedicated to, at Avani, Mysore, vi. 152; halted on banks of Baitaranī river, vi. 219; fight with his sons at Sangrāmpur, Champāran, x. 139; visited Chitrakūt, x. 300; legendary invasion of the Deccan, xi. 207; legendary visit to Dehra Dūn, xi. 212; rule in Gonda, xii. 312; visited Kishkindha, xiii. 235; Mahārājā of Jodhpur claims descent from, xiv. 182; said to have slain the Kshattriyas at Thānesar Parasu, xvi. 55; story of exile and journey to Ceylon, xvi. 247, xxiv. 146-147, 306, 313; believed to have lived at Nāsik, xviii. 410; rule in Kosala, xix. 278; built temple at Rāmeswaram, xxi. 173; built temple at Sonpur, xxiii. 86.
Rāma, Bhīl chief, name of Rāmpura derived from, xxi. 190; killed by Sheo Singh (fifteenth century), xxi. 191-192.
Rāma, son of Phūl, ancestor of the Patiāla family, founder of Bhai Rūpa, xx. 133; raids on Bhattis, xx. 133; assassinated by Chain Singh's sons, xx. 133.

Rāma, name of ancient mango-tree at Talakona, Cuddapah, xviii. 210.
Rāma Ayyan Dalawa, minister of Travancore, xxiv. 6; led army against Chempakasseri Rājā, v. 288; took Changanācheri (1750), x. 170; defeated Dutch at Kolachel (1740), xv. 368.
Rāma Bai, Panditā, missions at Nīmach, xix. 105; Poona, xx. 171.
Rāma Kāmāthī, historic trial and conviction of, in Bombay City (early in eighteenth century), viii. 405.
Rāma Navami, religious festival, held in Baroda, vii. 45.
Rāma Rāya of Vijayanagar (1542-65), ii. 347, xviii. 175, xxiv. 312; killed at battle of Tālikotā (1565), v. 339, viii. 187.
Rāma Sāh, Mahājan, embankment of Rām Sāgar constructed by, xiii. 136.
Rāma Varma, Mahārājā of Travancore (eighteenth century), xxiv. 6-7; created port at Alleppey, v. 242-243; treaty with British (1795), xxiv. 7.
Rāma Varma, Mahārājā of Travancore (1798-1810), xxiv. 7-8.
Rāma Varma, Mahārājā of Travancore (1829-46), xxiv. 8.
Rāma Varma, Mahārājā of Travancore (1860-80), xxiv. 8.
Rāma Varma, Mahārājā of Travancore (1880-5), xxiv. 8.
Rāma Varma, present Mahārājā of Travancore (1885), xxiv. 8.
Rāmabhadra, recovered Gūrjaras' possessions in Central India, ix. 337.
Rāmabhuya, founder of Kallikota family, xiv. 315.
Rāmachandra, or Rāmchandra, Yādava king (1271-1309), ii. 342; Paithan record of (1272), ii. 33-34; submission to Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī (1294), ii. 342, vii. 367, viii. 178; yielded again to Malik Kāfūr (1307), vi. 143.
Rāmachandra Naik, *poligār* of Sendamangalam, building of Nāmakkal fort ascribed to, xviii. 347; welcomed Robert de Nobili and gave him a site to build a church, xxi. 399.
Rāmachandra Vitthala Rao, Rājā of Sandūr (1878-92), xxii. 44.
Rāmachandrapuram, *tāluk* of Godāvari District, Madras, xxi. 169.
Rāmacharita, the, Malayālam version of the *Rāmāyana* (thirteenth or fourteenth century), ii. 421.
Rāma-charita-mānasa, the, Hindī version of the *Rāmāyana*, by Tulsī Dās (*ob.* 1623), i. 419, ii. 418-419.
Rāmagiri, Agency *tāluk* in Ganjām District, Madras, xxi. 169-170.
Rāmai Deo, Rājā of Patnā State (1878-95), xx. 71.
Ramaiyās, pedlars in Bijnor, viii. 196.
Rāmakshetra, original name of Sangameshwar, xxii. 50.
Ramāla, tank in Chānda, x. 161.
Rāmalinga Nāyudu, traditional founder of Tādpatri (sixteenth century), xxiii. 204.
Rāmallakota, *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xxi 170.
Rāmanādapuram, subdivision and town in Madras. *See* Rāmnād.
Rāmānanda, Vaishnava missionary (fourteenth century), i. 425; doctrine of, and sect founded by, ii. 416.
Rāmānanda Chakrabartti, founder of colony of Kulin Brāhmans at Lakshmīpāsa, xvi. 131.
Rāmanātha, Hoysala king in Mysore (1254), xviii. 173, xxiv. 286; Kolār, xv. 371, 378.
Rāmandrug, sanitarium within Sandūr State, attached to Bellary District, Madras, xxi. 170-171.
Rāmanka, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xvi. 171.
Rāmanmalai, peak in Sandūr State, Madras, xxii. 42.
Rāmānuja Achārya, Vaishnava reformer (between 1017 and 1137), i. 425, ii. 338, 416, xviii. 203; commentator on Vedānta textbooks, ii. 254; doctrine of, ii. 416; founder of the Srīvaishnava Yatirāja *math*, xvii. 290; converted Bitti Deva to Vishnuism, xviii. 173; country on both sides of the Cauvery bestowed on, and Ashtagrāma founded, vi. 11, xxii. 179; temple at Srīkūrmam changed from Saiva to Vaishnav worship by, xxii. 98; Sriperumbūdūr birthplace of (*c.* 1016), xxiii. 106; lived and died at Srīrangam, xxiii. 109; Moti Tālāb at Tonnūr formed by, xxii. 418.
Ramās, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xvi. 171.
Rāmasamudram, suburb of Chāmrājnagar, Mysore, x 148.
Rāma-Saraswatī, translator of the *Mahābhārata* and *Rāmāyana* into Assamese, ii. 434.
Rāmasimha, temple at Mānvi, Hyderābād, xvii. 203.
Rāmaswāmi, temple at Padavedu, North Arcot, xix. 309.
Rāmaswāmi Mudaliyār, Rājā Sir, built ward of Conjeeveram hospital, x. 267; dispensary at Cuddalore, xi. 57; Maternity Hospital, Madras City, xvi 347, 385; Sivasamudram granted to (1818), xxiii. 65.
Rāmāyampet, former *tāluk* in Medak District, Hyderābād, xvi. 171.
Rāmāyana, the, Sanskrit epic, i. 418-419, ii. 236-238; place of origin and date,

ii. 237; style, ii. 237; main story, ii. 237–238; later Vishnuite additions, ii. 238; popularity of, ii. 238; translations and versions in other languages and dialects, i. 418, ii. 421, 432, 434; scene of, claimed for Bellary, vii. 161, xxiv. 146; Benares mentioned in, vii. 189; recited and acted at Dasahra festival in United Provinces, xxiv. 175; scenes in, claimed for Kishkindha, xxiv. 313.

Rāmāyanam, the, Tamil version of the *Rāmāyana* by Kamban (eleventh century), ii. 421, 435.

Ramazān Shāh, shrine on hill near Khari, Hyderābād, xix. 411.

Rambha, village in Ganjām District, Madras, former resort of Europeans, xxi. 171.

Rambrai, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xxi. 172.

Rāmchandra Pant Amātya, Panhāla taken by (1701), xix. 396; repopulated Vālva (*c.* 1690), xxiv. 298.

Rāmchandra Sāvant, adopted child of Lakshmī Bai, Rānī of Sāvantvadī (1805), xxii. 152.

Rāmchandra Singh, Rājā of Patnā (1894–5), xx. 71.

Rāmdās, temple at Parli fort, Sātāra, xx. 5.

Rām-dās, Swāmi (1608–81), religious teacher of Sivajī and Marāthī author, ii. 431–432; favourite residence at Parli fort, Sātāra, xx. 5.

Rāmdeo, Rājā of Deogiri, in Bāglān, vi. 191; defeated Malik Kāfūr (1310), xi. 294.

Rāmdurg, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xvi. 172–173.

Rāmdurg, capital of State in Bombay, xvi. 173.

Rameli, cultivated in Bhopāl, viii 134; Gwalior, xii. 429.

Rāmeshwar, temples at Byādgi, Dhārwār, iv. 248; Chopda, Khāndesh, x. 327; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12; Jatinga Rāmesvara, Mysore, xiv. 72; Kūdali, Mysore, xvi. 10; Kuruva Island, Mysore, xiii. 161; Tādpatri, Anantapur, xxiii. 204.

Rāmeswar Singh, present Mahārājā of Darbhangā (1898), xi. 163

Rāmeswaram, town with sacred temple in Madura District, Madras, xxi. 173–175; temple, ii. 174.

Rāmgangā, East, river of United Provinces, xxi. 175.

Rāmgangā, West, river of United Provinces, xxi. 175.

Rāmgarh, old District of Bengal, xxi. 175–176.

Rāmgarh, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, residence of wealthy bankers, xxi. 176.

Rāmgarh, town in Alwar State, Rājputāna, xxi. 177.

Rāmgarh, coal-field, iii. 134.

Rāmgarh, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xxi. 176.

Rāmgarh Hill, in Surgujā State, Central Provinces, with old ruins and caves, xxi. 176.

Rāmgarhias, Sikh confederacy, Batāla held by, vii. 133; struggles with Kanhayās in Gurdāspur, xii. 393–394.

Rām-gulhni, rock on hill at Manmād, Nāsik, xvii. 199.

Rāmjiban, founder of the Nator family, Rājshāhi granted by the Muhammadans to (early eighteenth century), xxi. 162.

Rāmjibanpur, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, xxi. 177.

Rāmjōsī, Marāthī poet (1762–1812), erotic lyrics of, ii. 432.

Rāmkot, fort at Ajodhyā, Oudh, v. 176.

Rāmkund, pool in Godāvari river, at Nāsik, xviii. 411.

Rāmling, temples, at Aivalli, Bijāpur, v. 129; Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253; Rāmtīrth, near Honāvar, North Kanara, viii. 161; on Jotiba's Hill, Kolhāpur, xiv. 203.

Rāmnād, subdivision in Madura District, Madras, xxi. 177.

Rāmnād, historic *zamīndāri* estate in Madura District, Madras, xxi. 177–179.

Rāmnād, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in Madura District, Madras, xxi. 179.

Rāmnād, town in Madura District, Madras, xxi. 179–180.

Rāmnagar, *tahsīl* in Rewah State, Central India, xxi. 180.

Rāmnagar, village in Rewah State, Central India, xxi. 180.

Rāmnagar, town in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, scene of battle (1848), xxi. 180.

Rāmnagar, town in Benares District, United Provinces, residence of Rājā of Benares, xxi. 180–181.

Rāmnagar, village in Bareilly District, United Provinces, with mound and ruins, vii. 6, xxi. 181; Jain *stūpa*, ii. 111.

Rāmnagar Rāj, estate in Champāran owned by, x. 145.

Rāmnaumi, festival, held in Hyderābād, xiii. 251.

Rāmu Khān, leader of band of Kūkis, Chittagong Hill Tracts ravaged by (1777), x. 319.

Rāmoshis, watchmen in the Deccan, Bijāpur Agency, viii. 174; revolt in Poona (1826), xx. 169; in Poona, xx. 170–171; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sātāra District, xxii. 121.

Rampa, hilly tract in Godāvari District, Madras, xxi. 181–182; scene of serious

disturbances (1858–62 and 1879–81), xii. 286.
Rāmpāl, village in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, site of old capital of Bikrampur, xxi. 182.
Rāmpardar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxi. 182.
Rāmpur, State in Rohilkhand, United Provinces, xxi. 182–189; physical aspects, 182–183; history, 183–184; population, 184–185; agriculture, 185; trade and communications, 185–186; famine, 186; administration, 186–188; education, 188; medical, 188–189; held by descendants of Rohilla Afghāns, iv. 64; area, population, revenue, and administration, 99.
Rāmpur, capital of State in United Provinces, xxi. 189; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 239, 245.
Rāmpur, capital of Bashahr State, Punjab, famous for its shawls, xxi. 189–190; shawls, iii. 218.
Rāmpur, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xxi. 190.
Rāmpur Boālīā, subdivision in Rājshāhi District, Eastern Bengal, xxi. 192.
Rāmpur Boālīā, head-quarters of Rājshāhi District, Eastern Bengal, centre of silk industry, xxi. 192–193.
Rāmpur Hāt, subdivision in Birbhūm District, Bengal, xxi. 193.
Rāmpur Hāt, village in Birbhūm District, Bengal, xxi. 193.
Rāmpura, part of Kotah city, Rājputāna, xv. 424.
Rāmpura, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxi. 190.
Rāmpura, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 190, 290.
Rāmpura, old name of district and town in Tonk State, Rājputāna. *See* Alīgarh.
Rāmpura, site of celebrated Jain temple in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna. *See* Rānapur.
Rāmpura, old town in Indore State, Central India, xxi. 190–191.
Rāmpura-Bhānpura, district in Indore State, Central India, xxi. 191–192.
Rāmrao Bhāve, Nargund, Dhārwār, handed over to (early eighteenth century), xviii. 378.
Ramree, island off coast of Arakan in Kyaukpyu District, Lower Burma, containing Kyaukpyu town, xxi. 193.
Ramree, township in Kyaukpyu District, Lower Burma, xxi. 194.
Rāmsanehī, sect of Hindu mendicants, xxii. 227; monastery at Gautampurā, Central India, xii. 192; at Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 226.
Rāmsanehīghāt, *tahsīl* in Bāra Bankī District, United Provinces, xxi. 194.
Ramsay, Alexander, first Judge of Surat (1800), xxiii. 157.
Ramsay, Sir Henry, Commissioner of Kumaun during Mutiny, xviii. 325; the Bhābar, Nainī Tāl, under (1850), xviii. 331.
Ramsay College, at Almorā, v. 253.
Ramsay Hospital for Europeans, Nainī Tāl, xviii. 333, xxiv. 255.
Rāmtek, *tahsīl* in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xxi. 195.
Rāmtek, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, with temples and religious fair, centre of manganese mines, xxi. 195–196.
Ramtilli, cultivated in Saugor, xxii. 142.
Rāmtīrth, pond on Saptashring hill, Nāsik, xxii. 81.
Rāmzais, swordsmen and riders, Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 175.
Ramzān Dargāh, Musalmān prayer-place at Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253.
Ramzān Id, Muhammadan festival. *See* Id.
Ramzān Mahi Savār, Shāh, Musalmān-Hindu saint, shrine of, at Madhu, Ahmadnagar, xvi. 231.
Ran Bahādur Sah, Mahārājā of Nepāl (1795–1803), xix. 34.
Ran Mal, rule in Jodhpur (1409), xiv. 183.
Ran Singh, grandson of Umed Singh of Jaswān, Hoshiārpur, pension granted to, xiii. 195.
Rānāghāt, subdivision in Nadiā District, Bengal, xxi. 196.
Rānāghāt, trading town and railway terminus in Nadiā District, Bengal, xxi. 196.
Rānāhu, town in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxi. 196.
Rānājī Gohil, ancestor of the Bhaunagar family, founder of Rānpur, Ahmadābād (fourteenth century), xxi. 235.
Rānapur, site of Jain temple in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xxi. 196–197.
Ranāsan, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxi. 197.
Ranbīr Singh, Mahārājā of Kashmīr (1857–85), xv. 96; in Jammu, xiv. 50.
Ranbīr Singh, present Rājā of Jind (1887), xiv. 169.
Rānchī, District in Chotā Nāgpur Division of Bengal, xxi. 197–210; physical aspects, 197–200; history, 200–202; population, 202–203; agriculture, 204–205; minerals, 205–206; trade and communications, 206; famine, 206–207; administration, 207–209; education, 209; medical, 209–210; language, i. 375, 384; Christians, i. 443, 476.
Rānchī, subdivision in Rānchī District, Bengal, xxi. 210.
Rānchī, head-quarters of Rānchī Dis-

trict, Bengal, and cantonment, xxi. 210–211.
Ranchodjī. *See* Krishna.
Rand, Walter, murdered at Poona, in connexion with plague riots (1897), xx. 169.
Rāndeṛ, old town in Surat District, Bombay, xxi. 211–212.
Rāndhia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxi. 212.
Randhīr Chand, Thākur, present chief of Madhān, Punjab, xvi. 231.
Randhīr Hospital, Kapūrthala, Punjab, xiv. 415.
Randhīr Singh, Rājā of Bharatpur (1805–23), viii. 78; cenotaph at Gobardhan, xii. 280.
Randhīr Singh, Rājā of Kapūrthala (1852–70), xiv. 409; active assistance during Mutiny, xiv. 224, xix. 285.
Randullah Khān, officer of seventh Bijāpur Sultān, invasion of Mysore (middle of seventeenth century), xviii. 176–177; tomb at Rahimatpur, Sātāra, xxi. 36.
Randullah Khān, Bijāpur governor, tomb at Rāybāg, Kolhāpur, xxi. 277.
Rang Mahal, 'painted palace,' building at Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 170; Delhi, xi. 238; Gālna, Nāsik, xii. 124; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 258; ruin near Sūratgarh, Rājputāna, xxiii. 169.
Rang Rao Orekar, minister of Dhār, made Dhār State over to Sindhia (*c.* 1782), xi. 289.
Ranga Nāyudu, traditional clearer of jungle at Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260.
Ranga Rāyal, Srī, last representative of the Vijayanagar dynasty, xviii. 175–176; in Coorg, xi. 10; granted site of Madras to the English, xvi. 251, 368, xviii. 175; fled to Bednūr, xviii. 179, xxii. 285; at Seringapatam, xviii. 253–254, xxii. 179.
Rangāchārlu, C., Dīwān of Mysore (1881–3), xviii. 185.
Rāngāmāti, ancient town in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xxi. 212.
Rāngāmāti, head-quarters of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, xxi. 212.
Rāngāmātia, village in Goālpāra District, Assam, xxi. 212.
Ranganātha or Ranganāthaswāmi, temple of, at Seringapatam, Mysore, xxii. 179; Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.
Rangāris, dyers, in Chānda, x. 157.
Rangasamudram, tank in Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 227.
Rangaswāmi, temple of, at Bankāpur, Dhārwār, vi. 382.
Rangaswāmi, peak in Coimbatore, x. 356.
Ranghars, Muhammadan Rājputs, in Karnāl, xv. 51; Rohtak, xxi. 314.
Rangiā, village in Kāmrūp District, Assam, xxi. 213.
Rangkas, language of the Western Himālayas, i. 392.
Rāngkhol, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393, 400.
Rangna, fort in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xxi. 213.
Rangojī, Marāthā chief, head-quarters at Boisad (1741), ix. 7; taken prisoner by Gaikwār (1748), ix. 7; captured Petlād, vii. 34.
Rangoon city, capital of Burma, seaport and cantonment, xxi. 213–221; description, 213; population, 213–214; history, 214–215; industries, 216; commerce, 216–217; administration, 217–220; education, 220; medical, 220–221.
Other references: Meteorology, i. 126, 144, 149, 154; growth of, i. 457; statistics of still-births, i. 511; infantile mortality, i. 518; arts and manufactures, iii. 231, 232, 234, 240; port, iii. 275; trade, iii. 303; Chief Court, iv. 147; taxes, iv. 270; constitution of municipality, iv. 298; Port Trust, iv. 304.
Rangoon College and Collegiate School, Rangoon, xxi. 220.
Rangoon General Hospital, Rangoon, xxi. 221.
Rangoon River, river of Burma, xxi. 221.
Rangpur, District in Eastern Bengal, xxi. 222–231; physical aspects, 222–224; history, 224–225; population, 226–227; agriculture, 227–228; trade and communications, 228–229; famine, 229; administration, 229–231; education, 231; medical, 231.
Rangpur, subdivision in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xxi. 231.
Rangpur, town in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xxi. 231–232; broadcloths, iii. 200.
Rangrez, dyers in Bannu, vi. 396.
Rāngrī, or Mālwī, dialect of Rājasthānī, spoken in Central India, ix. 351; Indore, xiii. 340; Jaora, xiv. 64; Mālwā, xvii. 100; Rāghugarh, xxi. 35; Rājputāna, xxi. 111; Sītāmau, xxiii. 52–53.
Rānī Gumpha, cave at Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
Rānībāgh, village in Naini Tāl District. *See* Kāthgodām.
Rānībāri, popular name of Durduria fort, Dacca, xi. 386.
Rānibennur, *tāluka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xxi. 232.
Rānibennur, trading town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xxi. 232–233.
Rānīgām, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxi. 233.
Rānīganj, subdivision in Burdwān District, Bengal. *See* Asansol Subdivision.
Rānīganj, town in Burdwān District,

Bengal, centre of coal-mining, with potteries and paper-mills, xxi. 233; pottery, iii. 245; coal-field, iii. 132-133, vii. 263 264.
Kānījula, hill in Jashpur State, Central Provinces, xxi. 233.
Kānīkhet, military sanitarium in Almorā District, United Provinces, xxi. 233-234; meteorology, i. 152, 155.
Kānīkot (geological), stage, i. 92.
Kānipet, subdivision in North Arcot District, Madras, xxi. 234.
Kānipet, town in North Arcot District, Madras, xxi. 234.
Kānipura, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxi. 234.
Kānīwāh, canal in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xxii. 221-222.
Kāmzai, Afghān tribe on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1878), xix. 209.
Ranjīt Deo, Rājā of Jammu (*ob.* 1780), xiv. 50, xv. 94.
Ranjīt Mal, Rājā of Bhātgaon, Nepāl, Prithwī Nārāyan's aid solicited by (*c.* 1769), xix. 32-33.
Ranjīt Rai, Rājā of Palāmau (murdered 1722), xix. 337.
Ranjīt Singh, founder of the Sikh kingdom (1780-1839), ii. 493, 503; formation of disciplined infantry (1809-10), iv. 333.
Local notices: Conquests of, v. 37; relations with Dost Muhammad in Afghānistān (1836), v. 37; British treaty with (1809), ii. 493, v. 38, 278, viii. 77-78; declined to let British army cross the Punjab (1838), v. 38; demanded tribute from the Cis-Sutlej chieftain, (1808), v. 278; seized Amritsar (1802), v. 321, 328; built fort of Govindgarh and the Rām Bāgh (1805-9), v. 329; took Attock fort (1812), vi. 138; took Bajwāra fort (1825), vi. 221; crossed Indus (1823), vi. 394; gilded dome and spire of Bisheshwar temple, vii. 191; annexed Dasūya (1817), xi. 194; annexed part of Dera Ghāzi Khān (1819), xi. 251; took Upper Derajāt from Sher Muhammad Khān, xi. 262; Hāfiz Ahmad Khān surrendered to, at Mankerā (1821), xi. 270; visited Dīnānagar, xi. 355; in Dīpālpur (1807), xi. 359; granted Eminābād to Rājā Dhyān Singh, xii. 24; attacked Ferozepore (1808), xii. 90; in Gujrānwāla, xii. 355; born at Gujrānwāla, xii. 363; conquered Gujrāt (1798), xii. 366; rule over part of Gurdāspur (1806), xii. 394; seized Harīpur (1813), xiii. 56; annexed Hazāra (1818), xiii. 77; established supremacy over Hoshiārpur (1818), xiii. 194; lost forces in crossing Indus, xiii. 359; took Jaijon (1815), xiii. 380; marched on Jhang (1803) but bought off by Ahmad Khān, xiv. 127; took Jhang-Maghiāna (1805), xiv. 134; subdued son of Gūjar Singh (1810), xiv. 152; Bhāg Singh sent to, as an envoy, xiv. 167; Phillaur fell into hands of (1807), xiv. 224; annexed Jullundur (1811), xiv. 231; Sansār Chand invoked aid of, against Gurkhas (1809), xiv. 385; appropriated Kāngra (*c.*1809), xiv. 385, 398; rule in Kasūr (1807), xv. 149; in Kot Kapūra, xvi. 3; levied tribute from Rājā of Kulū (1809), xvi. 16; restored Shālamār Gardens near Lahore, xvi. 110; rule in Lahore and buildings there, xvi. 111; invasion of Ludhiāna (1806), xvi. 200-201; granted Ludhiāna to Rājā Bhāg Singh of Jīnd, xvi. 208; invasion of Māler Kotla (1808), xvii. 85; submission of Kutb-ud-dīn to (1807), xvii. 106, 107; took Mankerā (1821), xvii. 198; obtained Montgomery, xvii. 416; began tank at Muktsar, xviii. 19; captured Multān (1818), xviii. 27, 36; took Muzaffargarh, &c. (1818), xviii. 77, 83; relations with Nābha, xviii. 263-264; took Nakodar (1815), xviii. 335; annexed Nawāshahr, xviii. 429; invasion of Peshāwar (1818), xix. 153; reduced Nūrpur (1815), xix. 232; took Pathānkot (1815), xx. 28; visited Patiāla (1807), xx. 36; used Pattī as horse-breeding establishment, xx. 74; expelled Bhattis from Pindi Bhattiān, xx. 146; rule in the Punjab, xx. 272; annexed Rahon, xxi. 37; stormed Rasūlnagar (1795), xxi. 180; ordered assessment of Rāwalpindi, xxi. 269; Rūpar scene of meeting with Lord W. Bentinck (1831), xxi. 339; in Shāhpur, xxii. 214, 220; attacked Siālkot (1791), xxii. 328; acquired Wazīrābād (1809), xxiv. 378.
Ranjīt Singh, Rājā of Bharatpur (1776-1805), made overtures to Lord Lake, but assisted Holkar, unsuccessfully besieged at Bharatpur, but accepted terms (1804), viii. 76-78, xviii. 65; Dīg restored to, by Sindhia (1785), xi. 344.
Ranjīt Singh, Rājā of Samthar (*ob.* 1827), xxii. 24.
Ranjīt Singh, Thākur of Tharoch (1843), xxiii. 316.
Ranjit Singh, Mahārāwal of Jaisalmer (1846-64), xiv. 4.
Ranjīt Singh, Rājā of Ratlām (1864-93), xxi. 242.
Ranjīt Singh, Rānā of Jobat (*ob.* 1874), xiv. 178.
Ranjīt Singh, Rājā of Saktī (1875), xxi. 392.

Ranjīt Singh, present Rānā of Barwānī (1894), vii. 91.
Ranjīt Singh, present Sārdar of Kalsia, xiv. 320.
Ranjīt Singh Deo, Rājput, rule in Siālkot, xxii. 328.
Ranjīta Pahār, hill at Charkhārī, Central India, x. 179.
Ranjītsinghjī (the cricketer), present Jām of Navānagar, xviii. 420.
Ranjodh Singh, Sikh general, crossed the Sutlej (1845), xvi. 201; defeated at Alīwāl (1846), xvi. 201.
Ranjor Singh, present Mahārājā of Ajaigarh (1859), v. 130.
Ranjor Singh, Dīwān, present chief of Dhurwai (1851), xi. 339.
Rann of Cutch, salt waste in Bombay. *See* Cutch, Rann of.
Rano Sārī Satakarnī, Andhra king, mentioned in inscription at Sānchī, xxii. 29.
Ranod, village in Central India. *See* Narod.
Rānojī Sindhia, founder of Gwalior house, xii. 421; built temple of Kedārling (1730), xiv. 203; built sacred cistern at Jotiba's Hill (1730), xiv. 203; built temple of Yamai, xiv. 203; cenotaph near Shujālpur, Central India, xxii. 310.
Rānpur, Tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xxi. 234–235.
Rānpur, old town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xxi. 235.
Ranthambhor, historic fort in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxi. 235–236; captured by Altamsh (1226), ii. 359; by Ala-ud-dīn (1301), ii. 362; by Akbar (1569), ii. 398.
Rantideo Pātan, ancient name of Keshorai Pātan, Rājputāna, xv. 204.
Ranudīp Singh, brother of Jang Bahādur, minister of Nepāl (1877), murdered (1882), xix. 37.
Rao Khān, Afghān, Sikandra Rao, Alīgarh, conferred on, xxii. 364.
Rape. *See* Mustard.
Rāprī, village with ruins in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, xxi. 236.
Rāptī, river of Nepāl and United Provinces, xxi. 236–237.
Rāpūr, *tāluk* in Nellore District, Madras, xxi. 237.
Rārh, ancient name of western portion of Bengal, xxi. 237.
Rārhi *boli* or Western Bengali, ii. 377; spoken in Bānkurā, vi. 386; Bīrbhūm, viii. 242; Burdwān, ix. 94; Mānbhūm, xvii. 114; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67.
Rārhi Brāhmans of Bengal, caste formed by migration, i. 319–320.
Rās Koh, hills in Chāgai District, Baluchistān, x. 120–121.
Rās Mohan, temple of, at Gopālganj, Sāran, ii. 193.
Rasā Siddha's hermitage, at Rāyadrug, Bellary, xxi. 276.
Rasa-kallōla, the, Oriyā poem by Dīnakrishna Dās (sixteenth century), ii. 424.
Rasālgarh, peak in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxi. 245.
Rasālū, son of Rājā of Siālkot, contest with demons of Mānikpur, xvii. 182–183, xxii. 335.
Rāsh, or Rāsh-pūrnima, festival in honour of Krishna, held at Alawakhāwa, Dināpur, v. 205; Kāntanagar, Dināpur, xiv. 405; Sāntipur, Nadiā, xxii. 79.
Rashīd-ud-dīn Khān, co-regent of Hyderābād (1877–81), joint holder of Paigāh estates, xix. 315.
Rāshmancha, temple at Bishnupur, Bānkurā, viii. 248.
Rāshtrakūta, or Ratta, dynasty, xviii. 171; Chālukyas dispossessed of their territories (eighth century), but power reasserted (tenth century), ii. 174; power north and south of the Vindhyas (fifth century), ii. 326; crushed by Pulikēsin II, ii. 327; overthrow of Chālukyas, ii. 329, vi. 142, viii. 281, xvi. 248; lords of the centre and west of Southern India, ii. 330; wars, ii. 331–334; overthrow by revived Western Chālukyan power, ii. 333; disappearance from history at the end of the tenth century, ii. 335.
Local notices: Ahmadnagar in hands of (757–973), v. 113; North Arcot under, v. 405; probable holders of Belgaum (760–1250), vii. 147; Belgaum town captured (1205), and lost (1250), vii. 147, 157; in Berār (750–973), vii. 366; Bhīr included in kingdom, viii. 112; in Southern Deccan, viii. 280; balance of power between Gūjars (*c.* 750–790), viii. 281; power overthrown (973), and new Chālukya kingdom set up, viii. 282; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 402, 403; Carnatic, ix. 301; Central India, ix. 337; Central Provinces, x. 12; Kānchi taken, x. 255; in Chitaldroog, x. 291; Bemmattanakallu held, x. 297; in Deccan, xi. 207; Dhārwār, xi. 305; gave nineteen kings to the Deccan, for four centuries preceding A.D. 973, xiv. 182; Kanara, xiv. 343; in Konkan, xv. 395; Poona, xx. 168; Sātāra, xxii. 118; Shimoga, xxii. 284; Sholāpur, xxii. 296; Southern Marāthā Country, xvi. 435, xxiii. 91.
Rāshtrasena, goddess. *See* Rāthasen.
Rasik-priyā, Hindi poem on poetics by Kesav Dās (*c.* 1580), ii. 428.

Rāsipur, industrial town in Salem District, Madras, xxi. 237–238.
Raspberry, wild, in Kashmīr, xv. 124; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239.
Rasrā, *tahsīl* in Ballia District, United Provinces, xxi. 238.
Rasrā, trading town in Ballia District, United Provinces, head-quarters of Sengar Rājputs, xxi. 238.
Rāste or Rāstia family, Sardārs of the Peshwā, in Wai, Sātāra (1791), xxiv. 348; plundered Guledgarh (1750), xii. 383; attacked by Chitursing near Sātāra, xix. 333; Sāvda, Khāndesh, bestowed on, xxii. 157; Tālikotā under (*c.* 1750), xxiii. 214.
Rasūl Khān, Ghulām, last Nawāb of Kurnool (1823–39), xvi. 34.
Rasul Khān, commission granted to, to reduce turbulent Banjārās in Bahraich, xviii. 366; founder of Nānpāra estate, xviii. 366, 367.
Rasūlkhānji, hospital at Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 74.
Rātāgarh, ruined fort at Zafarābād, Jaunpur, xxiv. 426.
Ratan Nāth (Sarshāi), Pandit, Urdū author, ii. 429.
Ratan Raghuvansi, traditional founder of Chhindwāra, x. 215.
Ratan Singh I, chief of Mewār, conquered and killed by Alā-ud-dīn (1303), xxiv. 87–88.
Ratan Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1527–31), xxiv. 89; cenotaph at Ujjain, xxiv. 114.
Ratan Singh, founder of house of Ratlām (1618–58), xxi. 241; in Piāwa, xx. 151.
Ratan Singh, Rao Rājā of Būndi (seventeenth century), ix. 80.
Ratan Singh, Rājā of Bharatpur (1768), viii. 76.
Ratan Singh, Mahārājā of Bijāwar (1811), viii. 189.
Ratan Singh, Mahārājā of Bīkaner (1828–51), viii. 206; Katangarh named and improved by, xxi 238.
Ratan Singh, Mahārājā of Charkhārī (1829–60), x. 177.
Ratan Singh, Rājā of Jhābua (1832–40), xiv. 107.
Ratān Singh, Rāna, Soda chief, executed for rebellion at Umarkot, Sind, xxiv. 118.
Ratangarh, walled town in Bīkaner State, Rājputāna, with houses of rich merchants, xxi. 238.
Ratanmāl, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xxi. 238.
Ratanpur, town in Bilāspur District, Central Provinces, former capital of Haihaivansi dynasty, with ruins, xxi. 238–239.
Ratānpur Dhāmanka, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxi. 239.
Rates and cesses, revenue, iv. 173–174, 201. *See also* Provincial Rates.
Ratesh, fief of Keonthal State, Punjab, xxi. 239.
Rāth, *tahsīl* in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xxi. 239.
Rāth, trading town in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, with ruins, xxi. 239–240.
Rath Jātra, Hindu festival, held in Assam, vi. 52; at Serampore, Hooghly, xxii. 178.
Rāthasen, goddess, temple of, at Delwāra, Rājputāna, xi. 241.
Rathedaung, township in Akyab District, Lower Burma, xxi. 240.
Rāthis, tribe, in Chamba, Punjab, x. 130–131; Kāngra, xiv. 388.
Rāthor, dynasty of Kanauj, ii. 314, xiv. 371; coins, ii. 142.
Rāthor Rājputs, founded kingdom in Mārwār, ii. 318; regained Ajmer for a brief period, v. 142, 146; in Bāglān, vi. 190; Bāli (tenth century), vi. 247; took Bhatner fort (1527), xiii. 39; in Bīkaner, viii. 209; Dūdaun, xxi. 305; Farrukhābād, xii. 64; Hissār, xiii. 149; descendants in Jasol, xiv. 70; in Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16; defeated by Marāthās at Merta (1790), xvii. 309; in Nāsik, xviii. 400; Pāli, xix. 359; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112, 113; Ratlām, xxi. 241; Sailānā, xxi. 385; Shamsābād, xxii. 229; Sītāmau, xxiii. 52.
Rathedaung, township in Akyab District, Lower Burma, xxi. 240.
Rāths, Muhammadan grazing tribe, in Bīkaner, viii. 209; Anūpgarh, v. 387; Sūratgarh, xxiii. 169.
Raths, monolithic temples, Seven Pagodas, Chingleput, xvii. 182.
Ratlām, mediatized State in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xxi. 240–244.
Ratlām, capital of State in Central India, with Jain temples and Canadian Presbyterian Mission, xxi. 244, enamelling, iii. 239.
Ratn Parkāsh, placed on throne of Sirmūr by rebels (*c.* 1810), xxiii. 23.
Ratn Sain, defeated by Timūr in Punjab (1399), xx. 267.
Ratna, put forward as claimant to throne of Mewār (*c.* 1769), xxiv. 91.
Ratnadeva, foundation of Ratanpur ascribed to (tenth century), xxi. 239.
Ratnāgiri, hill near Rājgīr, Patna, xxi. 72.
Ratnāgiri, District in Bombay, xxi. 244–257; physical aspects, 244–247; history, 247–248; population, 249–251; agriculture, 251–252; trade and communications, 253–254; famine, 254; admin-

istration, 254–256; education, 257; medical, 257.
Ratnāgiri, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxi. 257.
Ratnāgiri, town and port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, with lighthouse and sardine fishery, xxi. 257–258; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 193, 244.
Ratnāgiri, hill in Cuttack District, Bengal, xxi. 258.
Ratnamalla, first king of Kātmāndu, Nepāl (sixteenth century), xix. 32.
Ratnapāla, powerful king of Assam (eleventh century), vi. 24.
Ratnaphā, Rājā of Hill Tippera, title of Mānikhya bestowed on, by king of Gaur (1279), xiii. 118.
Ratnapuri, ancient capital near Lakvalli, Mysore, xvi. 132.
Ratnāsur, demon, Jotiba's destruction of, gave Jotiba's Hill the name of Ratnāgiri, xiv. 203–204.
Ratnāvalī, the, Sanskrit drama by king Harshavardhana, ii. 247–248.
Rato-Dero, *tāluka* in Lārkāna District, Sind, xxi. 259.
Rato-Dero, town in Lārkāna District, Sind, xxi. 259.
Rats, including gerbils and bandicoots, i. 227–229; ravages on the crops, Baroda, vii. 59; Bombay Presidency, viii. 295; Dhārwār, xi. 313; Jullundur, xiv. 222; Hazāra, xiii. 76; Kāthiāwār, xv. 181; Khāndesh, xv. 237; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Lushai Hills, xvi. 221.
Ratta Mahamandaleshwars, Belgaum the capital of (1210–50), vii. 147.
Rattan. *See* Forest and Jungle Products.
Rattan Puiya's village in South Lushai Hills, military police under Captain Raban marched against (1861), xxiii. 382.
Rattas. *See* Rāshtrakūta Dynasty
Rattihalli, village in Dhārwār District, Bombay, scene of Haidar Ali's defeat by Marāthās, xxi. 259.
Raulya Jaulya, twin forts on the Ajanta Range, v. 134.
Raush, Mr., salt-farmer at Goālpāra, aid sent to Assam Rājā by (1788), xii. 278.
Rautias, hill tribe, in Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68.
Rauza, village in Hyderābād State, with tomb of Aurangzeb. *See* Khuldābād.
Rāvana, demon king of Ceylon, legend of capture of Sītā and rescue by Rāma, i. 216, xi. 212, xvi. 247, xix. 278, xxi. 173, xxiii. 362, xxiv. 146, 306, 313; fragment of the *lingam* given by, to Siva, at Gokarn, xii. 307; said to have brought *lingam* to Golā, xii. 308; musicians of, formerly owned Bāgalkot, vi. 182.
Rāvana-vaha, the, Prākrit epic poem (sixth century), ii. 267–268.
Rāvaneswar Prasād Singh, present Rājā of Gidhaur, xii. 238.
Rāvanvansis, another name of Dhūr Gonds, Gondwāna, xii. 323.
Ravens (*Corvus corax*), in the Himālayas, with a smaller race in the Indus plain, i. 239.
Ravenshaw, Mr., introduced survey and settlement into South Arcot (1806), v. 434.
Ravenshaw College, at Cuttack, Orissa, xi. 97, 99.
Rāver, *tāluka* in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxi. 259.
Rāver, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, with manufacture of gold thread, xxi. 260.
Raverty, Major, ancient name of Hashtnagar given as Ashnagar, xiii. 60; Uch identified with Bhātiāh, xxiv. 82.
Rāvi, one of the five rivers of the Punjab, i. 32, xxi. 260–261; giving its name to tribes in Montgomery District, xvii. 412.
Ravivarman, Kadamba king, defeated Pallavas (fifth century), ii. 326.
Ravizai, Afghān tribe on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1852), xix. 208.
Rāvmās, Vārāhi, Kāthiāwār, taken by Malik Isāji from, vi. 219.
Ravu Chandra Rāyanam, first grantee of Pithāpuram estate, Godāvari (1647), xx. 154.
Rāwain, petty State feudatory to Jubbal, Punjab, xxi. 261.
Rāwal, Jām, founder of house of Navānagar, Kāthiāwār (1540), xi. 78; Khambhāliya under, xv. 220.
Rāwal Akheirājji, chief of Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, alliance with the British (1771), viii. 93.
Rāwal Deda, ancestor of the Dūngarpur family, xi. 381.
Rāwalpindi, Division of Punjab, xxi. 261–262.
Rāwalpindi, District in Punjab, xxi. 262–271; physical aspects, 262–264; history, 264–265; population, 265–267; agriculture, 267–268; trade and communications, 268–269; administration, 269–270; education, 270–271; medical, 271; meteorology, i. 150, 152, 154; botany, i. 179; language, i. 354; army division, iv. 366.
Rāwalpindi, *tahsīl* in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, xxi. 271.
Rāwalpindi, town and cantonment in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, with arsenal, railway workshops, horse fair, &c., xxi. 271–273; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 244.

Rāwals, religious mendicants in Ambāla, v. 280.
Rāwat, Rājā. *See* Reo or Rāwat, Rājā.
Rāwat Krishnājī, chief of Rājgarh, Central India (*ob.* 1583), xxi. 68.
Rāwat Mohan Singh, chief of Rājgarh (1661), xviii. 382.
Rāwats, caste, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 46.
Rawlinson, Colonel (Sir Henry), Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, iv. 105.
Rawson, Mr., ammonia gas process of indigo manufacture patented by (1901), iii. 74.
Raya, *tahsīl* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xxi. 273.
Rāyachoti, *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxi. 273–274.
Rāyachoti, town with temple in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxi. 274.
Rāyadhan, Rao of Cutch (*ob.* 1697), xi. 78.
Rāyadrug, *tāluk* in Bellary District, Madras, xxi. 274–275.
Rāyadrug, town with historic hill-fort in Bellary District, Madras, xxi. 275–276.
Rāyagada, *tahsīl* in Agency tract of Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxi. 276.
Rāyakottai, village with historic hill-fort in Salem District, Madras, xxi. 276–277.
Rāyan, estate and town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna. *See* Rian.
Rayan Angan, palace at Udaipur, ii. 127.
Rāyappā, colossal idols at Chānda named after, x. 161.
Rāyar Hubli, local name of Hubli, xiii. 222.
Rāybāg, town with temples in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xxi. 277.
Raymond, Monsieur, built gun foundry at Chādarghāt, Hyderābād (end of eighteenth century), x. 115.
Rāyojī, manager for Nawāb of Arcot, revenue settlement in South Arcot (end of eighteenth century), v. 434.
Razadirit, king of Pegu (1385–1422), revolt of governor of Myaungmya against (1387), xviii. 116, xx. 86.
Razam, town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxi. 277.
Rāzampeta, town in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxi. 277.
Razia, Muhammadan queen of Delhi (1236-9), ii. 359, 368, xi. 235, xx. 265; coins of, ii. 144; conspiracy to place on throne of Multān (1236), xviii. 26.
Razors, manufactured at Kanigiri, Nellore, xiv. 400, xix. 17.
Rāzus, immigrant class in Rājapālaiyam, Tinnevelly, xxi. 66.
Razzāk, Saiyid, *jāgīrs* bestowed on, by Nizām Alī Khān, xxi. 394.
Rea, Mr., excavations at Adichanallūr, ii. 97, v. 21–22.
Read, Captain, Gurramkonda lower fort captured by (1791) xii. 413; revenue system in Madras, xvi. 318; Collector of Salem (1792), xxi. 405; first Collector of Tiruppattūr, xxiii. 395.
Rebāris, cattle breeders in Rājputāna, Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Sirohi, xxiii. 32.
Rechna Doāb, tract between the Rāvi and Chenāb, in Punjab, xxi. 277; colonization scheme, iii. 334.
'Record of rights,' in land, iv. 211–213.
Records. *See* Epigraphy *and* Inscriptions.
Recruiting, of native army, iv. 174.
Red Hills Lake, water-supply of Madras City from, xvi. 380.
Red sanders, or Indian red-wood (*Pterocarpus santalinus*), ornamental timber tree in Deccan, i. 192; North Arcot, v. 413; Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Kurnool, xvi. 39; Nellore, xix. 8, 16.
Reddi, Wokkaliga tribe, in Mysore, xviii. 194.
Reddi kings of Kondavīd, said to have built fort at Bellamkonda, Guntūr, vii. 158; rule over Godāvari, xii. 284; South Kistna, xv. 321; built Kondapalli (*c.* 1360), xv. 393; capital at Kondavīd (1328–1482), xv. 393.
Reede, Baron Van, Commissary-General of Dutch East India Company, tomb at Surat, xxiii. 167.
Reef Island, in Tavoy District, Burma, xxii. 265.
Rees, Mr. J. D., quoted on the Daryā Daulat, Seringapatam, xviii. 188, 254.
Reflecting mirrors, traditional signalling by, across Rājputāna to Sind and Bombay, i 34.
Reformatories, iv. 403; Alipore, v. 220; Chingleput, v. 270; Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 333; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xii. 37–38; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 98, 100; Insein, Burma, xiii. 365; Poona, xv. 185; Siālkot, xvii. 334.
Reformed Syrians. *See* St. Thomas Syrians.
Regan, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 278, 290.
Regars, labouring class in Rājputāna, Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 146; Sāmbhar Lake, xxii. 21.
'Regions Beyond Mission.' *See under* Protestant Missions.
Registration, revenue from, iv. 174. *See also* each Provincial article.
Regulating Act of 1773, creating Governor-General and Supreme Court, iv. 14, 15, 145.
Regulation and Non-regulation Provinces, iv. 33–34; maintenance of distinction in administrative systems, iv. 47; administration of Madras, Bombay (except Sind), Bengal, and Agra as Regulation

Provinces, iv. 47–54. *See also* Non Regulation Provinces.
Regulations, name for Indian legislation before 1861, iv. 129, 130, 136; also name for executive enactments passed for 'scheduled' areas, iv. 131, 137.
Reh, or saline efflorescence, found in Benares, vii. 179; Cawnpore, ix. 310, 311; Khutāhan, Jaunpur, xv. 298; Lucknow, xvi. 185; Meerut, xvii. 259; Moradābād, xvii. 421; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88, 89.
Rehlī, *tahsīl* of Saugor District, Central Provinces, xxi. 278.
Rehrākhol, State in Bengal. *See* Ranārākhol
Reid Christian College, Lucknow, xvi. 198.
Reinhardt, Walter (Sumrū), European adventurer in native service, xvii. 105–106; took Agra (1761), v. 75, 83; defeated near Barsāna by imperial troops (1774), vii. 88; took Jhajjar, xiv. 108, xxi. 312; established himself at Sardhana in Meerut (1763), xvii 255, xxii 106; death (1778), xvii 255; fled to Oudh after massacre at Patna (1763), xix. 281; murdered English prisoners at Patna on behalf of Mīr Kāsim, xx. 57.
Rej, river. *See* Hingol River.
Rekhta, name for Urdū when used for poetry, i. 365.
Rekis, tribe in Chāgai, Baluchistān, v. 117.
Rekizais, tribe in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111.
Religion in vernacular literature, ii. 414–427; the doctrine of *bhakti*, 414; vernacular literature essentially religious, 414; Rāma literature—Rāmānuja, Rāmānanda, Kabīr, Dādū, 416–417; the Sikh *Granth*, 417; Tulsī Dās, 418–421; Krishna-literature—Vallabhāchārya, Sūr Dās, Bihārī Lāl, Tukārām, 421–425; Siva-literature, 425–426; Durgā literature—Mukunda Rām 426–427.
Religions, i. 402–446; Vedic period (*c.* 1500–200 B.C.), 402; Aryan, 402; Vedas, 402–403; Vedic theology, 403–404; the gods departmental. Pantheism, 404; Brāhmana period, 404; supremacy of the priesthood, 404–405; theology and worship in the Brāhmanas, 405; life after death, 405; human sacrifice, 405–406; theology in the Upanishads, 406; anti-Brāhmanical reaction, 406–407; Gautama, the Buddha (*c.* 596–508 B.C.), 407–408; Buddhism: its origin, 408; its relation to caste, 408–409; Buddhist ethics, 409; Buddhist theology and psychology, 409; Buddhist way of salvation, 409; causes of spread of Buddhism, 409–410; the Sangha, or Congregation of Monks, 410; Buddhism, a state religion, 410–411; Buddhism as a missionary religion, 411; later Indian Buddhism, 411–412; Buddhism in decay, 412; causes of the decline of Buddhism, 412–413; Buddhism at the present time, 413; survivals of Buddhism in Bengal, 413; Jainism, 414–417; Jainism contrasted with Buddhism, 414; the Jain schism, 414; causes of the survival of Jainism, 415; Jain literature, 415; Jain pantheon, 415–416; Jainism at the present day, 416; sects and distribution of Jains, 416–417; Brāhmanism modified into Hinduism, i. 417; the epics, 417–418; the Mahābhārata, 418; the Rāmāyana, 418–419; religious influence of the epics, 419; Sivaism and Vaishnavism, 419–421; Vishnu and Siva compared, 420–421; extension of Sivaism, 421; Saiva sects, 421–423; the Smārtas, 421–422; the Lingāyats, 422–423; Vishnu and Vaishnavism, 423; the gods of Vaishnavism, 423; Krishna, 423–424; Rāma, 424; the growth of Vaishnavism, 424; the Vaishnava reformers, 425; Kabīr and the Kabīrpanthis, 425; Chaitanya, 426; erotic Vaishnavism, 426; Sikhism, 426–427; the Sāktas, 427; modern Vaishnava sects: the Rādhāswāmīs, 427–428; sects founded on social revolt, 428; the Satnāmis, 428; modern Theistic sects: the Brahmo Samāj, 429; the Arya Samāj, 429–430; sectarianism in modern Hinduism, 430; Animism, 430–432; explanation, 430–431; Animism in its purest form, 431; enumeration of Animists, 432; origin of Indian Animism, 432; the religion of the peasant, 432–433; Islām, 433–434; progress of Islām, 434–435; the effect of Animism on Islām, 435; the Pachpiriyas, 435–436; sects of Islām: Sunnis and Shiahs, 436; the Wahhābis, 436–437; Sūfiism, 437; the Ahmadiyas, 438; Moplahs, Bohras, and Khojas, 438; the revival of Islām, 438; Mazdaism, 439–440; Pārsī immigration to India, 439–440; Mazdaism on Indian soil, 440; Pārsī religion, 440; Jews, 441; Christianity, 441–442; Catholic missions, 442; Protestant missions, 442–443; Christian community, 443–445; progress of Christianity in the empire, 445; bibliography, 446; effect on public health, i. 501–502.
Local notices: Of the Afghāns, v. 49; Baloch, vi. 291; Bghai Karens, Burma, xv. 38; Brāhuis, vi. 291; Bur-

mans, ix. 142–145; Coorgs, xi. 25; Gāros, Assam, xii. 177; Gonds, xii. 325; Gujarāt Kolis, xv. 388–389; Kāfirs, Afghānistān, xiv. 270; Khāsis, Assam, xv. 260; Khonds, xv. 282; Kolis, xv. 389; Korkūs, xv. 404–405; Lingāyats, xviii. 201–202; Lushais, Assam, xvi. 219; Tipperas, Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.

Religious instruction, none in Government schools, iv. 447.

Remarriage of widows, its practice as modifying social status and forming new castes, i. 317, 321; allowed by Jāts, i. 322; abstention from, as a claim to social promotion, i. 322; allowed by Lingāyats, i. 423; allowed by Muhammadans, i. 475; forbidden by Hindus, i. 481–482; allowed by Wokkaligas, Mysore, xviii. 192, 193.

Remount dépôts, iv. 363; Hosūr, Salem, xii. 206.

Remuna, village with temple and fair in Balasore District, Bengal, xxi. 278.

Rengmā, language of the Western Nāgā sub-group, i. 393.

Rengmās, Nāgā tribe, xviii. 288.

Reni, town with Jain temple in Bīkaner State, Rājputāna, xxi. 278.

Rennell, Major, surveys and maps of, iv. 482, 490, 492, 504; survey of Backergunge, vi. 167; Brahmaputra (1785), ix. 13; Ichāmatī river shown on maps of, xiii. 323; survey of Tista river, xviii. 404, 405.

Rents, iii. 447–454; origin and development of rents in India, 447–448; the Rent Act of 1859, 'occupancy' and 'non-occupancy' tenants, 448–449; subsequent legislation in *zamīndāri* Provinces, 449; present rent laws: classes of tenants, 449–450; enhancement of rents, 450–451; abatement of rents, 451; recovery of arrears, 451–452; rent in *ryotwāri* Provinces, 452; rents paid in kind, 452–453; rent statistics, 453–454; influence of custom on rents, 454; bibliography, iii. 471. *See also* each Provincial article.

Renuka-devī, temple at Chāndor, Nāsik, x. 167.

Renukāmbāl, temple at Padavedu, North Arcot, xix. 309.

Reo or Rāwat, Rājā, said to have built Old Rewāri (*c.* 1000), xxi. 300.

Reotī, town in Ballia District, United Provinces, xxi. 278–279.

Repalle, former name of *tāluk* in Guntūr District, Madras, now Tenāli, xxi. 279.

Repleim, petty principality in Travancore. *See* Edappalli.

Reptiles, i. 266–272.

Research Institute at Kasauli (1906), xv. 69.

Residencies, houses of British representative in Native States, Baroda, vii. 84; Comorin, Travancore, x. 376; Gwalior, xii. 415–416; Hyderābād, xiii. 310–311, 322; Imphal, Manipur, xiii. 330; Indore, xiii. 349–351; Kātmāndu, xv. 188–189; Lucknow, xvi. 191; Pudukkottai, xx. 241.

Residencies, groups of Native States under a Resident or Political Agent, Indore, Central India, xiii. 332–333; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 381–382; Mewār, Rājputāna, xvii. 312.

Resthouses for Hindu travellers, especially pilgrims, or *dharmsālas*, Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13; Barnagar, Central India, vii. 23; Bechrājī, Baroda, vii. 140; Chirāwa, Rājputāna, x. 288; Devāla, Nilgiris, xi. 273; Dharmsāla, Kāngra, xi. 301; Gangotrī, Tehrī, xii. 139; Ghodbandar, Thāna, xii. 233; Girnār, xii. 248; Gohad, Central India, xii. 304; Golā, Kheri, xii. 308; Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 222; Hyderābād State, xiii. 285; Jawāla Mukhi, Kāngra, xiv. 87; Khāraghoda, Ahmadābād, xv. 246; Kherālu, Baroda, xv. 268; Khurja, Bulandshahr, xv. 297; Kukshī, Central India, xvi. 13; Lahore, xvi. 112; Madhi, Ahmadnagar, xvi. 231; Magar Talao, Sind, xvi. 410; Mātherān, Thāna, xvii. 221; Najībābād, Bijnor, xviii. 334; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100; Petlād, Baroda, xx. 127; Purandhar Hill, Poona, xx. 396; Purī, Orissa, xx. 408; Saptashring, Nāsik, xxii. 81; Sidhpur, Baroda, xxii. 359; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209; Tehrī, United Provinces, xxiii 273. *See also Sarais.*

Revadanda, port in Kolāba District, Bombay. *See* Chaul.

Revatikshetra, ancient name of Chaul, x. 184.

Revelganj, trading town in Sāran District, Bengal, xxi. 279.

Revenue courts, iv. 153.

Revenue Department, re-established by Lord Ripon, ii. 520; now Department of Revenue and Agriculture, iv. 24–25.

Revenue of India, growth of, and causes, iv. 160–162; explanation of the large total revenue, iv. 162; from taxation, iv. 170; details of, iv. 170–174, 201; from land, iv. 170–171, 201; irrigation, iii. 348–350; tributes, iv. 171, 201; forests, iv. 171, 201; opium, 171–172, 201; salt, iv. 172, 201; excise, iv. 172–173, 201; customs, iv. 173, 201; assessed taxes, iv. 173, 201; Provincial rates, iv. 173–174, 201; stamps, iv. 174, 201; registration, iv. 174, 201;

periodical revision of Provincial settlements, iv. 191–192. *See also* Land Revenue *and* Miscellaneous Revenue, *and* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Administration.
Revenue surveys, iv. 500–501.
Rewā Kāntha, Political Agency in Bombay, xxi. 289–299; general statistics of each State, 290–291; physical aspects, 291–293; history, 293–295; population, 295; agriculture, 295–296; trade and communications, 296–297; famine, 297; administration, 297–299; education, 299; medical, 299; minerals, iii. 147.
Rewah, State in Baghelkhand Agency, Central India, xxi. 279–288; physical aspects, 279–280; history, 280–282; population, 283–284; agriculture, 284–285; forests, 285–286; minerals, 286; trade and communications, 286; famine, 286–287; administration, 287–288; education, 288; medical, 288; pygmy flints found, ii 92; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
Rewah, capital of State in Central India, xxi. 288–289.
Rewāri, *tahsīl* in Gurgaon District, Punjab, formerly an independent principality, xxi. 299–300.
Rewāri, old town in Gurgaon District, Punjab, with manufactures and trade, xxi. 300.
Rēwā-Sankar, translator of the *Mahābhārata* into Gujarāti, ii. 430.
Reynolds, Colonel, surveyor in Bombay (1798), iv. 482.
Rgrial *rits*, cultivating caste in Ladākh, xvi. 91.
Rhea, grown in Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257.
Rheede, Van, work on botany of Malabar, i. 211, xvi. 242, xvii. 55.
Rhenius, member of Danish Mission at Tranquebar, xvi 264.
Rheumatism, prevalent in Afghānistān, v. 51: Amindīvi Islands, v. 304; Baluchistān, vi. 339; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 79; Burma, ix 135; Coorg, xi. 21; Mysore, xvii. 190; Nepāl, xix. 40; Rājputāna, xxi. 108; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 435.
Rhinoceros, three species in India, chiefly in Assam and Burma, i. 231.
Local notices: Amherst, Burma, v. 294; Northern Arakan, Burma, v. 393; Assam, vi 20; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Bengal, vii. 203–204; Bhutān, viii. 155; Burma, ix. 117; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 271; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 240; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Darrang, Assam, xi. 182; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 172; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 270; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 27; Hill Tippera, xiii. 117; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Kāmrūp, Assam, xiv. 331; Khamti Hills, Assam, xv. 222; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 119; Lushai Hills, Assam, xvi. 213; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 185; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 295; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 346; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 136; Nepāl, xix. 30; Nowgong, Assam, xix 222; Prome, Burma, xx. 220; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 327; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 32; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 251; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 345; Sundarbans, Bengal, xxiii. 141; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 259; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 317; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 344; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 422; United Provinces, xxiv. 143.
Rhododendrons, Eastern Himālayas, i. 159–160; Sikkim, i. 168–170; Burma, i 198, 200.
Rian, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xxi 301.
Riangs, tribe in Southern Shan States. *See* Yins.
Ribandar, suburb composing with Panjim New Goa, xii. 268.
Ribhus, Vedic elves or demi-gods, ii. 216.
Rice, Lewis, head of Mysore Archaeological department, xviii. 186 *n.*
Rice, Mr, missionary work in Burma, ix. 144.
Rice cultivation, in India generally, iii. 26–29; area cultivated, 26; varieties, 26–27; season of growth, 27; rice-fields and their preparation, 27; methods of sowing, 27; transplanted from seed-beds, 28; broad-cast and drilled rice, 28; harvesting and threshing, 29; outturn, 29; areas under, in important Provinces (1903–4), iii. 100.
Local notices: Assam, vi. 112, 113, 114; Balasore, vi. 240; Bānkurā, vi. 386–387; Bengal, vii. 244–245; Burma, ix. 150–151, 155; Central India, ix. 390; Central Provinces, x. 34–35, 103, 104; Champāran, x. 142; Chin Hills, Burma, x 275, 276; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 243, 244, 245; Cochin, Madras, x. 346; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 384, 385; Coorg, xi. 31, 34; Dacca, xi. 109–110; Darjeeling, xi. 171–172; Dedaye, Burma, xi. 208; Dinājpur, xi. 351; Drug, xi. 369–370; Western Duārs, Eastern Bengal, xi. 373; Dwārā Nongtyrmen, Assam, xi. 387; Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 2; Ghāzipur, xii. 230; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 273; Gondā, xii 314–315; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 30–31; Hazāri-

bāgh, xiii. 91; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 105; Hyderābād State, xiii. 252, 253, 256, 301, 302; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 326; Karanja, Kolāba, xv. 22; Kasbā, Purnea, xv. 69; Kashmīr, xv. 115–116; Kehsi Mansam, Burma, xv. 196; Kenghkam, Burma, xv. 200; Kengtung, Burma, xv. 201; Kharar, Ambāla, xv. 250; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 261; Kolāba, xv. 361; Koppa, Mysore, xv. 398; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 74, 75; Madras Presidency, xvi. 273, 274, 352; Mānbhūm, xvii. 115; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Mertiparvat, Mysore, xvii. 309; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 140; Mymensingh, xviii. 154–155; Mysore, xviii. 210, 212; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 327; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 213; Patheingyi, Burma, xx. 30; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 42; Pūnch, Kashmīr, xx. 244; Punjab, xx. 298, 382; Sikkim, xxii 370; Tanjore, xxiii. 225, 232–233; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 334; United Provinces, xxiv. 179–180. 262.

Rice trade, export, iii. 284, 285; statistics, iii. 314; retail prices, iii. 458; export prices, iii. 463–464; export duty, iv. 261.

Local centres: Akyab, Burma, v. 197, 202; Balasore, Orissa, vi. 241; Bassein, Burma ('cargo rice'), vii. 118; Burma, ix. 178–182; Chittagong, x. 312; Colonelganj, Gondā, x. 375; Hilli, Bogra, xiii. 116; Kasbā, Purnea, xv. 69; Letpadan, Burma, xvi. 160; Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 8; Negapatam, Tanjore, xix. 4; Sambhuganj, Mymensingh, xxii. 22; Tākī, Twenty-four Parganas, xxiii. 206; Tuticorin, Tinnevelly, xxiv. 66.

Rice-husking mills, in India generally, iii. 226; Akyab, Burma, v. 197; Allahābād, v. 242; Amherst, Burma, v. 300; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 204; Baroda, vii. 56; Bassein, Burma, vii. 113, 118; Bhiwandi, Thāna, viii. 119; Bilimorā, Baroda, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 327; Burma, ix. 177; Calcutta, ix. 269; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234; Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 340; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 258; Ellore, Kistna, xii. 23; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 33; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 108, 112; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 355; Khāngarh, Muzaffargarh, xv. 243; Khānpur, Punjab, xv. 245; Kistna, xv. 328; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 77; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 141; Madras Presidency, xvi. 296; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 146; Ma-ubin, Burma, xvii. 228; Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 7; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 80, 83; Naushahra, Punjab, xviii. 418; Nellore, xix. 24; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 125; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 327; Pegu, Burma, xx. 98; Prome, Burma, xx. 230; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 6; Sahāranpur, xxi. 375, 379; Shāhāpur, Thāna, xxii. 199; Sind, xxii. 418; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 264, 268; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 429–430, 434; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 76.

Richards, Colonel, Hos subdued in Kolhān (1837), xv. 379; Singhbhūm entered by force under (1836), xxiii. 5.

Richelieu, Cardinal, Company d'Orient founded by (1642), xii. 103.

Ricketts, Mr., Deputy-Commissioner, Ludhiāna, actions during Mutiny, xvi. 201.

Ridley, Mr., on plants of Malay Peninsula, i. 205, 206.

Rifle factories, Government, at Ichāpur, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 87; Kābul, Afghānistān, i. 56, xiv. 245; Nepāl, xix. 54.

Rigray Khyoung, name given by hillmen to upper reaches of the Sangu river, Chittagong Hill Tracts, xxii. 56.

Rigveda, the, i. 402, ii. 209–227; the Samhitā text, 210; the Pada text, 210; matter of the hymns largely mythological, 211; Pre-Indian elements in this mythology, 211–212; gods and goddesses of, 212–216; animals, 216–217; future life, 217; dialogues, hymns, and poems of, 217–219; geographical data, 219–220; flora and fauna, 220–221; metals, 221; subjugation of the aborigines, 221; picture of life and society, 221–227.

Rihān Malik, tomb at Sīra, Mysore, xviii 16.

Rinds, Baloch tribe, in Baluchistān, vi. 290; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Kachhi, xiv. 250; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 212; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 139; Sind, xxii. 407; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280; former predominance in Makrān, xvii. 46.

Rink, Dr., of the *Galathea* (Danish) expedition to Nicobars (1846), xix. 60.

Rintimbur, fort in Rājputāna. *See* Ranthambhor.

Rio Pardo, Count of, Governor of Goa (1817–21), xii. 257.

Riots, Azamgarh (1893), vi. 160; Cherra, Assam (1901), x. 194; Cuddapah, Pathāns (1832), xi. 61; Delhi (1832–4, 1837–8), xi. 230; Goa (1835), xii. 257; Hardwār (1760, 1795, 1898), xiii. 53; Hoshiārpur (1897), xiii. 193; Hyderābād city, between Shiahs and Sunnis (1847), xiii. 241; Jaipur (1835), xiii. 386–387; Karanja, Kolāba, under

Portuguese (1613), xv. 23; Khāndesh, Bhīls (1852 and 1857), xv 229; Nadiā, indigo (1860), xviii. 274; Nāgpur city (1896, 1899), xviii. 318; Nānguneri, Tinnevelly, between Maravans and Shānāns (1899), xviii. 364; Salem city (1882), xxi. 408; Shāhābād, Hardoī (1852, 1868), xxii. 197; Sivakāsi, Tinnevelly, Shānāns (1899), xviii. 65.

Ripon, Marquess of, Viceroy (1880–4), ii. 518–521; internal administration, 519; local government Acts, 519; amendment of criminal procedure affecting Europeans, 519–520; re-establishment of Department of Revenue and Agriculture, 520; Education Commission appointed, 520; abolition of customs dues, 520; extension of municipal government, iv 287, 289; municipal government under, iv. 294, 295; installation of Nizām Mīr Mahbūb Alī Khān of Hyderābād by (1884), xiii. 243; foundation stone of Merewether Pier at Kiamāri, Karāchi, laid by (1880), xv. 304.

Ripon College, Calcutta, ix. 283.

Ripon Hall, Sholāpur, xxii. 306.

Ripon Hospital, Simla, xxii. 382, 385.

Rishi *See* Gautama Rishi.

Rishi Vibhāndaka, Sringeri said to have been place of penance, xviii. 106.

Rishya Sringa, birthplace at Sringeri, xviii. 106.

Risings and Rebellions, Akola, Berār (1841, 1844, 1849), v. 183; in Bareilly, of Rohillas (1816, 1837, 1842), vii. 5, 13; Rājā Rādhika Dhās of Sheopur, Central India 1857), vii. 84; in Bassein, Burma, Bogale rebellion (1886), vii. 109; attempted at Belāpur, Ahmadnagar (1822), vii 144; of Mughis-uddīn Tughril, against Emperor Balban in Bengal (1282), vii. 212; of Fakhr-ud-dīn Mubārak against Muhammad Tughlak, in Bengal (1338), vii. 212; Appa Sāhib, in Bhandara (1818), viii. 62–63; in Upper Burma (1886–91), ix. 129; Bundelā, in Central Provinces (1842), x. 17; of Dharālas, in Chaklāsi, Kaira (1898), x 124; in Chār kār, Afghānistān, of Kohistānis (1841), x. 176; in Chin Hills, Burma (1888–99), x. 272–273; Lower Chindwin, Burma (1887–9), x. 230; Upper Chindwin, Burma (1887–91), x. 240–241; Chitrāl, North-West Frontier (1895), x. 302; of Chet Singh, in Benares (1781), x. 333; of Pāliyath Achan, minister of Cochin, Madras (1808), x. 343; in Coorg (1837), xi. 17; of Wāghers, at Dwārka, Kāthiāwār (1859), xi. 387; in Goa (1821 and 1871), xii. 257; Rampa, Godāvari (1879–81), xii. 286; Golgonda, Vizagapatam (1845–8, 1857–8), xii. 310; of Farrukhnagar Nawāb assisted by Meos, in Gurgaon (1857), xii. 404; of deposed chiefs, in Hoshiārpur (1848), xiii. 195; of Kachins, in North Hsenwi, Burma (1892–3), xiii. 218; of Wunthos, in Kathā, Burma (1891), xv. 155; of Khāsis, in Khāsi Hills, Assam (1829–33), xv. 257; in Kyaukse, Burma (1885), xvi. 71; of Kūkas, in Ludhiāna (1872), xvi. 201; of Makrānis, in Makrān, Baluchistān (1898), xvii. 47; of Māppillas, in Malabar (1849, 1855, 1873, 1885, 1894, 1896), xvii. 67–68, 73, 196; in Manipur, Assam (1891), xiii. 330, xvii. 189; Multān (1848), xviii. 27; of Mundās, Chotā Nāgpur (1811, 1820, 1831, 1899), xviii. 39; Nāgās, in Nāgā Hills, Assam (1839–51, 1853–65, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1880), xviii. 285–286; in Nagar Pārkar, Sind (1859), xviii. 298; Nāsik (1843, 1857), xviii. 400; on North-West Frontier (1897), xix. 157–159; in Pālkonda, Vizagapatam (1832), xix. 368; of Naikdās, in Pānch Mahāls (1868), xix. 382; in Puri, Orissa (1804, 1817), xx. 400–401; Rāmnād, Madura (1797), xxiii. 365; Rampa, Godāvari (1858–62, 1879–81), xxi. 181; Rāmpur (1794), vii. 5; of Mundās and Oraons, in Rānchī (1811, 1820, 1831, 1899), xxi. 201; of Naikdas, in Rewā Kāntha (1838, 1858), xxi. 294, 295; of Santāls (1855, 1872), viii 25, xi. 378, xxii. 64–65; of Bundelās, in Saugor (1842), xxii. 138; at Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaffarnagar (1857), xviii. 304; in Thar and Pārkar, Sind (1846, 1859), xxii. 308; in Vizagapatam (1845–8, 1849–50, 1855–6, 1879), xxiv. 326.

Risley, Sir Herbert, anthropometric measurements of tribes and castes, i 286; grouping for the living subject adopted by, i. 291; quoted on Chāsi Kaibartta caste, i. 328; on Animism, i. 431; notes on Baluchistān tribes, vi. 288; on Brāhuis, ix. 16; Musahars considered to be akin to the Bhuiyā, xxii. 68.

Ritchie, Captain John, marine survey of Bay of Bengal (1770), iv. 508; marine surveys of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1771), v. 353.

Ritpur, village in Amraoti District, Berar, chief seat of the Mānbhau sect, xxi. 301–302

Ritu-samhara, the, Sanskrit poem by Kālidāsa, ii. 242.

Rivaz, Sir Charles, Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab (1902–7), xx. 331.

River Steam Navigation Company, Cāchār, Assam, ix. 256; Calcutta, ix. 272; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 125.

River-borne trade, in Assam, v. 128; on Bassein river, Burma, vii. 113, 118; Bengal, vii. 280–281; on the Brahmaputra, iii. 360, ix. 13–14, 361; on the Chāmpāmati river, Assam, x. 135; Chittagong, x. 313; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 385–386; Fatehpur, xii. 81; on the Ganges, iii. 360–361, xii. 135–136; on the Gogra, xii. 303; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 34; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 112; Hill Tippera, xiii. 121; on the Hooghly river, xiii. 174, 176; on the Indus, iii. 360–361, xiii. 363–364; on the Irrawaddy, iii. 361, xiii. 369–370; Jādukāta river, Assam, xiii. 374; Langai, Assam, xvi. 135; Mālda, xvii 80–81; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 103; on the Nadiā Rivers, xviii. 282.

Rivers, navigable, iii. 360–362; Indus, 360–361, 362; Ganges, 360–361; Brahmaputra, 360–361; Hooghly, 361; Mahānadi, 361; Godāvari, 361; Kistna, 361; Mayū, 361; Kaladan, 361; Irrawaddy, 361; Burma, 361–362; Chindwin, 361–362; Myitnge, 361; Sittang, 362; Salween, 362.

Rivers, Ai, Assam, v. 128; Baitarni, Orissa, vi. 218–219; Banās, Rājputāna, vi. 345–346; Bāngangā, Nepāl, vi. 378; Bāngangā, Northern India, vi. 378; Bārā, North-West Frontier, vi. 416–417; Barākar, Bengal, vi. 426; Barapole, Coorg, vi 429; Barisāl, Eastern Bengal, vii 19; Bassein, Burma, vii. 119; Beās, Punjab, i. 32, vii. 138–139; Betwā, Bundelkhand, viii. 16–17; Bhāgirathi, Bengal, viii. 38–39; Bhairab, Bengal, viii. 40–41; Bharch, Assam, viii. 88; Bhavāni, Mysore and Madras, viii. 96–97; Bhīma, Deccan, viii. 107–108; Bhimbar, Punjab, viii. 109; Bhogdai, Assam, viii. 120; Bogāpāni, Assam, viii. 255–256; Brāhmani, Orissa, ix. 10; Brahmaputra, i. 19–20, 25, 27–28, ix. 10–14; Cauvery, Mysore and Madras, i. 45, ix. 303–306; Chambal, Central India, x 134–135; Chandragiri, South Kanara, x. 168; Chauka, Oudh, x 183–184; Chautang, Punjab, x. 186; Chenāb, Kashmīr and Punjab, i. 32, x 189–190; Chindwin, Burma, x. 251–252; Coleroon, Madras, x. 374; Coonm, Madras City, xi. 51; Dāmodar, Bengal, xi 132–134; Dasht, Baluchistān, xi. 192; Dhaleswari, Assam, xi. 282; Dhāmra, Orissa, xi. 284; Dhansiri (1), Assam, xi. 286; Dhansiri (2), Assam, xi. 286–287; Dhasān, Central India, xi. 317; Dibāng, Assam, xi. 341; Dibru, Assam, xi. 341; Digru, Assam, xi. 345; Dihāng, Assam, xi. 345; Dihing, Burhi, Assam, xi. 345; Dihing, Noa, Assam, xi. 346; Dikho, Assam, xi. 346; Disāng, Assam, xi. 361–362; Fenny, Chittagong, xii. 87; Gandak, Great, i. 23–24, xii. 125–126; Gandak, Little, xii. 126; Ganges, i. 22–26, xii. 132–136; Garai, Bengal, xii. 159; Ghaggar, xii. 212–213; Girwā, United Provinces, xii. 248; Godāvari, i. 44–45, xii. 297–299; Gogrā, i. 23, 24, xii. 302–303; Gumal, North-West Frontier, xii. 384; Gundlakamma, Madras, xii. 386–387; Hab, Sind, xiii. 2; Hagari, xiii. 5; Hari Rūd, Afghānistān, xiii 56; Helmand, Afghānistān, xiii. 101; Hindan, United Provinces, xiii. 134–135; Hingol, Baluchistān, xiii. 142; Hlaing, Burma, xiii. 157; Hlaingbwe, Burma, xiii. 157; Honnu-hole, Mysore, xiii. 162; Hooghly, xiii. 171–176; Ichāmati, Dacca, xiii. 322; Ichāmatī, Pabna, xiii. 323; Indrāvati, i 44–45; Indus, i. 14–15, 22, 29–31, xiii. 357–364; Irrawaddy, i. 20–21, xiii. 367–370; Jādukāta, Assam, xiii. 374; Jalangi, Bengal, xiv. 16–17; Jamunā, name for three rivers in Bengal, xiv. 53–54; Jātingā, Assam, xiv. 71–72; Jhānzi, Assam, xiv. 149–150; Jhelum, i. 16, 31–32, xiv. 160–161; Jinjirām, Assam, xiv. 177; Jiri, Assam, xiv. 177–178; Jumna, i. 24, xiv. 232–233; Kabbani, Mysore, xiv. 241; Kābul river, i. 11–13, xiv. 246–247; Kaladan, Burma, xiv. 292; Kalang, Assam, xiv. 298; Kālī Nadī, East, United Provinces, xiv. 309–310; Kālī Nadī, West, United Provinces, xiv. 310; Kālinadī, Bombay, xiv. 341; Kālī Sind, Rājputāna, xiv. 313; Kapili, Assam, xiv. 407–408; Karamnāsā, xv. 21; Karatoyā, Assam, xv. 24–25; Kaunaphuli, Chittagong, xv. 60; Kaunāla, United Provinces, xv. 190–191; Ken, Bundelkhand, xv. 198–199; Khowai, Assam, xv. 284; Kistna, i. 45, xv. 334–336; Korapula, Malabar, xv. 398–399; Kosi, Bengal, xv. 407; Kulsi, Assam, xvi. 15; Kumār, Bengal, xvi. 17–18; Kumāradhāri, Coorg, xvi. 18; Kuriam, North-West Frontier, xvi. 53; Lakshmantīrtha, Mysore, xvi 131; Langai, Assam, xvi. 135; Madhumatī, Bengal, xvi. 233; Mahānadī, Orissa, i. 26, xvi. 430–433; Mahānandā, Bengal, xvi. 433; Mahī, Western India, xvii. 10–12; Manās, Assam, xvii. 108–109; Mānjra, Hyderābād, xvii. 197; Manu, Assam, xvii. 203; Mātābhānga, Bengal, xvii. 218; Mātāmuhari, Assam, xvii. 218; Mekong, Burma, xvii. 289; Mūla, Baluchistān, xviii. 19–20; Mūsi, Hyderābād, xviii. 60; Myitnge, Burma,

xviii. 147–148; Nadiā Rivers, xviii. 281–282; Nāra, Eastern, Sind, xviii. 368–369; Narbadā, i. 37, xviii. 375–377; Nāri, Baluchistān, xviii. 378–379; Nujikal, Coorg, xix. 231; Oxus, Afghān-Turkistān, xix. 294–295; Padmā, lower course of Ganges, Bengal, xix. 310; Pālār, Southern India, xix. 355; Panjnad, Punjab, xix. 398; Pārbati, Rājputāna, xix. 409; Pegu river, Burma, xx. 98–99; Pengangā, Hyderābād, xx. 102–103; Pennei, Southern India, xx. 103; Periyār, Travancore, xx. 109–110; Phuljhur, Eastern Bengal, xx. 131; Pishīn Lora, Baluchistān, xx. 153; Poini, North Arcot, xx. 157–158; Porāli, Baluchistān, xx. 188; Prānhita, Central Provinces, xx. 216; Pūrna, Berār, xx. 412; Rakhshān, Baluchistān, xxi. 169; Rāmgangā, East, United Provinces, xxi 175; Rāmgangā, West, United Provinces, xxi. 175; Rangoon river, Burma, xxi. 221; Rāptī, United Provinces, xxi. 236–237; Rāvi, Punjab, i. 32. xxi. 260–261; Rūpnārāyan, Bengal. xxi. 340–341; Rushikulya, Ganjām, xxi. 341–342; Sābarmatī, Gujarāt, xxi. 344; Sai, United Provinces, xxi. 382; Salween, Burma, xxi. 422–423; Sangu, Chittagong, xxii. 55–56; Sankosh, Assam, xxii. 60; Saralbhāngā, Assam, xxii 84; Saraswatī, Punjab, xxii. 97; Saraswatī, Gujarāt, xxii. 97; Sārdā, United Provinces. xxii. 102–103; Shweli, Burma, xxii. 326; Sind, Central India, xxii. 432–433; Singlā, Assam, xxiii. 11; Siprā, Central India, xxiii. 14–15; Sittang, Burma, xxiii. 62–63; Solāni, United Provinces, xxiii. 73; Someswari, Assam, xxiii. 74; Son, xxiii. 76–78; Sonai, Assam, xxiii. 80; Sonār, Central Provinces, xxiii. 81; Subansirī, Assam, xxiii. 113–114; Subarnarekhā, Bengal, xxiii. 114; Sumā, Assam, xxiii. 175–176; Sutlej, Punjab, i. 31, xxiii. 178–179; Swāt, North-West Frontier, xxiii. 187; Tāmbraparni, Tinnevelly, xxiii. 215–216; Taping, Burma, xxiii. 246; Tāpti, Western India, xxiii. 246–248; Tista, Northern Bengal, xxiii. 403–405; Tochi, North-West Frontier, xxiii. 406; Tons, Eastern, United Provinces, xxiii. 418; Tons, Northern, United Provinces, xxiii. 418–419; Tons, Southern, United Provinces, xxiii. 419; Torsā, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 420–421; Trimāb, Punjab, xxiv. 49; Tungabhadra, Southern India, xxiv. 60–61; Umiām, Assam, xxiv. 118–119; Vaigai, Madura, xxiv. 293–294; Valarpattanam, Malabar, xxiv. 296; Vellār, Madras, xxiv. 303; Waingangā, Central Provinces, xxiv. 348–350; Wardhā, Central Provinces, xxiv. 375–376; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 435.

Riwa, State in Central India. *See* Rewah.

Riwāri, *tahsīl* and town in Gurgaon District, Punjab. *See* Rewāri.

Riyāngs, hill tribe, in Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.

Rjey *riks*, caste of high officials in Ladākh, xvi. 91.

Roads, iii. 401–410; general, 401–402; good quality of principal, 401–402; roads in pre-British times and to the end of the eighteenth century, 402–403; marked by pillars, &c., 403; roads in the first part of the nineteenth century, 404; control by Military Boards, 404–406; replaced in 1854–5 by Provincial Works Departments, 406; influence of railways on road construction, 406–407; influence of local self-government, 407–408; present classification, 408; maintenance, cost, &c., 408–409; conveyances used, 409; tramways, 409–410; statistics, 410; bibliography, 410. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Communications.

Robbery and house-breaking, prevalent in Anantapur, v. 346; Bulandshahr, ix. 55; Cutch, xi. 83; Ganjām, xii. 155; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 109; Kurnool, xvi. 42; Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier, xvi. 52; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 20; Meerut, xvii. 261; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 263; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 46; Patna, xx. 63; Purī. xx. 406; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 7; Sangor, xxii. 145; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 208; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 342; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 325; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 351; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 374; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 409.

Roberts, Earl, march to Kandahār, ii. 519; in Afghānistān, v. 41; statue of, Calcutta, ix. 281; visit to Ghazni (1880), xii. 232; took Kābul (1879), ii 518, v. 40. xiv. 244; march to Kandahār, xiv. 377; entered Kurram (1878), xvi. 50.

Roberts, Captain, suppressed marauders in Thar and Pārkar (1832), xxiii. 308.

Roberts, Mr., Resident at Hyderābād, tomb of, xiii. 310.

Roberts, Lady, home for invalid soldiers, Murree, xviii. 43, xxi. 271.

Robertsganj, *tahsīl* in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, xxi. 302–303.

Robertson, Sir George, visits to Kāfiristān (1889 and 1890–1), xiv. 270.

Robertson, H. D., defeated Gūjars at Gangoh (1857), xii. 139.

Robertson, Mr. Thomas, recommended establishment of Railway Board, iii. 378.
Robertson, T. C., Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces (1840), xxiv. 219.
Robertson, Mr., former Collector of Kurnool, xxi. 2.
Robertsonpet, town in Mysore. *See* Kolār Gold Fields.
Robins, Indian (*Thamnobia*), i. 244.
Robins, Indian Magpie (*Copsychus*), i. 244.
Robinson, Captain D., plane-table of (1860), iv. 491.
Robinson, Sir William, organized Madras police force (1859), xvi. 336.
Robinson Park, Madras City, xvi. 365.
Rock inscriptions. *See* Inscriptions.
Rock temples. *See* Cave and Rock Temples.
Rocke, Mr., Judge and Magistrate in Jessore (1789), xiv. 93.
Rock-salt, mined in Afghānistān, v. 56; Bannu, vi. 398; Kohāt, xv. 341; Miānwāli, xvii. 317, 321; North-West Frontier Province, xiv. 143, 181; Punjab, xx. 249, 312; Salt Range, xxi. 414.
Rodeni, tribe in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111.
Rodier cotton-mills, Pondicherry, xv 162.
Roe, Sir Thomas, ambassador from James I to Jahāngīr (1615–9), ii. 400, 457, v. 142; return to Surat with important privileges, xxiii. 154–155; visit to prince Parvez at Burhānpur, ix. 104; obtained leave to establish a factory at Mokha, v. 12; visit to Māndu (1616), xvii. 172.
Roha, *tāluka* in Kolāba District, Bombay, xxi. 303.
Roha, town in Kolāba District, Bombay, xxi. 302–303; rainfall, i. 144.
Roha Talao, seaport in Bombay. *See* Dholera.
Rohankhed, village in Buldāna District, Berār, scene of two battles (1437 and 1590), xxi. 304.
Rohanpur, village in Mālda District, Bengal, xxi. 304.
Rohilkhand, historic tract in United Provinces, xxi. 304–308.
Rohilkhand Canals, iii. 342.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, iii. 414, 417.
Rohilla War (1774), ii. 483–484, xxi. 308.
Rohillas, in Almorā (1744), v. 245–246, 252; mosques at Aunaiyā, Etāwah, vi. 140; in Bareilly, vii. 2; plunderers in Berār (1858), vii. 97; in Bijnor, viii. 195; Budaun, ix. 42; seized Dhār during Mutiny, xi. 295; desecrated temples at Dwārāhāt (eighteenth century), xi. 386; raids in Etāwah, xii. 47; Sūraj Mal killed by, near Ghāziābād (1763), xii. 221; Malhār Rao Holkar employed against (1751), xiii. 335; defeated by British and Oudh forces between Katra and Fatehganj East (1774), xv. 190; raids in Meerut, xvii. 255; applied to Nawāb Wazīr of Oudh for aid against Marāthās, xxi. 183; failed to fulfil pecuniary obligations to Nawāb Wazīr of Oudh, xxi. 183; defeated by Nawāb Wazīr with British army (1774), xxi. 183; treaty with Nawāb of Oudh (1772), xxi. 307; held Shikohābād, xxii. 279.
Rohisāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxi. 308.
Rohitāswa, son of Haris Chandra, king of Solar race, gave name to Rohtāsgarh, xxi. 322.
Rohri, subdivision in Sukkur District, Sind, xxi. 308.
Rohri, *tāluka* in Sukkur District, Sind, xxi. 308–309.
Rohri, town and railway junction in Sukkur District, Sind, xxi. 309–310; stone implements found at, ii. 92.
Rohri Sāhib, Sikh temple at Eminābād, Gujrānwāla, xii. 24.
Rohtak, District in Delhi Division, Punjab, xxi. 310–321; physical aspects, 310–311; history, 311–313; population, 313–314; agriculture, 314–317; trade and communications, 317–318; famine, 318–319; administration, 319–320; education, 320; medical, 320–321; revenue surveys, iv. 500.
Rohtak, *tahsīl* in Rohtak District, Punjab, xxi. 321.
Rohtak, historic town in Rohtak District, Punjab, xxi. 321–322; *phūlkari* work, iii. 219.
Rohtang, pass in Kāngra District, Punjab, xxi. 322.
Rohtās, fortress in Jhelum District, Punjab, xxi 322.
Rohtāsgarh, historic hill-fort with buildings in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xxi. 322–323; rock-cut seal-matrix found at, ii. 49, 52.
Rojhan, village in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xxi. 323.
Rollers (*Coraciae*), including the 'blue jay,' i. 248.
Rolling-slabs, made in Seonī, xxii. 171.
Roman Catholic Missions, Carmelite (1660), i. 441; history, i. 442; Portuguese establishment, i. 442; Jesuit Mission at Madura, history, i. 442; statistics, i. 443; at Champāran, i. 444; Portuguese started by St. Francis Xavier under João de Castro, iii. 450.

Local notices: Agra, v. 77, 83; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajmer, v. 173; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 147; Akyab, Burma, v. 194; Amiaotī, Berār (Order of St. Francis of Sales), v. 309; Anand, Kaira, v. 335; Anantapur, v. 341; North Arcot, v. 409; South Arcot, v. 426; Asansol, Burdwān, vi. 9; Attock, vi. 134; Backergunge, vi. 169; Balasore, vi. 239, 240; Bassein, Burma, vii. 110; Bellary (Society of St. Joseph), vii. 163–164; Bengal, vii. 237; Berār, vii. 380; Bettiah, Champāran, viii. 5, 6; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 50; Bijāpur, viii. 180; Burma (Vicariate Apostolic of Ava and Pegu), ix. 144; Calcutta, ix. 268; Central Provinces, x. 27; Champāran, x. 141; Chāpra, Sāran, x. 176; Chikalda, Berār (Order of St. Francis of Sales), x. 220; Chingleput, x. 258; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Cochin, Madras, x. 345; Coimbatore (Society of Jesus and Société des Missions Étrangères), x. 361; Cuddapah (Vicar Apostolic of Madras), xi. 63; Cuttack, xi. 90; Dacca, xi. 108; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Darjeeling, xi 171; Dhārāpuram, Coimbatore, (Jesuit), xi. 298; Ellichpur, Berār (Order of St. Francis of Sales), xii. 14; Gāngpur, Orissa (Jesuit), xii. 141; Ganjām, xii. 148; Gauhāti, Assam, xii. 185; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 105; Hooghly (Portuguese), xiii. 166; Hyderābād State, xiii. 248; Jessore, xiv. 95; Jhābua, Central India, xiv. 105; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jubbulpore, xiv. 210, 219; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kaira, xiv. 280; Karāchi, xv. 6; Karūr, Coimbatore, xv. 63; Khandāla, Poona, xv. 224; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 261; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 338; Kurnool, xvi. 36; Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 92; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164; Madras Presidency, xvi. 264; Madura, xvi. 393–394; Malabar (Carmelite), xvii. 61; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 145, 148; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 177; Ma-ubin, Burma, xvii. 127, 231; Meerut, xvii. 257; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 112; Mysore, xviii. 204–205; Nadiā, xviii. 276–277, Nellore, xix. 12, 24; the Nilgiris, xix. 89, 93; Nimār, xix. 111; Noākhāli, xix. 132; Palāmau, xix. 339; Pālghāt, Malabar, xix. 359; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 233; Punjab, xx. 292; Quetta, Baluchistān, xxi. 21; Rānchī, xxi. 204; Rānipet, North Arcot, xxi. 234; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 267; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 356; Salem, xxi. 400; Sāran, xxii. 88; Sardhana, Meerut, xxii. 107; Sāttānkulam, Tinnevelly, xxii. 133; Saugor, xxii. 141; Sāvantvādi, Bombay (Portuguese), xxii. 153; Shāhāpur, Southern Marāthā Country, xxii. 199; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286, 296; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314; Siālkot, xxii. 330; Sind, xxii. 408; Singhbhūm, xxiii 7; Tanjore (Goanese, Jesuit, French), xxiii. 231; Tellicherry, Malabar, xxiii. 276; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 367–368; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 425; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 9; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31–32; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 55; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; Verapoli, Travancore (Carmelite), xxiv. 308; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328, 338; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 405.

Roman Catholics, population statistics, i. 475–476; conversion of images into Hindu idols, x. 167; Society of Jesus, book published by, at Cochin, in native characters (1577), x. 354–355. *See also* Cathedrals, Cemeteries, Churches, Colleges, *and* Convents, *and* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Population.

Roman coins, found in India, ii. 138–139

Roman influence on Indian art, ii. 112–113.

Romo-Syrian bishop, palace of, Ernākulam, xii. 28.

Romo-Syrian Church. *See under* Churches.

Romo-Syrians, in India, i. 443; population statistics, i. 475–476; Cochin, x. 345.

Ron, *tāluka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xxi. 323–324.

Ron, town with old temples in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xxi. 324.

Ronas, Oriyā caste, in Vizagapatam, xxiv 328.

Rong language. *See* Lepcha.

Rono, or Ronu, chief class or caste in Hindu Kush, xiii. 139.

Roorkee, *tahsil* in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xxi. 324.

Roorkee, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, head-quarters of Ganges Canal and of Bengal Sappers and Miners, xxi. 324–326; meteorology, i. 152; Thomason Engineering College, iv. 321–322.

Ropes, made in Baroda, vii. 56; Bengal, vii. 266, 269, 270; Bijnor, viii. 198; Chhindwāra, x. 211; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 332; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Ghusuri, Howrah, xii. 237; Hardoi, xiii. 48; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Howrah, xiii. 210, 214; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 112; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 302; Kotrang, Hooghly, xvi. 4; Madras

Presidency, xvi. 296; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Nagīna, Bijnor, xviii. 300; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; Punjab, xx. 318; Sātāra, xxii. 124; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340; Sibpur, Howrah, xxii. 344; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 282; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 57; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 384.
Rors, caste in Karnāl, xv. 51.
Rosa gigantea, found in Upper Burma, i. 202.
Rosa (Rausar) sugar and rum factory, near Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 206, 210.
Rosaries, manufactured in Afghānistān, v. 56.
Rose, Sir Hugh (Lord Strathnairn), campaign in Central India (1857–8), ii. 513, ix. 343–344; operations in Central Provinces, x. 18; Chanderī captured, x. 164; Garhākotā fort stormed, xii. 161; Gwalior captured, xii. 425, 441; entered Jālaun and routed rebels, xiv. 20; Jhānsi taken, xxiv. 159; victory at Kālpī, xiv 318; Sindhia reinstated at Lashkar, xvi. 151; Tāntiā Topī driven out of Morār, xviii. 1; march through Saugor, xxii. 139; Tālbahat fort reduced, xxiii. 211.
Rose, Mr. H. A., quoted on Sikh creed, i. 426.
Rose, Mr., defence of Ghod, Poona, against insurgents (1839), xii. 233.
Rosen, Danish pastor in Nicobars (1831–4), xix. 64, 65.
Rosera, town in Darbhangā District, Bengal. *See* Ruserā.
Rose-water, manufactured in Baluchistān, vi. 309; Ghāzīpur, xii. 231.
Rosewood (*Dalbergia*), found in South Arcot, v. 430; Central Provinces, x. 7; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxii. 40, 43.
Rosha oil, manufactured in Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384.
Roshānia sectaries, Khyber infested by, in reign of Akbar, xv. 300.
Roshan-ud-daula, mosque at Delhi, xi. 238.
Roshnābād, estate in Tippera District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Chākla Roshnābād.
Roshnibāgh, gardens at Murshidābād, xviii. 58.
Ross, General, expedition against Jowaki Afridis, North-West Frontier (1877–8), xix. 209.
Ross, Major, investigation into propagation of malarial fever, iv. 476.
Ross, Captain, annihilation of detachment of Sikhs under, in Chitrāl (1895), x. 302.
Ross, Lieutenant, erected first house at Simla (1819), xxii. 383.
Ross Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.
Rotās, place of archaeological interest in Jhelum District, Punjab. *See* Rohtās.
Rottler, Danish missionary, botanical collections, xvi. 242–243.
Roughsedge, Major, expedition against the Hos of Singhbhūm (1820), xxiii. 4.
Rowcroft, Colonel, Muhammad Hasan driven out of Gorakhpur by (1858), xii. 334.
Roxburgh, Dr., botanist, monument to, Calcutta, ix. 281; botanical collections, xvi. 243.
Royal Botanical Gardens, Sibpur, opposite Calcutta, xxii. 344.
Royapettah Hospital, Madras City, xvi. 346, 385.
Rubies, iii. 161; value of rubies produced (1898–1903), iii. 130; found in Afghānistān, v. 55; Badakhshān, vi. 176; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 52; Burma, iii. 161, ix. 170–172, 173; Upper Chindwin, x. 246; Mandalay, xvii. 126, 133; Mogok, xvii. 382; Nanvaseik, Myitkyinā, xviii. 143; Ruby Mines District, xxi. 327, 333; Salem, xxi. 403; Thabeikkyin, xxiii. 284.
Ruby Mines, District in Mandalay Division, Upper Burma, xxi. 326–338; physical aspects, 326–328; history, 328; antiquities, 328–329; population, 329–330; agriculture, 330–331; forests, 331–333; minerals, 333–334; trade and communications, 334–335; administration, 335–337; education, 337–338; medical, 338.
Rucker, Professor, magnetic survey initiated (1897), iv. 490.
Rūdarpur, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, with temple and ruins, xvi. 338.
Rudaulī, town in Bāra Bankī District, United Provinces, with Muhammadan shrines, xxi. 338.
Ruddle drawings, in Kaimur Hills, ii. 94–95; Vindhya Hills, ii. 94.
Rudra, Vedic god who developed into Siva, ii. 214.
Rudra, Kākatīya king of Warangal, overthrown by the Yādavas (*c.* 1200), ii. 341; rule in Warangal, xxiv. 358.
Rudra, Kanarese author of the *Jagannātha vijaya*, ii. 425.
Rudra Chand, rule in Almorā, v. 245; attempt to invade Garhwāl (1581), xii. 165.
Rudra Deva II, king of Warangal, submitted to the Muhammadans (1310), xxiv. 358.
Rudra Mal, founder of Rudaulī, Bāra Bankī, xxi. 338.

Rudra Māla, building at Sidhpur, xxii. 358–359.
Rudra Pratāp, rule in Bundelkhand (1501–31), ix. 70, xix. 242; recognized by Bābar in Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Lalitpur taken, xvi. 133.
Rudra Pratāp Deo, present Rājā of Bastar (1891), vii. 122.
Rudra Pratāp Singh, Rājā of Pannā (1870–93), xix. 401; Srī Baldeoji's temple built for, by Mr. Manley, xix. 404.
Rudra Sain, Rājā of Suket (1875–9), xviii. 118.
Rudra Singh, Ahom king of Assam, adopted Hinduism (beginning of seventeenth century), vi. 29, 30; war with Kāchāris, vi. 29, 30; took Jaintiapur, vi. 30; traditional founder of Sibsāgar, xxii. 346.
Rudradāman, Saka Satrap (second century A.D.), conflict with Andhra king, ii. 325; versed in all the learning of the Brāhmans, viii. 279; in Girnār, xii. 248; Mālwā, xvii. 102; Maru, xxi. 94.
Rudrājī, of Nāsik, steps, &c., on Saptashring made by, xxii. 80–81.
Rudramma Devī, Ganapati queen (1257–95), ii. 341; rule in Warangal, xxiv. 358; finished wall of Warangal, xxiv. 365.
Rudraprayāg, temple in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xxi. 338.
Rudrasāgar, tank, in Assam, vi. 36.
Rugs. *See* Blankets and Rugs.
Ruhan, Pīr, tomb near Khairpur, Sind, xv. 216.
Ruined cities, Ajodhyā, Fyzābād, v. 175; Amliyāra, Mahī Kāntha, v. 305; Asarūr, Gujrānwāla, vi. 9–10; Atāri, Multān, vi. 121; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 149; Badin, Hyderābād, vi. 178; Badrihāt, Murshidābād, vi. 179; Bāgh, Central India, vi. 183; Bajwāra, Hoshiārpur, vi. 220–221; Baro, Central India, vii. 24; Bausi, Bhāgalpur, vii. 135; Beshnagar, near Bhīlsa, Central India, viii. 106; Bhadreswar, Cutch, viii. 23–24; Bhambore, Sind, viii. 44; Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 90; Bhitargarh, Jalpaigurī, viii. 117; Brāhmanābād, Sind, ix. 8; Chāmpāner, Pānch Mahāls, x. 135–136; Old Chanderī, Central India, x. 164; Chandrāvali, Mysore, x. 297; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 383; Deogirī, Hyderābād, xi. 201; Dharma Pāl, Rangpur, xxi. 226; Dimāpur, Assam, xi. 346–347; Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 128; Gaur, Mālda, xii. 186–191; Ghazni, Afghānistān, xii. 233; Ghor, Afghānistān, xii. 233–235; Ghorāghāt, Dinājpur, xii. 236; Kamātāpur, Cooch Behār, xiv. 327; Mandor, Rājputāna, xvii. 171; Manipur, near Chāmrājnagar, Mysore, x. 148; Myingondaing, Burma, xvi. 72; Nādol, Rājputāna, xviii. 283; Pandua, Mālda, xix. 392–394; Pyinmanā, Burma, xvi. 72; Rājgīr, Patna, xxi. 72–73; Old Rewārī, Gurgaon, xxi. 300; Shorkot, xxii. 309; in Tarai forests, i. 17; Vijayanagar, ii. 125, xxiv. 312–314.
Rukmāngad Rao, Rājā of Dewās (*ob.* 1860), xi. 279.
Rukmāngada Ekādasi, festival, held at Bhīlsa, Central India, viii. 106.
Rukmāngada Rāya, Ayyankere lake constructed by, vi. 154.
Rukmin, Rājā of Vidarbha, legend of, vii. 365; retired to Bhātkulī after the abduction of his sister Rukminī by Krishna, viii. 91.
Rukminī, sister of Rukmin, wife of Krishna, legend of, vii. 365; temple of Bhawānī traditional scene of votive ceremonies of, before projected marriage to Sisupāla, v. 314; worshipped at shrine of Ambā Bhawānī, v. 400; visit to Thān, xxiii. 288.
Rukn-ud-dīn, Slave king of Delhi (1236), ii. 359, 368; governor of Budaun, builder of mosque, ix. 35.
Rukn-ud-dīn, Saiyid, Muhammadan saint, tomb at Vaijāpur, Hyderābād, xxiv. 294.
Rukn-ud-dīn, minister at Delhi, Rohtak granted to (1718), xxi. 311.
Rukn-ud-dīn Bārbak Shāh, king of Bengal (1459–74), vii. 216; gateway at Gaur supposed to have been built by, ii. 190.
Rukn-ud-dīn Kaikaus, governor of Bengal (1291–1302), vii. 216.
Rukn-ud-dīn Shāh, Saiyid, said to have founded Rohri (1297), xxi. 309.
Rukn-ul-ālam, Muhammadan saint (thirteenth century), tomb and shrine at Multān, ii. 128, xviii. 36.
Rum, iv. 258; manufactured at Cawnpore, ix. 319; Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13; Rosa, Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 210.
Rūmas, division of Korkū tribe, xv. 403.
Rumbold, Sir W., house at Chādaighāt, Hyderābād, x. 115; tomb in Hyderābād cemetery, xiii. 310.
Rūmī Darwāza, gateway at Lucknow, xvi. 195.
Rummindei, inscription, ii. 5; Asoka pillar, ii. 43, 54–55.
Rumpa, hill tract in Godāvari District, Madras. *See* Rampa.
Runajī-Gautampurā, usual name for Gautampurā, Central India, xii. 192.
Rungāmāti. *See* Rāngāmāti.
Rungpore, District and town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Rangpur.
Rūnjhās, tribe in Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 146.
Rūp Chand, Rājā of Goler, Katoch rebel-

lion quelled by (early seventeenth century), xii. 310.
Rūp Chand, Jat of the Siddhu tribe, killed by the Bhattis (1618), xx. 133.
Rūp Chand, founder of Rūpar, xxi. 339.
Rūp Dās, *mahant* of Kondkā, founder of Chhuīkhadān family, Central Provinces (eighteenth century), x. 216.
Rūp Deo, Rājā of Alī-Rājpur (1871-81), v. 224.
Rūp Nārāyan Singh, present Rājā of Saktī (1892), xxi. 392.
Rūp Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1644-58), xv. 311; Jaisalmer granted to Sabal Singh through intercession of, xiv. 3; Māndalgarh granted to (*c.* 1650), xvii. 149; founder of Rūpnagar, xxi. 340.
Rupāl, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxi. 339.
Rūpan, port of Dwārka, Kāthiāwār, xi. 387.
Rūpar, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Ambāla District, Punjab, xxi. 339.
Rūpar, town in Ambāla District, Punjab, head-works of Sirhind Canal, scene of meeting between Lord W. Bentinck and Ranjīt Singh (1831), xxi. 339.
Rūpbās, town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, with colossal stone images, xxi. 340.
Rūpmatī of Sārangpur, singer, wife of Bāz Bahādur, xvii. 172; palace at Māndu, xvii. 173.
Rūpmatī kā Gumbaz, building at Sārangpur, xxii. 96.
Rūpnagar, town in Kishangarh State, Rājputāna, xxi. 340.
Rūpnārāyan, river of Bengal, xxi. 340-341.
Rupshu Lake, Ladākh, xvi. 89.
Rural schools, iv. 421-422.
Rūrkī, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces. *See* Roorkee.
Rūsa tikāri, grass in Saugor, xxii. 143.
Ruserā, trading town in Darbhangā District, Bengal, xxi. 341.
Rushikulya, river in Ganjām District, Madras, xxi. 341-342.
Rushikulya Canal Project, iii. 332, 339, xxi. 342.
Russell, George, Bissoyis, Ganjām, reduced by (1832, 1836), xii. 146; appointed Special Commissioner to put down disturbances in country round Russellkonda, xxi. 342.
Russell, Mr. R. V., quoted on creed of the Satnāmis, i. 428.
Russell, Mr. (of the Madras Engineers), Hyderābād Residency begun under supervision of (1800), xiii. 310.
Russell, Dr., quoted on Old Goa, xii. 268.
Russellkonda, town in Ganjām District, Madras, xxi. 342-343.
Russia, influence in Afghānistān, ii. 500; aggressions on the Pāmirs (1891-2), ii. 524; Pāmir agreement with (1895), ii. 525; differences with Persia (1797), iv. 114; pledged not to interfere with Afghānistān, iv. 116; agreements as to delimitation of Russo-Afghān frontier, iv. 116-117.
Russians, attack on Afghāns at Panjdeh by (1886), ii. 521-522.
Rustāk, town in Badakhshān, Afghānistān, xxi. 343.
Rustam, Akra said to have been seat of, v. 190.
Rustam, Mīr, captured Bukkur, ix. 47; rule over Khairpur (1811), xv. 211; British received fortress of Bukkur from (1839), xxiv. 279.
Rustam Alī, defeated and slain by Hāmid Khān (1723), v. 8.
Rustam Alī, Mīr, Benares granted to, by Nawāb of Oudh (*c.* 1722), vii. 180, 187.
Rustam Khān, governor of Northern Circārs under Nizām-ul-mulk (1724), xx. 154.
Rustam Khān, governor of Katehr, xvii. 422; founder of Morādābād (*c.* 1625), xvii. 422, 429; built mosque at Morādābād (1631), xvii. 430.
Rūthi Rānī, 'the testy queen.' *See* Suhav Devī.
Rutlam, State in Central India. *See* Ratlām.
Rutlam, port in Travancore. *See* Tangapatam.
Ryotwāri system of land settlement, iv. 207, 219; in Madras, xvi. 317-324.
Rynd, Lieutenant-Colonel P. C., expedition against Bhittannis, North-West Frontier (1880), xix. 210.

S.

Saādat Alī, governor of Bareilly after conquest by Oudh (1774), vii. 5.
Saādat Alī Khān, or Muhammad Amīn, first Nawāb of Oudh and Wazīr of the Empire (1721-39), xix. 280, xxiv. 155; taken prisoner by Nādir Shāh at Pānīpat (1739), ii. 408; founder of Lucknow dynasty, vi. 218; inclusion of Benares in territories of (1722), vii. 180; built hunting-lodge at Fyzābād, xii. 117; appointed Shaikh Abdullah to command Ghāzīpur (1748), xii. 224; Lucknow granted to, xvi. 182; residence at Lucknow, xvi. 189; farm of property granted to Khushāl Singh, xviii. 43; revenue administration in Rāe Bareli, xxi. 26; defeated Marāthās at Sikandarābād

(1736), xxii. 362; repulsed Marāthā raid (1737), xxiv. 154.
Saādat Alī Khān, sixth Nawāb of Oudh (1798–1814), in Bahraich, vi. 207; built Farhat Bakhsh, at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196; tomb at Lucknow, xvi. 196; Oudh, xix. 283; established officials at Tāndā, xxiii. 220; made over to the British the 'Ceded Provinces,' xxiv. 157.
Saādat Bandar fort, at Covelong, Chingleput, xi. 54.
Saādat Khān, chief of Pakhlī, Hazāra, under Durrānī rule (last half of eighteenth century), xix. 319.
Saādat Khān, Resaldār, prevented attempt of Mahsūds to sack Tānk, Dera Ismail Khān (1860), xxiv. 382.
Saādat Khān, of Lālpura, Afghānistān, arrested by the Amīr (1864), and died a prisoner, xvii. 386.
Saādat-ullah Khān, Nawāb of the Carnatic, transferred his head-quarters to Arcot (1712), v. 419; tomb at Arcot, v. 420; Rānipet said to have been founded by (1713), xxi. 234.
Sabai grass (*Ischaemum angustifolium*), used for paper-making, grown in Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Bengal, vii. 247, 260; Bonai, Chotā Nāgpur, ix. 3; Champāran, x. 138; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 92, 95; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Palāmau, xix. 341; Rājmahāl Hills, xxi. 77; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 72, 73; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 82; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3, 8.
Sabāk Khyoung, name given to part of the Sangu river, Chittagong, xxii. 56.
Sabal Singh, Mahārāwal of Jaisalmer (1651), xiv. 3.
Sabal Singh, Rānā of Jobat (early nineteenth century), xiv. 178.
Sabalgarh, town and railway terminus in Gwalior, Central India, xxi. 343.
Sabara Svāmin, commentator on Mīmāmsa textbook, ii. 255.
Sabargam, peak in Singālilā spur of the Himālayas, xxi. 343–344, xxii 435.
Sābarmatī, river of Western India, xxi. 344.
Sabāthu, hill cantonment in Simla District, Punjab, xxi. 344.
Sabāthu stage of Sirmūr geological series, i. 91.
Sabhā Singh, Rājā of Pannā (1739–52), xix. 401.
Sabhāpati Mudaliyār Hospital, Bellary, vii. 176.
Sābhār, village and ruins in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xxi. 344.
Sābit Khān, Harduāganj improved by, xiii. 51.
Sabuktagīn of Ghaznī, father of Mahmūd (*ob.* 998), ii. 351; established authority at Peshāwar, ii. 143, xx. 114; in Baluchistān, vi. 275; wars with Dhanga and Jaipāl of Lahore, ix. 338; founded dynasty of Ghaznivids (977), xii. 232, xix. 150; said to have captured fort at Pākpattan (977–8), xix. 332; rule over country up to Indus, xx. 263; defeated by Jaipāl at Laghmān (988), xx. 263; defeated Tomars (988), xxiv. 150.
Sachīn, State in Surat Agency, Bombay, xxi. 344–346.
Sachīn, capital of Sachīn State, Bombay, xxi. 346.
Sacking, of *san*-hemp, manufactured in Betūl, viii. 12; Gujrāt, xii. 370; Hardoī, xiii. 48; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 249; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; Punjab, xx. 315; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340.
Sacramento Shoal, shoal at mouth of Godāvari river, Madras, xxi. 346.
Sāda, Wokkaliga tribe, in Mysore, xviii. 194.
Sadābād, *tahsīl* in Muttra District, United Provinces, xxi. 346–347.
Sadākherī, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxi. 347.
Sadalgi, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xxi. 347.
Sadan Shāh Gate, Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls, xx. 80.
Sadānīra, name given to Great Gandak by Lassen, xii. 125.
Sādars, agricultural caste, in Anantapur, v. 341; Dhārwār, xi. 307; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 45.
Sadāseopet, town in Medak District, Hyderābād, xxi 347.
Sadāsiva Rāya, last king of Vijayanagar (1542–65), held prisoner, ii. 347; fled to Penukonda after capture of Vijayanagar by the Muhammadans (1565), v. 339; Rāma Rājā in chief power during reign of, xviii. 175; Keladi chiefs of Shimoga claimed descent from, xxii. 285; said to have invaded Travancore (1544), xxiv. 6.
Sadāsivgarh, fort in Bombay. *See* Chitākul.
Sadat Alī, Shāh Ramzān Mahi Savār (or Kānhoba), converted to Islām by, xvi. 231.
Sadda, post in Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xxi. 347.
Saddhama, Thaton, Burma, believed to be corruption of, xxiii. 340.
Saddharma-pundarika, the ('the Lotus of the Good Law'), Mahāyānist Sūtra, translated into Chinese (286), ii. 260.
Saddlery, saddle-bags, &c., manufactured in Central Provinces, x. 53; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii.

318; Jhang, xiv. 131; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 192; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 251; Lahore, xvi. 113; Mallāni, Rājputāna, xvii. 93; Nāgaur, Rājputāna, xviii. 298; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 184; Peshāwar, xx. 119; Rājputāna, xxi. 131, 132; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268; Rohtak, xxi. 317; Sambalpur, xxii. 13; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 100; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340; Sind, xxii. 418; Sojat, Rājputāna, xviii. 72; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 313; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 412; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 282; Wadhwān, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 347.

Saddu, Shaikh, shrine at Amroha, Morādābād, v. 331.

Sadgops, Hindu caste, in Bīrbhūm, viii. 243; Burdwān, ix. 94; Hooghly, xiii. 165; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.

Sadhāran Brahmo Samāj, modern Theistic sect, i. 429.

Sādhaura, town in Ambāla District, Punjab, with steam printing press, xxi. 347.

Sādhoba, shrine at Panhālā, Kolhāpur, xix. 396.

Sādhs, caste, in Farrukhābād, xii. 67.

Sādhu, Sadhāni branch of the Shekhāwat Rājputs named after, xxii. 269.

Sadhu Nādira, Malik, deputy-governor at Sirhind, murdered (1416), xxiii. 20–21.

Sādhus, sect of the Dādūpanthis, xviii. 370.

Sādik Egerton College, Bahāwalpur, vi. 204.

Sādik Khān, Mughal general, took Orchhā (1577), xix. 243.

Sādik Muhammad Khān I, Nawāb of Bahāwalpur, founded Allahābād (c. 1730), v. 242.

Sādik Muhammad Khān IV, Nawāb of Bahāwalpur, vi. 196.

Sādik Muhammad Khān, received part of Dera Ghāzi Khān (1827), xi. 251.

Sādik Muhammad Khān, mausoleum at Dholpur, xi. 332.

Sādikābād, *tahsīl* in Bahāwalpur State. *See* Naushahra *Tahsīl*.

Sādikpur, southern quarter of Patna city, xx. 70.

Sadiyā, frontier station in Lakhimpur District, Assam, xxi. 347–348.

Sadiyā-Dibru Railway, iii. 415.

Sadiyā-khowa Gohain, confirmed as feudatory of the British in Sadiyā (1826) but removed (1835), vi. 33.

Sadle Sāhib of Mecca, saint, tomb at Mamdāpur, Bijāpur, xvii. 106.

Sadoba, impostor who claimed to be Sadāshiv Rao Bhau (1776), xxi. 76.

Sadozai, family name of Afghān dynasty founded by Ahmad Shāh Durrāni, rule in part of Baluchistān, vi. 276; Dera Ismail Khān, xix. 153; Kandahār, xiv. 376; Multān, xviii. 27.

Sadr Courts, or courts of appeal under the Company, iv. 144.

Sadr Hospital, at Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 51.

Sādra, head-quarters of Mahī Kāntha Agency, Bombay, xxi. 348.

Sādra Bāzār, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxi. 348.

Sadras, village in Chingleput District, Madras, early Dutch settlement, with cemetery, xxi. 348–349.

Sādri, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with old buildings, xxi. 349.

Sadr-ud-dīn, founder of Māler, Punjab (1466), xvii. 86.

Sadr-ud-dīn, Muhammadan saint, tomb at Pimpri, Nāsik, xiii. 328.

Sād-ullah, nicknamed Mullā Mastān, leader of rising on North-West Frontier (1897), xix. 157.

Sadullah Khān Tahīm, Nawāb, governor of Chiniot under Shāh Jahān, x. 285.

Sādullahpur Ghāt, place of Hindu pilgrimage at Gaur, Mālda, xii. 188–189.

Sadullāpur, village in Gujrāt District, Punjab, scene of battle (1848), xxi. 349.

Safa mosque, at Belgaum, vii. 148.

Safavid dynasty of Persia, rule in Baluchistān (1556–95), vi 276; Herāt, xiii. 115; Quetta-Pishīn, xxi. 13.

Safdar Alī, Nawāb of the Carnatic, murdered at Vellore (1742), v. 419, xxiv. 305.

Safdar Alī, Thām or chief of Hunza (1886–92), xiii. 225, 226.

Safdar Jang, second Nawāb of Oudh and Wazīr of the Empire (1739–54), xix. 280–281, xxiv. 155; Ahmad Shāh proclaimed Mughal emperor by (1748), ii. 409; rule in Allahābād (1747), v. 238; Bareilly, vii. 4, 5; Fatehpur reconquered by (1753), xii. 77; buildings at Lucknow, xvi. 189; in Muttra, xviii. 64; Alī Muhammad of Rohilkhand compelled to surrender possessions (1745), xxi. 183; attempts on Rohilkhand and annexation of Farrukhābād, xxi. 306; Marāthās invited to return to United Provinces by (1751), but alliance broken (1754), xxiv. 154.

Safdar Jang Sadozai, attacked General Nott at Kandahār (1842), xiv. 376.

Safed Koh, mountain range in Eastern Afghānistān, i. 10–11, xxi. 349.

Saffārids, Persian dynasty, rule in Afghānistān, v. 35; Balkh, vi. 248; Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375, 376.

Safflower, or *kusum* (*Carthamus tinctorius*), largely cultivated in India, but exports of dye declining, iii. 183.

Local notices: Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Bengal, vii. 247; Bijāpur, viii. 174, 181; Chikmagalūr, Mysore, x. 222; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Poona, xx. 172.
Siffron, cultivated in Aden, v. 15; Kashmir, xv. 115, 120–121.
Satīdon, ancient town in Jīnd State, Punjab, xxi. 349.
Safīpur, *tahsīl* in Unao District, United Provinces, xxi. 350.
Safīpur, town in Unao District, United Provinces, xxi. 350.
Sāfis, vassal tribe in Afghānistān, v. 47; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Jalālābād, xiv. 12; among the Mohmands, xvii. 385.
Saga, State in Burma. *See* Samka.
Sagaing Division of Upper Burma, xxi. 350–351.
Sagaing, District in Upper Burma, xxi. 351–364; physical aspects, 351–353; history, 354–355; population, 355–356; agriculture, 356–359; minerals, 359; trade and communications, 359–361; famine, 361–362; administration, 362–363; education, 363; medical, 364.
Sagung, subdivision and township in Sagaing District, Upper Burma, xxi. 364.
Sagaing, town in Sagaing District, Upper Burma, former capital, xxi. 364–365.
Sāgala or Sāgal, identification with Sīālkot, ii 80–81, 83, xxii. 335.
Sagar, thirty-eighth king of the Solar dynasty, horse-sacrifice of, viii 38, xii. 134–135; legend of, associated with Tribeni, Hooghly, xxiv. 25.
Sāgar, District and town in Central Provinces. *See* Saugor.
Sāgar, *tāluk* in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxi. 365–376.
Sagar, sacred island at mouth of Hooghly river in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, with lighthouse, xxi. 366.
Sāgar, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xxi. 366.
Sāgar Doāb, Punjab, irrigation scheme, iii. 335.
Sāgar Tāl, lake at Rāth, Hamīrpur District, xxi. 240.
Sāgardīghi, artificial piece of water at Gaur, Bengal, xii. 188.
Sāgarjī, of the Udaipur family, ancestor of the chiefs of Umrī, Central India, xxiv. 120.
Sagauli, village in Champāran District, Bengal, scene of treaty with Nepāl (1816), and of mutiny (1857), xxi. 366–367.
Sagauli, Treaty of (1816), ii. 494, xix. 35.
Sagauli-Raxaul Railway, iii. 372.
Sageda of Ptolemy, supposed to be Saugor, xxii. 148.
Sagga, king of Kashmīr. *See* Sikandar.
Sago, cultivated in Kollaimalais, Salem, xv. 390; Nanjarājpatna, Coorg, xviii. 365; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 282; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 47.
Sagri, *tahsīl* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xxi. 367.
Sagu, township in Minbu District, Upper Burma, xxi. 367.
Sagyin, hill in Mandalay District, Burma, xvii. 125, 126.
Sāh, or Sāha, dynasty, Western Kshatrapas, rule in Broach, ix. 20; Thāna, xxiii. 292.
Sahajānand, Hindu reformer, birthplace at Chhapiā, Gondā, x. 196; founder of Swāmi Nārāyan sect (1804), xii. 120; death at Gadhada, Kāthiāwār (1830), xii 120.
Sahāranpur, District in Meerut Division, United Provinces, xxi. 367–378, physical aspects, 367–369; history, 369–372; population, 372–373; agriculture, 373–374; forests, 374–375; trade and communications, 375–376; famine, 376; administration, 376–378; education, 378; medical, 378.
Sahāranpur, *tahsīl* in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xxi. 378.
Sahāranpur, city and railway junction in United Provinces, with railway workshops, Government Botanical gardens, and reserve remount depôt, xxi. 378–379; arts and manufactures, iv. 190, 230.
Sahariās, jungle tribe, in Bundelkhand, ix 72; Jhānsi, xiv. 140; Khaniādhāna, Central India, xv. 244; Pāton, Central India, xx. 8.
Sahars, Oriya caste, in Cuttack, vi. 122; Dhenkānāl, xi. 319; Orissa Tributary States, xix 257.
Sāharwāl Doāb, Punjab. *See* Bist Jullundur Doāb.
Sāhās, trading caste, in Dacca, xi. 108; Faridpur, xii. 56; Jessore, xiv. 95.
Sahāsi, Rai, of Sind, Sarwāhī repaired by (sixth century), xxii. 110.
Sahaspur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xxi. 379–380.
Sahasra Dhāra, 'thousand streams,' waterfall on Narsinghnāth plateau, Sambalpur, xxii. 8.
Sahasra Ling Talāv, tank formerly at Pātan, Gujarāt, xx. 24.
Sahasra *lingam*, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
Sahasra-stambha Mantapam, at Madura, xvi. 405.
Sahaswān, *tahsīl* in Budaun District, United Provinces, xxi. 380.
Sahaswān, town in Budaun District, United Provinces, with manufacture of perfumes, xxi. 380–381.

Sahatwār, town in Balliā District, United Provinces, xxi. 381.
Sahāwar, town in Etah District, United Provinces, xxi. 381.
Sahet Mahet, ancient ruins in United Provinces. *See* Set Mahet.
Sāhib, Rājā, victory of Lord Clive over, at Kāveripāk (1752), xv. 192.
Sāhib Singh, Rājā of Patiāla (1781–1813), xx. 35; aided Māler Kotla against chief of Bhadaur (1787), xvii. 85.
Sāhib Singh, chief of Gujrāt (1788–1810), xii. 366; conquered by Ranjīt Singh (1810), xii. 366; rule in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 265.
Sāhib Singh, Bedi, religious war against Muhammadans of Māler Kotla (1794), xvii. 85, xx. 35.
Sāhibganj, trading town in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xxi. 381.
Sāhibganj, part of Padraunā town, Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xxi. 382.
Sāhibgarh, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xxi. 382.
Sahil Varma, Chamba built (*c.* 920), x. 130.
Sāhir Rao, traditional founder of Sirhind, xxiii. 20.
Sahiswān, *tahsīl* and town in Budaun District, United Provinces. *See* Sahaswān.
Sāhitya-darpana, the, 'Mirror of the Art of Poetry,' Sanskrit work on poetics (1450), ii. 265.
Sāhiwāl, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xxi. 382.
Sāhiwāl, village, renamed Montgomery (1865), xvii. 419.
Sahra Langāh, Rai, Shaikh Yūsuf expelled from Multān and Langāh dynasty established by (1445), xviii. 26.
Sahsarām, town in Bengal. *See* Sasarām.
Sāhū, or Shāhu, grandson of Sivājī and Rājā of Sātāra (1707–48), ii. 440; granted Akalkot to a Marāthā Sardār, v. 178; Athni given to (1730), vi. 124; Suvarndrug made over to Kānhojī Angria by (1713), xiii. 57; Bāradarī built by, at Madhi, Ahmadnagar (1731), xvi. 231; stone images of Bhairav and his wife presented by, xxi. 75; rule in Sātāra, xxii. 119.
Sāhuka, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxi. 382.
Sahya Parvatam, mountain peak in Western Ghāts. *See* Agastyamalai.
Sahyādri, Sanskrit name of Western Ghāts, xxi. 382.
Sahyādriparbat, hill range in Bombay, Berār, and Hyderābād. *See* Ajanta.
Sai, river of United Provinces, xxi. 382.
Sai Sukul, founder of Saifīpur, xxi. 350.
Said, Sultān, brother of Sultān of Maskat, Gwādar handed over to, by Khān of Kalāt (end of eighteenth century), xii. 415.
Saidapet, *tāluk* and subdivision in Chingleput District, Madras, xxi. 382–383.
Saidapet, head-quarters of Chingleput District, Madras, with Agricultural and Teachers' Colleges, xxi. 383–384.
Saidi Ahmad, or Sakhi Sarwar, shrine in honour of, in Dehra Ghāzi Khān, xxi. 390.
Saidpur, *tahsīl* in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, xxi. 384.
Saidpur, town in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, with old buildings and mounds, xxi. 384.
Saidpur, town in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, with railway workshops, xxi. 385.
Saif Alī Khān, refused to surrender Kāngra (1752), and maintained himself in the fort for years, xiv. 398.
Saif Khān, North Purnea conquered by (1722), xx. 414.
Saif Khān *madrasa*, at Patna, xx. 70.
Saifābād palace, at Chādarghāt, Hyderābād, x. 116.
Saif-ud dīn, brother of ruler of Ghor, captured Ghazni, put to death by Sultān Bahrām (*c.* 1150), xii. 234.
Saif-ud-dīn, rule in Ghor (1156), xii. 234.
Saif-ud-dīn, Malik, Nārnaul assigned to, as fief, by Altamsh (thirteenth century), xviii. 380.
Sailāna, State in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xxi. 385–387.
Sailāna, capital of State in Central India, xxi. 387.
Saini, cultivating caste, in Ambāla, v. 280; Bijnor, viii. 196; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Punjab, xx. 288; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372.
Sains Mal, built Sirohi (1425), xxiii. 30, 37.
St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, xiv. 369, xvii. 177.
St. Andrew's Church, Madras City, xvi. 367.
St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur, xii. 342.
St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kālimpong, Darjeeling, xi. 177, xiv. 309.
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Karāchi, xv. 13.
St. Anthony's bread guild, Poona, xx. 171.
St. Augustine's Church, Goa, xii. 267.
St. Augustine's Church, Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 7.
St. Augustine's Convent, Goa, xii. 267.
St. Cajetan's Convent, Goa, xii. 267.

St. Catherine's Cathedral, Goa, xii. 267.
St. Catherine's Chapel, Goa, xii. 267.
St. Catherine's Hospital, Amritsar, v. 323.
St. Denys, M., French officer with Najīb-ullah in Nellore (1759), xix. 10.
St. Denys' English school for girls Murree, Rāwalpindi, xviii. 43.
St. Dominic, ruined convent at Diu, xi. 363.
Sainte Elisabeth factory, Pondicherry, xx. 162.
St. Frais, M., French officer in command of Nawāb's artillery at battle of Plassey (1757), ii. 476.
St. Francis's Convent, Goa, xii. 267.
St. Francis de Sales' school, Nāgpur, xviii. 320.
St. George's Cathedral, Madras City, xvi. 367.
St. George's Church. Hyderābād city, xiii. 311.
St. George's Fort, citadel of Madras. *See* Madras City.
St. George's Hospital, Bombay City, viii. 379.
St. Helena, British relations with, iv. 106.
St. John's College (S.P.G.), Rangoon, xxi. 220.
St. John's Convent School for girls, Rangoon, xxi. 220.
St. John's Hospital, Poona, xx. 185.
St. John's Leper Asylum, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 144–145.
St. Joseph, Convent of, Kamptee, Nāgpur, xiv. 330.
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore, South Arcot, v. 436; Darjeeling, xi. 177, 180–181; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 42, 47.
St. Joseph's Convent School, Nāgpur, xviii. 320.
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 144.
St. Lazarus Hospital, Goa, xii. 267.
St. Luke's Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.
St. Margaret Hospital, Poona, xx. 185.
St. Mark's Church, Madras City, xvi. 367.
St. Mary Isles, on which Vasco da Gama landed (1498), off South Kanara, xvii. 94.
St. Mary's Church, Quetta, Baluchistān, xxi. 21; Madras City, xvi. 367.
St. Mary's Convent School, Multān, xviii. 38.
St. Mary's Home, Delhi, xi. 227.
St. Matthew's Church, Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 7.
St. Matthew's Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore, x. 373.
St. Monica's Convent, Goa, xii. 267.
St. Patrick's Church, Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 7.
St. Patrick's School, Karāchi, xv. 13; Moulmein, Burma, v. 303.
St. Paul's College, Goa, xii. 267.
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, xi. 177, 180–181; Rangoon, xxi. 220.
St. Peter's College, Tanjore, xxiii. 243.
St. Peter's Protestant High School, Khandāla, Poona, xv. 224
St. Philomena's High School, Bellary, vii. 176.
St. Roque College, Goa, xii. 267.
St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, Nīlgiris, xix. 240.
St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi, xi. 232.
St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi, xi. 227, 241.
St. Thomas, the Apostle, legendary visit to India, ii. 5 *n.*, 288, xiv. 360, xxi. 388.
St. Thomas's Mount, town and cantonment in Chingleput District, Madras, xxi. 387–389.
Saint Thomé, suburb of Madras. *See* Madras City.
St. Thomé Cathedral, Madras City, xvi. 367.
St. Vincent of Paul Society, for the relief of the poor, Poona, xx. 171.
St. Xavier's College, Bombay, viii. 374, 418; Calcutta, ix. 283.
Saimthiā, village in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, xxi. 387.
Sairandhras, mixed caste in Institutes of Manu, i. 333.
Sairāng, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393.
Saiva caves, near Poona, xx. 184.
Saiva sects, i. 421–423. *See also* in each Province, State, and larger District article *under* Population section.
Saiva temples, at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 211, 221; Borra, Vizagapatam, xix. 312; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378; Gwalior Fort, xii. 442; Kalangarh, Bhāgalpur, xv. 22; Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, xv. 218; Poona, xx. 184.
Saiyid brothers, of Bāraha, 'king-makers' at Delhi (early eighteenth century), ii. 405–407; alliance with, and concession to, the Marāthās, ii. 406, 441; rule in Upper Doāb, xxi. 370.
Saiyid dynasty of Delhi (1414–51), ii. 357, 367, 369, xi. 235.
Saiyid Khurd, tomb at Kherī, xv. 275.
Saiyid Masjid, at Mandal, Ahmadābād, xvii. 123.
Saiyid Shāh, Gurramkonda surrendered to Trimbak Rao by (1771), xii. 413.
Saiyidābād fort, in Afghānistān, v. 44.

Saiyidpur, *tahsīl* and town in United Provinces. *See* Saidpur.
Saiyids, descendants of Muhammad, total number in all India, ii. 498; in Afghānistān, v. 47; Agra, v. 77; Alīgarh, v. 212; Ambāla, v. 280; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; grant to, in Bahraich, by Muhammad bin Tughlak (1340), vi. 207; in Baluchistān, vi. 288; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bannu, vi. 396; Bārha, Muzaffarnagar, home of historic family, xviii. 85; in Betār, vii 379; Birbhūm, viii. 243; Bogra, viii. 258; Broach, ix. 22; Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Burma, ix. 141; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Chittagong, x. 310; Coorg, xi. 63; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gulaothī, Bulandshahr, xii. 374; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Jalālī, Alīgarh, xiv. 14; Jānsath, Muzaffarnagar, xiv. 62; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Kaira, xiv. 279; North Kanara, xiv. 345; Karnāl, xv. 51; Kashmīr, xv. 102, 103; Kistna, xv. 324; Kohāt, xv. 345; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Lahore, xvi. 99; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 175; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Meerut, xvii. 257; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Mirānpur, Muzaffarnagar, home of family of, xvii. 362; in Montgomery, xvii. 412; Morādābād, xvii. 424; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 85, 88; Mysore, xviii. 203-204; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Punjab, xx. 288; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 14; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Sāndī, Hardoī, held by, xxii. 30; in Sāran, xxii. 87; Savanūr, Southern Marāthā Country, xxii. 156; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Shāhpur founded by colony of, xxii. 222; in Sialkot, xxii. 329; Sind, xxii. 406; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv 73; United Provinces, xxiv. 170; Southern Wazīristān, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 383; Zaidpur, Bāra Bankī, xxiv. 427.
Sāj trees (*Terminalia tomentosa*), found in Betūl, viii. 12; Bhandāra, viii. 61; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 136; Central India, ix. 331; Central Provinces, x. 7; Chānda, x. 149; Chhindwāra, x. 205, 210; Damoh, xi. 135, 140; Dhār, Central India, xi. 288; Gwalior, xii. 420; Hoshangābād, xiii. 180; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kālāhandi, Bengal, xiv. 294; Nāgpur, xviii. 305; Narsinghpur, xviii. 390; Nimār, xix. 107; Patnā State, xx. 72; Sambalpur, xxii. 6; Saugor, xxii. 143; Seonī, xxii. 171.
Sajdis, tribal group in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111.
Sajjan Niwās gardens, at Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 103.
Sajjan Singh, Rānā of Mewār (1876-84), xxiv. 92-93.
Sajjan Singh, present Rājā of Rātlām State (1893), xxi. 242.
Sajjangarh, fort in Bombay. *See* Parli.
Sajji. *See* Carbonate of Soda.
Sākala, identified with Siālkot, ii. 83, xxii. 335; visit of Hiuen Tsiang to, x. 285.
Sakambari, consort of Siva, traditional creator of Sāmbhar Lake, xxii, 19-20.
Sakas (or Parthians), tribes of the Upper Jaxartes, displaced by the Yueh-chi, ii. 287; overwhelmed Graeco-Bactrian kingdoms and occupied Seistān and parts of Northern India, ii. 287-288; founded an Indo-Parthian dynasty (100 B.C.-A.D. 50), ii. 112, 288, ix. 335, 336, xxiv. 158.
Local notices: Conquests in Afghānistān, v. 34; Graeco-Bactrian kings overthrown in Baluchistān by, vi. 275; in Cutch, xi. 77; Muttra, xviii. 64; Rājputāna, xxi. 94; at Taxila, xxi. 264.
Sakesar, hill in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xxi. 389-390, 412, xxiii. 207.
Sakhan, peak in Sakhantlang range, Hill Tippera, xiii. 117.
Sakhantlang, hill range in Hill Tippera, xiii. 117.
Sakhārām Bhāwā, fair at Amalner, Khāndesh, v. 270.
Sakhari, Dev or incarnation of deity at Chinchvad, Poona, x. 227.
Sakhera, town in Baroda. *See* Sankheda.
Sākhi Gopāl, incarnation of Krishna, shrine at Satyabādī, Orissa, xxii. 135.
Sakhi Sarwar, Muhammadan shrine in Dera Ghāzi Khān, Punjab, xi. 257, xxi. 390; in suburbs of Tānda-Urmar, Hoshiārpur, xxiii. 222.
Sakhi Sarwar, pass in Sulaiman Range, North-West Frontier, xxiii. 129.
Sakīr, peak in Toba-Kākar Range, Baluchistān, xxiii. 405.
Sakkarepatna, town in Kadūr District, Mysore, former capital, xxi. 390-391.
Saklānā, estate in Tehrī, United Provinces, xxi. 391.
Sakoi, Southern Shan State, Burma, xxi. 391.
Sākoli, *tahsīl* in Bhandāra District, Central Provinces, xxi. 391-392.
Sakrand, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxi. 392.

Sakrāyapatna, town in Mysore. *See* Sakkarepatna.
Sāktas, sect worshipping the female principle, the consort of Siva, predominant in Bengal, i. 427.
Saktī, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xxi. 392–393.
Saktivarman, Eastern Chālukya king (*c.* 1000), ii. 334.
Sākuka-no-timbo, old name of Kutiyāna, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 57.
Sakunagiri, peak in Mysore, xiv. 262, xviii. 163.
Sakuntalā, Sanskrit drama by Kālidāsa, which attracted Goethe, ii. 246–247.
Sakyādripārbat, range of hills. *See* Sātmāla.
Sākyamuni. *See* Buddha.
Sāl trees (*Shorea robusta*), found in Angul, Orissa, v. 375, 378; Assam, vi. 19, 67, 68; Baghelkhand, Central India, vi. 186; Bahraich, vi. 210; Bālāghāt, vi. 224, 229; Bāmra, Bengal, vi. 344; Bānkurā, vi. 384; Bārind, Eastern Bengal, vii. 18; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii 122, 123; Bengal, vii. 203, 259, 260; Bhāgalpur, viii. 27; Bijnoi, viii. 198; Bilāspur, viii. 228; Būbhūm, viii. 240; Bonai, Chotā Nāgpur, ix. 3; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 84; Burdwān, ix. 92; Burma, i. 199; Central India, ix. 365; Central Provinces, x. 47, 56; Champāran, x. 138; Chāng Bhakār, Central Provinces, x 171, 172; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Darjeeling, xi. 174; Darrang, Assam, xi. 187; Deccan, i 190–191; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211, 217; Dhubri, Assam, xi. 336; Dināpur, xi. 348; Eastern Duārs, Assam, xi. 371; Eastern Bengal, xi. 394; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 141; Ganjām, xii. 144, 150; Garhwāl, xii. 164–165, 168; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 172, 178–179; Gayā, xii. 196; Eastern Ghāts, xii. 216; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 269–270, 273; Golā, Kherī, xii. 308; Gondā, xii. 311, 316; Goomsur, Ganjām, xii. 326; Gorakhpur, xii. 337, 341; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 86, 92; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Hoshangābād, xiii. 181; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 193; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 37; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 67; Jubbulpore, xiv. 212; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; Kāmrūp, Assam, xiv. 336; Kānker, Central Provinces, xiv. 402; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Khandparā, Orissa, xv. 241; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Kherī, xv. 269, 272; Koreā, Central Provinces, xv. 400; Madhupur Jungle, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 234; Madras Presidency, xvi. 285; Maikala Hills, xvii. 36; the Māliahs, Madras, xvii. 87; Malkangiri, Vizagapatam, xvii. 91; Mānbhūm, xvii. 112, 116; Mandlā, xvii. 159, 165; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Mirzāpur, xvii. 367; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 323, 328; Nepāl, xix. 49; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 222, 226; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254, 260; Pachmarhī, Hoshangābād, xix. 307; Palāmau, xix. 336, 340–341; Pāl Laharā, Orissa, xix. 369; Parlākimedi, Ganjām, xx. 4; Patnā State, xx. 72; Pilibhīt, xx. 137, 141; Punjab, xx. 253, 309; Purī, Orissa, xx. 403; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 46; Raipur, xxi. 50, 55; Sambalpur, xxii. 6, 12; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 63, 71; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 82; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii 94; Sātpurā Range, xxii. 132; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202, 206; Sinchulā Range, Eastern Bengal, xxii. 388; Singhbhūm, xxiii. ?; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 26; Siwālik Hills, xxiii. 66; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 85; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Tehrī, United Provinces, xxiii. 271; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 83; United Provinces, xxiv. 196; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 331.
Sāla, founder of Hoysala dynasty (early eleventh century), xviii. 172.
Sāla, Rājā, uncle of the Pāndavas, traditional founder of Sālkot, xxii. 335.
Salābat Jang, Subahdār of the Deccan, Northern Circārs ceded to the French (1753), x. 335–336; Cuddapah reduced (1752), xi. 61; selection of, by French to Nizāmat, xiii. 240; took Kurnool (1751), xvi. 33; attacked by Rājā of Nirmal (1752), xix. 123; occupied Udgīr (1760), xxiv 111.
Salābat Khān, Nawāb of Junāgarh (end of eighteenth century), vi. 235, xiv. 237.
Salābat Khān, governor of Ellichpur, with General Wellesley's army in 1803, xii 20.
Salābat Khān, minister of Murtaza Nizām Shāh I (1565–88), constructed Bhātodi Lake, Ahmadnagar, v. 117; tomb at Ahmadnagar, v. 124; rest-houses built by, at Madhi, xvi. 231.
Salāh-ud-dīn of Balkh, Shaikh (1246), tomb at Kaithal, Karnāl, xiv. 288.
Salāmat Rai, Rājā, rule in Shāhpur (first half of eighteenth century), xxii. 213–214.
Salāmī gateway. *See* Dākhil.
Sālār Jang, Sir, minister and co-regent at Hyderābād (1853–83), xiii. 242–243; history of family, xxi. 393–395; loyalty during Mutiny, ii. 512; reforms in legislation, xiii. 273; reforms in currency,

xiii. 278; renovated Chār Minār at Hyderābād, xiii. 308; family burial-ground at Hyderābād, xiii. 309; palace at Hyderābād, xiii. 310; granted *sanad* to Rājā of Pāloncha (1858), xix. 373.
Sālār Jang II, Sir, minister at Hyderābād (1884-8), xiii. 243.
Sālār Jang, Nawāb, present holder of Sālār Jang Estate, Hyderābād, xxi. 393.
Sālār Jang Estate, in Hyderābād, xxi. 393-395.
Sālār Masūd Ghāzī, general of Mahmūd of Ghazni and legendary warrior-martyr of Islām in Hindustān, xxiv. 150; Amethī taken by one of the officers of, v. 292; battle with Hindu chiefs near Bahraich (1033), vi. 206; tomb at Bahraich, vi. 207, 213; captured Budaun (1028), ix. 34, 42; captured Dalmau, xi. 127; expelled Dhākrā Rājputs from Dibai, xi. 341; raid on Fyzābād, xii. 110; legends of, in connexion with Gondā, xii. 312; Meerut, xvii. 264; Southern Oudh, xix. 279; Rāe Parelī, xxi. 26; Rāmpur, xxi. 190; battle near Sambhal with Rājā of Delhi, xxii. 18; said to have passed through Unao, xxiv. 123.
Sālas, weaving caste in Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 127; Elgandal, xii. 7, 8; Indūr, xiii. 353; Lingsugūr, xvi. 164; Nalgonda, xviii. 340; Warangal, xxiv. 360. *See also* Sālīs.
Salātīn-i-Kashmīr, title of early Muhammadan rulers of Kashmīr, xv. 92.
Sālbāhan, Rājā, temples at Kalait ascribed to, xiv. 296.
Sālbai, Treaty of (1782), between the English and Marāthās, ending the second Marāthā War, ii. 443, 485, vii. 36, 120.
Sale, General, Jalālābād held (1842), ii. 501, v. 38, xiv. 13.
Sale, township in Myingyan District, Upper Burma, xxi. 395.
Salem, District in Madras, xxi. 395-407; physical aspects, 395-398; history, 398; population, 398-400; agriculture, 400-402; forests, 402; minerals, 403; trade and communications, 404; famine, 404; administration, 404-406; education, 406-407; medical, 407.
Salem, subdivision in Salem District, Madras, xxi. 407.
Salem, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xxi. 407-408.
Salem, city in Salem District, Madras, with weaving in silk and cotton, xxi. 408-409; manufactures, iii. 188, 190, 244.
Salempur-Majhaulī, two adjacent villages in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xxi. 409.
Sālig Rām Chaube, Pahrā, Baghelkhand, granted to (1812), xix. 314.
Sālih Muhammad Khān, built citadel at Akola, Berār, v. 189.
Salīm, Mughal emperor. *See* Jahāngīr.
Salīm, Sayid, Sahāranpur conferred on (1414), xxi. 369.
Salīm Chishtī, saint, tomb at Fatehpur Sīkri, ii. 126-127, xii. 85.
Salīm Shāh, or Islām Shāh, Sūr, Sultān of Delhi (1545-54), ii. 373, 396, 413; rule in Bengal, vii. 216; in Central India, ix. 339-340; took Kālinjar (1545), ix. 70; attempt to subdue Gakhars, xxi. 264.
Sālim Singh, Dīwān, first grantee of Lugāsi, Bundelkhand, xvi. 209.
Sālim Singh, Mahārāwat of Partābgarh, built wall round his capital (1758), xx. 14.
Sālim Singh, Mehta, minister of Mahārāwal Mulrāj, in Jaisalmer (1762-1824), xiv. 3.
Salīmgarh, fort at Delhi, xi. 236.
Salin, subdivision and township in Minbu District, Upper Burma, xxi. 409.
Salin, town in Minbu District, Upper Burma, xxi. 409 410.
Salin monastery, Mandalay, xvii. 143.
Salingyi, township in Lower Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xxi. 410.
Sālis, weaving caste, in Berār, vii. 393; Sholāpur, xxii. 298. *See also* Sālas.
Sālivāhan, mythical ancestor of the chiefs of Jaisalmer, said to have defeated the Indo Scythians near Kahror, and established Sāka era (A.D. 78), xiv 2, Parthan said to be birthplace and capital of, xix. 317; traditional founder of Emmābād, Gujrānwāla, xii. 24; refounder of Siālkot, xxii. 335.
Sālivāhan, ancestor of the Bais Rājputs, said to have founded Salon, xxi. 411.
Sālivāhan, Rājā of Rewah, attacked by Sikandar Lodī for refusing to grant him a daughter in marriage (1498-9), xxi. 281.
Salkha, Rao, Rāthor ruler in Rājputāna (fourteenth century), xvii 93.
Sālkhia, suburb of Howrah city, Bengal, xxi. 410.
Sallakshana, son of Chandel king, conquered Kalna, king of Chedi (eleventh century), ix 69.
Salon, *tahsīl* in Rāe Barelī District, United Provinces, xxi. 410.
Salon, ancient town in Rāe Barelī District, United Provinces, xxi. 411.
Salon or Selung, language of the Malay group, i. 389, 394.
Salono, festival, held in Punjab, xx. 294.

Salons or Selungs, sea-gipsies, of obscure origin, Mergui Archipelago, i. 389, xvii. 293, 298–299.

Salsette, island forming a *tāluka* of Thāna District, Bombay, xvi. 411–412; permanently acquired by Treaty of Sālbai (1782), ii. 443, 485.

Salt, Mr., description of tanks at Aden, v. 17.

Salt, value of salt produced in India (1898–1903), iii. 130; places and methods of production, iii. 158–160, 236; rock salt, i. 93, iii. 158–159; trade statistics, iii. 314; revenue and administration, iv. 171–172, 201, 247–252, 275; monopoly and excise systems, iv. 249; preventive measures, iv. 250; history of salt duty, iv. 250–252; import duty, iv. 261; consumption, iv. 275; prices, iv. 275.

Local notices: Found or mined in Afghānistān, v. 56; South Arcot, v. 430; Assam, vi. 112, 114; Badakhshān, Afghānistān, vi. 176; Baluchistān, vi. 306; Bombay Presidency, viii. 323; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 271, 276, 277; Cuddapah, xi. 72; Dhrāngadhra, Kāthiāwār, xi. 334; Ganjām, xii. 151; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Gwalior, xii. 430; Hāmūn-i-Lora and Hāmūn-i-Māshkel, Baluchistān, xiii. 22; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 317; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 5; in hot mineral springs at Jawāla Mukhi, Kāngra, xiv. 87; Jhelum, xiv. 156; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 191–192; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 251; Kālābāgh, Miānwāli, xiv. 290–291; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 302; Kathā, Burma, xv. 160; Kila Saifulla, Baluchistān, xv. 305; Kohāt, iii. 159, xv. 341, 347, 351; Kulasekarapatnam, Tinnevelly, xvi. 14; Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 93; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 141; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 147; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 419; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 5; Mandī, Punjab, iii. 159, xvii. 153; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 192, 194; Mayo Mine, Jhelum, xvii. 240–241; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 304; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 100; Mysore, xviii. 218; Nellore, xix. 17; Nūrpur Mine, Jhelum, xix. 233; Poona, xx. 176; Punjab, xx. 312–313; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 130–131; Rohtak, xxi. 317; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 359; Salt Range, Punjab, iii. 159, xxi. 413; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, iii. 159–160, xxii. 20–21; Sāran, xxii. 89; Sātāra Agency, Bombay, xxii. 114; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 241; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 311, 317; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 350; Sind, xxii. 418; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 263; United Provinces, xxiv. 200; Wārcha, Shāhpur, xxiv. 365.

Salt, manufactured at Adirāmpatnam, Tanjore, v. 24; Ahmadābād, v. 100–101; Akyab, Burma, v. 196; Amherst, Burma, v. 300; Bombay Presidency, viii. 326–327; Burma, ix. 173; Calingapatam, Ganjām, ix. 292; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246; Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 340; Contai, Midnapore (formerly), x. 379; Covelong, Chingleput, xi. 54; Didwāna, Rājputāna, xi. 343; Ennore, Chingleput, xii. 25; Ghāzīpur, xii. 231; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 33; Hijlī, Midnapore (formerly), xiii. 116; Howrah (crushing mills), xiii. 210; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391, 396; North Kanara, xiv. 349; Karanja, Thāna, xv. 22–23; Kathā, Burma, xv. 160; Kāyalpatnam, Tinnevelly, xv. 195; Khāraghoda, Ahmadābād, xv. 246; Kolāba, xv. 364; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 65; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 141; Madras Presidency, xvi. 288, 325–327; Madura, xvi. 397; Meerut, xvii. 259; Mogalturru, Kistna, xvii. 481; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 114; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 128; Nāwa, Rājputāna, xviii. 426; Ngaputaw, Burma, xix. 58; Porto Novo, South Arcot, xx. 215; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 360; Sālkhia, Howrah (crushing-mills), xxi. 410; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 36; Shāhpur, xxii. 212, 218; Surat, xxiii. 161; Thāna, xxiii. 298; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 336; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 372.

Salt Range, Punjab, xxi. 412–414; geology, i. 53, 64–65, 70–71, 72, 76, 92; minerals, i. 93; botany, i. 179; survey, iv. 493

Salt Springs, Assam, vi. 72; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 124; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 326.

Saltpetre, production in India, iii. 155, 236; use as manure, iii. 22; value of saltpetre produced (1898–1903), iii. 130; exports, iii. 310.

Local notices: Found or manufactured in Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 145; Awa, Etah, vi. 153; Azamgarh, vi. 159; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 199; Ballia, vi. 254; Baluchistān, vi. 306; Bastī, vii. 129; Bengal, vii. 265, 271; Bulandshahr, ix. 54; Cawnpore, ix. 318; Champāran, x. 142–143; Coimbatore, x. 365, 373; Cuddapah, xi. 72; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 80; Darbhangā, xi. 157; Delhi, xi.

229; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 265; Ellore, Kistna, xii. 23; Etah, xii. 33, 34; Farrukhābād, xii. 68; Fatehpur, xii. 80; Gayā, xii. 203; Ghāzīpur, xii. 227; Gorakhpur, xii. 337; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Gwalior, xii. 430; Hamīrpur, xiii. 18; Hardoī, xiii. 47–48, 51; Hissār, xiii. 152; Hodal, Gurgaon, xiii. 158; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 222; Jahānābād, Gayā, xiii. 378; Jālaun, xiv. 23; Jalesar, Etah, xiv. 27; Jīnd, Punjab, xiv. 172; Jullundur, xiv. 228; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 251; Kaithal, Karnāl, xiv. 289; Karnāl, xv. 54; Kopāganj, Azamgarh, xv. 397; Lahore, xvi. 101; Lālganj, Muzaffarpur, xvi. 132; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 141; Madras Presidency, xvi. 289; Mainpurī, xvii. 37; Māniktala, Twenty-four Parganas, xvii. 183; Meerut, xvii. 259; Miānwāli, xvii. 322; Minchinābād, Punjab, xvii. 358; Mont'gomery, xvii. 414; Multān, xviii. 31; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 102; Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 267; Nellore, xix. 17; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 181; Pālanpur, Bombay, xix. 350; Partābgarh, xx 19; Punjab, xx. 312; Rādhanpur, Bombay, xxi. 24; Rāth, Hamīrpur, xxi. 240; Rūdarpur, Gorakhpur, xxi. 338; Salem, xxi 403; Sāran, xxii. 89; Shāhābād, xxii. 192; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 241–242; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 260–261; Sholāpur, xxii. 302; Siālkot, xxii. 331; Sikandar Rao, Alīgarh, xxii. 364; Sītāmarhi, Muzaffarpur, xxiii. 51; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 34; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75, 76; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 407.

Salt-Water Lake, swamp in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, used for sewage of Calcutta, xxi. 414.

Salūmbar, town in Udaipur, Rājputāna, residence of the hereditary minister of the State, xxi. 414.

Sālūr, *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxi. 415.

Sālūr, town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxi. 415.

Sāluva, Vijayanagar usurper. *See* Narasimha.

Sāluva Tikkama, Seuna general, additions to Hariharesvara temple by (1277), xiii. 55; success in Mysore, xvii. 173.

Salvador Bourbon, general in Bhopāl State army (end of eighteenth century), xiii. 324.

Salvation Army, population statistics, i. 477; in Ahmadābād, v. 98–99; Anand, Kaira, v. 335; Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Jhang, xiv. 129; Kaira, xiv. 280; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Punjab, xx. 292; Sirūr, Poona, xxiii. 49; Talegaon-Dhamdhere, Poona, xxiii. 213.

Salween, District in Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma, xxi. 415–422; physical aspects, 415–416; history, 416–417; population, 417; agriculture, 418; forests, 418–419; minerals, 419; trade and communications, 419–421; administration, 421–422; education, 422; medical, 422.

Salween, river of Burma, iii. 362, xxi. 422–423.

Sam Long Hpa, first Sawbwa of Mōngkawng (1215), xviii. 137.

Sam Rānizai, Pathān tribe on North-West Frontier, expeditions against (1849, 1878), xxiii. 185.

Samad Khān, Sardār, Bārakzai, governor of Kohāt (early nineteenth century), xv. 343.

Samadhiāla, Samadhiāla (Chabhāria), Samadhiāla (Chāran), three petty States in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxii. 1.

Sāmagutnu, village in Nāgā Hills District, Assam, former head-quarters of District, xxii. 1.

Samāj. *See* Adi Samāj, Arya Samāj, Brahmo Samāj, *and* Nabidhan Samāj.

Sāmal Bhatt, Gujarātī poet, ii. 430.

Samalio Sord, son of Hathi Sord, Idai State held by (thirteenth century), xiii. 325.

Sāmalkot, town in Godāvari District, Madras, with sugar refinery and agricultural farm, xxii. 1.

Saman Burj, building at Agra, v. 86.

Samāna, ancient town in Patiāla, Punjab, which formerly gave its name to a kind of calico, xxii. 1–2.

Sāmāna Range, in North-West Frontier Province, held by a line of forts, xxii. 1.

Samand Khān, governor of Sirhind, defeated by the Sikhs (middle of eighteenth century), xx. 134.

Samandar, Mīr, rule in Baluchistān (1697–8), vi. 277.

Sāmānids, Persian dynasty, rule in Afghānistān, v. 35; Balkh, vi. 248; Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375.

Samarkand, or Shām Singh, son of chief of Būndi, brought up as a Musalmān (middle of sixteenth century), ix. 80.

Sāmāro, old name of *tāluka* in Sind. *See* Jamesābād.

Samāstipur, subdivision in Darbhangā District, Bengal, xxii. 2.

Samāstipur, town and railway junction in Darbhangā District, Bengal, with railway workshops, xxii. 2–3.

Samatata, ancient name for the deltaic tract of Bengal. *See* Banga.

Sāma-veda, the, a compilation from the *Rig-veda*, i. 402, ii. 227.
Samayapuram, village in Trichinopoly District, Madras, scene of one of Clive's battles (1752), xxii. 3–5.
Sambalpur, District in Orissa Division, Bengal, transferred from Central Provinces in 1905, xxii. 5–17; physical aspects, 5–7; history, 7–8; population, 8–10; agriculture, 10–12; forests, 12; minerals, 12; trade and communications, 13–14; famine, 14; administration, 14–16; education, 16; medical, 16.
Sambalpur, *tahsīl* in Sambalpur District, Bengal, xxii. 17.
Sambalpur, trading town and railway terminus in Sambalpur District, Bengal, with manufactures of *tasar* silk and a printing press, xxii. 17–18; manufactures, iii. 199.
Sambandha, author of the *Tivāram*, Tamil hymns to Siva, ii. 426.
Sāmbar. *See* Deer, *Sāmbar*.
Sambhājī, eldest son and successor of Sivājī (1680–89), killed by Aurangzeb, ii. 440, xvi. 250, xx. 168, xxii. 50, 119; incursions into Berār (1680), vii. 369; plundered and burnt Dharangaon (1685), xi. 298; plundered Goa (1683), xii. 255; ravaged Khāndesh, xv. 229; temple at Panhāla, Kolhāpur, xiv. 396; led a force against Sonda, North Kanara (1682), xviii. 82; landed two hundred men on Underi Island, Kolāba (1680), xxiv. 131; annexed Vālva, Kolhāpur, xviv. 298.
Sambhal, *tahsīl* in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxii. 18.
Sambhal, ancient town with ruins in Morādābād District, United Provinces, birthplace of Amīr Khān, Pindāri, xxii. 18–19
Sāmbhar Lake, salt lake in Rājputāna, i. 34, xxii. 19–21; salt manufacture, iii. 159–160, iv. 251, 252.
Sāmbhar, town in Rājputāna, xxii. 21, 22.
Sambhu Nāth Pandit Hospital, Calcutta, ix. 285.
Sambhudan, Kāchāri fanatic, revolt at Maibang, Assam (1882), ix. 251–252, xvii. 27.
Sambhuganj, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xxii. 22.
Sambhunāth temple, at Sītākund, Chittagong, xxiii. 50.
Sameswari, river of Assam. *See* Someswari.
Samka, Southern Shan State, Burma, xxii. 22.
Samkara, last Hindu king of Deogiri, captured and slain by Malik Kāfūr (1312), ii. 343.
Samla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xvii. 22.
Samman Burj, building at Lahore, xvi. 109.
Sammās, Rājput clan dominant in Sind (1351–1520) ii. 370, xxii. 396; in Bukkur, ix. 47; Cutch, xi. 78; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Karāchi, xv. 3, 5; Khairpur, xv. 212; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Muzaffargarh probably under, xviii. 76; in Sukkur, xxiii. 120, 122; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 310; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.
Samo, tribe in Sind, representing the Sammās, xxii 407.
Sampat Rao Gaikwār, library at Baroda, vii. 82.
Sampgaon, *tāluka* in Pelgaum District, Bombay, xxii. 23.
Sāmpla, *tahsīl* in Rohtak District, Punjab, xxii. 23.
Samprati, Jain prince (second century B.C.), xvi. 22.
Sampriti Rājā temple, on Shetrunja hill, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 361.
Samrāla, *tahsīl* in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, xxii. 23.
Samseparvat, peak in Western Ghāts. *See* Kudremukh.
Samthar, treaty State in Bundelkhand, Central India, xxii. 23–26.
Samthar, capital of State in Central India, xxii. 26.
Samudragupta, king of Gupta dynasty (326–75), ii. 290–292; eulogy of, on Asoka pillar at Allahābād, ii. 50; raid into Southern India, ii. 150; in Central India, ix. 336; Mālwā, xvii. 102; Patna, xx. 68; United Provinces, xxiv. 149.
Samudrasena, copperplate grant of (A.D. 612–3), at Nirmand, xix. 124.
Samulcottah, town in Godāvari District, Madras. *See* Sāmalkot.
Samundri, *tahsīl* in Lyallpur District, Punjab, xxii. 26.
Samūr, ruined city in Afghānistān, v. 45.
San-hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*), iii. 99; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 163; Allahābād, v. 232; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Andamans, v. 358; Bareilly, vii. 7; Baroda, vii. 46, 47; Benares, vii. 184; Bengal, vii. 247; Berār, vii. 408–409; Burma, ix. 153; Central Provinces, x. 37; Chhindwāra, x. 209, 211; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 429; Howrah, xiii. 209; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253; Jālaun, xiv. 22; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 86; Kolāba, xv. 362; Kotah, Rājput-

āna, xv. 417; Madras Presidency, xvi. 275; Morādābād, xvii. 425; Mysore, xviii. 210; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 213; Pālanpur, Bombay, xix. 349; Partābgarh, xx. 18; Pilībhīt, xx. 140; Punjab, xx. 382; Rājputāna, xxi. 120–121; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 252; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Sholāpur, xii. 300; Sind, xxii. 412; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 263; Thāna, xxiii. 296; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.

Sanābpur, former name of Multān, xviii. 35.

Sanāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxii. 26.

Sānand, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xxii. 26.

Sānand, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xxii. 26.

Sanātan Dharm Sabha School, Lahore, xvi. 98, 114.

Sanaudā, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxii. 27.

Sanaur, ancient town in Patiāla State, Punjab, xxii. 27.

Sanāwān, *tahsīl* in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, xxii. 27.

Sanb, former name of Multān, xviii. 35.

Sānchī, ancient site in Bhopāl, Central India, xxii. 27–29; inscribed caskets from, ii. 44, 45, 54; inscriptions on outside parts of *stūpa*, ii. 45–46, 47, 57; *stūpas*, ii. 104, 108, 109, 159–160, 160–161.

Sānchoras, subdivision of Brāhmans, Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv 189.

Sandakphū, peak in the Himālayas, xxii. 29–30, 435.

Sandals, manufactured in Amarapura, Burma, v. 272; Burma, ix. 177; Kathā, Burma, xv. 160; Kohāt, xv. 347.

Sandal-wood carving, &c., chief places in India, iii. 230, 231; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82, 87; Bilimora, Baroda, viii. 236; Gadhada, Kāthiāwār, xii. 120; Kāthiāwār, xv. 180; Kumta, North Kanara, xvi. 24; Māngrol, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 180; Mysore, xviii. 221; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288.

Sandal-wood trees (*Santalum album*), found throughout the South of India, i. 192; in North Arcot, v. 413; South Arcot, v. 422, 430; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 365; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, Mysore, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 274; Central India, ix. 366; Central Provinces, x. 7; Coimbatore, x. 364; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; Hyderābād State, xiii. 259; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; North Kanara, xiv. 349; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Kurnool, xvi. 39; Mysore, xviii. 216–217, 252, 257; Nanjarājpatna, Coorg, xviii. 365; Nilgiris, xix. 96; Pachaimalais, Madras, xix. 305; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 45; Sātāra, xxii. 123; Saugor, xxii. 137; Shevaroy Hills, Salem, xxii. 274; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 287; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40; Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot, xxiii. 400; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 412; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 11; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 34; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 361.

Sandamani pagoda, Mandalay, xvii. 143.

Sandarbans, Government estate in Bengal delta. *See* Sundarbans.

Sandathuriya, king of Arakan (second century), image of Buddha cast by, xvii. 141.

Sandaw pagoda, near Lamaing, Burma, v. 296; Sandoway, xxii. 33–34.

Sandeman, Sir Robert, mission to Kalāt (1875), vi. 279–280; appointed Agent to Governor-General (1877), vi. 280; work in Baluchistān, vi. 281–282; death at Bela (1892), vi. 283, vii. 143; organized levy system in Baluchistān, vi. 334; founded Fort Sandeman, xii. 102–103; visit to Khārān (1884), xv. 248; force sent with, to explore Loralai (1879), xvi. 174; settlement in Makrān (1884), xvii. 47; took Marris into Government service (1867), xvii. 212; Marri-Bugti country placed under (1871), xvii. 212; occupied Quetta (1876), xxi. 14; settlement with Khudādād Khān at Mastung (1876), xxii. 99; opened up Gomal pass (1889), xxiv. 382; marched to Mīna Bāzār (1888), xxiv. 430.

Sandeman, Fort, subdivision and town in Baluchistān. *See* Fort Sandeman.

Sandeman Memorial Hall, Quetta, xxi. 21.

Sand-grouse (Pterocletes), seven species in India, i. 255–256; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, famous for, viii. 204.

Sandhe Khān, Shaikh, in charge of Hoshiārpur at annexation (1846), xiii. 195.

Sāndī, town in Hardoī District, United Provinces, xxii. 30.

Sandīla, *tahsīl* in Hardoi District, United Provinces, xxii. 30.

Sandīla, ancient town in Hardoī District, United Provinces, with manufactures, xxii. 30–31.

Sandomil, Count of, Viceroy of Goa (1732–41), xii. 255.

Sandoway, District in Arakan Division, Lower Burma, xii. 31–40; physical aspects, 31–33; history, 33–34; population, 34–35; agriculture, 35–36; forests, 36; trade and communications, 37–38; administration, 38–40; education, 40; medical, 40.
Sandoway, township in Sandoway District, Lower Burma, xxii. 40–41.
Sandoway, town in Sandoway District, Lower Burma, xxii. 41–42.
Sandpipers or snippets (*Totanus*), i. 262.
Sandrocottus. *See* Chandragupta.
Sandstone, from the Vindhyan system, i. 62, iii. 149; from the Gondwāna system, i. 82–83, iii. 169; found or quarried in Agra, v. 74, 78; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Akyab, Burma, v. 192, 196; Allahābād, v. 228, 233; Ambāla, v. 277; Amherst, Burma, v. 294; Andamans, v. 356; Angul, Orissa, v. 375; Arakan Yoma, Burma, v. 398; Arāvalli Hills, Rājputāna, v. 402; South Arcot, v. 421, 430; Assam, vi. 18; Attock, vi. 132; Bādāmi, Bijāpur, vi. 176; Baghelkhand, Central India, vi. 186; Bāndā, vi. 347, Bānkurā, vi. 387; Bannu, vi. 393; Bāri, Rājputāna, vii. 16; Baro, Central India, vii. 24; Baroda, vii. 54; Bassein, Burma, vii. 107, 112; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 121; Bedadanūru, Godāvari, vii. 140; Belgaum, vii. 156; Bengal, vii. 202, 265; Betūl, viii. 7; Betwā river, Central India, viii. 17; Bhandāra, viii. 61; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 127, 136; Bhutān, viii. 155; Bijāpur, viii. 182; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 188; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 203, 211; Bīrbhūm, viii. 244; Bundelkhand, Central India, ix. 74–75; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 78; Burdwān, ix. 92; Burma, ix. 116; Central India, ix. 325–331, 367; Central Provinces, x. 51; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 198; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 229; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 271; Cuddapah, xi 67; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 76; Cuttack, xi. 91; Damoh, xi. 135, 140; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Deccan, xi. 206; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 260–261; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 322, 327; Diu, xi. 362; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 172; Western Ghāts, xii. 218; Godāvari, xii. 283; Gujrāt, xii. 364; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 418–420, 430, 437; Hindaun, Rājputāna, xiii. 135; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 1, 5; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 114, 119; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jhelum, xiv. 151, 156; Jobat, Central India, xiv. 178; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 180, 192; Jubbulpore, xiv. 212; Kaimur Hills, xiv. 275; Kālā-Chitta, Attock, xiv. 292; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 26, 30; Kathā, Burma, xv. 153; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 173; Khairāgarh, Agra, xv. 210; Khairi-Mūrat, Attock, xv. 210; Khāndesh, xv. 227; Kistna, xv. 320; Kohāt, xv. 347; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 381; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 411; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 70, 77; Madanpur, Jhānsi, xvi. 227; Madras Presidency, xvi. 241, 288, 289; Madura, xvi. 397; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 413; Central Makrān Range, Baluchistān, xvii. 51; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 126; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 153; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 295; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345, 352; Mirzāpur, xvii. 367; Muddebihāl, Bijāpur, xviii. 11; Murwāra, Jubbulpore, xviii. 59; Muttra, xviii. 68; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 120; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 136; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 300; Nāgpur, xviii. 305, 313; Nallamalais, Madras, xviii. 346; Nellore, xix. 8, 16; Nicobars, xix. 61; Nimār, xix. 107, 113; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 142, 143, 144, 181; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 222; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253; Pachmarhī, Hoshangābād, xix. 307; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 320, 327; Palāmau, xix. 335, 341; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Pannā, Central India, xix. 399; Peshāwar, xx. 112; Prome, Burma, xx. 220; Punjab, xx. 249–251; Purī, xx. 403, 404; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rājgarh, Central India, xxi. 70; Rājputāna, xxi. 87, 88, 89, 129–130; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 263; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Ratlām, Central India, xxi. 241; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 280; Rohtak, xxi. 311; near Rūpbās, Rājputāna, xxi. 340; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 352; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Salt Range, Punjab, xxi. 413, 414; Sambalpur, xxii. 6; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 32; Saraspur Hills, Assam, xxii. 97; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98; Sātpurā Range, xxii. 131; Saugor, xxii. 137, 143; Shāhābād, xxii. 192; Shāhpur, xxii. 212; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 232; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 250; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 311, 317; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 345; Sind, xxii. 392; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 22; Sulaimān Range, Afghānistān, xxiii. 129; Surat, xxiii. 152; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 171; Sylhet, xxiii. 190; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 336; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 343; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 363, 371; Tonk, Rājput-

āna, xxiii. 408, 412; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 27; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 83, 86, 97; United Provinces, xxiv. 139, 141, 200; Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 315-316; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 357; Northern Waziristān, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 379; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 388; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 402.
Sandūr, State in Madras, xxii. 42-48; physical aspects, 42-43; history, 43-44; population, 44-45; forests, 45; agriculture, 45; minerals, 45-46; trade, 46; administration, 46-48; education, 48; minerals, iii. 145, 147.
Sandwīp, island in Noākhāli District, Eastern Bengal, devastated by storm-waves (1864, 1876), xxii. 48-49.
Sanemintayāgyi, king, built pagodas in Ava (306 B.C.), vi. 151.
Sang Aw, or 'the Pa-ok-chok,' supremacy of, in South Hsenwi State, Burma (*ob.* 1889), xiii. 218.
Sang Hai, rebellion of, in Hsenwi State, Burma (*c.* 1860), xiii. 218.
Sanga Singh, Rānā of Mewār. *See* Sangrām Singh I.
Sangala, capture by Alexander, ii. 276-277.
Sangameshwar, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxii. 49.
Sangameshwar, ancient and sacred town in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxii. 49-50.
Sangameshwar, or Sangama Iswara, temples in Bāgevādi valley, Bijāpur, vi. 183; at Bhavāni, Coimbatore, viii. 98; Pārner, Ahmadnagar, xx. 6; Pattadkal, ii. 168, 175, 178; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 248; fairs in honour of, at Shendurni, Khāndesh, xxii. 271; Trimbak, Nāsik, xxiv. 49.
Sangamner, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxii. 50.
Sangamner, trading town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxii 50.
Sanganer, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, with manufacture of chintzes, xxii. 50-51; calico-printing, iii. 186; tinsel-painting, iii. 185.
Sāngāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār. *See* Kotda.
Sangareddipet, head-quarters of Medak District, Hyderābād, xxii. 51.
Sangarh, *tahsīl* in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xxii. 51.
Sangat Singh, Rājā of Jīnd (1822-34), xiv. 167; transferred capital from Jind to Sangrūr (1827), xxii. 55.
Sangha, Congregation of Buddhist monks, i. 410; of Jain monks, i. 415.
Sanghar, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxii. 51.
Sanghar, entered service of Bābar, and fell at Pānīpat (1526), xx. 132.
Sānghi, village in Rohtak District, Punjab, xxii. 51.
Sanghji Jethwa, traditional founder of Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.
Sangīn Alī (*ob.* 1570), founder of ruling family in Chitrāl, x. 301.
Sāngla, village with ruins in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xxii. 52.
Sānglawāla Tibba, hill in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xxii. 52.
Sāngli, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xxii. 52-54; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
Sāngli, capital of State in Bombay, xxii. 54.
Sangma, exogamous sept of Gāros, Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 175.
Sangod, town in Kotah State, Rājputāna, xxii. 54.
Sāngoji, founder of Kotda or Sāngāni, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 1.
Sāngola, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 54.
Sāngola, town in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 54-55.
Sangrām Sāh, greatest king of Garhā-Mandlā dynasty, x. 13, xvii. 160-161, xxii. 167.
Sangrām Singh, Chauhān Rājput, traditional founder of Etah (fourteenth century), xii. 37.
Sangrām or Sanga Singh I, the greatest of the Rānās of Mewār (1508-27), xxiv. 89; took Chanderi (1520), x. 164; defeated Mahmūd Khiljī II and took Gāgraun, xii. 122; enlarged territory of the Rājputs, xxi. 96; encountered Bābar's army at Khānua (1527), and was defeated and mortally wounded, ii. 394, vii. 19, xv. 245, xxi. 96; took Ranthambhor, xxi. 235; took Sarangpur from Mahmūd Khiljī II (1526), xxii. 96.
Sangrām Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1710-34), xxiv. 91.
Sangrām Singh, second son of Rājā of Idar, became independent at Ahmadnagar, Mahī Kāntha (*c.* 1791), v. 125, xiii. 326.
Sāngri, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xxii. 55.
Sangrūr, *nizāmat* and *tahsīl* in Jīnd State, Punjab, xxii. 55.
Sangrūr, capital of Jīnd State, Punjab, since 1827, with college and hospitals, xxii. 55.
Sangu, river of Eastern Bengal, xxii. 55-56.
Sanitaria and hill stations, in the Himālayas, i. 19; Mount Abu, Rājputāna, v. 5; Alwaye, Travancore, v. 269; Amboli, Bombay, v. 291; Bharwain,

Hoshiārpur, viii. 89; Chail, Patiāla, Punjab, x. 121; Chāngla Gali, Hazāra, x. 173; Cherāt, Peshāwar, x. 193; Chikalda, Amraotī, Berār, x. 220; Coimbatore, x. 372; Coonoor, Nilgiris, xi. 2; Dalhousie, Gurdāspur, xi. 125-126; Darjeeling, xi. 169, 180-181; Dungā Gali, Hazāra, xi. 379; Fort Munro, Dera Ghāzi Khān, xii. 101, xxiii. 129; Fort Sandeman, Baluchistān, xii. 103; Gālna fort, Khāndesh, xii. 125; Islāmābād, Kashmīr, xiii. 371; Kasauli, Ambāla, xv. 68; Khandāla, Poona, xv. 223-224; Khuldābād, Aurangābād, xv. 285; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 339; Kotagiri, Nilgiris, xv. 410; Kurseong, Darjeeling, xvi. 54; Kuttālam, Tinnevelly, xvi. 57-58; Landour, Dehra Dūn, xvi. 135; Mahābaleshwar, Sātāra, xvi. 424-426; Manora, Karāchi, xv. 12; Mātherān, Kolāba, xvii. 219-221; Mount Victoria, Burma, xviii. 9; Murree, Rāwalpindi, xviii. 42-43; Mussoorie, Dehra Dūn, xviii. 61-62; Nathia Gali, Hazāra, xviii. 415; Ootacamund, Nilgiris, xix. 238; Pachmarhī, Hoshangābād, xix. 306-308; Palmaner, North Arcot, xix. 370; Pānchgani, Sātāra, xix. 378-380; Pīrmed, Travancore, xx. 152; Ponmudi, Travancore, xx. 163; Purandhar, Poona, xx. 396-397; Rāmandrug, Bellary, xxi. 170-171; Rānīkhet, Almorā, xxi. 233-234; Sakesar, Shāhpur, xxi. 389, 412; Sheikh Budīn, Dera Ismail Khān, xxii. 268; Sulaimān Range, North-West Frontier, xxiii. 129; Tārāgarh, Ajmer, v. 170; Thandaung, Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 304; Thandiāni, Hazāra, xxiii. 304; Wellington, Nilgiris, xxiv. 384-385; Yercaud, Salem, xxiv. 423-424.

Sanitation, iv. 466-474; history of the Sanitary department, 466-468; rural, 468-469; steps taken to improve it, 469-470; present condition of rural sanitation in different Provinces, 470-471; urban sanitation, 471-472; sewage, 472; water-works, 472-473; Presidency towns, 473; general progress, 473-474.

Sanjan, village in Thāna District, Bombay, early settlement of Pārsīs, xxii. 56-57; Pārsīs traditionally arrived at (717), i. 439-440.

Sanjāri, *tahsīl* in Drug District, Central Provinces, xxii. 57.

Sanjāwi, sub-*tahsīl* in Loralai District, Baluchistān, xxii. 57-58.

Sanjeli, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 58.

Sānkala, ruins in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab. *See* Sāngla.

Sankar, Srī, or Sankar Deb, Vaishnava reformer and Assamese poet, ii. 434; founder of Mahāpurushia sect in Assam, vi. 47; founded religious college at Barpetā, Assam, vii. 85.

Sankara Chandra, king of Kashmīr, defeat of Prithwī Chandra in Jullundur (end of ninth century), xiv. 223.

Sankara Varman, king of Kashmīr (883-902), xv. 91-92; invaded kingdom of Alākhāna, xii. 365.

Sankarāchārya, commentator on the Vedānta and missionary of Sivaism (*c.* 788-820), i. 422, ii. 254, 329, viii. 203; work of, i. 421; born on banks of Alwaye river, Travancore, v. 269; temple at Badrīnāth, Garhwāl, vi. 179; *maths* at Dwārka, Kāthiāwār, xi. 387; Sringeri, Mysore, xiv. 264, xxiii. 99, 105; Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20; visited Nepāl, xix. 31; buried at Nirmal, Thāna, xix. 123; pupils said to have founded Brāhman *maths* at Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48.

Sankarāchārya, Srī, Srīsailam, Kurnool, under management of, xxiii. 110.

Sankaranayinārkovil, *táluk* in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxii. 58.

Sankaranayinārkovil, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxii. 58.

Sankarī Dāsī, Rānī, built Hanseswarī temple at Bānsbāria, Hooghly (1819), vi. 403.

Sankaridrug, village and hill-fort in Salem District, Madras, xxi. 395, xxii. 58-59.

Sankeshwar, village with temple in Belgaum District, Bombay, xxii. 59.

Sankhatra, village in Siālkot District, Punjab, residence of wealthy merchants, xxii. 59.

Sankheda, town in Baroda, xxii. 59.

Sānkhya system of philosophy, ii. 256-257.

Sānkhya-kārikā, the, manual of Sānkhya philosophy, ii. 257.

Sankīsā, village with ruins in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxii. 59-60; seal-stamp from, ii. 48-49.

Sankosh, river of Eastern Bengal, xxii. 60.

Sānkrail, village in Howrah District, Bengal, with jute-mills and cement works, xxii. 60.

Sannyāsī ascetics, i. 421, xx. 290.

Sanosra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxii. 60.

Sansār Chand, Rājā of Kāngra, Bhūp Singh ousted from Bajwāra by (1801), vi. 221; attacked Kamlagarh, xiv. 328; rule in Kāngra, xiv. 384-385; attacked Bilāspur, xiv. 385; besieged Kāngra (1774), xiv. 398; invaded Mandī, xvii. 154; Nādaun once favourite resi-

dence of, xviii. 272; held court at Sujānpur Tira, xxiii. 117.
Sānsias, criminal tribe, in Ferozepore, xii. 93; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 91; Nānta, Rājputāna, xviii. 367; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 46; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Siālkot, xxii. 332.
Sanskrit, the language defined, the polished form of an archaic tongue, contrasted with the language of the Rigveda and with the later Prākrits, i. 357-359; influence of Sanskrit on the vernaculars, i. 362-363; revival between A.D. 350 and 450, ii. 141.
Sanskrit and post-Vedic literature, ii. 206-269; importance of, 206; two periods (*a*) Vedic, religious, 207-233; (*b*) Sanskrit, secular, 233-266; paucity of chronological data, 207-208; Vedic language, 208; Sanskrit language, 208; Prākrit, 208; religious character of Vedic literature, 208; three strata of Vedic literature: (1) Vedas, 209; (2) Brāhmanas, 209; (3) Sūtras, 209, the Rigveda, 209-227; the later Vedas, 227-229; the Brāhmanas, 229-230, the Upanishads, 230-232; the Sūtras, 232-233; post-Vedic literature, 233-236, rise of epic poetry, 234; the *Mahābhārata*, 234-236; the *Purānas*, 236-237; the *Rāmāyana*, 237-238; *Kāvya* or court poetry, 238-241; prose *Kāvyas* or romances, 241; lyrical poetry (c. A.D. 400-1100), 242-243; drama, 243-250; its origin, 244; possible Greek influence, 244; probable course of development, 244; the lyrical element, 244-245; use of dialects, 245; tragedy unknown, 245; the jester, 245; the plot, 245; structure of a play, 245-246; stage arrangements, 246; extant plays, 246-250; fairy-tales and fables, 250-252; aphoristic poetry, 252-253; philosophy, six orthodox schools, 253-258; Mīmāmsā system, 255; Vaiseshika system, 255; Nyāya system, 255-256; Sānkhya system, 256-257; Yoga system, 257-258; heterodox systems: Buddhism and Jainism, 258-259; Buddhist, 259-260; Materialist, 261; law, 262, legal commentaries, 262; legal compendia, 262; history, 263; grammar, 263; lexicography, 264; poetics, 264-265; mathematics, 265; geometry, 265; arithmetic and algebra, 265; astronomy, 265-266; medical, 266; secular Prākrit literature, 266-267; Prākrit lyrics, 267; Prākrit *kāvyas*, 267-268; bibliography, 268-269; golden age, ii. 293-294.
Santa Cruz, church of, at Nirmal, Thāna, xix. 123.
Santāl Parganas, District in Bhāgalpur Division, Bengal, xxii. 60-78; physical aspects, 61-64; history, 64-65; population, 65-69; agriculture, 69-71; forests, 71-72; minerals, 72; trade and communications, 72-74; famine, 74; administration, 74-77; education, 77-78; medical, 78; languages, i. 379, 383.
Sāntala Devī, Grāma founded by (twelfth century), xii. 344.
Santālī, dialect of Kherwārī, or language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 399; spoken in Bānkurā, vi. 386; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 35; Mānbhūm, xvii. 114; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 6.
Sāntalpur, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
Santāls, hill tribe in Bengal, ethnology, i. 296; polyandry among, i. 483; in Assam, vi. 46; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 25, 30, xi. 378; Birbhūm, viii. 243; Burdwān, ix. 64; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Dāman-i-koh, Santāl Parganas, xi. 131-132; Darrang, Assam, xi. 185; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 272; Dinājpur, xi. 350-351; Dumkā, Santāl Parganas, xi. 378; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90, 94; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 122; Mālda, xvii. 77-78; Mānbhūm, xvii. 114 115; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 242; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67-68; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 348; Singhbhūm, xxiii 7; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172.
Santān, Rājā of Jhūsī, name of Sāndī said to be derived from, xxii. 30.
Santana Shāhi, Rājā, founder of Dumraon family in Shāhābād (1320), xi 378.
Santapilly, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, with lighthouse, xxii. 78-79.
Sāntara dynasty, held Araga under the Chālukyas, v. 389; in Kadūr, xiv. 254; included kingdom of Kalasa, xiv. 299; in Shimoga, xxii. 284.
Santarasa, king of Humcha, founder of Vastāra, xxiv. 301.
Sante Bennūr, old town in Shimoga District, Mysore, with temple and mosque, xxii. 79.
Sānthal, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxii. 79.
Sāntidās, temple at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Sāntidās, jeweller, Pālitāna conferred upon, by prince Murād Baksh (1650), xix. 360.
Sāntipur, trading town in Nadiā District, Bengal, former site of a commercial Residency, xxii. 79; arts and manufactures, iii. 200, 202.

Santopilly, village in Madras. *See* Santapilly.
Sanudo, Marino, Italian traveller (thirteenth century), mention of Cambay, ix. 297.
Sānwant Singh, Dīwān, founder of Bijnā estate, Bundelkhand (*c.* 1690), viii. 191.
Sānwant Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1752–65), xix. 244; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
Sānwant Singh, present Rājā of Bijāwar (1899), viii. 189.
Sanzar Khel Kākars, chief tribe in Kila Saifulla, Baluchistān, xv. 305.
Sao Kya Tun, Sawbwa of Hsīpaw, Burma, appointed by king Mindon, xiii. 220.
Sao Maha, refractory ruler of West Manglon, Burma (1892), xvii. 179.
Sao Ngawk Hpa, led a Chinese attack upon Burma (1668), viii. 47.
Sagner, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, centre of cotton trade, xxii. 80.
Saonrs, caste. *See* Savaras.
Sapphires, iii. 161; found in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Kashmīr, xv. 131; Ruby Mines, xvi. 327, 333.
Saptagram, ruined town in Bengal. *See* Sātgaon.
Saptashring, hill crowned with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, v. 134, xxii. 80–81.
Saptashringanivāsini, goddess. *See* Mahishāsur Mardini.
Sar Bāgh, place of cremation for Būndi chiefs, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
Sāra, village and railway terminus in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, proposed site for Ganges bridge, xxii. 81–82.
Sarabhojī, last Rājā of Tanjore (*ob.* 1832), xxii. 228–229; erected fort and column at Pattukkottai (1815), xx. 76; statue in Tanjore city, xxiii. 242.
Sarabjīt Singh, Rājā of Baraunda (1827), vi. 430.
Saracenic or Muhammadan architecture, ii. 181–200.
Sarad fair, held in Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326, 332.
Sāragarhi, village in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, scene of heroic defence of Sikh sepoys against Orakzais (1897), xxii. 82.
Saraikelā, feudatory State in Chotā Nāgpur, Bengal, xxii. 82–84.
Sarais, or native inns, primarily for Muhammadans, Arvī, Wārdha, vi. 8; Asīwan, Unao, vi. 13; Barwāha, Central India, vii. 90; Chāpra, Sāran, x. 175; Chhāta, Muttra, x. 197; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 202; Chhibrāmau, Farrukhābād, x. 204; Daudnagar, Gayā, xi. 200; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 332; Dohad, Pānch Mahāls, xi. 366; Ghāziābād, Meerut, xii. 222; Hajipur, Muzaffarpur, xiii. 7; Hyderābād State, xiii. 285; Jālna, Hyderābād, xiv. 29; Jawāla Mukhi, Kāngra, xiv. 87; Karāchi, xv. 12; Khajuhā, Fatehpur, xv. 219–220; Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar, xv. 266; Kosī, Muttra, xv. 408; Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 152; Mainpurī, xvii. 41; Nakūr, Sahāranpur, xviii. 336; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 345; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 355; Nawābganj, Bāra Bankī, xviii. 427; Nūrmahal, Punjab, ii. 132; Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 97; Sehore, Central India, xxii. 162; Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
Sairāj, *tahsīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xxii. 84.
Sarāks, in Orissa, survival of Buddhism among, i. 413; traditional constructors of antiquarian remains at Chatrā, Mānbhūm, x. 180.
Sāralā Dāsa, Oriyā poet (early sixteenth century), ii. 432.
Saralbhāngā, river of Assam, xxii. 84.
Sarameti, highest peak in Burma, x. 238.
Sāramuni, sage, flowers raised by, for the worship of Siva, xxiv. 44.
Sāran, District in Patna Division, Bengal, xxii. 84–93; physical aspects, 85–86; history, 86; population, 86–88; agriculture, 88–89; trade and communications, 89–91; famine, 91; administration, 91–93; education, 93; medical, 93; density of population, i. 452; leather-work, iii. 190.
Sāran, subdivision in Sāran District, Bengal. *See* Chāpra.
Saranda, hill range in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xxii. 93.
Sārang, Sultān, submitted to Bābar, who conferred on him the Potwār country, xxi. 264.
Sārang Khān, recovered Lahore (1394), xvi. 107; put down rebellion in Punjab (1394), xx. 267; attacked Multān, xx. 267; defeated at Sirhind by Khizr Khān (1420), xxii. 21.
Sārang Singh Khichī, Sāranpur named after, xxii. 95.
Sārangapāni, temple at Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20.
Sārangarh, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xxii. 93–95.
Sārangarh, capital of State in Central Provinces, xxii. 95.
Sārangdhar, incarnation of Vishnu, demon Meghan Kara slain by, xvii. 276.
Sārangjī, ancestor of Lāthi chiefs, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 154.
Sārangpur, ancient town with ruins in

Dewās State, Central India, scene of death of Rūpmatī, xxii. 95–96; muslins, iii. 202.
Sarangsen, leader of Umat Rājputs, xxi. 68.
Saraogīs, mercantile caste, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 112.
Sāras, Rājā, origin of Sirsa ascribed to, xxiii. 45.
Saraspur, or Siddheswar, hills in Assam, xxii. 97.
Sarasvatī, sacred river of the *Rigveda*, ii. 219–220.
Sarasvatī, river goddess in the *Rigveda*, in post-Vedic mythology spouse of Brahmā and goddess of wisdom, i. 215; temples at Dhār, xi. 295; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
Sāraswat, or Sārsut, subdivision of Brāhmans, in Alwar, v. 260; monastery at Gurdāspur, xii. 401; Hissār, xiii 149; in North Kanara, xiv. 345; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Saraswatī, river of Punjab, i. 30, xxii. 97.
Saraswatī, river of Western India, xxii. 97.
Saraswatpur, Saoner a corruption of, xxii. 80.
Sarath Deogarh, subdivision and town in Bengal. *See* Deogarh.
Sarawān, division in Baluchistān, xxii. 97–102; physical aspects, 97–98; history, 99; population, 99; agriculture, 99–100; trade and communications, 100–101; administration, 101–102.
Sarawān insurgents, Kalāt surrendered to (1840), xiv. 305.
Sarawāns, division of Brāhuis, Baluchistān, ix. 15.
Saraya, Old and New, suburbs of Māndvi, Cutch, xvii. 174.
Sarbamangalā, temple at Gobindganj, Rangpur, xxi. 226.
Sarbuland Khān, Mughal viceroy of Gujarāt (1723–30), xii. 352; incursions into Baroda, vii. 32; rebellion suppressed by Abhai Singh, xiv. 185.
Sārdā, river flowing from the Himālayas through north-western Oudh, xvii. 102–103.
Sardār Khān, Haidar Alī's general, besieged Tellicherry (1780), xxiii. 277.
Sardār Khān, Malik, chief of the Nūmria clan, Kotri, Sind, xvi. 5.
Sardār Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1764–6), xv. 311.
Sardār Singh, chief of Lugāsi, Central India (1814–60), loyal during Mutiny, xvi. 209.
Sardār Singh, Rānā of Mewār (1838–42), xxiv. 92.
Sardār Singh, Rājā of Bīkaner (1851–72), viii. 207; founder of Sardārshahr, xxii. 104.
Sardār Singh, present Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1895), xiv. 187.
Sardār Singh Rāthor, original owner of Sardārpur, xxii. 103.
Saidārgarh, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 103.
Sardārni Lachhman Kunwar (*ob.* 1335), rule in Ferozepore, xii. 98.
Sardārpur, civil and military station in Gwalior State, Central India, headquarters of Bhopāwar Agency and of Mālwā Bhīl Corps, xxii. 103–104.
Sardārshahr, town in Bīkaner State, Rājputāna, xxii. 104.
Sardhana, *tahsīl* in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104.
Sardhana, estate in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104–105.
Sardhana, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, famous as residence of Begam Sumrū (*ob.* 1836), with Roman Catholic cathedral, xxii. 105–107.
Sardūl Singh, son of Ala Singh, Mīna destroyed by (early eighteenth century), xx. 133.
Sārdūl Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1879–1900), xv. 312.
Sarfa Khān, Dīwān, tomb at Tatta, Sind, xxii. 402.
Sarfarāz Alī, Mīr, appointed by Sayājī Rao II, Gaikwār, to watch ministers (1820), vii. 38.
Sarfarāz Khān, governor of Bengal (1739), vii. 217; defeated by Alī Vardi Khan at Giriā (1740), xii. 245.
Sarfarāz Khān, rule in Sind (1772–5), xxii. 399.
Sargodha, *tahsīl* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xxii. 107.
Sargodha, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, capital of Jhelum Colony, xxii. 107–108.
Sargujā, State in Central Provinces. *See* Surgujā
Sarguja, niger-seed (*Guizotia abyssinica*), cultivated in Bengal, vii. 246; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 204; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7.
Sārh Salempur, former name of Narwal *tahsīl*, United Provinces, xxii. 108.
Sarila, petty *sanad* State in Bundelkhand Agency, Central India, ix. 77, xxii. 108.
Sāriputta-Upatissa, disciple of Buddha, ii. 37; relics of, ii. 44.
Sāris, or women's robes, iii. 198; woven at Ahmadnagar, v. 118, 125; Akalkot, Bombay, v. 179; Berār, vii. 392; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 115; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 167; Central India, ix. 368; Central Provinces, x. 52; Chingleput,

x. 261; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 295; Conjeeveram, Tanjore, x. 378; Dhūlia, Khāndesh, xi. 338; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Gadwāl, Hyderābād, xii. 121; Hasanparti, Hyderābād, xiii. 59; Hyderābād State, xiii. 262–263; Ilkal, Bijāpur, xiii. 329; Jagtiāl, Hyderābād, xiii. 377; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 60; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213; Kongnoli, Belgaum, xv. 394; Kosgi, Hyderābād, xv. 407; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 5; Maheshwar, Central India, xvii. 10; Memāri, Burdwān, xvii. 291; Molakālmuru, Mysore, xvii. 388; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 341; Nārāyanpet, Hyderābād, xviii. 374; Pathan, Hyderābād, xix. 317; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Sankeshwar, Belgaum, xxii. 59; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Sonepet, Hyderābād, xxiii. 83; Terdal, Bombay, xxiii. 281; Wanparti, Hyderābād, xxiv. 355; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 362; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 394; Wādiki, Anantapur, xxiv. 401.
Sarispur, hill range in Assam. *See* Saraspur.
Sarjā Ballār Sāh, ninth Gondī prince of Chānda, x. 150.
Sarjāpur, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxii. 109.
Sarje Rao Ghātke, father-in law and minister of Daulat Rao Sindhia, xii. 423; Indore sacked and inhabitants massacred (1801), ix. 341, xiii. 337, 349.
Sarjū, two rivers in the United Provinces. *See* Gogrā *and* Tons (Eastern).
Sarkārī Mandīr, temple at Mīrpur, Kashmīr, xvii. 364.
Sarkat, Rājā, traditional founder of Sardhana town, xxii. 105.
Sarkhej, tomb near Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Sarmishta tank, Vadnagar, Baroda, vii. 28, xxiv. 293.
Sarnamayī, Mahārānī, furnished Berhampore with a supply of filtered water (1894), viii. 2.
Sarnat Singh, son of Hindupat of Pannā, banished (1777), x. 198.
Sārnāth, ancient remains near Benares, United Provinces, xvii. 109; inscription on pedestal of image of Buddha, ii. 35; Asoka pillar, ii 109 *n.*
Sarneswar, shrine at Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 37.
Saror, reservoir in Cutch, xi. 75.
Sar-o-Tar, ruins in Afghānistān, v. 45.
Sarpān Malik, ruined fort at Mirjān said to have been built by, xvii. 364.
Sarparras, tribe in Sarawān, Baluchistān, ix. 15, xxii. 99.
Sarrāfkhāna, building at Narnāla, Berār, xviii. 379.
Sarsa, town in Kaira District, Bombay, with old wells and temple, xxii. 109.
Sarsaparilla, grown in Nellore, xix. 16; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 259.
Sarsāwā, ancient town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xxii. 109–110.
Sarsuti, river in the Punjab. *See* Saraswatī.
Sartanjī, conquered Kotda (1750), xvi. 1.
Sartanjī, founder of Wānkāner, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 354.
Sāru, peak in Rāhchī District, Bengal, xxi. 197–198, xxii. 110.
Sāru Pennu, hill-god of Khonds in Khondmāls, xv. 284.
Sarūp Singh, chief of Ramgarh, murdered by chief of Alwar (*c.* 1777), xxi. 177.
Sarūp Singh, Rājā of Jīnd (1837–64), xiv. 167.
Sarūp Singh, Rānā of Mewār (1842–61), xxiv. 92.
Sarūp Singh, Rājā of Jobat (*ob.* 1897), xiv. 178.
Sarvadarsana-samgraha, the, work of materialistic philosophy by Mādhava (fourteenth century), ii. 261.
Sarvavarman, Maukhari king, seal, ii. 28, 32.
Sarvasiddhi, *tāluk* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxii. 110.
Sarwāhī, ancient site in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xxii. 110.
Sarwan, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxii. 110.
Sarwār, town in Kishangarh State, Rājputāna, with garnet quarries, xxii. 110–111.
Sarwar, Malik. *See* Jahān, Khwāja.
Sarwar Alī Khān, present Nawāb of Korwai (1906), xv. 405.
Sarwar Gul, peak in Southern Waziristān, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 380.
Sarwar Khān, Nawāb of Tānk, Dera Ismail Khān (*ob.* 1836), xxiii. 244.
Sarwar Khān's tank, Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 276.
Sās Bahu, twin temples at Nāgdā, Udaipur, xxiv. 104; on Gwalior fort, xii. 442.
Sasānka, king of Bengal, xv. 60; seal matrix of, ii. 49, 52; king of Thānasar assassinated by, ii. 295; invasion of Magadha by, vii. 210; Orissa included in dominions of, vii. 211, xix. 250.
Sasarām, subdivision in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xxii. 111.
Sasarām, town in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xxii. 111–112; tomb of Sher Shāh Sūri, ii. 183; arts and manufactures, iii. 242, 245.
Sassanian coins, ii. 142.
Sassanid kingdom, overthrow of, in

Balkh by Arabs, vi. 248; in Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375.
Sassoon Hospital, Poona, viii. 380, xx. 185.
Sāsvad, town in Poona District, Bombay, with Marāthā palaces, xxii. 112.
Sāsvata, author of Sanskrit dictionary, ii. 264.
Sāt Khanda, building at Lucknow, xvi. 191, 195.
Sāt Mahal, or 'seven-storeyed palace,' at Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls, xix. 382.
Sāt Mazli, ruins at Bijāpur, viii. 186.
Sāt Saheli temple, at Jhālrapātan, Rājputāna, xiv. 124.
Sātaisgarh, palace at Pandua, Mālda, xix. 394.
Sātajī, founder of Sitāmau (1465), xviii. 54.
Sātakarni coins and inscriptions, found in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 290–291.
Sātal, Rājā of Jodhpur (1488–91), xiv. 183; founder of Sātalmer, xx. 158.
Sātalmer, ruined town near Pokaran, Rājputāna, xx. 158.
Satāna, *tāluka* in Bombay. *See* Bāglān.
Sātānis, religious sect, in Melukote, Mysore, xvii. 290; Mysore, xviii. 203.
Sātā-no-nes, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxii. 112.
Satapatha Brāhmana, the, a mine of important facts and narratives, ii. 230, 231.
Sātāra, District in Bombay, xxii. 116–128; physical aspects, 116–118; history, 118–120; population, 120–121; agriculture, 121–123; forests, 123–124; minerals, 124; trade and communications, 124; famine, 125–126; administration, 126–128; education, 128; medical, 128; minerals, iii. 147.
Sātāra, State created on downfall of Peshwā (1818), for descendant of Sivājī, ii. 444, 495; lapse to the British Government (1849), ii. 506, British relations with, iv. 81.
Sātāra, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxii. 128.
Sātāra, city and cantonment in Sātāra District, Bombay, former residence of Marāthā Rājā xxii. 129.
Sātāra Agency, Political Charge in Bombay, consisting of the States of Aundh and Phaltan, xxii. 112–115.
Sātāra Jāgīrs, group of States in Bombay, xxii. 115–116.
Sātavāhana dynasty. *See* Andhra Dynasty.
Satdhāra, inscribed caskets from, ii. 44.
Sātgaon, ruined city in Hooghly District, Bengal, former commercial capital, xxii. 129.
Sātghara cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
Sat-Ghara temples, Katās, Jhelum, xv. 150.
Sathalli, Christian village in Hassan District, Mysore, xxii. 129–130.
Sāthamba, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii 13, xxii. 130.
Sathvāras, cultivators, in Kāthiāwār, xv. 178.
Satī, goddess, wife of Siva, legend of, xx. 160–161; temple at Kāmākhya, Assam, xiv. 325; lips of, said to have fallen at Lābpur, Birbhūm, xvi. 85; *nala* or throat of, said to have fallen at Malhāti, Birbhūm, xviii. 345; elbow of, said to have fallen at Ujjain, xxiv. 113.
Satī, or widow-burning, abolished by Lord William Bentinck (1829), ii. 498; local mentions of, Cuttack, xi. 95; Idar, Rewā Kāntha, xiii. 327; Kashmīr, xv. 100.
Satī memorial stones, Halvad, Kāthiāwār, xiii 13; Jaso, Central India, xiv. 70; Narwar, Central India, xviii. 397; of Haihaivansi queens, at Ratanpur, Central Provinces, xxi 239.
Satin, or satinette (*ghattas*, *kamāwez*, &c.), in India generally, iii. 211; woven at Mau, Azamgarh, xvii. 224; Mubārakpur, Azamgarh, xviii. 10.
Satin-wood (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*), ornamental timber tree in Deccan, i. 192; found in Anantapur, v. 343; Andamans, v. 357; Central Provinces, x. 7, 48; Chānda, x. 149; Coimbatore, x. 364; Cuddapah, xi. 66; Deccan, i. 192; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Ganjām, xii. 151; Hyderābād State, xiii. 259; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Mysore, xviii. 252; Nāgpur, xviii. 305, 312; Nellore, xix 8, 16; Palāmau, xix. 341; Salem, xxi. 402; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 357, 361.
Sātkhira, subdivision in Khulnā District, Bengal, xxii. 130.
Sātkhira, town in Khulnā District, Bengal, xxii. 130; horn-work, iii. 193.
Satlāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxii. 130.
Sātmāla, range of hills in Bombay, Berār, and Hyderābād, xxii. 130.
Satnā, town in Rewah State, Central India, head-quarters of Political Agent, with trade, xxii. 130–131.
Sātnamis, Vaishnava sect, i. 428; in Bilāspur, viii 225; Central Provinces, x 27; rising at Nārnaul, Punjab (1672), xviii. 381; in Raipur, xxi. 52.
Satodad-Vāvdi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxii. 131.
Sātpurās (or Satpurās), range of hills in the centre of India, xxii. 131–133; rainfall, i. 153; coal-fields, iii. 134–135.

Sātpurās, East, extension of the Sātpurā Hills beyond the Son river, xxii. 133.
Satrap coins, ii. 142.
Satraps, rule of, in Berār, vii. 366; Mālwā, xvii. 101–102. *See also* Kshatrapas.
Satrunjaya Hill. *See* Shetrunja.
Satsaiyā, the, Western Hindī verses in praise of Krishna, by Bihārī Lāl of Jaipur, ii. 423.
Sattanapalle, *tāluk* in Guntūr District, Madras, xxii. 133.
Sāttānkulam, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxii. 133.
Sattapanni cave, meeting-place of first Buddhist synod, on Baibhār hill, Bihār, xxi. 72.
Sattasaī, the, anthology of Prākrit lyrics of Hāla, ii. 267.
Satthwa, township in Magwe District, Upper Burma, xxii. 133–134.
Sattis, agricultural caste, in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
Sāttūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxii. 134.
Sāttūr, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, centre of cotton trade, xxii. 134.
Satvai, shrine at Bhavsari, Poona, viii. 99.
Satvājī Rao, appointed *deshmukh* in Bijāpur (1680), viii. 174.
Satwās, head-quarters of Nemāwar district, Indore, Central India, xxii. 134–135.
Satya Bodhaswāmi, Sri, *math* at Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 157.
Satyabādī, village in Purī District, Bengal, xxii. 135.
Satyamangalam, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xxii. 135.
Satyamangalam, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, of military importance during Carnatic Wars, xxii. 135–136.
Satyavākya, Ganga king (ninth century), xviii. 171.
Saudā, Urdū satirical poet at Delhi (*ob.* 1780), ii. 429.
Saugor, District in Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, xxii. 136–147; physical aspects, 136–137; history, 137–139; population, 139–141; agriculture, 141–143; forests, 143; trade and communications, 143–144; famine, 144–145; administration, 145–146; education, 147; medical, 147.
Saugor, *tahsīl* in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xxii. 147.
Saugor, town and cantonment in Saugor District, Central Provinces, former Marāthā capital, xxii. 147–148.
Saugor, island at mouth of Hooghly river, Bengal. *See* Sāgar.
Saukiyā Khun language. *See* Rangkas.
Saundatti-Yellamma, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, including the sacred hill of Yellamma, xxii. 148–149.
Sauns, miners, in Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326.
Saurasenas or Saurasenoi, inhabitants of ancient Sūrasena, xxiii. 149.
Saurasenī, Prākrit of the Midland, i. 361.
Saurāshtrī, dialect of Māhārāshtrī Prākrit, i. 372–373.
Sauth, village in Darbhangā District, Bengal, with temple and fair, xxii. 149.
Sausar, *tahsīl* in Chhindwāra District, Central Provinces, xxii. 149–150.
Sausar, town in Chhindwāra District, Central Provinces, xxii. 150.
Sāvāli, town in Baroda. *See* Sāvli.
Sāvandurga, fortified hill in Mysore, xvi. 409, xviii. 162; captured by Cornwallis (1791), xxii. 150.
Sāvantvādi, State in Bombay, xxii. 150–155; physical aspects, 150–151; history, 151–152; population, 152–153; agriculture, 153; trade and communications, 153–154; famine, 154; administration, 154–155; manufactures, iii. 193, 231.
Savanūr, State within Dhārwār District, Bombay, xvii. 155–156.
Savanūr, capital of State in Bombay, xxii. 157.
Savara, language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 384; spoken in Madras, xvi. 261.
Savara, ancient aboriginal tribe, i. 384; in Ganjām, xii. 146, 148; Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Gunupur, Vizagapatam, xii. 390; Jeypore, Vizagapatam, xiv. 103; the Māliahs, Madras, xvii. 88; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 255; Patnā State, xx. 72; Purī, xx. 402; Sambalpur, xxii. 9; Saugor, xxii. 140; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Sāvda, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, scene of disturbance (1852), xxii. 157.
Savdi, village with temples in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xxii. 157.
Savitri or Savitar, Vedic sun-god, i. 403, ii. 213; temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1.
Sāvli, town in Baroda, with temple in honour of Pilājī Gaikwār, xxii. 157–158.
Saw, township of Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xxii. 158.
Saw Lu, pagoda built in Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 278.
Saw Maung, appointed regent of Möngmit State, Burma (1889), xvii. 404.
Saw Yan Naing, rebel leader in Ruby Mines, Burma (1883), xxi. 328.
Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur. *See* Jai Singh II.
Sawai Mādhopur, town in Jaipur State,

Rājputāna, with industries and trade, xxii. 158.
Sawālo, founder of Badin (*c.* 1750), vi. 178.
Sāwān, small millet (*Panicum frumentaceum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Benares, vii. 183; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 254; Palāmau, xix. 340; United Provinces, xxiv. 181.
Sāwan Mal, Diwān of Multān (1821–44), xviii. 27, 36; rule in Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 251, 256; improved Indus Inundation Canals, xiii. 364; annexed Jatoi, xiv. 72; system of combined cash and kind rents in Jhang, xiv. 132; Montgomery, xvii. 410; revenue administration of Multān, xviii. 32; cenotaph at Multān, xviii. 37; in Muzaffargarh, xviii. 77; improved Muzaffargarh canals, xviii. 83; Diwānwāh canals excavated (1831), xxiii. 181.
Sāwant Singh, chief of part of Kishangarh (*ob.* 1764), xv. 311.
Sāwant Singh, chief of Partābgarh (1775–1844), xx. 10.
Sāwantwāri, State and town in Bombay. *See* Sāvantvādi *and* Vādi.
Sawbwa's *haw* or palace, in Kentung, Burma, xv. 201.
Sawlapaw, chief of Eastern Karenni or Gantarawadi, disturbances occasioned by, in Karenni, Burma (1888), xv. 36; attacks on Mawkmai, Burma (1888), xvii. 254.
Sawlawi, appointed chief of Eastern Karenni of Gantarawadi, Burma (1889), xvii. 254; undertook to pay tribute to British Government, xv 36; raised to dignity of Sawbwa (1901), xv. 36.
Sawlutpinkara, king of Toungoo, Burma (1417), xxiii. 423.
Sawmills and timber-mills, in India generally, iii. 228; Akyab, Burma, v. 202; Amherst, Burma, v. 300; Assam, vi. 75; Bāmra, Bengal, vi. 344; Bassein, Burma, vii. 113; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 137; Burma, ix. 177; Cāchār, ix. 255; Calicut, Malabar, ix. 291; Chādarghāt, Hyderābād, x. 116; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234; Cochin, Madras, x. 349; Darrang, Assam, xi. 188; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 33; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 112; Hunsūr, Mysore, xiii. 225; Kābul, Afghānistān, xiv. 245; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 125; Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 7; Prome, Burma, xx. 230; Rangoon, xxi. 216; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 37; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 351; Sylhet, Assam, xxiii. 196; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 323; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 350; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 430, 434.
Sawngtung Karens, division of Bghai-Karens, Burma, xv. 38.
Saxton, Colonel, survey work in jungles of Central Provinces (1853–77), iv. 495–496.
Sayājī, Rājā of Tanjore, British expeditions to Devikottai undertaken at instance of (1749), xi. 276; Kārikāl promised to French by, in return for assistance (1738), xv. 40.
Sayājī Rao I, Gaikwār, son of Dāmājī, rivalry with Govind Rao for *gaddi* of Baroda (*c.* 1768), vii. 35.
Sayājī Rao II, Gaikwār, Mahārājā of Baroda (1818–47), vii. 38.
Sayājī Rao III, Gaikwār, present Mahārājā of Baroda (1875), vii. 40–41.
Sāyla, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxii. 158–159.
Sāyla, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with temple of Rāmchandra, xxii. 159.
Sayyidpore, town in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Saidpur.
Scandinavian Alliance Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Scent-distilling, in India generally, in 180, at Ghāzipur, xii. 231; Jaunpur, xiv. 79, 84; Kanauj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 371–372.
Schists, and schistose rocks, of Archaean group, i. 54, 55, 59, 60, 62; in Almorā, v. 244; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 421; Aravalli Hills, Rājputāna, v. 402; Bengal, vii. 265; Champāran, x. 137; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 290; Deccan, xi. 206; Dhārwār, xi. 304; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 380; Gayā, xii. 195; Western Ghāts, xii. 219; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 419; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 383, 384; Jobat, Central India, xiv. 178; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 180; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 263; South Kanara, xiv. 354; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 369; Madura, xvi. 387; Mānbhūm, xvii. 111; Mysore, xviii. 164–165; Nellore, xix. 8; Nepāl, xix. 29; Palāmau, xix. 335; Peshāwar, xx. 112; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 38; Rājputāna, xxi. 87, 129; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Salem, xxi. 397; Simla, xxii. 377; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 29; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 408; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 53; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 86; United Provinces, xxiv. 140; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 357.
Schools. *See* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Administration, *and also* particular kinds of schools.
Scinde, Division of Bombay. *See* Sind.
Scotch Companies for East Indian trade (1617, 1696), ii. 464.

Scott, David, Agent to Governor-General on North-East Frontier, discovered tea plant in Assam (1824), iii. 56; appointed to administer Assam (1826), vi. 33; introduced potatoes into Khāsi Hills (1830), vi. 59; induced Gobind Chand to recognize Tula Rām's independence (1829), ix. 251; deputed to the frontier. Gāro Hills (1816), xii. 174; constructed road through Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 256.

Scott, Dr., American medical missionary in Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 41.

Scott Canal, Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 352.

Scott Christian College, at Nāgercoil, Travancore, xxiv. 23.

Scott College fund, Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 20.

Scottish Free Church Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.

Scottpur Tea Company, centre at Pollarbund, Cāchār, ix. 254.

Sculptures, ii. 106–126, 158–200; at Bharhut, 106–108; Sānchī, 108–109; in the round, 109–110; Mathurā (Muttra), 110, 115; Bhājā and Pitalkhorā caves, 112, 164; Udayagiri caves, 112; two principal schools, 113; Gandhāra school, 113–114, 165–167; illustrating the newer Buddhism, 114–115; chronology of the Gandhāra school, 115, Amarāvati, 115, 116, 161; decline of art, 121; religion and sculpture, 121–122; Jain reliefs at Gwalior, 122; of Gupta period, 122, 167; Māmallapuram (Seven Pagodas), 123, Chālukyan, 123; Mughal, 131–132; elephants at Delhi, 131–132; bas-reliefs at Nūrmahal, 132; Shāhdheri, 166

Local notices: Almorā, v. 247; Brāhmanābād, Sind, ix. 9; Buddh Gayā, Bihār, ix. 43–44; Burma, ix. 176; Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 3; Gandhāra, xii. 127; Jaggayyapeta, Kistna, xiii. 377; Jahāngīra, Bhāgalpur, xiii. 378; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 392; Kalugumalai, Tinnevelly, xiv. 321; Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240; Kuda caves, Kolāba, xvi. 10; Madura temples, xvi. 405, 406; Mysore, xviii. 220–221; from Barehtā, Narsinghpur, xviii. 387; Patharghāta, Bhāgalpur, xx. 28; Rajaonā, Monghyr, xxi. 66; Ratnāgiri Hill, Bombay, xxi. 258; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 360; Seven Pagodas, Chingleput, xxii. 182–183, 185; Shivgangā, Jhelum, xxii. 294; Srīsailam, Kurnool, xxiii. 110; Yellāreddipet, Hyderābād, xxiii. 352. *See also* Architecture, Images, *and* Statues.

Scylax, sent by Darius to explore course of Indus (516 B.C.), ii. 272, xix. 148.

Scythian invasions of India, i. 305–306, 307, viii. 279, xi. 207, xx. 68, 262.

Scytho-Dravidian tribe or race, i. 293–294, 347; ethnology, i. 304–305; possible origin, i. 306–308.

Sea-borne trade, imports (1904–5), iii. 308–309; exports (1904–5), iii. 309–310

Sea-cucumbers, found in the Andamans, v. 358.

Sealdah, quarter of Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.

Sealkote, District in Punjab. *See* Siālkot.

Seals, bronze stamps for making, ii. 26; of king Sarvavarman, ii. 28; of copper-plate records, ii. 29–34; of king Harshavardhana, allusions to, ii. 30–31; signet ring of fourth century found at Lahore, ii. 31; devices and legends of, ii. 32–33; use of images instead of, ii. 33; Sunet, ii. 38; Muzaffarpur, ii. 38–39; near Kasiā, ii. 39; seal-stamp found in Kāthiāwār, ii. 39; Bulandshahr, ii. 39; stamps from Harappa, ii. 48; moulds for making seals, ii. 48–49; stamps from Sankīsā-Basantpur, ii. 48–49; rock-cut matrix at Rohtāsgarh, ii. 49, 52.

Seaton, Colonel, attacked rebels in Aligarh (1857), xii. 31; defeated Budaun rebels (1857), xii. 66.

Secretary of State for India, his office and duties, iv. 36–39.

Secunderābād, British cantonment in Hyderābād State, xxii. 159–160; army division, iv. 366, 368, 380, 381.

Seebsaugar, District and town in Assam. *See* Sibsāgar.

Seeds, oil, cultivation of, in India generally, iii. 36–39; exports of, iii. 310. *See also* Linseed *and* Sesamum.

Seepra, river in Mālwā. *See* Siprā.

Setamau, State and town in Central India. *See* Sītāmau.

Segowlie, village in Bengal. *See* Sagauli.

Sehore, British military station and headquarters of Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xxii. 160–162.

Sehwān, subdivision and *tāluka* in Lārkāna District, Sind, xxii. 162.

Sehwān, ancient town in Lārkāna District, Sind, with tomb of Muhammadan saint, xxii. 162–163.

Seikkun, Shwebo, Burma, pagoda at, xxii. 313.

Seikpyu, township in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xxii. 163.

Seistān, trade with, iii. 313; British consul in, iv. 113; arbitration for canals (1904), iv. 114.

Sejakpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxii. 164.

Sejal Mātā, goddess, Sojat said to take its name from, xxiii. 72.
Seleucid empire, in Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375.
Seleucus Nikator, relations with Chandragupta, ii. 281, xxiv. 147; ambassador sent to Bindusāra, ii. 283.
Local notices: Rule in Afghānistān, v. 34; Baluchistān, vi. 275; successful resistance of Chandragupta, vii. 209; Peshāwar valley held by, xx. 114; territory ceded to Chandragupta by (305 B.C.), xx. 261, xviii. 184.
Selīm I, attack on Aden (1517), v. 12.
Seljūk Turks, rule in Afghānistān, v. 35; Balkh, vi. 248; Kandahār, xiv. 375; forced Masūd into Punjab (1041), xx. 264.
Sellore Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.
Selung, language of Malayan family. *See* Salon.
Semā, language of the Nāgā group, i. 387, 393.
Semās, tribe in Nāgā Hills, xviii. 287, 288, 290.
Sembiem, town in Chingleput District, Madras, almost a suburb of Madras City, xii. 164.
Semmāns, tribe in Madura, xvi. 393.
Sen dynasty, in Bengal, ii 317, vii. 210-211; Assam, vi. 25; Bogra, viii. 258; Burdwān, ix. 92; Darbhangā, xi. 153, Nadiā, xviii. 273; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 69.
Sena, the barber, Hindu reformer, i. 428.
Sena I, king of Ceylon (846-66), defeated by the Pāndyas, ii. 331.
Sēna II, king of Ceylon (866-901), invaded Madura, ii. 331.
Senart, M., criticism of Sir Denzil Ibbetson's theory of origin of caste system, i. 337; theory of origin of caste system, i. 339-342, 347.
Sendamangalam, town in Salem District, Madras, xxii. 164.
Sendurjana, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xxii. 164.
Seo Mangal Singh Deo, present Rājā of Koreā, Central Provinces, xv. 400.
Seohārā, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xxii. 164.
Seondhā, town in Datiā State, Central India, xxii. 164.
Seonī, District in Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, xxii. 164-175; physical aspects, 165-166; history, 166-168; population, 168-169; agriculture, 169-171; forests, 171; minerals, 171; trade and communications, 171-172; famine, 172-173; administration, 173-175; education, 175; medical, 175; land revenue, iv. 225.
Seonī, *tahsīl* in Seonī District, Central Provinces, xxii. 175.
Seonī, town in Seonī District, Central Provinces, xxii. 175-176.
Seonī-Mālwā, *tahsīl* in Hoshangābād District, Central Provinces, xxii. 176.
Seonī-Mālwā, town in Hoshangābād District, Central Provinces, xxii. 176.
Seora, town in Central India. *See* Seondhā.
Seorai, ancient site in Punjab. *See* Sārwahī.
Seorāj, *tahsīl* in Punjab. *See* Sarāj.
Separah Sipāh, subdivision of Afrīdi tribe, v. 69, xv. 303.
Sepulchral urns, in India generally, ii. 95-97; found at Adichanallūr, Tinnevelly, ii. 97, v. 21, 22.
Serajgunge, subdivision and town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Sirājganj.
Seram, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xxii. 176-177.
Seram, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, with old temples and mosques, xxii. 177.
Serampore, subdivision in Hooghly District, Bengal, xxii. 177.
Serampore, industrial town in Hooghly District, Bengal, former Danish settlement and home of Baptist missionaries, xxii. 177-178; Baptist mission, i. 443; horn-work, iii. 193.
Sericultural schools, at Rājshāhi, xxi. 168; Rāmpur Boālia, Rājshāhi, xxi. 193.
Seringapatam, *tāluk* in Mysore, xxii. 178-179.
Seringapatam, island and town in Mysore, capital of Tipū, with his palace and tomb, xxii. 179-180; storm of (1799), ii. 490, xviii. 183, xxii. 180.
Seringham, island and town in Madras. *See* Srīrangam.
Sermādevi, subdivision in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxii 180.
Sermādevi, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxii. 180.
Seronj, *pargana* and town in Tonk State, Central India. *See* Sironj.
Serpentine, found in Burma, i. 89; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 382; Prome, Burma, xx. 220; Rakhabh Dev, Rājputāna, xxi. 168; Toba-Kākar Range, Baluchistān, xxiii. 406.
Serpent-worship, unknown in *Rigveda*, ii. 217; at Subrahmanya, South Kanara, xxiii. 115.
Sesamum, or *til* (*Sesamum indicum*), in India generally, iii. 37-38, 98; cultivated in Aden, v. 15; Afghānistān, v. 52; Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Northern Arakan, Burma, v. 395; North Arcot, v. 410;

Baroda, vii. 46; Barwānī, Central India, vii. 89; Bengal, vii. 243, 246; Berār, vii. 385; Betūl, viii. 11; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 210; Broach, ix. 24; Budalin, Burma, ix. 33; Burma, ix. 150–151, 154, 155; Central Provinces, x. 34, 37; Chānda, x. 154; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 209; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 244; Chingleput, x. 259; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Dacca, xi. 110; Damoh, xi. 139; Daudnagar, Gayā, xi. 200; Dhār, Central India, xi. 291; Ganjām, xii. 149; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gayā, xii. 201; Godāvari, xii. 289; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 429; Hāzāribāgh, xiii. 91; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; Hoshangābād, xiii. 185; Hsipaw, Burma, xiii. 220; Hyderābād State, xiii. 251, 253; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 389; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 5; Jāti, Sind, xiv. 71; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 190; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; Kashmīr, xv. 115, 118–119; Kathā, Burma, xv. 157; Kehsi Mansam, Burma, xv. 196; Kengtung, Burma, xv. 201; Khāndesh, xv. 233; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 313–314; Kolāba, xv. 362; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 417; Kotri, Sind, xvi. 5; Kyaukpadaung, Burma, xvi. 61; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 140; Lawksawk, Burma, xvi. 157; Loilong, Burma, xvi. 171; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274, 352; Madura, xvi. 395; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 416, 417; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii 4; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 18; Malabar, xvii. 62; Mawkmai, Burma, xvii. 236; Māyavaram, Tanjore, xvii. 237; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280, 281; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 349; Mirpur Sakro, Sind, xvii. 366; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 113; Myingun, Burma, xviii. 119; Myingyan, Burma, xviii 125, 126; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 141; Mysore, xviii. 210; Nāgpur, xviii. 311; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Nasrat, Sind, xviii. 414; Natmauk, Burma, xviii. 416; Nimār, xix 112; Nimbahera, Rājputāna, xix 120; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 174; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 225; Orchhā, Central India, xix. 245; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 324; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 385; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Patnā State, xx. 72; Pegu, Burma, xx. 89; Punjab, xx. 299; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 46; Rairākhol, Bengal, xxi. 62; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 331; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 357; Salween, Burma, xxi. 418; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Siugor, xxii. 142; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seonī, xxii. 170; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314, 315; Sind, xxii. 412; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 85; Sylhet, xxiii. 194; Tando Alāhyār, Sind, xxiii. 222; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Tatta, Sind, xxiii. 254; Taungtha, Burma, xxiii. 257; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 320; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 347; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 411, 417; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 427; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 95; Udaiyarpalaiyam, Trichinopoly, xxiv. 105; United Provinces, xxiv. 182; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 281; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 329; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 405.

Seshāchalam, mountain range in Madras. *See* Pālkonda

Seshagiri Rao's *mantapam*. Srītangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.

Seshayya Sāstri, Sir A., Dīwān Regent in Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 232.

Sesodias, Rājput clan. *See* Gahlots.

Set Kyin, Chinese adventurer, attack on Bhamo (1885), viii. 47, 48.

Set Mahet, collection of ruins in United Provinces, xxii. 181; inscription, ii. 56.

Setkya Mintha, dacoit leader in Kyaukse (1887–8), xvi. 72.

Setkyathiha, pagoda in Mandalay, xvii. 142.

Setkyawadi Min, Burman pretender, disturbance in Bhamo (1892), viii. 48.

Seton, Daniel, last lieutenant-governor of Surat (1800), xxiii. 157.

Setrunja or Satrunjaya Hill, Pālitāna, covered with Jain temples, xix. 361–366; temples, ii. 179.

Settūr, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxii. 181.

Setu-bandha, poem. *See Rāvanavaha*.

Setupati ('lord of the causeway'), title of the chief of Rāmnād, xxi. 177–178.

Setupati high school, Madura, xvi. 407.

Se-u pagoda, Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 235.

Seunachandra III, inscription at Anjaneri recording grant by a Vānī minister of, v. 383.

Seven Pagodas, or Māmallapuram, village with temples in Chingleput District, Madras, xxii. 182–185; sculptures, ii. 123; temples, ii. 163; *raths*, ii. 171–172.

Sewage farms, in India generally, in 20, 21; Ahmadābād, i. 109; Madras, xvi. 381; Poona, xx. 174.

Sewān, subdivision and town in Sāran District, Bengal. *See* Siwān.

Sewell, Robert, excavations at Amarāvati, Guntūr, v. 272–273.

Sex statistics, for India generally, i. 479–480.

Sgaw, tribe in Burma, ix. 140, xv. 37; Pegu, xv. 37, xx. 88.

Sgaw dialect, spoken by Karens, xv. 38.

Sgaw Karen Baptist Mission. *See* Baptist Missions *under* Protestant Missions.

Shabān, Malik, tank at Ahmadābād, v. 108.

Shab-i-barāt, Muhammadan festival, held in Hyderābād State, xiii. 250; Mysore, xviii. 209; Punjab, xx 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118.

Shabkadar, fort in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, attacked by Mohmands (1897), xxii. 186.

Shadakshara-deva, Lingāyat poet (1657), belonged to the Danagūr *math* near Yelandūr, xxiv. 419.

Shādi Khān. *See* Dharam Chand.

Shādiwāl, village in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xxii. 186.

Shafi, Mirza, murdered at Dīg (1783), viii. 76.

Shāgirdpeshas, servant caste in Orissa, of mixed descent, i. 317.

Shāh Alam, mausoleum near Ahmadābād (1475), ii. 129, v. 108.

Shāh Alam, or Alā Gohar, last real Mughal emperor (1759–1806), ii. 410–412, 413, xxiv. 156; flight from Delhi (1758), ii. 410; attempt to conquer Bihār (1759–64), ii. 411, 478; grant of Diwāni to East India Company (1765), ii. 411, 480, vii. 218; residence at Allahābād (1765–71), ii. 411, 479, v. 229, 238; return to Delhi under Maiāthā protection (1771), ii. 411, 412, 483; seized and blinded by Ghulām Kādir Khān (1788), ii. 412, xiv. 63; under British protection at Delhi (1803–6), ii. 412, 491, iv. 78, xi. 236; death, iv. 78.

Local notices: Invaded Bengal (1763), vii. 180; restored to Cawnpore, ix. 308; granted Northern Circārs to East India Company (1765), x. 336, xxiv. 326; Fatehpur handed over to (1765), xii. 77; reinstated by Sindhia on throne of Delhi (1785), xii. 422; received by Shujā-ud-daula, xix. 281; conferred Pahāsū on the Begam Sumrū for the support of her troops, xix. 314.

Shāh Arzāni, monument at Patna, xx. 70.

Shāh Jahān, or Prince Khurram, Mughal emperor (1627–58; *ob.* 1666), ii. 399, 400–401, 413, xiv. 137; residence in Gol Mahāl, Udaipur, ii. 127; Shīsh Mahal in Agra fort, ii. 129; coins of, ii. 147; architecture of, ii. 200; war against Bijāpur, ii. 386–387; forced Kutb Shāhis of Golconda to pay tribute (1635), ii. 390; revenue statistics, iv. 238.

Local notices: Rule in Agra, v. 75, 82 83; built Tāj Mahal and Jāma Masjid at Agra, v. 82–83, 85, 86; Nizām Shāhi dynasty of Ahmadnagar subverted by (1635), v. 113, 124; erected marble pavilions on Anāsāgar embankment, Ajmer, v. 140; built mosque at Ajmer, v. 171; Muhammadan invasion of Assam under, vi. 28; dethroned and imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb (1658), vi. 149; Bareilly under, vii. 4; palace at Bāri built for, vii. 16; Orissa taken, vii. 214; annexation of Palāmau, vii. 215; governor of Bengal under Jahāngīr (1622), vii. 217; Berār created *Subāh* of Deccan (1636), vii. 369; captured Burdwān (1624), ix. 93, 102; rebuilt Delhi, built the Jāma Masjid, and reopened Western Jumna Canal, xi. 236; palace in Delhi, xi. 237–238; poorhouse at Ellichpur, xii. 16; dispatched expedition to Garhwāl to coerce Rājā Pirthī Shāh (1654), xii. 165; besieged and took Hooghly (1632), xiii. 176–177; relations with Golconda, xiii. 239; built bridge at Kābul, xiv. 246; Kāngra starved into surrender (1620), xiv. 383; built *sarai* at Khataulī, xv. 266; buildings at Lahore, xvi. 109; granted Māndalgarh to Rājā Rūp Singh (*c.* 1650), xvii. 149; took refuge in Māndu (1625), xvii. 172; Mau bestowed on Jahānārā Begam, xvii. 223; commission to Rasul Khān to reduce turbulent Banjārās in Bahraich, xviii. 366; besieged Parenda (1630), xx. 1; in Peshāwar, xix. 152, xx. 116; founded Phillaur, xx. 130; annexed north of Poona, xx. 168; in the Punjab, xx. 269; Rājputāna, xxi. 98; favour of Ratan Singh with, xxi. 241; founded Shāhdara as a market, xxii. 200; Shāhjahānpur named after, xxii. 202; Phūlia granted to Sūjān Singh, xxii. 223; Shāhpura named after, xxii. 226; founded Shājāpur (1640), xxii. 228; rebuilt Jāma Masjid at Srinagar, xxiii. 100; built Jāma Masjid at Tatta (1644),

xxiii. 255; Jagmandir palace, Udaipur city, asylum of, xxiv. 102; rebellion against Jahāngīr and advance towards Muttra (1623), xxiv. 152; in Hindustān (United Provinces), xxiv. 152–153.
Shāh-jahān II (Rafī-ud-darajāt), Mughal emperor (1719), ii. 406, 413.
Shāh Jahān, chief of the Zhob Kākars, outrages in British territory (1879), xxiv. 430.
Shāh Jahān Begam, chief of Phopāl (1868–1901), viii. 131–132, 142, 144.
Shāh Mīr, king of Kashmīr (1334), ii. 373.
Shāh Pīr, *fakīr*, *darẓāh* built at Meerut in memory of (1628), xvii. 265.
Shāh Shams, Sayid leader, Shāhpur called after, xxii. 222.
Shāh Shujā, or Shujā-ul-Mulk, restored by British to throne of Kābul (1839), ii. 499, 500, v. 36, 37, 38.
Local notices: Elphinstone's mission to, v. 37; entered Kābul as king (1839), xiv. 243; rule in Kandahār, xiv. 376; built Masjid-i-Pul-i-Khishti, xiv. 244; assassination (1842), xiv. 244; Rāwalpindi refuge of, xxi. 272; Sarawān assigned to (1840), xxii. 99; marched against the Tālpur Mīrs in Sind (1833), xxiii. 120, 127.
Shāhābād, District in Patna Division, Bengal, xvii. 186–196; physical aspects, 186–188; history, 188–189; population, 189–190; agriculture, 190–192; trade and communications, 192–193; famine, 193–194; administration, 194–195; education, 195; medical, 196.
Shāhābād, crown *tāluk* in Atraf-i-balda District, Hyderābād, xvii. 196.
Shāhābād, *tahsīl* in Hardoī District, United Provinces, xxii. 196.
Shāhābād, town in Hardoī District, United Provinces, xxii. 196–197.
Shāhābād, *tahsīl* in Rāmpur State, United Provinces, xxii. 197.
Shāhābād, town in Rāmpur State, United Provinces, summer residence of Nawāb, xxii. 197.
Shāhābād, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, with limestone quarries, xxii. 197–198.
Shāhābād, town in Karnāl District, Punjab, xxii. 198.
Shāhab-ud-dīn Ghorī. *See* Muhammad of Ghor.
Shāhāda, *tāluka* in Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 198.
Shāhāda, town in Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 198.
Shāhājī, *alias* Bāva Sāhib, Rājā of Kolhāpur (1822–37), xv. 383.
Shahaji Kur, canal in Lārkāna District, Sind, xvi. 141.
Shāhāpur, *tāluka* in Thana District, Bombay, xxii. 198–199.
Shāhāpur, trading and manufacturing town in Sāngli State, Bombay, with Christian missions, xxii. 199.
Shāhās, or Shaus, liquor-sellers by tradition, now trading caste in Assam, Habiganj, Sylhet, xiii. 3; Kāmrūp, xiv. 333; Soālkuchi, Kāmrūp, xxiii. 68; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.
Shāhbandar, subdivision and *tāluka* in Karāchi District, Sind, xxii. 199.
Shāhbandar, village in Karāchi District, Sind, formerly a seaport, xxii. 199–200.
Shāhbāz Khān, Kūmbhalgarh taken by (1576), xvi. 22; Maham given to, by Akbar, xvi. 430.
Shāhbāz Khān, governor of Bengal (1584), vii. 216.
Shāhbāz Khān, governor of Kurram (1877), xvi. 50.
Shāhbāzgarhī, Asoka edict at, ii. 41.
Shāhdādpur, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxii. 200.
Shāhdādpur, *tāluka* in Upper Sind Frontier District, Sind, xxii. 200.
Shāhdara, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 200.
Shāhdheri, village with ruins in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, identified with site of Taxila, xxii. 200–201; sculpture, ii. 166.
Shāhganj, trading town in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, with sugar industry, xxii. 201.
Shahu Bāgh, garden at Ahmadābād, v. 108; Peshāwar, xx. 125.
Shahīd Ganj, mosque at Hānsi, Hissār, xiii. 25.
Shāhjahānpur, District in Bareilly Division, United Provinces, xxii. 201–209; physical aspects, 202; history, 202; population, 204; agriculture, 204–206; trade and communications, 206–207; famine, 207; administration, 207–209; education, 209; medical, 209.
Shāhjahānpur, *tahsīl* in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xxii. 209.
Shāhjahānpur, city and cantonment in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, with sugar refinery and distillery, xxii. 209–210; Rosa distillery, iv. 258.
Shāhjī, Rājā of Sātāra (1839–48), xxii. 119.
Shāhjī Bhonsla, father of Sivājī, attempt to revive Nizām Shāhi kingdom, ii. 389; Bangalore given to, vi. 363; in Dod-Ballāpur, xi. 366; commanded Bijāpur army at capture of Gingee, xii. 244–245; in Kolāba, xv. 358; Kolār (1639), xv. 371, 378; second in command in invasion of Mysore by Bijāpur

army, xviii. 177; territories granted to, xviii. 177; Lakhjī entrapped into giving his daughter in marriage to, xxii. 434; Carnatic Bijāpur under, xxiv. 54.
Shāh-ki-Dheri, village and ruins in Punjab. *See* Shāhdheri.
Shāhnawāz, defeat by Kaura Mal (1748), xviii. 27.
Shāhpur, District in Rāwalpindi Division, Punjab, xxii. 211–221; physical aspects, 211–213, history, 213–215; population, 215–216; agriculture, 216–218; forests, 218; trade and communications, 218–219; famine, 219; administration, 219–220; education, 220–221; medical, 221; minerals, iii. 158.
Shāhpur, *tahsīl* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xxii. 221.
Shāhpur, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xxii. 222.
Shāhpur, Patna, image of the sun, ii. 48; inscription, ii. 56.
Shāhpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv 166, xxii. 222.
Shāhpur, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xxii. 222.
Shāhpur Inundation Canals, Punjab, xxii. 221–222.
Shāhpura, chiefship in Rājputāna, xxii. 222–226; physical aspects, 222–223; history, 223; population, 223–224; agriculture, 224, trade and communications, 224–225; famine, 225; administration, 225–226; postal arrangements, iii. 424–425.
Shāhpura, capital of chiefship, Rājputāna, with monastery of Rāmsanehi mendicants, xxii. 226–227; gesso-work, iii. 176
Shāhpura, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 227.
Shāhpuri, island in Chittagong District, Eastern Bengal, xxii. 227.
Shahr Ganjām, suburb of Seringapatam, xxii. 180.
Shāhrig, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xxii. 227.
Shahryār, prince, son of Jahāngīr, seized Lahore on death of his father (1627), xvi. 109; overthrown by Asaf Khān and executed, xx. 269.
Shāhu, grandson of Sivājī, Marāthā Rājā, (1707–48), ii. 440; captured as an infant by Aurangzeb, but released (1707), ii. 440; established at Sātāra (1710), viii. 290; claimed Kolhāpur (1707), xv. 382.
Shāhwānis, Brāhui tribe, in Sarawān, ix. 15, xxii. 99.
Shāhzāda Bārbak Habshī, king of Bengal (1486), vii. 216.
Shāhzāda high school, at Delhi, xi. 241.
Shaikh Othmān, suburb of Aden Settlement, with wells, v. 10, 16.
Shaikha, the Khakhar, besieged Pākpattan (1394), xix. 333.
Shaikhāwati, district in Jaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Shekhāwati.
Shaikhpurā, town in Monghyr District, Bengal. *See* Sheikhpurā.
Shaikhs, division of Muhammadans, total number in all India, i. 498; Aden, v. 14; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Akalkot, Bombay, v. 178; Aligarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Almorā, v. 248; Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; North Arcot, v. 409; Assam, vi. 157; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Ballia, vi. 252; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Berār, vii. 379; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Bijnor, viii. 196; Birbhūm, viii. 243; Bogra, viii. 258; Bombay Presidency, viii. 305, 306; Broach, ix. 22; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Burma, ix. 141; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Champāran, x. 141; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Chittagong, x. 310; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 383; Coorg, xi. 29; Dacca, xi. 107; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Delhi, xi. 226; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 42; Farīdpur, xii. 56; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 79; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gondā, xii. 314, Gorakhpur, xii. 335, Gwalior, Central India, xii. 428; Hardoī, xiii. 46; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Howrah, xiii. 208; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 4; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 59; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jessore, xiv. 95; Jhānsi, xiv. 140; Jhunjhāna, Muzaffarnagar, xiv. 164; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kaira, xiv. 279; North Kanara, xiv. 345; Kashmīr, xv. 102; Khāndesh, xv. 232; Kherī, xv. 271; Khulnā, xv. 288; Kistna, xv. 324; Kohāt, xv. 345; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Mālda, xvii. 70; Mallānwān, Hardoī, xvii. 94; Meerut, xvii. 257; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Morādābād, xvii. 424; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Muttra, xviii. 67; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Mysore, xviii. 203–204; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; Noākhāli, xix. 131; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Pābna, xix. 299; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Pilībhīt, xx. 139; Poona, xx. 171; Punjab, xx. 288; Purnea, xx. 416; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Rajshāhi, xxi. 163–164; Rāmpur,

xxi. 185; Rangpur, xxi. 227; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 69; Sāran, xxii. 87; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sind, xxii. 406; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Tippera, xxiii. 383; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 410; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 55; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.

Shāista Khān, Mughal general, unsuccessful against Sivājī (1662), ii. 402; governor of Bengal (1664 and 1680), vii. 217; captured Chākan fort, Poona (1662), x. 122; quelled depredations of Maghs and Firinghis in Chittagong (1664-6), x. 308; rule in Dacca, xi. 106; confiscated English factory at Cossimbazar, xi. 52; won over Portuguese in Noākhāli by threats and cajolery, xix. 130; occupied Poona (1663), xx. 182; attacked Sandwīp Island (1665), xxii. 48-49.

Shājāpur *Zila*, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xxii. 227-228.

Shājāpur, town in Gwalior State, Central India, xxii. 228.

Shakargarh, *tahsīl* in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xxii 228.

Shakarkhelda, village in Berār. *See* Fathkhelda.

Shakespear, Colonel Sir R., Agent to Governor-General in Central India (1859-61), ix. 376.

Shakespear, Captain, Superintendent of South Lushai Hills, conflict with Lushais (1892), xvi. 216.

Shāl, ancient and local name of Quetta, xxi. 13, 20.

Shālamār, gardens and pleasure-ground near Lahore, xvi. 109-110.

Shales, in the upper division of the Purāna group, i. 61; in the Vindhyan system, i 62; of the Neobolus series, i. 64; in the uppermost division of the Haimantas, i. 66; Silurian, i. 66; infra-Trias of Hazāra, i. 67; Spiti, i. 68; Moulmein series, i. 74; Jurassic, i. 75, 76; Tālcher series, i. 82; ironstone, i. 83; Sabāthu stage, i. 91; Khojak, i. 92; Kohāt, i. 93; Burma, i. 94.

Local notices: Arakan Yoma, Burma, v. 398; Baro, Central India, vii. 24; Bengal, vii. 202, 264; Betūl, viii. 7; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 126; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 188; Chānda, x. 149; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 198; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x 226; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239; Deccan, xi. 206; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 260; Garhwāl, xii. 164; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 419; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 384; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna. xiv. 1; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 114; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Karāchi, xv. 2; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 247; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 153; Meiguí, Burma, xvii. 295; Mirzāpur, xvii. 367; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 300, Nicobars, xix. 61; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 142, 144; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 222; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254; Palāmau, xix. 335; Pannā, Central India, xix. 399; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 9; Peshāwar, xx. 112; Prome, Burma, xx. 220; Punjab, xx. 249-251, 314; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 12; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rājputāna, xxi. 88, 89; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 280; Salt Range, Punjab, xxi. 4-3, 414; Sambalpur, xxii. 6; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 32; Saraspur Hills, Assam, xxii. 97; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 232; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 345; Sind, xxii. 392; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 119; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 343; Toba-Kākar Range, Baluchistān, xxiii. 406; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 408; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 4; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 86; United Provinces, xxiv. 139, 140, 141; Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 316.

Shalmānis, Tājik race, Hashtnagar held by, xiii. 60; in Peshāwar valley, xx. 115.

Shām Bāgh, at Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 271.

Shām Bāzār, quarter of Calcutta, ix. 274.

Shām Kishor Dās, Mahant, chief of Chhuīkhadān (1867-96), x. 216.

Shām Singh, Rājā of Chamba (1873-1904), x. 130.

Shām Singh Hospital, Chamba town, Punjab, x. 133, 134.

Shāman Khel, branch of Mahsūds, North-West Frontier, xvii. 25.

Shambāni, Bugti clan in Marri-Bugti country, Baluchistān, xvii. 211.

Shambhu Singh, Mahārānā of Mewār (1861-74), xxiv. 92; relief of distress from famine (1868-9), xxiv. 98.

Shambhu Singh, present Mahārāwal of Bānswāra (1905), vi. 409.

Shambhuappa Koshti, shrine at Urun-Islāmpur, Sātāra, xxiv. 286.

Shambhuling, temple at Hebli, Dhārwār, xiii. 100.

Shāmli, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, scene of battle (1804), xxii. 228-229.

Shams Khān, conquered Jetpur from Champrāj, xiv. 101.

Shamsābād, historic town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxii. 229.
Shamsher Bahādur, Nawāb of Bāndā (early nineteenth century), vi. 349, 356, ix. 72; Bundelkhand laid waste, but driven back by British, ix. 71–72, xix. 401; Kālpī held by Gobind Rao on behalf of, xiv. 19.
Shamsher Khān, foster-brother of emperor Akbar, land at Batāla granted to, vii. 133.
Shamsher Parkāsh, Rājā of Sirmūr (1856–98), xxiii. 24; Shamsher Villa, Nāhan, built, xviii. 321; State surveyed and settled under, xxiii. 27.
Shamsher Singh, Rājā of Mandī (1729), xvii. 154.
Shamsher Singh, Rājā of Bashahr (1850), vii. 94–95.
Shamshergarh, name for Samthar town, xxii. 26.
Shams-i-Sirāj Afif, author of the *Tārikh-i-Fīroz Shāhi*, v. 2.
Shams-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1406), vii. 216.
Shams-ud-dīn Fīroz, governor of Bengal (1302–18), vii. 216; overran Noākhāli, xix. 130.
Shams-ud-dīn Khān, Nawāb of Lohāru, executed for murder of Mr. Fraser (1835), xvi. 169.
Shams-ud-dīn Shāh, Bahmanī king (1397), ii. 383, 385, xiii. 236, 237.
Shams-ul-mulk, son of Tufāl Khān, taken prisoner by Murtazā Nizām Shāh (1572), vii. 368.
Shams-ul-mulk Zafar Jang Bahādur, son of Sir Khurshed Jāh, joint holder of Paigāh estates, Hyderābād, xix. 316.
Shams-ul-Umarā, Nawāb, co-regent in Hyderābād (1869–77), xiii. 242; palace at Hyderābād city, xiii. 310.
Sham-ud-dīn, Mīr, Mughli sect founded by (1496), xii. 139.
Shan, language of the Tai group of the Siamese-Chinese branch, i. 388–389, 394, 401; spoken in Bhamo, viii. 49; Upper Chindwin, x. 242; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Kathā, xv. 156; Kengtung, xv. 201; Laihka, xvi. 118; Meiktila, xvii. 279; Mongpai, xvii. 407; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139; Namtok, xviii. 348; Ruby Mines, xxi. 329.
Shan States, Burma, geology, i. 67, 74; botany, i. 202–203; language, i. 388; minerals, iii. 145, 148; trade, iii. 300, 313; statistics, iv. 101.
Shan States, Northern, group of States lying to the east of Upper Burma, xxii. 229–248; physical aspects, 229–233; history, 233–235; population, 235–238; agriculture, 238–240; forests, 240; minerals, 240–242; trade and communications, 242–245; administration, 245–248; education, 248; medical, 248.
Shan States, Southern, group of States in Burma, xxii. 248–267, physical aspects, 248–251; history, 251–254; population, 254–257; agriculture, 257–258; fisheries, 258–259; forests, 259–260; minerals, 260–261; trade and communications, 261–264; famine, 264; administration, 264–266; education, 266–267; medical, 267.
Shānāns, caste of toddy-drawers in Southern India, Coimbatore, x. 361; Madura, xvi. 393; riots with Maravans (1899), xviii. 364; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 367; Travancore, xxiv 9.
Shankar, Rai, of Dārānagar, migrated from the Gangetic Doāb to Jaunpur (early thirteenth century), xiv. 126.
Shankar Rao More, defeated Malik-ut-Tujār at Vishālgarh (1453), xxiv. 321; defeated by Mahmūd Gawan at Vishālgarh (1469), xxiv. 321.
Shankar Sāh, Gond Rājput king, xvii. 162.
Shankargarh, village and fort in Peshāwar. *See* Shabkadar.
Shankarjī Keshav, built temples at Nirmal (1750), xix. 123.
Shankarling, temple at Nargund, Dhārwār, xviii. 378; Rabkavi, Southern Marāthā Country, xxi. 22; Sankeshwar, Belgaum, xxii. 59.
Shankh Nārāyan, shrine at Beyt, Kāthiāwār, viii. 18.
Shankhāsur, demon who swallowed the Vedas, viii. 18.
Shankrāji Nārāyan, Pant Sachiv, Bhor bestowed upon (1697), viii. 147; Sinhgarh retaken (1706), xxiii. 13.
Shanor, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 267.
Shans, tribe in Burma akin to the Siamese and Ahoms, Amherst, v. 297; Assam, vi. 44; reign in Ava, vi. 151; in Bhamo, viii. 49, 57, 59; Burma, ix. 140; Chin Hills, x. 273; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 105; Hopong, xiii. 178; Hsahtung, xiii. 216; Hsamonghkam, xiii. 217; Irrawaddy Division, xiii. 367; Kamaing, xiv. 324; Karenni, xv. 36; Kathā, xv. 156; Kenglon, xv. 200; Kengtung, xv. 201; Kyaukse, xvi. 73; Kyawkku, xvi. 83; Kyong, xvi. 84; Lashio, xvi. 149; Lawksawk, xvi. 158; Loi-ai, xvi. 170; Lonlong and Loimaw, xvi. 171; Mandalay Division, xvii. 124, 125, 129; Maw, xvii. 235; Mawkmai, xvii. 236; Meiktila Division, xvii. 274–275; Minbu, xvii. 349; Mogaung, xvii. 382; Mönghsu and Mongsang, xvii. 389; Möng-

kúng and Mongmit, xvii. 404; Mongnai, xvii. 405; Mongnawng and Mongpai, xvii. 406; Mongpan, xvii. 407; Mongpawn and Mongsit, xvii. 408; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139, 146; Namhkok, xviii. 348; Pangtara, xix. 396; Papun, xix. 407; Prome, xx. 223; Ruby Mines, xxi. 329; Sagaing Division, xxi. 351; Salween, xxi. 417; Samka, xxii. 22; Northern Shan States, xxii. 236, 237–238; Southern Shan States, xxii. 255–356; Shwebo, xxii. 314; Shwegu, xxii. 325; Tamu, xxiii. 218; Taunggyi, xxiii. 257; Tenasserim Division, xxiii. 278; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 319; Toungoo, xxiii. 425; Wa States, xxiv. 344; Wanyin, xxiv. 355; Yamethin, xxiv. 404; Yawnghwe, xxiv. 416; Yengan, xxiv. 422; Zingkaling Hkamti, xxiv. 436.

Shāntappa Naik Tirumal Devasthān, temple at Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii 90.

Shaptrung Renīpoche, or Dharma Rājā, spiritual head of Bhutān, viii. 161.

Sharafābād, former name of Bahādurgarh, vi 194

Sharakpur, *tahsil* in Lahore District, Punjab, xxii. 267.

Sharakpur, town in Lahore District, Punjab, xxii. 267.

Sharanpur, Christian village near Nāsik, Bombay, xviii. 402–403.

Shārdul Singh, Piplodā founded by (1547), xx. 148–149.

Shārdul Singh, ruler of Sītāmau (1899), xxiii. 52.

Sharīf Khān, governor of Ellichpur (1751–62), xii. 20.

Sharīfs, class of Musalmāns, in Mysore, xviii. 255.

Shark-fins, exported from Baluchistān, vi. 302, 311; Karāchi, xv. 16; Makrān, xvii. 49.

Sharkī, or Sharqī, 'Eastern' dynasty of Jaunpur (1394–1493), ii. 374–375, architecture, ii. 184–185.

Local notices: Azamgarh, vi. 15; Kanauj, xiv. 371; Oudh, xix. 279; Partābgarh, xx 16.

Sharks (*Carcharias*, *Galeocerdo*, and *Zygaena*), abound in Indian seas, i 275; Makrān, Baluchistān, vi. 302–303; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 247.

Shāt Gumbaz, mosque, n .. Bāgherhāt, Khulnā, vii. 222, xxii. 142.

Shatrūjīt Singh, Miān, manager of Kuthār for the minor chief (1896), xvi. 57.

Shaukāt Jang, governor of Purnea (1757), xx. 414–415.

Shaus. *See* Shāhās.

Shawl manufacture, in India generally, iii. 217; Amritsar, v. 324, 328–329; Dera Nānak, Gurdāspur, xi. 271; Dīnānagar, Gurdāspur, xi. 355; Gujrāt, xii. 370; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Islāmābād, Kashmīr, xiii. 371; Jalālpur, Gujrāt, xiv. 15; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Kashmīr, xv. 132; Ludhiāna, xvi. 204, 208; Nūrpur, Kāngra, xix. 232; Pathānkot, Gurdāspur, xx. 28; Punjab, xx. 315; Rājputāna, xxi. 131; Rāmpur, Punjab, xxi. 190; Sandoway, Burma (by Chins), xxii. 37; Siālkot, xxii. 331; Simla, xxii. 380; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 102; Sujānpur, Punjab, xxiii. 117.

Sheep, in India generally, iii. 86–87; improvements by crossing, iii. 87; breeds in North and South India contrasted, iii. 87; statistics, iii. 101.

Local notices: Afghānistān, v. 53; Anantapur, v. 343; South Arcot, v. 428; Bāgepalli, Mysore, vi. 182; Baluchistān, vi. 299; Bāndā, vi. 352; Belgaum, vii. 151; Bengal, vii. 250; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 210; Central Provinces, x. 41; Chānda, x. 155; Chhindwāra, x. 210; Coimbatore, x. 363; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 254; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 265; Etāwah, xii 43; Fatehpur, xii. 80; Ferozepore, xii. 94; Gayā, xii. 202; Godāvari, xii. 290; Jhelum, xiv. 155; Karnāl, xv. 53; Kashmīr, xv. 127, Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 140; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 4; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 49; Miānwāli, xvii. 321; Nāsik, xviii 404; Punjab, xx. 302; United Provinces, xxiv. 186. *See also* in each District and larger State article *under* Agriculture.

Sheep, wild or mountain, mostly *urial* (*Ovis vignei*), i. 233; found in Baluchistān, vi. 272; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 110, 112; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 300; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 247; Ladākh, xvi. 89; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 45; Makrān Coast Range, Baluchistān, xvii. 51; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 13; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 337; Sind, xxii. 393; Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 278.

Sheakhāla-Howrah Light Railway. *See* Howrah-Sheakhāla Light Railway.

Shegaon, town in Buldāna District, Berār, centre of cotton trade, xxii. 267–268.

Sheikān, tribe of Pathāns, xix. 241.

Sheikh Budīn, hill station in North-West Frontier Province, xxii. 268.

Sheikhpurā, trading town in Monghyr District, Bengal, xxii. 268.

Sheinmagā, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxii. 268.

Shekhāwati, district in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, forming a semi-independent confederacy, xxii. 268–270.
Shekhāwatī, dialect of Mārwārī, spoken in Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Shekhawati Regiment (13th Rājputs), of which the Mahārājā of Jaipur is honorary colonel, xxii. 270.
Shekhoī, dialect of Awadhi Hindī, spoken by Musalmāns in Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
Shekhjī, chief of Amber (end of fourteenth century), Shekhāwati named after, xxii. 269.
Shekhūpura, estate in Punjab, xxii. 270.
Shekhūpura, ancient town in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, once residence of Dārā Shikoh, xxii. 270.
Shellā, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xxii. 270–271.
Shellac, manufacture, iii. 173, 174; exports, iii. 175, 291; factories in Asansol, Burdwān, vi. 8; Bānkurā, vi. 388; Burdwān, ix. 97; Dīgnagar, Burdwān, xi. 345; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; Māniktala, Twenty-four Parganas, xvii. 183; Mirzāpur, xvii. 377; Rānchī, xxi 206; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Sātara, xxii. 90; Sonāmukhī, Bānkurā, xxiii. 80; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.
Shenali tank, at Kalyān, Thāna, xiv. 323.
Shencottah, town and railway station in Travancore State, Madras, centre of coffee and tea estates, xxii. 271.
Shendamangalam, town in Salem District, Madras. *See* Sendamangalam.
Shendurni, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 271.
Shenshāi, 'royal' faction of the Pārsīs, i. 440.
Sheo Singh, Rājā of Sirohi (1816–62), xxiii. 31; founder of Sheoganj (1854), xxii. 271.
Sheo Singh Chandrāwat, Antrī granted to (fifteenth century), xxi. 191; Rāma, Bhīl, killed by, xxi. 191–192.
Sheodān Singh, Rājā of Alwar (1857–63), v. 258–259.
Sheoganj, town in Sirohi State, Rājputāna, adjoining Erinpura, xxii. 271.
Sheopur *Zila*, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xxii. 271.
Sheopur, town in Gwalior State, Central India, with special industries, xxii. 271–272.
Sheorogars, class claiming Kshattriya descent, in Manki, North Kanara, xvii. 198.
Shepherd Mission Hospital, Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 103.
Sher Afzal, intrigues in Chitrāl (1893–5), x. 302, 303.
Sher Ahmad, Sikhs in Kashmīr attacked (*c.* 1843), xv. 94.
Sher Alī Khān, son of Dost Muhammad, acknowledged by Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo as Amīr of Afghānistān (1869), ii. 516, v. 39; Russian intrigues favoured (1878), ii. 518, v. 40; flight and death in Afghān-Turkistān (1879), ii. 518, v. 40; palace at Kābul, xiv. 245; in Kandahār, xiv. 376.
Sher Khān, Harihar, Mysore, granted in *jāgīr* to, by Nawāb of Sāvanūr, xiii. 55.
Sher Khān, cousin of Balban, governor of Multān and Uchh, campaign of Nasīr-ud-dīn against (1253), ii. 360; Dīpālpur a fief of (1250), xi. 359; death (*c.* 1266), xx. 265.
Sher Khān, governor of Bengal (thirteenth century), vii. 216.
Sher Khān, Sūr, Afghān emperor (1540–5). *See* Sher Shāh.
Sher Khān Bābi, ancestor of the Bālāsinor and Rādhanpur houses in Gujarāt (*c.* 1664), xxi. 23.
Sher Khān Bābi, expelled Mughal governor from Junāgarh (*c.* 1735), xiv. 236–237.
Sher Khān mosque, at Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 105
Sher Muhammad Khān, first military governor of Chicacole, built mosque at Chicacole (1641), x 217; entered Bobbili estate (1652), viii. 252.
Sher Muhammad Khān, Sadozai, rule in Dera Ismail Khān (1815), xi. 262.
Sher Muhammad Khān Tālpur, Mīr, capital at Mīrpur Khās, xvii. 365; defeat (1843), xvii. 365.
Sher Shāh, Emināhād destroyed (tenth century), xii. 24.
Sher Shāh, or Sher Khān, Sūr, Afghān emperor of Delhi (1540–5), ii. 395, 413; ruler of Bengal (1539–45), ii. 373, vii. 213, 216; Kila Kohna mosque at Delhi built by, ii. 126; reform of currency, ii. 145–146; tomb at Sasarām, ii. 183, xxii. 111; coinage, iv. 513–514.
Local notices: Defeated Humāyūn (1539), v. 36, vi. 417, x. 186, xi. 236, xii. 223, xiv. 183, xxi. 97; killed at siege of Kālinjar (1545), vi. 348, ix. 70, xiv. 312; took Bengal (1539), vii. 212, 213; invaded Bundelkhand (1545), ix. 70; in Central India, ix. 339; Chanderi, x. 164; held Chunār fort, x. 333; fortified Delhi, xi. 236; in Etāwah, xii. 39; held Gwalior fort (1542), xii. 440; in Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194; Jaunpur, xiv. 75; defeated Mughals at Kanauj (1540), xiv. 318; took Māndu from Kādir Shāh (1545), xvii. 172; Nārnaul said to be the birthplace of, xviii. 380; in Oudh, xix. 280; mosque at Patna, xx.

70; in Punjab, xx. 268; attacked Raisen (1543), xxi. 63; abandoned advance into Rāthor country (1544), xxi. 97; buildings at Rāprī, xxi. 236; built Rohtās fort, xxi. 322; contest with Humāyūn in Shāhābād, xxii. 188; selected Shergarh as site of fortress, xxii. 272; devastated Sironj, xxiii. 38; Afghāns became important in United Provinces under, xxiv. 155.
Sher Shāh Masjid. *See* Kila-kohna.
Sher Singh, Sikh general, defeated at Chiliānwāla (1849), x. 224, xii. 366; battles in second Sikh War, xii. 366; rebellion in the Punjab (1848), and final surrender, xx. 274; Lord Gough first encountered army of, near Rāmnagar, xii. 366, xxi. 180; laid down arms at Rāwalpindi (1849), xxi. 272.
Sher Singh, reputed son of Ranjīt Singh, Mahārājā, built the Anārkali at Batāla, vii. 133; rule over part of Gurdāspur, xii. 394; over part of Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194; governor of Kashmīr, xv. 93; Balbīr Singh released by (1841), xvii 154; born at Mukerīān, xviii 17.
Sher Singh, Khīchī Thākur, feud with Sindhia (1818), xxi 34.
Sher Singh, Dīwān, chief of Khilchipur (1819–69), xv. 278.
Sherāfgan, tomb at Burdwān, ix. 102.
Sherdil Khān, usurper in Kalāt (1863–4), vi. 277, 279.
Shergarh, ruined fort in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xxii. 272.
Sherghāti, town in Gayā District, Bengal, xxii. 272–273.
Sheriffs, in Presidency towns, iv. 158.
Sherkot, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xxii. 273.
Shermādevi, subdivision and town in Tinnevelly District, Madras. *See* Sermādevi.
Sherpur, historic town in Bogra District, Eastern Bengal, xxii. 273.
Sherpur, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xxii. 273.
Shervarāyar Malai, range in Madras. *See* Shevaroy Hills.
Sheshabhai, son of Halavad chief, took possession of Sāyla, Kāthiāwār (1751), xxii. 158.
Sheshādri Iyer, Sir K., Dīwān of Mysore (1883–1901), xviii. 185.
Shetphal tank, irrigation work in Bombay, iii. 331.
Shetrunja or Satrunjaya hill, Palitāna, Kāthiāwār, covered with Jain temples, ii. 179, xix. 360–366.
Shevaroy Hills, range in Madras, xxii. 273–275.
Shevdivadar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxii. 275.
Shevgaon, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxii. 275.
Shewan memorial clock-tower, Nāndod, Rewā Kāntha, xviii. 361.
Shiāhs, sect of Islām, i. 436; Hazāras and Kizilbāshis in Afghānistān, v. 47; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Gilgit, Kashmīr, xii. 240; Hunza-Nagar, Kashmīr, xiii. 225; riot caused by, at Hyderābād (1847), xiii. 241; numerous in Lucknow, xvi. 183; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; United Provinces, xxiv. 172.
Shib Lāl, governor of Kāshīpur, Nainī Tāl (1801), xv. 71.
Shifting or nomadic cultivation of hillsides by wild tribes (*bewar* in Central Provinces, *jhūm* in Bengal, *kumri* in Kanarese, *podu* or *pode* in Telugu, *taungya* in Burma, *wālar* in Rājputāna), iii. 24–25, 118, 125.
Local notices: Assam, vi. 55–56; by Baigās, vi. 213; in Bānswāra, Rājputāna, v. 420; Bengal, vii. 243; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 50; Burma, ix. 150; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 243–244; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 321; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 382; Goa, xii. 261; Godāvari, xii. 287, 288, 290; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; Hyderābād State, xiii. 260; by the Kachins, Burma, xiv. 254; in South Kanara, xiv. 364; Kāsaragod, South Kanara, xv. 68; Kathā, Burma, xv. 156–157, 163; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 64; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 74–75; Leiktho, Burma, xvi. 159; Lushai Hills, Assam, xvi. 219; Madras Presidency, xvi. 286; the Māliahs, Ganjām, xvii. 87; Mandalay, xvii. 130; Mandlā, by the Baigās, xvii. 163; in Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Mawkmai, Burma, xvii. 236; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 351; Mongpai, Burma, xvii. 406; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 111; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 140; Mysore, xviii. 210; Nāgā Hills, Assam, xviii. 291; by the Palaungs, Burma, xix. 356; in Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Pātan, Sātāra, xx. 25; Pegu, Burma, xx. 88; Prome, Burma, xx. 223; Rājputāna, by the Bhīls, xxi. 121; Rampa, Godāvari, xxi. 182; Sātpurā Range, xxii. 132; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 237, 238; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Singaing, Burma, xxii. 435; Tantabin, Burma, xxiii. 246; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 262; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 319; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 334; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 346, 349; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 95.
Shiggaon, town with temples in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xxii. 275.

Shikāris, caste in Sind, viii. 307; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.
Shikārpur, former District in Sind. *See* Lārkāna *and* Sukkur Districts.
Shikārpur, subdivision in Sukkur District, Sind, xxii. 275.
Shikārpur, *tāluka* in Sukkur District, Sind, xxii. 275–276.
Shikārpur, town in Sukkur District, Sind, dépôt of trade with Central Asia, xxii. 276–277.
Shikārpur, *tāluk* in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 277–278.
Shikārpur, town in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 278.
Shikārpur, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, with handsome buildings, xxii. 278.
Shikohābād, *tahsīl* in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, xxii. 278–279.
Shikohābād, industrial town in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, xxii. 279.
Shillong, subdivision in Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xxii. 279–280.
Shillong, town and cantonment in Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, and summer headquarters of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, xxii. 280–281.
Shillong Peak, Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 254.
Shimgā festival. *See* Holī.
Shimoga, District in Mysore, xxii. 281–289; physical aspects, 281–283; history, 283–286; population, 286; agriculture, 286–287; trade and communications, 288; administration, 288–289; education, 289; medical, 289.
Shimoga, *tāluk* in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 289–290.
Shimoga, town in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 290; chintzes, iii. 201.
Shimpis, tailors, in Khāndesh, xv. 231.
Shīnā, language of the Pisācha group, intermediate between Eranian and Indo-Aryan, i. 356; spoken in Gilgit, xii. 240.
Shināki, group of small republics in upper valley of the Indus, near Gilgit, xxii. 290–291.
Shinbinnaungaing pagoda, in Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 355.
Shinbinthalyaung, Buddha image at Pegu, Burma, xx. 97.
Shinbome, pagoda built by, at Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 142.
Shinbyuyatki pagoda, in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 231.
Shindatwe shrine, in Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 261.
Shindos, descendants of Brāhmans and female slaves, in Ratnāgiri, Bombay, xxi. 249.
Shinmadaung, image of Buddha at Pakangyi, Burma, xix. 322.
Shinmaw, said to contain a tooth of Gautama, on Tavoy Point, Burma, xxiii. 261.
Shinmokti pagoda, near Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 261.
Shinmunhla, queen of Anawrata, Shwezayan pagoda, Burma, built by, xvii. 128.
Shins, caste, in Gilgit, xii. 240; Hindu Kush, xiii. 139.
Shinsawbu, built herself a palace at Dagon, Burma (1460), xxi. 214.
Shintangs, tribe, in Chin Hills, x. 274.
Shinwāris, tribe, in Afghānistān, v. 46; Jalālābād, xiv. 12.
Shipbuilding, formerly at Bombay, viii. 405; at Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 338; Damān, xi. 129; Surat, xxiii. 161; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.
Shipki, pass in Tibet, i. 18, xxii. 291.
Shipman, Sir Abraham, in command of troops sent to take over Bombay from Portuguese, died on Anjidiv Island (1664), v. 385.
Shipping, tonnage of sailing and steam vessels engaged in foreign trade of India, from 1884 to 1904, iii. 76; proportion of, to and from British possessions and under British flag, iii. 276.
Shirāni Country, tract on border of North-West Frontier Province, xxii. 291–292.
Shiranis, Afghān tribe, in Baluchistān, vi. 289; expedition against (1853), xix. 208.
Shirhatti, town in Sāngli State, Bombay, xxii. 292.
Shirol, town in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xxii. 292.
Shirpur, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 293.
Shirpur, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, centre of cotton trade, xxii. 293.
Shīsh Mahal, 'mirrored palace,' in Agra fort, ii. 129, v. 86; at Lahore, xvi. 109.
Shīsham or *sissū* trees (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), in India generally, iii. 104; found in Baroda, vii. 52; Champāran, x. 138; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 380; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gujrānwāla, xii. 359; Hill Tippera, xiii. 121; Himalayas, xiii. 133; Hyderābād State, xiii. 259; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31, 37; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 67; Jaunpur, xiv. 73; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Kashmīr, xv. 107; Kohāt, xv. 347; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173; Ludhiāna, xvi. 204; Meerut, xvii. 254; Miānwāli, xvii. 321; Multān, xviii. 31; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Mysore,

xviii. 216; Nami Tal, xviii. 328; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 33, 43; Peshāwar, xx. 113; Punjab, xx. 309, 311; Sambalpur, xxii. 6; Sāran, xxii. 85; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; Shāhpur, xxii. 218.

Shiu Dayāl Singh (1818-78), founder of Rādhāswāmī sect, i. 427.

Shiv Singh, Rājā of Idar, Mahī Kāntha (1753-91), xiii. 325-326.

Shiv Singh, Thākur, chief of Piplodā, furnished British with cavalry and men during Mutiny, xx. 149.

Shivaganga, estate and town in Madras. *See* Sivaganga.

Shivarājpur, *tahsīl* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, xxii. 293-294.

Shivbāra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxii. 294.

Shivgangā, valley in the Salt Range, Punjab, xxii. 294.

Shivner, historic hill-fort with Buddhist caves, in Poona District, Bombay, xxii. 294

Shivrām Dumal, *ghāt* at Puntāmba, Ahmadnagar, built by, xx. 395.

Shiyāli, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xxii. 294-295.

Shiyāli, town in Tanjore District, Madras, birthplace of Tamil poet and saint, xxii. 295.

Shoes. *See* Boots and Shoes.

Sholagas, or Sholigas, jungle tribe, on Biligiri-Rangan Hills, Mysore, viii. 236; in Coimbatore Hills, x. 361; Mysore, xviii. 200.

Sholāpur Agency, State in Bombay. *See* Akalkot.

Sholāpur, District in Bombay, xxii. 295-305; physical aspects, 295-296; history, 296-297; population, 297-298; agriculture, 299-301; forests, 301; trade and communications, 301-302; famine, 302-303; administration, 303-304; education, 304-305; medical, 305; meteorology, i. 126, 142.

Sholāpur, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 305.

Sholāpur, historic city in Sholāpur District, Bombay, with old fort and cotton-mills, xxii. 305-307; silver-work, iii. 239.

Sholāpur Spinning and Weaving Mill, xxii. 302, 306.

Sholas, forest glades in the Nilgiris, Madras, botany of, i. 188, xix. 87, 96.

Sholeswara temple. *See* Choleswara.

Sholigas. *See* Sholagas.

Sholinghur, town with temples in North Arcot District, Madras, scene of battle (1781), xxii. 307-308.

Shorāpur, *tāluk* and town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād. *See* Sūrāpur.

Shorarūd, sub-*tahsīl* in Quetta-Pishin District, Baluchistān. *See* Quetta *Tahsīl*.

Shore, Sir John. *See* Teignmouth, Lord.

Shorkot, *tahsīl* in Jhang District, Punjab, xxii. 308.

Shorkot, town with ruins in Jhang District, Punjab, xxii. 308-309; inscribed bricks found, ii. 40.

Shoto, low caste in Hindu Kush, xiii. 139.

Shravan Belgola, village in Hassan District, Mysore. *See* Sravana Belgola.

Shrews, including 'musk rat' (*Crocidura caerulea*), i. 224-225.

Shrīgonda, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxii. 309.

Shrigonda, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxii. 309.

Shrikes (Laniidae), i. 243

Shrines, at Ahmadnagar (Alamgir), v. 124; Ahobilam, Kurnool (Vaishnava), v. 127-128; Ajmer (Saiyid Husain and Muīn-ud-dīn Chishti), v. 141, 170, 171; Amarapura, Burma (Shwegyetyet pagodas), xvii. 128; Ambalapulai, Travancore (Krishnaswāmi), v. 288; Amroha, Moradābād (Shukh Saddu and Shāh Wilāyat), v. 331; Anandpur, Hoshiārpur (Sikh), v. 336; Arakan, Burma, v. 392; Arasur Hills, Mahī Kāntha (Ambā Bhawāni), v. 400; Bābā Budan Mountains, Mysore (Bābā Budan), vi. 164; Badrīnāth Peak, Garhwāl (Vishnu), vi. 179-180; Badvel, Cuddapah, vi. 181; Bāgevādi, Bijāpur (Baseshwar, Ganpati, Mallikārjun, and Sangameshwar), vi. 183; Bālāpur, Berār (Shaikh Bābū), vi. 234; Bālkonda, Hyderābād, vi. 249; Baluchistān, vi. 293; Bārkūr, South Kanara (Jain), vii. 22; Bassein, Burma, vii. 109; Bellary, vii. 162; Bengal, vii. 222; Berār, vii. 375; Beyt, Kāthiāwār (Krishna's four wives and his mother, and Shankh Nārāyan), viii. 18; Bhadreswar, Cutch (Siva), viii. 23; Bhāgalpur (Muhammadan), viii. 37; Bhaisa, Hyderābād (Musalmān saints), viii. 41; Bhavsari, Poona (Satvai), viii. 99; Bhit Shāh, Sind (Shāh Abdul Latīf), xvii. 411; Bosra, Vizagapatam (Siva), xix. 312; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Chidambaram, South Arcot (Siva), x. 219; Chinchli, Kolhāpur, x. 226; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 231; Chiniot, Lyallpur, x. 285; Chitrakūt, Bāndā, x. 300; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x 377; Coorg (Kaimada), xi. 18; Delhi (Nizām-ud-dīn), xi. 239; Dera Ghāzi Khān (Sakhi Sarwar), xi. 257; Devīkot, Dinājpur (Alā-ud-dīn), xi. 276; Dewās, Central India (Devīvāsini), xi. 281; Dhākādakshin, Sylhet (Chaitanya), xi. 282;

Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283; Dhodap, Nāsik (Belpīr), xi. 320; Dīpālpur, Montgomery (Bāba Lālu Jas Rāj), xi. 359; Ellichpur, Berār (Abdu-Rahmān), xii. 21; Farīdpur (Farīd Shāh), xii. 61; Gaur, Mālda (Duārbāsinī), xii. 188; Gohāna, Rohtak (Shāh Zia-ud-dīn Muhammad), xii. 304-305; Gokarn, North Kanara, xii. 307; Gujrāt (Shāh Daula), xii. 374; Gulbarga, Hyderābād (Khwāja Banda Nawās), xii. 383; Gwalior fort (Gwālipa), xii. 441; Hinglāj, Baluchistān (Nāni), xiii. 142; Hongal, Belgaum, xiii. 161; Ikkeri, Mysore, xiii. 329; Indi, Bijāpur, xiii. 332; Istālif, Afghānistān (Hazrat Eshan), xiii. 371; Jaunpur (Karār Bīr, giant demon), xiv. 82; Jhinjhāna, Muzaffarnagar (Muhammadan), xiv. 164; Jotiba's Hill, Kolhāpur (Chopdai), xiv. 203; Junnar, Poona (Muhammadan), xiv. 240; Kahror, Multān (Alī Sarwar), xiv. 273, Kairāna, Muzaffarnagar (Muhammadan), xiv. 287; Kāman, Rājputāna (Gopīnāth), xiv. 326; Kamātāpur, Rangpur (Ismail Ghāzī), xxi. 226; Kavlapur, Bombay (Muhammadan), xv. 192; Khāngāh Dogrān, Gujrānwāla (Muhammadan), xv. 243; Khatāma, Hoshangābād, xiii. 182; Kollamalais, Salem, xv. 390; Kondāne, Kolāba, xv. 392-393; Kotappakonda, Guntūr, xviii. 373; Kumbakonam, Tanjore (Brahmā), xvi. 20; Kunywa, Burma, xix. 322; Lahore (Gurū Arjun), xvi. 108; Lalmg, Khāndesh, xvi. 133; Lūnāvāda, Rewā Kāntha (Lūneswar), xvi. 211; Madhi, Ahmadnagar (Shāh Ramzān Mahi Savār, or Kānhoba), xvi. 231; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Mahāsthān, Bogra, xvi. 437; Maheshwāri, Central India (Ahalyā Bai and Vithoba), xvii. 10; Maihar, Central India, xvii. 29; Maiskhāl island, Chittagong (Adināth), xvii. 42; Makanpur, Cawnpore (Shāh Madār), xvii. 43; Malgaon, Bombay (Bawafan), xvii. 86; Mālsiras, Sholapur (Hanumān), xvii. 95; Mandalay, Burma (Payāgyi or Arakan pagoda), xvii. 141-142; Māngrol, Kāthiāwār (Kāmnāth Mahādeo), xvii. 180; Mangrūl, Berār, xvii. 181; Mānikiāla, Rāwalpindi, xvii. 183; Mannārgudi, Tanjore, xvii. 199-200; Māyavaram, Tanjore (Mayūranāthaswāmi), xvii. 238; Meerut (Muhammadan), xvii. 265; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 278; Mirāj, Bombay (Muhammadan), xvii. 362; Mirzāpur (Vindhyeshwarī or Vindhyabāsinī), xvii. 377; Monghyr (Muhammadan), xvii. 394; Moulmein, Burma (Kyaikpane), v. 295; Mukteswar, Nainī Tāl, xviii. 18; Multān (Bahā-ud-dīn and Rukn-ul-ālam), xviii. 36; Nānder, Hyderābād (Gurū Govind), xviii. 350, 355; Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur (Mahākuta), xviii. 360; Narasaraopet, Guntūr, xviii. 373; Narwar, Central India (Shāh Madār), xviii. 397; Nāthdwāra, Rājputāna (Vishnu), xviii. 415; Orchhā, Central India (Haidaul), xix. 248; Pab Range, Las Bela (Shāh Bilāwal), xix. 296; Pākpattan, Montgomery (Farīd-ul-Hakkwa-ud-Dīn, Shakar Ganj), xix. 332; Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls (Kālika Māta), xix. 383; Panhāla, Kolhāpur (Sādhoba), xix. 396; Pannā, Central India (Prān Nāth), xix. 404; Parbhani, Hyderābād (Ramazān Shāh), xix. 411; Pasrūr, Siālkot (Mian Baikhurdār), xx. 23; Pātūr, Berār (Shaikh Abdul-Azīz), xx. 76; Pendhat, Maiupurī (Jokhaiyā), xx. 102; Penukonda, Anantapur (Bābayya), xx. 105; Phalauda, Meerut (Kutb Shāh), xx. 128; Polūr, North Arcot, xx. 160; Ratnāgiri (Sangameshwar), xxi. 248-249; Rohri, Sind (Khwāja Khizr), xxi. 310; Rudaulī, Bāra Bankī (Shāh Ahmad and Zohra Bībī), xxi. 338; Sādhaura, Ambāla (Shāh Kumais), xxi. 347; Sāgar, Hyderābād (Sūfi Sarmast), xxi. 366; Sakhi Sarwar, Dera Ghāzi Khān, xxi. 390; Sangameshwar, Ratnāgiri, xxii. 50; Saptashring, Nāsik, xxii. 81; Satyabādī, Orissa (Sākhi Gopāl), xxii. 135; Saundatti-Yellamma, Belgaum, xxii. 149; Sehwān, Sind (Kalandar Lāl Shāhbāz), xxii. 411; Shetrunja Hill, Kāthiāwār (Jain), xiv. 361-366; Shimradaung, Burma, xix. 322; Siālkot (Bāba Nānak), xxii. 329, 335; Sind, xxii. 411; Sirohi, Rājputāna (Sarneswar), xxiii. 37; Srīnagar, Kashmīr (Makhdūm Sāhib, the Nakshbandi, and Pīr Dastgīr), xxiii. 100; Sriperumbūdūr, Chingleput (Srī Rāmānujāchārya), xxiii. 106; Srīrangam, Trichinopoly (Ranganāthaswāmi), xxiii. 108; Srisailam, Kurnool (Mallikārjuna), xxiii. 110; Suchindram, Travancore (Sthānumalaya Perumāl), xxiii. 115; Sukkur, Sind (Shāh Khair-uddīn), xxii 411; Surat (Hanumān), xxiii. 167; Swāt, North-West Frontier (Akhund), xxiii. 187; Takht-i-Sulaimān, North-West Frontier, xxiii. 206; Talegaon-Dhamdhere, Poona (Nāthā), xxiii. 213; Tānda-Urmar, Hoshiārpur (Sakhi Sarwar), xxiii. 222; Tando Masti Khān, Sind (Shāh Jaro Pīr Fazl Nango and Shaikh Makai), xxiii. 223; Tanjore (Subrahmanya), xviii. 243; Tārakeswar, Hooghly (Siva), xxiii. 249; Tavoy, Burma (Shindatwe), xxiii. 261; Thamaing, Burma, xix. 322; Thān, Kāthi-

āwār (Bāndia Beli, Tarnetar, and Wāsangi), xxiii. 288; Tinnevelly (Siva), xxiii. 379; Tiruchengodu, Salem (of the Konga Vellālas), xxiii. 392; Tiruvālūr, Tanjore (Achaleswara), xxiii. 400; Trichinopoly (Ganesa), xxiv. 45-46; Trippapūr, Travancore, xxiv. 49; Trivandrum, Travancore (Sri Ananta Padmanābhaswāmi), xxiv. 50; Uch, Punjab, xxiv. 82; Uderolal, Sind (Shaikh Tabir), xxii. 411; Ulvi, North Kanara (Basava), xxiv. 116; Unao (Alā-ud-din), xxiv. 123; Urun-Islāmpur, Sātāra (Shambhuappa Koshti), xxiv. 286; Yān, North Kanara (Mahādeo and Pārvatī), xxiv. 413. *See also* Temples.

Shudānis, Kurram overrun by, traditionally, xvi. 48-49

Shuidāi, peak in Wazīristān, xxiv. 379, 380.

Shujā, Sultān, brother of Aurangzeb, contest for Mughal throne (1658-61), ii. 401, 402; perished miserably in Arakan, vi. 391; built fort for defence of Bengal against raids of Arakanese, vi. 167; defeated by Aurangzeb in Fatehpur (1659), xii. 77; governor of Bengal (1639-60), vii. 214, 217, xxiv. 153; erected Lukāchuri, or eastern gate at Gaur (1650), xii. 187, 191; strengthened fortifications at Monghyr (1659), xvii. 393, 402; palace at Rājmahāl, xxi. 78; retreat to Tanda (1660), xxiii. 221.

Shujā Khān, Sadozai, governor of Multān, Shujābād founded by (1750), xxii. 310.

Shujā Khān, Murshid Kulī Khān's son-in-law, tomb at Murshidābād, xviii. 58

Shujā (or Shujāat) Khān, (Shujāwal, Sūr, governor of Mālwā (1545-54), ii. 380, 381, xvii. 104; governor of Chanderī (1540), x. 164; Māndu placed under (1545), xvii. 172; Raisen became part of territory (1543), xxi. 63; Sārangpur included in governorship, xxii. 96; Shujālpur improved by, xxii. 310.

Shujāat Khān, governor of Ellichpur (1729-40), xii. 20.

Shujābād, *tahsīl* in Multān District, Punjab, xxii 309-310.

Shujābād, town in Multān District, Punjab, xxii. 310.

Shujālpur, town in Gwalior State, Central India, residence of Shujāat Khān, with cenotaph of Rānoji Sindhia, xxii. 310-311.

Shujaota, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxii. 311.

Shujā-ud-daulah, Nawāb Wazīr of Oudh (1754-75), xix. 281-282; defeated by British at Buxar (1764), ii. 411, 479, vii. 218, ix. 247-248; conquered Rohillas with British help (1774), ii. 483-484, vii. 5, ix. 315, xxi. 307; invaded Bengal (1763), vii. 180; defeated by British in Cawnpore (1765), ix. 308; built house at Dalmau, xi. 127; head-quarters at Fyzābād, v. 176, xii. 111, 117, 118; held Jhānsi, xiv. 148; country house at Nawābganj, Bāra Bankī, xviii. 427; founded Nawābganj, Gondā, xviii. 428; founded Shāhganj, Jaunpur, xvii. 201; Allahābād territory assigned to (1773), xxiv. 157.

Shujā-ud-dīn, built mosque on Alamgir Hill (1719), v. 204.

Shujā-ud-dīn Khān, governor of Bengal (1725), vii. 217; overran Tippera (1733), xxiii. 381-382.

Shujā-ul-mulk. *See* Shāh Shujā.

Shujā-ul-mulk, present Mehtār of Chitrāl (1895), x. 302-303.

Shujāwal Khān. *See* Shujā Khān.

Shujāwalpur, town in Central India. *See* Shujālpur.

Shukr-ud-dīn, shrine at Wulai, Kashmir, xxiv. 387.

Shurgan Tunga, peak in Lāhul. *See* Deo-Tibba.

Shwe Yan, rebel leader in Sagaing, Burma (1885-8), xxi. 354.

Shweandaw pagoda, Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 345.

Shwebannyin pagoda, Legaing township, Burma, xvii. 348.

Shwebo, District in Upper Burma, xxii. 311-322; physical aspects, 311-312; history, 312-313; population, 313-314; agriculture, 314-316; forests, 316; minerals, 316-317; trade and communications, 317-318; famine, 318-319; administration, 319-321; education, 321; medical, 321-322; coal-fields, iii. 137.

Shwebo, subdivision and township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxii. 322.

Shwebo, town in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, original capital of last dynasty of kings of Burma, xxii. 322-324.

Shwebo Canal, Burma, iii. 343-344.

Shwebontha pagoda, Tagaung, Burma, xxi. 329.

Shwechettho pagoda, Shwebo, Burma, xxii 323.

Shwedagon pagoda, Rangoon, Burma, v. 296, xxi. 215.

Shwedaung, subdivision and township in Prome District, Lower Burma, xxii. 324.

Shwedaung, town in Prome District, Lower Burma, with silk industry, xxii. 324-325.

Shwegu, subdivision and township in

Bhamo District, Upper Burma, xxii. 325.
Shwegu pagoda, Pakokku, Burma, x. 231, xix. 322.
Shwegugyi pagoda, in Kathā, Burma, xv. 155; at Pagan, xix. 313; Tagaung, xxi. 329.
Shwegyaung, Buddhist monastery, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 143.
Shwegyetyet, shrines at Amarapura, Burma, xvii. 128.
Shwegyin, subdivision and township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxii. 325.
Shwegyin, town in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxii. 325.
Shwekugyi pagoda, Mogok, Burma, xxi. 328-329; Myedu, xxii. 313.
Shwekuni pagoda, in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 231.
Shwekyimyin pagoda, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 142.
Shwelehla pagoda, in Meiktila township, Burma, xvii. 278.
Shweli, river of Burma, xxii. 326.
Shwemale pagoda, near Singu, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 128.
Shwemawdaw pagoda, Pegu, Burma, xx. 97.
Shweminwun pagoda, Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 72.
Shwemoktaw pagodas, Bassein, Burma, vii. 109; Kyaukse, xvi. 72; Meiktila, xvii. 278; Sagaing, xxi. 355; Thamadaw, xix. 322; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 354.
Shwemoktho pagoda, Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 82.
Shwemyindin pagodas, Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 231; Meiktila, xvii. 278; near Mongmit, xxi. 329.
Shweonhmin pagoda, Pangtara, Burma, xxii. 254.
Shwepaunglaung pagoda, Thamadaw, Burma, xix 322.
Shwepwinlan pagoda, Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 72.
Shwesandaw pagoda, Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 29; Prome, xx. 222, 229.
Shwesatthwa pagoda, Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 72.
Shwesawlu shrine, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 278.
Shwesayan pagoda, Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 342.
Shwesiswe pagoda, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 278.
Shwetachaung Canal, Burma, iii. 362.
Shwetaza pagoda, Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 313.
Shwethayaung hill, Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 82.
Shwethayaung pagoda, Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 72, 82.
Shwethetlut pagoda, Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 345.
Shweyinhmyaw pagoda, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 278.
Shwezayan pagoda, Mandalay, Burma, feeding of fish at, xvii. 128.
Shwezedi pagodas, Bhamo, Burma, viii. 58, Kyaukse, xvi. 72; Tagaung, xxi. 329.
Shwezeltaw pagoda, Minbu, Burma, xvii. 347.
Shwezigon pagodas, Bassein, Burma, vii. 109; Lower Chindwin, x. 231; Pagan, xix. 313; Pindale, xvii. 278; Tagaung, xxi. 329.
Shyām, Shāmlī built by, xxii. 228.
Shyām Sangh, rule in Mandī (1658), xvii. 154
Siāhān, mountain range in Baluchistān, xxii. 326.
Siāhjī, founder of State now called Jodhpur (1212), xiv. 182-183; standard of the Rāthors planted in Mallāni, xvii. 93; rule in Pāli, xix. 359.
Siālkot, District in Lahore Division, Punjab, xxii. 326-334; physical aspects, 326-327; history, 328; population, 328-330; agriculture, 330-331; trade and communications, 331-332; famine, 332; administration, 332 333; education, 333-334; medical, 334; meteorology, i. 152.
Siālkot, *tahsīl* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xxii. 334.
Siālkot, ancient town and cantonment in Siālkot District, Punjab, with shrine of Gurū Nānak and special industries, xxii. 334-336; manufactures, iii. 217, 218, 240.
Siāls, pastoral Muhammadan tribe in Punjab, Chenāb Colony, x. 187; Montgomery, xvii. 410; Thal, xxiii. 286.
Siam, spread of Buddhism to, i. 411; trade with, iii. 313, ix 182-183; British relations with, iv. 121-122.
Siamese, former relations with Burma, in Amherst, v. 295, 297; Assam, vi. 44; Kengtung, xv. 200; Mergui, xvii. 298; Tavoy, xviii. 260; Tenasserim, xviii. 278-279, 280; Thaton, xxiii. 333.
Siamese, language of the Tai group, i. 394; spoken in Bokpyin, viii. 263; spoken in Tenasserim, xviii. 279.
Siamese-Chinese languages, i. 394, 401.
Sib Singh, Assam king of Assam, vi. 30; constructed tank at Sibsāgar (1722), xxii. 355.
Sibi, District in Baluchistān, xvii. 336-343; physical aspects, 337 338; history, 338; population, 338-339; agriculture, 339-340; trade and communications, 340-341; famine, 341; administration, 341 343; education, 343; medical, 343.

Sibi, subdivision in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xxii. 343.
Sibi, *tahsīl* in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xxii. 343-344.
Sibi, old town in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xxii. 344.
Sibpur College for engineering, Howrah, iv. 439-440, xiii. 215.
Sibpur, suburb of Howrah, Bengal, xxii. 344.
Sibsāgar, District in Assam, xxii. 344-354; physical aspects, 344-346; history, 346-347; population, 347-348; agriculture, 348-350; forests, 350; minerals, 350; trade and communications, 350-352; administration, 352-353; education, 353-354; medical, 354; meteorology, i. 126, 154; growth of population, i. 462.
Sibsāgar, subdivision in Sibsāgar District, Assam, xxii. 354.
Sibsāgar, town in Sibsāgar District, Assam, former Ahom capital, headquarters of District to be transferred to Jorhāt, xxii. 354-355; horn-work, iii. 193.
Siddāpur, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xxii. 355-356.
Siddapura, village in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, with recently discovered edicts of Asoka, xxii. 356.
Siddhanāth, temple at Māndhāta, Nimār, xvii. 152.
Siddhāntas, Sanskrit astronomical works, ii. 265.
Siddhānta-siromani, Sanskrit astronomical work by Bhāskarāchārya (twelfth century), ii. 266.
Siddharājā or Sidharājā, Solanki king of Gujarāt (A.D. 1093-1143), ii. 313; defeated the Paramāras and occupied Ujjain (1134), viii. 282.
Siddhaikovil temple, at foot of Kanjamalai hill, Salem, xiv. 401.
Siddhavattam, subdivision and *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras. *See* Sidhout.
Siddheswar, hills in Assam. *See* Saraspur.
Siddheswar or Sidheswara, temple of, on Barābar Hills, Gayā, vi. 424; Brahmapuri, Sholāpur, ix. 10; Kavlapur, Southern Marāthā Country, xv. 192; Khed, Poona, xv. 266; Rāy[illegible], Kolhāpur, xxi 277; Saptashring, Nāsik, xxii. 81; Ujjini, Bellary, xxiv. 115.
Siddheswar lake, near Sholāpur, Bombay, xxii. 306.
Siddhi Rājā, rule in Nellore (twelfth century), xix. 23.
Siddhu-Barār, Jat clan in Mālwā, Punjab, xx. 132.
Siddīk Hasan, Maulvī, husband of Shāh Jahān, Begam of Bhopāl (*ob.* 1890), viii. 131, 132.
Siddipet, *tāluk* in Medak District, Hyderābād, xxii. 356.
Siddipet, town in Medak District, Hyderābād, xxii. 356.
Siddojī Rao, Ghorpade, Sandūr seized (1728), xxii. 43.
Siddojī, chief of Sandūr (1785-96), xxii. 43.
Sidh Sen, Rājā of Mandī (1686-1729), xvii. 154.
Sidhauli, *tahsīl* in Sītāpur District, United Provinces, xxii. 356-357.
Sidhguphā, cave in Deogarh Fort, Jhānsi, xi. 246.
Sidhnai Canal, Punjab, iii. 331, 333, xxii. 357.
Sidhout, subdivision in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxii. 357.
Sidhout, *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxii. 357-358.
Sidhpur, *tāluka* in Baroda, xxii. 358.
Sidhpur, sacred town with temples and manufacture of opium in Baroda, xxii. 358-359.
Sidhrāj Jai-Singh, king of Anhilvāda, building of Mānasarowar tank at Sāyla attributed to, xxii. 159; step-well at Umreth attributed to, xxiv. 120.
Sidi Ambar. *See* Ambar, Malik.
Sīdī Basīr, mosque at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Sīdī Hilāl, Jāfarābād State sold to, (*c.* 1731), xiii. 374.
Sīdī Kāsim, fortified Underi (1680), xxiv. 131.
Sīdī Masūd Khān, Bijāpur governor (1662-87), built mosque at Adoni, v. 25.
Sīdī Saiyid, mosque at Ahmadābād, ii. 196, v. 108.
Sīdīs, Abyssinians, in Bombay City, viii. 412; ruling family in Janjīra, xiv. 59; in North Kanara, xiv. 345-346; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 248; ruling family in Sachīn, xxi. 345.
Sidlaghatta, *tāluk* in Kolār District, Mysore, xxii. 359.
Sidlaghatta, town in Kolār District, Mysore, xxii. 359-360.
Sidnāth temple, at Baroda, vii. 83.
Sidoba, temple at Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253.
Sidoktaya, township in Minbu District, Burma, xxii 360.
Sidrī, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxii. 360.
Sieges and assaults in which Asiatics only were engaged, Ajaigarh (1800), v. 132; Bāglān (1600), vi. 191; Bayānā, vii. 137; Bhopāl (1813), viii. 130; Borsad (1748), ix. 7; Chāmpāner (1483-4, 1535), x. 135-136; Deogiri, now

Daulatābād (1294), xi. 200; Gāgraun (1300, 1519), xii. 122; Gālna (1705), xii. 125; Gingee (1690-8), xii. 245; Golconda (1687), xii. 309; Gooty (1775), xii. 329; Gurdāspur (1712), xii. 401; Gwalior (1196, 1232, 1526), xii. 440; Hājīpur (1572, 1574), xiii. 7; Hānsi (1036, 1043), xiii. 145; Hoshangābād (1802 and 1809), xiii. 191; Janjīra (1682), xiv. 58; Kālinjar (1023, 1203, 1251, 1530, 1569), xiv. 311-312; Kamlagarh (1840), xiv. 328; Kondapalli (1471, 1477, 1515, 1531, 1687), xv. 393; Mankerā (1821), xvii. 198; Multān (1528), xviii. 25; Parenda (1630), xx. 1; Pāvāgarh (1484), xx. 80; Penukonda (1577, 1589, 1652), xx. 105; Puandhar (1665), xx. 397; Rāmnagar (1795), xxi. 180; Sātāra (1673), xvii. 119; Seringapatam (1638, 1646, 1697, 1732, 1755, 1757, 1759), xxii. 179; Surat (1573), xviii. 154; Sinhgarh (1340, 1665, 1670, 1701-3), xxiv. 12-13; Udaipur (1769), xiv. 91; Vellore (1676), xxiv. 304; Warangal (1310), xxiv. 358.

Sieges and assaults in which Europeans were engaged, Ahmadnagar (1595, 1598), vii. 368, 369; Ajaigarh (1809), v. 132; Alīgarh (1803), v. 210; Arcot (1751, 1760), v. 419; Arrah (1857), vi. 5-6; Asīrgarh (1803, 1819), vi. 12, 13; Bangalore (1791), vi. 369; Bassein, Burma (1824, 1852), vii. 108, 109; Bassein, Thāna (1739, 1780), vii. 120; Bharatpur (1805, 1826), ii. 497, viii. 76, 77, 87; Bhatner (1805), xiii. 39; Bobbili (1756), viii. 253; Broach (1772), ix. 30; Cawnpore (1857), ix. 308; Chakdarra (1897), x. 122; Chanda (1818), x. 151; Chanderī (1858), x. 164; Chandernagore (1757), x. 164; Chidambaram (1753, 1760), x. 219; Chingleput (1752), x. 269; Chitūl (1895), x. 302-303; Cochin (1795), x. 355; Coimbatore (1791), x. 371-372; Delhi (1857), ii. 513; Dhārwār (1791), xi. 316; Dig (1776, 1804), xi. 344; Diu (1538, 1545), xi. 364; Gālna (1804), xii. 125; Gāwīlgarh (1803), xii. 193; Ghazni (1839), xii. 232; Ghodbandar (1672, 1737), xii. 233; Gingee (1750, 1761, 1780), xii. 245; Goa (1510, 1570, 1683), xii. 251, 252; Gurramkonda (1773, 1791), xii. 413; Gwalior (1780, 1858), xii. 441; Hāthras (1817), xiii. 72; Herāt (1837, 1861), xiii. 115; Hijilī (1687), xiii. 116; Honāvar (1783, 1784), xiii. 160; Hooghly (1632), xiii. 177; Jalālābād (1841, 1842), xiv. 13; Jamālābād (1799, 1800), xiv. 43; Kalinjar (1812), xiv. 312; Kārikāl (1760), xv. 40; Karur (1760, 1768, 1783, 1790), xv. 63; Khonoma (1879), xv. 284; Kondapalli (1766), xv. 393; Koppal (1790), xv. 398; Lucknow (1857, 1858), xvi. 191-194; Madras (1746, 1758-9), xvi. 369, 370; Malegaon (1818), xvii. 84; Mandlā (1818), xvii. 161; Mangalore (1784), xvii. 177; Masulipatam (1759), xvii. 216; Multān (1848-9), xviii. 27; Nandidroog (1791), xviii. 359; Nellore (1757, 1762), xix. 10; Nowah (1819), vii. 97; Parli (1700), xx. 5; Pondicherry (1748, 1761, 1778, 1793), xx. 161; Puandhar (1818), xx. 397; Raigarh (1818), xxi. 48; Savandurga (1791), xxii. 150; Seringapatam (1792, 1799), xxii. 179-180; Sholāpur (1818), xxii. 297; Sibi (1841), xxii. 344; Sinhgarh (1818), xxiii. 12; Tanjore (1749, 1758), xxiii. 242; Tellicherry (1780-2), xxiii. 277; Thāna (1774), xxiii. 303; Trichinopoly (1751, 1753, 1756, 1759, 1780), xxiv. 28-29; Tyāga Durgam (1757-80, 1790), xxiv. 81; Vellore (1780), xxiv. 305; Wandiwāsh (1752, 1757, 1759, 1760, 1780-3), xxiv. 353.

Sigongyi pagoda, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 278.

Siguri, hill in Ceylon, i. 47.

Sihāwal, village in Rewah State, Central India, xxii. 360.

Sihor, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with special industries, xxii. 360.

Sihor, military station in Central India. *See* Schore.

Sihora, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxii. 360.

Sihorā, *tahsīl* in Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces, xxii. 360-361.

Sihorā, town in Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces, xxii. 361.

Sikandar (or Sagga), the Idol-Breaker, king of Kashmīr (1386-1410), ii. 373-374, xv. 92.

Sikandar I (Humāyūn Khān), Tughlak king of Delhi (*ob.* 1394), ii. 369.

Sikandar, Malik, marched to relieve Kalānaur and defeated Jasrath (1428), xiv. 297.

Sikandar, king of Gujarāt (*ob.* 1526), ii. 378; murdered by Imād-ul-mulk, tomb at Hālol, Pānch Mahāls, xiii. 12.

Sikandar Begam, regent of Bhopāl (1847-68), conspicuously loyal during Mutiny, viii. 130-131; survey of Bhopāl, viii. 142.

Sikandar Ghāzī, Sylhet conquered by, with help of Shāh Jalāl (fourteenth century), vi. 48, xxiii. 112.

Sikandar Jāh, Nizām of Hyderābād (1803-29), xiii. 241; transfer of territory in Bāsim to, by British (1819), vii. 97; Secunderābād named after, xvii. 159.

Sikandar Khān, present Tham of Nagar (1904), xiii. 226.
Sikandar Lodī, king of Delhi (1489–1517), ii. 367, 369, 375, xiv. 75; destroyed palaces of Sharkī dynasty at Jaunpur, ii. 184, xiv. 83, 84.
Local notices: Invaded Bāndhogarh (1498–9), vi. 359; took Bijaigarh (1492), vii. 137; transferred capital from Delhi to Agra, v. 74, xi. 235; took Dholpur (1501), xi. 323, 332; sacked Khajrāho (1494–5), xv. 217; destroyed Hindu temples at Muttra (1500), xviii. 73; Narwar taken (1507) and given to Rāj Singh, xviii. 397; destroyed buildings at Narwar, xviii. 397; made Pānipat head-quarters, xix. 397; attacked Pannā (1494), xix. 403, xxi. 281; held his court at Sambhal, xxii. 18; founded Shikarpur, United Provinces, xxii. 278; founded Sikandarpur, vi. 155, xxii. 362; Sikandra named after (1495), xxii. 363; founded Sikandra Rao (fifteenth century), xxii. 364.
Sikandar Shāh I, king of Bengal (1358–89), vii. 216; built Adīna Masjid at Pandua, ii. 189, vii. 222, xix. 394; survey of Dacca, xi. 113.
Sikandar Shāh II, king of Bengal (1481), vii. 216.
Sikandar Shāh, Sūr emperor (1556), ii. 396, 397, 413; Gurdāspur taken by Akbar from (1557), xii. 393; resistance to Mughal domination in Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194; said to have established a cantonment on Sikandra Dhār, xxii. 363.
Sikandar Shāh, last Adil Shāhi king of Bijāpur (1673–86), ii. 387, viii. 187.
Sikandarābād, *tahsīl* in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xxii. 361.
Sikandarābād, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xxii. 361–362; muslins, iii. 202.
Sikandarābād, cantonment in Hyderābād State. *See* Secunderābād.
Sikandarpur, town in Ballia District, United Provinces, with manufacture of perfumes, xxii. 362.
Sikandra, village in Agra District, United Provinces, with tomb of Akbar and C.M.S. orphanage, ii. 127, v. 75, 76, xxii. 362–363.
Sikandra Dhār, range of hills in Punjab, xxii. 363.
Sikandra Rao, *tahsīl* in Aligarh District, United Provinces, xxii. 363–364.
Sikandra Rao, town in Aligarh District, United Provinces, xxii. 364.
Sikar, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 364–365.
Sikarwārs, class of Rājputs in Tonwarghār, Central India, xxiii. 419.
Sikharām, peak in Safed Koh range, North-West Frontier, xvi. 47.
Sikhs, followers of Gurū Nānak, their creed described, i. 426–428; their language, Panjābī, written in the Gurmukhī character, i. 369; population statistics, i. 473; education statistics, i. 484; origin of, ii. 502; confederacies, ii. 502–503; first Sikh War (1845), ii. 503, iv. 12; second Sikh War (1848–9), ii. 504–505, iv. 12; loyalty during Mutiny, ii. 511; wood-carving, iii. 229; army, iv. 332–333, 375.
Local notices: In Afghānistān, v. 47; battle of Alīwāl (1846), v. 225–226; Ambāla, v. 278–279; Amritsar, v. 320–321; holy city of Amritsar, v. 328; captured Attock, vi. 138; in Baluchistān, vi. 291; invaded Bannu (1836), vi. 394; in Batāla, vii. 133; Beāri, vii. 380; harassed Bhattiāna, viii. 92; in Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 163; Bīkaner, viii. 217; Bombay Presidency (chiefly in Sind), viii. 307; captured Būriya (1760), ix. 106; in Burma, ix. 143; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 27; battle of Chiliānwāla (1849), x. 224; in Cis-Sutlej States, x. 336–337; invasion of Dehra Dūn, xi. 213; in Delhi, xi. 223, 233; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 262, 263; Ferozepore, xii. 91, 92; battle of Ferozeshāh (1845), xii. 99; in Gorakhpur Division, xii. 331; Gujrānwāla, xii. 355, 357, 363; battle of Gujrāt (1849), xii. 366; in Gujrāt, xii. 367; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 375; Gurdāspur, xii. 395; fort at Harand built (1836), xiii. 58; Gosains slain by, at Hardwār (1795), xiii. 53; in Hazāra, xiii. 77; territory in Hissār seized, xiii. 147; Hissār plundered, xiii. 156; in Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 308; Istālif, Afghānistān, xiii. 371; Jhelum, xiv. 152; Jind, xiv. 166, 167–168; Jullundur, xiv. 224; Kālābāgh annexed (1822), xiv. 290; in Kapūrthala, xiv. 410; Karnāl, xv. 50, 51; Kashmīr, xv. 93, 99, 102; Kohāt, xv. 344, 351; attack on Kulū (1840), xvi. 17; in Lahore, xvi. 95, 98, 106, 111; Ludhiāna, xvi. 201, 202; Mandalay, xvii. 125, 129; invasions of Mandī, xvii. 154; in the Mānjha, xvii. 196; Meerut, xvii. 252, 255; Miānwāli, xvii. 318, 319; Montgomery, xvii. 411; battle of Mudkī (1845), xviii. 13; in Multān, xviii. 27, 36; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 77; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 85–86; Nābha, xviii. 265; Northern Division of Bombay, xix. 137; North-West Frontier Province

(1818–49), xix. 153–154; indecisive battle with Delhi emperor at Pānīpat (1767), xix. 398; in Patiāla, xx. 40; Pegu, Burma, xx. 83; Peshāwar, xx. 116, 124; Phūlkiān States, xx. 131–134; Punjab, xx. 270–274, 287; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 265; Rohtak, xxi. 312; Sahāranpur (1709), xxi. 370, 371; Shabkadar fort built, xxii. 186; in Shāhpur, xxii. 215; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Sind, viii. 307, xxii. 406; attacked Sirhind and killed Zain Khān (1763), xxiii. 21; Sītpur came into possession of (1820), xxiii. 62; battle of Sobraon (1846), xxiii. 68; opposed Pāinda Khān in Tanāwal, xxiii. 219; plundered Tijāra, xxiii. 358; incursion into United Provinces (1709), xxiv. 154, 156.

Sikhism, religious reform and finally political organization, i. 426–427.

Sikkim, State in Eastern Himālayas, xxii. 365–373; physical aspects, 365–367; history, 367–369; population, 369–370; agriculture, 370; forests, 370; minerals, 370; trade and communications, 370–371; administration, 371–373.

Other references: Botany, i. 166–170; zoology, i. 223, 224, 225, 235, 240, 274; ethnology, i. 295; language, i. 386; brass and copper work, iii. 241; trade with, iii. 313; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.

Silā Devī, 'stone goddess,' temple at Amber, Rājputāna, v. 291.

Sīla Dwīpa, name of part of Mahāsthān, xvi. 437.

Sīlāditya. *See* Harshavardhana.

Sīlāditya, king of Mālwā, traditional account of, ii. 72; Maukharīs crushed by, xxiv. 149.

Silāhāra dynasty, in the Konkan (ninth to thirteenth century), viii. 281–282; Karanja, xv. 23; Kolhāpur, xv. 382; Konkan, xv. 395; Thāna, xxii. 292.

Silāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxii. 373.

Silao, village in Patna District, Bengal, xxii. 373.

Silarai, brother and general of Koch king (middle of sixteenth century), v. 381.

Silchar, subdivision in Cāchār District, Assam, xxii. 373–374.

Silchar, head-quarters of Cāchār District, Assam, xxii. 374–375; meteorology, i. 154.

Silghāt, village in Nowgong District, Assam, xxii. 375.

Silhāra Bhoja Rājā, Panhāla ascribed to, xix. 396.

Silharī, Gahlot Rājput, Raisen stronghold of (sixteenth century), xvi. 63.

Silica, chalcedonic (including agate and carnelians), iii. 162–163.

Silīguri, village and railway terminus in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xxii. 375.

Siliserh Lake, in Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 269.

Silk industry, history, iii. 206–207; wild silk, iii. 208; area of production, iii. 208; filatures, mills, &c., iii. 208–209; artistic manufactures and chief centres of production, iii. 209–211; trade, iii. 211–212, 255; imports and exports, iii. 277, 308, 310.

Silk manufacture, in Afghānistān, v. 56; Agra, v. 90; Ahmadābād, v. 110; Akyab, Burma, v. 196; Amarapura, Burma, v. 272; Amraotī, Berār, v. 310; Amritsar, v. 329; Anantapur, v. 344; South Arcot, v. 431; Armūr, Hyderābād, vi. 4; Arni, North Arcot, vi. 4; Assam, vi. 72, 114; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 145; Ayyampettai, Tanjore, vi. 153; Bāgalkot, Bijāpur, vi. 181; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 199; Bāli, Hooghly, vi. 247; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 369; Bānkurā, vi. 387; Baroda, vii. 54, 56; Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Bellary, vii. 167, 168; Benares, vii. 184, 192; Bengal, vii. 249, 266–267, 270, 271; Berār, vii. 392, 393; Berhampur, Ganjām, viii. 3; Bhadrapur, Birbhūm, viii. 23; Bhandāra, viii. 67; Bishnupur, Bānkurā, viii. 248; Bogra, viii. 260; Bombay Presidency, viii. 324; Bulsār, Surat, ix. 67–68; Burdwān, ix. 90, 97; Burma, ix. 174; Central Provinces, x. 52–53, 55; Champāner, Pānch Mahāls, x. 135; Chānda, x. 156–157, 161; Chaul, Kolāba, x. 184; Chhindwāra, x. 211, 215; Chik-Ballāpur, Mysore, x. 221; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234; Chingleput, x. 261; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 277; Chinnūr, Hyderābād, x. 286; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294–295; Chittagong, x. 312; Closepet, Mysore, x. 338; Coimbatore, x. 365; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 385; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 81; Dacca, xi. 110; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 255, 258; Dindigul, Madura, xi. 357; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 9; English Bāzār, Mālda, xii. 24; Fatehpur Sīkri, Agra, xii. 86; Gadwāl Samasthān, Hyderābād, xii. 121; Ganutia, Birbhūm, xii. 159; Gujrānwāla, xii. 359; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 33; Hasanparti, Hyderābād, xiii. 59; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 108; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Hoshangābād, xiii. 187; Howrah, xiii. 209; Hyderābād State, xiii. 263; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 322; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii.

354; Jagtial, Hyderābād, xiii. 377; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 38; Jamkhandi, xiv. 47; Jhānsi, xiv. 143, 149; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 192; Jullundur, xiv. 228, 231; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kampli, Bellary, xiv. 329; Kāmrūp, Assam, xiv. 336; Kashmīr, xv. 128; Khyrim, Assam, xv. 304; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 374; Lahore, xvi. 113; Madras Presidency, xvi. 291; Madura, xvi. 397–398, 406; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 419–420; Maimana, Afghānistān, xvii. 32; Mālda, xvii. 79–80; Māniktala, Twenty-four Parganas, xvii. 183; Mānkur, Burdwān, xvii. 198; Mau, Azamgarh, xvii. 224; Mubārakpur, Azamgarh, xviii. 10; Multān, xviii. 31; Murshidābād, xviii. 49–50, 58; Mysore, xviii. 219, 257; Nāsik, xviii. 405; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 421; Nimār, xix. 113; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 182; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 226; Pābna, xix. 301; Paithan, Hyderābād, xix. 317; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 327, 331; Paramagudi, Madura, xix. 407; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 189; Prome, Burma, xx. 225; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 235; Punjab, xx. 315; Rabkavi, Bombay, xxi. 22; Rājshāhi, xxi. 165–166; Rāmpur Boālā, Rājshāhi, xxi. 192; Rangpur, xxi. 228; Rānībennur, Dhārwār, xxi. 233; Rāsipur, Salem, xxi. 237; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268; Rāyadrug, Bellary, xxi. 276; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 360, 365; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 37; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Serampore, Hooghly, xxii. 178; Shāhāpur, Bombay, xxii. 199; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 242; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 261; Sholāpur, xxii. 301, 306; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 317; Shwedaung, Burma, xxii. 325; Siddipet, Hyderābād, xxii. 356; Soālkuchi, Kāmrūp, xxiii. 68; Sonepet, Hyderābād, xxiii. 83; Surat, xxiii. 161; Sūri, Bīrbhūm, xxiii. 174; Tāndo Alāhyār, Sind, xxiii. 222; Tando Muhammad Khān, Sind, xxiii. 223; Tanjore, xxiii. 243; Tatta, Sind, xxiii. 255; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 263, 267; Thāna, xxiii. 298; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 349; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 429, 434; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 57; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 76; United Provinces, xxiv. 201; Wālājāpet, North Arcot, xxiv. 352; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 407; Yelandūr, Mysore, xxiv. 419; Yeola, Nāsik, xxiv. 422.

Silkworms, rearing of, in India generally, iii. 207–208; Assam, vi. 73; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 369; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Chānda, x. 156; Coimbatore, x. 362, 365; Kashmīr, xv. 128; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 376; Mandya, Mysore, xvii. 174; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 192; Mirzāpur, xvii. 373; Mysore, xviii 219; Rājshāhi, xxi. 165, 193; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 429.

Sillāna, State and town in Central India. *See* Sailāna.

Sillod, crown *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xxii. 375.

Silva, Bernardo Peres da, Governor of Goa (1835), xii. 257.

Silva, Jean de (Bourbon), fugitives from Mutiny received by (1857), xiii. 324.

Silveira, Antonio de, defended Diu against Mahmūd II (1538), xi. 364.

Silver, found with galena but not now worked, iii. 145; imports and exports, iii. 292, 309, 310.

Local notices: Afghānistān, v. 55; Akyab, Burma, v. 196; Assam, vi. 72; Bengal, vii. 202; Burma, ix. 173; Hoshangābād, xiii. 187; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii 241, Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 260.

Silver-work. *See* Gold- and Silver-work.

Sim, Major, survey of Pāmban Channel (1828), xix. 376.

Simha Deva, king of Kashmīr. *See* Jaya Simha.

Simhāchalam, temple in Vizagapatam, Madras, xxii. 375.

Simhāsana-dvātrimsikā, the, Sanskrit collection of fairy-tales, of Buddhistic origin, ii. 252.

Simhāsanaswāmis, religious heads of the Lingāyats, Ujjini, Bellary, seat of, xxiv. 115.

Simla, District in Delhi Division, Punjab, xxii. 376–382; physical aspects, 376–378; history, 378; population, 378–379; agriculture, 379–380; forests, 380; trade and communications, 380–381; administration, 381–382; education, 382; medical, 382.

Simla, town in Simla District, Punjab, summer capital of the Government of India and permanent head-quarters of many of the Army departments, xxii. 382–385; observatory, i. 105; meteorology, i. 113, 151–152, 155.

Simla-*cum*-Bharauli, isolated tracts in Simla District, Punjab, xxii. 385.

Simla Hill States, group of States in Punjab, under a Superintendent, xxii. 385–388; surveys, iv. 493.

Simpson, Lieutenant, killed by Manipuris (1891), xvii. 188.

Sinagī Nāmgyāl, king of Ladākh, Spiti fell into hands of (*c.* 1630), xxiii. 93.

Sinbaungwe, township in Thayetmyo District, Burma, xxii. 388.
Sinbyumashin, mother of king Thībaw's three queens, xvii. 141.
Sinbyumyashin, king of Toungoo. *See* Bayin Naung.
Sinbyushin, king of Burma (1764–76), ix. 123; rule in Ava, vi. 152; sent army against Mergui (1775), xvii. 297; moved capital from Shwebo to Ava (1766), xxii. 323.
Sinchulā, hill range in Eastern Bengal, xxii. 388–389.
Sinchulā, Treaty of, with Bhutān (1865), viii. 160.
Sind, province of Bombay Presidency, xxii. 389–432; physical aspects, 389–394; history, 394–403; population, 403–412; agriculture, 412 416; fisheries, 416; rents, wages, and prices, 416 417; forests, 417–418; mines and minerals, 418; arts and manufactures, 418; commerce and trade, 418–420; communications, 420–421; administration, 421–422; legislation and justice, 422; revenue, 422–423; land revenue, 423–424; miscellaneous revenue, 424–427; public works, 427–428; local and municipal, 428–430; army, 430; police and jails, 430; education, 430–431; medical, 431; bibliography, 431–432.
Other references: Geology, i. 5, 88, 92, 93–94, 95; meteorology, i. 104, 116 and *n.*, 117, 119, 123, 132, 141, 145, 148, 149; botany, i. 179; zoology, i. 228, 229, 233, 239, 252–253, 255, 256, 260, 262, 263–264, 266; language, i. 359, 372; growth of population, i. 463; early Arab conquests, ii. 350–351; Muhammadan rulers, ii. 370–371; British conquest (1843), ii. 502, iv. 12; cotton cultivation, iii. 45; cattle, iii. 80–81; minerals, iii. 156; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 213, 215–216, 219, 230; trade statistics, iii. 272, 314, 315; irrigation, iii 327, 330, 331, 335–337, 346, 349, 350, 351, 352; postal and savings banks transactions (1903–4), iii. 428, 435; administration, iv. 55 *n.*; early British relations with, iv. 76–77; land revenue, iv. 211 *n.*, 239; excise on country spirit, iv. 255; local government, iv. 298–299; police reform, iv. 387; plague, iv. 475.
Sind, river of Central India, xxii. 432–433.
Sind College, at Karāchi, xv. 12, 18.
Sind Press Company, cotton-presses at Karāchi, xv. 12.
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway (former company), iii. 376, 398.
Sindan, old name for Sanjan, Thāna, xxii. 56.
Sindas, line of Naga chiefs in Belagutti, Mysore (twelfth century), vii. 144.
Sindes, agricultural caste, in Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144.
Sindgi, *tāluka* in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 433.
Sindhia, family name of Rājā of Gwalior, wars with, ii. 442, 443, 484, 491, 502; British relations with, ii. 444, iv. 10, 11, 65, 70, 74, 75, 76; Bāgh possessed, vi. 184; Barnagar conquered (eighteenth century), vii. 23; Govind Rao Gaikwār supported in quarrel with Mānājī Gaikwār, vii. 36; Rājā of Baroda, Central India, compelled to acknowledge suzerainty of, vii. 84; Belgaum harried, vii. 148; Bhind fell to (eighteenth century), viii. 110; ceded share of Chanderī State to the British (1844), xiv. 138; Gohad under, xi. 324; history of rule in Gwalior, xii. 421–426; family cenotaphs at Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 151–152; sent by Peshwā to levy dues in Mālwā (1724), ix. 340; Mandasor possessed by, xvii. 150; Nadīgaon *pargana* held by Rājā of Datiā from, xviii. 283; Narod fell to (nineteenth century), xviii. 381; rule in Nimār, xix. 108, 119; Pāvāgarh held by (1761–1803, 1804–53), xx. 80; Rājgarh became tributary to, xxi. 69; Rājā of Ratlām became tributary to, xxi. 241; mansions belonging to, at Shrīgonda, Ahmadnagar, xxii. 309; Sikarwārī fell to (eighteenth century), xxiii. 419; held Sindkhed, xxii. 434; Sunel fell to, xviii. 146; in Tonk, xxiii. 417; Udaipur invested and laid waste, xxiv. 91, 92; Ujjain passed to (*c.* 1750), xxiv. 114–115; Vāval possessed, xxiv. 415. *See also* Jaājī, Mahādjī, *and* Daulat Rao Sindhia.
Sindhī, or Sindī, language of the outer group of the Indo-Aryan family, with four dialects and no literature, i. 362, 364, 372, 397; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287; Bombay Presidency, viii. 300–302; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 4; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250, Karāchi, xv. 5; Khairpur, xv. 212; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sind, viii. 305, 306, xxii. 406; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, xxii. 310; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 279.
Sindhnūr, *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xxii. 433.
Sindhnūr, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xxii. 433.
Sindhudrug, fort on island near Mālvan, Ratnāgiri, xvii. 96.

Sindhurājā, rule in Dhār (995–1010), xi. 293.
Sindiapura, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 433.
Sindīs, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Khairpur, xv. 212; Kohistān, xv. 354; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Sind, xxii. 406, 407.
Sindkhed, village in Buldāna District, Berār, home of the Marāthā family of Jādon, xxii. 433–434.
Sindkheda, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 434.
Sindkheda, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 434.
Sind-Pishīn Railway, vi. 312–313.
Sind-Sāgar Doāb, *doāb* in Punjab, xxii. 434–435.
Singāhī Bhadaura, town in Kheri District, United Provinces, xxii. 435.
Singaing, township in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xxii. 435.
Singālilā, hill range in Darjeeling, Bengal, xxii. 435.
Singār Chaorī, or 'nuptial hall,' of Rājā Hun, Bhainsrorgarh, viii. 40.
Singār Chaorī, temple at Chitor, x. 299.
Singareni coal-field, Hyderābād, iii. 132, 135, xiii. 261.
Singhana, Yādava king (1210–47), ii. 341; acquired Western Chālukyan kingdom, xi. 200; rule in Deccan from 1191, vi. 143.
Singhāna, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 435.
Singhar, Sūmra ruler of Sind, Cutch overrun (end of eleventh century), xi. 78.
Singhāra or water-chestnut, found in Damoh, xi. 139; Kashmīr, xv. 126–127; Lūni river, xvi. 212; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.
Singhbhūm, District in Chotā Nāgpur Division, Bengal, xxiii. 1–11; physical aspects, 1–3; history, 4–6; population, 6 7; agriculture, 7–8; forests, 8; minerals, 8; trade and communications, 8–9; famine, 9; administration, 9–10; education, 10–11; medical, 11; botany, i. 190–191; ancient gold workings, iii. 142; minerals, iii. 144; copper, iii. 144.
Singlā, river of Assam, xxiii. 11.
Singpho dialects. *See* Kachin.
Singpho Hills, tract of hilly country on border of Assam, xxiii. 11–12.
Singphos, tribe in Assam, vi. 14; on banks of Noa Dihing, xi. 346; Khamti Hills, xv. 222; Singpho Hills, xxiii. 11–12.
Singpur, estate in Khāndesh District, Bombay. *See* Mehwās Estates.
Singu, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xxi. 12.
Singu, Myingyan, Burma, petroleum field, iii. 140.
Singu Min, king of Burma (1776–81), ix. 123.
Sinhgarh, historic hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, xxiii. 12–13.
Sinjhoro, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxiii. 13.
Sinjrānis, tribe, in Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.
Sinnar, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13.
Sinnar, historic town with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13–14.
Sinor, town with temples and bathing *ghāt* in Baroda, xxiii. 14.
Sinpyushin pagoda, in Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 355.
Siohārā, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces. *See* Seohārā.
Sipāh Kambar Khel, tribe sharing in Khyber allowance (1840), xv. 302.
Siprā, river of Central India, xxiii. 14–15.
Sipri, town and railway terminus in Gwalior State, Central India, former British cantonment, xxiii. 15.
Sira, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiii. 15.
Sira, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, former Muhammadan capital, xxiii. 15–16.
Siraguppa, town in Bellary District, Madras. *See* Siruguppa.
Siraiki, dialect of Sindī, i. 372; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Khairpur, xv. 212; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sind, xxii. 406; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 279.
Sirājganj, subdivision in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 16.
Sirājganj, town in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, centre of jute trade, xxiii. 16–17.
Sirāj-ud-daula, Nawāb of Bengal (1756–7), ii. 474, vii. 217; took Calcutta (1756), ii. 474, vii. 218, ix. 264; conspiracy to set Mīr Jafar in his place, ii. 475; battle of Plassey (1757), ii. 475–476, iv. 9, xx. 156; murder, ii. 476.
Local notices: Rested at Bhagwāngolā in his flight to Rājmahāl, viii. 39; demolished St. Anne's church, Calcutta (1756), ix. 280; took factory at Cossimbazar, viii. 1, xi. 53; treaty with British signed at Dum-Dum (1757), xi. 376; residence at Motijhil (1756), xvii. 57; tomb at Murshidābād, xviii. 58; march into Purnea (1757), xx. 415.
Sirāj-ul-mulk, minister at Hyderābād

(1843-7 and 1851-3), xiii. 241-242, xxi. 394.
Sirālkoppa, town in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 17.
Sirampur, subdivision and town in Hooghly District, Bengal. *See* Serampore.
Sirānda, lake in Las Bela State, Baluchistān, xxiii. 17.
Siras Pāl, Sarsāwā named after, xxii. 109-110.
Sirasgaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xxiii. 17.
Sirāthū, *tahsīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 18.
Sirgāli, town in Madras. *See* Shiyāli.
Sirhind, historic town in Patiāla State, Punjab, sacked by the Sikhs, xxiii. 20-21.
Sirhind, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab. *See* Fatehgarh.
Sirhind Canal, perennial canal in Punjab, iii. 331, 333, 357, xxiii. 18-20.
Sirī-ki-pind, ruins near Bāb-rkhāna, Rāwalpindi, xxii. 201.
Sir-Kap-kā-kot, ruins near Shāhdheri, Rāwalpindi, xxii. 201.
Sirmūr, Hill State in Punjab, xxiii. 21-28; physical aspects, 21-22; history, 22-24; population, 24; agriculture, 24-25; forests, 25-26; minerals, 26; trade and communications, 26; administration, 26-28; education, 28; medical, 28; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.
Sirmūr geological series, i. 91.
Sirmūr Sappers and Miners, accompanied Tīrāh expedition in 1897 under Major Bīr Bikram Singh, C.I.E., xxiii. 24, 27.
Sirohi, State in Rājputāna, xxiii. 28-37; physical aspects, 28-30; history, 30-32; population, 32; agriculture, 33; forests, 33; minerals, 33; trade and communications, 34; famine, 34-35; administration, 35-36; education, 36; medical, 36-37; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.
Sirohi, capital of State in Rājputāna, famous for cutlery, xxiii. 37; damascening, iii. 240.
Sīron, village with ruins in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xxiii. 37.
Sironchā, *tahsīl* in Chānda District, Central Provinces, xxiii. 37-38.
Sironj, district in Central India, belonging to Tonk State, xxiii. 38.
Sironj, ancient town in Tonk State, Central India, xxiii. 39.
Sirpur, *tāluk* in Adilābād District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 39.
Sirpur, village with old temple in Akola District, Berār, xxiii. 39-40.
Sirpur Tāndur, former sub-district in Bīdar Division, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40-45; physical aspects, 40-41; history, 41; population, 41-42; agriculture, 42-43; forests, 43; minerals, 43; trade and communications, 43; famine, 43; administration, 43-44; education, 44-45; medical, 45.
Sirsa, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 45.
Sirsa, ancient town in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 45-46; meteorology, i. 149; leather-work, iii. 190.
Sirsā, town in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 46.
Sirsāganj, village in Mainpurī District, United Provinces, xxiii 46.
Sirsi, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxiii. 46.
Sirsi, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xxiii 46-47.
Sirsi, town in North Kanara District, Bombay, xxiii. 47.
Sirsī, town in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 47.
Sirsilla, *tāluk* in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 47.
Sir-Sukh or Taxila plate with inscription, ii. 55.
Sir-Sukh-kā-kot, ruins near Shāhdheri, Rāwalpindi, xxii. 201.
Siruguppa, town in Bellary District, Madras, xxiii. 47-48.
Sirūr, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, xxiii. 48.
Sirūr, town and cantonment in Poona District, Bombay, xxiii. 48-49.
Sirūr, village with temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xxiii. 49.
Sirüttondanallūr, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 49.
Sirvel, *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xxiii. 49.
Sisāngchandli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiii. 49.
Sissū. See Shisham.
Sisunāga, dynasty in Northern India (*c.* 600 B.C.), ii. 273-274; overthrown in Patna by Nandas, xx. 67.
Sisupāla, Rājā of Chedi, temple of Bhawāni, Amraotī, traditional scene of projected marriage of Rukminī, bride of Krishna, with, v. 314, 400.
Sisupāla-vadha, the, Sanskrit poem by Māgha (seventh century), ii. 240-241.
Siswāli, ancient village near Māngrol, Kotah, Rājputāna, xvii. 181.
Sit Kade, precipice, Saptashring, Nāsik, xxii. 81.
Sītā, wife of Rāma, legend of carrying off of, by Rāvana of Ceylon and rescue by Rāma, v. 228, xvi. 245, xix. 278, xxi. 173, xxiii. 51, xxiv. 146, 306, 313, 362; Chitrakūt visited by, x. 300; Sītākot, Dināipur, supposed to be home of, xi.

349; Chāvdi or marriage hall of, at Modhera, Baroda, xvii. 381; believed to have lived at Nāsik, xviii. 410.
Sītā and Rāma, temple of, at Soron, Etah, xxiii. 89.
Sītā Bai's Devala, cave in Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 4.
Sīta Rām, treasurer of Muhammad Shāh, constructed buildings at Dādri, xi. 121.
Sītā Rām Rai, Rājā, legendary rule in Jessore, xiv. 92-93.
Sītā Rām Rāz, Rājā of Vizianagram (1759-84), xxiv. 340.
Sītābaldī, hill and fort near Nāgpur, Central Provinces, scene of battle (1817), xxiii. 49-50.
Sītābaldī, battle of (1817), ii. 444, 495.
Sītābengā cave, on Rāmgarh Hill, Central Provinces, xxi. 176
Sītākund, hot springs in Monghyr District, Bengal, xxiii. 50.
Sītākund, village with temples in Chittagong District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 50.
Sītalā or Sītlā, goddess of small-pox, temple of, at Gurgaon Masāni, Punjab, xii. 412; cult of, in Punjab, xx. 290; gorge at Tilothu, Shāhābād, sacred to, xxiii. 360.
Sitaleswar Mahādeva, *lingam* temple of, at Chandrāvati, xiv. 123.
Sītāmarhi, subdivision in Muzaffarpur District, Bengal, xxiii. 51.
Sītāmarhi, trading town in Muzaffarpur District, Bengal, xxiii. 51.
Sītāmau, State in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xxiii. 51-53.
Sītāmau, capital of State in Central India, xxiii. 53-54.
Sītāpur, District in Lucknow Division, United Provinces, xxiii. 54-61; physical aspects, 54-55; history, 55-56, population, 56-57; agriculture, 57-58; trade and communications, 58-59; famine, 59; administration, 59-61; education, 61; medical, 61.
Sītāpur, *tahsīl* in Sītāpur District, United Provinces, xxiii. 61.
Sītāpur, trading town and cantonment in Sītāpur District, United Provinces, xxiii. 61-62; pottery, iii. 244.
Sītārām Chandra, Rājā of Pāloncha, Hyderābād (1858), ix. 573.
Sītārām, minister at Baroda, dismissed (1816), vii. 37.
Sithushin, image of Gautama, at Pakangyi, Burma, xix. 322.
Sītlā, goddess of small-pox. *See* Sītalā.
Sitpur, village in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, xxiii. 62.
Sittang, river of Burma, iii. 362, xxiii. 62-63.
Sittang-Kyaikto Canal, navigable canal in Lower Burma, iii. 359, xxiii. 63.
Sittar, Tamil sect, poetry of, ii. 435 and *n.*, 436 *n.*
Sittwe, Arakanese name of Akyab, Burma, xxiii. 63.
Siuhārā, town in United Provinces. *See* Seohārā.
Siva, third person of the Hindu Triad, i. 419, ii. 213, 233; worship of, i. 419-420; compared with Vishnu, i. 420-421, 423; grants of villages to, ii. 58; cult and literature of, ii. 425-427.
Temples, at Amliyāra, Mahī Kāntha, v. 305; Arantāngi, Tanjore, v. 399; Bakreswar, Birbhūm, vi. 221; Banavāsi, North Kanara, vi. 346; Baud, Orissa, vii 135; Bhaironghātī, Tehrī, viii. 41; Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 149-150; Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202; Bikaner, Rājputāna, viii. 220; Chānda, x. 161; Chidambaram, South Arcot, x. 219-220; Deogarh, Santāl Parganas, xi. 244; Gautampurā, Central India, xii. 192; Guddguddāpur, Dhārwār, xii. 346; Pājo, Kāmrūp, xiii. 8; Kālahasti, North Arcot, xiv. 296; Kālna, Burdwān, xiv. 316; Kāmārhāti, Twenty-four Parganas, xiv. 326; Kamudi, Madura, xiv. 340; Kandukūr, Nellore, xiv. 379; Khānākul, Hooghly, xv. 222; Khiching, Orissa, xv. 277; Kottapatam, Guntūr, xvi. 6; Madras City (Mylapore), xvi. 367; Madura, ii. 124-125, xvi. 405, Mailār, Bellary, xvii. 30; Mukhalingam, Ganjām, xviii. 18; Pāpanāsam, Tinnevelly, xix. 406; Pattukkottai, Madras, xx. 76; Ponābādi of Shāmrail, Backergunge, xx. 160; Punjab (Sivdiwālas), xx. 290; Purandhar hill, Poona, xx. 396; Pushkar, Ajmer, xxi. 1; Sankaranayinārkovil, Tinnevelly, xxii. 58; Seven Pagodas, Chingleput, xxii. 182; Tālikota, Bijāpur, xxiii. 214; Tārakeswar, Hooghly, xxiii. 249; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 379; Tirukkalikkunram, Chingleput, xxiii. 392; Tirukkoyilūr, South Arcot, xxiii. 393; Tirutturaippūndi, Tanjore, xxiii. 397; Tiruvadamarudūr, Tanjore, xxiii. 398; Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 399-400; Tiruvottiyūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 402; Vaikam, Travancore, xxiv. 294; Vallam, Tanjore, xxiv. 297.
Copper image of, at Benares (600), vii. 190; Benares sacred to worship of, vii. 190-191; traditional descent of Koch kings from, x. 381; statue of, in rock-temple in Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 3; in Kailās temple at Ellora, Hyderābād, xii. 22.
Legends of, at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 128; at source of

Ganges, xii. 135; fragment of the *lingam* given by Rāvana to, at Gokarn, North Kanara, xii. 307; fair in honour of, at Guddguddāpur, Dhārwār, xii 346; reputed to have become incarnate as Bhairav and thus slain the demon Malla, xii. 346; worship of, in Hill Tippera, xiii. 118; Jālandhara demon overwhelmed by, under a pile of mountains, xiv. 223; sculpture of, in Payech temple, Kashmīr, xv. 98; Mahāvinyaka consecrated to worship of, xvi. 437, 438; war with Mallāsura, xvii. 30; *lingams* of, at Māndhāta, Nimār, xvii. 152; legend associated with Mahākuta pond, xviii. 360, Narbadā river said to have sprung from, xviii. 376; Sahasra Ling Talāv, or tank at Pātan, Baroda, xx. 24; pond dedicated to, on Saptashring, xxii. 81; legend of, associated with Tiruvannāmalai, xxiii. 401. *See also* Mahādeo.

Siva Chaturdasi festival, held at Sītākund, Chittagong, xxiii. 50.

Siva Deva I, rule in Nepāl (seventh century), xix. 31.

Siva Rao, adopted by Morāri Rao of Sandūr, but killed (*c.* 1785), xvii. 43.

Siva Rao II, *jāgīrdār* of Sandūr, xxii. 43-44

Siva Rao Pantulu Gāru, library presented to Chicacole by, x. 218.

Siva Singh, rule in Mithilā (1446-50), xvii. 380.

Sivabhakta. *See* Lingāyats.

Sivāchār. *See* Lingāyats.

Sivāchāra *math*, at Anantapur, v. 350

Sivaganga, estate in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 63-64.

Sivaganga, *tahsīl* in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 64.

Sivaganga, town in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 64

Sivaganga, sacred hill in Bangalore District, Mysore, xviii. 162, xxiii. 64.

Sivagiri, estate in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 64-65.

Sivagiri, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii 65.

Sivājī the Great, the founder of the Marāthā power (1627-80), ii. 402-403, 439-440; attacks on Bijāpur, ii. 387; tribute levied from Golconda (1667), ii. 390; established hill-forts, iv. 332.

Local notices: Arcot wrested from Bijāpur Sultāns by, v. 423; Bellary fort taken but restored (1678), vii. 175; several forts wrested from Bijāpur (1648), viii. 187; troops of, devastated Cuddapah (1678), xi. 60; rule in Deccan, viii. 288-289; Dharangaon plundered, xi. 298; Gālna plundered, xii. 125; Gingee held (1677), xii. 245; Huli fort supposed to have been built by (1674), xiii. 223; surrender to Jai Singh I, xiii. 385; Junnar plundered (1657), xiv. 240; Karnāla seized (1670), xv. 59; Kārwār burnt (1674), xv. 65; struggles to take Khānderi, xv. 224-225; Khāndesh ravaged, xv. 229; Kolhāpur forts taken (1659), xv. 382; Lohogarh taken (1648), but surrendered to Mughals (1658), xvi. 170; Mahād often visited, xvi. 429; Murgod held, xviii. 42; claim to possessions in Mysore, xviii 177; Nargund taken, xviii. 378; Pāndavgarh taken (1673), xix. 389; Panhāla taken (1659), xix. 396; Parli given to Rāmdās Swāmi, xx. 5; Poona held (1667), xx. 182; Pratāpgarh principal fort of (1656), xx. 217; Purandhar Hill surrendered to Aurangzeb but recaptured (1670), xx. 397; crowned independent prince at Raigarh (1674) and made it seat of government, xv. 358, xxi. 48; Rairi fell into hands of (1648), xxi. 47; Rajāpur plundered (1670), xxi. 67; stone images of Bhairav and his wife presented by, xxi. 75; Rājmachi taken (1648), xxi. 76; forts of Rāmdurg and Nargund said to have been built by, xxi. 173; Rangna fort taken (1659), xxi. 213; rule in Ratnāgiri, xxi. 248; Sankeshwar fell to (1659), xxii. 59; rule in Sātāra, xxii. 118-119, 126; forts built in Sātāra, xxii. 120, born at Shivner (1627), xiv. 240, xxii. 294; Sindhudrug built, xvii. 96; Sinhgarh acquired (1647), xxii. 12, Surat pillaged (1664 and 1679), viii. 287, xxiii. 155; Suvarndrug fortress strengthened (1660), xiii. 57; rule in Thāna (1675), xxiii. 292; Vālva taken (1659), xxiv. 298; Vāsota taken (1655), xxiv. 301; garrison placed in Vengurla (*c.* 1660, xxiv. 307; Vengurla burnt (1664), xxiv. 307; Vijayadrug strengthened, xxiv. 310; Vishālgarh taken (1659), xxiv. 321.

Sivājī II, son of Rājā Rām, Rājā of Kolhāpur (1700), xv. 382.

Sivājī III, Rājā of Kolhāpur (1760), xv. 382; Shirol taken by (1780), xxii. 292.

Sivāji IV, Rājā of Kolhāpur (1837-66), xv. 383.

Sivājī V, Rājā of Kolhāpur (1870-82), xv. 383.

Sivājī, last Rājā of Tanjore (1832-55), xxiii. 229.

Sivājī Rao Holkar, Mahārājā of Indore (1886-1903), xiii. 339; built palace at Barwāha, vii. 90; built palace at Indore, xiii. 350.

Sivājī Shankar Orekar, minister of Dhār, Sunel assigned to, xxiii. 146.

Sivakāsi, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, scene of Shānān riots (1899), xxiii. 65.
Sivālya-tīrth, pond on Saptashring, Nāsik, xvii. 81.
Sivappa Naik, Keladi chief of Bednūr, Bekal fort built, vii. 143; Chandragiri fort built, x. 168; Seringapatam besieged (1646), xi. 11, xviii. 179, xxii. 179; opposition to Mysore Rājās, xiii. 64; Basavrajdurg fortified, xiii. 161; Kadūr overrun, xiv. 264; Mirjān held, xvii. 364; Sakkarepatna conferred on king of Vijayanagar, xxi. 391; Shimoga overrun, xxii. 285.
Sivarātrī, festival, held in Berār, vii. 382; Hyderābād, xiii. 250; Jalpes, Jalpaigurī, xiv. 42-43; Mārkandī, Chānda, xvii. 208; Mysore, xviii. 209; Punjab, xx. 294; Srīsailam, Kurnool, xxiii. 110; Tārakeswar, Hooghly, xxiii. 249.
Sivasamudram, island in Cauvery river, Coimbatore District, Madras, xxiii. 65-66.
Sivashanmukha Rao, Rājā of Sandūr (1861-78), xxii. 44.
Siva-Skandavarman, Kadamba king, record of, ii. 59.
Siva-Skandavarman, Pallava king, Mayidavolu record of, ii. 59
Siva-vākyam, the, Tamil theistic poem of Sittar school, ii. 435 and *n.*, 436 *n.*
Siwālik Hills, in Northern India, i. 17, xiii. 124, xxiii. 66.
Siwālik geological series, i. 91, 96-97, xiii. 127-128.
Siwān, subdivision in Sāran District, Bengal, xxiii. 66-67.
Siwān, town in Sāran District, Bengal, xxiii. 67; pottery, iii. 244.
Siwi, District in Baluchistān. *See* Sibi.
Siwrae, ancient site in Punjab. *See* Sarwāhi.
Siyamangalam, inscription, ii. 52.
Siyānā, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xxiii. 67.
Siyin, language, i. 400.
Siyins, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273.
Skandagupta, last king of the Gupta dynasty (455-*c.* 480), ii. 294; pillar-inscription, ii. 57-58, viii. 118; in Central India, ix. 336.
Skinner, Colonel James, St. James's Church at Delhi built by, xi. 238; account of, xxiii. 67-68; held Sikandarābād, xxii. 362.
Skinner, Major Robert, brother of James, served under Perron, xxiii. 68.
Skinner Estates, held by descendants of Colonel James Skinner, in Punjab, xxiii. 67-68.
Sladen, Colonel, surrender of king Thībaw to (1885), xvii. 140.
Slate, in India generally, iii. 151; found in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 139; Almorā, v. 244; Baghelkhand, vi. 186; Bengal, vii. 265; Bhutān, viii. 155; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 188; Bilāspur, viii. 229; Chamba, Punjab, x 132; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294; Cuddapah, xi. 67; Darjeeling, xi. 167, 174; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 380; Garhwāl, xii. 164; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Gurgaon, xii. 402, 407; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 419-420; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 383; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kāngra, xiv. 381, 392; Kanhiāra, Kāngra, xiv. 399; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 252; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Mirzāpur, xvii. 367; Monghyr, xvii. 391, 397; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 323; Nallamalais, Madras, xviii. 346; Nepāl, xix. 29; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 141-142; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381; Peshāwar, xx. 119; Punjab, xx. 248, 314; Rājputāna, xxi. 87, 88; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 280; Sa'aikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Simla, xxii. 376, 377; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 2; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 26; Tālikotā, Bijāpur, xxiii. 214; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 259; United Provinces, xxiv. 139, 140, 141, 200.
Slave dynasty of Delhi, ii 357-362, 368; coins of, ii. 144.
Slavery, among Kachins, Burma, xiv. 254.
Sleeman, Colonel Sir W. H., suppression of *thagī*, ii. 498, iv. 394, ix. 343; visit to Bahraich, vi. 207; General Superintendent of Thagī and Dakaiti department (1835), ix. 384-385.
Slippers, ornamental, manufacture of, in Chānda, x. 157, 162; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234; Kanigiri, Nellore, xiv. 400-401; Nellore, xiv. 17, Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41.
Small Cause Courts, iv. 150-151.
Small-pox, in India generally, i. 524-525; prevalent in Afghānistān, v. 51; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 144; Ambāla, v. 279; South Arcot, v. 437; Assam, vi. 40; Baluchistān, vi. 339; Baroda, vii. 42; Bengal, vii. 229; Bilāspur, viii. 223; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 85; Burma, ix. 134, 135; Central India, ix. 349; Central Provinces, x. 21; Cuttack, xi. 98; Ganjām, xii. 154; Gujrāt, xii. 365; Hyderābād State, xiii. 245; Jessore, xiv. 94; Madras Presidency, xvi. 258; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 51; Mymensingh, xviii. 152; Nepāl, xix. 40; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 164, 205; Punjab, xx. 283; Purī, xx. 401-402; Rāj-

putāna, xxi. 108; Rangoon, xxi. 220; Rangpur, xxi. 226; Shāhābād, xxii. 189; Sind, xxii. 405; United Provinces, xxiv. 165.
Smārtas, Saiva sect, i. 421–422; in Central India, ix. 353; Mysore, xviii. 203; monastery at Sankeshwar, Belgaum, xxii. 59; at Sonda, North Kanara, xxiii. 82.
Smews, winter visitants to India, i. 266.
Smith, E. W., examination of the Chīnīkā-Rauza, Fatehpur Sīkri, ii. 128.
Smith, Sir Harry, battle with the Sikhs at Alīwāl (1846), v. 225–226; force thrown into Ludhiāna (1846), xvi 200
Smith, Colonel Joseph, defeated Haidar Alī at Tiruvannāmalai (1767), v. 424, xxiii. 401; took Ramnad (1772), xxi. 179; took Tanjore (1773), xxiii. 242; took Vallam, xxiv. 297.
Smith, Sir Lionel, battle at Ashta with Gokhale (1817), vi. 10; Mālvan pirates extirpated (1812), xvii. 97; engagement with Peshwā's horse at Pandharpur (1817), xix. 391; engagement at Yeraoda (1817), xx. 182.
Smith, Captain Stephen, took Gingee (1761), xii. 245; sent to Turaiyur to restore rightful chief (1758), xxiv. 63.
Smythe, Thomas, first governor of East India Company, ii. 454.
Snakes, in India generally, i. 269–272; Afghānistān, v. 33; Almorā, v. 245; Andamans, v. 358; Backergunge, vi. 166; Bānkurā, vi. 384; Bastī, vii. 125; Burma, ix. 118; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Coorg, xi. 7; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Dinājpur, xi. 348; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; used as food by Lushais, Hill Tippera, xiii. 117; in Janjira, Bombay, xiv. 58; North Kanara, xiv. 342; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 87; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 211; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 247; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Kolāba, xv. 356; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 174; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 15; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 276; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 96; Mysore, xviii. 166–167; Nadiā, xviii. 273; Naini Tāl, xviii. 324; Noākhāli, xix. 129; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 147; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 382; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 33; Poona, xx. 167; Punjab, xx. 256; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 247; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Sāran, xxii. 85; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 151; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 251; Sind, xxii. 393; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 307; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 402.
Snake-worship, ii. 169.
Snānjātra *mela*, held at Serampore, Hooghly, xxii. 178.
Snipes (*Gallinago* and *Rostratula*), i. 262.
Snowdon, peak near Ootacamund, Nīlgiris, xix. 238.
Soālkuchi, trading village in Kāmrūp District, Assam, xviii. 68.
Soap, manufactured at Amritsar, v. 324, 329; Anklesvar, Broach, v. 386; Attock, vi. 136; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 369; Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Bengal, vii. 270; Gujrāt, xii. 370; Idar, Mahī Kāntha, xiii. 327; Jhang-Maghiāna, Jhang, xiv. 135; Kābul, Afghānistān, xiv. 245; Kaira, xiv. 282; Kapadranj, Kaira, xiv. 406; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 77; Lahore, xvi. 113; Māniktala, Twenty-four Parganas, xvii. 183; Meerut, xvii. 266; Merta, Rājputāna, xvii. 309; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 426; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75, 76; United Provinces, xxiv. 205; Wadhwān, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 346, 347.
Soap trade, iii. 178; imports, iii. 309.
Soapstone, found in Bassein, Burma, vii. 107; Bengal, vii. 265; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Gaihwāl, xii. 168; Hamīrpur, xiii. 18; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 43; United Provinces, xxiv. 200; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 394.
Soapstone articles, ornaments, &c., made in Madras Presidency, xvi. 294; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Singhbhūm, xviii. 8.
Sobha, of Sirohi, or Subhans Parkāsh, first Rājā of Sirmūr (1095), xxiii. 23.
Sobha, Rao, founded old town of Sirohi (1405), xxiii 30.
Sobhāg Parkāsh, Rājā of Sirmūr (seventeenth century), xxiii. 23.
Sobhdār, rule in Sind (1801–40), xxii. 400.
Sobraon, village in Lahore District, Punjab, scene of battle (1845), xxiii. 68.
Sobraon, battle of (1845), ii 503.
Société des Missions Étrangères. *See* Roman Catholic Missions.
Society for Missions to Lepers in India and the East. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Society of Jesus. *See* Roman Catholic Missions.

Society of the Reformed Church of America. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Soda, carbonate and sulphate of (*sajji* and *khāri*), iii. 158; imports of, iii. 158; found in Cuddapah, xi. 72; Etah, xii. 33; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 213; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280, 283; Sind, xxii. 418; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 313.
Soda Rājputs, power in Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 307, 310.
Sode Rājā, the, Diwān to Devammājī in Coorg (1809), xi. 15.
Sodhīs of Anandpur, feudal chiefs in Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194, 195.
Sodhra, town in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xxiii. 68.
Soerīs, Mirzāpur formerly held by, xvii. 368.
Sofāle, village in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiii. 69.
Sohāgpur, *tahsīl* in Rewah State, Central India, xxiii. 69.
Sohāgpur, village with old temples in Rewah State, Central India, xxiii. 69.
Sohāgpur, *tahsīl* in Hoshangābād District, Central Provinces, xxiii. 69–70.
Sohāgpur, town in Hoshangābād District, Central Provinces, with dyeing industry, xxiii. 70.
Sohan Pāl, Bundela, founder of Orchhā State (thirteenth century), xix. 242; said to have raised Nāchna to a place of importance, v. 131.
Sohāwal, *sanad* State in Baghelkhand Agency, Central India, vi. 189, xxiii. 70–71.
Sohdra, town in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab. *See* Sodhra.
Sōhgaurā plate, with inscription, ii. 51.
Sohiong, petty State in the Khāsi Hills, Assam, xxiii. 71–72.
Sohna, town in Gurgaon District, Punjab, xxiii. 72.
Sohrāb Dodai, Malik, first Baloch settler in Dera Ismail Khān (fifteenth century), xi. 250, 261; in Derajāt, xi. 270.
Sohrāb Khān Tālpur, Mīr, founder of Khairpur State (end of eighteenth century), xv. 211, 216, xxii. 399, 400.
Sohrai, festival among the Santāls, xxii. 67–68.
Soil, in India generally, black cotton, or *regar*, i. 43, iii. 9–10; of the alluvial tracts, iii. 8–9, of the crystalline tract, iii. 10–11.
Sojat, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with manufactures of saddlery and cutlery, xxiii. 72.
Sojitrā, town in Baroda, xxiii. 72.
Sokiārs, caste peculiar to Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90.
Sokotra, island in Arabian Sea, British relations with, iv. 108–109, v. 10, 14.
Sokpos, Mughal tribe, driven out of Ladākh (seventeenth century), xvi. 90.
Soktes, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273.
Sola Khamba, or 'sixteen-pillared' mosque, at Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 170.
Sola Singhi, hill range in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xxiii. 73.
Solah Sarai, suburbs of Sambhal, Morādābād, xxiii. 72–73.
Solāni, river of United Provinces, xxiii. 73.
Solankis, Rājput clan, dominant in Gujarāt and Kāthiāwār (A.D. 941–1298), ii. 311; founded Bāran (fourteenth or fifteenth century), vi. 428; reigned at Anhilvāda Pātan (until 1143), viii. 282, xx. 24; decline of power (1143–1242), viii. 283; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 113; Wadhwān, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 346.
Solar race, or Suryabansi Rājputs, rule in Kosala, xix. 278; Rājputāna, xxi. 112; traditional rulers of Sirmūr, xxiii. 22–23.
Solomon's Ophir, identified with Sopāra, xxiii. 87.
Solon, hill cantonment in Simla District, Punjab, xxiii. 73.
Som Chand, founder of Chand dynasty, in Almorā (tenth century), v. 245.
Som Sāvant, chief of Sāvantvādi (1640), xxii. 151.
Soma, the moon-plant, deified, i. 403; sacred but intoxicating draught in Vedic times, ii. 212, 214; Lunar race trace their descent from Budha the son of, xxi. 112.
Soma, officer under Nārasimha III, Chenna-Kesava temple at Somnāthpur erected by (1269), xxiii. 75.
Somadeva, author of the *Yasastilaka* (959), ii. 19–20.
Somadeva, another Sanskrit author (1205), ii. 22–23.
Somadeva, fragments of play by, found on stones at Ajmer, ii. 50 *n.*
Somadeva (1070), Kashmīr poet, fables by, ii. 252.
Somadeva, Kandahār fort supposed to have been built by, xviii. 350.
Somāli, language of the Hamitic family, i. 389, 394; spoken in Aden, viii. 301.
Somālis, labourers in Aden, v. 15.
Somamale, mountain in Coorg, xxiii. 73.
Somāstipur, subdivision and town in Bengal. *See* Samāstipur.
Somavansi kings, rule in Oudh, xix. 279; Bhars displaced by, in Partābgarh, xx. 15–16.
Somavansi Kshattriyas, rule in Nepāl, xix. 30.

Sombansīs, clan of Rājputs in Partābgarh, xx. 17.
Sombre. *See* Reinhardt, Walter.
Someshwar, tank at Dādri, Punjab, xi. 121; temples, at Dhārwār, xi. 316; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; temple and fair at Lakshmeshwar, Bombay, xvi 131; temple at Mālsiras, Sholāpur, xvii. 95; Rāybāg, Kolhāpur, xxi. 277.
Somesvara (Ahavamalla) I, Western Chālukyan king (*c.* 1044–69), ii. 336; description of death of, ii. 336; Dhār sacked (1040), xi. 294; made Kalyāni capital of Chālukyan kingdom, xiv. 324.
Somesvara II, Western Chālukyan king (1069–76), deposed by brother, ii. 336–337.
Somesvara III, Western Chālukyan king (1126–38), ii. 338.
Somesvara IV, Western Chālukyan king (1183–9), ii. 339; partition of dominions (1189), vii. 366.
Somesvara, Hoysala king, visited Changālvas at Rāmanāthpur (1252), xi. 10, rule in Mysore (1233–54), xiii 63, xviii. 173; conquered the Chola country and built a city called Vikramapuram (*c.* 1253), xxiii. 109
Somesvara, chief of Hārnhalli, founder of Honnavalli, xiii. 161.
Someswari, river in Gāro Hills, Assam, xxiii. 74.
Somji of Ahmadābād, rebuilt temple of Adināth, Palitāna (1619), xix. 365.
Somleswari Devī, temple at Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 95.
Somnāth, ancient town in Junāgarh State, Kāthiāwār, xxiii 74–75; sack of, by Mahmūd of Ghaznī (1026), ii. 352; Lord Ellenborough and the 'gates of Somnāth,' ii. 501–502, xii. 232.
Somnāth, temple at Pāli, Rājputāna, xix 359.
Somnāth Singh, last Rājā of Angul (deposed 1847), v. 376.
Somnāthpur, village with old temple in Mysore, ii. 176, xviii. 254, xxiii. 75.
Sompalle, village with old temple in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiii. 75.
Sompeta, *tahsīl* in Ganjām District, Madras, xxiii. 75–76.
Sompeta, town in Ganjām District, Madras, xxiii. 76.
Somtādari, Rājā of Gadwāl (early eighteenth century), xii. 121.
Somvārpet, village in Coorg, xxiii. 76.
Son, river of Northern India, xxiii. 76–78.
Son Canals, a system of irrigation in Bengal, iii. 332, 340, 357, xxiii. 78–80.
Sona, Buddhist missionary, traditional visit to Taikkala, xxiii. 205; to Thaton, xxiii. 341.
Sonā Masjid, or 'golden mosque,' at Gaur, Mālda, ii. 192–193, xii. 190, 191; at Pandua, Mālda, ii. 190, xix. 393.
Sonā Rānī, traditional builder of old temple in Seonī, xxii. 168.
Sonāgir, hill in Datiā, Central India, xxiii. 80.
Sonāh, town in Gurgaon District, Punjab. *See* Sohna.
Sonai, river of Assam, xxiii. 80.
Sonai, trading village in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxiii. 80.
Sonair, town in Central Provinces. *See* Saoner.
Sonāmganj, subdivision in Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Sunāmganj.
Sonāmukhī, town in Bānkurā District, Bengal, former commercial residency, now centre of shellac industry, xxiii. 80–81.
Sonang, Rao of Sāmetra, seized Idar State, xiii. 325.
Sonāpurā, river of Assam. *See* Dibru.
Sonāpurā, river of Assam. *See* Digru.
Sonār, river in Central Provinces, xxiii. 81.
Sonārgaon, ancient Muhammadan capital of Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 81.
Sonārī, crystal relic-casket, ii. 36; inscribed vases from, ii. 44, 54.
Sonārs, goldsmiths, in Amritsar, v. 322; Bannu, vi. 396; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Montgomery, xvii. 413; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166–167; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Sind, viii. 307.
Sonda, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, former capital, xxiii. 82.
Sondhiās, cultivators, in Indore, Central India, xiii. 341; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 118; Khilchipur, Central India, xv. 278; Pirāwa, Rājputāna, xx. 151.
Sondis, trading caste, in the Māliahs, Madras, xvii. 89; Ganjām, xii. 152.
Sone, river and canal system in Bengal. *See* Son.
Sone Sāh, Ponwār, founder of Chhatarpur State (1785–1816), x. 198–199, xix. 401.
Sonepat, *tahsīl* in Delhi District, Punjab, xxiii. 82.
Sonepat, town in Delhi District, Punjab, xxiii. 82–83.
Sonepet, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, with weaving industry, xxiii. 83.
Songadh, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiii. 83.

Songarh, town in Baroda, first stronghold of the Gaikwārs, xxiii. 83.
Songīr, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiii. 83–84.
Soni, Rājā, foundation of Sonepat ascribed to, xxiii. 83.
Sonitpur, original name of Masār, xvii. 214.
Sonmiāni, seaport in Las Bela State, Baluchistān, xxii. 84.
Sonpat, *tahsīl* and town in Delhi District, Punjab. *See* Sonepat.
Sonpur, feudatory State in Bengal, transferred from Central Provinces in 1905, xxiii. 84–86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.
Sonpur, capital of State in Bengal, with industries, xxiii. 86.
Sonpur, village in Sāran District, Bengal, with railway workshops and annual fair and race meeting, xxiii. 86.
Sonthal Parganas, District in Bengal. *See* Santāl Parganas.
Sonthals, tribe in Bengal. *See* Santāls
Sooree, subdivision and town in Birbhūm District, Bengal. *See* Sūri.
Sopāra, ancient town in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiii. 87; coins struck at, ii. 147.
Sophytes (Saubhūti), issued coins in Greek style (*c.* 325 B.C.), ii. 137.
Sor Range, coal-field, iii. 137, 138.
Sorab, *tāluk* in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 87–88.
Soraon, *tahsīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xxii 88.
Sorath, *prānt* or division of Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxii. 88.
Soron, historic town and place of pilgrimage in Etah District, United Provinces, xxiii. 88–89.
Soto, Gomez de, rebuilt Bāndel convent (1660), vi. 358.
South Arcot, District in Madras. *See* Arcot, South.
South Australian Baptist Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
South Barrackpore, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. *See* Barrackpore.
South Dum-Dum, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. *See* Dum-Dum.
South Indian Railway, iii. 301–302, 382, 400, 414, 417.
South Kanara, District in Madras. *See* Kanara, South.
South Suburbs, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. *See* Calcutta, South Suburbs.
South Sylhet, subdivision in Sylhet District, Assam. *See* Sylhet, South.
Southern Division, Division of Bombay, xxiii. 89–90.
Southern India, meteorology, i. 114, 116 *n.*, 125 *n.*, 153; zoology, i. 215, 216, 217, 218, 222, 236, 246, 247, 262, 268, 272, 273, 274; language, i. 379, 380; Jainism, i. 415; coins, ii. 149–153; Hindu period of history from fourth century A.D. to the Muhammadan conquests, ii. 321–349; introductory, 321–324; boundaries, 321; languages, 321–322; people, 322; religion, 322–323; the Dravidian race, 323–324; vicissitudes of the Aryan dynasties to end of tenth century, 324–335; Andhras, 325–326; predominance of the Pallavas during the fifth century, 326–327; their final downfall, 334; the Chalukyas, 327–330; the Western Chalukyas, 328–329, 333; the Eastern Chalukyas, 330, 333–334; the Rāshtrakūtas (760–900), 331–333; the Pāndyas of Madura, 324, 331–332; the Cholas, 333, 339–340; the South at the close of the tenth century, 335; the Deccan during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, 335–339; revived kingdom of Western Chālukyas swept away, 335–339; the Hoysalas, 339; the South at the close of the twelfth century, 340; struggle between the Deogiri Yādavas and the Hoysalas, 340–342; both crushed by the Muhammadans (fourteenth century), 342–343; Vijayanagar empire, 343–344; its stand against the Muhammadans for two centuries, 344–347; overthrow at battle of Tālikotā by Muhammadan alliance (1565), 347; bibliography, 349; history from the Muhammadan conquest to the battle of Wandiwāsh (1300–1761), ii. 381–393, 398–404, 470–474; political divisions before Muhammadan conquest, 382; Bahmani kingdom, 383–385; Adil Shāhis of Bijāpur (1490–1686), 385–387; Nizām Shāhis of Ahmadnagar (1490–1637), 388–389; Qutb Shāhis of Golconda (1512–1687), 390; Imād Shāhis of Ellichpur (1484–1575), 391; Barīd Shāhis of Bīdar (1492–1609), 391; Fārūqī kings of Khāndesh (1388–1599), 392–393; cinchona cultivation, iii. 68; minerals, iii. 144; arts and manufactures, iii. 170, 190, 216, 221, 230, 244; irrigation, iii. 319; great famine (1876–8), iii. 488–489.
Southern Mahratta Railway, iii. 370, 382, 400–401, 414, 417, xvi. 302.
Southern Marāthā Country (or Bombay Carnatic), xxiii. 90–91.
Southern Marāthā Jāgīrs, group of States in Bombay, xxiii. 91–92.
Southern Shan States, Burma. *See* Shan States, Southern.
Souza, Father Joachim d', Roman Catholic priest, residence in Bellary (1775–1829), vii. 163.

Souza, Sir Miguel de, report on Ahmadābād quoted, v. 96.
Sovideva, Kalachuri king in Southern India (1167–77), ii. 338.
Sparrows, including the ubiquitous house-sparrow, i. 245.
Spears and spear-heads, made in Bhutān, viii. 160; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325; Nicobars, xix. 76, 77; Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 283; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 34.
Spices, Kanara spice gardens, iii. 54–56; trade statistics, iii. 255, 309, 310, 314; grown in Assam, vi. 57; Central Provinces, x. 34, 38, 39; Chhindwāra, x. 210; Coorg, xi. 34; Khāndesh, xv. 234; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 327; Punjab, xx. 299; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 355. *See also* Areca-nut Palms, Capsicum, Cardamoms, Ginger, Pepper, *and* Turmeric.
Spinel, precious stone associated with the ruby, iii. 161; found in Bhamo, Burma, viii. 52, Mandalay, xvii. 133; Ruby Mines, xxi. 327, 333; Southern Shan States, xxii. 261.
Spintangi geological stage, i. 93.
Spirit-feasts, Nicobars, xix. 69–70.
Spirits, excise duties on, iv. 254–259.
Spirit-worship, by the Was, Burma, xxiv. 344. *See also* Animism.
Spiti, Himālayan canton in Kāngra District, Punjab, xviii. 92–96; Nummulitic rocks, i. 92; Buddhism, i. 413.
Sponges, found in the Nicobars, xix. 62.
Springs, Rāmanjala, at Adoni, Bellary, v. 26; near Alagarkovil, Madura, v. 203–204; of Patalgangā, Barābai Hills, Gayā, vi. 425; Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; Gopālswāmi Betta, Mysore, xii. 330; the Anantnāg and the Malikнāg, Islāmābād, Kashmīr, xiii. 371; Wundwin, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 283; Rāmandrug, Bellary, xxi. 171; Shivner, Poona, xiv. 240, xxii. 294; Unābdev, Khāndesh, xxiv. 122. *See also* Hot Springs *and* Sulphur Springs.
Spur-fowl (*Galloperdix*), i. 257.
Squirrels, including flying squirrels, i. 226–227.
Srāddha, feast of the dead, origin of, i. 403–404.
Srauta Sūtras, the, a continuation of the ritual side of the Brāhmanas, ii. 232.
Sravana Belgola, village in Hassan District, Mysore, chief seat of Southern Jains, with temples and colossal statue, xxiii. 96–97; epitaphs, ii. 43; inscriptions, ii. 51, 56–57; colossal statue of Bāhubalin or Gomata (983), ii. 48, 122.
Srāvastī, ancient city in Northern India. *See* Set Mahet.
Srenika or Bimbāsāra, traditional builder of wall round Rājgīr, xxi. 72.
Sri, goddess of prosperity. *See* Lakshmī.
Srī Mādhopur, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 98.
Śridhar, Marāthī poet (1678–1728), ii. 425, 432.
Srigobindpur, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, founded by Gurū Arjun, xxiii. 97–98.
Śrīharikota, island in Nellore District, Madras, supplying casuarina firewood to Madras City, xxiii. 98.
Śrīharsha, king. *See* Harshavardhana.
Srīkūrmam, place of pilgrimage in Ganjām District, Madras, with temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 98.
Srīmālis, Brāhman sub-caste in Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 189; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 177; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Srimangala, peak in Pādinālknād, Coorg, xix. 309.
Śrīmanta Saudāgar, the, Bengali poem by Mukunda Rām Chakravarti (seventeenth century), ii. 426–427.
Srīmushnam, village with old temple in South Arcot District, Madras, xviii. 98–99.
Srīnagar, capital of Kashmīr State, xxiii. 99–105; description, 99; population, 102; industries, 102–104; education, 104; medical, 105; meteorology, i. 151, 155; density of population, i. 454; manufactures, iii. 234.
Srīnagar, town in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xxiii. 105.
Śringāra-sataka, the, Sanskrit lyric by Bhartrihari (seventh century), ii. 243.
Śringāra-tilaka, the, Sanskrit lyric attributed to Kālidāsa, ii. 243.
Sringeri, estate in Kadūr District, Mysore, belonging to the high-priest of the Smārta Brāhmans, xxiii. 105–106.
Srīnivāspur, *tāluk* in Kolār District, Mysore, xxiii. 106.
Śrīpādarāya *math*, at Mulbāgal, Mysore, xviii. 20.
Śrīperumbūdūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, birthplace of Rāmānuja (1016), xviii. 106–107.
Śrīpurusha, king of the Gangavādi dynasty, xviii. 170.
Srīrāmpur, subdivision and town in Hooghly District, Bengal. *See* Serampore.
Śrirangam, sacred town with temple in Trichinopoly District, Madras, iii. 173, xxiii. 107–110.
Śrīrangapattana, town in Mysore. *See* Seringapatam.
Śrīrangavarapukot, *taksīl* and town in Vizagapatam District, Madras. *See* Srungavarappukota.

Srīsailam, temple in Kurnool District, Madras, xxiii. 110.
Srīvaikuntam, *tāluk* in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 110-111.
Srīvaikuntam, town with temple in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 111.
Srivaikuntam Anicut system, Madras, iii. 332.
Srīvaishnava Brāhmans, Maddūr granted to, as an *agrahāra*, xvi. 230; Mysore, xviii. 203.
Srīvaishnava Yatirāja *math* at Melukote, Mysore, xviii 290.
Srīvardhan, town in Janjīra State, Bombay, xxiii. 111.
Srīvardhan, peak of Rājmāchi hill, Poona, xxi. 75.
Srīvilliputtūr, *tāluk* in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 111-112.
Srīvilliputtūr, town with temple in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 112.
Srungavarappukota, *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiii. 112-113.
Srungavarappukota, town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiii. 113.
Srutakīrti. General, grant to, ii. 58.
Stacy, Colonel, induced Nūr Nasīr Khān II of Kalāt to submit to British (1840), vi. 279
Staff College, at Quetta, iv. 367.
Staff Corps (now Indian Army), iv 345, 356.
Stalagmites, found in Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 252; Madras Presidency, xvi. 242
Stamps, judicial and revenue, revenue from, iv. 174, 201.
Stanes, Mr., established school at Coonoor (1875), xix. 103
Starlings (*Sturnus*), i. 243
Stationery, imports of, iii. 308.
Statues, Queen Victoria, Bombay City, viii. 400; Jain, Buddhpur, Mānbhūm, ix. 45; of Sir James Outram, Lord Roberts, and Queen Victoria, Calcutta, ix 281; of Devī, Dalmī, Mānbhūm, xi. 127; of Queen Victoria, Dhubri, Assam, xi. 336; of Lord Cornwallis, Ghāzīpur, xii. 231; of Albuquerque, New Goa, xii. 268-269; of Queen Victoria, Karāchi, xv. 13; of Queen Victoria, Edward VII, Lord Cornwallis, Sir Thomas Munro, General Neill, Justice Sir Muttuswāmi Ayyār, and Rev. Dr. Miller, Madras City, xvi. 367; of Hercules, found at Quetta, Baluchistān, vi. 283; of Dupleix, Pondicherry, xx. 162; colossal Jain, Sravana Belgola, Mysore, xxiii. 96-97; Jain, Venur, South Kanara, xxiv. 422.
Staunton, Captain, at battle of Koregaon (1818), xv. 402.
Steatite, including potstone and soapstone, widely distributed throughout India, iii. 154; found in Anantapur, v 338; Burma, ix. 173; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 271, 276; Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x 283; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 392; Jhānsi, xiv. 143; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345, 352; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 327; Rānchī, xvi. 206; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 349; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 361.
Stedman, Colonel, expedition in Southern Shan States, Burma (1886), xvii. 253. *See also* Fort Stedman.
Steel, industry, iii. 237; trade statistics, iii. 314; made at Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 365; Bengal, vii. 264; Burdwān, ix. 97; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 295; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Hasanparti, Hyderābād, xiii. 59; Hyderābād State, xiii. 262; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jamālpur, Monghyr, xiv. 44; Mysore, xviii. 226; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 324
Stein, Dr., visit to Buner, North-West Frontier, ix. 88-89; Chach identified with Chukhsa or Chuskha, x 115; derivation of Hazāra, xiii. 76; excavations at Katās, Jhelum, xv. 151; Mahāban not to be identified with Aornos, xvi. 428.
Stephens, Thomas, first Englishman in India (1579), ii. 453.
Stevenson, Colonel, co-operation with Sir A. Wellesley in third Marāthā War (1803), xiii 241.
Stewart, General Sir Donald, visit to Ghazni (1880), xii. 232; Straits Settlements, Penal Regulations of 1871 discussed by, xv. 193.
Stewart, General, Dhār fort bombarded by (1857), xi. 295.
Stewart, General, column under, marched to Mogok (1886), xvi. 328.
Stewart, Lieutenant, killed by Lushais (1888), xvi. 215.
Sthanumalaya Perumāl, shrine at Suchindram, Travancore, xxiii. 115.
Sthavira Mahānāma, the, record of, on pedestal of image at Bodh-Gayā, ii. 48.
Stints, found everywhere in India, i. 262.
Stoats, in the Himālayas, i. 222.
Stockley, Captain, irregular levies raised by (*c.* 1837), origin of the Mālwā Bhīl Corps, xxii. 103-104.
Stocks, Dr., botanical collections, i. 209.
Stoddart, Colonel, Persians compelled to raise siege of Herāt by (1837), xiii. 115.
Stoddart, Lieutenant, killed by dacoits in Bhamo, Burma (1889), viii. 48.

Stone articles, made in Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 263; Anklesvar, Broach, v. 386; Bhandāra, viii. 67; Dhrāngadhra, Kāthiāwār, xi. 334; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 385; Gayā, xii. 203; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 6; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 60; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213, 219.

Stone quarries, Dhrāngadhra, Kāthiāwār, xi. 333; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 383; Guledgarh, Bijāpur, xii. 383; Idar, Mahī Kāntha, xiii. 327; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 262–263; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 129–130.

Stone-carving and cutting, iii. 241–242; Agra, v. 78, 90, Attock, vi. 135; Baroda, vii. 55; Bengal, vii. 268; Central India, ix. 368; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 383; Fatehpur Sīkri, Agra, xii. 86; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 438; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 401; Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 152; Mogok, Burma, xvii. 382; Muttra, xviii 68; Rājputāna, xxi. 132; United Provinces, xxiv. 204; Wadhwān, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 347.

Storks, widely distributed, including the adjutant, i. 264.

Storms, of cold season, i. 112–113; dust, i. 117; hail, i. 117; of hot season, i. 117–118; in Bay of Bengal, i. 120.

Local notices: Anantapur, v. 338–339; Andamans, v. 359; South Arcot, v 423; Bareilly, vii. 3; Burma, ix. 120; Dharmsāla, Kāngra, xi. 302; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 247; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 430.

Storm-waves, destruction by, in Backergunge (1822 and 1876), vi. 166; Bengal (1876, 1885, and 1897), vii. 206; Chittagong (1876 and 1897), x. 307; Dakhin Shāhbāzpur, Backergunge (1876), xi. 124; Daulatkhān, Backergunge (1876), xi. 201; Eastern Bengal (1876 and 1897), xi. 391; Hātia island, Noākhāli (1876), xiii. 73; Masulipatam, Kistna (1864), xvii. 215, 217; Mātāmuhuri river, Chittagong (1897), xvii. 218; the Meghnā estuary (1867 and 1876), xvii. 268; Sundarbans (1876), xxiii. 141.

Story, James, first English trader to India (1583), ii. 453; visited Akbar at Lahore, xvi. 108.

Strabo, the geographer, account of Baluchistān, vi. 274; of Taxila, xxi. 264.

Strachey, Sir John, abolition of customs-lines, ii. 517; financial reforms, iv. 165–167, xvi. 315; quoted on progress of sanitation, iv. 474; invention of poor-houses in famine in United Provinces, xxiv. 217; Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces (1874), xxiv. 219.

Strachey, Sir Richard, first head of Irrigation department, ii. 516; president of Famine Commission (1878–80), iii. 489; quoted on financial state of India, iv. 164.

Straits Settlements, British relations with, iv. 106–107.

Strathnairn, Lord. *See* Rose, Sir Hugh.

Straw work, Monghyr, xvii. 397.

Strawberries, in the hills of India generally, iii. 75; found or grown in Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Kashmīr, xv. 124; Mahābaleshwar, Sātāra, xvi. 426; Mysore State, xviii. 210; Nepāl, xix. 47; Sātāra, xxii. 117, 122; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 233; Shevaroy Hills, Salem, xxii. 274.

String, made in Hardoī, xiii. 48; Kotrang, Hooghly, xvi. 4.

Strobilanthes, notable for seeding profusely and then dying, i. 160, 187.

Stroyan, S., killed at Sultānpur in Mutiny, xxiii. 132.

Strychnine seeds, grown in Nellore, xix. 16.

Stuart, General, attacked French in Fort St. David (1783), xii. 102; captured Dindigul fort (1790), xi 357; captured Pālghāt (1790), xix. 359.

Stūpas, or relic shrines, evolution of, ii. 104, 159–161; stone railings, ii. 104–105; Jain, ii. 110–111; decoration, ii. 111; built by Asoka, ii. 111.

Local notices: At Amarāvati, Guntūr, ii. 115–117, 161, v. 272–273; Andher, ii. 45; Asarūr, Gujrānwāla, vi. 10; Bharhut or Bharaut, ii. 45, 46–47, 55, 106–108, 160, xviii. 302; Bhattiprolu, Guntūr, ii. 25, 36, 45, viii. 92; Bhilsa, Central India, viii. 105–106; Buddh Gayā, Gayā, ix. 45; Central India, ix. 345; Chatrā, Hazāribāgh, x. 181; Chitor, Rājputāna, x. 299; Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283; Gangu, ii. 25; Gorakhpur, xii. 334; Gudivāda, Kistna, xii. 347; Guntupalli, Kistna, xii. 388; Jaggayyapeta, Kistna, xiii. 377; Katās, Jhelum, xv. 150; Kolhāpur, ii. 36–37, xv 387; Mahābodhi, Gayā, ii. 104–10_; Mānikiāla, Rāwalpindi, ii. 25, 167, xvii. 182–183; Mathurā, or Muttra (Jain), ii. 47, 111; Pānchpahāri, Patna, xx. 68; Pi_rahwa, ii. 43–44, 102–103, 104, 133; Rāmnagar (Jain), ii. 111; Sānchī, Central India, ii. 36, 40, 44, 45–46, 47, 104, 108–109, 159, 160, 160–161, xxii. 27–28, 28–29; Sārnāth, Benares, xxii. 109; Sirī-ki-pind, Rāwalpindi, xxii. 201; Sōnārī, ii. 36,

44; Sultānganj, Bhāgalpur, xxiii. 130; Wardak, ii. 25.
Suādi, capital of Gāngpur State, Bengal, xxiii. 113.
Suālkuchi trade centre in Kāmrūp District, Assam. *See* Soālkuchi.
Suar, *tahsīl* in Rāmpur State, United Provinces, xxiii. 113.
Subandhu, author of the *Vāsavadattā*, Sanskrit prose romance (*c.* 600), ii. 241.
Subankhāli, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Subarnakhāli.
Subankhātā, village in Kāmrūp District, Assam, with Bhotiā fair, xxiii. 113.
Subansirī, river of Assam, xxiii. 113–114.
Subarnabanik, trading caste in Bengal, i. 328, ix. 268.
Subarnakhāli, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 114.
Subarnarekhā, river of Bengal, xxiii. 114.
Subāthu, hill cantonment in Simla District, Punjab. *See* Sabāthu.
Subha Karan, Rājā of Datiā (1656–83), xi. 195–196, 199.
Subha Singh, rebelled (1696), and overran Burdwān, ix. 93, 101, 102, 263, xxiv. 70.
Subha Singh, Sardār, Sikh chieftain, Dogars of Mamdot reduced to subjection by (*c.* 1750), xvii. 107.
Subhadrā, image of, in Jagannāth temple, Purī, xx. 410, 411.
Subhāg Singh, Dīwān of Narsinghgarh (early nineteenth century), xviii. 383.
Subhān Kulī, Kutb Shāhi king (1550), ii. 390, xiii. 238.
Subhans Parkāsh. *See* Sobha.
Subhāshitamuktāvali, the, of Jahlana (1247–60), ii. 20, 23.
Subrahmanya, village in South Kanara District, Madras, with temple and cattle fair, xviii. 114–115.
Subrahmanya, hill in Western Ghāts, xii. 219, xiii. 61.
Subrahmanya temples, at Cheyūr, Chingleput, x. 195; Kalugumalai, Tinnevelly, xiv. 321; Palni, Madura, xiv. 373; Tanjore, ii. 173, xviii. 243; Tiruttani, North Arcot, xviii. 397; Vadakku Valliyūr, Tinnevelly, xxiv. 291.
Suburbs of Calcutta. *See* Calcutta, Suburbs.
Suchet Singh, brother of Gulāb Singh, rule in Rāmnagar (*c.* 1820), xv. 94.
Suchindram, village and shrine in Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 115.
Sudāmda Dhāndhalpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiii. 115.
Sudarmāns, agricultural caste in Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Sudarsana, lake, records of, in rock-inscriptions, ii. 50, 51.
Sudarshan Shāh, Rājā of Tehrī (1815–59), xviii. 270, 273.
Sudāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiii. 115.
Suddhodana, image at Mongyai, Burma, xxii. 235.
Sudeshnā, queen of king Bali, vii. 194.
Sudh Singh, Rājā of Kulū (fifteenth century), xvi. 16.
Sūdhal Deo, Rājā of Bāmra (*ob.* 1903), vi 344.
Sudhārām, head-quarters of Noākhāli District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 115.
Sudhārām Muzumdār, Sudhārām named after, xviii. 115.
Sudhās, caste in Baud, Orissa, vii. 134.
Sudhs, caste in Rairākhol, Bengal, xxi. 62.
Sūdra, fourth or lowest of original castes or groups, a class of artisans and servants, i. 327, 332; hopeless state during Brāhmanical period, i. 407.
Local notices: Backergunge, vi. 168; Chittagong, x. 310; Cochin, Madras, x. 345; Gauhāti, Assam, xii. 183; Melukote, Mysore, xvii. 290.
Sūdraka, Sanskrit play attributed to, ii. 247.
Sūds, commercial caste, in Kāngra, xiv. 389; Ludhiāna, xvi. 202–203.
Suffren, the Bailli de, naval battles (1782), ii. 486, xii. 105.
Sūfi Sarmast, tanks and shrine at Sāgar, xxi. 366.
Sūfiism, mystic doctrine in Islām, i. 437.
Sugar, trade in, iii. 41–42, 255; imports, iii. 277, 279, 289; exports, iii. 288, 290; statistics, iii. 309, 310, 314; import prices, iii. 463; countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar, iv. 264–265, import duty, iv. 265, 276.
Sugar factories and refineries, number in India (1896, 1900, 1903), iii. 42; Alvār Tirunagari, Tinnevelly, v. 254; South Arcot, v. 430; Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13; Assam, vi. 74; Azamgarh, vi. 159; Ballia, vi. 254, 258; Bāmra, Bengal, vi. 344; Bareilly, vii. 9, 12, 14; Barhaj, Gorakhpur, vii. 16; Barhalganj, Gorakhpur, vii 16; Baroda, vii. 56; Bastī, vii. 129; Berhampur, Ganjām, viii. 3; Bijnor, viii. 198; Bombay Presidency, viii. 326; Budaun, ix. 38; Cawnpore, ix. 319; Champāran, x. 143; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 295; Coimbatore, x. 373; Cuddapah, xi. 67; Darbhangā, xi. 158; Daudnagar, Gayā, xi. 200; Delhi, xi. 240; Etah, xii. 34; Ettaiyāpuram, Tinnevelly, xii. 48; Fyzābād, xii. 114, 118; Gandevi, Baroda, xii. 126; Gaurā, Gorakhpur, xii. 191; Gayā, xii. 203; Ghāzīpur, xii. 227; Gobardānga,

Twenty-four Parganas, xii. 280; Gorakhpur, xii. 337; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 68; Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 204; Jagdīspur, Shāhābād, xiii. 376; Jaunpur, xiv. 79; Jessore, xiv. 96; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kāsganj, Etah, xv. 70; Kolāi, Mysore, xv. 374; Kulasekarapatnam, Tinnevelly, xvi. 14; Ludhiāna, xvi. 205; Māchhīwāra, Ludhiāna, xvi. 224; Madras Presidency, xvi. 296; Māgura, Jessore, xvi. 412; Mīganj, Bareilly, xvii. 363; Morādābād, xvii. 426; Mubārakpur, Azamgarh, xviii. 10; Muhammadābād, Azamgarh, xviii. 15; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 101; Mysore, xviii. 257; Nadiād, Kaira, xviii. 283; Nellikuppam, South Arcot, xix. 6; Nellore, xix. 14; Nihtaur, Bijnor, xix. 84; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 327–328, 331–332; Pandare, Poona, xix. 389; Partābgarh, xx. 19; Phultalā, Khulnā, xx 136; Pilībhīt, xx. 141; Podanūr, Coimbatore, xx. 157; Prome, Burma, xx. 226; Purī, xx. 404; Rāmpur, United Provinces, xxi. 186; Rosa factory, Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 210; Sadalgi, Belgaum, xxi. 347; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 360; Sāmalkot, Godāvari, xxii. 1; Sambhal, Moradābād, xxii. 19; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 37; Sāran, xxii. 90; Shāhābād, xxii. 192; Shāhdara, Meerut, xxii. 200; Shāhganj, Jaunpur, xxii. 201; Shāhjahānpur, xxii 206, 210; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Sīālkoppa, Mysore, xxiii. 17; Sorab, Mysore, xxiii. 88; Soran, Etah, xxiii. 89; Srīgobindpur, Gurdāspur, xxiii. 98; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 372, 380; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 57; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75, 76; Ujhānī, Budaun, xxiv. 112; United Provinces, xxiv. 204. 205.

Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*, in India generally, iii. 39–41; areas of production, 39; cultivation, 39–40; ratoon crop, 40–41; harvesting, 41; crushing and boiling, 41; out-turn, 41; areas under, in important Provinces, (1903–4), iii. 100.

Local notices: Afghānistān, v. 52; Ahmadnagar, v. 117; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149, 152; Akalkot, Bombay, v. 178; Aligarh, v. 220; Allahābād, v. 231, 232; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Amherst, Burma, v. 298; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Amritsar, v. 323; Anakāpalle, Vizagapatam, v. 334; Andamans, v. 358; North Arcot, v. 410; Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13; Assam, vi. 55, 56, 57, 58, 112; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Backergunge, vi. 169; Badin, Sind, vi. 178; Bāglān, Nasik, vi. 191; Baherī, Bareilly, vi. 205; Bālāghāt, vi. 228; Ballia, vi. 254; Bānkurā, vi. 387; Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 410; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Bareilly, vii. 2, 7, 12; Barhaj, Gorakhpur, vii. 16; Baroda, vii. 46, 47, 56; Bassein, Thāna, vii. 119; Bastī, vii. 127; Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137; Belgaum, vii. 151; Bellary, vii. 164, 165; Benares, vii. 183; Bengal, vii. 244, 246, 248, 249, 251; Bhandāra, viii. 65–66; Bhopāl, Central India, viii 134; Bijnor, viii. 197; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Bilin, Burma, viii. 237; Bīrbhūm, viii. 243; Bogra, viii. 259; Bombay Presidency, viii. 313; Bonai, Orissa, ix. 3; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 53; Burdwān, ix. 95; Burma, ix. 152, 155; Cāchār, Assam, ix. 254; Cawnpore, ix. 315, 318; Central India, ix. 362, 390; Central Provinces, x. 37–38, 39, 103; Chakla Roshnābād, Tippera, x. 123; Champāran, x. 142; Channagiri, Mysore, x. 173; Chhindwāra, x. 209, 210; Chik-Ballāpur, Mysore, x. 221; Chikhlī, Surat, x. 221; Chikmugalūr, Mysore, x. 222; Chikodi, Belgaum, x. 223; Chingleput, x. 260; Chintamāni, Mysore, x. 286; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293, 294; Chittagong, x. 311; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 384; Coondapoor, South Kanara, xi. 1; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Cuttack, xi. 91, Dacca, xi. 110; Darbhangā, xi. 156; Darjeeling, xi. 172; Darrang, Assam, xi. 186; Daskroi, Ahmadābād, xi. 193; Daur, North-West Frontier, xi. 202; Dāvangere, Mysore, xi. 204; Delhi, xi. 228; Dharampur, Bombay, xi. 296; Dhārwār, xi. 309; Dhrol, Kāthiāwār, xi. 335; Dinājpur, xi. 351; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 382; Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 394; Etah, xii. 33; Farīdpur, xii. 57; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 80; Ferozepore, xii. 93; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 141; Garhdiwāla, Hoshiārpur, xii. 162; Gayā, xii. 201, 203; Ghāziābād, Meerut, xii. 221; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Ghorābāri, Sind, xii. 236; Godāvari, xii. 289; Golāghāt, Assam, xii. 308; Gondā, xii. 314–315; Goomsur, Ganjām, xii. 326; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Goribidnūr, Mysore, xii. 343; Gujrānwāla, xii. 358; Gujrāt, xii. 369; Guni, Sind, xii. 387; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 406; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 429; Haliyāl, North Kanara, xiii. 11; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Haidoī, xiii. 46, 47; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 120;

Hissār, xiii. 150; Honnāli, Mysore, xiii. 161; Hooghly, xiii. 166; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 198; Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 204; South Hsenwi, Burma, xiii. 219; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 254, 256, 301; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 316; Idar, Mahī Kāntha, xiii. 327; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 390; Jalālpur, Surat, xiv. 15; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jessore, xiv. 95, 96; Jīnd, Punjab, xiv. 171; Jorhāt, Assam, xiv. 201; Jullundur, xiv. 227; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 237; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Kaimganj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 274; Kāmrūp, Assam, xiv. 335; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Kapūrthala, Punjab, xiv. 411; Karāchi, xv 6, 11; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 53; Kāsganj, Etah, xv. 70; Kathiāwār, Bombay, xv. 178; Khāndesh, xv. 234; Kharsawān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Kherī, xv. 271, 272; Khulnā, xv. 290, 294; Kod, Dhārwār, xv. 337; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 373; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Koppa, Mysore, xv. 398; Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 21; Kumta, North Kanara, xvi. 23; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 64; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 123; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 165; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 226; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274-275, 352; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 18; Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 85; Mālvan, Ratnāgiri, xvii. 96; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 155; Mandlā, xvii. 165; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 176; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Mawkmai, Burma, xvii. 236; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 251; Meerut, xvii. 258; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Mirāj, Bombay, xvii. 361; Mirganj, Bareilly, xvii. 363; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371, 373; Mongnai, Burma, xvii. 405; Mongpai, Burma, xvii. 406; Mongpawn, Burma, xvii. 408; Morādābād, xvii. 425; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 3; Mudgere, Mysore, xviii. 11; Muhammadābād, Ghāzipur, xviii. 16; Mulbāgal, Mysore, xviii. 20; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Muttra, xviii. 68; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 99, 100; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 112-113, Mymensingh, xviii. 155; Mysore, xviii. 212, 256; Nadiā, xviii. 277; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 327; Nāmakhal, Sālem, xviii. 347; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 420; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nepāl, xix. 47; Nicobars, xix. 62; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 213; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 225; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 272; Pābna, xix. 300; Padraunā, Gorakhpur, xix. 311; Palāmau, xix. 340; Pālanpur, Bombay, xix. 349, 354; Pālitāna, Kāthiāwār, xix. 361; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 385; Partābgarh, xx. 11, 18; Pātan, Sātāra, xx. 25; Pattāla, Punjab, xx. 42; Peddāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 82; Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 104; Peshāwar, xx. 118; Phagwāra, Punjab, xx. 127; Pīlibhīt, xx. 139, 140; Poona, xx. 173-174; Punganūru, North Arcot, xx. 245; Punjab, xx. 296, 299, 382; Purandhar, Poona, xx. 396; Purī, xx. 403; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164; Rāmpur, United Provinces, xxi. 185, Ratnāgiri, xxi. 252; Rohilkhand, xxi. 305; Rohtak, xxi. 315; Sachīn, Bombay, xxi 345; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Salem, xxi. 400; Salween, Burma, xxi. 418; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Sambhal, Moradābād, xxii. 18; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sāran, xxii. 88; Sātāra, xxii. 114, 122; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Seringapatam, Mysore, xxii. 179; Shāhābād, xxii. 191, 197; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 205, 210; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 277-278; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 287, 290; Siālkot, xxii. 330; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 349; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 355, 356; Sinnar, Nāsik, xxiii. 13; Sirmūr, Punjab. xxiii. 25; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 46; Sitāpur, xxiii. 57; Sultānpur, xxiii. 134; Sunth, Rewā Kāntha, xxiii. 147; Surat, xxiii. 159-160; Sylhet, xxiii. 194; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209; Tando Bāgo, Sind, xxiii. 223; Tanuku, Kistna, xxiii. 246; Tatta, Sind, xxiii. 254; Thākurdwārā, Moradābād, xxiii. 285; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 320; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 334; Tigiriā, Orissa, xxiii. 357; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 427; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 56; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 74; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 95; Unao, xxiv. 126; United Provinces, xxiv. 183, 262; Vāyalpād, Cuddapah, xxiv. 302; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 329; Wānkāner, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 354; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 406; Yelandūr, Mysore, xxiv. 419; Yellāpur, North Kanara, xxiv. 420.

Sugatūr chiefs, Mysore, Anekal fort and tank made by (early seventeenth century), v. 373; Hosakote fort and tank made by, xiii. 203.

Sugh, village with ruins in Ambāla District, Punjab, xxiii. 115-116.

Suhagpore, *tahsīl* and village in Rewah State, Central India. *See* Sohāgpur.
Suhav Devī, wife of Prithwī Rāj Chauhān, built temple to Siva at Begūn, Rājputāna, vii. 142.
Suheli, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.
Suhelī, channel of the Sārdā river, United Provinces, xxii. 103.
Suhil Deo, last of Somavansi dynasty in Oudh (eleventh century), xix. 279; Sālār Masūd Ghāzī said to have fallen in fighting against (1033), xxiv. 150.
Suhmā, son of king Balī, vii. 194.
Suhmā, ancient kingdom of Bengal. *See* Tāmralipta.
Suhunmung, Dihingia Rājā, rule in Assam (1497 to 1539), vi. 26, 27; defeated Chutiyās and founded Ahom kingdom, vi. 26.
Sui Vehār, site of ruined Buddhist tower in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xxiii. 116.
Suigām, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
Sūja, Rao of Jodhpur (1491–1516), xiv. 183.
Sujān Chand, founder of Sujānpur Tīra, Kāngra, xxiii. 117.
Sūjān Singh, *pargana* of Phūlia granted to, and name changed to Shāhpura (1629), xxii. 223; Shāhpura founded by (1629), xxii. 226.
Sujān Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1653–72), xix. 244.
Sujān Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1841–54), xiv. 244.
Sujān Singh, Diwān, *sanad* for Bijnā State, Central India, granted to (1823), viii. 191.
Sujān Singh, honorary magistrate with a pension in Hoshiārpur, xiii. 195.
Sūjāngarh, town in Bīkaner State, Rājputāna, xviii. 116–117.
Sujānpur, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with sugar refinery and shawl industry, xxiii. 117.
Sujānpur Tīra, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, former capital of Katoch chief, xxiii. 117–118.
Sujāwal, *tāluka* in Karāchi District, Sind, xxiii. 118.
Suka saptati, the, 'Seventy Stories of a Parrot,' Sanskrit collection of fables or fairy-tales, ii. 252.
Sukesar, mountain in Shāhpur District, Punjab. *See* Sakesar.
Suket, Himālayan State in Punjab, xxiii. 118.
Sukh Chain, Rājā of Jīnd descended from, xiv. 166.
Sukh Deb Rai, rule in Jessore (1729–45), xiv. 93.
Sūkh Mahal, palace near Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
Sukhāvatī-vyūha, the, Buddhist Sūtra of the Mahāyānist school, translated into Chinese (second century), ii. 260.
Sukhpāl, submission to Mahmūd of Ghaznī (1007–8), ii. 352.
Sukkur, District in Sind, Bombay, xxiii. 118–126; physical aspects, 118–119; history, 120–121; population, 121–122; agriculture, 122–123; forests, 123; trade and communications, 123–124; administration, 124–125; education, 125–126; medical, 126.
Sukkur, *tāluka* in Sukkur District, Sind, xxiii. 126.
Sukkur, town in Sukkur District, Sind, commanding the passage of the Indus, with railway workshops and boat-building industry, xxiii. 126–128.
Sukkur canal, Sind, xvi. 141.
Suklatīrtha, sacred village in Broach District, Bombay, xxiii. 128–129.
Sulaimān, Malik, tomb at Banūr, Punjab, vi. 414.
Sulaimān, Mirza, general of Bābar, rule in Badakhshān, vi. 175.
Sulaimān the Magnificent, attack on Portuguese at Diu (1538), ii. 449–450; attack on Aden (1517), v. 12.
Sulaimān Khān, or Kararānī, king of Bengal (1563–72), ii. 373, vii. 216; moved capital from Mālda to Tanda, xvii. 76, xviii. 221.
Sulaimān Khel, Pathān tribe on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1878), xix. 209.
Sulaimān Range, in North-Western India, xxiii. 129
Sulaimān Shikoh, delivered up to Aurangzeb by Rājā Prithī Shāh, xii. 166.
Sulamani temple, at Pagan, Burma, xix. 313.
Sulathanbawa, king of Tharekhettra dynasty, said to have founded Pindale, xvii. 277.
Sule pagoda, Rangoon, Burma, xxi. 216.
Sūlekere, tank in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 129–130.
Sulīyā, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
Sulkea, suburb of Howrah city, Bengal. *See* Sālkhia.
Sullivan, John, early visit to the Nilgiris (1819), xix. 90; to Ootacamund (1819), xix. 238.
Sullivan's Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.
Sullīyūr, grant of, on copper (757), ii. 27–28, 59.
Sulochan, Rājā of Benares, legendary sacrifice at Chakki-no-Aro, Pānch Mahāls, x. 123.

Sulochana Mudaliyār, built bridge across Tāmbraparni (1844), xxiii. 216.
Sulphates of iron and copper, iii. 157.
Sulphide of lead. *See* Galena.
Sulphur, rare in India, iii. 157; found in Almorā, v. 249; Badakhshān, Afghānistān, vi. 176; Baltistān, Kashmīr, vi. 264; Bolān Pass, Baluchistān, viii. 265; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 118; Chin Hills, Burma, x 271; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Godāvari, xii. 291; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 251; Kohāt, xv. 347; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 141; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; Nepāl, xix. 50; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 181; Pagan, Burma, xviii. 128; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 43; Thāna, xxiii. 298.
Sulphur springs, Bakreswar, Bīrbhūm, vi. 221; Bhajji, Punjab, viii. 43; Lakhi Hills, Sind, xvi. 137; Palāmau, xix. 336.
Sulphuret of lead. *See* Galena.
Sultānābād, *tāluk* in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 130.
Sultānganj, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, with temple and ancient remains, xxiii. 130.
Sultānjī, chief of Porbandar, Kāthiāwār (1781–5), xx. 189.
Sultānpur, District in Fyzābād Division, United Provinces, xxiii. 130–136; physical aspects, 130–131; history, 131–132; population, 132–133; agriculture, 133–134; trade and communications, 135; famine, 135; administration, 135–136; education, 136; medical, 136.
Sultānpur, *tahsīl* in Sultānpur District, United Provinces, xxiii. 137.
Sultānpur, town in Sultānpur District, United Provinces, former cantonment, xxiii. 137.
Sultānpur, *tahsīl* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xxiii. 137–138.
Sultānpur, historic town in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xxiii. 138.
Sultānpur, deserted town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiii. 139–140.
Sultānpur, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, centre of trade with Tibet, xxiii. 139.
Sultānpur-Brahmaputra Railway, iii. 372.
Sulva Sūtras, Sanskrit work of ritual geometry, ii. 265.
Sumalāris, tribal group in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111.
Sumārgarh, peak in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxi. 245.
Sumatra, British relations with, iv. 107.
Sumpthar, State in Central India. *See* Samthar.
Sūmra dynasty, in Sind (1050–1351), ii. 351, 370, xxii. 395–396; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Kandābīl, xiv. 249; Karāchi, xv. 3, 5; Khairpur, xv. 212; Muzaffargarh probably under, xviii. 76; Pattan Munāra refounded (tenth century), xx. 74; in Sukkur, xxiii. 120, 122; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 307; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.
Sumrū. *See* Reinhardt, Walter.
Sumrū, Begam, wife of Walter Reinhardt (*ob.* 1836), story of her life, xvii. 255–256, xxii. 106–107; held part of Gurgaon, xii. 403–404; held Jewar till her death (1836), xiv. 102; in Meerut, xvii. 255–256, 261; possessions in Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 86; Pahāsū conferred on, for the support of troops, xix. 314; at Sardhana, xxii. 105–107.
Sun temple, at Konārak, Orissa, vii. 221; Muli, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 21; Multān, xviii. 35, 36; Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
Sunābdeo, hot spring in Bombay. *See* Rām Talao.
Sunaksephas boy offered as sacrifice but released by gods, i. 405.
Sunām, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xxiii. 139.
Sunām, historic town in Patiāla State, Punjab, xxiii. 139–140.
Sunāmganj, subdivision in Sylhet District, Assam, xxiii. 140.
Sun-birds (Nectariniidae), i. 246.
Sundar Singh, first Rājā of Tekāri, Gaya (*c.* 1739), xxii. 273.
Sundara, author of Tamil hymns addressed to Siva, ii. 426.
Sundara Pāndya, inscription at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 129.
Sundaramūrti Nāyanār, Tamil Saiva poet (seventh century), ii. 330.
Sundarbans, tract of forest and swamp, forming southernmost part of Gangetic delta, xxiii. 140–145; physical aspects, 140–141; history, 141–142; population, 142–143; agriculture, 143; forests, 143; trade and communications, 143; administration, 143–145; botany, i. 182–184; zoology, i. 231; forests, iii. 103.
Sundarvādi, another name of Sāvantvādi State, Bombay. *See* Vādi.
Sundoor, State in Madras. *See* Sandūr.
Sunel, historic town in Indore State, Central India, xxiii. 145–146.
Sunet, ruins in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, xxiii. 146; seals, ii. 38.
Sung Yun, Chinese pilgrim, visit to Peshāwar (520), xx. 114.
Sunga dynasty, ii. 45, 55; in Central India, ix. 335; United Provinces, xxiv. 148.

Sunnis, sect of Islām, dominant among Indian Muhammadans, i. 438; in Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 260; Assam, vi. 48, Bengal, vii. 235; Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 146; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi 175; Madras Presidency, xvi. 264; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 48; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 99; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; United Provinces, xxiv. 172.

Sunri, caste in Bengal, i. 328; Pābna, xiv. 300.

Sunth, first Rānā of Sunth (1255), xxiii. 147.

Sunth, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxiii. 146–148.

Sunwār, language spoken in Nepāl, i. 391.

Sun-worship, in Northern Sind, xxii. 394.

Supayāgyi, king Thībaw's queen xvii. 141.

Supayālat, king Thībaw's favourite queen, monastery built by, xvii. 143.

Supaul, subdivision in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xxiii. 148.

Supaul, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xxiii. 148.

Supra Mahal, building at Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 258.

Supreme Courts, now merged in the High Courts, iv. 144–146.

Sūr Chandra Singh, Rājā of Manipur (1886–90), xvii. 187.

Sūr Dās, blind bard of Agra, author of the *Sūr-sāgar*, in the Braj Bhāshā dialect of Western Hindī, ii. 422–423.

Sūr Pratāp Deo, Rājā of Patnā (*ob.* 1878), xx. 71.

Sūr Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1595–1620), xiv. 184; built Moti Mahal, xiv. 199.

Surada, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in Ganjām District, Madras, xxiii. 148.

Surahā Tāl, lake in Ballia District, United Provinces, xxiii. 148–149.

Sūraj Kund, tank in Gwalior fort, xii. 443; Meerut, xvii. 265.

Surāj Mal, Rao of Būndi (middle of sixteenth century), took Kotah, xiv. 412; fell in battle against Ratan Singh II of Mewār, xxiv. 89.

Sūraj Mal, founder of Jāt power at Bharatpur (1733–63), viii. 75–76, xii. 221, xviii. 64–65, xxi. 312; took Agra with Sumrū (1761), v. 83, viii. 76; took Koil (1757), v. 210; Pratāp Singh entered service of, v. 256; captured old fort of Bharatpur from Khem Karan (1733), viii. 76; sacked Delhi (1753), and repelled attack of Holkar and Jaipur (1754), viii. 76; invaded Dholpur (1761), xi. 323; built palaces at Dīg, xi. 344; buildings at Gobardhan in memory of, xii. 280; in Gurgaon, xii. 403; erected buildings at Hodal, xiii. 158; took Jhajjar, xiv. 108; resumed Khurja, xv. 297; dispossessed Puhup Singh of Mursān, xviii. 44; built mud fort at Rājākhera, xxi. 65; sacked Shāhdara, xxii. 200.

Sūraj Mal, chief of Pathānkot, rebelled against Jahāngīr, xx. 28.

Sūraj Mal, Rānā, founder of Barwāha (1678), vii. 90.

Sūraj Sen, traditional founder of Gwalior fort, xii. 439.

Sūraj Sen, chief of Mandi (*ob.* 1648), xvii. 153–154.

Sūrājbansi Rājputs. *See* Solar Race.

Sūrajgarh, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 149.

Surajī Rao Nimbālkar, of Yāval, Lasur fort taken but given up to Alaf Khān (early nineteenth century), xvi. 153.

Sūrana, Telugu author (1560), ii. 437.

Sūrandai, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 149.

Sūrāpur, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 149.

Sūrāpur, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, former capital, xxiii. 149.

Sūrasena, ancient name of a tract of country in Northern India, round Muttra, xxiii. 149–150.

Surāshtra, Sanskrit name for Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 150.

Surat, District in Bombay, xxiii. 150–164; physical aspects, 150–153; history, 153–157; population, 157–158; agriculture, 158–160; forests, 160; minerals, 160; trade and communications, 160–161; famine, 161–162; administration, 162–163; education, 163; medical, 163–164.

Other references: Geology, i. 93; rainfall statistics, i. 144; cotton cultivation, iii. 44, 45; former export of indigo, iii. 69–70; goats, iii. 87.

Surat, Treaty of (1775), vii. 35.

Surat Agency, group of States in Bombay, xxiii. 150.

Surat city, head-quarters of Surat District, Bombay, once commercial capital of Western India and Presidency of East India Company, xxiii. 164–169; population, 164; situation, 164–165; history, 165–166; buildings and tombs, 166–167; trade, 167–168; administration, 168.

Other references: Pārsīs at, i. 440; factory founded (1608), ii. 457; French factory founded (1668), ii. 463; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 190, 192, 193, 210, 211, 222, 231.

Sūrat Singh, Rājā of Bīkaner (1788–1828),

viii. 206; founded Ratangarh, xxi. 238; founded Sūjāngarh, xxiii. 116; said to have founded Sūratgarh, xxiii. 169.
Sūrat Singh Lodhī, Rao, rebels in Narsinghpur resisted by (1857), xvii. 387.
Sūrat Singh, Thākur, present chief of Tharoch, Punjab, xxiii. 316.
Sūratgarh, town in Bikaner State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 169.
Sūrdeo, Rājā of Chhattīsgarh (*c.* 1000), viii. 223.
Surendra Bikram Sah, Mahārājā of Nepāl (1846-81), xix. 36.
Surendra Sāh, pretender to Sambalpur, disturbances by (1857-64), xxii. 7-8.
Sureras, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166.
Surgāna, petty State in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 169-170.
Surgujā, feudatory State in Central Provinces, transferred from Chotā Nāgpur in 1905, xxiii. 170-174; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
Sūri, subdivision in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, xxiii. 174.
Sūri, head-quarters of Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, xxiii. 174.
Sūri, or Sūr, dynasty (1540-55), founded by Sher Shāh, Sūr, ii. 395-397; coins of, ii. 145-146; Farrukhābād under, xii. 64; Lucknow under, xvi. 189. *See also* Sher Shāh, Sūr.
Suriapet, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 174.
Suribān, village in Rāmdurg State, Bombay, scene of Mr. Manson's murder (1858), xxiii. 174-175.
Surindar Bikram Parkāsh, present Rājā of Sirmūr (1898), xxiii. 24.
Sūrjan, Rao, chief of Būndi (1554), ix. 80; in possession of Ranthambhor, ix. 80.
Sūrjya Kānta Achārjya, Mahārājā, presented water-supply to Nasīrābād, Dacca, xviii. 414.
Surmā, river of Assam, xxiii. 175-176.
Surmā Valley and Hill Districts, Division of Assam, xxiii. 177; density of population, i. 451.
Surman, embassy to Delhi (1715-7), ii. 462.
Sursāgar, tank in Baroda, vii. 82.
Sursatī, river in Punjab. *See* Saraswatī.
Surthān, Rao of Sirohi (early seventeenth century), xxiii. 30-31.
Surul, village in Bīrbhūm District, Bengal, former commercial residency, xxiii. 177-178.
Survey instruments, manufactured at Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 86.
Survey schools, Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 237; Dacca, xi. 115, 119; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii '38.
Surveys, iv. 481-512; the earliest surveys and maps, 481-482; the Great Trigonometrical Survey, 482-490; initiated by Colonel Lambton, 482-483; development by Sir G. Everest, 484-485; by Sir A. Waugh and General Walker, 485-486; survey stations, 487; astronomical latitude and longitude operations, 487-488; pendulum operations, 489; tidal and levelling operations, 489-490; Magnetic Survey, 490; early topographical and geographical surveys, 490-492; subsequent progress, 492-493; method of operations, 493-495; difficulties in Kashmīr, the Central Provinces, &c., 495-496; present stage of the Topographical Survey, 496; forest surveys, 496-497; frontier and trans-frontier surveys, 497-498; work of native explorers, 499-500; revenue surveys, 500-501; cadastral and local surveys, 501-503; work of Madras and Bombay Survey departments, 503-504; map publications of the Indian surveys, 504-505; departmental organization of the Survey of India, 505-506; Indian Survey Committee, 506-507; bibliography, 507; marine surveys, 508-512; Marine Survey department, 508; character of marine surveys, 508-509; soundings, 509; progress of coast and port surveys, 509; deep-sea sounding and trawling, 509; publication of results, 510; principal zoological results obtained by, 510-512; forest surveys, independent from 1872 to 1899, then absorbed in Survey of India, iii. 112.
Sūrya, Vedic sun-god, i. 403, ii. 213; Payech temple dedicated to Vishnu as, xv. 98.
Susang, Mahārājā of, Durgāpur site of palace, xi. 386.
Sūsīs, striped cloths, used for women's trousers, iii. 198, 199, 200; manufactured at Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Hāla, Sind, xiii. 9; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 318; Talagang, Attock, xviii. 207.
Susruta, Sanskrit medical author and surgeon (second century), ii. 266, iv. 457.
Susunia, hill in Bānkurā District, Bengal, xxiii. 178.
Suswā river, legendary origin, xi. 212.
Sutārs, carpenters, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 384; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Sātāra, xxii. 121.
Sutaungbyi, pagoda in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 231; Madaya, Burma, xvii. 128; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 278.
Sutaungya, pagoda in Madaya, Burma, xvii. 128.

Suthālia, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii 125, xxiii. 178.
Sutherland, Colonel J., Agent to Governor-General in Rājputāna (1841), xxi. 142.
Sutlej, one of the five rivers of the Punjab, xxiii. 178–179; course, i. 31; river deposits, i. 101.
Sutlej Canals, Upper, Imperial system of four inundation canals in Punjab, iii. 332, 333–334, xxiii. 179–181.
Sutlej Inundation Canals, Lower, Imperial system of inundation canals in Punjab, xxiii. 181–182.
Sutlej States, frontier brigade raised in (1846), iv. 337.
Sutnā, town in Rewah State, Central India. *See* Satnā.
Sūtras, the, last phase of Vedic literature (500–200 B.C.), ii. 209, 232–233.
Sutta, Bhīl chief, driven from Sunth by Rājputs (*c.* 1255), xxiii. 147.
Sutta-pitaka, the, discourses of Buddha, part of the Pāli canon, ii. 259.
Sutupha, Ahom king, murdered by Chutiyās (1376), vi. 26.
Suvāli, or Swally, historic seaport of Surat, Bombay, xxiii. 182.
Suvanna Bhūmi, legendary area in Lower Burma. *See* Thaton Town.
Suvarnadrug, island fortress in Bombay *See* Harnai.
Suvarnāvati, river in Mysore. *See* Honnūhole.
Suvarneshwar, temple of, at Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12.
Svāmi Rājā, Chalukya chief, rising in the Konkan led by, crushed by Mangalesa (*c.* 600), ii. 327.
Svarga Gumpha cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
Svarōchisha-Manucharitra, the, Telugu poem by Allasāni Peddana (sixteenth century), ii. 437.
Svetāmbaras, or Swetāmbaras, Jain sect, i. 414, 417; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
Svetāsvatara Upanishad, the, Sanskrit work of eclectic philosophy, ii. 258.
Svoboda, Dr. W., report and illustrated articles on Nicobars (1886), xix. 65.
Swābi, *tahsīl* in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xxii. 183.
Swadeshi Cotton Mill, at Kurla, Thāna, xvi. 30.
Swadeshi Spinning and Weaving Company, at Nāgpur, xviii. 313, 319.
Swallows (Hirundinidae), including martins, i. 245.
Swally, former seaport of Surat, Bombay. *See* Suvāli.
Swāmi Chashtana, of the Kshatrapa dynasty, name of Jasdan probably derived from, xiv. 66.
Swāmi Kārtik, temple at Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
Swāmi Nārāyan, or Sahajānand, religious reformer (early nineteenth century), born at Chhapiā, Gonda, x. 196; died at Gadhada, Kāthiāwār (1830), xii. 120; temple at Ahmadābād, v. 108; Muli, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 21.
Swāmis, sect of the Dādūpanthis. *See* Sādhus.
Swamp deer. *See* Deer, Swamp.
Swans (*Cygnus*), only two species in India, and those rare stragglers, i. 265.
Swartz (1750–98), founder of Tinnevelly Mission, i. 442–443; member of Danish Mission at Tranquebar, xvi. 264; buried at St. Mary's Church, Madras City, xvi. 367; in Tanjore, xxiii. 231, 243; visit to Pālamcottah (1780), xxiii. 368; left Tranquebar Mission (1762), xxiii. 435; work at Trichinopoly (1762–78), xxiv. 32; house at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 47.
Swāt, semi-independent tract on border of North-West Frontier Province, xxii. 183–187; language, i. 354, 368, xxiii. 187.
Swāt, Akhund of, shrine at Saidu, xxiii. 187.
Swāt, river of North-West Frontier Province, xxii. 187.
Swāt River Canal, perennial irrigation work in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, iii. 331, 333, xxiii. 187–189; weir unnecessary, iii. 326.
Swātis, Pathān tribe, in Black Mountain, viii. 251; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Kāgān, xiv. 273; expeditions against (1897), xiv. 158, 210.
Swedish Company, for trade in India (1731), ii. 466.
Swedish Lutheran Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Sweetmeats, made in Bīkaner, viii. 211; Etāwah, xii. 48; Najībābād, Bijnor, xviii. 335; Shāhdara, Meerut, xxii. 200; Shikohābād, Mainpurī, xxii. 279.
Swetāmbaras. *See* Svētambaras.
Swetganga tank, at Purī, Orissa, xx. 408.
Swifts (*Cypselī*), including the genus *Collocalia* producing edible nests, i. 249.
Swinton, Lieutenant, killed by Lushais (1890), xvi. 215.
Sword-dance of the Indrakotīs, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148.
Swords, in India generally, iii. 237; made in Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 131; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 115, 117; Bhutān,

viii. 160; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325; Chāmpāner, Pānch Mahāls, x. 136; Chitrāl, North-West Frontier, x. 304; Dehgām, Baroda, xi. 209; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 119; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 251; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 213, 216; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 183; Pātan, Baroda, xx. 25; Rājputāna, xxi. 132; Rāmpur, United Provinces, xxi. 186, 189; Rāmpura, Central India, xxi. 192; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 34, 37; Sojat, Rājputāna, xxiii. 72; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 103.

Syām Singh, present Mahārāwal of Jaisalmer (1891), xiv. 4.

Syām Sundār, Rājā of Jessore (1745), xiv. 93.

Syām Sundar, image of, in temple at Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251.

Syāma Charan Law Eye Hospital, Calcutta, ix. 285.

Syāmbāzār, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, centre of trade in *tasar* silk, xxiii. 189.

Syāmnagar, village in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, with Sanskrit college, xxiii. 189.

Sydapet, subdivision and town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Saidapet.

Syenite, found in Coorg, xi. 5; Gayā, xii. 203; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 236; Mandlā, xvii. 159; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 256.

Sykes, Captain, Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, taken by (1818), xiii. 56.

Sylhet, District in Assam, xxiii. 189–201; physical aspects, 189–191; history, 191–192; population, 192–194; agriculture, 194–195; forests, 195; trade and communications, 195–197; famine, 197–198; administration, 198–200; education, 200; medical, 200–201; meteorology, i. 142; language, i. 377; tea cultivation, iii. 59.

Sylhet, North, subdivision in Sylhet District, Assam, xxiii. 201.

Sylhet, South, subdivision in Sylhet District, Assam, xxiii. 201–202.

Sylhet, town in Sylhet District, Assam, with a college and four printing presses, xxiii. 202–203.

Symes, Captain, mission to Burma (1795), v. 271, ix. 123, xxi. 215; description of Rangoon, xxi. 215.

Symons, General Penn, operations in Burma, Lower Chindwin District (1887), x. 230; Sagaing (1888), xxi. 354.

Synteng, language spoken in Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 257.

Syntengs, Indo-Chinese tribe, in Jowai, Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xiv. 204, 257, 261; raids on the plains (end of eighteenth century), xv. 255–256; risings in Jaintiā Hills (1860 and 1863), xv. 256.

Syriam, early European factory in Burma, xiii. 28.

Syrian Church, establishment in India, i. 441–442; Cochin, x. 345–346; Travancore, xxiv. 9.

Syro-Roman Church, in Changanācheri, Travancore, x. 170.

Szi Lepai, language of the Kachin group, i. 394.

Szis, tribe in Burma, ix. 139; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139.

T.

Ta Awng, Wa chief of Manglón, Burma, xvii. 179.

Ta Paw, said to have founded village on site of Rangoon (585 B.C.), xxi. 214.

Ta Thsin, Deccan known to Fa Hian as (fifth century), xi. 207

Tabaung feast, at the Shwezayan pagoda, Burma, xvii. 128.

Tabayin, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 203.

Tabinshweti, king of Toungoo, conquered Pegu, Prome, and Martaban, xxiii. 423; siege and capture of Pegu (1534), xx. 86.

Tabit, Shaikh. *See* Uderolal, Shaikh.

Table Island, lighthouse in Hanthawaddy District, Burma, xiii. 36–37.

Table-cloths, manufactured at Fatwā, Patna, xii. 86; Hardoī, xiii. 48; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Sandila, Hardoī, xxii. 31.

Tablets, inscribed with votive offerings, ii. 37–38; at Gangu, ii. 25.

Tabo, tribe in Andamans, v. 360.

Tacchāyiris, carpenters in Coorg, xi. 28.

Tada-u, township in Sagaing District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 203.

Tadiandamol, mountain in Coorg, xix. 309, xxiii. 203.

Tādpatri, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xxiii. 203–204.

Tādpatri, trading town with temples in Anantapur District, Madras, xxiii. 204.

Tagara, ancient name of Thair or Ter, in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 204; modern identification, ii. 80–81, 82.

Tagās, agricultural caste in Northern India, Bijnor, viii. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Karnāl, xv. 51; Meerut, xvii. 254, 257; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372.

Tagaung, township in Ruby Mines District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 204–205.

Tagaung, pagoda in Bassein, Burma, vii. 109.
Tagi Rājā, chief of Kapās-chor tribe, disturbances in Akā Hills, Assam (1829-41), v. 177.
Tahan Pāl, builder of Tahangarh and founder of Karauli State (*c.* 1058), xv. 26.
Tāhar Khān Nāhar, tomb at Sītpur, Muzaffargarh, xviii. 62.
Tahmāsp, Safawi king, aid obtained from, by Humāyūn to recover Kandahār (1544-5), ii. 397.
Taht Hazāra, ancient name of Chach, x. 115.
Tai, group of languages including Siamese and Shan, i. 394.
Tai Loi, tribe in Burma, ix. 141.
Tai race, represented in Assam by the Ahoms, vi. 44; invasion of Indo-China by, xxii. 233-234; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 237.
Taikkala, ancient capital in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xviii. 205.
Taikkyi, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 225.
Taiktaw, Buddhist monastery at Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 143.
Taila II (973-4—996-7), descendant and restorer of Western Chālukyan dynasty and dominion, ii. 333-335, viii. 281-282, xviii. 171.
Taila III, Western Chālukyan king (1150-6), ii. 338; said to have been captured by Proda Rājā of Warangal, xxiv. 358.
Taillandier, French Jesuit, Nicobars mentioned by (1711), xix. 64.
Taimanis, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghānistān, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Ghor, xii. 234; Herāt, xiii. 113.
Taimūr, Mongol invader of India. *See* Timūr.
Taimūris, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghānistān, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Herāt, xiii. 113.
Taingapatam, port in Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 205.
Tair Shāh, chief of Nagar, Gilgit (middle of nineteenth century), xii. 239.
Tai-rong, language of the Tai group, i. 394.
Tais, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54; Kaira, xiv. 279.
Tāj Khān, Pathān adventurer, made governor of Dongartāl, Seoni (*c.* 1700), xxii. 167.
Tāj Mahal, at Agra, ii. 127, iii. 150, v. 86-88; at Bhopāl, viii. 144.
Tāj Muhammad, Baloch chief, Bahādurgarh given to (1754), vi. 194.
Tāj Muhammad Zarak Zai, leader of tribesmen in Jhalawān, Baluchistān (*c.* 1860), xiv. 110.
Tajiks, or 'strangers,' Persian-speaking race, in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Badakshān, vi. 175; Ghor, xii. 234; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Istālif, xiii. 371; Jalālābād, xiv. 12; Kābul, xiv. 241; Lash-Jawain, xvi. 150; Rustāk, xxi. 343; Tashkurghān, xxiii. 253.
Tājpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, residence of a Tagā *zamīndār*, xxiii. 206.
Tājpuri, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiii. 206.
Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz, Turkī slave, struggles in Punjab after death of Muhammad Ghori (1206), xx. 264; in valley of Indus (1206-15), xix. 151; capital at Kurram, xvi. 49; contests for Lahore (1206), ii. 358, 369, xvi. 107, xx. 264; defeated near Tarain by Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh (1216), xviii. 390.
Tāj-ul-Masajid, mosque at Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 144.
Takatu, peak in Baluchistān, ix. 14.
Takht Singh, chief of Ahmadnagar, and afterwards Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1843-73), v. 126, xiii. 326, xiv. 187.
Takht-i-Bhai ruins, in Yūsufzai, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 425; inscription, ii. 5, 56.
Takht-i-Rustam, caves in Afghānistān, v. 45, 68.
Takht-i-Sulaimān, or 'Solomon's throne,' peak and shrine in North-West Frontier Province, xviii. 99, 129, 206.
Takht-i-Sulaimān, hill near Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xviii. 99.
Takht-i-Sulaimān, mosque on Alamgīr Hill, Assia range, Bengal, v. 204.
Tākī, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xviii. 206.
Takkala, Taikkala identified with, xxiii. 205.
Takkars, council of elders in Coorg, xi. 25.
Takkarus. *See* Mālumis.
Takkas or Takshakas, Turanian race in prehistoric times in country between Indus and Jhelum rivers, xxi. 264.
Takola, Taikkala identified with, xxiii. 205.
Tākra, name of script for writing Chambiālī, the dialect of Chamba, Punjab, x. 130.
Tāl State, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xviii. 206.
Tāl, town in Jaora State, Central India, xviii. 206-207.
Tal, cultivated in Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Baroda, vii. 80, 81; Kadi, Baroda, xiv.

257; Okhāmandal, Baroda, xix. 236; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310.
Tāl Katora tank, at Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 400.
Talab Faiz Khān, Pataudi State, Punjab, granted to, by Lord Lake (1806), xv. 27.
Talacheri, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Tellicherry.
Talagang, *tahsīl* in Attock District, Punjab, xviii. 207.
Talagang, town in Attock District, Punjab, xviii 207.
Tālāgaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār. *See* Talegaon.
Tālagunda, village with inscriptions in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 207.
Talaing, language of the Mon family, spoken in Pegu, i. 386, 390.
Talaing nation and kingdom, continual strife with the Burmans and vicissitudes of success and defeat, ix. 121–122, xviii. 208; in Amherst, v. 294–295; Ava captured (1752), vi. 152; in Bassein, vii. 108; defeated at Bassein by Alaungpaya (1755), vii. 118; revolt against Burmans (1827), ix. 125; in Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 103; Myanaung founded by (*c.* 1250), xviii. 108; Pegu capital of, xx 86, 88; established in Pegu (573), xx. 96; conquered in Prome by Alaungpayā, xx. 220; Pyus of Prome defeated, xx. 221; in Tavoy, xxiii. 260.
Talaing Karens, name of the Pwo tribe, Burma, xv. 37.
Talainggyaung, quarter in Bassein town, Burma, vii. 117.
Talaings, remnant of Peguan race in Burma, xxiii 207–208; in Amherst, v. 297; Bassein, vii 110; Bilugyun, viii. 238; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 104–105; Irrawaddy Division, xiii. 367; Mudon, xviii. 14; Myaungmya, xviii. 111; Pegu Division, xx. 88; Salween, xxi. 417; Shwegyin, xxii. 325; Tavoy, xxiii. 262; Tenasserim Division, xxii. 278; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 319; Thaton, xxiii. 333; Mons known as Talaings after conquest by Alaungpayā, xxiii. 340; Toungoo, xxiii. 425.
Talakād, ancient town in Mysore District, Mysore, half buried under sand, xxiii. 208–209.
Talakona, valley, waterfall, and temple in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiii. 209–211.
Talamba, ancient town in Multān District, Punjab, xxiii. 211.
Talavanapura, Sanskrit name of Talakad, xxiii. 208.
Tālbahat, town with ruined fort in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xxiii. 211–212.
Talc, found in Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Deodrug, Hyderābād, xi 243; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 392; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 352; Mysore, xviii. 257; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 43; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 361.
Talc painting, in Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35.
Tālcher, Tributary State in Orissa, xviii. 212.
Tālcher coal-field, iii. 133–134, xix. 260.
Tālcher (geological) series, in Gondwāna system, i. 80–81, 82, iii. 133–134.
Talegaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xxiii. 212–213.
Talegaon-Dābhāde, town in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the hereditary Marāthā Senāpati, xxiii. 213.
Talegaon-Dhamdhere, village in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the Marāthā family of Dhamdhere, xxiii. 213.
Tāleh Khān, grandfather of Amīr Khān, Pindāri, xxiii. 409.
Tālgrām, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 213.
Tālgund, pillar record, ii. 43, 51.
Tāli Sāhib, temple at Dera Nānak, Gurdāspur, xi. 271.
Tālikotā, town in Bijāpur District, Bombay, with temples and mosque, battle (1565), fought at a distance of thirty miles, xxiii. 214.
Tālikotā, battle of (1565), and overthrow of Vijayanagar kingdom, ii. 347, 386, v. 339, vii. 148, 149, 161, x. 169, xiii. 223, 238, xxiv. 6.
Talipparamba, town in Malabar District, Madras, xxiii. 214.
Tallies, reckoning by, in the Nicobars, xix. 81.
Taloda, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xviii. 214.
Taloda, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, with timber market and manufacture of carts, xxiii. 214–215.
Tāloi, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Talpat Nagarī, mound near Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
Tālpur, Baloch dynasty of Mīrs in Sind (1783–1843), xxii. 399–401, 407; in Hyderābād, xiii. 313; tombs at Hyderābād city, xiii. 314, 322, xxii. 403; in Karachi, xv. 4, 14, 15; Sukkur, xxiii. 120; conflict with Shāh Shujā-ul-mulk at Sukkur (1833), xviii. 127; in Tando

Alāhyār, xxiii. 222; Tatta, xxiii. 254-255; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 308.
Talsāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiii. 215.
Tamāchi, Sammā Jām in Sind, carried captive to Delhi (c. 1340), xxii. 396.
Tamadaw, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 215.
Tamakam, building at Madura, xvi. 406.
Tamarinds (*Tamarindus indica*), grown in India generally, iii. 75; Ahmadābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; Amarapura, Burma, v. 271; Anantapur, v. 338; Baroda, vii. 79; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96; Belgaum, vii. 145, 157; Berār, vii. 364; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 95; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Broach, ix. 19; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 84; Burdwān, ix. 92; Central Provinces, x. 8, Chānda, x. 149; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Coorg, xi. 35; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 77; Damoh, xi. 135; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 2; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 11; Etah, xii 29; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 31; Jessore, xiv. 91; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; North Kanara, xiv. 349; Kānkānhalli, Mysore, xiv. 401; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Kolāba, xv. 356, 364; Kudchi, Belgaum, xvi. 11; Kūdligi, Bellary, xvi. 11; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 245; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Monywa, Burma, xvii. 420; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 95; Mysore, xviii. 217, Nāgpur, xviii. 305; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 339; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 350, 352; Narod, Central India, xviii. 381; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii 423; Nellore, xix. 8, 16; the Nicobars, xix. 62; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Patna, xx. 55; Poona, xx. 166; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 38; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 121; Rampa, Godāvari, xxi. 182; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Sagaing, Burma, xxi 353; Salem, xxi. 402; Sāran, xxii. 85; Saugor, xxii. 137; Seoni, xxii. 166; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Sind, xxii. 393, 413; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40; Surat, xxiii. 152; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; United Provinces, xxiv. 183; Wardhā, xxiv. 367; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 402; Yellavaram, Godāvari, xxiv. 421.
Tamarisk (*Tamarix articulata*), in Indus Plain region, i. 177; Bombay Presidency, viii. 274; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 118; Champāran, x. 138; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 254; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 265, 268; Gilgit, Kashmīr, xii. 238; Gujrānwāla, xii. 354; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312, 317; Jhang, xiv. 125; Karāchi, xv. 2, 7; Khair, Alīgarh, xv. 207; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 213; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 247; Lahore, xvi. 97; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 49, Montgomery, xvii. 409, 414; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 180; Peshāwar, xx. 113; Punjab, xx. 254, 309; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 16; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340; Sītāpur, xxiii. 54; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 119, 123; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 278, 282.
Tāmbavati Nagari, ancient name of Chātsu, x. 182.
Tambolis, betel and tobacco dealers, in Baroda, vii. 56.
Tāmbraparni, river in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xix. 406, xxiii. 215-216.
Tame pagoda, Poila State, Burma, xxii. 254.
Tamil, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 380, 398; spoken in North Arcot, v. 408; South Arcot, v. 425; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Burma, ix. 139; Chingleput, x. 257; Coorg, xi. 23; Gūdalūr, Nīlgiris, xii. 346; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 30; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260, 261; Madras City, xvi. 372; Madura, xvi. 392; Mysore, xviii. 193; the Nīlgiris, xix. 92; Pegu, Burma, xx. 88; Salem, xxi. 399; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 367; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Tamil literature, ii. 19, 425-426, 434-436.
Tamils, density of population in country of, i. 453; in South Arcot, v. 426; Bellary, vii. 163; Chingleput, x. 257; Madras Presidency, xvi. 372; Malabar, xvii. 59; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Tamkūhī, estate in United Provinces and Bengal, xxiii. 216.
Tamlu, language of the Nāgā group, i. 393.
Tamlūk, subdivision in Midnapore District, Bengal, xxiii. 216.
Tamlūk, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, the ancient Tāmralipta, sea-

port of Bengal, with temple of Kālī, xxiii 217–218.
Tamme Gauda, of Sugatūr, title of Chikka Rāya granted to, with part of Kolār (fifteenth century), xv. 371, 378, xviii. 176.
Tamradhwaj, Kāchāri king (c. 1700), vi. 30.
Tāmralipta, Sanskrit name of Tamlūk, xxiii. 217.
Tāmralipta, ancient kingdom of Bengal, vii. 210, xxiii 218.
Tāmrānga, lake in Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 269.
Tāmrapurni, river in Madras. *See* Tāmbraparni.
Tamu, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 218.
Tān Sen, musician of Rām Chandra of Rewah, summoned to Delhi by Akbar, xxi. 281; tomb at Gwalior, xii. 439.
Tāna, Shāh. *See* Abul Hasan.
Tānājī Mālusre, officer of Sivājī, Sinhgarh retaken by (1670), xxiii. 12–13.
Tanakpur, trading centre in Almorā District, United Provinces, xxiii. 218–219.
Tanāwal, tract in North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 219–220.
Tanāwalis, tribe, in Hazāra, xiii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Tanāwal ruled by, xxiii. 219.
Tāndā, *tahsīl* in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 220.
Tāndā, town in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, centre of weaving industry, xxiii. 220–221; muslins, iii. 202.
Tāndā, ancient capital in Mālda District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 76–77, xxiii. 221.
Tāndā, town in Rāmpur State, United Provinces, inhabited by Banjārās, xxiii. 221.
Tānda-Urmar, twin towns in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xxiii. 221–222.
Tando, subdivision of Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 222.
Tando Adam, town in Hyderābād District, Sind, centre of cotton trade, xxiii. 222.
Tando Alāhyār, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 222.
Tando Alāhyār, town in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 222–223.
Tando Bāgo, *tāluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 223.
Tando Masti Khān, town in Khairpur State, Sind, xxiii. 223.
Tando Muhammad Khān, town in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 223.
Tāndūr, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 223.
Tangachi, peak in the Anaimalais, Madras, v. 332.
Tangail, subdivision in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 223–224.
Tangail, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, with a college, xxiii. 224.
Tangasseri, British village within Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 224.
Tangi, town in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 224–225.
Tangkar La, pass in Sikkim, xxii. 365.
Tanglū, peak in Himālayas, xxiii. 225.
Tangyiswedaw pagoda, at Pagan, Burma, xix. 322.
Taninthayi, Burmese name of Tenasserim, xxiii. 279.
Tanjāvūr, vernacular name of Tanjore, xxiii. 242.
Tanjore, District in Madras, xxiii. 225–241; physical aspects, 225–227; history, 227–229; population, 229–232; agriculture, 232–235; trade and communications, 235–237; famine, 237; administration, 237–240; education, 240–241; medical, 241; density of population, i. 453–454; minerals, iii. 162; arts and manufactures, iii. 202, 210, 240.
Tanjore, *tāluk* and subdivision in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii. 241–242.
Tanjore, city in Tanjore District, Madras, former capital, with fort, palaces, and temples, and many industries, x. 326, xxiii. 242–244; temple, ii. 173.
Tānk, *tahsīl* in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 244–245.
Tānk, town in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, former residence of a semi-independent Nawāb, xxiii. 245.
Tanks or storage works, artificial lakes and reservoirs, mostly for irrigation, but some sacred, in India generally, iii. 322–325; size, 322; antiquity, 322, 324; area irrigated, 322–323, 325, 345; method of construction, 323–324; storage works maintained or controlled by the state, 324–325; irrigation by, iii. 18–19; in Hyderābād, iii. 347.
Local notices: Aden, v. 17–19; Ahmadābād, v. 100, 108; Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 133; Ajmer-Merwāra, iii. 343, v. 150–151; Ambarpet, Hyderābād, v. 288; Amraotī, Berār, v. 315; Amritsar, v. 328; Anantapur, v. 349; Anekal, Mysore, v. 373; Arang, Raipur, v. 399; Assam, vi. 36; Atmakūr, Nellore, vi. 124; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 125, 127; Avani, Mysore, vi. 152; Ayyankere, Mysore, vi. 154; Bachhon, Central India, v. 130; Bangalore, Mysore (on Arkāvati river), vi. 2; Backergunge, vi. 167; Badrīnāth, Garhwāl, vi. 180; Badvel, Cuddapah,

vi. 181; Bāgalkot, Bijāpur, vi. 181; Bāgepalli, Mysore, vi. 182; Bahraich, vi. 213; Bālāghāt, vi. 225, 233; Bānsī, Rājputāna, vi. 406; Barisāl, Backergunge, vii. 20; Bārkūr, South Kanara, vii. 22; Baro, Central India, vii. 24; Baroda, vii. 28, 50, 82; Bārsi, Sholāpur, vii. 88; Barūr, iii. 332, 339; Barwā Sāgar, Jhānsi, vii. 93; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 104; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Bastī, vii. 128, 132; Baswa, Rājputāna, vii. 132; Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Bausi, Bhāgalpur, vii. 136; Bechrājī, Baroda, vii. 140; Belgaum, vii. 151, 152; Bellary, vii. 166, 175; Benares, vii. 187; Bengal, vii. 253; Betmangala, Mysore, viii. 4; Bhāndak, Chānda, viii. 59; Bhandāra, viii. 61; Bhīnmāl, Rājputāna, viii. 111; Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150; Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 219; Bilāra, Rājputāna, viii. 220; Bombay Presidency, viii 317; Bombay City, viii. 401; Botād, Kāthiāwār, ix. 7; Budaun, ix. 38; Buddh Gayā, Gayā, ix. 44; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 84, 88; Burma, iii. 322; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Carnatic, Southern, viii. 317; Central Provinces, x. 39, 40; Chādarghāt, Hyderābād, x. 116; Chakki-no-Aro, Pānch Mahāls, x. 123; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128, Chāmpāner, Pānch Mahāls, x. 136; Chānda, x. 150, 155, 161; Chandaulī, Benares, x. 162; Chanderī, Central India, x. 163; Chāndpur, Jhānsi, x. 168; Channagiri, Mysore, x. 173; Chātsu, Rājputāna, x. 182; Cherial, Hyderābād, x. 193; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chingleput, iii. 322, x. 260, 269–270; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294, 296–297; Chīt Firozpur, Balliā, x. 298; Chitor, Rājputāna, x. 298–299; Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 333; Coimbatore, x. 363; Comilla, Tippera, x. 376; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 384; Cuddapah, xi. 65–66; Cumbum, Kurnool, xi. 74; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 75; Dādri, Punjab, xi. 121; Damoh, xi. 140; Dankaur, Bulandshahr, xi. 148; Darrang, Assam, xi. 184; Dātāganj, Budaun, xi. 195; Deglūr, Hyderābād, xi. 209; Deolia, Rājputāna, xi. 247; Deoriā, Gorakhpur, xi. 248; Devikot, Dinājpur, xi. 276; Dharmapuri, Salem, xi. 299; Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; Dhārwār, xi. 303; Dholka, Ahmadābād, xi. 321; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326; Dīg, Rājputāna, xi. 344; Dimāpur, Assam, xi. 346; Dinājpur, xi. 349; Dod-Ballāpur, Mysore, xi. 366; Domariāganj, Basti, xi. 367; Dubrājpur, Bīrbhūm, xi. 374; Dūdhai, Jhānsi, xi. 374; Durduria, Dacca, xi. 386; Ekrūk, Sholāpur, iii. 331, xxii. 306; Erandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26; Etah, xii. 33; Farīdpur, Bareilly, xii. 62; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; Ganjām, xii. 150; Gaur, Mālda, xii. 190; Ghāzīpur, xii. 230, 231; Giri Rāj, Muttra, xii. 247; Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247; Gobardhan, Muttra, xii. 280; Godāvari, xii. 290; Gohad, Central India, xii. 304; Gondā, xii. 319; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 382; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 426, 443; Gyāraspur, Central India, xiii. 1; Hālol, Pānch Mahāls, xiii. 12; Hamīrpur, xiii. 13; Hanamkonda, Hyderābād, xiii. 23; Handiā, Allahābād, xiii. 23; Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 23; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 32; Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, xiii. 56; Hindoli, Rājputāna, xiii. 136; Hongal, Belgaum, xiii. 161; fed by Honnu-hole river, Mysore, xiii. 162; in Hosdurga, Mysore, xiii. 179; Hoskote, Mysore, xiii. 203; Hyderābād, xiii. 256–257, 311, 322; Igatpuri, Nāsik, xiii. 328; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391, 400; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 33; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 45; Jaswant Sāgar, on the Lūni river, Rājputāna, xvi. 212; Jessore, xiv. 93; Jorhāt, Assam, xiv. 202, Kalait, Punjab, xiv. 296; Kālinjar, Bāndā, xiv. 312; Kalyān, Thāna, xiv. 323; Kāranja, Kolāba, xv. 23; Karnnguli, Chingleput, xv. 62; Kāshīpur, Naini Tāl, xv. 71; Kāvali, Nellore, xv. 191; Kāveripāk, North Arcot, xv. 192; Khalīlābād, Bastī, xv. 220; Khandwā, Nimār, xv. 242; Khāspur, Assam, xv. 265; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 339; Lake Fife (Kharakvāsla), Poona, xvi. 118; Lake Whiting, Bhor, Bombay, xvi. 118; Lucknow, xvi. 191, 195; Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 227; Madanpur, Jhānsi, xvi. 227; Maddūr, Mysore, xvi. 230; Madura, xvi. 406; Maduräntakam, Chingleput, xvi. 408; Magar Talao, Sind, xvi. 409–410; Mahobā, Hamīrpur, xvii. 23; Mālpura, Rājputāna, xvii. 95; Manchar, Sind, xvii. 122; Mandārgiri, Bhāgalpur, xvii. 149; Mandor, Rājputāna, xvii. 171; Mangalagiri, Guntūr, xvii. 175; Mawānā, Meerut, xvii. 235; Meerut, xvii. 265; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 276; Mhasvād, Bombay, iii. 331; Muktsar, Ferozepore, xviii. 19; Multai, Betūl, xviii. 21; Mysore, iii. 346–347, xviii. 164; Naenwa, Rājputāna, xviii. 284; Nāgpur, xviii. 319; Nāmakhal, Salem, xviii. 348; Nandidroog, Mysore, xviii. 359; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 421; Pail, Punjab, xix. 316; Pasrūr, Siālkot, xx. 23; Pātan, Baroda, xx. 24; Pātan,

Nepāl, xx. 26; Patna, xx. 70; Pattikonda, Kurnool, xx. 75; Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 104; Pinjaur, Punjab, xx. 148; on the Ponnaiyār river, Madras, xx. 163; at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, xx. 215; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 241; Pulivendla, Cuddapah, xx. 243; Purī, Orissa, xx. 408; Raipur, xxi. 60; Rājgarh, Rājputāna, xxi. 71; Rāmpāl, Dacca, xxi. 182; Rāmtek, Nāgpur, xxi. 195; Rasrā, Balliā, xxi. 238; Ratanpur, Bilāspur, xxi. 239; Safīdon, Punjab, xxi. 349; Sambalpur, xxii. 6; Sante Bennūr, Mysore, xxii. 79; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 95; Sāyla, Kāthiāwār, xxii. 159; Secunderābād, Hyderābād, xxii. 160; Seonī, xxii. 176; Shekhūpura, Gujrānwāla, xxii. 270; Shetphal, iii. 331; Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 276; Shivner, Poona, xxii 294. Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii 347; Sidhpur, Baroda, xxii. 359; Sīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 110; Sūlekere, Mysore, xxiii. 129–130; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209; Tānsa, Thāna, xxiii. 245–246; Tarn Tāran, Amritsar, xxiii. 252; Terakanāmbi, Mysore, xxiii. 281; Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288; Tirwā, Farrukhābād, xxiii. 403; Tonnūr, Mysore, xxiii. 418; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 46–47; Tuiaiyur, Trichinopoly, xxiv. 62; Utraulā, Gondā, xxiv. 288; Vadnagar, Baroda, xxiv. 293; Vallam, Tanjore, xxiv. 297; Vemalwādā, Hyderābād, xxiv. 305; Visnagar, Baroda, xxiv. 322.

Tankuls. Nāgā tribe, in Manipur, xvii. 189.

Tanna, District in Bombay. *See* Thāna.

Tanner, General, punitive expedition into Loralai, Baluchistān (1884), xvi. 174.

Tanneries, in India generally, iii. 189–190; Akyab, Burma, v. 197, 202; North Arcot, v. 414; Atiāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 128; Baluchistān, vi. 309; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 369; Belgaum, vii. 153; Bellary, vii. 168; Bombay City, viii. 414; Calcutta, ix. 269; Cawnpore, ix. 311, 318–319; Chingleput, x. 261–262; Coimbatore, x. 366, 372; Cuddapah, xi. 67; Ellore, Kistna, xii. 23; Godhra, Pānch Mahāls, xii. 301; Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 204; Hunsūr, Mysore, xiii. 225; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 355; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 45; Karūr, Coimbatore, xv. 63; Kistna, xv. 328; Kosigi, Bellary, xv. 409; Kurnool, xvi. 40, 46; Madras Presidency, xvi. 296; Madras City, xvi. 375; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 5; Māniktala, Twenty-four Parganas, xvii. 173; Masulipatam, Kistna, xvii. 217; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 248; Meerut, xvii. 259; Mettupālaiyam, Coimbatore, xvii. 311; Mysore, xviii. 222; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 342, 345; Nellore, xix. 17; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 183–184; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41, 45; Rāyadrug, Bellary, xxi. 276; Russellkonda, Ganjām, xxi. 342; Salem, xxi. 404; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Seonī, xxii. 171; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 434; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 36; Trichūr, Madras, xxiv. 48; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75; United Provinces, xxiv. 205; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 362.

Tānrā, town in Mālda District, Bengal. *See* Tāndā.

Tans and tanning materials, trade in, iii. 254.

Tānsa, lake in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiii. 245–246.

Tantabin, Karen township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 246.

Tāntiā Togh, minister of Indore (1818–26), xiii. 338.

Tāntiā Topī, mutineer general, defeated by Sir Hugh Rose (1857), ii. 513; passed through Multai and plundered treasury, viii 9; headed Central India rebellion, ix. 344; caught and executed (1859), viii. 294, ix. 344; defeated at Chota Udaipur (1858), x. 331; Sindhia driven from Gwalior, vii. 425; defeated at Jhānsi, xiv. 139; burnt Khandwā, xv. 242; attacked by Sindhia, xvi. 151; occupied Morār, xviii. 1; raid across the Narbadā, xviii. 377; traversed Nimār, xix. 109; inroad into Pānch Mahāls, xix. 382; captured Mān Singh, xx. 8; sacked Sunel, xxiii. 146.

Tāntipāra, mosque at Gaur, ii. 191–192, vii. 222, xii. 190–191.

Tāntis, weaving caste, in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Calcutta, ix. 268; Dacca, xi. 107; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Soālkuchi, Assam, xxiii. 68.

Tantra-vārttika, the, Sanskrit commentary on Mīmāmsā Sūtras by Kumārila, ii. 255.

Tantuā Gumpha, caves at Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.

Tanuku, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, xxiii. 246.

Tanzeb. *See* Muslins.

Ta-ok pass, Burma, *Rafflesia* discovered in, i. 203.

Taonlā, plain-dwelling Khonds in Orissa States, xv. 280.

Tape, manufactured at Cawnpore, ix. 319; Molakālmuru, Mysore, xvii. 388; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296;

Sarjāpur, Mysore, xxii. 109; Sātāra, xxii. 124; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 57; Wardhā, xxiv. 371.
Tāping, river of Burma, xiii. 368, xxiii. 246.
Tapioca, cultivated in Cochin, Madras, x. 346; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 10.
Tapirs, found only in Tenasserim, Burma, i. 231; Amherst, v. 294; Mergui, xvii. 295; Tavoy, xxiii. 259.
Tappa, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xxiii. 246.
Tāpti, river of Western India, xxiii. 246-248; alluvium, i. 99.
Tāpti Valley Railway, iii. 372, 414.
Tāpti Valley Railway Industrial Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Tapun, township in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 248.
Taqī, Mīr, Urdū poet at Delhi (*ob.* 1810), ii. 429, v. 91.
Tārā, Buddhist goddess, images in Pāndu Lena caves, xviii. 411.
Tāra Bai of Sātāra, Rājā Ram's widow, sent Dāmājī Gaikwār against Brāhmans (1751), vii. 34; sent expeditions to plunder Central India, ix. 340; made Panchāla head-quarters (1705), xix. 396; opposed Sāhū, xxii. 119; occupied Wai (1753), xxiv. 348.
Tāra Singh, Ghaiba, Sikh chief, Dharmkot named by (1760), vi. 300; Nakodar a stronghold of, xiv. 224, xviii. 335; Nawāshahr a stronghold of, xviii. 429; seized Rāhon (1759), xxi. 37.
Tarabganj, *tahsīl* in Gondā District, United Provinces, xxiii. 248.
Tārāgarh, hill-fort overlooking Ajmer, v. 170, xxvii. 248.
Tarahuwān, village in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xxiii. 248.
Tarai, portion of Nainī Tāl District, United Provinces, xxiii. 248-249.
Tarai forests, i. 17, 43.
Tarāīn (now Tarāwari), battles at, ii 353, 354, 358.
Tārakāsura, legendary demon in Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 44.
Tārakeshwar, temple at Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 23.
Tarakeshwar-Magra Railway, iii. 417.
Tārakeswar, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, with temple and festivals, xxiii. 249.
Taramel Tangal. Māppilla saint, tomb at Tirūrangādi, Malabar, xxiii. 396-397.
Tarāna, town in Indore State, Central India, xxiii. 249-250.
Tarang Sultān, tomb at Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 268.
Taraon, Chaube Jāgīr in Baghelkhand Agency, Central India, vi. 189, xxiii. 250.
Tārāpur, town in Cambay State, Bombay, xxiii. 250.
Tārāpur Tea Company, Cāchār, Assam, ix. 254.
Tārāpur-Chinchani, twin village and port in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiii. 250.
Tārāwālī Kothī, or 'observatory' at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196.
Tardi Beg, Hāji Khān expelled from Nārnaul by (1555), xviii. 381.
Tārī. *See* Toddy.
Tarikere, *tāluk* in Kadūr District, Mysore, xxiii. 251.
Tarikere, town in Kadūr District, Mysore, residence of former *poligārs*, xxiii. 251.
Tarikere, *poligārs* or chiefs of, seized Harihar, xiii. 55; in Kadūr, xiv. 264.
Tarīno, dialect spoken in Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339.
Tarīns, Afghān tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 289; Loralai, xvi. 175; Quetta-Pishīn, xvi 14.
Tarkessur, village in Hooghly District, Bengal. *See* Tārakeswar.
Tarkessur Railway, iii. 416.
Tarkhāns, rulers of Sind (1544-92), ii. 370.
Tarkhāns, carpenters in the Punjab, Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; Attock, vi 134; Bahāwalpur State, vi. 198; Bannu, vi. 396; Delhi, xi. 227; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, vi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii 405; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Hissār, xiii. 149; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Patiāla State, xx. 41; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329.
Tarleton, Commander, R.N., attacked Pegu (1852), xx. 87; occupied Prome, xx. 22., 230.
Tarmshirīn Khān, Mongol chief, attempt on Meerut (1327), xvii. 264.
Tarn Tāran, *tahsīl* in Amritsar District, Punjab, xxiii. 251-252.
Tarn Tāran, town in Amritsar District, Punjab, with sacred tank and leper asylum, xxiii. 252.
Tarnetar, shrine at Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.

Tartars, in Spiti, Kāngra, xxiii. 94.
Tāru Pennu, earth-god, worshipped by Khonds, xv. 284.
Tārvai, *tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 252.
Tasar or jungle silk, in India generally, iii 208; collected in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Bonai, Chotā Nāgpur, ix. 3; Chānda, x. 156; Ganjām, xii 151; Hyderābād State, xiii. 263; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 243; Palāmau, xix. 342; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 72, 73; United Provinces, xxiv. 201; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 362.
Tasar silk, manufactured in Berhampur, Ganjām, viii. 3; Bhāgalpur, viii 32; Bilāspur, viii. 229, 233; Bishnupur, Bānkurā, viii. 248; Central Provinces, x. 52; Chānda, x. 156; Chhindwāra, x. 211, 215; Chinnūr, Hyderābād, x. 286; Daudnagar, Gayā, xi. 200; Dubrājpur, Bīrbhūm, xi. 374; Gayā, xii. 203; Ghātāl, Midnapore, xii 214; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Hoshangābād, xiii. 187; Ilām Bāzār, Bīrbhūm, xiii. 329; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Kātwa, Burdwān, xv. 190; Mānbhūm, xvii. 118; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260–261; Raghunāthpur, Mānbhūm, xxi. 36; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 46, 47; Raipur, xxi. 55; Rairākhol, Bengal, xxi. 62; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 310; Sambalpur, xxii. 13, 18; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 94, 95; Sonpur, Bengal, xxii. 85; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 123; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Syāmbāzār, Hooghly, xxiii. 189; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 362.
Tāsgaon, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiii. 252–253.
Tāsgaon, town in Sātāra District, Bombay, with mansion of the Patvardhan family, xxiii. 253.
Tashkurghān, town in Afghān-Turkistān, centre of trade, xxiii. 253–254.
Tashons, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273.
Tasmanian Baptist Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Tata, Mr., endowed Indian Institute of Research, Bangalore, vi. 369.
Tātār Khān, Pānipat held for (1397), xix. 397.
Tātār Khān, king of Gujarāt. *See* Muhammad Khān.
Tātār Khān, governor of Lahore, land at Batāla granted to Rai Rām Deo by (*c.* 1465), vii. 133.
Tate, Mr., appointed representative of Khān of Kalāt, in Makrān (1891), xvii. 47.
Tateshwar, temple on Shamshergarh, near Nandgad, Belgaum, xviii. 356.
Tatta, subdivision and *tāluka* in Karāchi District, Sind, xxiii. 254.
Tatta, ancient town in Karāchi District, Sind, former capital of the Sammā dynasty and site of English factory, xxiii. 254–256; manufactures, iii. 211.
Tattamangalam, town in Cochin State, Madras, xxiii. 256.
Tattooing implements, made in Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 243.
Taungbaing, Northern Shan State. *See* Tawngpeng.
Taungdaw pagoda, in Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
Taungdwingyi, subdivision in Magwe District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 256.
Taungdwingyi, town in Magwe District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 256.
Taunggyi, head-quarters of Political officer, Southern Shan States, Burma, xxiii. 257.
Taungtha, township in Myingyan District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 257.
Taungthas, tribe of uncertain origin, peculiar to Pakokku, Burma, xix. 323.
Taungthonlon, peaks in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 238.
Taungthu, language spoken in Burma, Laihka, xvi. 118; Lawksawk, xvi. 158; Mongpai, xvii. 407; Thaton, xxiii. 333; Yawnghwe, xxiv. 416.
Taungthus, tribe of Karen origin in Burma, ix. 140, xxiii. 257–258; Amherst, v. 297; Hopong, xiii. 178; Hsahtung, xiii. 216; Hsamönghkam, xiii. 217; Karenni, xv. 36; Kyawkku, xvi. 83; Kyong, xvi. 84; Loi-ai, xvi. 170; Loilong and Loimaw, xvi. 171; Maw, xvii. 235; Mawkmai, xvii. 236; Mawnang and Mawson, xvii. 237; Mongkung, xvii. 404; Mongnai, xvii. 405; Mongpai, xvii. 406; Mongpan, xvii. 407; Mongpawn and Mongsit, xvii. 408; Namhkai and Namhkok, xviii. 348; Pangtara, xix. 396; Salween, xxi. 417; Samka, xxii. 22; Saw, xxii. 158; Northern Shan States, xxii. 236; Southern Shan States, xxii. 256; Tenasserim, xxiii. 278; Thaton, xxiii. 333, 340; Toungoo, xxiii. 425; Wanyin, xxiv. 355; Yamethin, xxiv. 404; Yengan, xxiv. 422.
Taungup, township in Sandoway District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 258.
Taungya. *See* Shifting Cultivation.
Taungyos, tribe in Burma, ix. 139; Kyong, xvi 84; Lawksawk, xvi. 158; Mawnang and Mawson, xvii. 237; Pangmi, xix.

395; Southern Shan States, xxii. 256; Yamethin, xxiv. 404.
Tavernier, description of Burhānpur, ix. 104–105; quoted on Goa (1648), xii. 254–255; visit to Kollūr diamond mines, xv. 328; mention of the Nāgās, xviii. 285; visit to Sironj, xxiii. 39.
Tāvi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiii. 258.
Tavora, Marquis of, Portuguese Viceroy of Goa, repulsed the Marāthās (1750), xii. 256.
Tavoy, District in Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma, xxiii. 258–266; physical aspects, 259–260; history, 260–261; population, 261–262; agriculture, 262–263; forests, 263; trade and communications, 263–264; administration, 264–265; education, 265–266; medical, 266.
Tavoy, township in Tavoy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 266.
Tavoy, town and port in Tavoy District, Lower Burma, with rice and timber mills, xxiii. 266–268; pottery, iii. 244.
Tavoy Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293.
Tavoyan dialect, spoken in Tavoy, xxiii. 262.
Taw Kaw ferry, on Salween river, Burma, xxi. 423.
Taw Maw ferry, on Salween river, Burma, xxi. 423.
Tawā valley coal-field, in Central Provinces, x. 50.
Tawbu, pagoda in Mandalay District, Burma, xvii. 128.
Tawīl Mahal, building at Māndogarh, ii. 187.
Tawkyat, pagoda at Dedaye, Burma, xi. 208, xxi. 3.
Tawmaw, in Upper Burma, serpentine found near, i. 89.
Tawnio, Burma, Chinese 'joss-house' at, xxii. 235.
Tawnpeng, Northern Shan State, Burma, xxiii. 268–269.
Taxes, revenue from, iv. 170, 173, 201, 265–270, 277; direct taxation under native rule, iv. 266; octroi, iv. 291–292; houses and lands, iv. 292; professions, iv. 292–293. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Administration.
Taxila, ancient city in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, xxii. 269; cast coins of, ii. 137; submission to Alexander, ii. 274; ruins of, near Shāhdheri, xx. 277, xxii. 201. *See also* Shāhdheri.
Taxiles. *See* Omphis.
Tayler, Mr., Commissioner of Patna (1857), xx. 57; sent fifty Sikhs for defence of Arrah, vi. 5.
Taylor, G. N., Sub-Collector at Rājahmundry, society for encouragement of vernacular education, xvi. 339.
Taylor, Colonel Meadows, built new Darbār at Sūrāpur, xxiii. 149.
Taylor, Lieutenant Reynell, administration of Bannu (1848), vi. 394.
Taylor, T. G., astronomer, Madras (1830–48), xvi. 373.
Taylor, General, force sent to Parlākimedi under (1833), xx. 3; Sānchī *stupa* discovered by (1818), xxii. 29.
Taylor, Colonel, built Sirāha indigo factory (1845), x. 143.
Taylor high school, Narasapur, Kistna, xviii. 372.
Tayokpyemin, king of Pagan, Burma, xviii. 123.
Tāyumānavan, Tamil author of pantheistic stanzas (eighteenth century), ii. 436.
Tāyumānavar temple, at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 46.
Tayyam, fair, held at Moga, Ferozepore, xvii. 381.
Tazaungmon, festival, held in Burma, ix. 149.
Taze, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 269.
Taze, tank in Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 316.
Taze Khān Narpāli, governor of Petlād, constructed pond and well at Nāpād, xviii. 368.
Tea, in India generally, iii. 56–63; history, 56–57; statistics, 57; new markets, 57–58; areas of production, 58; races of the tea plant, 58; the garden plant, 58–59; situation of gardens, 59; soils, 59; preparation of gardens and nurseries, 59–60; sowing and planting, 60; weeding and pruning, 60–61; manuring, 61; tillage, 61; seed selection, 61; plucking, 61–62; manufacture, 62–63; areas under, in important Provinces (1903–4), iii. 100; trade, iii. 255; export trade, iii. 287–288; imports and exports, iii. 309, 310; export prices, iii. 464–465; export duty, iv. 265 *n.*
Local notices: Cultivated and prepared in Almorā, v. 248; Anaimudi, Travancore, v. 334; Andamans, v. 358; Assam, vi. 57, 61–64, 76, 112, 113, 121; Baijnāth, Kāngra, vi. 217; Banmauk, Burma, vi. 391; Barliyār, Nīlgiris, vii. 22; Bengal, vi. 247; Burma, i. 201, ix. 153; Cāchār, Assam, ix. 254; Cardamom Hills, Travancore, ix. 300; Chābuā, Assam, x. 115; Chamba, Punjab, x. 131; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 244; Chittagong, x. 311, 312; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Cochin, Madras, x. 355; Coonoor, Nīlgiris, xi. 2; Darjeeling, xi. 171, 172–173; Darrang, Assam, vi. 62, xi. 186; Debra

Dūn, xi. 216, 221; on banks of Dhaleswari river, Assam, xi. 282; in Dibrugarh, Assam, xi. 341; Western Duārs, Jalpaigurī, xi. 373; Dum Dumā, Assam, xi. 377; Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 393–394; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 14; Gauhāti, Assam, xii. 184; Western Ghāts, xii. 220; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 273; Golāghāt, Assam, xii. 308, 309; Gūdalūr, Nīlgiris, xii. 346; Habiganj, Sylhet, xiii. 3; Hailākāndi, Sylhet, xiii. 6; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Himālayas, xiii 133; Hsipaw, Burma, xiii. 220; in Jalpaigurī, xiv. 36, 38, 42; on the Jātingā river, Assam, xiv. 71; on the Jiri river, Assam, xiv. 178; in Jorhāt, Assam, xiv. 201; Kālimpong, Darjeeling, xiv. 308; Kāmrūp, Assam, xi. 62, xiv. 335; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Karīmganj, Sylhet, xv. 40–41; Kathā, Burma, xv. 157; Kengtung, Burma, xv. 201; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 122; Lakhimpur, North, Assam, xvi. 128; Madras Presidency, xvi. 275; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 156; Mangaldai, Assam, xvii. 175–176; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 141; Naduvattam, Nīlgiris, xviii. 284; Naini Tāl, xviii. 327; the Nīlgiris, xix. 94, 98; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 225; Ootacamund, Nilgiris, xix. 237; Ouchterlony Valley, Nīlgiris, xix. 277; Ponmudi, Travancore, xx. 163; Punjab, xx. 299, 382; Rājshāhi Division, xxi. 159; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 238–239; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shencottah, Travancore, xxii. 271; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 349, 354; Silchar, Assam, xxii 373; Simla, xxii. 380; Sylhet, Assam, xxiii. 194–195; North Sylhet, Assam, xxiii. 201; South Sylhet, Assam, xxiii. 202; Tawnpeng, Burma, xxiii. 268; Tehrī, United Provinces, xxiii. 271; Tezpur, Assam, xxiii. 282; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 10, 12; United Provinces, xxiv. 185, 262; Wynaad, Malabar, xxiv. 400.

Tea, wild, discovered in Cāchār (1855), vi. 62; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 332.

Tea pickling, in Burma, Kathā, xv. 160; Northern Shan States, xxii. 242.

Tea-boxes, imports, iii. 309; woods used for, vi. 68; made in Assam, vi. 72; Cāchār, Assam, ix. 255; Silchar, Assam, xxii. 374.

Teak (*Tectona grandis*), in India generally, i. 191, iii. 102, 103, 117, 118, 119, 126; export trade, iii. 119, 291.

Local notices: Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Ahmadnagar, v. 118; Amherst, Burma, v. 299; Amraotī, Berār, v. 310; Anaimalais, Madras, v. 333; Anantapur, v. 343; Andamans, v. 358; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Northern Arakan, Burma, v. 395; North Arcot, v. 413; South Arcot, v. 422, 430; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 145; Baghelkhand, Central India, vi. 186; Bālāghāt, vi. 224; Bāndā, vi. 348, 352; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 365; Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 410; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 122, 123; Belgaum, vii. 152; Bellary, vii. 167; Betūl, viii. 7, 12; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 52; Bhandāra, viii. 61; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 136; Bilāspur, viii. 228; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, Mysore, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 274, 321; Buldāna, ix. 63; Burma, ix. 168–170; Central India, ix. 331; Central Provinces, x. 7, 47, 56; Chānda, x. 149, 156, 157; Chhindwāra, x. 205, 210; Chhūīkhadān, Central Provinces, x. 216; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 233; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 245; Cochin, Madras, x. 347; Coimbatore, x. 364; Cuddapah, xi. 66; Damān, xi. 129; Damoh, xi. 135, 140; Dāpoli, Ratnāgiri, xi. 150; Dhār, Central India, xi. 288; Dharampur, Bombay, xi. 296; Dhārwār, xi. 304 311; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6, 8; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 15; Ernād, Malabar, xii. 27; Ganjām, xii. 151; Eastern Ghāts, xii. 216; Western Ghāts, xii. 218, 229; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376, 379; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 420; Haliyāl, North Kanara, xiii. 11–12; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 32; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 108; Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 121; Hoshangābād, xiii. 180, 186, 187; Hyderābād State, xiii. 259; Indore, Central India, xiii. 343; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 352, 354; Jāmner, Khāndesh, xiv. 51; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 58; Jhānsi, xiv. 143; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 237; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kāmrūp, Assam, xiv. 336; North Kanara, xiv. 341, 349; South Kanara, xiv. 364; Kānker, Central Provinces, xiv. 402; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Karjat, Kolāba, xv. 43; Kathā, Burma, xv. 159; Khairāgarh, Central Provinces, xv. 208; Khāndesh, xv. 227, 235; Kolāba, xv. 356, 363–364; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 418; Kurnool, xvi. 59; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 77; Lakvalli, Mysore, xvi. 131; Madras Presidency, xvi. 285; Madura, xvi. 397; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 418, Mahbūbnagar, Hyder-

ābād, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 15; Makrai, Central Provinces, xvii. 44; Malkangiri, Vizagapatam, xvii. 91; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 133; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 191; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 245; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 282; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 353; Mongpan, Burma, xvii. 407; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 121; Mysore, xviii. 216, 217, 252, 257; Nāgpur, xviii. 305, 312; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 338; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 350, 352; Narsinghpur, xviii. 386, 390; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5; Nilambūr, Malabar, iii. 118, xix. 85; the Nīlgiris, xix. 96; Nimār, xix. 107, 113; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; Orchhā, Central India, xix. 246; Pachaimalais, Madras, xix. 305; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 320, 326; Paletwa, Burma, xix. 358; Palni Hills, Madura, xix. 372; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381; Pannā, Central India, xix. 399, 402; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Patnī State, Bengal, xx. 72; Pegu, Burma, xx. 90; Pegu Yoma, Burma, xx. 100; Prome, Burma, xx. 220, 225; Purī, Orissa, xx. 404; Pyinmanā, Burma, xxi. 10; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 38, 41; Raipur, xxi. 50, 55; Rājpīpla, Bombay, xxi. 80, 81; Rājputāna, xxi. 127; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246, 252–253; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 285; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 332; Saktī, Central Provinces, xxi. 393; Salem, xxi. 402; Salween, Burma, xxi. 416, 418; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 36; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 45; Sātāra, xxii. 117, 123; Sātpurā Range, xxii. 132; Saugor, xxii. 137, 143; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 151, 153; Seonī, xxii. 166, 171; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 259–260; Shevaroy Hills, Salem, xxii. 274; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 282, 287; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 312, 316; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40, 43; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 47; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 169; Thatnawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 322; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 335; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 344, 349; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 371; Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot, xxiii. 400; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 412; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 422, 428; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 11; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 34; Uppinangadi, South Kanara, xxiv. 285; Vāda, Thāna, xxiv. 290; Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 317; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 331; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 357, 361; Wardha, xxiv. 367, 371; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 394; Wynaad, Malabar, xxiv. 399; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 407.

Technical education, iv. 435–444.

Technical schools, at Barisāl, Backergunge, vii. 20; Baroda (Kala Bhawan), vii. 73–74, 83; Hoshangābād, xiii. 192; Lahore, xvi. 105, 114; Ludhiāna, xvi. 207; Madras Presidency, xvi. 343–344; Madras City, xvi. 384; Midnapore, xvii. 340; Rangpur, xxi. 232; Travancore, xxiv. 23; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 42; Umarkot, Sind, xxiv. 118.

Teesta, river of Eastern Bengal. *See* Tista.

Tecta, a febrifuge, from the Mishmi Hills, Assam, xvii. 378.

Teg Bakht Khān, governor of Surat, independent Nawāb (1733–46), xxiii. 156.

Tegh Bahādur, founder of Anandpur, Punjab, v. 336.

Tegnapatam, ancient name for Fort St. David, South Arcot, xii. 102.

Teherān, Persia, Imperial and Indian missions to, iv. 105.

Tehrī, or Tehrī-Garhwāl, State in United Provinces, xviii. 269–272; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 99.

Tehrī, winter capital of Tehrī State, United Provinces, with temple, xxiii. 272–273.

Teignmouth, Lord (Sir John Shore), Governor-General (1793–8), ii. 487–488; responsible for details of Permanent Settlement of Bengal, ii. 487; refusal to help the Nizām (1795), ii. 488; estimate of Bengal revenue, vii. 302.

Tej Karon or Karan, prince of the Kachwāhas (1129), ii. 312; Daosa granted to, xiii. 384–385.

Tej Pāl, traditional founder of Tijāra, Rājputāna, xxiii. 358.

Tej Singh, rule in Deolia (1579), xi. 247.

Tej Singh, claimed estate of Rājā of Rāmgarh (1771), xiii. 88.

Tej Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1834–41), xix. 244.

Tej Singh, Rājā of Mainpurī, estate confiscated (1858), xvii. 41.

Tej Singh, Rājā of Sarīla, Central India (early nineteenth century), xxi. 108.

Tejā, tank in Deolia, Rājputāna, xi. 247.

Teja Singh, Sikh commander-in-chief (1845), and Rājā of Shekhūpura, Punjab, xxii. 270; built temple at Sīālkot, xxii. 335.

Tejājī, hero venerated by the Jāts, Sursara original seat of, xxi. 340.

Tejājī-kā-Melā, festival, held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148.

Tejnārāyan Jubilee College, Bhāgalpur, viii. 36, 37.
Tejpāla, erected temple in Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 248.
Tejpura, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiii. 273.
Tekāri Rāj, estate in Gayā District, Bengal, xxiii. 273–274.
Tekāri, town in Gayā District, Bengal, xxiii. 275.
Tekchand Thākur. *See* Pyārī Chand Mittra.
Tekkali, *tahsīl* in Ganjām District, Madras, xxiii. 275.
Tekkali, town in Ganjām District, Madras, xxiii. 275.
Tel, tributary of the Mahānadī river, xvi. 431.
Telagas, cultivating caste in Northern Circārs, Kistna, xv. 324; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 327.
Telegraph stores, made in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.
Telegraphs, iii. 437–446; experimental telegraph lines in Bengal, 437; extension, 437–438; telegraph Acts, 438; present organization of the department, 438; main lines of internal communication, 438–439; construction of lines and material employed, 439–440; for railways and canals, 440; combined post and telegraph offices, 440; for military purposes, 440; wireless telegraphy, 441, xx. 211; communication with other countries, iii. 441; payment for service telegrams, 441; inland tariffs, 441–442; foreign tariffs: United Kingdom, 442; foreign countries generally, 442; press and Government telegrams, 443; telegraph stamps, 443; growth of telegraph transactions, 443; Indo-European Telegraph department, 444; statistics of the Indian Telegraph department (1860–1, 1870–1, 1880–1, 1890–1, 1900–1, and 1903–4), 445; bibliography, 446; postal telegraph offices, iii. 435–434; control of department, iv. 315.
Telephones, exchanges and private lines, iii. 443.
Teli Mandir temple, in Gwalior fort, xii. 442.
Teliāgarhi, pass in Santāl Parganas, Bengal, xxiii. 275.
Telingāna, Muhammadan name for country of Telugus, Southern India, xviii. 275–276.
Telinkheri gardens and reservoir, Nāgpur, xviii. 319.
Telis or Tilis, oil-pressers, number in all India, i. 498; in Akola, Berār, v. 184; Ambāla, v. 280; Amraotī, Berār, v. 309; Amritsar, v. 322; Attock, vi. 134; Bānkurā, vi. 386; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 98; Bengal, vii. 233; Berār, vii. 379; Bijnor, viii. 196; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304; Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Buldāna, ix. 62; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chānda, x. 153; Chhuīkhadān, Central Provinces, x. 216; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gayā, xii. 200; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jorhāt, Assam, xiv. 202; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Morādābād, xvii. 424; Muzaffarnagar, xvii. 88; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Nāsik, xviii. 402; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Patna, xx. 59, Raipur, xxi. 52; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Sylhet, xxiii. 193; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94; United Provinces, xxiv. 170; Wardhā, xxiv. 369; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 392.
Tellicherry, subdivision in Malabar District, Madras, xxiii. 276.
Tellicherry, town and port in Malabar District, Madras, site of early English factory, xxiii. 276–277.
Telugu, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381, 398; spoken in Anantapur, v. 341; North Arcot, v. 408; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 374; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Bellary, vii. 163, 174; Berār, vii. 378; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 165; Central Provinces, x. 25; Chānda, x. 153; Chingleput, x. 257; Coimbatore, x. 360; Coorg, xi. 23; Cuddapah, xi. 63; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ganjām, xii. 147; Godāvari, xii. 287; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 377; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 30; Hasanparti, Hyderābād, xiii. 59; Hyderābād State, xiii. 227, 234, 246; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 352–353; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Kistna, xv. 324; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260, 261, 273; Madura, xvi. 392; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 246; Mysore, xviii. 193; Nāgpur, xviii. 309; Nellore, xix. 11; the Nilgiris, xix. 92; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 125; Proddatūr, Cuddapah, xx. 219; Rājapālaiyam, Tinnevelly, xxi. 66; Rāyadrug, Bellary, xxi. 274; Salem, xxi. 399; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 367; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal,

Hyderābād, xxiv. 359; Wardhā, xxiv. 369; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 392.
Telugu country, density of population, i. 453; Christianity in, i. 476.
Telugu literature, ii. 437.
Telugus, caste or race, in Bellary, vii. 163; Bissamcuttack, Vizagapatam, viii. 249; Chānda, x. 153; Chingleput, x. 257; Ettaiyāpuram, Tinnevelly, xii. 48; Gunupur, Vizagapatam, xii. 390; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; South Kanara, xiv. 360; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Malabar, xvii. 59; Malkangiri, Vizagapatam, xvii. 91; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Tembāvani, the, Tamil work by Father Beschi (eighteenth century), ii. 436.
Temperature, i. 105, 110, 111, 116 *n.*; tendency to uniformity during rainfall, i. 126; special remarks on, i. 146–152; variation of ground surface temperature and effect on air movement, 147; variation of air temperature, 147–148; diurnal range, 148; annual variation, 148–149; maximum and minimum diurnal temperatures, 149–150; mean diurnal, 150; on hill stations, 150; day and night, inversion of temperature with elevation, 149–152; average mean, i. 154–155; influence of, on public health, i. 504.
Temple, Sir Richard, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1874–7), vii. 220.
Temples, Hindu, general style of architecture, Dravidian, ii. 172–173; Chālukyan, ii. 175–177; Indo-Aryan, ii. 178–181; Rājput temples of Northern India, ii. 315–316.
Local notices: Abohilam, Madura, v. 127–128; Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 24; Adirāmpatnam, Tanjore (Siva), v. 24; Afsar, Gayā (Gupta), v. 69; Agartalā, Hill Tippera, v. 70; Agāshi, Thāna, (Bhavānīshankar), v. 71; Ahār, Bulandshahr, v. 93; Ahmadābād (Mahādeo, Sāntidās, and Swāmi Nārāyan Hāthising), v. 96, 108; Ahmadnagar (Hemādpanti), v. 114; Aihole or Aivalli, Bijāpur (Vishnu, Meguti, Rāmling, and Kuchchimalligudi), ii. 168, 175, 178, v. 129; Ajaigarh, Central India (ruined), v. 131; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 143; Ajodhyā, Fyzābād (Hanumān Garhī, Kanakbhawan, Nāgeshwarnāth), v. 176; Akola, Berār (Hemādpanti), v. 183; Alagarkovil, Madura, v. 203; Alta, Kolhāpur (Alam Prabhu, Sidoba, Dhulaba, Rāmling, Hemādpanti), v. 253; Alvār Tirunagari, Tinnevelly, v. 254; Alwaye, Travancore (Siva), v. 269; Amalner, Khāndesh, v. 270; Amarkantak, Central India, v. 274; Amarnāth, Thāna, v. 274; Amba, Hyderābād, v. 275; Amber, Rājputāna, v. 291; Amliyāna, Mahī Kāntha (Siva), v. 305; Amraotī, Berār (Bhawāni or Ambā Devī), v. 314; Angadi, Mysore (ruined), v. 374; Angādipuram, Malabar, v. 374; Anjaneri, Nāsik (Siva, Vishnu, Anjnī), v. 382–383; Anjār, Cutch, v. 383; Ankai, Nāsik, v. 385; Annigeri, Dharwār (Amriteshwar), v. 386; Arang, Raipur, v. 399; Arantāngi, Tanjore (Siva), v. 399; Arasu Hills, Mahī Kāntha, v. 400; Ariankāvu, Travancore, vi. 1; Ariyalūr, Trichinopoly, vi. 2; Arni, North Arcot, vi. 4; Arsikere, Mysore (Mālekal Tirupati), vi. 7; Asiwan, Unao, vi. 13; Assam, vi. 47; Aundah, Hyderābād (ruined), xiii. 143, xix. 411; Auraiyā, Etāwah, vi. 140; Avani, Mysore, vi. 152; Azamgarh, vi. 162; Bachhraon, Moradābād, vi. 165; Badarpur, Sylhet (Siddheswar), vi. 177; Badrināth, Garhwāl, vi. 179; Badvel, Cuddapah (Prasanna Venkateswaraswāmi), vi. 181; Bāgeshwar, Almora, vi. 183; Bāgevādi, Bijāpur (Baseshwar), vi. 183; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Baijnāth, Kāngra, vi. 216; Baijnāth, Almorā, vi. 217; Bakreswar, Bīrbhūm (Siva), vi. 221; Balagāmi (Kedāresvara), ii. 176; Bālāghāt, vi. 225; Balasore, Orissa, vi. 245; Baldeo, Muttra, vi. 247; Bālkonda, Hyderābād, vi. 249; Ballālpur, Chānda, xxiv. 376; Balrāmpur, Gondā, vi. 260; Banavāsi, North Kanara (Siva), vi. 346; Bāndā (Chandel), vi. 349, 356; Bandalike, Mysore, vi. 357; Bankāpur, Dhārwār (ruined), vi. 381; Bānsbāria, Hooghly, vi. 403; Bāra, Ghāzīpur, vi. 417; Barābar Hills, Gayā (Sidheswara), vi. 424–425; Barākar, Burdwān, vi. 426; Bardoli, Surat (Kedāreshwar), vi. 432; Baro, Central India, vii. 24; Baroda, vii. 83; Barsāna, Muttra (now building), vii. 88; Bārsi, Sholāpur (Hemādpanti and Bhagwān), vii. 88; Barwāha, Central India (Jayantī Māta), vii. 90; Barwāni, Central India, vii. 93; Bāsim, Berār (Hemādpanti and Bālāji), vii. 97, 104; Baswa, Rājputāna, vii. 132; Baud, Orissa (Siva and Nabagraha), vii. 135; Bausi, Bhāgalpur (Madhusūdan), vii. 135; Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137; Bechiāji, Baroda, vii. 140; Belā, Partābgarh (Belā Bhawānī), vii. 144; Belgāmi, Mysore (ruined), vii. 145; Belgaum (Chālukyan), vii. 148; Bellary (Chālukyan), ii. 123; Belūr, ii. 176; Benares, vii. 190, 191; Bengal, vii. 221–222; Berār, vii. 374, 375, 380; Bettadpur hill, Mysore (Annadāni Mallikārjuna), viii. 5; Bhabuā, Shāhābād, viii. 20; Bhadrakh, Bala-

sore (Bhadrakālī), viii. 23; Bhadreswar, Cutch (ruined), viii. 23-24; Bhainsrorgarh, Rājputāna (Ghateshwar), viii. 40; Bhaironghāti, Tehrī (Siva), viii. 41; Bhāndak, Chānda (Badarī Nāg, ruined), viii. 59; Bhānder, Central India (ruined), viii. 72; Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 90; Bhavānī, Coimbatore (Sangama Iswara), viii. 98; Bhilavdi, Sātāra (Bhavaneshwari), viii. 104; Bhīm Tāl, Nainī Tāl, xviii. 325; Bhīmāshankar, Poona (Mahādeo), viii. 108; Bhind, Central India (Vyankateshwar Mahādeo), viii. 110; Bhinmāl, Rājputāna, viii. 111-112; Bhojpur, Central India (Siva), viii. 121; Bhuban Hills, Assam (Siva), viii. 149; Bhubaneswar, Orissa, ii. 124, 179, 180, viii. 150; Bijolia, Rājputāna (Siva), viii. 202; Bikaner, Rājputāna, viii. 219, 220; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, Mysore, viii. 236; Bishnupur, Bānkurā (Jorbangala, Malleswar, and Rāshmancha), viii. 248; Bobleshwar, Bijāpur (Ambal Mutiappa), viii. 254; Bodhan, Hyderābād (Narsingaswāmi), viii. 254; Bombay City (Mumbādevī, Wālkeshwar, Ghorupdeo, Mahālakshmi), viii. 401, 402; Borgaon, Belgaum, ix. 4; Brahmapuri, Sholāpur (Siddheswar), ix. 10; Brāhmaur, Punjab (Narsingh, Manimahesh, Lakshana Devi), ix. 14; Brindāban, Muttra, ix. 17-18; Broach (Bhrigu Rishi), ix. 30; Burdwān (Siva), ix. 102; Byādgī, Dhārwār (Rāmeshwar), ix. 248; Calcutta, ix. 279; Calmere, Point, Tanjore, ix. 291; on Cauvery river, ix. 303; Cawnpore, ix. 309; Central India, ix. 346; Central Provinces (Hemādpanti), x. 18; Chamba, Punjab, x. 134; Chāmrājnagar, Mysore, x. 148; Chānda, x. 151, 161; Chāndor, Nāsik, x. 167; Chāndpur, Jhānsi (ruined), x. 168; Chandragiri, North Arcot, x. 169; Channarāyan Betta, Mysore (Channa Rāya), x. 174; Chari, Kāngra (ruined), x. 176; Charrā, Mānbhūm, x. 180; Chaul, Kolāba (ruined), x. 185; Cheyūr, Chingleput, x. 195; Chhapiā, Gondā, x. 196; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 199; Chidambaram, South Arcot, x. 219-220; Chiknāyakankalli, Mysore, x. 223; Chinchvad, Poona, x. 227; Chingleput, x. 255; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 292, 297; Chitor, Rājputāna, x. 299; Chitrādi, Punjab (Devī), x. 300; Chopda, Khāndesh, x. 327; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 330; Chutiā, Rānchī, xxi. 202; Cochin, Madras (ruined), x. 343-344; Coimbatore, x. 359-360; Cape Comorin, Travancore, x. 376; Conjeeveram, Chingleput (Vishnu and Siva), x. 377-378; Dabhoi, Baroda, xi. 100; Dābhol, Ratnāgiri (Chandikābai), xi. 101; Dākor, Kaira (Ranchodjī or Krishna), xi. 124; Dalmau, Rāe Barelī, xi. 127; Dalmī, Mānbhūm, xi. 127; Damoh (Chandel), xi. 136; Dankaur, Bulandshahr (Dronāchaij), xi. 148; Dārang, Assam (ruined), xi. 184; Datiā, Central India (Sun), xi. 197; Debī Pātan, Gondā (Siva), xi. 205; Deglūr, Hyderābād, xi. 209; Dehra Dūn (Gurū), xi. 214, 221; Delwāra, Rājputāna (Rathasen), xi. 241; Deo, Gayā, xi. 242; Deoband, Sahāranpur (Devī), xi. 242; Deogarh, Santāl Parganas (Baidyanāth, Siva, Pārvatī), xi. 244; Deolia, Rājputāna, xi. 247; Deūlgaon Rājā, Berār (Bālājī), xi. 272; Devalana, Nāsik (Jogeshwar), xviii. 401; Devaprayāg, Tehrī (Raghunāth), xi. 274; Devarāyadurga, Mysore (Durga Narasimha), xi. 274; Devgarh, Bombay (Kāl Bhairav), xi. 275; Devī Dhurā, Almorā, xi. 275; Devīkot, Dinājpur (ruined), xi. 276; Dhamnār, Central India (Vishnu), xi. 283; Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād (Vehar), xi. 286; Dhār, Central India (Kālika and Sarasvatī), xi. 295; Dharmavaram, Anantapur (Vishnu), xi. 300; Dharmsāla, Kāngra (Bhāgsu Nāth), xi. 302; Dhārwār, xi. 306, 316; Dhauli hill, Orissa (Mahādeo), xi. 318; Dhebar Lake, Rājputāna, xi. 318; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 332; Dhond, Poona (Bhairavdeo and Vithoba), xi. 332-333; Dīdwāna, Rājputāna, xi. 343; Dinājpur, xi. 349; Doisānagar, Rānchī (Ganesh and Mahādeo), xxi. 202; Dubrājpur, Birbhūm, xi. 374; Dūdhai, Jhānsi (ruined), xi. 374; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 379, 385; Dwārāhāt, Almorā (ruined), xi. 386; Dwārka, Kāthiāwār (Dwārkānāth), xi. 387; Eklingji, Rājputāna (Mahādeo), xxiv. 104; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xvi. 6; Ellora, Hyderābād, xii. 21; Eran, Saugor (Vishnu), xii. 25; Erandol, Khāndesh (Ganpati), xii. 26; Erode, Coimbatore, xii. 29; Etah, xii. 37; Etāwah, xii. 47; Firozābād, Agra, xii. 100; Fyzābād (Guptār Ghāt), xii. 118; Gadag, Dhārwār (Nārāyan), xii. 119; Gadhada, Kāthiāwār (Swāmi Nārāyan), xii. 120; Gad-Hinglaj, Kolhāpur (Kāleshwar and Bahiri), xii. 120; Gandikota, Cuddapah, xii. 127; Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 128-129; Gangāwati, Hyderābād, xii. 132; Gangotrī, Tehrī, xii. 139; Ganjām, xii. 146; Gaorāra, Chānda (ruined), viii. 59; Garhmukt-

esar, Meerut (Mukteswara Mahādeo), xii. 163; Garhwāl, xii. 166; Gauhāti, Assam, vi. 36, xii. 184, 185; Gauisāgar, Assam, vi. 36; Gautampurā, Central India (Siva), xii. 192; Gayā (Vishnupada), xii. 208, 209; Gersoppa, North Kanara (ruined), xii. 212; Gidhaur, Monghyr (Baidyanāth), xii. 238; Gingee, South Arcot (Kalyāna Mahal), xii. 243–244; Gobardhan, Muttra (Hari Deva), xii. 280; Gobindganj, Rangpur (Sarbamangalā), xxi. 226; Godāvari, xii. 286; Gokarn, North Kanara (Mahābaleshwar), xii. 307; Golā, Kherī, xii. 308; Gopālganj (Rās Mohan), ii. 193; Gopālswāmi Betta, Mysore (Vishnu), xii. 330; Guddguddāpur, Dhārwār (Mallāri), xii. 346; Gujarāt (Galtesvara), ii. 176; Gurgaon (Sītla), xii. 412; Guruvāyūr, Malabar (Krishna), xii. 414; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 426; Gwalior fort (Chaturbhuj), xii. 441; Cyāraspur, Central India (ruined), xiii. 1; Hājo, Assam, vi. 36, xiii. 8; Haldipur, North Kanara, xiii. 10; Halebīd, Mysore, ii. 123, 176, 177, xiii. 11, xviii. 187–188; Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12–13; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Hanāmkonda, Hyderābād, xiii. 23, xxiv. 359; Hāngal, Dhārwār, ii. 175, 178, xiii. 23; Hardwār, Sahāranpur, xiii. 52; Harihar, Mysore, xiii 55; Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, xiii. 56; Hasanparti, Hyderābād, xiii. 59; Hassan, Mysore (Chālukyan), xiii. 64; Hāveri, Dhārwār, xiii. 74; Hazāribāgh (ruined), xiii. 89; Hebli, Dhārwār (ruined), xiii. 100; Hindaun, Rājputāna, xiii. 135; Hiremugalūr, Mysore, xiii. 143; Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 205; Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 221, 222, 223; Hūma, Sambalpur (Mahādeo), xxii. 8; Hungund, Bijāpur, xiii. 224; Hunkāreshwar tīrtha, Broach, xxiii. 128; Hyderābād State, xiii. 243; Ikkeri, Mysore (ruined), xiii. 329; Ilkal, Bijāpur, xiii. 329; Indore, Central India, xiii. 340, 349; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 352; Iringālakuda, Cochin, xiii. 366; Ittagi, Hyderābād, xvi. 163; Jahāngīra, Bhāgalpur, xiii. 378; Jājpur, Orissa (Birodā Devī), xiv. 10; Jālna, Hyderābād (Anandi Swāmi), xiv. 29; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 33; Jalpes, Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32, 33, 42; Jammu, Kashmīr (Raghunāthjī), xiv. 49; Jamnotrī, Tehrī, xiv. 51; Jaso, Central India, xiv. 70; Jatinga, Mysore (Rāmesvara), xiv. 72; Jaugada, Ganjām, xiv. 73; Javādi Hills, Madras (ruined), xiv. 85; Jawāla Mukhi, Kāngra, xiv. 86–87; Jaysāgar, Assam, vi 36; Jeu, Ahmadnagar, xiv. 102; Jhālrapātan, Rājputāna (Sāt Saheli), xiv. 124; Jind, Punjab (Jainti Devī), xiv. 177; Jodhpur, Rājputāna (Kunj Bihāri-kā-mandar), xiv. 199; Joshīmath, Garhwāl, xiv. 203; Jotiba's Hill, Kolhāpur (Kedārling, Rāmling, Yamai, Kedāreshwar), xiv. 203; Jūba, Surguja (ruined), xiv. 204; Kadiri, Cuddapah (Narasimha), xiv 260; Kadod, Broach, xiv. 261; Kāfirkot, Dera Ismail Khān (ruined), xiv 272; Kaithal, Karnāl (Anjni), xiv. 288; Kālahasti, North Arcot (Siva), xiv. 296; Kalait, Punjab, xiv. 296; Kalam, Berār (Chintāman), xiv. 297; Kalasa, Mysore (Kalasesvara), xiv. 299; Kalāt, Baluchistān (Kālī), xiv. 305; Kālinjar, Bāndā (ruined), xiv. 312; Kallūr, Hyderābād, xiv. 315; Kālna, Burdwān (Siva), xiv. 316; Kalrāyan Hills, Madras (Karī Rāman), xiv. 320; Kalsūbai hill, Ahmadnagar, xiv. 321; Kāmākhya, Assam (Satī), vi. 23, 47, xiv. 325; Kāmārhāti, Twenty-four Parganas (Siva, Kālī, Krishna), xiv. 326; Kamudi, Madura (Siva), xiv. 340; Kanārak or Konārak, Orissa (ruined), ii. 179, 180, xv. 391; Kandukūr, Nellore (Siva and Vishnu), xiv. 379; Kāngra (Devī Bajreshri), xiv. 397; Kanjamalai hill, Salem (Siddharkovil), xiv. 401; Kānkroli, Rājputāna (Dwārka Dhīsh), xiv. 404; Kāntanagar, Dināpur (Kānta), ii. 193, xiv. 405; Kapadvanj, Kaira (Mahādeo), xiv. 406; Karāchi, Sind, xv. 12; Karangarh hill, Bhāgalpur (Siva), xv. 22; Kāranja, Kolāba (Ambā), xv. 23; Karauli, Rājputāna (Kalyānjī and Pratāp Saromān), xv. 34; Kārkala, South Kanara, xv. 41; Karmāla, Sholāpur (Ambā Bai), xv. 47; Karnaprayāg, Garhwāl, xv. 60; Karūr, Coimbatore, xv. 63; Karwī, Bāndā, xv. 67; Kārvan, Baroda, xv. 63; Kāshīpur, Naini Tāl, xv. 71; Kashmīr, xv. 96, 97–98; Katās, Jhelum, xv. 150; Kātmāndu, Nepāl, xv. 188; Kātol, Nāgpur, xv. 189; Kavlapur, Bombay, xv. 192; Kāyal, Tinnevelly, xv. 195; Kedārnāth, Garhwāl, xv. 196; Kerūr, Bijāpur, xv. 204; Keshorai Pātan, Rājputāna (Satī, Mahādeo, and Keshorai), xv. 204; Khairābād, Sītāpur, xv. 207; Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, ii. 124, 179–180, xv. 218–219; Khambhāliya, Kāthiāwār, xv. 220; Khānākul, Hooghly (Siva), xv. 222; Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251; Khāspur, Assam (ruined), xv. 265; Khed, Poona (Siddheswar and Tukai-devī), xv. 266; Kherālu, Baroda, xv. 268; Khetri, Rājshāhi (Chaitanya),

xv. 277; Khiching, Orissa (ruined), xv. 277; Khurja, Bulandshahr, xv. 297; Kodachādri hill, Mysore (Huli Deva), xv. 338; Kolār, Mysore (Kolāramma), xv. 378; Kolhāpur, xv. 387; Kopāgan, Azamgarh, xv. 397; Korukonda, Godāvari, xxi. 63-64; Kotah, Rājputāna (Nilkanth Mahādeo and Mathureshjī), xv. 425; Kottapatam, Guntūr (Siva and Vishnu), xvi. 6; Kottūru, Bellary, xvi. 7-8; Kovilpatti, Madura, xxiii. 394; Kūdali, Mysore, xvi. 10; Kumbakonam, Tanjore (Nāgeswara and Sārangapāni), xvi. 20; Kūndiana, Rājputāna, xvi. 26; Kurandvād, Bombay (Vishnu), xvi. 29; Kurtkoti, Dhārwār, xvi. 54; Kutiyāna, Kāthiāwār (Nāgnāth Mahādeo), xvi. 57; Kuttālam, Tinnevelly (Kuttālanāthaswāmi), xvi. 58; Lābpur, Birbhūm (Phullarā), xvi. 85; Lakkundi, Dhārwār, xvi. 130; Lakshmeshwar, Bombay, xvi. 131; Laling, Khāndesh (Hemādpanti), xvi. 133; Lalitpur, Jhānsi, xvi. 133; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 163; Lonār, Berār (Hemādpanti), xvi. 172; Madanpur, Jhānsi, xvi. 227; Maddūr, Mysore (Varadarāja), xvi. 230; Madras City (Siva and Vishnu), xvi. 367; Madura (Siva), ii. 124-125, xvi. 174, 405, 406; Magar Talao, Sind, xvi. 409-410; Mahābaleshwar, Sātāra, xvi. 425-426; Mahādevapet, Coorg (Omkāresvara), xvii. 293; Mahālingpur, Bombay (Mahālingeshwar), xvi. 430; Mahāvinyaka hill, Orissa, xvi. 438, Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2; Mahendragiri, Ganjām, xvii. 8; Mahobā, Hamīrpur (ruined), ix. 69; Māhūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 41; Mailār, Bellary (Siva), xvii. 30; Malabar, xvii. 58; Malgaon, Bombay (Daudnāth), xvii. 86; Malot, Jhelum, xvii. 94; Mālsiras, Sholāpur (Hemādpanti), xvii. 95; Mālūr, Mysore, xvii. 96; Manāli, Punjab (Hidimbā Devī), xv. 278; Manāsa, Central India (Kherāpati), xvii. 109; Mandārgiri, Bhāgalpur, xvii. 149; Māndhāta, Nimār (Siva), xvii. 152; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 158; Mangalagiri, Guntūr (Narasimhaswāmi), xvii. 175; Manglod, Rājputāna, xviii. 299; Manki, North Kanara, xvii. 198; Mannārgudi, Tanjore (Rājagopālaswāmi), xvii. 199; Manne, Mysore, xvii. 200; Manoli, Belgaum (Panchalinga Deo), xvii. 200; Mānvi, Hyderābād, xvii. 203; Māri, Miānwāli (ruined), xvii. 207; Mārkandī, Chānda, xvii. 208; Mārtand, Kashmīr, ii. 169, xv. 97-98; Mattāncheri, Cochin (Tirumala Deva-swam), xvii. 222; Mawānā, Meerut, xvii. 235; Mehidpur, Central India, xvii. 276; Mehkar, Berār (Hemādpanti), xvii. 271; Melukote, Mysore (Narasimha and Krishna), xvii. 290; Mhasvād, Sātāra (Nāth), xvii. 314; Mīrpur, Kashmīr, xvii. 364; Mirzāpur, xvii. 376; Modhera or Mudherā, Baroda (Sun), ii. 179, xvii. 381; Mohol, Sholāpur (Hemādpanti), xvii. 387; Mukhalingam, Ganjām, xviii. 18; Mukher, Hyderābād, xviii. 18; Mukteswar, Naini Tāl, xviii. 18; Mulgund, Dhārwār, xviii. 20; Muli, Kāthiāwār (Swāmi Nārāyan), xviii. 21; Multān (Sun), xviii. 35, 36; Mundeswarī hill, Shāhābād, xviii. 39; Murgod, Belgaum (Mallikārjun), xviii. 42; Muttra, xviii. 73; Mysore, xviii. 187-188, 254; Nāchna, Central India (Pārvatī and Mahādeo), v. 131; Nādol, Rājputāna (ruined), xviii. 283; Nagar Devla, Khāndesh (Hemādpanti), xviii. 297; Nāgaur, Rājputāna, xviii. 298; Nāgdā, Rājputāna (Vishnu), ii. 179, xxiv. 104; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 345; Nallamalais Hills, Madras (Nandi), xviii. 346-347; Nāmakkal, Salem, xviii. 347; Nandana, Jhelum, xviii. 349; Nandgad, Belgaum (Tateshwar), xviii. 356; Nandi, Mysore (Bhoga Nandīsvara), xviii. 359; Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur (Mahākuta), xviii. 360; Nānguneri, Tinnevelly, xviii. 364; Nanjangūd, Mysore (Nanjundesvara), xviii. 365; Nannilam, Tanjore, xviii. 366; Narasaraopet, Guntūr, xviii. 373; on banks of the Narbadā, xviii. 205-206, 377; Naregal, Dhārwār, xviii. 377; Nargund, Dhārwār (Shankarling, Dandeshwar, and Venkatesh), xviii. 378; the Narsinghnāth plateau, Sambalpur, xxii. 8; Narsinghpur (Narsingh), xviii. 395; Nāsik, xviii. 410, 411; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 425-426; Nāyakanhatti, Mysore (Mahāpurusha), xix. 1; Negapatam, Tanjore (Kāyārohanaswāmi), xix. 3; Ner, Berār (Pinglai Devī), xix. 55; Nilāchal hill, Assam (Satī), xiv. 325; Nirmal, Thāna, xix. 123; Nirmand, Kangra (Parasu Rāma and Mihiresvara), xix. 124; Nunke Bhairava hill, Mysore, xix. 231; Nūrpur, Kāngra, xix. 232; Orchhā, Bundelkhand (Chaturbhuj), xix. 248; Otūr, Poona (Keshav Chaitanya and Mahādeo), xix. 276; Padavedu, North Arcot (Rāmaswāmi and Renukāmbāl), xix. 309; Padmanābham, Vizagapatam, xix. 310; Pail, Punjab (Mahādeo), xix. 316; Paithan, Hyderābād, xix. 317; Pāl, Sātāra (Khandoba), xix.

333; Pāli, Rājputāna (Somnāth and Naulākha), xix. 359; Palni, Madura (Subrahmanya), xix. 373; Pānchet hill, Mānbhūm, xix. 378; Pandharpur, Sholāpur (Vishnupad, Nārad, and Vithoba), xix. 390; Pāndukeshwar, Garhwāl (Yog-badri), xix. 394; Panhāla hill, Kolhāpur (Sambhājī and Jijābai Sāhib), xix. 396; Pannā, Bundelkhand (Srī Baldeojī), xix. 404; Pāpanāsam, Tinnevelly (Siva), xix. 406; Pāranagar, Rājputāna (Nīlkanth Mahādeo), xxi. 71; Parbhani, Hyderābād (Hemādpanti), xix. 411; Parli Fort, Sātāra (Rāmdās and Hemādpanti), xx. 5; Parli, Hyderābād (Baijnāth), xx. 6; Pārner, Ahmadnagar (Sangameshwar), xx. 6; Pārola, Khāndesh (Mahādeo), xx. 7; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx 14; Pataini Devī, Baghelkhand (Gupta), xviii. 302; Pātan, Nepāl, xx. 26; Patancheru, Hyderābād, xx. 26; Pathārī, Centr. l India, xx. 30; Pattadkal, Bijāpur, ii. 168, 172, 175, 178, xx. 73; Pattukkottai, Madras (Siva), xx. 76; Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls (Kālī), xx. 80; Pehowa, Karnāl (Swāmi Kārtik and Pirthūdakeshwar), xx. 100; Pennahobilam, Anantapur (Narasimha), xx. 103; Perūr, Coimbatore, xx. 110–111; Petlād, Baroda, xx. 127; Piram island, Ahmadābād (ruined), xx. 150; Pithāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 156; Podili, Nellore, xx. 157; Polūr, North Arcot, xx. 160; Ponābālia Shāmrail, Backergunge (Siva), xx. 160; Poona, xx. 184; Porumāmilla, Cuddapah (Bhairava and Lakshmikāntaswāmi), xx. 215; Prakāsha, Khāndesh (Gautameshwar Mahādeo), xx. 216; Puntāmba, Ahmadnagar, xx. 395; Purandhar hill, Poona (Siva), xx. 396; Purī (Jagannāth), i. 26, ii. 11, xx. 402, 408–410, 412; Pusad, Berār, xx. 423; Pushkar, Ajmer (Brahmā), xxi. 1; Rabkavi, Bombay (Shankarling) xxi. 22; Raipur (Dudhādari), xxi. 60; Rājāpur, Ratnāgiri (Vithoba), xxi. 67; Rājim, Raipur (Vishnu, Rājivlochan, and Kuleshwar), xxi. 73; Rājmāchi hill, Poona (Bhairav), xxi. 75; Rāmeswaram, Madura, ii. 174, xxi. 173–175; Rāmgarh hill, Central Provinces (ruined), xxi. 176; Rāmtek, Nāgpur (Rām Chandra), xxi. 195; Rāmtīrth, North Kanara (Rāmling), xiii. 161; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 248–249; Ratnāgiri Hill, Orissa (Mahākāla), xxi. 258; Rattihalli, Dhārwār, xxi. 259; Rāyachoti, Cuddapah (Vīrabhadraswāmi), xxi. 274; Rāybāg, Kolhāpur (Someshwar, Sidheshwar, Narsingha), xxi. 277; Remuna, Orissa (Kshīrchorā Gopināth), xxi. 278; Rewāh, Baghelkhand (Vishnu), xxi. 289; Rītpur, Berār (Mahānubhāva and Rām Chandra), xxi. 301; Rohtāsgarh, Shāhābād (Rohtāsan and Haris Chandra), xxi. 323; Ron, Dhārwār, xxi. 324; Rūdarpur, Gorakhpur (Dūdhnāth), xxi. 338; Rudraprayāg, Garhwāl, xxi. 338; Rudrasāgar, Assam, vi. 36; Sadiyā, Assam (ruined), vi. 36, xxi. 348; Sādri, Rājputāna, xxi. 349; Salt Range, Punjab, xxii. 215; Samayapuram, Trichinopoly (Bhojeswara and Māriamman), xxii. 3; Sambalpur, xxii. 8, 17; Sambhal, Morādābād, xxii. 19; Sandūr, Madras (Kumāraswāmi), xxii. 44; Sangameshwar, Ratnāgiri, xxii. 50; Sankaranayinārkovil, Tinnevelly (Vishnu and Siva), xxii. 58; Sankaridrug, Salem, xxii. 58; Sankeshwar, Belgaum (Shankarling), xxii. 59; Sankīsā, Farrukhābād (Bisāri Devī), xxii. 60; Saoner, Nāgpur, xxii. 80; Saptashring, Nāsik (Devī, Hemādpanti, and Ganpati), xxii. 81; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 95; Sārangpur, Central India (ruined), xxii. 95; Sārnāth, Benares, xxii. 109; Sarsa, Kaira (Vaijanāth), xxii. 109; Sātāra, xxii. 120; Sātkhira, Khulnā, xxii. 130; Saurāth, Darbhangā (Mahādeo), xxii. 149; Savdi, Dhārwār (Brahmādeo and Nārāyandeo), xxii. 157; Sāvli, Baroda, xxii. 157; Sāyla, Kāthiāwār (Rāmchandra), xxii. 159; Seonī, xxii. 168; Seram, Hyderābād, xxii. 177; Serampore, Hooghly, xxii. 178; Seringapatam, Mysore (Ranganātha and Tirumala), xxii. 179; Seven Pagodas, Chingleput (Vishnu and Siva), ii. 171, xii. 182; Shāhāpur, Bombay, xxii. 199; Shendurni, Khāndesh (Hemādpanti), xxii. 271; Shiggaon, Dhārwār (Kalmeshwar and Basappa), xxii. 275; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 285–286; Shirol, Kolhāpur, xxii. 292; Shivgangā, Jhelum, xxii. 294; Shiyāli, Tanjore (Siva), xxii. 295; Sholāpur, xxii. 306; Sholinghur, North Arcot, xxii. 308; Shrīgonda, Ahmadnagar, xxii. 309; Siālkot, xxii. 335; Sibsāgar, Assam, vi. 36; Silghāt, Assam (Durgā), xxii. 375; Simhāchalam, Vizagapatam (Vishnu), xxii. 375; Sindhudrug, Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Sindkhed, Berār, (Nilkantheshwar), xxii. 434; Sinnar, Nāsik (Hemādpanti and Aieshwara), xxiii. 13, 14; Sirpur, Hyderābād (Antariksha Pārsvanātha), xxiii. 40; Sirūr, Bijāpur, xxiii. 49; Sītākund, Chittagong (Chandranāth, Sambhunāth, Bārabakund, Labanakhya), xxiii. 50; Sivaganga Hill, Mysore

(Gangādharesvara and Honna-Devamma), xxiii. 64; Sivasamudram island, on the Cauvery, xxiii. 66; Sohāgpur, Hoshangābād, xxiii. 69; Somnāth, Kāthiāwār (ruined), xxiii. 74, xxiv. 115; Somnāthpur, Mysore (Chālukyan), ii. 176, xxiii. 75; Sompalle, Cuddapah (Vishnu), xxiii. 75; Sonpur, Bengal (Mahādeo), xxiii. 86; Soron, Etah (Sītā and Rāma), xxiii. 89; Srīkūrmam, Ganjām (Vishnu), xxiii. 98; Srīmushnam, South Arcot (Vishnu), xxiii. 98–99; Srīnagar, Kashmīr (Sankarāchārya), xxiii. 99; Srīrangam island, Trichinopoly, ii. 173, xxiii. 107–110; Srīsailam, Kurnool, xxiii. 110; Srīvaikuntam, Tinnevelly (Vishnu), xxiii. 111; Srīvilliputtūr, Tinnevelly (Vishnu), xxiii. 112; Subrahmanya hill, South Kanara (Siva), xxiii. 115; Sultānganj, Bhāgalpur (Ghaibnāth Siva), xxiii. 130; Sultānpur, Khāndesh (Mahādeo), xxiii. 139; Sundarbans, Bengal (Navaratna and Jhatar Dad), xxiii. 142; Sunel, Central India, xxiii. 146; Surat (Gosāvi Mahārājā), xxiii. 166; Tādpatri, Anantapur (Rāmeswara), xxiii. 204; Tālagunda, Mysore, xxiii. 207; Talakād, Mysore (buried in sand), xxiii. 209; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209–211; Talegaon-Dhamdhere, Poona, xxiii. 213; Tālikotā, Bijāpur (Siva), xxiii. 214; Taliparamba, Malabar, xxiii. 214; Tamlūk, Midnapore, xxiii. 217; Tanjore, ii. 173, xxiii. 242; Tarāna, Central India (Tilbhāndāreshwar), xxiii. 250; Tarn Tāran, Amritsar, xxiii. 252; Tāsgaon, Sātāra (Ganpati), xxiii. 253; Tehrī, United Provinces, xxiii. 273; Tenāli, Guntūr, xxiii. 277; Tenkāsi, Tinnevelly, xxiii. 280; Terakanāmbi, Mysore, xxiii. 281; Terdal, Bombay (Prabhuswāmi), xxiii. 281; Tezpur, Assam (ruined), xxiii. 283; Thān, Kāthiāwār (Sun), xxiii. 288; Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaffarnagar (Bhawānī), xxiii. 304; Tiruchendūr, Tinnevelly, xxiii. 391; Tirukkalikkunram, Chingleput (Siva), xxiii. 392; Tirukkoyilūr, South Arcot (Vishnu and Siva), xxiii. 393; Tirumala or Tirupati, North Arcot (Venkateswaraswāmi), xxiii. 393–394; Tiruttani, North Arcot (Subrahmanyaswāmi), xxiii. 397; Tirutturaippūndi, Tanjore (Siva), xxiii. 397; Tiruvadamarudūr, Tanjore (Siva), xxiii. 398; Tiruvādi, Tanjore, xxiii. 398; Tiruvallam, Travancore (Vishnu), xxiii. 399; Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 399–400; Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot, xxiii. 401; Tiruvottiyūr, Chingleput (Siva), xxiii. 402; Tirwā, Farrukhābād, xxiii. 403; Torgal, Kolhāpur (Bhutnāth), xxiii. 420; Trichinopoly, ii. 125, xxiv. 46; Trichūr, Cochin (Vadakunnāthan), xxiv. 48; Tukreswari, Assam (Durgā), xxiv. 51; Tuljāpur, Hyderābād (Tulja Bhavāni), xxiv. 52; Udaipur, Hill Tippera (Tripureswarī), xxiv. 104; Udayapur, Central India, xxiv. 110; Udipi, South Kanara (Krishna), xxiv. 111; Ujjain, Central India (Mahākāl), xxiv. 113; Ujjini, Bellary Siddheswaraswāmi), xxiv. 115; Umarkot, Sind (Mahādeo), xxiv. 118; Umrer, Nāgpur, xxiv. 119; Unābdev, Khāndesh, xxiv. 122; Undavalle, Guntūr (Anantasayana), xxiv. 130; Upmāka, Vizagapatam (Vishnu), xxiv. 277; Uyyakondāntirumalai, Trichinopoly, xxiv. 289; Vadakku Vallıyūr, Tinnevelly (Subrahmanya), xxiv. 291; Vadigenhalli, Mysore (Nagaresvara and Kesava), xxiv. 292; Vadnagar, Baroda (Hātkeshwar Mahādeo), xxiv. 293; Vaikam, Travancore (Siva), xxiv. 294; Vajrābai, Thāna, xxiv. 295; Vallam, Tanjore (Siva), xxiv. 297; Vāmboti, Ahmadnagar (Bālājī), xxiv. 298; Varkkallai, Travancore (Janārdan), xxiv. 300; Vellore, North Arcot, ii. 174, xxiv. 305; Vemalwādā, Hyderābād, xxiv. 305; Vempalle, Cuddapah (Nandi), xxiv. 305; Verāval, Kāthiāwār (Jateshwar Mahādeo), xxiv. 309; Vetapālemu, Guntūr, xxiv. 309; Vijayanagar, Bellary (ruined), ii. 125, 174, xxiv. 312, 313; Viramgām, Ahmadābād (Krishna and Mahādeo), xxiv. 319; Vriddhāchalam, South Arcot, xxiv. 343; Wadgaon, Kolhāpur (Hemādpanti), xxiv. 345; Yelandūr, Mysore (Gaurīsvara), xxiv. 419, Yellamma Hill, Belgaum, xxii. 149; Yeotmāl, Berār (Hemādpanti), xxiv. 423.

Temples, Jain: Mount Abu, Rājputāna, ii. 124, 179, v. 6–7; Ahār, Rājputāna, v. 93; Ahmadābād, v. 106; Ajaigarh, Central India (ruined), v. 133; Ajodhyā, Fyzābād, v. 176; Amba, Hyderābād, v. 275; Angadi, Mysore. v. 374; Anjaneri, Nāsik (ruined), v. 383; Arakottāra, Mysore, x. 147; Arang, Raipur, v. 399; Arasibidi, Bijāpur (ruined), v. 400; Azīmganj, Murshidābād, vi. 163; Bāndā, vi. 356; Bankāpur, Dhārwār (Rangaswāmi), vi. 382; Baro, Central India (ruined), vii. 24; Belgaum, vii. 148, 157; Bellary, vii. 162; Bhadreswar, Cutch, viii. 23; Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 90; Bhojpur, Central India, viii. 121; Bijolia, Rājputāna (Pārasnāth), viii. 202; Borām, Mānbhūm (ruined), ix. 4; Buddhpur, Mānbhūm, ix. 45; Central Provinces, x. 19; Chānasma, Baroda, x. 148; Charra, Mānbhūm, x. 180; Coimbatore, x. 359;

Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377–378; Damoh, xi. 137; Deogarh, Jhānsi, xi. 246; Deolia, Rājputāna, xi. 247; Deesa, Bombay, xi. 209; Gersoppa, North Kanara, xii. 212; Girnār, ii. 179; Gohāna, Rohtak (Parasnāth), xii. 305; Govardhangiri, Mysore, xii. 343; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 426, 442; Hanumantakudi, Madura (ruined), xxiii. 398; Hongal, Belgaum, xiii. 161; Humcha, Mysore (ruined), xiii. 224; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 10; Kālinjara, Rājputāna (ruined), xiv. 313; Kampil, Farrukhābād, xiv. 328; Kānkroli, Rājputāna, xiv. 404; Kapadvanj, Kaira, xiv. 406; Katās, Jhelum (ruined), xv. 151; Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, ii. 179–180, xv. 218; Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240; Khandwā, Nimār (ruined), xv. 242; Khārepātan, Ratnāgiri, xvi. 249; Khataulī, Muzaffarnagar, xv. 266; Khurai, Saugor, xv. 295; Kosam, Allahābād, xv. 407; Kottūru, Bellary, xvi. 7–8; Lalitpur, Jhānsi, xvi. 133; Lodorva, Rājputāna, xiv 4; Mankī, North Kanara, xvii. 198; Mannārgudi, Tanjore, xvii. 200; Masār, Shāhābād, xvii. 214; Mau-Rānīpur, Jhānsi, xvii. 233; Mūdbidri, South Kanara, ii. 170, xviii. 10; Mulgund, Dhārwār, xviii. 20; Mysore, xviii. 187; Nādol, Rājputāna (Mahāvira), xviii. 283; Nāgdā, Rājputāna, ii. 179, xxiv. 104; Nakūr, Sahāranpur, xviii. 336; Palitāna, Kāthiāwār, xix. 361–366; Palmā, Mānbhūm (ruined), xix. 370; Parasnāth hill, Hazāribāgh, xix. 409; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx 14; Pātan, Baroda, xx. 24–25; Pattadkal, Bijāpur, xx. 73; Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls, xx. 80; Pāwapuri, Patna, xx. 81; Pirāwar, Rājputāna, xx. 151; Pokaran, Rājputāna, xx. 158; Rājgir, Patna (ruined), xxi. 72; Rakhabh Dev, Rājputāna (Adināth or Rakhabhnāth), xxi. 168–169; Rāmpur, Sahāranpur, xxi. 190; Rāmpura-Bhānpura. Central India, xxi. 191; Rānapur, Rājputāna (Adināth), xxi. 196–197; Rāyadrug, Bellary, xxi. 276; Reni, Rājputāna, xxi. 278; Sanganer, Rājputāna, xxii. 51; Sārangpur, Central India (ruined), xxii. 95; Sārnāth, Benares, xxii. 109; Sātalmer, Rājputāna, xx. 158; Shetrunja or Satrunjaya hill, Kāthiāwār, ii. 179, xix. 361–366; Sind, xxii. 403; Sirpur, Hyderābād (Parasnāth), xxiii. 40; Sonāgir, Bundelkhand, xxiii. 80; Terdal, Bombay (Nemnāth), xxiii. 281; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 309; Turanmāl hill, Khāndesh (Parasnāth), xxiv. 64; Un, Central India, xxiv. 121; Wadgaon, Kolhāpur, xxiv. 345.

Temples, Pārsī fire-temples, at Ahmadnagar, v. 125; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 425–426; Surat, xxiii. 166; Tārāpur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250.

Temples, Sikh, Amritsar (Darbār Sahib, or Golden Temple), v. 329; Bāndā, vi. 356; Dera Nānak, Gurdāspur (Darbār Sāhib), xi. 271; Eminābād, Hyderābād (Rohri Sāhib), xii. 24; Ferozepore, xii. 98; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 355; Siālkot, xxii. 335; Tarn Tāran, Amritsar, xxiii. 252.

Tenāli, subdivision and *tāluk* in Guntūr District, Madras, xxiii. 277.

Tenāli, town in Guntūr District, Madras, with temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 277–278.

Tenasserim, Division of Lower Burma, xxiii. 278–279; Permo-Carboniferous limestone, i. 74; meteorology, i. 137, 142; zoology, i. 224, 225, 231, 237, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 254, 258.

Tenasserim, township in Mergui District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 279.

Tenasserim, village in Mergui District, Lower Burma, former seaport, xxiii. 279–280.

Tenasserim Hills, botany, i. 203; rainfall, i. 104.

Tenchbog, son of king of Ladākh, Spiti allotted to (*c.* 1630), xxiii. 93.

Tengalai, 'Southern' or Tamil branch of Srīvaishnava sect in Southern India, xviii. 203; Chingleput, x. 257–258; Conjeeveram, x. 378.

Tenkarai, former name of Srīvaikuntam *tāluk*, Tinnevelly, xxiii. 280.

Tenkarai, town in Madras. *See* Periyakulam.

Tenkāsi, *tāluk* in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 280.

Tenkāsi, town with temple in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 280.

Tennant, Mr., journey through Oudh referred to, xvi. 190; Shāhābād visited (1799), xxii. 197.

Tents, manufactured at Cawnpore, ix. 319; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 268, 273; Siālkot, xxii. 331, 336.

Tentuli Gumpha cave, at Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.

Tenures of land, in India generally, agricultural, iii. 89, 90; registered in record-of-rights, iv. 205–213.

Local notices: Agra, v. 76; Ahmadābād, v. 99; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 159–161; Alīgarh, Rājputāna, v. 208; Almorā, v. 248; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 265–266; Ambāla, v. 281; Backergunge, vi. 172–173; Balliā, vi. 253; Baluchistān, vi. 325; Bāndā, vi. 351; Bānkurā, vi. 389; Bannu, vi. 397; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bārkhān, Baluchistān,

vii. 22; Baroda, vii. 51, 64; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 99; Bastī, vii. 127; Belgaum, vii. 150; Bellary, vii. 164, 172; Benares, vii. 183; Bengal, vii. 306–307; Berār, vii. 388–389, 402–408; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 84–85; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 114; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bijnor, viii. 197; Bombay Presidency, viii. 349–353; Bombay City, viii. 417; Broach, ix. 23–24; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 52–54; Buldāna, ix. 62; Burma, ix. 203–206; Cawnpore, ix. 310–311; Central India, ix 379–381; Central Provinces, x. 73–75, 78–80; Chakla Roshnābād, Tippera, x. 124; Champāran, x 145–146; Chhindwāra, x. 209, 214; Chingleput, x. 258–259, 266; Chittagong, x. 315; Cis-Sutlej States, Punjab, x. 337–338; Cochin, Madras, x. 352; Coimbatore, x. 362; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 387–388, Coorg, xi. 41–43; Cuttack, xi. 95–96; Dacca, xi. 113–114; Darbhangā, xi. 162; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 253; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 264; Dhārwār, xi. 308–309; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326, 329–330; Elgandal, Hyderābād, vii. 8; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 14; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 42–43; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 79; Ferozepore, xii. 93; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 142; Ganjām, xii. 149; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gayā, xii. 206; Ghāzīpur, xii 226; Godāvari, xii. 288, 290; Golgonda, Vizagapatam, xii. 310; Gondā, xii. 314–315; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 406; Gursarai, Jhānsi, xii 413; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hardoī, xiii. 46; Harsūd, Nimār, xiii. 59; Hazāra, xiii. 79; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 98; Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 122; Hoshangābād, xiii. 184–185; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Hyderābād State, xiii. 257–258, 319; Indore, Central India, xiii. 345–346; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jaipur, Rājputāna. xiii. 395–396; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jeypore, Vizagapatam, xiv. 103; Jhānsi, xiv. 141; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 195–196; Jubbulpore, xiv. 210; Kaira, xiv. 280; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 32; Kathā, Burma, xv. 157; Khāndesh, xv. 232; Kherī, xv. 271; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 316–317; Kistna, xv. 332–333; Kolāba, xv. 362, 367; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 385–386; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 421–422; Kumaun, xvi. 19; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Madras Presidency, xvi. 317–325; Madura, xvi. 394; Mālda, xvii. 81; Mānbhūm, xvii. 120–121; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Morādābād, xvii. 425; Murshidābād, xviii. 52; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 79; Mymensingh, xviii. 158; Mysore, xviii. 214, 231–234; Nadiā, xviii. 280; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 327; Nepāl, xix. 48; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 192–193; Oudh, xix. 291–293; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 13, 18; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 41; Patnā State, Bengal, xx. 72; Pattukkottai, Tanjore, xx. 75; Pīlībhīt, xx. 139–140; Poona, xx. 172; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Punjab, xx. 343–344; Purnea, xx. 419; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 255–256; Rānchī, xxi. 207–209; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 76; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 226; Tanjore, xxiii. 232; Thāna, xxiii. 296, 300; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 415; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 99–100; United Provinces, xxiv. 228–231.

Teonthar, *tahsīl* in Rewah State, Central India, xxiii. 280–281.

Teonthar, village in Rewah State, Central India, xxiii. 281.

Tepa, traditional founder of dynasty in Prome, Burma, xx. 221.

Teppakulam, tank at Madura, xvi. 406; at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 46–47.

Ter, town in Hyderābād. *See* Thair.

Tērahi, inscribed stones, ii. 51.

Terakanāmbi, ancient town in Mysore District, Mysore, xxiii. 281.

Terdal, trading town in Sāngli State, Bombay, with weaving industry, xxiii. 281.

Teri, *tahsīl* in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 281.

Teris, red-sand deserts, Tinnevelly, Madras, xvi. 244.

Ternan, Captain, rebels driven out of Chānwarpātha (1857), xviii. 387.

Terns, twenty-two species in India, i. 263.

Tertiary geological period, i. 90–97.

Tethys, the great central ocean of geology, i. 68.

Tetis Karor Devātān-ka-sthān, hall of heroes at Mandor, Jodhpur, xvii. 171.

Teynampet, European quarters of Madras City, xvi. 365.

Tezpore-Halipara Railway, iii. 417.

Tezpur, head-quarters of Darrang District, Assam, xxiii. 282–283; lunatic asylum, vi. 106.

Tezpur, subdivision in Darrang District, Assam, xxiii. 282.

Tha Ya, dacoit leader, in Magwe, Burma (1889), xvi. 414.

Thabaung, township in Bassein District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 283.

Thabeikkyin, subdivision in Ruby Mines District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 283.

Thabeikkyin, township in Ruby Mines

District, Upper Burma, xx.ii. 283-284.
Thabyegan, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 284.
Thackeray, St. John, monument at Dhārwār, xi. 316; killed at Kittūr (1824), xv. 337.
Thackeray, R., father of the novelist, Collector of Jessore District (1805), xiv. 94.
Thackeray, Mr., sent to quell rising in Parlākimedi (1819), xx. 3.
Thado, aboriginal tribe in Lushai Hills, Assam, xvi. 217; Yaw country overrun by, xix. 321.
Thādo or Jangshen, language of the Northern Chin sub-group, i. 393, 400.
Thadominpayā, king, founder of kingdom of Ava (1364), vi 151, xxi. 365.
Thadri, festival, held in Sind, xxii. 411.
Thagī, suppression of, ii. 498; in Central India, ix. 385; Hingoli, Hyderābād, xiii. 143.
Thagī and Dakaiti department, iv. 394-395.
Thagya Min, king of the Nat or spirit kingdom, Burma, ix. 148.
Thagya pagoda, Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 342.
Thair or Ter, the ancient Tagara, town in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād State, xxii. 284; cave temple, ii. 163.
Thākardās, mixed class, in Ahmadābād, v. 104.
Thakeswari, place of pilgrimage in Assam. *See* Tukreswari.
Thakkars, Hindu caste in Jammu, Kashmīr, xv. 99-100.
Thākur Singh, Rājā of Kulū (1841-52), xvi. 17.
Thākurām, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
Thākurbāri, place of pilgrimage in Assam. *See* Dhākādakshin.
Thākurdwārā, *tahsīl* in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii 284-285.
Thākurdwārā, town in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 285.
Thākurgaon, subdivision in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 285.
Thākurgaon, village in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 285.
Thākurs, hill tribe in Western Ghāts, Bombay, viii. 304, 305; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Kolāba, xv. 360; Mātherān, Kolāba, xvii. 221; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
Thākurs, name for Rājputs, Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 133; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Nepāl, xix. 41.
Thākurs, name for Rājput chiefs, rebellions in Bikaner, viii. 206, 207; in Sirohī, xxiii. 31.
Thal, steppe in Sind-Sāgar Doāb, Punjab, xxiii. 285-286.
Thal, subdivision in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 286.
Thal, military outpost in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 286-287.
Thal Kalān, eastern part of Thal steppe, xxiii. 286.
Thal-Chotiāli, former District in Baluchistān, xxiii. 287.
Thalghāt, pass in Western Ghāts, Bombay, carrying the north-eastern line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, i. 39, xii. 218, xxiii. 287.
Thalī, dialect spoken in the desert of Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
Thālner, village in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, with historic fort, stormed by British (1818), and tombs of Fārūki kings, xxiii. 287.
Thalunmintayāgyi, king of Ava, Burma, built Yazamanisula pagoda (1636), xxi. 355.
Thamaing, Pakokku District, Upper Burma, shrine in, xix. 322.
Thamaingkan, Southern Shan State. *See* Hsamonghkam.
Thamakan, Southern Shan State. *See* Hsamönghkam.
Thāmala, traditional founder of Pegu, Burma, xx. 86.
Thāmī, language spoken in Nepāl, i. 391.
Thamihla. *See* Diamond Island.
Thamin, Burmese name of brow-antlered deer. *See* Deer, Brow-antlered.
Thamudarit, founder of kingdom of Pagan, xviii. 122.
Thān, village with many holy places in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxiii. 287-288.
Thāna Agency, Political Charge in Bombay. *See* Jawhār.
Thāna, District in Bombay, xxiii. 289-303; physical aspects, 289-292; history, 292-293; population, 293-295; agriculture, 295-297; fisheries, 297; forests, 297-298; trade and communications, 298-299; famine, 299; administration, 299-302; education, 302; medical, 302-303; manufactures, iii. 200, 211.
Thāna, town in Thāna District, Bombay, with fort stormed by the British (1774), xxiii. 303-304.
Thāna, peak in Salsette Island, Thāna, xxi. 411.
Thāna Bhāwan, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, centre of disaffection during the Mutiny (1857), xxiii. 304.
Thanat, tree of which the leaves are used for cigar-wrappers (*thanatpet*), culti-

vated in Southern Shan States, Burma, Hopong, xiii. 178; Hsamónghkam, xiii. 217; Lawksawk, xvi. 158; Mongpawn, xvii. 408; Namhkok, xviii. 348.
Thandaung, Southern Shan States, Burma, pagoda at, xxii. 254.
Thandaung, hill station in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 304.
Thandiāni, hill sanitarium in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 304.
Thandwe, District in Lower Burma. *See* Sandoway.
Thānesar, *tahsīl* in Karnāl District, Punjab, xxiii. 304.
Thānesar, town in Karnāl District, Punjab, early Hindu capital, xxiii. 305; sacked by Mahmūd of Ghazni (1014), ii. 352.
Thān-Lakhtar, petty State in Kāthiāwār. *See* Lakhtar.
Thanlwin, river of Burma. *See* Salween.
Thar, the, or Indian desert, physical aspects, i. 33–34, 101.
Thar, subdivision of Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxiii. 306.
Thar and Pārkar, District in Sind, Bombay, xxiii. 306–315; physical aspects, 306–307; history, 307–309; population, 309–311; agriculture, 311–313; trade and communications, 313–314; administration, 314–315; education, 315; medical, 315.
Tharād, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
Thareli, dialect of Sindhī spoken in the Thar or desert, i. 372.
Thari, ruined city in Sind, xxii. 403.
Tharoch, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xxiii. 316; Dhādi formerly dependency of, xi. 281.
Tharrawaddy, king of Burma (1837–46), ix. 125; moved capital to Amarapura (1837), v. 271, vi. 152; dethroned Bagyidaw (1837), xxiii. 318.
Tharrawaddy, District in Pegu Division, Lower Burma, xxiii. 316–327; physical aspects, 316–317; history, 317–318; population, 318–319; agriculture, 319–322; forests, 322; trade and communications, 322–324; administration, 324–326; education, 326–327; medical, 327.
Tharrawaddy, subdivision and township in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 327.
Tharrawaddy, head-quarters of Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, suburb of Thonze, xxiii. 327–328.
Thārns, aboriginal tribe in the *tarai* bordering Nepāl, Bahraich, vi. 208; Champāran, x. 140; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; Nepāl, xix. 41, 50; Oudh, xix. 279.
Thāsra, *tāluka* in Kaira District, Bombay, xxiii. 328.
That, language of the Southern Chin sub-group, i. 393.
Thatbyinnyu temple, at Pagan, Upper Burma, xix. 313.
Thatcher, Major, Pāndavgarh, Sātāra, surrendered to (1818), xix. 389.
Thatching-grass, product of Assam, vi. 69; Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 117.
Thatch-making, in Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 37.
Thathameda, tax in Upper Burma, in the nature of an income tax on households, for which land revenue is gradually being substituted, iv. 270, ix. 204–208.
Thatherās, early tribe, expelled by Raikwārs from Bilgrām, viii. 235; formerly in Gopāmau, xii. 330; Harboī, xiii. 44.
Thato, *tāluka* and town in Sind. *See* Tatta.
Thaton, Southern Shan State. *See* Hsahtung.
Thaton, District in Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma, xxiii. 328–340; physical aspects, 328–330; history, 330–332; population, 332–333; agriculture, 333–335; forests, 335; trade and communications, 336–337; administration, 337–339; education, 339; medical, 340.
Thaton, subdivision and township in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 340.
Thaton, town in Thaton District, Lower Burma, former capital and port, xxiii. 340–342.
Thaton-Duyinzaik Railway, ii. 417.
Thaungdut, Shan State in Upper Chindwin District, Burma. *See* Hsawnghsup.
Thawungyi, first king of Toungoo (*c.* 1299–1317), xxiii. 423.
Thayetchaung, township in Tavoy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 342.
Thayetmyo, District in Minbu Division, Burma, xxiii. 343–354; physical aspects, 343–344; history, 344–345; population, 345–346; agriculture, 346–348; forests, 349; minerals, 349; trade and communications, 349–351; famine, 351; administration, 351–353; education, 353; medical, 353–354.
Thayetmyo, subdivision and township in Thayetmyo District, Burma, xxiii. 354.
Thayetmyo, town and cantonment in Thayetmyo District, Burma, with silverwork, xxiii. 354–355.
Thazi, subdivision and township in Meiktila District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 355.
Theft, prevalent in Ahmadnagar, v. 120; Central India, ix. 384; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 83; Cuttack, xi. 94; Dehra Dūn,

xi. 218; Delhi, xi. 231; Ganjām, xii. 155; Godāvari, xii. 294; Gorakhpur, xii. 339; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 252; Kāira, xiv. 284; Kashmīr, xv. 137; Khāndesh, xv. 237; Kherī, xv. 274; Kolāba, xv. 366; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 385; Kurnool, xvi. 42; Kurram Agency, xvi. 52; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 66; Madura, xvi. 401; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 26; Meerut, xvii 261; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 305; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 91; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 343; Nāsik, xviii. 408; Nellore, xix. 19; Noākhāli, xix. 133; Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 350; Partābgarh, xx 20; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 46; Poona, xx. 178; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 237; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 7; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 269; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi 298; Sāran, xxii. 91; Sātāra, xxii. 126; Saugor, xxii. 145; Sholāpur, xxii. 303; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 319; Sind, Bombay, xxii. 430; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 9; Sītāpur, xxiii. 59; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 124; Sylhet, xxiii. 198, Thāna, xxiii. 300; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 334.

Thegon, township in Prome District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 355.

Themni, Northern Shan State, Burma. *See* Hsenwi.

Theodosius, gold coins of, discovered at Jalālābād, xiv. 12.

Theodotus, governor of Bactra under Seleucidae, declared independence, v. 67.

Theog, fief of Keonthal State, Punjab, xxiii. 356.

Theological training school, Lahore, xvi. 114.

Thets, tribe in Akyab, v. 194.

Thevenot, M., Ankai mentioned by (1665), v. 385; quoted on Goa (1666), vii. 255.

Thībaw, king of Burma (1878), iv. 127, xvii. 139–140, xxi. 354; surrender of, ii. 521; disorder of Hsenwi under, viii 218; Kyaukse farmed out by (1884), xvi. 80; detained at Ratnāgiri, Bombay, as state prisoner, xxi. 248.

Thībaw, Northern Shan State, Burma. *See* Hsipaw.

Thigwin, township in Myaungmya District, Burma. *See* Einme.

Thihadaw pagoda, Kabwet, Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 313.

Thinbawgyin, quarter of Bassein town, Burma, vii. 117.

Thinga Yaza, king of Pagan, xviii. 122.

Thinga Yaza, dacoit leader in Myingyan, Burma (1886), xviii. 123.

Thiridhammathawka Min of Pathayipotpyi, built Myazedi pagoda, Kathā, Burma, xv. 155; built pagoda in Kyaukse, xvi. 72.

Thitchabo, bark, found in Minbu, Burma, xvii. 352.

Thom, Major, laid out station of Deoli, Rājputāna, xi. 247.

Thomas, E. B., began experimental garden at Bangalore, Nilgiris, vii. 22; established Coimbatore College (1852), x. 373.

Thomas, George, adventurer, established independent kingdom in Hissār (1797–1802), xiii. 146–147, 156; Beri formed part of estate, viii. 4; area north of Delhi came under power of, xxiv. 157; Georgegarh built by, xii. 210; battle of Gokulgarh (1788), xxii. 106; part of Gurgaon held by (1793), xii. 404; Hānsi head-quarters of (1798), xiii. 25; Hariāna overrun by (1797–8), xiii. 54, xvi. 312; in Hissār, xiii. 146–147, 156; Jhajjar assigned to (1794), xiv. 108; Karnāl made over to, by Marāthās (1787), xv. 59; Sikh raids into Muzaffarnagar opposed by, xviii. 86; Nārnaul taken by (1795), xviii 381; aid to Marāthās in Sahāranpur, xxi. 370; Shāmlī stormed by, xxii. 228; Sirsa fell to (1795–9), viii. 92; Tijāra assigned to, xxiii. 358.

Thomas, Oldfield, devised method of measuring relative projection of root of nose above level of eye-sockets, i. 291.

Thomas, Captain, leader against banditti in Rangpur (1773), xxi. 225.

Thomason, J., Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces (1843–53), xxiv. 219; road-making, iii. 406.

Local notices: Visited Ajmer (1846–7), v. 166; settlements in Azamgarh, vi. 160–161; representation with regard to Upper Ganges Canal (1844), xii. 138.

Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Sahāranpur, iv. 321–322, xxi. 325.

Thomason Hospital, at Agra, v. 88, xxiv. 254–255.

Thompson, Sir Rivers, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1882–7), vii. 220; Chief Commissioner of Burma (1875), ix. 192.

Thompsonganj market, at Sītāpur, xxiii. 62.

Thomson, Dr., *Flora Indica*, i. 165–166; explored course of Indus, xiii. 358.

Thongwa, former name of District in Lower Burma. *See* Ma-ubin.

Thongwa, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 356.

Thonze, town in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xviii. 356.

Thorāt family of *deshmukhs*, in Vālva, Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 298.

Thoresby, Captain, refounded Sirsa (1838), xxiii. 45.

Thornton, Mr., revision of assessment in Jhang, xiv. 132.
Thornton, Mr., quoted on Khudābād, Sind, xv. 284.
'Thousand-pillared' temple, at Hanamkonda, Warangal District, Hyderābād, xiii. 23.
Thrushes (Crateropodidae and Turdidae), i. 240–242, 244.
Thudanu, Karen Sawbwa, said to have founded Hmaingmaw, Burma, xvi. 72.
Thugaungs, class of landed proprietors in Burma, Mmbu, i. 330; Salin, xvii. 349.
Thuillier, Colonel H. L., Surveyor-General (1861), iv. 485; revenue surveys, iv. 501.
Thuillier, Mount, in Great Nicobar, xix. 60.
Thukumi, language of the Central Nāgā sub-group, i. 393.
Thul, *tāluka* in Upper Sind Frontier District, Bombay, xxiii. 356.
Thurston, Mr., Superintendent of Madras Museum, xvi. 373.
Tiāgar, village in South Arcot District, Madras. *See* Tyāga Durgam.
Tiar, canal in Champāran District, Bengal, also known as the Madhuban Canal, vii. 252–253, xxiii. 357.
Tibet, zoology, i. 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, 235, 256; mission (1904), ii. 527; trade with, iii. 300, 313; British relations with, iv. 118–120; explorations in, iv. 499–500.
Tibetan or Bhotiā, language of the Tibeto-Burman branch, i. 386, 390, 399–400; spoken in Baltistān, vi. 263.
Tibetans, settled in Bhutān, viii. 156; wars in Sikkim, and expulsion of, vii. 220, 289, xxii. 368.
Tibeto-Burman invasion of India, i. 385.
Tibeto-Burman languages, branch of the Tibeto-Chinese family, i. 386–388, 390–394, 399–401; spoken in Bengal, vii. 232; Punjab, xx. 286.
Tibeto-Burmans, connexion of tribes of Chin Hills with, x. 274.
Tibeto-Chinese family of languages, i. 390–394, 401.
Tibeto-Chinese invasion of India, i. 385.
Tiddim, subdivision in Chin Hills, Burma, xxiii. 357.
Tieffenthaler, mention of Mirzāpur by, xvii. 376; visited Shāhābād (1770), xxii. 197.
Tigalas, market-gardeners, in Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363.
Tiger-cats, found in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 240; Coorg, xi. 7; Hyderābād State, xiii. 233.
Tigers, in India generally, i. 218; found in Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; Afghānistān, v. 33; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Ahmadnagar, v. 112; Akyab, Burma, v. 192; Almora, v. 245; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Amherst, Burma, v. 294; Amraotī, Berār, v. 307; Anaimalais, Madras, v. 333; Angul, Orissa, v. 375; Northern Arakan, Burma, v. 393; Arāvalli Hills, Rājputāna, v. 402; North Arcot, v. 404; Assam, vi. 20; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 125; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 142; Backergunge, vi. 166; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bālāghāt, vi. 224; Balasore, vi. 237; Bāndā, vi. 348; Baroda, vii 30; Basim, Berār, vii. 96; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bengal, vii. 204; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhāgalpur, viii. 27; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 46; Bhandāra, viii. 62; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 74; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 112; Bhutān, viii. 155; Bijnor, viii. 193; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, Mysore, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Bonai, Chotā Nāgpur, ix. 2; Buldāna, ix. 60; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 79; Burma, ix. 117; Cāchār, Assam, ix 250; Central India, ix. 331–332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Chāng Bhakār, Central Provinces, x. 171; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Chindwin, Burma, x. 229; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 240; Chingleput, x. 254; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 271; Chittagong, x. 307; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, Madras, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Cuttack, xi. 88; Dacca, xi. 104; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Darrang, Assam, xi. 182; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dhār, Central India, xi. 288; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 322; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 380; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 11; Faridpur, xii. 54; Gāngpur, Chotā Nāgpur, xii. 140; Ganjām, xii. 144; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 172; Gayā, xii. 196; Western Ghāts, xii. 220; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 270; Gondā, xii. 311; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Gurgaon, xii. 402; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 421; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 27–28; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 87; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 103; Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 117; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Horsleykonda, Cuddapah, xiii. 178; Hoshangābād, xiii. 181; Hyderābād State, xiii. 233; Indore, Central India, xiii. 335; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 352; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 384; Jālaun,

xiv. 18; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Janjira, Bombay, xiv. 58; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Javādi Hills, Madras, xiv. 85; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 115; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kaira, xiv. 277; Kāmrūp, Assam, xiv. 331; North Kanara, xiv. 342; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 26; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Kathā, Burma, xv. 153; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 255; Kherī, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kistna, xv. 320; Kolāba, xv. 356; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 381; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 411; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 62; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 70; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 119; Madras Presidency, xvi. 244–245; Madura, xvi. 388; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 413; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mālda, xvii 76, Mānbhūm, xvii. 112; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 127; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 185; Ma-ubin, Burma, xvii. 225; Meiktila, xvii. 276; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 295; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 346; Mirzāpur, xvii. 368, Monghyr, xvii. 392; Morādābād, xvii 421; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 110; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Mysore, xviii 166; Nāgā Hills, Assam, xviii. 285; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 339; Nāndei, Hyderābād, xviii. 350; Narsinghpur, xviii. 386; Nāsik, xviii. 400; Nellore, xix. 8; Nepāl, xix. 30; the Nīlgiris, xix. 88; Nimār, xix. 107; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; Noākhāli, xix. 129; Nowgong, Assam, xix. 222; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 254; Pakokku, Burma, xix 320; Palāmau, xix. 336; Pālkonda Hills, Cuddapah, xix. 367; Pannā, Central India, xix. 399; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 9; Poona, xx. 166; Punjab, xx. 255; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 3; Raipur, xxi. 50; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rājshāhi, xxi. 161; Rāmpur, United Provinces, xxi. 183; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 280; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 327; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Salem, xxi. 397; Salween, Burma, xxi. 416; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 32; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 43; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 151; Seonī, xxii. 166; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 251; Shikārpur, Mysore, xxii. 277; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 290; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 345; Sikkim, xxii. 366; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 22; Sirohī, Rājputāna, xxiii. 29; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40; Siwālik Hills, Northern India, xxiii. 66; Sundarbans, Bengal, xxiii. 141; Surat, xxiii. 153; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 171; Sylhet, Assam, xxiii. 190; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 259; Tehrī, United Provinces, xxiii. 270; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 317; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 330; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 344; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 408; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 422; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 4; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 69; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 83; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 358; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 402.

Tigiriā, Tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xxii. 357.

Tigyaing, township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 357.

Tij, festival, held in Rājputāna, xxi. 118.

Tijāra, ancient town in Alwar State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 358; tomb of Alā-uddīn Alam Shāh, ii. 183.

Tika Shamsher Chand, present chief of Theog, xxiii. 356.

Tikak, coal-mine in Assam. *See* Mārgheritā.

Tikam Singh, Rājā of Mursān (1823), loyal during Mutiny, xviii. 44.

Tikamgarh (formerly Tehrī), capital of Orchhā State, Central India, xxiii. 359.

Tikāri, town and estate in Gayā District, Bengal. *See* Tekāri.

Tikariwal, frontier tribe, expedition against (1888), xix. 210.

Tikendrajīt Singh, commander-in-chief in Manipur, expedition against (1891), xvii. 187–188.

Tikka Raghunāth Singh, *jāgīr* in Hoshiārpur restored to (1877), xiii. 195.

Til. See Sesamum.

Tilak Chānd, Rājā of Burdwān (1744–71), ix. 10.

Tilbhāndāreshwar temple, Tarāna, Central India, xxiii. 250.

Tiles, early examples of, ii. 128; made at Peshāwar and in Sind, ii. 129; work in Lahore fort, ii. 132.

Local notices: Manufactured in Allahābād, v. 241; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 369; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Calicut, Malabar, ix. 291; Central Pro-

vinces, x. 54; Chānda, x. 157; Cochin, Madras, x. 348–349; Ferokh, Malabar, xii. 88; Hāla, Sind, xiii. 9; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Howrah, xiii. 209; South Kanara, xiv. 364; Kotrang, Hooghly, xvi. 4; Madras Presidency, xvi. 296, 375; Malabar, xvii. 64; Malpe, South Kanara, xvii. 94; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 177; Punjab, xx. 317; Quilon, Travancore, xxi. 21; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Sind, xxii. 418; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 12; Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48; United Provinces, xxiv. 205; Warorā, Chānda, xxiv. 377.

Tilhar, *tahsīl* in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xviii. 359.

Tilhar, trading town in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xviii. 359–360.

Tilin, township in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 360.

Tilla, eastward continuation of the Salt Range, Punjab, xxi. 412, xxiii. 360.

Tilok Chand, founder of the power of Bais Rājput clan in Oudh, vii. 218, xix. 279.

Tilok Singh, present Rānā of Māngal (1892), xvii. 175.

Tiloka, son of Phūl, families of Jind and Nābha descended from, xx. 133.

Tilothu, village in Shāhābād District, Bengal, sacred to Sītala, xviii. 360–361.

Til-Sankrānt, festival, held in Central Provinces, x. 32.

Timbā, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xviii. 361.

Timber, methods of exploitation, iii. 120–122; centres of trade and dépôts, at Athmallik, Orissa, vi. 123; Bathaj, Gorakhpur, vii. 16; Bāriya, Rewā Kāntha, vii. 21; Bengal, vii. 272; Bulsār, Surat, ix. 67; Burma, ix. 238; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Goālpāra, Assam, vi. 67–68; Haliyāl, North Kanara, xiii. 12; Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 121; Jhelum, xiv. 156, 159; Kamptee, Nāgpur, xiv. 330; Rāpūr, Nellore, xxi. 237.

Timber and woodwork industries, iii. 226–232; yards and sawmills, 228; trade in wooden manufactured articles, 228; arts and crafts connected with wood, 228; inlaying of wood with metals, 231; painted woodwork, 231–232; turnery, 232; Kashmīr papier-mâché, 232; pith models and carved fruits, 232. *See also* Wood-carving.

Timber-sawing mills and factories, in India generally, iii. 228; Baroda, vii. 56; Bassein, Burma, vii. 118; Burma, ix. 177; Khandwā, Nimār, xv. 242; Madras Presidency, xvi. 296; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 146; Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 7; Pegu, Burma, xx. 91; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 264, 268.

Timma Nāyudu, Chintalarāyaswāmi temple at Tādpatri, Anantapur, built by, xxiii. 204.

Timpany Memorial School, Cocanāda, maintained by Canadian Baptist Mission, x. 340.

Timūr Lang (the Lame), Turkish conqueror, invasion of India (1398–9), ii. 366–367, xiv. 74, xix. 151; conquest of Afghānistān, v. 36, 45; demolished Amritsar fort, v. 321; in Balkh, vi. 248; journey through Baluchistān, vi. 276; captured Bhatner (1398), xiii. 39; ravaged Bijnor, viii. 194; captured and sacked Delhi, xi. 235, xxiv. 151; Dīpālpur submitted to, xi. 359; massacre of pilgrims at Hardwār, xiii. 53; settlement of Hazāra-i-Karlugh in Hazāra, xiii. 76; plundered Hissār, xiii. 146; ravaged Jaswān Dūn, xiii. 194; made Kābul capital of kingdom, xiv. 243; halted at Kaithal before attacking Delhi (1398), xiv. 288; took Kandahār (1389), xiv. 375; took Lahore, xvi. 107; took Mandāwar, xvii. 151; conquest of Meerut, xvii. 255, 264, xxiv. 151; occupied Multān (1397), xviii. 36; visit to Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 85; to Pākpattan, xix. 333; invasion of Punjab, xx. 267; passed through Sahāranpur, xxi. 369; took Sirsa, xxiii. 45; attacked Sunām, xxiii. 139; Talamba plundered, xxiii. 211; Jāts defeated at Tohāna, xxiii. 407.

Timūr Shāh, Durrāni, or Sadozai, rule in Afghānistān (1773–93), v. 36; built Masjid-i-Safed at Kābul, xiv. 244; tomb at Kābul, xiv. 244; recognized Awān Maliks as chiefs of Kālābāgh, xiv. 290; Lahore placed under, but taken from, by Sikhs, xvi. 111; appointed Abdun Nabi Sarai governor of Leiah, xvi. 159; revolt of Arsala Khān, xvii. 386; expelled Bhangī confederacy from Multān (1779), xviii. 27; rule in Peshāwar valley, xix. 153; Azād Shāh's rebellion, xix. 319; death (1793), xx. 116; held Swāt, xxiii. 184.

Tin, value of tin produced in India (1898–1903), iii. 130; local centres of production, iii. 143–144; imports into India, iii. 144.

Local notices: Found or mined in Bengal, vii. 265; Bokpyin, Mergui, viii. 263; Burma, iii. 144, ix. 173; Hazāribāgh, in the form of cassiterite, iii. 143–144, xiii. 93; Maliwun, Mergui, xvii. 90; Mergui, Burma, xvii.

302-304; Nicobars, xix. 61; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 263; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 422, 429.
Tin and electro-plating, Ahmadābād, v. 110.
Tīn Darwāzā or 'Triple gateway,' at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Tindhāria, village in Darjeeling District, Bengal, with railway workshops, xxiii. 361.
Tindivanam, subdivision and *tāluk* in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiii 361.
Tindivanam, town in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 361.
Tinfoil, manufactured at Malīhābād, Lucknow, xvii. 90.
Tinned ware, chiefly for Muhammadan use, iii. 237; made at Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Bhīlwāra, Rājputāna, viii. 107; Bhīwāni, Hissār, viii. 120; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325; Multān, xviii. 37.
Tinnevelly, District in Madras, xxiii. 361-378; physical aspects, 361-364; history, 364-365; population, 365-368; agriculture, 368-370; forests, 370-371; minerals, 371; trade and communications, 371-373; famine, 373-374; administration, 374-377; education, 377-378; medical, 378.
Other references: Physical aspects, i. 46; jars for urn-burial found, ii. 96; uses and subsidences of land, i. 99; botany, i. 193.
Tinnevelly, subdivision and *tāluk* in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 379.
Tinnevelly, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, but not administrative headquarters, with Siva temple and two colleges, xxiii. 379-380; Lutheran Mission, i. 443.
Tinsel-printing, iii. 188; in Kāngra, xiv. 392.
Tinsukiā, village and railway junction in Lakhimpur District, Assam, xxiii. 380.
Tipam sandstones, Assam, i. 97.
Tippera, State in Eastern Bengal. *See* Hill Tippera.
Tippera, District in Chittagong Division, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 380-387; physical aspects, 380-381; history, 381-382; population, 382-383; agriculture, 383-384; trade and communications, 384-385; administration, 385-386; education, 386-387; medical, 387; arts and manufactures, iii. 192, 193, 200, 201.
Tipperas, tribe in Eastern Bengal and Assam, vi. 44; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 320, 321; Hill Tippera, xiii. 119-120; Mong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, xvii. 389; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.
Tiptūr, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiii. 387.
Tipū Aulia, *fakīr*, tomb at Arcot, v. 420.
Tipū Sultān, son of Haidar Alī, ruler of Mysore (1782-99), xvii. 73-74, xviii. 182-183, 254; persecution of Jesuit Mission, i. 442; coins of, ii. 153; treaty with (1784), ii. 486; submission to English after second Mysore War (1792), ii. 487; intrigues with the French, ii. 488, iv. 73; defeated at Malavalli, ii. 490; death at storm of Seringapatam (1799), ii. 490; good treatment of family by Lord Wellesley, ii. 490; negotiations entered into by, for alliance with France, iv. 11; confiscation and division of his territories, iv. 11, 73.
Local notices: Capture of Adoni, Bellary (1786), v. 25; fortified Ambājīdurga, v. 276; compelled to surrender great part of possessions (1792), v. 339; revenue demand in Anantapur, v. 346, 349; abandoned Arcot after destroying fortifications, v. 420; dismantled Bangalore fort, vi. 369; Bellary acquired and lost by, vii. 162; fortifications of Chitaldroog erected under, x. 297; besieged Coimbatore (1791), x. 371; revenue system in Coimbatore, x. 368; wars in Coorg, xi. 13-14; assessment of Cuddapah (1788-9), xi. 69; born at Devanhalli (1753), xi. 273; assisted Haidar to take Dhārwār, xi. 306; Erode abandoned by General Medows on advance of, xii. 28; attempt to raise level of Ferokh (1788), xii. 88; wars with, xii. 128, xiv. 357, xvi. 253-254; Gooty in possession of (1775), xii. 329; took Guledgarh (1787), xii. 383; recaptured Gurramkonda (1773), xii. 413; seized Harpanahalli, xiii. 58; Honāvar captured from (1783), but ceded to (1784), xiii. 160; alliance concluded between British, the Nizām, and the Marāthās against (1790), xiii. 240; built and garrisoned fortress at Jamālābād, xiv. 43; in North Kanara, xiv. 343, 351; treatment of Christians in South Kanara, xiv. 357, 360; ordered Koilūr church to be destroyed, xxi. 400; occupied Koppal (1786), xv. 398; recovered Maddagiridurga (1774), xvi. 229; persecution of Christians, xvi. 264; invasion of Malabar, xvii. 58; Malavalli ceded to, xvii. 73; Mangalore ceded to (1784), xvii. 177; Treaty of Mangalore concluded with (1784), xxiv. 7; fort at Mercāra built and named Jāfarābād, xvii. 292; recovered Midagesidurga (1774), xvii. 327; destroyed Mirjān, xvii. 364; Nagar ruined by religious bigotry, xviii. 296;

erected fortifications on Nandidroog, xviii. 359; conquered Navalgund, xviii. 419; seized possessions of Haratis in Nidugal, xix. 84; rule in Nīlgiris, xix. 89; destroyed part of Parūr, xx. 22; took Perumukkal (1790), v. 424; demands on Rāmdurg (1784), xxi. 172; Rāyadrug seized, xxi. 275; Sadāshivgarh garrisoned by troops of, x. 289; troops turned out of Sandūr (1790), xxii. 43; battles with British at Satyamangalam, xxii. 136; submission to British at Seringapatam (1792), but final resistance and death at storm (1799), xxii. 179–180; populated Ganjam, suburb of Seringapatam, by deporting families from Sīra, xxii. 180; mausoleum at Seringapatam, xxii. 180; built aqueduct at Seringapatam, xxii. 180; defeated near Shimoga (1798), xxii. 290, captured Sīra (1774), xxiii. 16, xxiv. 54; destroyed palace of the Betatnād Rājās (1784), xxiii. 396; Sravana Belgola deprived of privileges and emoluments, xxiii. 97; took Tiruvannāmalai (1790), v. 424, xxiii. 401; invaded Travancore (1789), xxiv. 7; attempt upon Trichinopoly (1790), xxiv. 29; capture of Trichūr (1789), xxiv. 48; attack on Tyāga Durgam (1790), repulsed by Captain Flint, xxiv. 81; family detained at Vellore (1799), xxiv. 305.

'Tipū's Drop,' place of execution at Nandidroog, Mysore, xviii. 359.

Tipurā or Tippera, language of the Bodo group, i. 387, 393, 400; spoken in Hill Tippera, xiii. 119.

Tirāh, mountainous tract of 'unadministered' territory on border of North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 388–390; campaign (1897–8), ii. 525–526, xix. 158–159, xxiii. 24, 27.

Tirāhis, original inhabitants of Tirāh, xxiii. 389.

Tirāwari or Tarain, village in Karnāl District, Punjab, scene of Muhammad Ghorī's defeat (1191) and final victory (1192), xxiii. 390.

Tirhut, former District of Bengal, now divided into Muzaffarpur and Darbhangā, xxiii. 390; language, i. 375; Asoka pillar, ii. 109.

Tirhut State Railway, iii. 370, 389, x. 144.

Tirorā, *tahsīl* in Bhandāra District, Central Provinces, xxiii. 390.

Tirpolia gate, Ajmer, Rājputāna, v. 172.

Tirthahalli, *tāluk* in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 391.

Tīrthankars, or Jain deified saints, i. 415; images at Chāndor, Nāsik, x. 167; Muttra, ii. 47.

Tiruchendūr, place of pilgrimage in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 391.

Tiruchengodu, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xxiii. 391–392.

Tiruchengodu, town with temples in Salem District, Madras, xxiii. 392.

Tiruchuli, *zamīndāri taksīl* in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 392.

Tirugnāna Sambandha, Tamil poet and saint, born at Shiyāli, xxii. 295.

Tirukkalikkunram, town in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii. 392.

Tirukkoyilūr, subdivision in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 392.

Tirukkoyilūr, *tāluk* in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 392–393.

Tirukkoyilūr, town in South Arcot District, Madras, with two temples and an irrigation dam, xxiii. 393.

Tirukulas, outcastes, in Melukote, Mysore, xvii. 290.

Tirumakūdal-Narsipur, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xxiii. 393.

Tirumala, holy hill and temple in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 393–394.

Tirumala, temple at Seringapatam, Mysore, xxii. 179.

Tirumala, Hindu deity. *See* Venkataramana.

Tirumala, of Naik dynasty of Madura (1623–59), xvi. 390; Dindigul, xi. 357; buildings at Madura, xvi. 405–406; built palace at Srīvilliputtūr, xxiii. 112, 364; material of palace at Madura used in Nawāb's palace at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 28, 44.

Tirumala, Rājā of Vijayanagar (1542–65), ii. 347; capital of Vijayanagar empire moved to Penukonda, xviii. 175.

Tirumala Devaswam, temple at Mattāncheri, Cochin, xvii. 222.

Tirumala Rājā, Vijayanagar viceroy, ousted from Seringapatam (1610), xviii. 178.

Tirumalārya, king of Mysore (1687), xviii. 179–180.

Tirumalayya, founded temples at Seringapatam, xxii. 179.

Tirumangalam, *tāluk* in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 394.

Tirumangalam, town in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 394.

Tirunānasambandar, Tamil poet (seventh century), ii. 330.

Tirunāvukkaraiyar, Tamil poet (seventh century), ii. 330.

Tirupati, town in North Arcot District, Madras, with brass industry, xxiii. 394–395; arts and manufactures, iii. 192, 231, 240.

Tirupparuttikunram, hamlet with Jain temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377–378.

Tiruppattūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xxiii. 395.
Tiruppattūr, town in Salem District, Madras, xxiii. 395.
Tiruppattūr, *tahsīl* in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 396.
Tiruppattūr, town in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 396.
Tiruppūr, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xxiii. 396.
Tiruppuvanam, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 396.
Tirūr, village in Malabar District, Madras, xxiii. 396.
Tirūrangādi, town in Malabar District, Madras, xxiii. 396-397.
Tirushivaperūr, town in Madras. *See* Trichūr.
Tiruttani, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 397.
Tiruttani, village with temple in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 397.
Tirutturaippūndi, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii. 397.
Tirutturaippūndi, town with old temple in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii 397.
Tiruvadamarudūr, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with old temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 397-398.
Tiruvādānai, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 398.
Tiruvādi, sacred town in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples and inscriptions and a Vedic school, xxiii. 398-399.
Tiruvallam, village and shrine in Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 399.
Tiruvallūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii. 399.
Tiruvallūr, town with temples in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii. 399-400.
Tiruvalluvar, Tamil Pariah poet, author of the *Kurral*, ii. 434-435.
Tiruvālūr, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with temple and inscription, xxiii. 400.
Tiruvānilai, town in Madras. *See* Karūr.
Tiruvankod, village in Travancore State, Madras, giving its name to the State, xxiii. 400.
Tiruvannāmalai, *tāluk* in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 400-401.
Tiruvannāmalai, town in South Arcot District, Madras, with temple on fortified hill, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiii. 401-402.
Tiru-vāsagam, the, Tamil poem in honour of Siva, by Mānikka Vāsagar (eleventh century), ii. 426.
Tiruvottiyūr or Tiruvottūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, with temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 402; inscription, ii. 52.
Tiruvūr, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in Kistna District, Madras, xxiii. 402.
Tirwā, *tahsīl* in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 402-403.
Tirwā, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 403.
Tista, river of Northern Bengal, xxiii. 403-405.
Titāgarh, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, with jute-mills and a paper-mill, xxiii. 405.
Titanium, iii. 148.
Titmice, i. 240.
Titu Miān, leader of Farāzi rising (1831), in Nadiā, xviii. 275-276; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 70-71.
Tīvāram, the, collection of Tamil hymns addressed to Siva, ii. 426.
Tiyans, toddy-drawers, in Cochin, Madras, x. 344; Malabar, xvii. 59, 60; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 9. *See also* Tīyas.
Tiyars, fishermen, in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.
Tiyas, immigrants from Malabar, in Coorg, xi. 29. *See also* Tiyans.
Toads (*Bufo*), i. 274.
Toba Tek Singh, *tahsīl* in Lyallpur District, Punjab, xxiii. 406.
Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*), cultivated and prepared throughout India, iii. 49-52; species, 49; areas of production, 49; soils, &c., 49-50; cultivation, seed-bed, 50; transplantation, &c., 50-51; black and yellow tobacco, 51; manufacture and trade, 51-52; areas under, in important Provinces (1903-4), iii. 100; trade, iii. 255; export trade, iii. 283-284; trade statistics, iii. 309, 310, 314.
Local notices: Cultivated or prepared in Afghānistān, v. 52; Ahmadnagar, v. 117; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Northern Arakan, Burma, v. 395; Arkalgūd, Mysore, vi. 2; Assam, vi. 57; Bālāghāt, vi. 228; Baluchistān, vi. 295; Baroda, vii. 46, 48, 56; Bassein, Burma, vii. 111; Belgaum, vii. 151; Belūr, Mysore, vii. 177; Bengal, vii. 246, 247, 248; Berār, vii. 385; Bhadrāchalam, Godāvari, viii. 22; Bhādran, Baroda, viii. 23; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 210; Bilāspur, Punjab, viii. 234; Biswān, Sītāpur, viii. 250; Bogra, viii. 259; Broach, ix. 23, 424; Burma, ix. 152, 155; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Central India, ix. 359, 390; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Champāran, x. 142; Cheduba Island, Burma, x. 187; Chikodi, Belgaum, x. 223; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 232; Upper

Chindwin, Burma, x. 244; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 282; Chittagong, x. 311; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 340; Coimbatore, x. 362; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 384, 385; Coorg, xi. 34; Cuddapah, xi. 63; Cuttack, xi. 91; Dacca, xi. 110; Damān, xi. 129; Darbhangā, xi. 156; Daskroi, Ahmadābād, xi. 193; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 253; Dhārāpuram, Coimbatore, xi. 298; Dindigul, Madura, xi. 356; Dod-Ballāpur, Mysore, xi. 366; Western Duārs, Jalpaigurī, xi. 373; Eastern Bengal, xi. 394; Farrukhābād, xii. 68, 72; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 273; Godāvari, xii. 288, 289, 298; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 429; Hāla, Sind, xiii. 9; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 120; Hopong, Burma, xiii. 178; Hsahtung, Burma, xiii. 216; Hunsūr, Mysore, xiii. 225; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 301; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 36; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 44; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jessore, xiv. 95, 96; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 269; Kaimganj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 274; Kaira, xiv. 280–282; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 375; Kāsaragod, South Kanara, xv. 68; Kashmīr, xv. 115, 122; Kathā, Burma, xv. 157; Kehsi Mansam, Burma, xv. 196; Khāchrod, Central India, xv. 206; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Khulnā, xv. 289; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 314; Kistna, xv. 326; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 417; Kulasekarapatnam, Tinnevelly, xvi. 14; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 64; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 123; Larkāna, Sind, xvi. 140; Loilong, Burma, xvi 171; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 176; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Madras Presidency, xvi. 275, 352; Madura, xvi. 395; Māgadi, Mysore, xvi. 409; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 417; Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 85; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131–132; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 155; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Ma-ubin, Burma, xvii. 227; Mawkmai, Burma, xvii. 236; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 243; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 350; Molakālmuru, Mysore, xvii. 388; Monghyr, xvii. 396; Möngnai, Burma, xvii. 405; Möngpai, Burma, xvii. 406; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Muttra, xviii. 68; Myitkyinā, Burma, xviii. 141; Mymensingh, xviii. 155; Mysore, xviii. 210, 212; Nāgpur, xviii. 311; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 420; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nellore, xix. 14; Nepāl, xix. 47; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 213; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 324; Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 349; Palladam, Coimbatore, xix. 369; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 42; Pāvugada, Mysore, xx. 81; Pegu, Burma, xx. 89; Petlād, Baroda, xx. 127; Prome, Burma, xx. 224; Punjab, xx. 296, 299, 382; Purī, Orissa, xx. 403; Purnea, xx. 416–417; Pūsa, Darbhangā, xx. 422; Rājahmundry, Godāvari, xxi. 63; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Rājshāhi, xxi. 159, 164; Rangpur, xxi. 228; Rāpūr, Nellore, xxi. 237; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 331; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 357; Salween, Burma, xxi 418; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Sandūr, Madras, xxii 45; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 100; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Shāhdādpur, Sind, xxii. 200; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314, 315; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 349; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 25; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Sylhet, xxiii. 194; Tando Alāhyār, Sind, xxiii. 222; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 263; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 320; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 347–348; Tigiriā, Orissa, xxiii. 357; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Tirutturaippūndi, Tanjore, xxiii. 397; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 427; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108; United Provinces, xxiv. 183, 262; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 329; Yedatore, Mysore, xxiv. 417. *See also* Cigars, Cigarettes, &c.

Tobacco trade centres, at Baura, Jalpaigurī, vii. 135; Indore, Central India, xiii. 350; Magrā, Hooghly, xvi. 411; Nadiād, Kaira, xviii. 282.

Toba-Kākar, hill range in Baluchistān, xxiii. 405–406.

Tochi, river in North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 406.

Tod, Colonel James, author of *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, visit to Abu (1822), v. 4; quoted on palace at Būndi, ix. 87–88; opinion regarding Jai Stambh monument, x. 299; description of Jaipur city, xiii. 400; quoted on Kotah, xv. 413; obtained possession of Kūmbhalgarh (1818), xvi. 22; administration of Mewār-Merwāra, xvii. 310; description of Rānā Sangram's army, xxiv. 89.

Toda, language of the Dravidian family, spoken by the Todas in the Nīlgiris, i. 379, 381, xvi. 261.
Toda Bhīm, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 406.
Toda Todi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiii. 406.
Todar Mal, Rājā, finance minister of Akbar, xix. 280; revenue system, ii. 399, iv. 4, 206, 213, viii. 287, xiv. 229, xix. 415; first regular settlement begun in Balasore (1580), vi. 243; governor of Bengal (1580), vii. 217; revenue settlement of Bengal (1582), vii. 301, 305; revenue settlement of Burdwān, ix. 98; Champāran (1582), x. 145; Chittagong (1582), x. 308; Dacca, xi. 113; survey of Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194; revenue system probably in force in Hyderābād, xiii. 299; settlement of Jessore, xiv. 98; in Kashmīr, xv. 93; born at Lāharpur, Sītāpur, xvi. 95; Monghyr made head-quarters, and lines of entrenchment constructed (1580), xvii. 393, 402; settlement of Sarān, xxii. 91; Shāhābād, xxii 194.
Todas, primitive tribe in the Nīlgiris, xii. 221, xix. 92; polyandry among, i. 483.
Toddy, or *tāri*, sap of the palm-tree, subject to excise revenue, iv. 257.
Toddy-cats, or palm civets (*Paradoxurus*), i. 219–220.
Toddy-palms. *See* Palmyra Palms.
Togata, weavers, in Coorg, xi. 63.
Tohāna, sub-*tahsīl* in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 406.
Tohāna, ancient town in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii 407.
Tolbay *riks*, artificers and musicians, in Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 91.
Tolkāppiyam, the, oldest Tamil grammar, ii. 434.
Tolly, Major, Tolly's Nullah, near Calcutta, originally excavated by (1776), ix. 288, xxiii. 407.
Tolly's Nullah, canal in Bengal, ix. 279, 288, xxiii. 407.
Tollygunge, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, suburb of Calcutta, xxiii. 407.
Tols or Sanskrit schools, in Athgarh, Orissa, vi. 122; Bikrampur, Dacca, viii. 220; Nadiā, xviii. 281.
Tomāk, peak in Orissa, xix. 253.
Tomar dynasty of Kanauj, South-East Punjab under (eighteenth century), xx. 262.
Tomars, Rājput clan in Hissār and about Delhi (736–1153), ii. 310, 312, xiii. 148–149; coins, ii. 142.
Local notices: In northern part of Bharatpur, viii. 74; Dholpur, xi. 323; Karnāl, xv. 51; Rājputāna, xxi. 113; Ujjain (eleventh century), xxiv. 114; United Provinces, xxiv. 149–150.
Tomars of Gwalior, ii. 318; Gwalior fort (1398–1518), xii. 440; in Narwar, xviii. 397.
Tomatoes, in India generally, i. 75; cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baroda, vii. 48; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Kashmīr, xv. 123; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314; Thartawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321.
Tombs, mausoleums, and cenotaphs, terra-cotta sarcophagi found in Chingleput, Nellore, and Arcot, ii. 96; megalithic, found in Madras, Bombay, Mysore, and Hyderābād, ii. 96.
Local notices: At Adoni, Bellary (Basālat Jang and Malik Rahmān Khān), v. 25; Agra, ii. 126, 127, 128–129, v. 82, 83, 84, 86–88; Ahār, Rājputāna (cenotaphs of Rānās of Mewār), v. 93; Ahmadābād (Muhammadan and Dutch), ii. 126, 129, v. 108; Ahmadnagar (Ahmad Nizām Shāh and Salābat Khān II), v. 124, 125; Ajmer (Muīn-ud-dīn Chishti), v. 171; Ajodhyā, Fyzābād (Noah, Seth, and Job), v. 176; Alampur, Central India (cenotaph of Malhar Rao Holkar), v. 204; Alandi, Poona (Jnāneshvar), v. 205; Alīgarh, v. 218; Allahābād, v. 240; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 268–269; Ambahtā, Sahāranpur, v. 276; Amliyāra, Mahī Kāntha, v. 305; Aonla, Bareilly, v. 389, vii. 4; Arcot (Tipū Aulia and Saādatullah Khān), v. 420; Ashti, Wārdha, vi. 11, xxiv. 368; Attigundi, Mysore (Bābā Budan), vi. 164; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 150; Bāgeshwar, Almorā, vi. 183; Bāgherhāt, Khulnā (Khānja Alī), vi. 189, vii. 222; Bāgni, Sātāra, vi. 193; Bahlolpur, Ludhiāna, vi. 205; Bahraich (Saiyid Sālār), vi. 207, 213; Balkh, Afghānistān, vi. 249; Bālkonda, Hyderābād, vi. 249; Baluchistān, vi. 283; Bāngarmau, Unao (Alā-ud-dīn), vi. 380; Banūr, Punjab (Malik Sulaimān), vi. 414; Bareilly (Hāfiz Rahmat Khān), vii. 14; Batāla, Gurdāspur (Shamsher Khān), vii. 133; Bātwā, Ahmadābād, v. 108; Begampur, Sholāpur (daughter of Aurangzeb), vii. 141; Bela, Baluchistān (Sir Robert Sandeman), vii. 143–144; Berasiā, Central India (Nūr Muhammad Khān), vii. 423; Bhānpura, Central India (cenotaph of Jaswant Rao Holkar), viii. 72; Bhilsa, Central India (Lohāngi Pīr), viii. 105;

Bhūj, Cutch, viii. 151; Bhūkarherī, Muzaffarnagar, viii. 151; Bīdar (kings of the Bahmani and Barīd dynasties), ii. 194–195, viii. 170; Bihār, Patna (Shāh Sharīf ud-dīn Makhdūm), viii. 172; Bijāpur (Muhammad Adil Shāh and Ibrāhīm Adil Shāh II), ii. 197, viii. 186; Bīkaner, Rājputāna (cenotaphs of the Rājās), viii. 218, 219; Bilgrām, Hardoī, viii. 235; Bisaulī, Budaun (Dunde Khān), viii. 247; Biswān, Sītāpur, viii. 250; Bombay City (Shaikh Alī Paru), viii. 402; Borivli, Thāna (Buddhist), ix. 6; Botād, Kāthiāwār (Pīr Hamīr Khān), ix. 7; Broach, ix. 30; Budaun (Sultān Alā-ud-dīn and his wife), ix. 42; Burdwān, ix. 102; Burhānpur, Nimār (Mubārak Shāh and Adil Shāh), ix. 105; Central India, ix. 346; Chainpur, Shāhābād (Bakhtyār Khān and Fateh Khān), vii. 222, x. 121; Chānda (Gond kings), x. 19, 161; Chanderī, Central India, x. 163; Chunār, Mirzāpur (Shāh Kāsim Sulaimānī), x. 334; Coorg (Rājās), xi. 19; Dacca (Pīr Adam), xi. 105; Daira Dīn Panāh, Muzaffargarh (Dīn Panāh), xi. 123; Dalmau, Rāe Barelī (Muhammad), xi. 127; Deglūr, Hyderābād (Shāh Ziā-ud-dīn Rifai), xi. 209; Delhi (Tughlak Shāh, Altamsh, Humāyūn), ii. 126, 182, xi. 234, 236, 239; Dhār, Central India, xi. 295; Dholka, Ahmadābād, xi. 321; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 325, 332; Dwārāhāt, Almorā, xi. 387; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 21; Farrukhābād, xii. 72; Fatehābād, Central India (cenotaph of Ratan Singh), xxi. 241, xxiv. 114; Fatehpur (Nawāb Bākar Alī Khān and Nawāb Abdus Samad Khān), xii. 83; Fatehpur Sīkri, Agra (Salīm Chishti), ii. 126–127, xii. 85; Fyzābād (Shujā-uddaula and Bahū Begam), xii. 118; Gālna, Nāsik, xii. 125; Gangoh, Sahāranpur (Shaikh Abdul Kuddūs), xii. 139; Gaur, Mālda, xii. 187, 188, 189, 190, 191; Gaursamudram, Hyderābād (Armenian), xiii. 352; Ghāzīpur, xii. 230, 231; Ghazni, Afghānistān (Sultān Mahmūd), xii. 232; Girar, Wardhā (Khwājā Shaikh Farīd), xxiv. 367; Goa (St. Francis Xavier), xii. 267: Gobardhan, Muttra (cenotaphs of Rājās of Bharatpur), xii. 280; Golconda (Kutb Shāhi kings), xii. 309; Gūgi, Hyderābād (Pīr Chandā Husain), xvi. 163; Gujarāt, ii. 196; Gujrānwāla (Mahān Singh), xii. 363; Gulbarga, Hyderābād (Bahmani kings), ii. 193, xii. 377; Gurramkonda, Cuddapah (Mīr Rājā Alī Khān), xii 413; Gwalior city, xii. 438–439; Hāla, Sind, xiii. 9; Hālol, Pānch Mahāls, xiii. 12; Hamīrpur, xiii. 21; Hānsi, Hissār, xiii. 25; Hārua, Twenty-four Parganas (Pīr Gorā Chānd), xiii. 59; Hassan Abdāl, Attock (Bāba Walī Kandhārī), xiii. 70; Hindoli, xiii. 136; Hissār, xiii. 156; Hospet, xiii. 204; Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 222; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 314; Hyderābād city, Sind (Tālpurs), xxii. 403, xxiii. 255; near Igatpuri, Nāsik, xiii. 328; Indore, Central India (cenotaphs of Holkar family), xiii. 350; Jalālpur, Multān (Ahmad Kattāl), xiv. 16; Jaunpur (Husain Shāh), xiv. 84; Jhābua, Central India (cenotaph of Rājā Ratan Singh), xiv. 107; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111; Jhinjhāna, Muzaffarnagar, xiv. 164; Jind, Punjab (Rahīm Dād Khān), xiv. 177; Jogighopā, Assam, xiv. 201; Kābul, Afghānistān (Bābar and Timūr Shāh), v. 45, xiv. 244; Kadiri, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Kaithal, Karnāl (Shaikh Salāh-ud-dīn), xiv. 288; Kākorī, Lucknow, xiv. 289; Kalāna, Punjab (Hidāyatullah Khān), xiv. 307; Kālpī, Jālaun, xiv. 20, 319; Kalyān, Thāna (Motabar Khān), xiv. 323; Kameri, Sātāra, xiv. 328; Kanauj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 371; Kandahār, Afghānistān (Ahmad Shāh Durrāni), v. 45, xiv. 374; Kandahār, Hyderābād, xviii. 350; Karnāl (Bū-Alī Kalandar), xv. 59; Karor Lāl Isa, Miānwāli (Makhdūm Lāl Isa, Kureshi), xv. 61; Kashmīr (Shādi Khān), xv. 101; Khairpur, Sind, xv 216; Kharakpur, Midnapore (Pīr Lohāni), xv. 247; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 248; Khargon, Central India, xv. 252; Khed, Poona (Dilāwar Khān), xv. 266; Kherī (Saiyid Khurd), xv. 275; Kherlā fort, Betūl (Mukund Rao), viii. 8; Khimlāsa, Saugor, xxii. 139; Khudābād, Sind (Yār Muhammad Kalhora), xv. 284, xvi. 138; Khuldābād, or Rauza, Hyderābād (Aurangzeb, Asaf Jāh, Malik Ambar, &c.), xv. 285; Khurja, Bulandshahr (Makhdūm Sāhib), xv. 297; Kichhaunchha, Fyzābād (Makhdūm Ashraf), xv. 304; Kohīr, Hyderābād, xv. 353; Kolār, Mysore (Makbara), xv. 378; Kotila (Mubārak Shāh), ii. 183; Kottūru, Bellary (Basappa Lingaswāmi), xvi. 7; Kudchi, Belgaum (Shaikh Muhammad Siraj-ud-dīn Pīrdādi), xvi. 11; Kurnool (Abdul Wahhāb), xvi. 45; Lahore, ii. 128, xvi. 108, 111, 112, 115; Lārkāna, Sind (Shāh Bahārah), xvi. 144; Lashkar, Gwalior (cenotaphs of Sindhia family), xvi. 151–152; Lucknow, xvi. 189, 190, 193, 195, 196; Maghar, Bastī (Kabīr),

xvi. 411; Mahmudābād (Mubārak Saiyid), ii. 196; Māler, Punjab (Sadr-ud-dīn), xvii. 86; Mamdāpur, Bijāpur (Kamāl Sāhib and Sadle Sāhib), xvii. 106; Mandlā (cenotaph of Ajīt Singh), xvii. 171; Mandor, Rājputāna (Rāthor chiefs), xvii. 171; Māndu or Mandogarh, Central India (Hoshang Shāh and Mahmūd Khiljī I), ii. 186, 187, xvii. 173; Maner, Patna (Makhdūm Yahia Maner and Makhdum Shāh Daulat), xvii. 175; Māngrol, Kāthiawār, xvii. 180; Mangrūl, Berār (cenotaph of Shāh Badr-ud-dīn), xvii. 181; Mārahra, Etah, xvii. 205; Matiāri, Sind, xvii. 221; Meerut, xvii. 265; Mehidpur, Central India (Godar Shāh), xvii. 270; near Mehmadābād, Kaira, xvii. 272; Maudahā, Hamīrpur (Diler Khān), xvii. 232; Mercāra, Coorg (Rājās), xvii. 293; Mūdbidri, South Kanara (Jain priests), xviii. 10; Muhammadpur, Jessore, xviii. 17; Mulbāgal, Mysore (Haidar Walī), xviii. 20; Multān, ii. 128, xviii. 37; Murshidābād (Murshid Kulī Khān, Alī Vardi Khān, Sirāj-ud-daula), xviii. 57, 58; Nagore, Tanjore (Mīrān Sāhib Makhan), xix. 3; Najibābād, Bijnor (Najīb-ud daula), xviii. 334; Nakodar, Jullundur, xviii. 335; Nalgonda, Hyderābād (Shāh Latīf), xviii. 345; Nārnaul, Punjab (Ibrāhīm Khān), xviii. 381; near Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 422; Nāyakanhatti, Mysore (Mahāpurusha), xix. 1; Orchhā, Central India (cenotaphs of Rājās), xix. 248; Palwal, Gurgaon, xix. 375; Pandua, Mālda, xix. 393; Pānīpat, Karnāl (Kalandar), xix. 398; Phaphūnd, Etāwah (Shāh Bukhārī), xx. 129; Pihānī, Haidoī (Saiyid Abdul Ghafūr), xx. 136; Rāe Barelī (Jahān Khān and Makhdūm Saiyid Jāfari), xxi. 33; Rahimatpur, Sātāra (Randullah Khān), xxi. 36; Rāmpāl, Dacca (Bābā Adam), xxi. 182; Rāmpur, Sahāranpur (Shaikh Ibrāhīm), xxi. 190; Ranthambhor, Rājputāna, xxi. 235; Rāth, Hamīrpur, xxi. 240; Rāybāg, Kolhāpur (Randullah Khān), xxi. 277; Safīpur, Unao, xxi. 350; Sakhi Sarwar, Dera Ghāzi Khān (Musammāt Bibi Bai), xxi. 390; Sandīla, Hardoī, xxii. 31; Sankhatra, Siālkot (Sankhatra), xxii. 59; Sarkhej, Ahmadābād, v. 108; Sasarām, Shāhābād (Sher Shāh and his father), ii. 183, vii. 222, xxii. 111; Sehwān, Sind (Lāl Shāhbāz), xxii. 163; Seringapatam, Mysore (Haidar Alī and Tipū), xxii. 180; Shāhābād, Hardoī (Diler Khān), xxii. 197; Shāhganj, Jaunpur (Shāh Hazrat Alī), xxii. 201; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 210; Shirol, Kolhāpur (Nūr Khān), xxii. 292; near Sholinghur, North Arcot, xxii. 308; near Shujālpur, Central India (Rānojī Sindhia), xxii. 310; Siālkot (Imām Alī-ul-hakk), xxii. 335; Sikrandra, Agra (Akbar), ii. 127, v. 75, 76, xxii. 363; Sīra, Mysore (Malik Rihān), xxiii. 16; Sirhind, Punjab (Shāh Zamān, &c.), xxiii. 21; Sirohi (cenotaphs of Rājās), xxiii. 37; Sītpur, Muzaffargarh (Tāhar Khān Nāhar), xxiii. 62; Sivasamudram, Coimbatore (Pīr Walī), xxiii. 66; Soron, Etah (Shaikh Jamāl), xxiii. 89; Sukkur, Sind (Shāh Khair-ud-dīn Shāh), xxiii. 127; Sundarbans, Bengal (Khān Jahān), xxiii. 142; Surat (Muhammadan, Dutch, and English), xxiii. 166, 167; Sylhet, Assam (Shāh Jalāl), vi. 36, 48; Tālikotā, Bijāpur, xxiii. 214; Tatta, Sind, xxii. 402, 403; Thālner, Khāndesh (Fārūki kings), xxiii. 287; Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaffarnagar, xxiii. 304; Tijāra, Rājputāna, ii. 183, xxiii. 358; Tirūrangādi, Malabar (Taramel Tangal), xxiii. 396–397; Tonnūr, Mysore, xxiii. 418; Tribenī, Hooghly, xxiv. 25; Trichinopoly (Chanda Sāhib), xxiv. 47; Udaipur, Rājputāna (cenotaphs of Rānās), xxiv. 103; Ujhānī, Budaun (Abdullah Khān), xxiv. 112; Umri, Central India, viii. 8; Utraulā, Gondā (Alī Khān), xxiv. 288; Vemalwādā, Hyderābād, xxiv. 305; Vishālgarh, Kolhāpur (Hazrat Malik Rahān Pīr), xxiv. 321; Zafarābād, Jaunpur ('Plain of the Martyrs'), xxiv. 426.

Ton Hsang, present Sawbwa of Manglon, Burma (1892), xvii. 179.

Ton Mong, Sawbwa of Tawnpeng, Burma (1888–97), xviii. 268.

Tonbo pagoda, Kyaukse, Upper Burma, xvi. 72.

Tondamandalam, Cholā king, Conjeeveram capital of, x. 377.

Tongsa, village in Bhutān, residence of the Penlop or governor, viii. 161, xxiii. 407.

Tongsa Penlop, governor of Bhutān, viii. 161, xxiii. 407; accompanied British troops to Lhāsa on Tibet Mission, viii. 157.

Tonk, State in Rājputāna and Central India, xxiii. 407–416; physical aspects, 408–409; history, 409–412; population, 410–411; agriculture, 411–412; forests, 412; minerals, 412; trade and communications, 412–413; famine, 413; administration, 413–416; education, 416; medical, 416; separation of Lāwa from (1867), iv. 85, xvi. 156; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.

Tonk, district in Rājputāna, xxiii. 415–417.
Tonk, capital of State in Rājputāna, xxiii. 417–418.
Tonnūr, village in Mysore District, Mysore, xxiii. 418.
Tons, Eastern, river of United Provinces, xxiii. 418.
Tons, Northern, river of United Provinces, xxiii. 418–419.
Tons, Southern, river of Central India xxiii. 419.
Tonwarghār, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiii. 419–420.
Tonwarghārī, dialect spoken in Gwalior, Central India, xii. 428.
Tonwars of Delhi. *See* Tomars.
Topazes, found in Seonī, xxii. 171.
Topinard, M., classification of stature by, i. 292.
Topkhāna, or gun-park, at Murshidābād, xviii. 56.
Topographical and geographical surveys, iv. 490–496.
Toppūr pass, Salem District, Madras, xxi. 396.
Toramāna, Hun king (490–515), took possession of Gujarāt, Rājputāna, and part of Ganges valley, i. 306; inscriptions of, ii. 55; conquest of Central India, ix. 336, x. 12; held Gwalior fort, xii. 440; conquest of Mālwā, xvii. 102; kingdom of Udabhandapura given to, xix. 150; Northern India under, xix. 150; in Punjab, xx. 262; overthrew Gupta dynasty in Rājputāna, xxi. 94.
Tordi Sāgar, lake at Mālpura, Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xiii. 391, xvii. 95.
Torgal, feudatory *jāgīr* in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xxiii. 420.
Tori-Fatehpur, petty *sanad* State in Bundelkhand Agency, Central India, iv. 77, xxiii. 420.
Torriano, Captain, defence of Honāvar by (1784), xiii. 160.
Torsā, river of Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 420–421.
Tortoises, land and fresh-water, i. 267.
Tortoise-shell, product of Andamans, v. 358; Laccadive Islands, xvi 88; Nicobars, xix. 62; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 331, 338.
Torvi aqueduct, at Bijāpur, viii 186.
Torwāls, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Swāt, xxiii. 186.
Toshām, village in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 421.
Toshāra, Indo-Scythian king, xxiii. 421.
Totemism, i. 290, 299, 308, 313, 318, 322–323, 328, 423; among Dravidians, i. 299; Boyas, xvi. 35.
Tottiyans, Telugu sect, in Coimbatore, x. 360–361; Madura, xvi. 393.
Toungoo, District in Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma, xxiii. 421–433; physical aspects, 421–423; history, 423–424; population, 424–425; agriculture, 426–428; forests, 428–429; trade and communications, 429–430; administration, 430–432; education, 432; medical, 433.
Toungoo, subdivision and township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 433.
Toungoo, town in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, former capital, xxiii. 433–434.
Toungoo dynasty, Burma, ix. 122; Pegu town under, xx. 96; Prome forces defeated by (1542), xx. 221.
Toungoo-Mandalay Railway, ix. 184–185.
Tourmaline, or rubellite, in India generally, iii. 162; found in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 92; Nellore, xix. 8; Ruby Mines, Burma, iii. 162, xxi. 327, 334; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 241.
'Towers of silence' for disposal of Pārsī dead, at Broach, ix. 29, 30; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 425; Sanjan, Thāna, xvii. 57; Vyāra, Baroda, xxiv. 343.
Towerson, Captain, seized by Dutch at Amboyna, tortured, and executed (1623), ii. 456.
Towns, use of term, i. 455; tendency towards growth of, i. 455; recent growth in number and population, i. 456–457; list of, with population exceeding 50,000, i. 492; government of, in ancient India, iv. 281–282; during Hindu period, iv. 282; during Muhammadan period, iv. 282–284; town police, iv. 391.
Toys and games, imports of, iii. 308; manufactured in Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 411; Baroda, vii. 55; Belgaum, vii. 153; Benares, vii. 192; Channapatna, Mysore, x. 174; Cuttack, xi. 92; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 385; Gokāk, Belgaum, xii. 306; Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 95; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 45; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 192; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 30; Khandela, Rājputāna, xv. 224; Kondapalli, Kistna, xv. 393; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 166; Madras Presidency, xvi. 293; Mahuva, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 27; Merta, Rājputāna, xvii. 309; Mūndwa, Rājputāna, xviii. 39; Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 267; Panruti, South Arcot, xix. 405; Poona, xx. 176; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Tanjore, xxiii. 235.
Trade. *See* Commerce and Trade.
Trade associations and guilds, in Ahmadābād, v. 101; Calcutta, ix. 271; Haldaur, Bijnor (of sugar refiners), xiii.

10; Madras Presidency, xvi. 298, Surat, xxiii. 168.
Trade and industry, in *Rigveda*, ii. 226.
Trade winds, south-east, i. 121–122.
Trading castes, iii. 301–302.
Traikūtakas, short-lived empire in the Deccan (sixth century), viii. 280.
Training and normal schools and colleges, in India generally, iv. 442–444; Ahmadnagar, v. 125; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 168; Assam, vi. 104; Baroda, vii. 72, 82–83; Bengal, vii. 334; Berār, vii. 418; Bombay Presidency, viii. 377; Burma, ix. 228; Central Provinces, x. 94; Dhārwār, xi. 317; Dhulia, Khāndesh, xi. 339; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 185; Lahore, xvi. 114; Madras Presidency, xvi. 342, 361, 362; Madras City, xvi. 384; Midnapore, xvii. 340; Mysore, xviii. 245, Nāgpur, xviii. 317; Punjab, xx. 370–371; Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 75; Rānchī, xxi. 209, 211; Sind, xxii. 431; Travancore, xxiv. 23; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 42; United Provinces, xxiv. 251.
Trakhane dynasty, in Gilgit, xii. 239.
Tramways, in Alleppey, Travancore, v. 243; Anaimalais, Madras, v. 333; Bāri, Rājputāna, vii. 16; Barkal, Chittagong Hill Tracts, vii. 21; Basi, Punjab (mono-rail), vii 95; Bengal, vii. 278, 279; Bombay Presidency, viii. 332; Bombay City, viii. 400, 408, 409; Burma, ix. 185–186; Calcutta, ix. 274; Cawnpore, ix. 318; Central Provinces, x. 88; Chingleput (mono-rail), v. 263; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 323; Cochin, Madras (for timber), x. 348; Cossipore-Chitpore, Twenty-four Parganas, xi. 54; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 327; Dhoraji, Kāthiāwār, xi. 333; Hooghly, xiii. 168; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 401; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 199; Kaiāchi, Sind, xv. 12; Kiamāri, Karāchi, xv. 304; Madras Presidency, xvi. 303; Madras City, xvi. 377; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 177; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4; Nāsik, xviii. 410.
Trangzey *riks*, priestly caste in Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 91.
Tranquebar, town and port in Tanjore District, Madras, former Danish settlement (1620–1845) and mission centre, xxiii. 434; Lutheran Mission (1706), i. 442.
Transportation of convicts, iv. 403–405.
Trashi-chod-zong, summer capital of Bhutān, xxiii. 435.
Travancore, State in Madras, xxiv. 1–24; physical aspects, 1–5; history, 5–8, population, 8–9; agriculture, 9–10; forests, 10–11; minerals, 11–12; arts and manufactures, 12; commerce and trade, 12–13; communications, 13–14, administration, 14–15; legislation and justice, 15–17; finance, 17–18; land revenue, 18–19; miscellaneous revenue, 19–21; public works, 21; army, 21; police and jails, 21–22; education, 22–23; medical, 24.
Other references: Physical aspects, i. 46–47; botany, i. 187; zoology, i. 216, 218, 227, 250, 267; Christianity, i. 475–476; pepper, iii. 54; forests, iii. 123; minerals, iii. 141; graphite, iii. 141; arts and manufactures, iii. 191, 230, 231, 232, 239; postal arrangements, iii. 424–425; subsidiary force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 96; education, iv. 416.
Travers, Mr., *ryotwāri* system introduced into Nellore (1801), xix. 20.
Travertine, found in Monghyr, xvii. 397.
Treaties, of Purandhar with Marāthās (1776), ii. 442, vii. 35, 36, viii. 292, ix. 71; of Sālbai with Marāthās (1782), ii. 443, 485, vii. 36, 120, viii. 292, ix. 20, 324, 341, xii. 422; of Wargaon with Marāthās (1779), ii. 485; of Surat with Raghunāth Rao (1775), ii. 485, vii 35; of Lucknow with Nawāb Wazīr of Oudh (1801), ii. 489; of Bassein with the Peshwā (1802), ii. 491, viii. 94, 293, ix. 20, 71, 293, xi. 296, xiii. 337, xiv. 19, 278, xx. 182, xxiii. 157; of Yanda'o with the Burmans (1826), ii. 497, v. 295, vi. 33, vii. 118, ix. 125, xxi. 215; of Gandamak with Yakūb Khān (1879), ii. 518, v. 40, vi. 276, 282, xv. 303, xix. 156; of the Beās with Holkar (1805), iv. 76; of Poona with the Peshwā (1817), iv. 76, vii. 38, ix. 20–21, xiv. 45, xxiii. 157; with Maskat (1873), iv. 84; with Gwalior (1844), iv. 85.
Local notices: Of Peshāwar with Dost Muhammad (1855), v. 39; Mysore partition treaty (1799), v. 339, xiii. 240; of Asind with Udaipur (1818), vi. 12, xxiv. 92; with Bahāwalpur (1833, 1838), vi. 196; with Kalāt (1854, 1856), vi. 318–319; of Kandila with Gaikwār (1780), vii. 36; with Gaikwār (1805), vii. 37; of Deogaon with Raghuji Bhonsla (1803), vii. 371, ix. 2, x. 16; with Ranjīt Singh (1805, 1809), viii. 77, x. 336, vi. 196; with Bhopāl (1818), viii. 130; of Sinchulā with Bhutān (1865), viii. 160; with Bīkaner (1818), viii. 206; with Būndi (1818), ix. 81; with Sindhia (1860), ix. 81, xxi. 241; Irrawaddy opened to trade (1862), ix. 126; of Chiengmai with Siam (1883), ix. 129; of Seringapatam (1792), ix.

290, xvii. 58; of Mangalore with Tipū Sultān (1784), ix. 298, xi. 357, xiii. 160, xxiv. 7; with Cochin (1791, 1808), x. 343; of Cochin with Portuguese (1634), x. 355; with Cooch Behār (1773), x. 382; with Dewās (1818), xi. 278; with Dhār (1819), xi. 290; with Udaipur (1779), xi. 324; with Gohad (1779), xi. 324; with Haidar Alī (1769), xi. 357; at Dum-Dum with Nawāb Sirāj-uddaulah (1757), xi. 376; with Dungarpur (1818), xi. 381; with Kāmrān Shāh of Herāt (1839), xiii. 115; of Mandasor with Holkar (1818), xiii. 335, 338, 347, xiv. 63; of Rājpurghāt with Jaswant Rao Holkar (1805), xiii. 337; with Jaisalmer (1818), xiv. 3; Kārikāl granted to French by Chanda Sāhib (1754), xv. 40; of Mahād with the Marāthās (1796), xvi. 429; with Oudh (1781), xix. 282; with the Nizām (1766, 1768, 1798, 1804, 1853, 1860), i. 489, x. 336, vii. 372-373, xiii. 240, 241; of Kārvīr with Kolhāpur (1812), xvii. 97; with Nepāl (1792, 1801, 1815, 1816), xix. 34, 35, ii. 494; of Versailles (1783), xv. 161; with Alwar (1803), xxi. 99; with Bharatpur (1803), xxi. 99; with Karauli (1817), xxi. 101; with Kotah (1817), xxi. 101; with Hyderābād Mīrs and Khairpur Mīrs of Sind (1832, 1839, 1842); xxii. 400, 401; with Sirohi (1823), xxiii. 31; of Naunāhar, between Mīrs of Khairpur, Sind (1842), xxiii. 120; with Travancore (1795, 1805), xxiv. 7; of Paris (1763). xxiv. 29.

Tree-shrews (Tupaiidae), only in Indo-Malay region, i. 224.

Trepang, found in Nicobars, xix. 62.

Trevandrum, capital of Travancore State. *See* Trivandrum.

Trevor, Colonel G. H., Agent to Governor-General in Rājputāna (1890), xxi. 142.

Tribenī, place of pilgrimage in Hooghly District, Bengal, xxiv. 25.

Tribenī Canal, in Champāran District, Bengal, iii. 326, 340-341, x. 142, xxiv. 24.

Tribes, definition of, and examples in India, i. 308-311; conversio of, into castes, i. 311-313; transition from, to castes, ii. 307-308.

Tribhuvan Deo, present Rājā of Bāmra, Bengal (1903), vi. 344.

Tribhuvanakartar-Deva, rule for forty years in Avani, Mysore (tenth century), vi. 152.

Trichendoor, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras. *See* Tiruchendūr.

Trichengode, *taluk* and town in Salem District, Madras. *See* Tiruchengodu.

Trichinopoly, District in Madras, xxiv. 25-43; physical aspects, 25-27; history, 28-30; antiquities, 30; population, 30-32; agriculture, 32-34; forests, 34; minerals, 34-35; trade and communications, 35-38; famine, 38; administration, 38-42; education, 42; medical, 42-43.

Other references: Geology, i. 77-80; meteorology, i. 126, 154; minerals, iii. 152, 156; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 210, 231, 232, 239, 240.

Trichinopoly, *tāluk* in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xxiv. 43.

Trichinopoly, city, cantonment, and railway junction in Trichinopoly District, Madras, with historic Rock, scene of fighting in the Carnatic Wars (1749-61), xxiv. 43-48; temples, ii. 125.

Trichinopoly stage in geology of Coromandel Coast, i. 78, 79; cretaceous beds, i. 86.

Trichūr, trading town in Cochin State, Madras, with large Christian population, xxiv. 48.

Trieste. Imperial Company of, for trade with India (1781-4), ii. 466.

Trigonometrical Survey. *See* Surveys.

Trikadamba, temple at Terakanāmbi, Mysore, xxiii. 281.

Trikalūr, *tāluk* and town in South Arcot District, Madras. *See* Tirukkoyilūr.

Trikuteshwar, temple at Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119.

Trilinga country. *See* Telingāna.

Trilochan Pāl, son of Anand Pāl, copperplate of (dated 1027), found at Jhūsī, Allahābād, xiv. 165; driven from Punjab by Mahmūd of Ghazni (1014), xv. 263; defeated and slain (1021), xx. 263.

Trilochana Kadamba, rule over Goa (twelfth century), xii. 251.

Trimāb, river of the Punjab, xxiv. 49.

Trimbak, place of pilgrimage in Nāsik District, Bombay, with fort, xxiv. 49.

Trimbak Krishna, ancestor of chief of Aundh, Bombay, xxii. 113.

Trimbak Rao, share in Kurandvād State, Bombay (1855), xvi. 28.

Trimbak Rao Dābhāde, son of Khande Rao, vii. 32; defeated and slain (1731), viii. 290.

Trimbak Rao Māma, Gurramkonda surrendered to (1771), xii. 413; engagement with Raghunāth Rao Peshwā at Pandharpur (1774), xix. 391.

Trimbakji Danglia, favourite of Bājī Rao Peshwā, Ahmadābād farm assigned to, vii. 37; insurrection (1817), xix. 389.

Trī-murti (or Hindu triad), shrine at Bhairsrongarh, Rājputāna, viii. 40; colossal bust in cave in Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 3.

Trineteshwara shrine. *See* Tarnetar.
Trinetra, king. *See* Mukkanna.
Trinomalai, *tāluk* and town in South Arcot District, Madras. *See* Tiruvannāmalai.
Tripatty, town in North Arcot District, Madras. *See* Tirupati.
Tripatūr, *zamīndāri tahsīl* and town in Madura District, Madras. *See* Tiruppattūr.
Tripatūr, *tāluk* and town in Salem District, Madras. *See* Tiruppattūr.
Tripitaka, the, Pāli Buddhist canon, ii. 259.
Triplicane, Muhammadan quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365.
Trippapūr, village and shrine in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 49-50.
Tripunittura, town in Cochin State, Madras, with palaces of the Rājā's family, xxiv. 50.
Tripurā, State in Eastern Bengal. *See* Hill Tippera.
Tripureswarī, temple at Udaipur, Hill Tippera, xxiv. 104.
Trisanka Rājā, legends of, xv. 21.
Trisira, *rākshasa* or demon, brother of Rāvana, xxiv. 26.
Trisūl, peak in Almorā District, United Provinces, v. 244, xxiv. 133.
Trivandrum, capital of Travancore State, Madras, with observatory, xxiv. 50-51; meteorology, i. 154.
Trivellore, *tāluk* and town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Tiruvallūr.
Trochus, conical shell, found in Mergui, Burma, xvii. 301.
Trogons (Trogones), i 250.
Trombay, port in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 51.
Trotter, Major, Political Agent, Manipur, treacherously killed (1887), xvii. 187.
Trumba. *See* Buckwheat.
Tseh-kia, kingdom in Central Punjab from Indus to Beās (seventh century), xx. 262.
Tsine, *hsaing*, or *banteng*, wild cattle of Burma and Malaya (*Bos sondaicus*), i. 231-232; found in Amherst, v. 294; Kathā, xv. 153; Magwe, xvi. 413; Mandalay, xvii. 127; Minbu, xvii. 346; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Pakokku, xix. 320; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shwebo, xxii. 312; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 317; Toungoo, xxiii. 422; Yamethin, xxiv. 402.
Tsomoriri lake, Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 89.
Tu, lake in Henzada District, Burma, xiii. 103.
Tuar, pulse. See *Arhar*.
Tuār dynasty, Chāmpāner, Pānch Mahāls, a stronghold of, xix. 382. *See also* Tomars.
Tucker, Mr., attacked rebels in Mirzāpur (1857), xvii. 369.
Tucker, Sarah, College for girls, Pālamcottah, Tinnevelly, xix. 345, xxiii. 368, 378.
Tudrai, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134.
Tufāl Khān, usurper of Imād Shāhi throne (1508-74-5), ii. 391; deposed Burhān Imād Shāh and confined him in Narnāla, vii. 368, xviii. 380; captured at Narnāla by Murtazā Nizām Shāh (1572), and subsequently put to death, xviii. 380.
Tughlak Shāh I, Ghiyās-ud-dīn, king of Delhi (1320-5), ii. 364, 369; tomb at Delhi, ii. 126; founded New Delhi or Tughlakābād (1321), ii. 183; founder of Tughlak dynasty, xi. 235; death (1325), xi. 235; Dīpālpur head-quarters of, before accession to the throne, xi. 359; appointed his son, Zafar Khān, governor of Zafarābād (1321), xiv. 74; territories of Dīpālpur and Lahore received by, xvi. 107; governor of Multān, xviii. 26.
Tughlak Shāh II, Ghiyās-ud-dīn, king of Delhi (1388-9), ii. 369.
Tughlak Shāhi kings of Delhi (1320-1413), ii. 357, 364-366, 369, xi. 235, xiv. 347.
Tughril, Mughīs-ud-dīn, governor of Bengal (1277-82), rebelled and killed by Balban, ii. 371-372, vii. 216; overran Hill Tippera (1279), xiii. 118.
Tughril Tughān, Izz-ud-dīn, governor of Bengal (1233-44), vii. 216.
Tuimā, river goddess, family deity of Rājās of Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.
Tukai-devī temple, at Khed, Poona, xv. 266.
Tukārām or Tukobā, Marāthā poet (*b.* 1608), ii. 424-425.
Tukoganj, quarter of Indore city, Central India, xiii. 350.
Tukojī Rao I, of Dewās, *parganas* given to, by Bājī Rao I, xi. 278; founder of Senior branch of Dewās State, xi. 278, 279.
Tukojī Rao II, Rājā of Dewās (1789), xi. 279; treaty with British (1818), xi. 278.
Tukojī Rao III, present Rājā of Dewās (1899), xi. 279.
Tukoji Rao Holkar I, ruled in Indore under Ahalyā Bai (1765-95), and succeeded as Mahārājā (1795-7), xiii. 36; leader of Marāthā army (1770), vii. 5; attack on Dabhoi (1780), vii. 36; in Central India, ix. 341; capital at Maheshwar, xvii. 10; in Nīmār, xix. 108, 119; Nīmbahera, xix. 119.
Tukoji Rao Holkar II, Mahārājā of Indore (1843-86), xiii. 339-340; built

Indore Residency Charitable Hospital, ix. 386; encouraged irrigation, xiii. 343; loyalty during Mutiny (1857), xiii. 349–350; Satwās passed to (1861), xxii. 135.
Tukoji Rao Holkar III, present Mahārājā of Indore (1903), xiii. 340.
Tukoji Rao Hospital (Central), Indore, xiii. 348, 350.
Tukreswari, hill with temple in Goālpāra District, Assam, xxiv. 51.
Tula Cauvery, festival, held at Māyavaram, Tanjore, xvii. 238.
Tula Rām Senāpati, territory relinquished to, by Cāchār Rājā, vi. 34, ix. 260; territory ceded to British (1835), vi. 34; death (1850), vi. 34; rule in North Cāchār Hills, ix. 251.
Tulājī Angria, Marāthā admiral, xxi. 248; rule in Kolāba (1748), xv. 358.
Tulamba, ancient town and ruins in Punjab. *See* Talamba.
Tule La, pass in Bhutān, xxiv. 51.
Tulja Bhavani temple, Tuljāpur, Hyderābād, xxiv. 52.
Tuljāpur, *tāluk* in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 51–52.
Tuljāpur, town with temple in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 52.
Tulsī Bai, concubine of Jaswant Rao Holkar, adopted Malhār Rao Holkar as heir (*c.* 1811), xiii. 337, 338; murdered by Ghafūr Khān (1817), xvii. 270.
Tulsī Dās, Hindu reformer and poet (1532–1623), ii. 238, 417–421; doctrine of, ii. 418; works of, ii. 418–420; residence at Benares, vii. 193; author of vernacular version of the Rāmāyana, xix. 286; traditional founder of Rājāpur, Bāndā, xxi. 67–68.
Tulsī Dās, *zamīndār* of Kondkā, or Chhuīkhadān, Central Provinces (1780), x. 216.
Tulu, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381, 398; spoken in Bārkūr, South Kanara, vii. 22; Coorg, xi. 23, 29; South Kanara, xiv. 359–360; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; Uppinangadi, South Kanara, xxiv. 285.
Tumbemale, peak in Western Ghāts, xxiv. 52.
Tumbudra, river of Southern India. *See* Tungabhadra.
Tuminkatti, village in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xxiv. 52.
Tumkūr, District in Mysore, xxiv. 52–59; physical aspects, 52–54; history, 54–55; population, 55; agriculture, 56; forests, 56; minerals, 56–57; trade and communications, 57; famine, 58; administration, 58–59; education, 59; medical, 59.
Tumkūr, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 59.
Tumkūr, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 59.
Tumsar, town in Bhandāra District, Central Provinces, with trade and industries, xxiv. 59–60.
Tūn, timber tree (*Cedrela Toona*), in the evergreen forests of the Deccan, i. 192, ii. 103; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Darjeeling, xi. 174; Gagar mountains, Nainī Tāl, xii. 121; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 202.
Tun, E, raised and maintained force of horse and foot in Meiktila, Burma (1886), xvii. 278.
Tunāwal, tract in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Tanāwal.
Tūndla, railway junction in Agra District, United Provinces, xxiv. 60.
Tungabhadra, river of Southern India, xxiv. 60–61; construction of weirs by Krishna Rāya, iii. 327.
Tungabhadra Canal Project, iii. 328–329, 340.
Tungār, hill in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 61–62.
Tungjaina, tribe, subdivision of Chakmās, in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, x. 320.
Tungsten, occurs in Burma with tin ore in the form of wolfram, iii. 148.
Tuni, *tahsīl* in Godāvari District, Madras, xxiv. 62.
Tuni, town in Godāvari District, Madras, xxiv. 62.
Tunjattu Eruttachchhan, Malayālam author (seventeenth century), ii. 436.
Tunno, traditional founder of Bijnot, Punjab, viii. 202.
Tūr, ruined city in Sind, xxii. 403.
Tur, pulse. *See Arhar.*
Turā, head-quarters of Gāro Hills District, Assam, xxiv. 62.
Turaiyūr, town in Trichinopoly District, Madras, residence of a *zamīndār*, xxiv. 62–64.
Turāmala, king or prince, record on base of statue at Bōdh-Gayā (A.D. 7 or 8), ii. 47.
Turanmāl, hill in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 64.
Turbak, Pathān, invasion of Assam (sixteenth century), vi. 48; inroad into Kāmrūp, xiv. 332.
Turbans (*pagrī* or *lungī*), in India generally, iii. 199–202, 211; manufactured in Akalkot, Bombay, v. 179; Amarchinta, Hyderābād, v. 273; Baroda, vii. 80; Berār, vii. 392; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Dhūlia, Khāndesh, xi. 338; Gadwāl,

Hyderābād, xii. 121, Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 192; Kopāganj, Azamgarh, xv. 397; Ludhiāna, xvi. 204–205, 208; Peshāwar, xx. 119; Punjab, xx. 315. *See also Lungis.*
Turbhen, port in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Trombay.
Tūrī, dialect of the Kherwārī language of the Dravidian family, i. 383.
Turis, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90.
Turīs, Afghān tribe in Kurram, xvi. 49–50; expedition against (1856), xix. 208.
Türkchi Bilmās, attacked Aden (1833), v. 13.
Turkhān dynasty, rule in Sind (last half of sixteenth century), xxii. 397.
Turkī caravan-drivers, in Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 92.
Turkish Arabia, British relations with, iv. 111, 123.
Turkish baths, at Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 170; Jaunpur, xiv. 83.
Turko-Irānian tribes, i. 309–311, 347.
Turko-Irānian type or race, i. 29,.
Turkomāns, in Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68.
Turks, in Badakhshān, vi. 175; Bombay City, viii. 413; Hazāra, xiii. 79; Naini Tāl, xviii. 327; Rāmpur, United Provinces, xxi. 185.
Turmeric, or *haldī* (*Curcuma longa*), grown in India generally, iii. 99; trade in, iii. 183; cultivated in Almorā, v. 248; Andamans, v. 358; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Bengal, vii. 247; Bombay Presidency, viii. 313; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Dehra Dūn, xi. 216; Ganjām, xii. 149; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 178; Goa, xii. 261; Gorbidnūr, Mysore, xii. 343; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Kālka, Ambāla, xiv. 314; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 178; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 156; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 176; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Nadiā, xviii. 277; Nāgpur, xviii. 311; Nepāl, xix. 47; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 42; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Simla, xxii. 380; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 25; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Wardhā, xxiv. 370.
Turner, General A. H., British delimination escort under, attacked by Mahsūds in Wānā (1894), xxiv. 353.
Turner, Captain, mission to Bhutān to promote commercial intercourse (1783), viii. 156.
Turnips, cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baltistān, vi. 263; Kashmīr, xv 123; Ladākh, xvi. 93; Punjab, xx. 299; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.
Turpentine, product of Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 260.
Turquoise, not a product of India proper, iii. 160; found in Himālayas, xiii. 130; said to have been discovered in Rājputāna, xxi. 130.
Turquoise manufactures, iii. 243.
Turtī, Mongol, Nandana taken, and inhabitants killed, xviii. 349.
Turtles, in rivers and sea, i. 267–268; the green turtle alone edible, i. 268; the hawk's-bill turtle yields the tortoise-shell of commerce, i. 268; found in Andamans, v. 358; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108, 112; Burma, ix. 118; Diamond Island, Burma, vii. 112, xi. 340; Etāwah, xii. 39; Indus river, xiii. 364; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 110, 113; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 189; Rāmnād, Madura, xxi. 179; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 3, 5; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 36.
Turuvanūr, town in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xxiv. 64.
Turvasas, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.
Tuticorin, subdivision in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiv. 64.
Tuticorin, town and port in Tinnevelly, Madras, with terminus of South Indian Railway, xxiv. 64–66.
Tuver, pulse (*Cajanus indicus*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 47, 80, 81; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310.
Twante, subdivision in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 66.
Twante, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 67.
Twante Canal, in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 66–67.
Tweed suits, manufactured at Lachung, Sikkim, xxii. 370.
Tweeddale, Marquis of, Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund established during Madras governorship of (1842), xix. 240.
Twenty-four Parganas, District in Presidency Division, Bengal, xxiv. 67–81; physical aspects, 67–69; history, 69–71; population, 71–73; agriculture, 73–74; forests, 75; trade and communications, 75–77; administration, 77–80; education, 80; medical, 80–81.
Twet Nga Lu, ex-*pongyi* in Southern Shan States (1886, 1888), xxii. 253, 254.
Twining, Mr, visit to Doāb (1794–5), xi. 365.
Twist and yarn trade, iii. 202–203, 255.

Tyāga Durgam, fortified hill in South Arcot District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 81.
Tyāmagondal, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 81.
Typhus fever, prevalent in Baluchistān, vi 339; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 164.
Tytler, General J. A., expedition against Zaimukhts (1879), xix. 209.

U.

Ubauro, *tāluka* in Sukkur District, Sind, xxiv. 81–82.
Ubhechar, dialect, spoken in Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 197.
Uch, ancient and historic town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xxiv. 82.
Uchad, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 82.
Uchchangiamma, temple at Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297.
Uchhunak Nagar, ancient city in Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 409.
Udai Singh, rule in Jālor (1210), xiv. 30.
Udai Singh of Bāgar, Rāwal, killed at battle of Khānwa (1527), vi. 408, xi. 381.
Udai Singh, Rānā of Mewār (1537–72), xxiv. 89–90; founder of Udaipur city (1559), xxiv. 89, 102, 120; raised embankment at Udaipur, xxiv. 102.
Udai Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (*c.* 1581–95), xiv. 184, xxi. 241; Merta restored to (*c.* 1582), xvii. 309.
Udai Singh, Mahārāwat of Partābgarh (1864–90), xx. 10.
Udai Singh, Mahārāwal of Dūngarpur (*ob.* 1898), xi. 381.
Udai Singh, present Rājā of Jhabua (1894), xiv. 105.
Udaibhān, Rao of Sirohi (1808–47), xxiii. 31.
Udaipur, tributary State in Central Provinces, transferred from Chotā Nāgpur in 1905, xxiv. 82–85.
Udaipur or Mewār, State in Rājputāna, xxiv. 85–102; physical aspects, 85–87; history, 87–93; population, 93–95; agriculture, 95–96; forests, 96; minerals, 96–97; trade and communications, 97–98; famine, 98; administration, 98–101; education, 101; medical, 101–102.
Other references: Language, i. 367; opium cultivation, iii. 52; manufactures, iii. 237; postal arrangements, iii. 424–425; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.
Udaipur, capital of Udaipur or Mewār State, Rājputāna, xxiv. 102–104; Gol Mahal, ii. 127; Rayan Angan palace, ii. 127, 129; calico-printing, iii. 186; lake, iii. 322.
Udaipur, village in Hill Tippera State, Eastern Bengal, old capital of State, xxiv. 104.
Udaipur, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiv. 104–105.
Udaipur Residency, Political Charge in Rājputāna. *See* Mewār.
Udaipur-Chitor Railway, iii. 417.
Udais or Wais, Sultān, held Upper Swāt under Bābar, xxiii. 184.
Udaiyārpālaiyam, *tāluk* in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xxiv. 105.
Udaiyārpālaiyam, town in Trichinopoly District, Madras, with palace of *zamīndār*, xxiv. 105–106.
Udāji, ruler of Rājgarh, Central India (early seventeenth century), xxi. 68.
Udāji Chauhān, ravaged Vālva, Sātāra (early eighteenth century), xxiv. 298.
Udāji Ponwār, Marāthā chief, established himself at Dhār (1723), xi. 289; defeated Girdhar Bahādur and Dāya Bahādur (1729–30), xi. 289.
Udāji Rao Ponwār, present Rājā of Dhār (1890), xi. 290.
Udaki, wood-carving, iii. 229.
Udal, popular hero of the Chandels, xxii. 138.
Udalguri, village in Darrang District, Assam, with Tibetan fair, xxiv. 106.
Udamalpet, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xxiv. 106–107.
Udamalpet, trading town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xxiv. 107.
Udan Shā, Dāngi chief, founder of Saugor (1660), xxii. 138.
Udanāgri, traditional name of Gujrāt, xii. 373.
Udāwats, sept of Rājputs in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
Udaya, Sisunāga king, traditional founder of Pātaliputra, Patna, xx. 66.
Udaya Tevan, *zamīndār* of Sivaganga, Madura (1803), xxiii. 64.
Udayāditya, of the Gangā family, rule at Bankāpur (1071), vi. 381.
Udayāditya Paramāra, temple at Udayapur, Gwalior, assigned to, xxiv. 110.
Udayagiri, *tāluk* in Ganjām District, Madras, xxiv. 107.
Udayagiri, *tāluk* in Nellore District, Madras, xxiv. 107–108.
Udayagiri, village with hill-fort in Nellore District, Madras, xxiv. 108.
Udayagiri, ancient site with cave-temples in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 108–109; caves, ii. 112.
Udayagiri, hill with Buddhist remains in Cuttack District, Bengal, xxiv. 109.
Udayagiri, hill in Purī District, Bengal. *See* Khandgiri.

Udayamati, queen of Rājā Bhīma, Rānī Āv well at Pātan, in Baroda, built by, xx. 24.
Udayamperūr or Diamper, town in Travancore State, Madras, scene of synod of Diamper (1599), xxiv. 110; synod of, i. 441, x. 343.
Udayanāchārya, author of the *Kusumānjali* (1200), ii. 256.
Udayanadeva, rule over Kashmīr (twelfth century), xv. 92.
Udayanagar, original name of Jais, Rāe Bareli, xiii. 402.
Udayapur, village with temples in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 110.
Udayesvara, temple at Udayapur, Central India, xxiv. 110.
Uddyota Kesari, king, inscription in Navamuni cave, Khandgiri, xv. 240.
Ude Deo, founder of Alī-Rājpur State, Central India (1437), v. 223.
Udejas, tribe in Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310.
Udena, legendary king of Kausāmbhī, elopement and marriage of Vasuladatta with, xxiv. 113.
Uderolal, Shaikh, shrine at Uderolal, Sind, xxii. 411.
Udgīr, *tāluk* in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 110-111.
Udgīr, town in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, scene of battle between Nizām and Marāthās, xxiv. 111; battle (1760), vii. 370.
Udhuā Nullah, village and old stream in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, scene of victory of Major Adams over Mīr Kāsim (1763), xxiv. 111.
Udid, pulse, cultivated in Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Kolāba, xv. 362; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 47.
Udipi, *tāluk* in South Kanara District, Madras, xxiv. 111.
Udipi, town with temple in South Kanara District, Madras, xxiv. 111.
Udit Nārāyan Singh Deo, present Rājā of Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur (1884), xxii. 83.
Udit Pratāp Deo, chief of Kālāhandī, Bengal (*ob.* 1881), xiv. 293.
Udit Singh, Mahārājā of Orchha (1689-1735), xix. 244; built castle at Barwā Sāgar, vii. 93; granted Barāgaon *jāgīr* to Diwān Rai Singh, xiii. 60.
Udumbarās, early inhabitants of Pathānkot, Punjab, xx. 28.
Udyāna, ancient kingdom in North-West India, Buner included in, ix. 88.
Ugar Sen, Rājā of Suket, Punjab (1846-75), xxiii. 118.
Ugarsen Ponwār, king of the Ponwārs (831), ii. 311.
Ughi, head-quarters of the Hazāra border military police, North-West Frontier Province. *See* Oghi.
Ugra, son of a Kshattriya by a Sūdra woman, i. 332.
Ugra Sen Singh, Bettiah Rāj originally acquired by (middle of seventeenth century), viii. 5.
Ugrasen, founder of Khilchipur State (1544), xv. 278.
Ujhānī, town in Budaun District, United Provinces, xxiv. 111-112.
Ujjain *Zila*, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 112.
Ujjain, ancient and historic city in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 112-115; calico-printing, iii. 186; brass and copper work, iii. 241.
Ujjayanta, ancient name for Girnār hill, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
Ujjini, village with Lingāyat shrine in Bellary District, Madras, xxiv 115.
U-K'ong, Chinese pilgrim, visit to Gandhāra (757-64), xii. 127.
Ul, channel of the Sārdā river, United Provinces, xxii. 103.
Ula, town in Nadiā District, Bengal. *See* Birnagar.
Ulama, Muhammadan priests, in Gujrānwāla, xii. 357.
Ulan Robat, ruined city in Afghānistān, v. 44-45.
Ulladans, hill tribe in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
Ullāl, village in South Kanara District, Madras, former capital of Jain queen, xxiv. 115-116.
Ulubāria, subdivision in Howrah District, Bengal, xxiv. 116.
Ulubāria, town in Howrah District, Bengal, xxiv. 116.
Ulugh Beg, Mirza, of Kābul, uncle of Bābar, Afghāns expelled from his kingdom (end of fifteenth century), xix. 151.
Ulugh Khān, defeated Rai Karan of Anhilvāda (1298), vi. 191.
Ulugh Khān. *See* Muhammad bin Tughlak.
Ulugh Khān-i-Azam. *See* Balban, Ulugh Khān, or Ghiyās-ud-dīn, Slave king of Delhi (1266-86).
Ulvi, village with Lingāyat shrine in North Kanara District, Bombay, xxiv. 116.
Ulvi-Basappa, temple at Dhārwār, xi. 316.
Ulwar, State and its capital in Rājputāna. *See* Alwar.
Umā Bai, wife of Khande Rao Dābhāde, steps, &c., on Saptashring hill built by, xxii. 81.
Umā Rāmeshwar, fair held in honour of, at Jamkhandi, Bombay, xiv. 47.

Umajī, Rānā, Umat Rājputs trace their origin to, xxi. 68.
Umar, chief of the Sumra tribe, said to have founded Umarkot, Sind, xxiv. 118.
Umar Hayāt, Malik, present chief of Kālra, Punjab (1879), xiv. 319.
Umar Shāh, Shahāb-ud-dīn, Khaljī king of Delhi (1316), ii. 368.
Umari, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiv. 116.
Umariā, town in Rewah State, Central India, with coal-mine, xxiv. 116-117; coal-field, iii. 132, 136.
Umarkot, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxiv. 117.
Umarkot, head-quarters of Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, birthplace of Akbar (1542), xxiv. 117-118.
Umarzai (Ahmadzai) Wazīrs, frontier tribe, expedition against (1852), xix. 208.
Umat Rājputs, rule in Rājgarh State, Central India, xxi. 68.
Umat-Risāla, regular force in Narsinghgarh State, Central India, xviii. 384.
Umballa, District and town in Punjab. *See* Ambāla.
Umbeyla, pass in Buner, North-West Frontier Province. *See* Ambela.
Umbrella trade, iii. 255.
Umbrellas, manufactured in Bassein, Burma, vii. 112, 113; Burma, ix. 177; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 261; Sylhet, Assam, xxiii. 196, 203.
Umed Bhawan palace, Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 425.
Umed Singh, Diwān, Bundela Rājput, first holder of Bānkā-Pahārī *jāgīr*, Central India, vi. 381.
Umed Singh, Mahārao Rājā of Būndi (1748-70), ix. 81; defeated by Isri Singh of Jaipur (1745), xi. 101.
Umed Singh, chief of Shāhpura, Rājputāna (*ob.* 1768), xxii. 223.
Umed Singh, Rājā of Jaswān, Hoshiārpur, pension granted to (1848), xiii. 195.
Umed Singh I, Rājā of Kotah (1771-1819), xv. 413.
Umed Singh II, present Rājā of Kotah (1889), xv. 415.
Umed Singh, Mahārao of Sirohi (1862-75), xxiii. 31.
Umeta, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 118.
Umiām, river of Assam, xxiv. 118-119.
Ummattūr, village in Mysore District, Mysore, xxiv. 119.
Ummayid Khalīfs, rule in Aden, v. 11; in Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 120. *See also* Khalīfas.
Umra Khān of Jandol, disturbances in Chitrāl, x. 302, 303; in Swāt, xxiii. 185-186; expedition against (1896), xix. 210.
Umrānis, Baloch tribe in Kachhi, xiv. 250; Sibi, xxii. 338.
Umrāwatī, District and town in Berār. *See* Amraotī.
Umrer, *tahsīl* in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xxiv. 119.
Umrer, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, with old temple and weaving industry, xxiv. 119-120; manufactures, iii. 199.
Umreth, town in Kaira District, Bombay, with ancient step-well, xxiv. 120.
Umri, petty chiefship in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xxiv. 120-121.
Umta, town in Kadi *prant*, Baroda, xxiv. 121.
Umthru, river of Assam. *See* Digru.
Un, old site in Indore State, Central India, with ruined Jain temples, xxiv. 121.
Una, *tahsīl* in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xxiv. 121.
Una, town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, residence of a branch of the Bedis, xxiv. 121.
Unābdev, hot spring in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 122.
Una-Delvāda, twin towns in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxiv. 121-122.
Unādisūtra, the, list of irregular words in Sanskrit, ii. 263.
Unao, District in Lucknow Division, United Provinces, xxiv. 122-129; physical aspects, 122-123; history, 123-124; population, 124-125; agriculture, 125-126; trade and communications, 126-127; famine, 127; administration, 127-128; education, 128-129; medical, 129.
Unao, *tahsīl* in Unao District, United Provinces, xxiv. 129.
Unao, town in Unao District, United Provinces, scene of battle (1857), xxiv. 129-130.
Unar, Jām, Sammā ruler in Sind (*c.* 1333), xxii. 396.
Unar Wah Canal, Sind, iii. 331, 336.
Unchahra, old town in Nāgod State, Central India, xxiv. 130.
Unchahra, *sanad* State in Central India. *See* Nāgod.
Unchānagar, 'high town,' other name of Bulandshahr town, ix. 57.
Und, village on border of North-West Frontier Province, the ancient Udakā or Waihind, xxiv. 130.
Undavalle or Undavalla, village with cave shrines in Guntūr District, Madras, viii. 19, xxiv. 130-131.

Underi, historic island in Kolāba District, Bombay, xxiv. 131.
Uni, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxiv. 131.
Uniāra, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiv. 131–132.
Uniforms, military, made in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.
Unions, village, inchoate municipalities, mainly in Madras, iv. 304.
Local notices: Achānta, Kistna, v. 8; Bellary, vii. 173; Bellavi, Mysore, vii. 177; Bengal, vii. 317; Chīrāla, Guntūr, x. 288; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296; Cumbam, Kurnool, xi. 74; Dowlaishweram, Godāvari, xi. 368; Golāghāt, Assam, xii. 308–309; Grāma, Mysore, xii. 344; Habiganj, Assam, xiii. 3; Holavanhalli, Mysore, xiii. 158; Honnavalli, Mysore, xiii 162; Kāyalpatnam, Tinnevelly, xv. 195; Koilpatti, Tinnevelly, xv. 355; Kulasekarapatnam, Tinnevelly, xvi. 14; Melūr, Madura, xvii. 291; Nagar, Mysore, xviii. 296; Narasapur, Kistna, xviii. 372; Narasaraopet, Guntūr, xviii. 373; Peddāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 83; Pithāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 155; Porto Novo, South Arcot, xx. 215; Sankaranayinārkovil, Tinnevelly, xxii. 58; Sāttānkulam, Tinnevelly, xxii. 133; Sāttūr, Tinnevelly, xxii. 134; Tenkāsi, Tinnevelly, xxiii. 280; Tyāga Durgam, South Arcot, xxiv. 81.
'United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies,' style of East India Company after union of the two Companies (1708), ii. 462.
'United East India Company of the Netherlands,' style of Dutch Company (1602), ii. 451–452.
United Free Church of Scotland Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, xxiv. 132–276; physical aspects, 132–146: history, 146–159; antiquities, 159–161; population, 161–176; agriculture, 176–190; rent, wages, and prices, 190–195; forests, 196–199; mines and minerals, 199–200; arts and manufactures, 200–206; trade and commerce, 206–210; communications, 210–216; famine, 216–219; administration, 219–222; legislation and justice, 222–225; finance, 225–228; land revenue, 228–235; miscellaneous revenue, 235–240; local and municipal, 240–243; public works, 243–244; army, 244–245; police and jails, 245–247; education, 247–254; medical, 254–255; surveys, 255–257; bibliography, 257. Tables: temperature and rainfall, 258; population, 259–261; agriculture, 262; prices of food-staples, 263; trade, 264–266; civil justice, 267; criminal justice, 267; revenue, 268; expenditure, 269; income and expenditure of District boards, 270; of municipalities, 271; police, 271; jails, 273; education, 274; medical, 275–276.
Other references: Meteorological department, i. 105–106; meteorology, i. 117, 124, 132, 145; ethnology, i. 289, 290, 294; Mr. Nesfield's theory of the origin of caste, i. 337–339; language, i. 375, 390, 392; Rādhāswāmi sect, i. 427–428; Pachpiriyas, i. 435–436; area and population, i. 450; density of population, i. 454; growth of population, i. 465–466; Hinduism, i. 472; Arya Samāj, i. 474; Muhammadanism, i. 474; Christianity, i. 444, 476; Eurasians, i. 477; sex statistics, i. 479; birth-rate statistics, i. 506, 510, 511; mortality statistics, i. 512, 517, 519, 522, 525, 531; agriculture, iii. 3, 97, 100; cultivation of rice, iii. 26; wheat, iii. 30; millets, iii. 32; linseed, iii. 37; oilseeds, iii. 38; sugar-cane, iii. 39; cotton, iii. 45, 49; poppy, iii. 53; tea, iii. 58; failure to introduce cinchona, iii. 66; indigo, iii. 71, 72; number of live-stock, and of ploughs and carts (1903–4), iii. 101; forests, iii. 105, 110, 120–121; arts and manufactures, iii. 187 190, 199, 202, 216, 229–230; factory statistics, iii. 247; trade, iii. 306; trade statistics, iii. 314–315; irrigation, iii. 318, 319, 321, 323, 325, 326, 330, 332, 341–343, 346, 349–350, 351, 352; navigation dues, iii. 362; postal and savings bank transactions (1903–4), iii. 428, 435; rents, iii. 451; famine, iii. 488–489, 490–491; name of North-Western Provinces changed to, iv. 29; administration, iv. 48; statistics of Native States, iv. 99; legislation and justice, iv. 130, 135, 157; land revenue, iv. 170, 192, 207, 210, 218, 219, 222, 229, 238; consumption of opium, iv. 244; supply of opium, iv. 246; intoxicating liquors, iv. 255, 258; distilleries, iv. 256; duty on hemp drugs, iv. 266; licence tax, iv. 267–268; income tax, iv. 270; land cess, iv. 271, 272, 273; nature of villages, iv. 279; municipalities, iv. 286, 287, 288, 289; octroi, iv. 291; local government, iv. 298, 299, 300, 301, 302; public works organization, iv. 316, 318–319; police system, iv. 390, 392; education, iv. 416, 418, 420, 423, 425, 430, 439, 440, 442, 445; publications, iv. 452, 453, 454; medical, iv. 466, 478, 479;

sanitation, iv. 469, 470, 472; agricultural banks, iv. 523.
United States of America, trade with, iii. 298.
Universities, establishment (1857), iv. 426–430; government of, 426–427; relations with colleges, 428; college life, 428–429; courses, 429–430.
Local notices: Allahābād, v. 241, xxiv. 248, 249; Bombay, viii. 373–375; Calcutta, vii. 330–331, ix 283; Punjab (at Lahore), xvi. 114; Madras, xvi. 340–341, 362, 383.
Unjhā, town in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, centre of the Kadwa Kunbīs, xxiv. 257.
Untā Dhurā, pass to Tibet in the United Provinces. *See* Antā Dhurā.
Untdi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 257.
Unwant Singh, fort at Unao said to have been built by, xxiv. 129.
Upanishads, the, Sanskrit sacred speculative writings (*c.* 600 B.C.), ii. 231–232; theology of, i. 406.
Uparghāt, table-land in Jashpur State, Central Provinces, xxiv. 277.
Uparwāra, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxiv. 277.
Upendra Bhanja, of Goomsur, Oriyā romantic poet, ii. 432.
Upleta, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxiv. 277.
Upmāka, village with old temple in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiv. 277.
Upper Ganges Canal. *See* Ganges Canal, Upper.
Upper India Chamber of Commerce, at Cawnpore, iv. 319, xxiv 207–208.
Upper Sind Frontier, District in Bombay, xxiv. 277–285; physical aspects, 277–278; history, 278–279; population, 279–280; agriculture, 280–282; trade and communications, 282–283; administration, 283–284; education, 284; medical, 285.
Upparas, caste, in Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164; Mysore, xviii. 196, 199.
Uppars, craftsmen. *See* Gaundis.
Upper Sutlej Canals, irrigation work in Punjab. *See* Sutlej Canals, Upper.
Upper Tirupati, village in North Arcot District, Madras. *See* Tirumala.
Upper Zhob, subdivision in Zhob District, Baluchistān, xxiv. 285.
Uppinangadi, *tāluk* in South Kanara District, Madras, xxiv. 285.
Urad or *mūng*, a pulse (*Phaseolus radiatus*), iii. 98; cultivated in Bilāspur, viii. 227; Central India, ix. 359–360; Central Provinces, x. 34, 36; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rairākhol, xxi. 62; Saktī, xxi. 393; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Sārangarh, xxii. 94. *See also Mūng.*
Urai, *tahsīl* and town in Jālaun District, United Provinces. *See* Orai.
Uraiyūr, capital of Chola, ancient kingdom in South India, x. 326.
Urālis, caste in Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
Uran, town in Kolāba District, Bombay, with distilleries, xxiv. 286.
Urasā, derivation of Hazāra from, xiii. 76.
Uravakonda, town in Anantapur District, Madras, with trade and weaving, xxiv. 286.
Urcha, State in Central India. *See* Orchhā.
Urd or *māsh*, a pulse (*Phaseolus Mungo*), iii. 98; cultivated in Bengal, vii. 245; Bhopāl, viii. 134; Bijāwar, viii. 190, Jobat, xiv. 178; Gayā, xii. 201; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254; Rānchī, xxi. 204. *See also Māsh.*
Urdhvabāhus, Saiva sect, i. 421.
Urdū, name for the Persianized form of Hindostānī or Western Hindī, written in a modified form of the Persian character, and spoken by Muhammadans, i. 365–367; spoken in Akola, Berār, v. 183; Amraotī, Berār, v. 309; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 98; Bhandāra, viii. 63; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 133; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 165; Calcutta, ix. 268; Chamba, Punjab, x. 130; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 377; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 427–428; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Lahore, xvi. 98; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Nāgpur, xviii. 309; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388. Port Blair, Andamans, xx. 200; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seonī, xxii. 168; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 410; United Provinces, xxiv. 168, 169; Wardhā, xxiv. 368–369; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 392. *See also* Hindustānī.
Urdū literature, ii. 429–430.
Urial or *shā*, wild sheep (*Ovis vignei*), i. 233; in Afghānistān, v. 33; Attock, vi. 132; Bannu, vi. 393; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 261; Jhelum, xiv. 151; Kāfiristān, Afghānistān, xiv. 270; Miānwāli, xvii. 317–318; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Punjab, xx. 255; Shāhpur, xxii. 212; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 381.
Urigam, or Ooregum, village in Kolār District, Mysore, with gold-mine, xxiv. 286.
Urmar, town in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab. *See* Tānda-Urmar.
Urmars of Kaniguram, tribe in Southern

Wazīristān, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 383.
Urmston, Captain, surprised and killed by Gūjar dependants of the Akazai (1888), viii. 252.
Urs Khwāja Sāhib, festival held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148.
Urs *melā*, festival held at Ajmer, v. 171-172.
Urukhāis, sailor caste. *See* Mālumis.
Urun-Islāmpur, twin towns in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 286.
Urwāhī Gate, in Gwalior fort, xii. 441.
Usār tracts. *See Reh.*
Ushas, Vedic goddess of dawn, ii. 215.
Ushavadāta, record of, in cave inscription, ii. 47, 57.
Uskā, trading town in Bastī District, United Provinces, xxiv. 287.
Usmān, Saiyid, mosque and tomb at Ahmadābād, ii. 196, v. 108.
Usmānābād, District and town in Hyderābād State. *See* Osmānābād
Usmānnagar, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād State. *See* Osmānnagar.
Usri Gate, in Ajmer fort, v. 172.
Utakamand, *tāluk* and town in Nilgiri District, Madras. *See* Ootacamund.
Utangan, river of Rājputāna and the United Provinces. *See* Bāngangā.
Utarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal. *See* Uttarpāra.
Utatūr stage in geology of Coromandel Coast, i. 78-79.
Utmān Bulak, old name of Swābi *tahsīl*, Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiv. 287.
Utmān Khel, mountainous tract in North-West Frontier Province, xxiv. 287.
Utman Khel, Afghān tribe, expeditions against (1849, 1852, 1866, 1878, 1897), xix. 158, 208, 209, 210, xxiii. 185; in Tangi, xxiii. 225; Utmān Khel, xxiv. 287.
Utmanzai, section of Wazīrs in Bannu, vi. 396.
Utraulā, *tahsīl* in Gondā District, United Provinces, xxiv. 287-288.
Utraulā, town in Gondā District, United Provinces, xxiv. 288; pottery, iii. 244.
Uttamapālaiyam, town in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
Uttangarai, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
Uttara, Buddhist missionary, traditional visit to Taikkala, xxiii. 205; sent to Suvanna Bhūmi, and said to have landed at Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 341.
Uttara Pinākini, river of Madras. *See* Penner.
Uttaramerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiv. 289.
Uttara-purāna, the, of Gunabhadra, ii. 22.
Uttara-rāma-charita, the, Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhūti (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
Uttarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, with college and public library, xxiv. 289.
Uttiranmerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Uttaramerūr.
Utwad, peak on the boundary of Thāna and Nāsik Districts, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
Uyu river, tributary of Chindwin, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239.
Uyyakondāntirumalai, village with ancient temple in Trichinopoly District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 289-290.
Uzbegs, race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Akchā, v. 181; Balkh, vi. 248, 249; Maimana, xvii. 32; Mazār-i-Sharīf, xvii. 245; Tashkurghān, xviii. 253.
Uzina Kyaikpadaw pagoda, Moulmein, Burma, v. 295, xviii. 6.

V.

Vaccination, iv. 478-479; statistics, iv. 80. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Medical.
Vaccine dépôt, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 288.
Vāchhiputa-Dhanabhūti, builder of gateway at Bharaut, ii. 45.
Vāda, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
Vadagalai, sub-sect of Vaishnav Hindus in Chingleput, x. 257-258; religious disputes at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378; in Mysore, xvii. 203.
Vadagas, tribe. *See* Badagas.
Vadakara, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Badagara.
Vadakku Valliyūr, town with temple in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiv. 291.
Vadaku Vīravanallūr, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras. *See* Vīravanallūr.
Vadakunnāthan, temple at Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48.
Vadāl, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 291.
Vadāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 291.
Vadāli, ancient town in Idar State, Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xxiv. 291.
Vādāsinor, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay. *See* Bālāsinor.
Vadāvli, *tāluka* in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xxiv. 291.
Vaddars, professional diggers, in Central India, iii. 15; Bijāpur Agency, viii. 174, 179; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Kolāba,

xv. 360. *See also* Oddes, Ods, *and* Woddas.
Vādnels, Khambhāliya, Kāthiāwār, formerly held by, xv. 220.
Vadhyaman, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147.
Vādi, capital of Sāvantvādi State, Bombay, with beautiful lake, xxiv. 291–292.
Vādi Ratnāgiri. *See* Jotiba's Hill.
Vadia Virampur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 292.
Vadigenhalli, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 292.
Vadnagar, ancient town with temples, &c., in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xxiv. 292–293.
Vadod, petty State in Gohelwār *prānt*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv 166, xxiv. 293.
Vadod, petty State in Jhālawār *prānt*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 293.
Vāghbhata the Elder, Sanskrit medical writer (*c.* 600), ii. 266.
Vāggyas, attendants of Siva, customs of, at Guddguddāpur fair, Dhārwār, xii. 346.
Vagh Rājās, Mehidpur assigned to (*c.* 1740), confiscated (1817), xvii. 270.
Vāghela Chamansingh of Diodai, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
Vāghela Khānji of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
Vāghelās, branch of Solanki Rājputs. *See* Baghels.
Vāghvadi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 293.
Vāgji, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218.
Vāgra, *tāluka* in Broach District, Bombay, xxiv. 293.
Vaidyadeva, king of Prāgjyotisha, Kamauli plates of, ii. 33.
Vaidyadeva, Pāl general, rule in Assam, vi. 25.
Vaigai, river in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 293–294.
Vaijanāth, temple at Sarsa, Kaira, xxii. 109.
Vaijāpur, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 294.
Vaijāpur, town in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, with Muhammadan tomb, xxiv. 294.
Vaijayantī, Sanskrit dictionary by Yādavaprakāsa (eleventh century), ii. 264.
Vaijo Khasia of Mitiala, Viro Nāja aided Valas of Bagasra in their feud against Kāthiāwār, xiv. 101.
Vaikam, town with old temple in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 294.
Vaikrata strata of the Upper Cambrian system, i. 65.
Vaikunta Ekādasi, festival, held at Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.
Vaikuntha Perumāl, temple of Vishnu at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
Vainiwāl, Jat clan in Montgomery District, Punjab, xvii. 412.
Vairāg, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxiv. 294.
Vairāgya-sataka, the, collection of Sanskrit aphoristic stanzas by Bhartrihari, ii. 252.
Vairāta, town in Rājputāna. *See* Bairāt.
Vairisinha II, Paramāra chief of Mālwā, moved capital to Dhār (end of ninth century), xi. 293.
Vairowāl, town in Amritsar District, Punjab, xxiv. 294.
Vaisālī, ancient kingdom of Bihār, xxiv. 294–295; visited by Buddha, vii. 94, xxiv. 294.
Vaiseshika, Sanskrit system of atomistic philosophy, ii. 255.
Vaishnava monasteries, at Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 157; Sonda, North Kanara, xxiii. 82. *See also Maths.*
Vaishnava temples. *See* Vishnu, Temples of.
Vaishnavas, Hindu sect, followers of Vishnu, in India generally, i. 423–428; Alwai, Rājputāna, v. 260; Assam, vi. 46; Bengal, vii. 234; Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 388; Kātwa, Burdwān, sacred to, xv. 190; pilgrimages to Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251; Madras, xvi. 263; Mysore, xviii. 203; Nadiā (Baishnabs), xviii. 276; Punjab, xx. 290; United Provinces, xxiv. 171.
Vaishnavism, i. 423–428; characteristics, 423; its gods, 423; growth of, 424; its reformers and popularizers, 425–426; sects and developments, 426; modern reform, 427–428.
Vaisya, one of the four original castes or groups, the trading and agricultural classes, i. 332; during Brāhmanical period regarded as mere supporters of the expenses of the sacrificial system, i. 407; trading caste in Hyderābād State, xiii. 247.
Vaisya or Bais dynasty, Thānesar under (seventh century), xxii. 305.
Vaitalā *deul*, temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
Vaivaswat, the sun, Sūrajbansi Rājputs claim descent from, xxi. 112.
Vajās, branch of the Rāthor Rājputs, rule at Somnāth (thirteenth century), xxiii. 75.
Vajiria, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 295.
Vajra Makuta Rāya, Ratnapuri, Mysore, the ancient capital of, xvi. 132.

Vajrābai, hot springs in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 295.
Vajrapāni, Bodhi-sattwa images in Pāndu Lena caves, Nāsik, xviii. 411.
Vajra-varāhi, Tāntric goddess, pedestal of statue of, found at Chari, Kāngra, x. 176.
Vajsur Khāchar, chief of Jasdan, Kāthiāwār (*c.* 1800), xiv. 66.
Vakalapūdi, lighthouse off Cocanada, Godāvari, x. 339.
Vākātaka, ancient Hindu kingdom (fourth to twelfth century) in Berār, vii. 366; Central Provinces, x. 12; capital possibly near Chānda, x. 150; Sātpuṛā plateau, xxii. 166–167.
Vakhtāpur, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiv. 295.
Vakhtāpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 295.
Vakkaleri, inscribed plates, ii. 27–28, 59.
Vakkaligas, Kanarese cultivating caste, in Coimbatore, x. 360–361 *See also* Wokkaligas.
Vāl, a bean (*Dolichos Lablab*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 80; Kolāba, xv. 362; Surat, xxiii. 159; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
Vala, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 295–296.
Vala, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, former capital of the Vallabhi dynasty, xxiv. 296.
Valaiyans, caste, in Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 233.
Vālam, town in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xxiv. 296.
Vālans, artisans, in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
Valarpattanam, village and river in Malabar District, Madras, xxiv. 296–297.
Valas, dominant tribe in Kāthiāwār, Bagasra, vi. 182; Jetpur, xiv. 101; Wadhwan, xxiv. 346.
Valāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 297.
Vālavachān, peak in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
Vālha, village in Poona District, Bombay, legendary home of Vālmīki, xxiv. 297.
Valiyavana Ridge, in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
Vallabhāchārya, Telugu Brāhman, settled at Muttra, founder of the cult and literature of Krishna (1479–1531), ii. 421; residence at Benares, vii. 193; temple founded by, at Kherālu, Baroda, xv. 268; head-quarters at Gokul, xvi. 428; placed image of Krishna in temple at Muttra (1495), xviii. 415.
Vallabhāchāryas, erotic Vaishnava sect, i. 426; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 307.
Vallabha-deva, poet-king, headed revival of Tamil literature (end of sixteenth century), ii. 435.
Vallabhi dynasty (*c.* 480–790), dominant in Gujarāt, viii. 280; suzerain over Berār, vii. 366; in Cutch, xi. 77; Kāthiāwār, xv. 175.
Vallam, town with fort and temple in Tanjore District, Madras, usual residence of Collector, xxiv. 297.
Valle, Della, Italian traveller (early seventeenth century), mention of queen of Olaya, xxiv. 115.
Vallimalai, inscription, ii. 55.
Valliyūr, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras. *See* Vadakku Valliyūr.
Vālmīkanāthar, temple at Cheyūr, Chingleput, x. 195.
Vālmīki, author of the *Rāmāyana*, supposed to have lived at Avani, Mysore, vi. 152; hermitage in Champāran, x. 139; supposed to have bathed at Tarpan Ghāt, Dināpur, xi. 349; to have lived at Vālha, Poona, xxiv. 297.
Valuvanād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Walavanād.
Vālva, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 297.
Vālva, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, home of the Marāthā family of Thorāt, xxiv. 298.
Vāmana, temple at Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, xv. 218.
Vāmansthali, ancient city near Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
Vāmbori, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, head-quarters of Mārwāri traders, xxiv. 298.
Vamsāvalis, or lists of kings, ii. 8–11.
Vana, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
Vānāji Panditar, erected fort in Pattukkottai in honour of Shāhji (1686–7), xx. 76.
Vanāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
Vānamāmalai Jīr, head priest of Tengalai sect, *math* at Nānguneri, Tinnevelly, xviii. 364.
Vanarāja, founder of Anhilvāda, Gujarāt (765), v. 381, 382, xx. 24; Pālanpur, xix. 354.
Vanavāsi, village in North Kanara District Bombay. *See* Banavāsi.
Vāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bāndra.
Vanga, ancient name for tract in Bengal. *See* Banga.
Vāngadhra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 298.
Vāni Vilāsa Veda Sāstra Pāthsāla, school in Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 240.
Vānīs, name for trading caste in Bombay. *See* Baniās.

Vāniyambādi, town in Salem District, Madras, head-quarters of Labbai traders, xxiv. 298–299.
Vāniyans, oil-pressers, Madras Presidency, xvi. 372.
Vanjāris, tribe of carriers. *See* Banjārās.
Vanjhas, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54.
Vānkāner, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Wānkāner.
Vānkia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 299.
Vanmāla, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv 299.
Vannānkuli, washerman's pond, at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
Vanod, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 299.
Vansittart, Mr., Governor of Bengal (1763), ii. 479, xx. 56; residence at Bārāsat turned into jail, vi. 430.
Vanspall, Dutch Governor of Cochin, refused to surrender Cochin to British (1795), x. 355.
Vantamurikar, family name of the Desai of Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 223.
Vanthli, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with copper- and ironwork, xxiv. 299.
Varadarāja, author of Sanskrit grammar, ii. 263.
Varadarāja temple, Maddūr, Mysore, xvi. 230.
Varadarājaswāmi, Vaishnava temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
Varāgām, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 299.
Varagu, a small millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), cultivated in North Arcot, v. 410, 427; Chingleput, x. 259; Kallakurchi, South Arcot, xiv. 314; Madura, xvi. 394; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx 234; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32. *See also Kodon.*
Varāha Avatār, Boar incarnation of Vishnu, xxiv. 109; image at Afsar, Gayā, v. 69; at Eran, Saugor, xii. 25.
Varāha-mihira, Sanskrit astronomer and geographer (*ob.* 587), ii. 266; mention of people of Konkan, xv. 394; extent of Madhya Desa according to, xvi 234; mention of Magadha, xvi. 409; of Panchālas, xix. 378; of Saurasenas, xxiii. 150.
Vārāhi, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
Varāhī Devī, block of granite at Devi Dhurā, Almorā, sacred to, xi. 275.
Vārahmūla, ancient name of Bāramūla, Kashmīr, vi. 428.
Varāhnarsingh, temple at Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12–13.
Vārānasi, ancient name of Benares, vii. 189.
Varangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 299.
Varddhamān, temple at Nagarbastikere, near Gersoppa, xii. 212.
Vardhamāna, founder of Jainism (*c.* 599–527 B.C.), i. 414.
Varha, temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1.
Vari, a small millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kolāba, xv. 362; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
Variga, a small millet (*Panicum pilosum*), cultivated in Nellore, xix. 14.
Varkkallai, village with temple and mineral springs in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 300.
Vārlīs, hill tribe in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; the Dāngs, xi. 146; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Tungār hill, Thāna, xxiv. 62.
Varnish industry, iii. 176.
Varnol Māl, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
Varnoli Moti, petty State in Rewa Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
Varnoli Nāni, petty State in Rewa Kāntha, Bombay, xxiv. 300.
Varsora, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
Varthema, Ludovico de, visited Aden (1503), v. 12; Gulf of Cambay, xv. 170.
Vārttikas, Sanskrit grammatical commentary by Kātyāyana, ii. 263.
Varttirāyiruppu, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiv. 300.
Varuna, Vedic god of sky and of the waters, i. 403, ii. 213, xxiv. 25.
Varvāl-Rājura, *tāluk* in Bidar District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 300.
Vasai, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bassein.
Vāsan Sewada, petty State in Rewa Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
Vāsan Virpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
Vasanta or Pudu Mantapam, building at Madura, xvi 406.
Vasantamma, or Vāsantikā Devī, local reputation at Angadi, Mysore, v. 374.
Vasāvad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 300.
Vāsavadattā, Sanskrit romance by Subandhu (*c.* 600), ii. 241.
Vasishta, legendary dispute with Vishvāmitra, xv. 63.
Vasishtkund, basin at Devaprayāg, Tehrī, xi. 274.
Vāsithīputa-Pulumāyi, record of, in cave inscription, ii. 47.

Vāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
Vāso, town in Baroda, with special industries, xxiv. 300–301.
Vāsota, historic hill-fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, captured by British (1818), xxiv. 301.
Vastāra, village in Kadūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 301–302.
Vastupāla, Jain temple on Mount Abu, Rājputāna, erected by, with his brother Tejpāla, v. 6–7; Jain temple erected by, at Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 248.
Vāsudeo Balwant Phadke, dacoit leader, captured on way to Pandharpur (1879), xix. 391.
Vāsudeo Pandit, governor of Mandlā under the Peshwā (*c.* 1790), xvii. 161.
Vāsudeva or Vasushka, Kushan king (*c.* 185–225), ii. 112; coins of, ii. 140; in Kashmīr, xv. 90; valley of Indus, xix. 149–150; Punjab, xx. 262.
Vasukalpa Kesari, monuments of Ratnāgiri hill ascribed to, xxi. 258.
Vāsuki, king, cured of leprosy by bathing in a pool at Bāsim, Berār vii. 104.
Vāsuki shrine. *See* Wāsangi.
Vasuladatta, daughter of Pajjota, elopement and marriage with king Udena, xxiv. 113.
Vāsurna, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xxiv. 302.
Vasushka, Kushan king. *See* Vāsudeva.
Vāta, god of wind. *See* Vāyu.
Vatana, peas (*Pisum sativum*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46.
Vatsa, chief of the Gūrjaras, ruled from Gujarāt to Bengal, driven into Mārwār (*c.* 800) ix. 337.
Vaughan, Major J. L., expedition against British villages in the Yūsufzai border (1857), xix. 208.
Vaux, Deputy-Governor of Bombay (*ob.* 1697), tomb at mouth of Tāpti, Surat, xxiii. 157.
Vāv, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
Vāv, Rānī, well built by Udayamati at Pātan, Baroda, xx. 24.
Vāvdi Dharvāla, petty State in Kāthiawār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.
Vāvdi Vachhāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.
Vāyalpād, *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiv. 302.
Vayittiri, village in Malabar District, Madras, centre of coffee and tea-growing industry, xxiv. 302.
Vāyu or Vāta, Vedic god of wind, ii. 214.
Vāyū or Hāyū, language of the Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, i. 392, 400; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41–42.
Vāyu Purāna, the, probably oldest of the Purānas (*c.* 320), ii. 236–237.
Vaz, Michael, Archbishop of Goa, converted the Paravans in Tinnevelly (*c.* 1532), xxiii. 368.
Vedans, agriculturists in Chingleput, x. 257.
Vedānta, dominant philosophy of Brāhmanism, ii. 254–255.
Vedānta Desika, saint, worship of, by Vadagalais in Chingleput, x. 257–258.
Vedāranniyam, canal in Tanjore District, Madras, iii. 358, xxiv. 302.
Vedāranniyam, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with salt-works, xxiv. 302–303.
Vedas, the (1500–1000 B.C.), a collection of hymns, prayers, and formulas, i. 402–403, ii. 207–233, viii. 18, xxiv. 146; the Rigveda, ii. 209–227; the three later Vedas, ii. 227–229.
Vedāvati, river in Southern India. *See* Hagari.
Vedesvara temple, in Old Talakād, Mysore, xxiii. 209.
Vedic period of literature (1500–200 B.C.), ii. 207–234; the Vedic accent, 210; Vedic metres, 210–211.
Vedic religion, transition from, ii. 305–306.
Vedic theology, i. 403–404.
Vegetables, in India generally, iii. 75, 99; trade in, iii. 255.
Local notices: Cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 117; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149, Almorā, v. 248; Amherst, Burma, v. 298; South Arcot, v. 427; Bengal, vii. 248; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 50; Central Provinces, x. 34, 37–38, 39, 56; Chikodi, Belgaum, x. 223; Hooghly, xiii. 166, 167; Hopong, Burma, xiii. 178; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254, 316; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207, 211; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kashmīr, xv. 123; Khānākul, Hooghly, xv. 222; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 123; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 140; Loilong, Burma, xvi. 171; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 176; Madras Presidency, xvi. 275; Mahābaleshwar, Sātāra, xvi. 426; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 176; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Mohpā, Nāgpur, xvii. 387; Mongpai, Burma, xvii. 406; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Muttra, xviii. 68; Mysore, xviii. 260; Namhkok, Burma, xviii. 348; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 15; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sāran, xxii. 88; Shāhābād, xxii. 197; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 349; Sind, xxii. 412.
Vegetable oils. *See* Oils, Vegetable.

Vehar, temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 286.
Vejal Vājo, stormed Una-Delvāda, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 122.
Vekaria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 303.
Velamas, Telugu caste, in Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Kālahasti, North Arcot, xiv. 295; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Velans, washermen, in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
Velha Cidade de Goa, name of Old Goa, xii. 266.
Vellābas, hill tribe in Shevaroy Hills, Salem, xxii. 274.
Vellāchimudi, peak in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
Vellālans, agricultural caste, in Salem, xxi. 399.
Vellanād, village in Travancore State, Madras, with plumbago mine, xxiv. 303.
Vellār, river of Madras, xxiv. 303.
Vellore, subdivision in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiv. 303.
Vellore, *tāluk* in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiv. 304.
Vellore, town in North Arcot District, Madras, with fort and temple, important in Carnatic Wars, scene of mutiny (1806), xxiv. 304-305; temple, ii. 174; manufactures, iii. 234, 241.
Vellore, mutiny of (1806), ii. 492, iv. 335, xxiv. 305.
Velu Tamp, Dīwān Dalawa, insurrection in Travancore (1809), xxiv. 7-8.
Vemalwādā, *jāgīr* town in Karimnagar District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 305.
Vēmana, Telugu poet (sixteenth century), ii. 415, 437.
Vempalle, town in Cuddapah District, Madras, with legend of Sir Thomas Munro, xxiv. 305-306.
Venables, Mr., attacked rebels in Azamgarh (1857), vi. 156.
Vengai, timber tree (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*), in Madura, xvi. 397.
Vengi, ancient kingdom in Southern India, xxiv. 306; site of capital, eight miles north of Ellore, Kistna, xii 23.
Vengurla, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxiv. 306.
Vengurla, town and port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, early Dutch settlement, with lighthouses, xxiv. 306-307.
Vengurla Rock lighthouse, Ratnāgiri, xxiv. 307.
Venīsamhāra, the, Sanskrit drama by Bhattā Nārāyana, ii. 249.
Venkājī, half-brother of Sivāji, founded Marāthā dynasty of Tanjore (*c.* 1674), xviii. 228; in Mysore, xviii. 177 agreed to sell Bangalore to Mysor Rājā, xviii. 179.
Venkajī, brother of Raghujī Bhonsl commanded at battle of Argaon again General Wellesley (1803), vi. 1.
Venkat Kaman Singh, present Mahārā of Rewah (1880), xxi. 282.
Venkat Rao, chief of Nargund, Bombe (*c.* 1780), xxi. 172.
Venkata Lachma Rao, present Rājā Jatpol, Hyderābād, xiv. 72.
Venkata Rao, guardian of chief of Sand (*c* 1790), xxii. 43.
Venkata Rao, chief of Sandūr, Madi (1840-61), xxii. 44.
Venkatādri, government of Vijayanag by (1542-65), ii. 347.
Venkatagiri, estate in Nellore Distric Madras, xxiv. 307-308.
Venkatagiri, *tahsīl* in Nellore Distric Madras, xxiv. 308.
Venkatagiri, town in Nellore Distric Madras, with weaving industry, xxi 308; muslins, iii. 202.
Venkatagiri Rājā's high school, Nellor xix. 22, 24.
Venkatappa Naik, chief of Bednur, esta lished Sivāchāra *math* at Anantap (seventeenth century), v. 350; defeat Bhatra Devī, xii. 212; rule in Sou Kanara, xiv. 356; Shimoga, Mysor xvii. 285; restored Sringeri to the *ma* according to tradition, xxiii. 106.
Venkataramana of Tirupati, deity of t Bedas in Mysore, xviii. 196.
Venkatesh, or Venkateshwar Swāi temple at Hasanparti, Hyderābād, x 59; fair held in honour of, at Ich karanji, Kolhāpur, xiii. 323; temple Mānvi, Hyderābād, xvii. 203; Nargun Dhārwār, xviii. 378; Tirumala, Nor Arcot, xviii. 393-394.
Venkatrām Ashwarao, Rājā of Pālonch Hyderābād (1798), xix. 373.
Ventura, general of Ranjit Singh, 503; held Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi 25 stormed Kamlagarh (1840), xiv. 32 occupied Mandī (1842), xvii. 154.
Venu, Mount, in Navānagar, Kāthiāwā xviii. 419.
Venugrama, ancient name of Belgau vii. 157.
Venūr, statue of Bāhubalin at, ii. 48.
Vepery, Eurasian quarter of Madi City, xvi. 365, 370.
Veppu, island in Cochin State, Madr *See* Vypīn.
Vera Cruz, name given to Perim Islan Red Sea, by Albuquerque (1513), 108.
Verapoli, town in Travancore Sta Madras, centre of Carmelite missi

and Roman Catholic archbishopric, xxiv. 308.
Verāval, town, port, and railway terminus in Junāgarh State, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxiv. 308-309.
Verelst, Mr., Governor of Bengal (1767-72), ii. 481; march through Cāchār (1762), ix. 251.
Vernacular literature, ii. 414-438; essentially religious, 414-415; poetry and prose, 415-416; Rāma-literature, 416-421; Krishna-literature, 421-425; Siva-literature, 425-427; Western Hindī, 427-429; Urdū, 429-430; Rājasthānī, 430; Gujarātī, 430; Panjābī, 430; Kashmīrī, 430; Eastern Hindī, 430-431; Marāthī, 431-432; Bihārī, 432; Oriyā, 432; Bengalī, 432-434; Assamese, 434; Tamil, 434-436; Malayālam, 436; Kanarese, 436-437; Telugu, 437; Burmese, 437-438; Ahom, 438.
Vernacular middle schools, iv. 423
Verūl, village in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād. *See* Ellora.
Vesāva, town in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 309
Vetāla-panchavimsati, the, Sanskrit collection of fairy-tales, ii. 252.
Vetapalemu, trading town with temple in Guntūr District, Madras, xxiv. 309.
Veterinary Civil department, iii. 84-85, 88, iv. 25.
Veterinary colleges and schools, iv. 440; Bengal (Belgāchia), vii. 251; Bombay, viii. 377, 418; Burma, ix. 228; Lahore, xvi. 105, 114; Punjab, xx. 371.
Veterinary dispensaries, Baroda, vii. 50; Berar, vii. 387; Bombay Presidency, viii. 316; Gayā, xii. 202; Khandwā, Nimār, xv. 242; Mehsāna, Baroda, vii. 50; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 3, Nāgpur, xviii. 317.
Vettuvans or Vettuvars, agricultural labourers, in Cochin, Madras, x. 345; Chirakkal, Malabar, x. 288.
Vibhīshana, brother of Rāvana, footprints on rock at Trichinopoly believed to have been made by, xxiv. 46.
Vibhoji, Kunwar, founder of ruling family of Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 73.
Vichana, Yādava viceroy, defeat of Hoysalas by (thirteenth century), ii. 341; Lakshmideo II, Ratta king, conquered by (1250), vii. 147.
Victoria, Mount, Burma. *See* Mount Victoria.
Victoria, Queen, proclamation on assuming government of India (1858), ii. 515, iv. 16, 82; proclamation as 'Empress of India' (1877), ii. 517, iv. 36; Jubilee (1887), ii. 522; death (1901), ii. 529.
Local notices: Statues of, at Bombay, viii. 400; Calcutta, ix. 281; Dhubri, Assam, xi. 336; Karāchi, xv. 13; Madras City, xvi. 367.
Victoria Boys' School, Darjeeling, xi. 177; Kurseong, xvi. 54.
Victoria Bridge, Nāsik, xviii. 410.
Victoria Clock-tower, Jacobābād, xiii. 374.
Victoria College, Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 151, 152; Narāl, Jessore, xiv. 99; Pālghāt, Malabar, xix. 359.
Victoria Girls' School, Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 49, 51.
Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 103.
Victoria High School, Barwānī, Central India, vii. 92.
Victoria Hospitals and Jubilee Hospitals, Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 369; Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 339; Hathwā, Sāran, xiii. 73; Jubbulpore, x. 96; Kapūrthala, Punjab (for women), xiv. 415; Kot Pūtli, Rājputāna, xvi 4; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 425; Madras City (for women), xvi. 347, 385; Multān (for women), xviii. 34, 38; Sangrūr, Punjab, xxii. 55; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 24.
Victoria Hostel, Madras City, xvi. 341, 385.
Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, Ahmadābād, v. 111.
Victoria Jubilee Institute, Mysore, xviii. 261.
Victoria Memorial Hall, Baluchistān, xxii. 344.
Victoria Memorial Library, Bassein, Burma, vii. 118.
Victoria Memorial Poorhouse, Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 49, 51.
Victoria Memorial Zanāna Hospital, Delhi, xi. 232.
Victoria Mills, Cawnpore, ix 318.
Victoria Park, Lucknow, xvi. 195.
Victoria Point, subdivision in Mergui District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 309.
Victoria Point, village in Mergui District, Lower Burma, xvii. 90-91.
Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay City, iv. 437; Lahore, xvi. 105, 114; Nāgpur, xviii. 320.
Vidarbha, ancient kingdom in the Deccan, vii. 361, 365-366; Central Provinces, x. 12.
Viddhasālabhanjika, the, Sanskrit drama by Rājasekhara, ii. 249.
Videha, ancient kingdom in North Bihār. *See* Mithilā.
Videsa, Pandavas fought with king of, on banks of Betwā, viii. 17.
Vidhyaman or Vadhyaman, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xxiv. 309.

Vidūdabha, king of Kōsala, massacre by, ii. 55.
Vidyādharapuram, cave temple, ii. 163.
Vidyāpati, Bihārī poet (fifteenth century), ii. 424.
Vidyāpati, village of Bisfi, Darbhangā, granted to, xi. 154.
Vidyāranya Mādhav, rule in Goa (1370), xii. 251.
Vigraharāja, Chāhamāna king, fragments of play by, found on stones at Ajmer, ii. 50 *n.*
Vigraharājā III, or Visaldev, Chauhān king of Ajmer, conquered Delhi from the Tomars, and constructed the Bisal Sāgar tank (twelfth century), v. 140-141.
Vihāragrām, Baragaon identified with, vi. 425.
Vihāras or Buddhist monasteries, ii. 158, 163, 164; Balkh, Afghānistān, v. 67, vi. 249; Bihār, viii. 172; Central India, ix. 345; Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.
Vijā no-nes, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 309.
Vijāpur, *tāluka* in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xxiv. 309.
Vijāpur, town in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xxiv. 309-310.
Vijaya, founder of Mysore family, with title of Odeyar or Wodeyar, xviii. 177-178.
Vijaya Bāhu I, served Ceylon throne (1065), and defeated Tamil invaders, ii. 340
Vijaya Mandir, building at Bhilsa, Central India, viii. 105.
Vijaya Raghunātha, Rāja of Pudukkottai, Madras (1807-25), copper coins believed to have been struck by, xv. 233; Pudukkottai town improved by, xv. 241.
Vijaya Sen of Pundra, destroyed Pāls of Bengal (1095), ii. 317, vii. 210.
Vijayāditya, Chalukya king (696-735), ii. 329; in Asandi, Mysore, vi. 8.
Vijayadurg or Gheria, port and fort in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, capital of Angria, captured by Watson and Clive (1756), ii. 441, xxiv. 310.
Vijayanagar, ruined city on bank of Tungabhadra, Bellary District, Madras, xxiv. 310-314; ruins, ii. 125; sack of (1565), ii. 150; temples, ii. 174.
Vijayanagar empire (1336-1565), ii. 343-347, xvi. 249; coins of, ii. 152; foundation of, ii. 343, 344, xviii. 174, 253; wars against the Bahmanis, ii. 341-346, xiii. 236-237; overthrow at battle of Tālikotā by allied Muhammadan powers (1565), ii. 347, xiii. 238; nominal survival farther south, ii. 347; grant of land at Madras to English Company (1639), ii. 348; extent, ii. 343.
Local notices: Adoni, Bellary, stronghold of, v. 25; Anantapur, v. 339; representative still at Anegundi, Hyderābād, v. 373; North Arcot, v. 405; Bādām., Bijāpur, vi. 177; Bāgalkot, Bijāpur, vi. 182; Banavāsi, Mysore, vi. 347; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 362; Bārkūr, South Kanara, vii. 22; Belgaum, vii. 147, 148; shifting alliances in Deccan, viii 285; league between Muhammadan powers which destroyed (1565), viii. 286, xi. 11, 60; Carnatic, ix. 301; Chandragiri, North Arcot, capital of, after defeat at Tālikotā (1585-1646), x. 169; Muhammadans driven from Chera, x. 193; Chik-Ballāpur, Mysore, x. 221; Chingleput (1393-1565), x. 255; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 291, 297; Coimbatore, x. 358; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Cuddapah, xi. 60; Dhārwār, xi. 306; Gadag, Dhārwār (1336-1565), xii. 119; Gingee, South Arcot, xii. 244; Gooty, Anantapur, xii. 329; Hassan, Mysore, xiii 64; Holavanhalli, Mysore, xiii. 158; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 264; North Kanara, xiv. 343; South Kanara, xiv. 356; Karūr, Coimbatore, xv. 62; Madras Presidency, xvi. 314, Madura, xvi. 389; Nellore, xix. 9; Carnatic Pāyānghāt conquered by Bijapur Musalmāns from (seventeenth century), xx. 82; Penukonda, Anantapur, capital of, (1565-85), xx. 105; Raichur, Hyderābād, xxi. 39; Salem, xxi 398; Sāvantvadi, Bombay, xxii. 151; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 285; Southern Māratha Country, Bombay, xxiii. 91; Terakanāmbi, Mysore, xxiii. 281; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 28, 44; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 54, Yelandur, Mysore, xxiv. 419.
Vijayanagaram, subdivision, estate, and town in Madras. *See* Vizianagram.
Vijayaranga Chokkanātha, Naik of Madura, pieces of armour given to Vishnu temple at Srīrangam, xxiii. 108.
Vijayasri. See Pārijātamanjari
Vijnānesvara, author of the *Mitāksharā*, and commentator on the *Yājnavalkya* (eleventh century), ii. 262, 337; Kalyāni residence of, xiv. 324; said to have composed the *Mitāksharā* at Mālūr, xvii. 96.
Vika Khāchar, captured Jasdan, Kāthiāwār, from Jasa Khumān (*c.* 1665), xiv. 66.
Vikajī Mehrjī, built fire-temple at Tārāpur Chinchani, Thāna (*c.* 1820), xxiii. 250.
Vikār-ul-Umarā, Nawāb, co-regent for Nizām of Hyderābād (1877-81), xiii. 242.

Vikār-ul-Umarā, Sir, minister, Hyderābād State (1893-1901), xiii. 243; built Falaknumā palace, Hyderābād, xiii. 310; Paigah Estates owned by representatives of, xix. 314, 315, 316.
Vikmatsingh, chief of Sāyla. *See* Kakubhai.
Vikrama, legend or myth of, ii. 239.
Vikrama era, xvii. 101; no connexion with king Vikramāditya, ii. 4 and *n.*
Vikrama Bāhu, of Ceylon. *See* Kāsyapa.
Vikrama Deo, Sir, present Mahārājā of Jeypore, Vizagapatam, xiv. 104.
Vikrama-Chōlam-Ulā, the, Tamil historical poem, ii. 19.
Vikramāditya, legendary founder of Vikrama era (57 B. C.), Chātsu residence of, v. 182.
Vikramāditya I, Chalukya king (655-680), ii. 328, xviii. 170-171.
Vikramāditya II, Chalukya king (733-6 or 7), ii. 329.
Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya king (1070-1126), ii. 367-368; founded capital at Arasibidi, Bijāpur, v. 400; rule in Mysore, xviii. 172.
Vikramāditya, king (1198), no connexion with Vikrama era, ii. 4 and *n.*
Vikramāditya, Rānā of Mewār (1531-5), xxiv. 89.
Vikramāditya, Rājā of Rewah (1593), xxi. 281; traditional founder of Rewāh town, xxi. 289.
Vikramāditya, Rājā of Rāghugarh, built fort at Maksudangarh (*c.* 1730), xvii. 53.
Vikramāditya, king, traditional account of, 1,000 years after Buddha's death, ii. 71.
Vikramāditya, or Vikramājit, king of Ujjain, xxiv. 114; traditional restorer of Ajodhyā, v. 175; Palwal identified with Apelava, said to have been restored by, xiv. 375.
Vikramāditya, Rājā, minister of Daud Khān, rule in Jessore (sixteenth century), xiv. 92.
Vikramājit, Rājā of Orchhā (1776-1817), xix. 244; transferred capital to Tikamgarh (1783), xviii. 359.
Vikramānkadevacharita, the, of Bilhana, an account of king Vikramāditya VI, ii. 18-19, 23.
Vikramapura, Kannanūr identified as site of, xxii. 4.
Vikramārjunavijaya, the, of Pampa (941-2), ii. 20, 22.
Vikramorvasī, the, Sanskrit drama by Kālidāsa, ii. 247.
Vilinjam, port in Travancore State, Madras, former capital and early English settlement, xxiv. 314.
Vilivāyakura II, Andhra king (113-38), vii. 366; took up arms against Saka princes in Central India, ix. 335-336.
Villages, inhabited by nine-tenths of the population, i. 455; character of, i. 456; general characteristics of Indian village communities, iv. 278-279; the *ryotwāri* village, iv. 279; the joint village, iv. 279-280; village officers and servants, iv. 280-281; position of the village in the administration of British India, iv. 281; village police, iv. 390-391.
Local notices: Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 393; of the Gāros, Assam, xii. 176; of the Lushais, Assam, xvi. 217-218; of the Mundās, Bengal, xviii. 38; in Mysore, xviii. 189; of the Nāgā tribes, Assam, xviii. 289; of the Nicobarese, xix. 76; of the Santāls, xxii. 68.
Villupuram, *tāluk* in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiv. 314.
Villupuram, town and railway junction in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiv. 314.
Vimala Sāh, temple on Mount Abu, v. 6-7.
Vimalāditya, brother-in-law of the Chola king Rājendra, pillar of victory set up on Mahendragiri, Ganjām, by Rājendra, to commemorate victory over, xvii. 8.
Vimalasah, temple on Setrunjā hill, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 361.
Vinayāditya, Chālukya king (680-696), ii. 328-329; Hathayas subdued, xvii. 9.
Vinayāditya, Hoysala chief (early eleventh century), ii. 337; in Mysore, xviii. 172.
Vinayak Deo, rule in Dholpur (1501), xi. 323.
Vināyak Rao, share in Kurandvād, Bombay (1855), xvi. 28.
Vināyaka, god of learning. *See* Ganesh
Vināyaka Deo, rule in Jeypore estate (fifteenth century), xiv. 103.
Vinaya-pattrikā, the, by Tulsī Dās, ii. 419-420.
Vinchhāvad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 314.
Vinchūr, *saranjām* estate in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiv. 314-315.
Vinchūrkar, the, Marāthā chief, Songīr granted to, xviii. 83.
Vindhya Hills, separating the Gangetic basin from the Deccan, xxiv. 315-317; physical aspects, i. 35; geology, i. 62; pygmy flints found, ii. 92; ruddle drawings in caves of, ii. 93, 94, 94-95.
Vindhya plateau, density of population, i. 453.
Vindhyabāsinī. *See* Vindhyeshwarī.
Vindhyāsakti, traditional founder of Vākātaka dynasty, xxii. 166-167.
Vindhyeshwarī, shrine at Mirzāpur, xvii. 317.
Vindumādhava. *See* Vishnu.

Vinukonda, *tāluk* in Guntūr District, Madras, xxiv. 317-318.
Vinukonda, town and hill-fort in Guntūr District, Madras, xxiv. 318.
Violence, prevalent in Henzada, xiii. 109; among Sikh Jats in Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 46; Sultānpur, xxiii. 135.
Vipravinodis, beggars and jugglers, in Kistna, xv. 324.
Vīr, shrine at Bhavsari, Poona, viii. 99.
Vir Dhaval, Dholka supposed to have been held by, xi. 321.
Vīra Ballāla, Hoysala king. *See* Ballāla II.
Vīra Ballāla Chauki, building at Sakkarepatna, Mysore, xxi. 390.
Vīra Rājā, Rājā of Coorg (*c.* 1644), xi. 11.
Vīra Rājā, Rājā of Coorg (*ob.* 1809), xi. 13-15; Roman Catholics assisted by (1792), xi. 29; revenue settlement in Coorg (1806), xi. 43; founded Virarājendrapet (1792), xxiv. 319; meeting with General Abercromby at Virarājendrapet, xxiv. 319.
Vīra Rājā, last Rājā of Coorg (1820-34), xi. 15-16; deposed by Lord William Bentinck (1834), xi. 16; visit to England (1852), xi. 16; death in England (1863), xi. 17.
Vīra Rāmanātha Deva, Hoysala king, inscription of, xxii. 5.
Vīra Saiva, religious sect. *See* Lingāyats.
Vīra Somesvara, Hoysala king (1234-54), ii. 342; inscriptions of, xxii. 5.
Vīra Virupanna Udaiyār, son of Bukka I of Vijayanagar, rule in Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 105.
Virabhadra, rule in Warangal (1325), xxiv. 358.
Virabhadraswāmi, temple at Rāyachoti, Cuddapah, xxi. 274.
Virakshetra, ancient name of Baroda, vii. 25.
Viraktas, sect of the Dādūpanthis, Rājputāna, xviii. 370.
Viramdeo, son of Rao Salkha of Mallāni, xvii. 93.
Viramgām, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xxiv. 318.
Viramgām, town and railway junction in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, with two cotton-mills, xxiv. 318-319.
Viranandin, son of Meghachandra, Jain teacher, ii. 9.
Virappa, Dodda, Rājā of Coorg (*ob.* 1736), xi. 11-12.
Virappa, pretender to Coorg throne (1833), xi. 17.
Virarāghavaswāmi, Siī, temple at Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 400.
Virarājendrapet, trading town in Coorg, xxiv. 319
Virāt Rājā, Dinājpur probably at one time ruled by, xi. 349; legend of, at Ghorāghāt, Dinājpur, xii. 236.
Virātkot and Virātnagari, ancient names of Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 24.
Virāt's cow-house, ruins in Dinājpur, xi. 349.
Viravanallūr, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, with weaving industry, xxiv. 319.
Viravāsaram, or Verasheroon, village in Kistna District, Madras, early English settlement, xxiv. 319-320.
Viravilli, *zamīndāri tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiv. 320.
Virawāti, ancient name of Baroda, vii. 25.
Virbaiji school, at Karāchi, xv. 13.
Virinchipuram, inscription, ii. 57.
Viro Nāja of Chital, rule in Jetpur, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 101.
Virpan Ambāji, said to have founded Yamkanmardi, Belgaum (*c.* 1780, xxiv. 412).
Virpur, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 320.
Virsoda, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiv. 320.
Viruddhāchalam, *tāluk* and town in Madras. *See* Vriddhāchalam.
Virudupatti, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, centre of cotton trade, xxiv. 320.
Virūpāksha, temple at Pattadkal, ii. 168, 172, 175.
Virupāksheshwar, shrine at Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360.
Virvao, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 320.
Visākhadatta, author of the *Mudrārākshasa*, ii. 249.
Visal Deva, said to have founded Visnagar, Baroda (*c.* 1046), xxiv. 322
Visala Deva (Bisaldeo), Chauhān king, conquests of (1163), ii. 314; rule in Delhi (*c.* 1151), xi. 234; subdued Merwāra, xvii. 309; established Hindu college at Ajmer, v. 170.
Vishālgarh, petty State in Political Agency of Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 381.
Vishālgarh, historic hill-fort in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xxiv. 321.
Vishnu, second person of the Hindu triad, i. 403, 419, 420, 423, ii. 213, 233; in Vedas, i. 403, ii. 214; compared with Siva, i. 420-421, 423; his manifold forms, i. 423; his Avatāras or incarnations in animal or human shape, i. 423; grants of villages to, ii. 58.
Local notices: Feet worshipped at Trippapūr, Travancore, xxiv. 49.
Images, near Dūdhai, Jhānsi (man-lion incarnation), xi. 374; in Kailās temple, Ellora, Hyderābād, xii. 22;

sculpture of, Payech temple, Kashmīr, xv. 98.

Legends of, recovery of Vedas in form of a fish at Beyt Shankhodhar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 18; demon-giant Lonāsūi killed by incarnation of, xvi. 171-172; well dug near Manikarnikā *ghāt*, vii. 191; sanctification of spot in Gayā where the demon Gayā rested, xii. 209; attempt to destroy the demon Jaldeo, xv. 90; Siprā said to have sprung from blood of, xxiii. 14; reputed to have rescued the elephant from the jaws of the crocodile at Sonpur, xxiii. 86; residence at Srīmushnam, South Arcot, xxii. 99; destruction of demon Hiranya Kasyapa by Boar incarnation, xxiii. 88.

Temples of, at Ahobilam, Kurnool, v. 127-128; Badrīnāth, Garhwāl, vi. 179-180; Benares, vii. 191; Bhainsrorgarh, Rājputāna, viii. 40; Chidambaram, South Arcot, x. 219; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378, Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283; Eran, Saugor, xii. 25; Gwalior fort, Central India, xii 442; Kandukūr, Nellore, xiv. 379; Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, xv. 218; Kottapatam, Guntūr, xvi. 6; Kurandvād, Bombay, xvi. 29; Madras City (Triplicane), xvi. 367; Nāthdwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 415; Pathari, Central India, xx. 30; Rājim, Raipur, xxi. 73; Sankaranayinārkovil, Tinnevelly, xxii. 58; Sankaridrug, Salem, xxii. 58; Seven Pagodas, Chingleput, xxii. 182; Simhā Chalam, Vizagapatam (Lion incarnation), xxii. 375; Srikūrmam, Ganjām (Tortoise incarnation) xxiii. 98; Srīmushnam, South Arcot, xxiii. 98-99; Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 107-109; Srīvaikuntam, Tinnevelly, xxii. 111; Srīvilliputtūr, Tinnevelly, xxiii. 112; Tamlūk, Midnapore, xxiii. 218; Tirukkoyilūr, South Arcot, xxiii. 393; Tiruvallam, Travancore, xxiii. 399; Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxii. 399-400. *see also* Krishna *and* Rāma.

Vishnu, Hoysala king, temple at Halebīd, Mysore, erected (twelfth century), ii. 123.

Vishnu Purāna, the, ii. 237; Aravalli Hills identified as the *Pāriyātra* of, v. 401.

Vishnu Pushkarni Tīrth, pond at Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360.

Vishnumāya, or Lopāmudra, daughter of Brahmā, legend of, ix. 303.

Vishnupada, temple at Gayā, xii. 208, 209; Pandharpur, Sholāpur, xix. 390.

Vishnupur, subdivision and town in Bengal. *See* Bishnupur.

Vishnu smriti, the, Sanskrit law-book, ii. 262.

Vishnuvardhana, Hoysala king, *alias* Bittiga or Bitti Deva, ii. 338; gave Ashtagrām to Rāmānuja (twelfth century), vi. 11; conquered Halsi division of Belgaum, vii. 147; granted Maddūr to the Srīvaishnava Brāhmans, xvi. 230; expelled Cholas from Mysore (1116), xiv 63, xviii. 253; rule in Mysore (1104-41), xviii. 171; converted to Vaishnavism, xvii. 290, xviii. 173.

Vishnuvardhana, first Eastern Chalukya king (615), ii. 328, 330.

Vishnuvardhana, Vaṛika king, inscription to, vii. 137.

Vishrāmbāg, palace at Poona, xx. 184.

Vishvāmitra, Hindu sage, advice to Rājā Saluchan of Benares, x. 123; legend of, at Kārvan, Baroda, xv. 63.

Vishvanāth, temple at Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, xv. 218.

Vishvanāth Singh, Rājā of Chhatarpur (1868), x. 199.

Vishvanāth Singh, Kunwar, present adopted successor to Naigawān Rebai State, Central India, xvii. 322.

Visnagar, *tāluka* in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xxiv. 321.

Visnagar, trading town in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xxiv. 321-322.

Visoji, founder of the Vala house, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 296.

Visvakarman, Vedic Father-god, i. 404.

Viswāmitra, legend of, at Mount Abu, Rājputāna, xxi. 113.

Vishwāmitri, river on which Baroda city stands, with old bridge, vii. 79, 81, 83.

Viswanātha Naik, founder of Naik dynasty of Madura, xvi. 389-390; rebuilt Tinnevelly (*c.* 1560), xxiii. 379; built fort and town of Trichinopoly, xxiv. 28, 44.

Vita, town in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 322.

Vital statistics, in India generally, i. 500-535, iv. 477-478; Assam, vi. 39-41; Baluchistān, vi. 286; Baroda, vii. 42; Bengal, vii. 228-230; Berār, vii. 377; Bombay, viii. 299-300; Burma, ix. 134-136; Central India, ix. 348-349; Central Provinces, x. 20-22; Hyderābād, xiii. 245; Madras, xvi. 257-259; Mysore, xviii. 190; Port Blair, xx. 20, 206; Punjab, xx. 281-282; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 163-164; United Provinces, xxiv. 164-166.

Vithal Bhāg Deo, captured Kholāpur, Berār (1809), xv. 280.

Vithal Rao Devājī, minister of the Gaikwār, in conjunction with British Resident, concluded agreements with the chiefs of Kāthiāwār, x. 316.

Vithal Sivdeo, Vinchūrkar, Vinchūr,

Nāsik, granted to by the Peshwā, xxiv. 314–315; Yeola, Nāsik, granted to, xxiv. 423.
Vithalgarh, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 322.
Vithoba, Marāthā god, temples at Dhond, Poona, xi. 332; Maheshwar, Central India, xvii. 10; Pandharpur, Sholāpur, xix. 390; Rājāpur, Ratnāgiri, xxi. 67.
Vithoji Holkar, illegitimate son of Tukoji Rao, xiii. 336; Saiva temple in memory of, at Poona, xx. 184.
Vitta Gauda, Huli, Mysore, held (1565), xiii. 223; took Murgod (1565), xviii. 42.
Vittala Deva, Jain king in Mysore, converted by Rāmānuja, xviii. 107.
Vitthala temple, Vijayanagar, Bellary, ii. 125, xxiv. 313.
Vivek Sindhu, the, by Mukund Rao Swāmi (1300), references to Kherlā rulers, viii. 8.
Vizagapatam, District in Madras, xxiv. 322–337; physical aspects, 322–324; history, 324–327; population, 327–329; agriculture, 329–330; forests, 330–331; trade and communications, 331–333; famine, 333; administration, 333–336; education, 336; medical, 336; graphite found, iii. 141; manganese, iii. 147.
Vizagapatam, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiv. 337.
Vizagapatam, town and port in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiv. 337–339; manufactures, iii. 192–193.
Vizagapatam Agency survey, iv. 495–496.
Vizadrug, port in Bombay. *See* Vijayadurg.
Vizianagram, subdivision in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiv. 339.
Vizianagram, estate in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiv. 339–341.
Vizianagram, *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiv. 341–342.
Vizianagram, trading town and cantonment in Vizagapatam District, Madras, with palace of Rājā and college, xxiv. 342.
Viziarāma Rāz, Pedda, Rājā of Vizianagram, ruler of Northern Circārs under French (1710–57), x. 336, xxiv. 325–326, 339; feud with chief of Bobbili, viii. 252–253.
Viziarāma Rāz II, Rājā of Vizianagram (1758–94), xxiv. 340–341; killed in battle of Padmanābham against British (1794), xix. 310, xxiv. 326.
Viziarāma Gajapati Rāz, Rājā of Vizianagram (1845), xxiv. 341; built temple at Benares, vii. 191.
Vlissingen, Reynier van, Dutch Governor of Negapatam, pagoda built under auspices of (1777), xix. 3.
Voelcker, Dr., on Indian agriculture, iii. 6, 16, 20.
Volcanic eruptions, action of, at close of Cretaceous period, i. 2, 3, 87; recent, i. 98.
Local notices: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, v. 351; Cheduba Island, Burma (mud), xvi. 62; Foul Island, Burma (mud), xxii. 31–32; Minbu, Burma (mud), xvii. 345; Popa Hill, Burma, xx. 186.
Volcanic rocks, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 272; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 116; Rājputāna, xxi. 88.
Voles (*Microtus* and *Arvicola*), only in northern mountains, i. 229.
Volkart's United Steam Cotton-press, at Guntakal, Anantapur, xii. 388.
Vopadeva, author of Sanskrit grammar (thirteenth century), ii. 264.
Vora, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 390, xxiv. 342.
Vost, Major, suggested that Manaich, Jaunpur, is to be identified with the Manaj Muaj, &c., of the Musalmān historians, xxiv. 426.
Vratakhanda, the, of Hemādri (1260–71), ii. 20–21, 23.
Vrātyas, according to Manu, members of the twice-born castes who have neglected their duties, i. 321; offspring of, i. 333.
Vriddhāchalam, *tāluk* in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiv. 342–343.
Vriddhāchalam, town with temple in South Arcot District, Madras, scene of fighting in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 343.
Vriddha-Gangā, name of underground passage by which Godāvari river proceeds from same source as Ganges, xii. 299.
Vultures, i. 252 253.
Vyāghra Deo, Solanki Rājput who founded the Baghel clan (thirteenth century), xxi. 281.
Vyankateshwar, temple at Bhind, Central India, viii. 110.
Vyankatrām Shāstrī, Mandleshwar, Central India, granted to (1740), xvii. 170–171.
Vyāra, town in Navsāri *prānt*, Baroda, with a Pārsī 'tower of silence,' xxiv. 343.
Vyāsa, reputed compiler of the Vedas and the Mahābhārata, ix. 10, xii. 14.
Vyāsamudra, tank at Bāgepalli, Mysore, vi. 182.
Vyāsasamudram, tank in Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 227.
Vyāsokta Brāhmans, ministrants to the Chāsi Kaibartta caste in Bengal, i. 326.

Vygai, river of Madras. *See* Vaigai.
Vypīn, historic island in Cochin State, Madras, xxiv. 343–344.
Vyteri, village in Madras. *See* Vayittiri.

W.

Wa, dialect of the Mon-Khmer family, i. 386, 390; spoken in the Wa States, Burma, xxiv. 345.
Wa, group of petty States in north-east frontier of Burma, xxiv. 344.
Was, the, hill tribe in Shan States, Burma, xi. 347, xxii. 236, 237, 256, xxiv. 344–345; Burma, ix. 141; South Hsenwi, xiii. 219; Kengtung, xv. 201; Manglon, xvii. 179.
Wachh, Rishi, supposed founder of Bāsim, Berār, vii. 104.
Wāda, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Vāda.
Wadāli tank, at Amraotī, Berār, v. 315.
Waddell, Colonel L. Austine, quoted on Mahāyāna school of Buddhism, i. 411–412; on Kinchinjunga, xv. 306; remains of ancient city of Pātaliputra discovered by, vii. 221, xv. 67–68.
Wade, Sir Claude, march through Khyber Pass (1839), v. 38, xv. 300; Resident at Indore (1840–4), ix. 376; education introduced into Indore State at instigation of (1843), xiii 348.
Wādegaon, town in Akola District, Berār, xxiv. 345.
Wadero Masti Khān, founder of Tando Masti Khān, Sind (1803), xxiii. 223.
Wadgaon or Wargaon, town in Poona District, Bombay, scene of convention (1779), xxiv. 345.
Wadgaon, convention of (1779), ii. 442, 485.
Wadgaon, town in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xxiv. 345.
Wadhwān, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxiv. 345–347.
Wadhwān, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, railway junction, residence of Political Agent, and centre of cotton trade, with cotton-mill, xxiv. 347.
Wadiāl cattle. *See* Kānkreji.
Wadnagar, town in Baroda. *See* Vadnagar.
Wadnera, town in Amraotī District, Berār. *See* Badnera.
Wadodarā, vernacular name of Baroda, vii. 25.
Wagaru, township in Amherst District, Lower Burma. *See* Kyaikkami.
Wages, in India generally, iii. 466–474; distinction between skilled and unskilled labour, 466; in rural areas still paid in grain with perquisites, 467; cash payment in towns, 468; variations in different places and under different circumstances, 468–469; relation between cost of living and wages, 469–470; general rise, 470–471; tables of average monthly wages in different Provinces from 1873 to 1903, of agricultural labourer, 472; of horsekeeper, 473; of carpenter, &c., 474; in coalmines, iii. 165; famine wage, iii. 490, 492, 494. *See also* in each Province and larger State article *under* Rents, Wages, and Prices.
Wāghers, tribe in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, rebellion at Dwārka (1859), xi. 387.
Wagtails (Motacillidae), i. 245.
Wahhābis, sect of Islām, i. 436–437; in Bengal, vii. 236–237; Faridpur, xii. 60; Nadiā, xviii. 275; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Sundarbans, Bengal, xxiii. 142.
Wāhur Wah, canal in Sind, xvi. 141.
Wai, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 347–348.
Wai, sacred town in Sātāra District, Bombay, with temples, bathing *ghāts*, and Buddhist caves, xxiv. 348.
Wai, Kāfir dialect of Pisācha, i. 356.
Wainād, subdivision and *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Wynaad.
Waingangā, river of Central Provinces, xxiv. 348–350.
Wair, town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna *See* Wer.
Wājid Alī Shāh, last king of Oudh (1847–87), xix. 283; deposition (1856), ii. 508, buildings at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 191.
Wajrakarūr, village in Anantapur District, Madras, famous for diamonds, xxiv. 350.
Wake, Herwald, defence of Arrah, Shāhābād (1857), vi. 6.
Wakema, subdivision and township in Myaungmya District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 350.
Wakema, trading town in Myaungmya District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 350.
Wakhab Singh, chief of Bhaunagar (end of eighteenth century), viii. 93–94.
Wālājābād, town in Chingleput District, Madras, former cantonment, xxiv. 351.
Wālājāpet, *tāluk* in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiv. 351–352.
Wālāiāpet, town in North Arcot District, Madras, with weaving industry, xxiv. 352; carpets, iii. 216.
Wālam, town in Baroda. *See* Vālam.
Wālar. *See* Shifting Cultivation.
Walavanād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xxiv. 352.
Walgaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xxiv. 352.
Walī, of Aurangābād, Urdū poet (end of seventeenth century), ii. 429.

Walī, Pīr, tomb at Sivasamudram, xxiii. 66.
Wali Khandhāri, Bāba, shrine and sacred spring at Hassan Abdal, Attock, xiii. 70.
Walī Muhammad, built mosque at Gaur, ii. 192.
Walī Muhammad, Urdū author (*ob.* 1832), ii. 429; born at Agra, v. 91.
Walīdād Khān, chief of Mālāgarh, mutineer leader (1857), escape to Bareilly, vii. 5; in Bulandshahr, ix. 50; threatened Hāpur (1857), xiii. 40; threatened Meerut, xvii. 256.
Walī-ullah Shāh, Bahmani king (1523-6), ii. 385, xiii. 238.
Walker, J., map engraver (1825-68), iv. 504-505.
Walker, James, consulted on scheme of improving Karāchi harbour (1856), xv. 16.
Walker, General J. T., Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey (1861-83), iv. 485-486, 502; system of determining differences of longitude, iv. 488.
Walker, Dr. J. J., Superintendent of Penal Settlement, Andamans (1858), xx. 193.
Walker, Colonel, settlement in Kāthiāwār (1807-8), v. 316, xv. 176.
Walker Hospital, Simla, xxii. 382, 385.
Walkeshwar, temple in Bombay City, viii. 401.
Wallace, Colonel, took Chāndor (1804), x. 166; took Gālna (1804), xii. 125; tomb at Sirūr, Poona, xviii. 48.
Waller, Lieutenant, took Gwalior fort (1858), xii. 441.
Walnuts, Afghānistān, v. 52; Kāfiristān, xiv. 270; Kashmīr, xv. 86, 124, 126; Kohāt, xv. 347; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 145, 180; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239.
Walpole, Sir R., restored order in Cawnpore (1857-8), ix. 309; retook Etāwah (1858), xii. 40; passed through Hardoi (1858), xiii. 45, xix. 285.
Walsād, town in Surat District. *See* Bulsār.
Waltair, suburb of Vizagapatam town, Madras, residence of Europeans and railway officials, xxiv. 337-338.
Walter, Colonel C. K. M., Governor-General's Agent in Rājputāna (1887-90), xxi. 109, 142.
Walter Hospital, at Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 418.
Walter Hospital for Women, Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 103.
Walterkrit Hitkārini Sabhā, committee for marriage reforms in Rājputāna, xxi. 109, 110.
Wāna, valley in North-West Frontier Province, scene of engagement with Mahsūds (1894), xxiv. 352-353.
Wandiwāsh, *tāluk* in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiv. 353.
Wandiwāsh, town in North Arcot District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, scene of battle (1760), xxiv. 353.
Wandiwāsh, battle of, and defeat of French by Sir Eyre Coote (1760), ii. 473, iv. 72, xii. 105.
Wāndren, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bāndra.
Wānīs, name for trading caste in Berār. *See* Baniās.
Wānkāner, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 354.
Wānkāner, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with weaving and other industries, xxiv. 354-355.
Wanparti, tributary estate in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 355.
Wānsda, petty State in Surat Agency, Bombay. *See* Bānsda.
Wanyin, Southern Shan State, Burma, xxii. 355.
War Mubārak, mosque at Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.
Warangal, Division in Hyderābād State, xxiv. 355-356.
Warangal, District in Hyderābād State, xxiv. 356-364; physical aspects, 356-358; history, 358-359; population, 359-360; agriculture, 360-361; forests, 361; minerals, 361; trade and communications, 361-362; famine, 362; administration, 363-364; education, 364; medical, 364.
Warangal, *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, xxiv. 364-365.
Warangal, ancient town in Hyderābād State, xxiv. 365; carpets, iii. 217.
Warangal, former Hindu kingdom in north-east Deccan, ii. 340, 341, 343, 344, 345, 363, 382, 384. *See also* Kākatiyas.
Warangaum, town in Khāndesh District, Bombay. *See* Varangaon.
Warblers Sylviidae, i. 242-243.
Wārcha, salt-mine in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xxiv. 365.
Ward, Sir William, Chief Commissioner of Assam (1891-6), vi. 35.
Ward, Mr., appointed to demarcate limits in Dāman-i-koh, Santāl Parganas (1823), xi. 131.
Ward, Mr., Baptist missionary at Serampore, xxii. 177.
Wardak, brass vase from *tūpa* at, ii. 25.
Wardhā, District in Nāgpur Division, Central Provinces, xxiv. 366-375; physical aspects, 366-367; history, 367-368; population, 368-369; agriculture, 369-371; forests, 371; trade and communications, 371-373; famine,

373; administration, 373-374; education, 374; medical, 375.
Wardhā, *tahsīl* in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, xxiv. 375.
Wardhā, town and railway junction in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, centre of cotton trade, xxiv. 376-377.
Wardhā, river of Central Provinces, xxiv. 375-376.
Wardhā valley coal-field, in Central Provinces, iii. 135, x. 50, 51, 149.
Wardhā-Warorā branch, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, x. 158.
Wardlaw College, Bellary, vii. 176.
Wargaum, town in Poona District, Bombay. *See* Wadgaon.
Warhād, vernacular name for Berār, vii. 361.
Wāris Shāh, author of Panjābī ballad, ii 430.
Wariyu, founder of kingdom of Martaban, Burma (end of thirteenth century), v. 295, xxiii. 279, 331; invasion of Toungoo (1286), xxiii. 423.
Warorā, *tahsīl* in Chānda District, Central Provinces, xxiv. 377
Warorā, town and railway terminus in Chānda District, Central Provinces, with coal-mine and tile factory (no longer worked), xxiv. 377-378.
Warorā colliery (stopped working in 1907), iii. 132, 135, 164, x. 50, 51, 156.
Warren, Lieutenant, examined Kolār Gold Fields (1802), xv. 376.
Warud, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xxiv. 378.
Wasan, criminal tribe in Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxii. 310.
Wāshim, vernacular name for Bāsim, vii. 95.
Wāsi, crown *tāluk* in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 378.
Wasin Veri, Kāfir dialect of Pisācha, i. 356.
Wāsna, Bhīl chieftain, defeated and killed by Jagmāl, first chief of Bānswāra, Rājputāna (early sixteenth century), vi. 413.
Wāso, town in Baroda. *See* Vāso.
Wassāf, Shīsa one of the most important towns in Upper India according to, xxiii. 45.
Waswāns, tribe in Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.
Waterfalls, at Ajanta, Hyderābād, v. 134; of Barnpole river, Coorg, vi. 429; Barkal rapids, Chittagong Hill Tracts, vii. 21; of Cauvery river, ix. 304; of Chambal river, ix. 134; Coonoor, Nilgiris, xi. 2; at Deogarh, Bāmra, Bengal, xi. 245; Dharmapuri, Salem, Hogenakal, or 'smoking rock'), xi. 299; at Dharmsāla, Kāngra, xi. 302; Dudhsāgar, Goa, ix. 303; Dumbura, Hill Tippera, xiii. 117; Gersoppa, North Kanara, xii. 210-211, xiii. 160; Gokāk, Belgaum, xii. 306, 307; Khandāla, Poona, xv. 224; Kokalkāt, Mahālar hills, Gayā, xvi. 428; Kuttālam, Tinnevelly, xvi. 58; Mahāvinyaka, Cuttack, xvi. 438; Sahasra Dhāra, Sambalpur, xxii. 8; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209-211; of Tāmbraparni river, xix. 406, xxiii. 215.
Water-supply and water-works, iv. 472-473; of Aden, v. 16-19; Adoni, Bellary, v. 26; Agra, v. 89; Ahmadābād, v. 100, 109; Ahmadnagar, v. 125; Ajmer, v. 172-173; Arrah, Shāhābād, vi. 6; Assam, vi. 97; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 150; Bangalore, vi. 369, 370; Bareilly, vii. 14; Baroda, vii. 81; Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 87; Bārsi, Sholāpur, vii. 88; Belgaum, vii. 157; Bengal, vii. 253, 321; Berhampore, Murshidābād, viii. 2, 3; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Bhusāwal, Khāndesh, viii. 153; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 218-219; Bombay City, viii. 368, 408, 409; Burdwān, ix. 103; Burhānpur, Nimār, ix. 105; Calcutta, ix. 276-277; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Cawnpore, ix. 317; Central Provinces, x. 85, 87; Chail, Punjab, x. 121; Chaman, x. 128-129; Chittagong, x. 317; Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 339; Cochin, Malabar, x. 355; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378; Dacca, xi. 118; Dalhousie, Gurdāspur, xi. 126; Dehra, xi. 222; Garden Reach, Twenty-four Parganas, xii. 161; Gyobingauk, Burma, xiii. 2; Hamīrpur, xiii. 18; Hārda, Hoshangābād, xiii. 42; Hāthras, Aligarh, xiii. 72; Hinganghāt, Wardhā, xiii. 141-142; Howrah, xiii. 215; Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 222-223; Hyderābād city, xiii. 288, 311; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 321-322; Ichalkaranji, Kolhāpur, Bombay, xiii. 322-323; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 400-401; Jubbulpore, xiv. 218-219; Karāchi, xv. 18; Kurnool, xvi. 46; Lahore, xvi. 113; Madras City, xvi. 380; Maymyo, Burma, xvii. 239; Meerut, xvii. 265-266; Moulmein, Burma, xviii. 8-9; Mysore city, xviii. 260-261; Nāgpur, xviii. 319; Naini Tāl, xviii. 333-334; Nāndod, Rewā Kāntha, xviii. 361; Narnāla, Berār, xviii. 379; Narsinghpur, xviii. 395; Sātāra, xxii. 129; Sholāpur, xxii. 307.
Waterways. *See* Navigation, Internal.
Watkins's Platform, Gersoppa Falls, North Kanara, xii. 211.
Watrap, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras. *See* Varttirāyiruppu.

Watson, Major J. W., quoted on Thān, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 288.
Watson, Admiral, recaptured Calcutta (1757), ii 475, ix. 264; memorial to, St. John's Church, Calcutta, ix. 280; bombarded Chandernagore (1757), x. 164; bombarded Vijayadrug fort (1756), viii. 405, xxiv. 310.
Watson, Captain, Conservator of Forests in Malabar (1806), iii. 107
Wattus, tribe, in Hissār, xiii. 149; Montgomery, xvii. 416; Morādābād, xvii. 412.
Waugh, Sir Andrew, Surveyor-General and Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey (1843-61), iv. 485, 492, 505; instituted spirit-levelling operations (1856), iv. 489; Mount Everest named by, xii. 49.
Wax and its uses, iii. 176-177, 253; product of Andamans, v. 358; Baroda, vii. 53; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123; Bengal, vii. 260; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Coimbatore, x. 364; Cuddapah, xi. 66; Digboi, Assam (from petroleum), xi. 344; Khulnā, xv. 290; Midnapore, xvii 334; Sundarbans, Bengal, xviii 143.
Wax-cloth and linoleum manufacture, iii. 178.
Wazīr Bāgh garden, Peshāwar, xx 125.
Wazīr Khān (Hakīm Ali-ud-dīn, tule in Lahore, and mosque built by (1634), xvi 109; said to have founded Wazīrābād, xxiv. 378.
Wazīr Singh, Rājā of Faridkot (1849), loyal during Mutiny, xii. 52.
Wazīrābād, *tahsīl* in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xxiv. 378.
Wazīrābād, town and railway junction in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xxiv. 378-379.
Wazīrābād-Khānewāl Railway, branch of the North-Western Railway, x. 188.
Wazīristān, Northern, Political Agency in North-West Frontier Province, xxiv. 379-380.
Wazīristān, Southern, Political Agency in North-West Frontier Province, xxiv. 380-384.
Wazīristān tract, brought under political administration, iv. 13.
Waziis, Afghān tribe on North-West Frontier, in Bannu, vi. 396; Wānā, xxiv 353; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 383.
Wazīr-ud-dīn, Shāh, tomb at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
Weasels, only in the northern mountains, i. 222.
Weaver birds (*Ploceinae*), i. 244.
Weaving-schools, at Cambay, Bombay, iv. 298; Lachung, Sikkim, xxii. 370 371; Mysore, xviii. 245.
Wedderburn, Brigadier David, killed at siege of Broach (1772), ix. 20, 30.
Wellesley, General the Hon. Sir Arthur (Duke of Wellington), v. 189, 314, ix. 61; successes in third Marāthā War, ii. 443, 491.
Local notices: Took Ahmadnagar (1803), v. 113, 124; treaty with Daulat Rao Sindhia signed at Anjangaon, v. 383; victory at Argaon (1803), vi. 1; victory at Assaye (1803), vi. 121; subjection of Raghuji Bhonsla (1803), vii. 370; report on Berār (1804), vii. 371; made road over Borghāt, Poona (1804), ix. 5; took Burhānpur (1803), ix. 105; took Gāwilgarh (1803), xii. 193; recommended Haliyāl, North Kanara, as frontier post, xiii. 12; campaign in Nizām's Dominions (1803), xiii. 241; promise of safety to garrison of Huli, Belgaum (1800), xiii. 223; civil and military control of Mysore vested in (1799), xviii. 183; Dhundia Wahag pursued and slain, xvii. 200, xxii. 285; Sindhia's power in Northern India crippled by victories of, xvi. 99; took Rānibennur, Dhārwār (1800), xxi. 233; occupied palace at Seringapatam, xxii. 180; quoted on Sindkhed, Berār, xxii. 434; battalion sent to Sirsi, North Kanara, to drive out banditti (1800), xxiii. 47.
Wellesley, Gerald, Resident at Indore (1818-31), ix. 376.
Wellesley, Henry, appointed President of Board of Commissioners at Bareilly and at Farrukhābād, vii. 5.
Wellesley, Marquess (Lord Mornington), Governor-General (1798-1805), ii. 474, 488 492, iv. 10-11; policy in Oudh and the South, ii. 489; established college at Fort William for young civil servants, iv. 41; policy towards Native States, iv. 78.
Local notices. Appointed Town Improvement Committee at Calcutta (1803), ix 265; war with Tipū 1799), xvi. 254; dissolved alliance with Nepāl (1804), xix. 34; invited Kunwār Abhirām Singh of Saraikelā to assist in war against Raghuji Bhonsla (1803), xxii. 82.
Wellesley Bridge, at Poona, xx 184; Seringapatam, xxii. 180.
Wellington, hill station and cantonment in Nilgiri District, Madras, xxiv. 384-385; meteorology, i. 155.
Wellington, Duke of. *See* Wellesley, General the Hon. Sir Arthur.
Wells, in India generally, irrigation from, iii. 19-20, 318-322; area irrigated from, 318-319, 345; permanent and temporary wells, 319; lifting appli-

ances, 319-320; means of promoting the extension of well-irrigation, 320-321; extension of well-irrigation during recent years, 321-322.

Local notices: (Chiefly ancient or 'step' wells) at Adāvad, Khāndesh, v. 9; Aden, v. 16; Ahmadābād, ii. 196, v. 96, 108, Bāgevādi, Bijāpur, vi. 183; Bhadreswar, Cutch, viii. 23; Borsad, Kaira, ix 7; Ellichpur, xii. 21; Garhmuktesar, Meerut, xii. 163; Gingee, South Arcot, xii. 244; Gopāmau, xii. 330; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 238; Lakhundi, Dhārwār, xvi. 130; Laling, Khāndesh, xvi. 133; Maham, Rohtak, xvi. 430; Māngrol, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 180; Masāi, Shāhābād, xvii. 214; Nāpād, Kaira, xviii. 368; Sādri, Rājputāna, xxi 349; Sarsa, Kaira, xxii. 109; Umreth, Kaira, xxiv. 120.

Welsh, Captain, checked Moamarias' rebellion in Assam against Gaurināth Singh (1792-4), vi. 31, 32; defeated Darrang Rājā (1792), xi. 183; sent into Kāmrūp to put a stop to anarchy 1792), xiv. 332.

Welsh, Lieutenant, took Pārneta Hill, Surat (1780), xv. 7.

Welsh Presbyterian Mission. *See under* Protestant Missions.

Wemo Kadphises, rule in North-West India, xx. 262.

Wenlock Downs, Ootacamund, Nilgiris, xix 239.

Wer, town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, xxiv. 385.

Wesleyan Missions. *See under* Protestant Missions.

West Coast, rainfall data, i. 153. *See also* Malabar.

West Coast Range, in Andamans, xx. 192.

Western Duārs, Government estate in Jalpaiguri District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Duārs, Western.

Western Ghāts, mountain range in Western India. *See* Ghāts, Western.

Western Hindi, language. *See* Hindi, Western.

Western India, meteorology, i. 130, 132; ethnology, i. 293-294; Jainism, i. 415, 416, 417; Bohras, i. 438; arts and manufactures, iii. 170.

Western India Club, at Poona, xx. 184.

Western Jumna Canal, irrigation work in the Punjab. *See* Jumna Canal, Western.

Western Kshatrapas. *See* Sāh Dynasty.

Western Nāra, canal in Larkāna District, Sind, xvi. 136, 141, 144.

Western Punjābi, language. *See* Lahndā.

Western Rājputāna States Residency, Political Charge in Rājputāna, xxiv. 385-386.

Westland, Sir James, Chief Commissioner of Assam (1889), vi. 35.

Wet season, changes of pressure, i. 119-120; changes of air movement, i. 120-121; currents in Arabian Sea, i. 120, 122-123; in Bay of Bengal, i. 122; date of establishment, i. 124; tendency to uniformity of temperature, cloud and humidity conditions, i. 126; mean rainfall, i. 140; rainfall, i. 140, 141-142, 143-144, 153. *See also* Monsoons, Rainfall, *and* Temperature.

Wetthigan, lake in Minbu District, Burma, xvii. 344-345.

Wetwin, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 386.

Whales, i. 238.

Wheat (*Triticum sativum*), cultivation in India generally, iii. 29-32; area cultivated, 30; varieties, 30; 'dry-crop' wheat, 30; irrigated wheat, 30-31, out-turn, 31; exports, 31-32; areas under, in important Provinces, 1903-4, iii. 100; export trade, iii. 284-285; trade statistics, iii. 314; retail prices, iii. 458; export prices, iii. 463-464.

Local notices: Cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 51; Agra, v. 77; Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 131; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149, 152; Akalkot, Bombay, v. 178; Akola, Berār, v. 184; Allahābād, v. 232; Almorā, v. 248, Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Ambāla, v. 281; Amraoti, Berār, v. 309; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Amritsar, v. 323; Anklesvar, Broach, v. 385; Assam, v. 57, 112; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bahraich, vi. 209; Ballhā, vi. 253; Baltistān, Kashmīr, vi. 263; Baluchistān, vi. 295; Bāndā, vi. 351; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 374; Bannu, vi. 397; Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 410; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bāriya, Rewā Kāntha, vii. 21; Baroda, vii. 46, 47, 66; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 99; Bastī, vii. 127; Belgaum, vii. 150; Benares, vii. 183; Bengal, vii. 243, 244, 245-249, 251; Berār, vii 382, 384, 391; Betūl, viii. 11; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bhandāra, viii. 65; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 81; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 114; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bhutān, viii. 159; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bijāpur, viii. 174, 180; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 190; Bijnor, viii. 197; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 210; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Bombay Presidency, viii. 313; Broach, ix. 24; Budaun, ix 37; Bulandshahr, ix.

53; Buldāna, ix. 62; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83; Burma, ix. 150, 152, 154, 156; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Cawnpore, ix. 311; Central India, ix. 359–360, 362, 390; Central Provinces, x. 32, 34, 35, 39, 56, 103, 104; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Champāran, x. 141, 142; Chānda, x. 153, 154, 157; Chāndor, Nāsik, x. 166; Chārkhāri, Central India, x. 178; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 209, 210; Chhuikhadān, Central Provinces, x. 216; Chikhli, Buldāna, x 221; Chikmugalūr, Mysore, x. 222; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Chitrāl, North-West Frontier, x. 303; Cutch, Bombay, xi 80; Damān, xi. 129; Damoh, xi. 139; Darbhangā, xi. 156; Darjeeling, xi. 172; Datiā, Central India, xi. 197; Daur, North-West Frontier, xi. 202; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215, 216; Delhi, xi. 227; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 253; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 264; Dero Mohbat, Sind, xi. 272; Dewās, Central India, xi. 279, 280; Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 285; Dhār, Central India, xi. 291; Dhārwār, xi. 309; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326; Dhubri, Assam, xi 336; Diu, xi. 362; Doāb, United Provinces, xi. 365; Drug, xi. 369–370; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 382; Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 394; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 14; Etah, xii. 33; Etāwah, xii. 43; Faridpur, xii. 57; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 79; Ferozepore, xii. 93; Fyzābād, xii 113, Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gayā, xii. 201; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Gilgit, Kashmīr, xii. 241; Goālpāra, Assam, xii 273; Gonda, xii 314–315; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 369; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Guni, Sind, xii 387; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 406; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17, 18; Hardoi, xiii. 46, 47; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; Hazāra, xiii. 80; Hazāribāgh, xiii 91; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Hinganghāt, Wardhā, xiii. 141; Hissār, xiii. 150; Hoshangābād, xiii. 184, 185, 187; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 197; Howrah, xiii. 209; Hyderābād State, xiii. 227, 252, 253, 256, 301, 302; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 316, 321; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 389, 390; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 5; Jālaun, xiv. 22; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 44; Jamesābād, Sind, xiv. 45; Jamkhandi, Bombay, xiv. 46; Jaorā, Central India, xiv. 64; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jhābua, Central India, xiv. 106; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111; Jhālawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 118; Jhang, xiv. 129; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jind, Punjab, xiv. 171; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 190; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 237; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256, Kaira, xiv. 280; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Kandiāro, Sind, xiv. 379; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kapūrthala, Punjab, xiv. 411; Karāchi, Sind, xv. 6; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 53; Kashmīr, xv. 115, 119–120; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 178; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Khairāgarh, Central Provinces, xv. 208; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 212; Khāndesh, xv. 233; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 249; Kherī, xv. 271–272; Khilchipur, Central India, xv. 278; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 314; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 338; Kohāt, xv. 346; Korwai, Central India, xv. 406; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 417; Kotri, Sind, xvi. 5; Kurandvād, Bombay, xvi. 28; Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier, xvi. 51; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Labdarya, Sind, xvi. 85; Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 93; Lahore, xvi. 100; Lāhul, Kāngra, xvi. 116; Lārkana, Sind, xvi. 140, 144; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164, 165; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 176; Lucknow, xvi. 184; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Madanapalle, Cuddapah, xvi. 226, Mahāban, Muttra, xvi. 427; Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 18; Malhar, Central India, xvii. 29; Mainpuri, xvii 36; Makrai, Central Provinces, xvii. 44; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 48, Malda, xvii. 78, 79; Mallam, Rajputāna, xvii. 93; Mālwā, xvii. 100; Manbhūm, xvii. 116; Mandalay Burma, xvii. 131–132; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 155, Mandlā, xvii. 164; Mānpur, Central India, xvii. 201; Meerut, xvii. 258; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Mirāj, Bombay, xvii. 361, 362; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Molakālmuru, Mysore, xvii. 388; Monghyr, xvii. 396; Morādābād, xvii. 424, 425; Mudhol, Bombay, xviii. 12; Multān, xviii. 29; Muttra, xviii 68, 72; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 79; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 88; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 99; Mymensingh, xviii. 155; Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 266; Nadiā, xviii 277; Nagod, Central India, xviii. 302; Nagpur, xviii. 311; Naini Tāl, xviii. 327; Nālagarh, Punjab, xviii. 336; Nānder, Hyderabad, xviii. 352; Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Narsinghgarh, Central India, xviii. 385; Nāsik, xviii. 403; Naushahro Abro and Naushahro Firoz, Sind, xviii. 418; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 420; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nepāl, xix. 46–47; Nilgiris,

xix. 95; Nimār, xix. 112; Nimbahera, Rājputāna, xix. 120; Niphād, Nāsik, xix. 122; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 172-173, 2 3; Orchhā, Central India, xix. 245; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Pābna, xix. 300; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310; Palāmau, xix. 340; Pālanpur, Bombay, xix. 349, 354; Pannā, Central India, xix. 402; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11, 18; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 42; Patna, xx. 60; Peshāwar, xx. 118; Pilibhīt, xx. 139; Poona, xx. 172-173; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 189; Punjab, xx. 297, 382; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 15; Rādhanpur, Bombay, xxi. 24; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 29; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rājgarh, Central India, xxi. 69; Rāj-shāhi, xxi. 164; Rāmdurg, Bombay, xxi. 172; Rāmpur, United Provinces, xxi. 185; Ratlām, Central India, xxi. 242; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 267; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 285; Rohilkhand, xxi. 305; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309; Rohtak, xxi. 315; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 357; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Sambhal, Morādābād, xxii 18; Samthar, Central India, xxii 25; Sāngli, Bombay, xxii. 53; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sāran, xxii. 88; Sātāra, xxii. 114, 122; Saugor, xxii. 142, Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Seoni, xxii. 169; Shāhābād, xxii. 191; Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 205; Shāhpur, xxii. 216-217; Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii 224; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Sheopur, Central India, xxii. 271; Sholāpur, xxii. 299; Siālkot, xxii. 330; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339, 340. Sikkim, xxii. 370; Simla, xxii. 379, Sind, xxii. 412; Sirmur, Punjab, xxiii. 25; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Sironj, Rājputāna, xxiii. 39; Sirpur Tāndur, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Sitāpur, xxiii 57; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 122; Sultānpur, xxiii. 134; Sunth, Rewā Kāntha, xxiii. 147; Surat, xxiii. 159; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Tada-u, Burma, xxiii. 203; Tando Bāgo, Sind, xxiii. 223; Tarikere, Mysore, xxiii. 251; Tatta, Sind, xxiii. 254; Tehri, United Provinces, xxiii. 271; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 311-312; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 411, 417; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 95; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 180, 262; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 281; Southern Waziristān, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 384.

Wheeler, General, in command at Cawnpore in Mutiny, ix. 315-316.

Whennohs, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273, 274.

Whish, General, at siege of Multān (1848), xx. 274.

Whish, Mr., visit to Nilgiris (1818), xix. 89.

White, D. S., Whitefield, Mysore, named after, xxiv. 387.

White, Sir George, expeditions against Zhob chiefs (1890), vi. 283; against Kachin tribes (1888-9), xviii. 138; against Kidderzai section of Largha Shirānis (1890), xix. 210.

White, Sir Herbert, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma (1905), ix. 192.

White, Samuel, appointed port officer of Mergui and Tenasserim by the king of Siam (1683), xvii. 296.

White, General, took Gwalior fort (1804), xii. 441.

White, Colonel, Political Agent at Sadiyā Assam, killed by Khamtis (1839), vi. 33-34. xvi. 121, xxi. 348.

White Huns. *See* Huns.

Whitefield, Eurasian settlement in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 387.

Whiteway, R., revenue settlement in Ajmer-Merwāra (1884-7), v. 162.

'Whiting' of Madras and Calcutta, i 280.

Whiting, lake in Bombay. *See* Lake Whiting.

Whitlock, General, recovered Bāndā (1858), vi. 349; subdued Hamīrpur (1858), xiii. 15.

Widows and widowers, proportion of, in India generally, i. 481, 494. *See also* in each Province and larger State article *under* Population.

Widows, remarriage of. *See* Remarriage of Widows.

Wight, work on botany of Madras, xvi 243.

Wilāyat, Shah, saint, shrine at Amroha, Morādābād, v. 330-331.

Wilberforce, Mr., advocated education in India (1813), ix. 409.

Wilbraham, Captain, killed at Kume, Burma (1886), xvi. 71.

Wilcox, Colonel (*ob.* 1847), observatory at Lucknow built under superintendence of, xvi. 190.

Wilde, Brigadier-General, failed to relieve Ali Masjid (1842), xv. 321.

Wilde, Major-General, expedition against Black Mountain tribes (1868), viii. 251, xix. 209.

Wilde, Mr., engineer, murdered on railway in Cāchār (1898), ix. 252.

Wilder, Mr., first British Superintendent of Ajmer (1818), v. 143; revenue management in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 161; agreements entered into with villages binding inhabitants to abstain from plunder, xvii. 309-310; Superintendent of

Mārwār-Merwāra and British Merwāra (1821), xvii. 310.
Wilkinson, Sir Thomas, suppressed Mundā insurrection in Chotā Nāgpur (1831), xviii. 39; proposals regarding subjugation of Hos, xxiii. 5.
Wilkinson, Colonel, cleared Budaun of mutineers (1858), ix. 36.
Wilks, Colonel, quoted on Carnatic, ix 301.
Willcocks, Sir W., estimated rainfall in Northern India from June to September, i. 121.
Willes, Mr., assessed Sylhet (1789), xviii 198-199.
Williams, Mr., Resident at Baroda, column to memory of, in Baroda, vii. 84.
Williamson, Lieutenant, posted in Gāro Hills to prevent raids (1866), xii. 174.
Williamson, Mr., money left to maintain engineering school at Dibrugarh, Assam, vi. 104.
Willoughby, J., quoted on carnelians manufactured at Cambay, ix. 297; appointed to settle affairs of Rewā Kāntha (1822), xxi. 294
Willshire, General, took Kalāt (1839), vi. 278-279, xiv. 305.
Wilson, Bishop Daniel, built St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, ix. 280.
Wilson, James, financial reforms, ii 516, iv. 163.
Wilson, Sir S. Cracroft, occupied Morādābād (1858), xvii 423.
Wilson College, in Bombay City, viii. 374, 418.
Wimala, traditional founder of Pegu, Burma, xv. 86.
Winchester, Mr., tea planter, in Cachār, murdered by Lushais (1871), xvi. 214.
Winchester Museum at Surat, xxiii. 169.
Windar, river in Las Bela State, Baluchistān, xvi. 145.
Wine, manufactured in Afghānistān, v 53; Kashmīr, iii. 225, xv. 132.
Wines and liquors, imports, iii. 308.
Wingate, Sir George, initiated revenue survey of Bombay, iv. 504.
Wingfield, Sir Charles, Commissioner of Gondā at Mutiny, xii. 313
Wingfield Park, Lucknow, xvi. 196.
Winjhrot, ancient fort in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab. *See* Bijnot.
Winter, Sir Edward, rebellion at Madras (1665-8), ii. 459.
Witchcraft, practised among Kashmīris, xv. 102; in Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17.
Withington, Mr., English factor, visit to Broach (*c.* 1616), ix. 20.
Woddas, building and digging caste in **Mysore, xviii. 196, 198; Bangalore, vi. 363; Kolār, xv. 372.** *See also* **Ods, Oddes,** *and* **Vaddars.**
Wodeyar, name of chieftains in Mysore, xviii. 177, 178, xxiv. 302.
Wodeyar, hereditary title of Rājās of Mysore, xviii. 186.
Wodeyar, Rājā of Mysore, extended the kingdom (early seventeenth century), xi. 11, xviii. 178, 254, xxiii. 209.
Woddingudda, peak in Mysore, xiv. 262.
Wokkaligas, cultivating caste in Mysore, xviii. 193-195, 199, 255; Bangalore, vi. 363; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Hassan, xiii. 65; Kadūr, xiv. 265; Kolār, xv. 372; Shimoga, xxii. 286; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55.
Wolves (*Canis pallipes* and *C. lupus*, the latter found only in Punjab, Sind, and Tibet, i. 221; stories of children carried off by, i. 221.
Women's Union Missionary Society. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Wood, Benjamin, ships sent to India under, but lost (1596), ii. 454.
Wood, Sir Charles (Lord Halifax), as President of Board of Control, authorized dispatch on education (1854), iv. 412-413; as Secretary of State accepted principle of permanent settlement for all India (1862), iv. 231-232.
Wood, Colonel, conquered Coimbatore (1768), x. 359; captured Dhārāpuram (1768), xi. 298; captured Dindigul (1767), xi. 357; captured Kāveripatnam, xv. 192; captured Pālghāt (1768), xix. 358.
Wood, Captain, Indian Navy, discovered Lake Victoria, on the Great Pamir (1838), v. 30; visited Faizābād, Afghānistān (1837), xii. 49; believed Lake Victoria to be source of the Oxus, xix. 294; estimation of population of Tatta, Sind (1837), xxiii. 255.
Wood and manufactures of, imports and exports, iii. 309, 310.
Woodburn, Sir John, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1898-1902), vii. 220.
Woodburn Hospital, at Khulnā, xv. 294.
Wood-carving and turnery, in India generally, iii. 228-231; in Northern India, 229; United and Central Provinces, 229-230; Rājputāna, Central India, Sind, Baluchistān, and Bengal, 230; Bombay, 230; Southern India, 230; Burma, 230-231; Nepāl, 231; sandal-wood, 231.
Local notices: Ahmadābād, v. 110; Ambahtā, Sahāranpur, v. 276; Amritsar, v. 324, 329; North Arcot, v. 414; Baroda, vii. 55; Bengal, vii. 268; Bhera, Shāhpur, viii. 100; Bhutān, viii. 160; Bijnor, viii. 198; Bilgrām, Hardoī, viii. 235; Bombay Presidency, viii. 326; Bulandshahr, ix. 59; Burma,

ix. 176; Central Provinces, x. 53; Chamba, Punjab, x. 132; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 334; Chiniot, Lyallpur, x. 285; Dabhoi, Baroda, xi. 100; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 383; Fyzābād, xii. 114; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gayā, xii. 203; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Hissār, xiii. 152; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Jhang, xiv. 131; Jīnd, Punjab, xiv 172; North Kanara, xiv. 349; Kashmīr, xv. 132; Khāchrod, Central India, xv. 206; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 374; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Ludhiāna, xvi. 208; Madras Presidency, xvi 294; Mahuva, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 27; Mainpurī, xvii. 37, 42; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 146; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Nagīna, Bijnor, xviii. 300; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 424; Nellore, xix. 17; Nepāl, xix. 51; Pail, Punjab, xix. 316; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 327. 331; Pātan, Baroda, xx. 25; Punjab, xx. 317-318; Rangoon, Burma, xxi. 216; Sabalgarh, Central India, xxi. 343; Sahāranpur, xxi. 375, 379; Sankheda, Baroda, xxii. 50; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii 243; Sherghāti, Gayā, xxii. 272; Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278; Sidhpur, Baroda, xxii. 359; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 26; Sitāpur, xxiii. 58; Sojitrā, Baroda, xxiii. 72; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 103-104; Syāmbāzār, Hooghly, xxiii. 189; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 350; Tirupati, North Arcot, xxiii. 395; United Provinces, xxiv. 204.

Woodcock (*Scolopax*), breeds in Himālayas, and in winter visits southern hills, i. 262.

Woodington, Colonel, took Pāvāgarh (1803), xx. 80.

Woodpeckers (*Picī*), very common, the species numbering fifty-five, i. 247.

Woods, ornamental, export, iii. 119.

Woodthorpe, Colonel, Hkamti Long, Burma, visited (1884-5), xiii. 157.

Wool, iii. 212-218; centres of production, 213; manufactures and mills, 213-214; carpets, 214-217; shawls and *chādars*, 217-218; brocaded piece-goods, 218; trade, 218, 255; export trade, iii. 291; import trade, iii. 277. 295; imports and exports (raw and manufactured), iii. 309, 310.

Woollen goods, manufactured in Almorā, v. 249; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 211, 219; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325; Cawnpore, ix. 319; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 295; Dhārīwāl, Gurdāspur (Egerton Mills), xi. 299; Ellore, Kistna, xii. 23; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 392; Lahore, xvi. 113; Maimana, Afghānistān, xvii. 32; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 182; Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 74; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340; Tando Muhammad Khān, Sind, xxiii. 223; United Provinces, xxiv. 205.

Wool-pressing, at Fāzilka, Ferozepore, xii. 87; Quetta, Baluchistān, xxi. 21.

Wrens (Troglodytidae and Regulidae), only in northern mountains, i. 242.

Wright, Dr., quoted on Pātan, Nepāl, xx. 25-26.

Wular, lake in Kashmīr, xxiv. 387.

Wūn District, former District in Berār, xxiv. 387-398; physical aspects, 387-389; history, 389-391; population, 391-392; agriculture, 392-394; forests, 394; trade and communications, 394-395; famine, 395; administration, 395-397; education, 397; medical, 397-398.

Wūn, *tāluk* in Wūn District, Berār, xxiv. 398.

Wūn, town in Wūn District, Berār, xxiv. 398.

Wundalli, gold-mines, iii. 142.

Wundwin, township in Meiktila District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 398-399.

Wundwin *se* or dam, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 282.

Wuntho, subdivision and township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 399.

Wynaad, highland subdivision and *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, with plantations of coffee, tea, and pepper, xxiv. 399-400.

Wyse, Ensign, killed by Māppillas (1849), xvii. 196.

X.

Xavier, St. Francis, missionary labour in Malabar and South Madras (1542-52), i. 442, xvi. 264, xviii. 368; converts made in Cochin (1530), x. 354; Goa delivered from Marāthās by interposition of, xii. 255; tomb at Goa, xii. 267; mission at Mudgal, Hyderābād, said to have been established by, xvi 16.

Xerxes, invasion of Greece, troops sent from Peshāwar and the Assakenoi, xix. 148.

Xeythoma, Thaton identified with, xxiii. 341.

Y.

Ya Kut, Yaw country, Burma, overrun by (1888), xix. 321.

Yachumi, language of the central Nāgā group, i. 393.
Yadanamyizu pagoda, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 142–143.
Yādavaprakāsa, author of Sanskrit dictionary (*c.* 1050), ii. 264; teacher of the Advaita system of philosophy, xxiii. 106.
Yādavas of Deogiri, last Hindu kings of the Deccan (1155–1212), ii. 340–341; assumed independence (1187), ii. 340; struggle for the Deccan with the Hoysalas, ii. 341–342.
Local notices: Ahmadnagar, v. 113; Bāglān tributary to, vi. 191; Banavāsi (1220 and 1278), vi. 347; Belgaum (1250–1320), vii. 147, 157; Berār, vii. 366; Bettūr, Mysore, viii. 6; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 112, 117; Daulatābād capital of, xi. 200; defeated by Hoysalas (1192), but remained masters of the Deccan (1212), viii. 283; rule in Deccan, viii. 283–284, xi. 207, xiii. 235; Dhārwār (1210–95), vi. 305; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; Kalyāni, Hyderābād, xiv. 324; Kanara, xiv. 343; Kolāba, xv. 357; Kolhāpur (1212), xv. 382; Konkan, xv. 395; Western Chālukyas overthrown by, xvi. 248–249; Mudgal, Hyderābād, xviii. 11; invasions of Mysore, xviii. 173; Nāsik, xviii. 400; Nolambavādi, Mysore, x. 291; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Poona, xx. 168; Sātāra, xxii. 118; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 151; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 284–285; Sholāpur, xxii. 297; Southern Marāthā Country, xxiii. 91; built Yādgīr fort, Hyderābād, xxiv. 400.
Yādgīr, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 400.
Yādgīr, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 400.
Yādiki, town in Anantapur District, Madras, with weaving industry, xxiv 400–401.
Yadugiri, peak near Seringapatam, Mysore, xxii. 179.
Yahows, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273.
Yajna sacrifices, performed by Brahmā at Pushkar, xxi. 1.
Yājnavalkya, the, Sanskrit law-book (*c.* 350), ii. 262.
Yajurveda, the, i. 402–403, ii. 227–229; written in Kurukshetra, ii. 227; its six recensions, ii. 228; its character, ii. 228–229.
Yākhā, language of the Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, spoken in Nepāl, i. 391.
Yakhān Pain, ancient city in Afghānistān, v. 44.
Yaks, wild and domesticated (*Bos grunniens*), i. 231, 232; Almorā, v. 245; Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 89.
Yakūb bin Lais, Lower Indus valley fell into hands of (871), xviii. 25.
Yakūb Khān, Amīr of Afghānistān, v. 40, xiv. 376; Treaty of Gandamak with (1379), ii. 518; after massacre of Cavagnari, abdicated and deported to India, ii. 518.
Yākub Khān, last of the Chakk rulers of Kashmīr, conquered by Akbar (1586), xv. 93.
Yakūt, Mīr, Diwān at Peshāwar, sent to suppress a revolt in Tīrāh (1658), xxiii. 389.
Yakūt Khān, founded Alīganj, and killed in battle with the Rohillas (1748), v. 207.
Yakūt Khān, traditional founder of Kāsganj, xv. 70.
Yākūtpura, suburb of Hyderābād city, xiii. 310.
Yale, Elihu, Governor of Madras, supposed to have given name to Fort St David, xii. 102
Yam (*Dioscorea*, cultivated in India generally, iii 75, 99; Bengal, vii. 243, 248; Bombay Presidency, viii. 313; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 321; Darbhangā, xi. 156; Gayā, xii. 201; Goa, xii. 261; Hooghly, xiii. 166; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 99; Nicobars, xix. 62; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Tippera, xxiii. 384; United Provinces, xxiv. 182, 183.
Yama, Vedic god of the lower world, i. 403–404, ii. 213, 217, xii. 209.
Yamai, temple of, on Jotiba's Hill, Kolhāpur, xiv. 203.
Yamaingsithu, king, Shwemale pagoda, Burma, built by, xvii. 128.
Yamethin, District in Meiktila Division, Upper Burma, xxiv. 401–411; physical aspects, 401–402; history, 402–403; population, 403 405; agriculture, 405–407; forests, 407; trade and communications, 407–408; famine, 408–409; administration, 409–411; education, 410–411; medical, 411.
Yamethin, subdivision and township in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 411.
Yamethin, trading town in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 411–412.
Yamkanmardi, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, with weaving industry, xxiv. 412.
Yamnūr, town and place of pilgrimage in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xxiv. 412.
Yān, valley and place of pilgrimage in

North Kanara District, Bombay, xxiv. 412–413.
Yan Nyun, dacoit leader in Myingyan District, Burma (1888–9), xviii. 123–124.
Yānādis, forest tribe, in Nellore, xix. 12.
Yanam, French Settlement within Godāvari District, Madras, xxiv. 413–414.
Yanbye, island in Lower Burma. *See* Ramree.
Yandabo, Treaty of (1826), v. 295, vii. 118, xvi. 215.
Yandoon, subdivision and township in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 414.
Yandoon, town in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 414–415.
Yangyi-aung, old name of Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 323.
Yankin hill, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 125.
Yār Muhammad Kalhora, founder of Kalhora dynasty in Sind (1701–19), xxii. 398; tomb at Khudābād, xv. 284, xvi. 138.
Yār Muhammad Khān, Nawāb of Bhopāl (1740–54), viii. 128.
Yār Muhammad Khān, Wazīr of Kamrān Shāh, usurped throne of Herāt (1842), xiii. 115.
Yar Muhammad Khān, regent of Jaorā (1895–1906), xiv. 64.
Yasastilaka, the, of Somadeva, ii. 19–20, 22–33.
Yashkūns, caste, in Hindu Kush, xiii. 139; Gilgit, xii. 240.
Yāska, author of the *Nirukta*, earliest specimen of Sanskrit prose, ii. 233.
Yasodharman, record at Mandasor, ii. 43; victory over Mihirakula (*c.* 528), ix. 336, xvii. 102, xix. 150.
Yasohara, ancient name of Iswaripur, Khulnā, xiii. 372.
Yasovarmma, Chandel chief (925–55), seized Kālinjar fort, vi. 187.
Yātas, toddy-drawers, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
Yatha tank, Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 316.
Yatsauk, Southern Shan State, Burma. *See* Lawksawk.
Yāval, *tāluka* in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 415.
Yāval, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 415.
Yaw, tributary of Irrawaddy river, xiii. 368.
Yawnghwe, Southern Shan State, Burma, xxiv. 415 416; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 101.
Yaws, tribe in Pakokku, Burma, xix. 323.
Yazamanisula, pagoda in Sagaing District, Burma, xxi. 355.
Yāzdahun, festival, held in Hyderābād State, xiii. 250.
Ye, township in Amherst District, Burma. *See* Yelamaing.
Yebyu, township in Tavoy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 416–417.
Yedagai, 'left-hand' faction, in Mysore, xvii. 199.
Yedashe, township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 417.
Yedatore, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xxiv. 417.
Yedenālknād, *tāluk* in Coorg, with coffee plantations, xxiv. 417–418.
Yegyi, township in Bassein District, Burma. *See* Ngathainggyaung.
Yelahanka, historic town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 418.
Yelamaing, township in Amherst District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 418; antiquarian remains, v. 296.
Yelandūr, *jāgīr* in Mysore, conferred on Diwān Pūrnaiya (1807), xxiv. 418–419.
Yele pagoda, near Amherst Point, Burma, v. 295–296.
Yellamanchili, town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiv. 419.
Yellamma, goddess of the Bestas, Mysore, xviii. 198; shrine on Yellamma hill, xxii. 149.
Yellamma hill, place of pilgrimage in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvii. 148–149.
Yellandlapād, sub-*tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 419–420.
Yellandlapād, mining town in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 420.
Yellāpur, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xxiv. 420.
Yellāreddipet, *tāluk* in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 420.
Yellāreddipet, village in Indūr District, Hyderābād, with carved temples, xiii. 352.
Yellavaram, minor *tāluk* in Godāvari District, Madras, xxiv. 420–421.
Yellondesi, name of Pātan, Nepāl, xx. 26.
Yelluk, traditional Rājā of Ellichpur, Berār, xxiii. 40.
Yemmiganūr, town in Bellary District, Madras, with weaving industry, xxiv. 421.
Yenangyat, Burma, petroleum field, iii. 140; amber, iii. 141.
Yenangyaung, subdivision and township in Magwe District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 421; petroleum field, iii. 139, 140.
Yenangyaung series of Pegu geological system, i. 95–96.
Yengan, Southern Shan State, Burma, xxiv. 421–422.

Yenne-hole, river of Mysore. *See* Hemāvati.
Yenuga-Mallammakonda, ancient name of Horsleykonda, Cuddapah, xiii. 178.
Yenur, village in South Kanara District, Madras, with antiquarian remains, xxiv. 422; Jain statue, ii. 122.
Yeola, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bor bay, xxiv. 422.
Yeola, town in Nāsik District, Bombay, with weaving industry and manufacture of gold brocade, xxiv. 422–423; dyeing, iii 186; turbans, iii. 200; manufactures, iii. 210, 211.
Yeotmāl, District in Berār. *See* Wūn District.
Yeotmāl, *tāluk* in Yeotmāl District, Berār, xxiv. 423.
Yeotmāl, town in Yeotmāl District, Berār, centre of cotton trade, xxiv. 423.
Yeraoda, battle of (1817), xx. 182.
Yeraoda Central jail, Poona, xx. 184.
Yerava, dialect of Malayālam, spoken in Coorg, i. 380, xi. 28.
Yeravas, agricultural labourers, in Coorg, xi. 23, 28.
Yercaud, sanitarium on the Shevaroy Hills, Salem District, Madras, xxiv. 423–424.
Yere tribe, in Andamans, v 360.
Yergara, former *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderābād. *See* Mānvi, Raichūr, *and* Deodrug *tāluks*.
Yernagūdem, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, xxiv. 424.
Yerukalas, wandering tribe, in Anantapur, v. 341, 346; Cuddapah, xi. 63; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261.
Yesagyo, township in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 424.
Yesāji Sindhia, defeated Konher Rao Trimbak at Bhoj (1773), viii. 121.
Ye-u, subdivision and township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 424.
Yin, tribe in Burma, iv. 141; Monghsu and Mong-sang, xvii 389; Mongkung, xvii. 404; Mongnai, xvii. 405; Mongnawng, xvii. 406; Mongpawn and Mongsit, xvii. 408; Southern Shan States, xxii. 256.
Yin language, spoken in Laihka, Burma, xvi. 118.
Yinba tank, in Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 316.
Yindaw, township in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 424–425.
Yindu, language of the southern Chin sub-group, i. 393.
Yindus, subdivision of Chin tribe, Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 281–282.
Yinmabin, subdivision in Lower Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 425.
Yoga system of philosophy, ii. 257–258.
Yog-badrī, temple at Pāndukeshwar, Garhwāl, xix. 394.
Yokwas, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273, 274.
Yos, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 274.
Young, Sir Mackworth, Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab (1897–1902), xx. 331.
Younghusband, Sir Francis, Tibetan mission (1904), ii. 527, iv. 120.
Yoyuns, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 274.
Yu, tributary of the Chindwin river, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239.
Yudghā, Ghalchah dialect spoken in Chitrāl, i. 355.
Yudhishthira, Pāndava chief, xviii. 82, traditional founder of Indraprastha, xi. 233; expelled Nāgās from Indraprastha, xiii. 331; traditional founder of Kaithal, xiv. 288; Pānipat one of five places demanded by, from Duryodhana as price of peace, xix. 397.
Yueh-chi, nomad Asiatic horde, history, i. 305–306; invasion of India, i. 305–306; migration westward and advance through Bactria, ii. 287, 288.
Local notices: Expelled Greeks and Parthians from Afghānistān, v. 34; rule in Balkh, vi. 248; Gujrāt, xii. 365; valley of Indus, xix. 149; retreat of Sakas before, xxiv. 148.
Yugādi, festival held in Mysore, xviii. 209.
Yule, George, Commissioner of Bhāgalpur, drove mutineers out of Purnea, xx. 415.
Yule, Sir Henry, quoted on Kāyal, xv 195.
Yun Shans, traditional inhabitants of Salween, xxi. 416.
Yūnāni system of native medicine, school at Delhi, xi. 241.
Yunnan, zoology, i. 223.
Yūsuf, Afridi chief, submitted to the Mughals (c. 1635), xxiii. 389.
Yūsuf, Shaikh, expelled by the Langāhs from Multān (1445), xviii. 26.
Yūsuf, Shams ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1474), vii. 216; mosques at Gaur ascribed to, ii. 192.
Yūsuf Adil Khān, Adil Shāhi king (1490–1510), ii. 385–386, 387; founded kingdom of Bijāpur, ii. 196–197, viii. 178, 186–187; proclaimed independence, ii. 346.
Local notices: Rule in Dābhol, Ratnāgiri, xi. 101; retook Goa from Portuguese (1510), xii. 252; built fortress at New Goa, xii. 268; defeated Bahmani forces, xiii. 237–238; overran Sholāpur, xxii. 297.
Yūsuf Khān Mashhadi, Saiyid, Akbar's officer, captured Gāwilgarh (1597–8),

xii. 193; captured Narnāla fort (1597-8), xviii. 380.
Yūsufzai, territory held by the Yūsufzai tribe of Pathāns, especial y a subdivision of, Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiv. 425-426; expedition against British villages on border of (1857), xix. 208; Gandhāra sculptures, ii. 113.
Yūsufzai, Pathān tribe on North-West Frontier, in Black Mountain, viii. 251; attacked police post at Oghi, but repulsed (1868), viii. 251; held Dīr, xi. 361; invaded Peshāwar valley, xv. 115; Swāt, xxiii. 184, 186; overran Tanāwal, xxiii. 219.
Yūsufzai Pashtū, language spoken in Dīr xi. 361; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165; Swāt, xxiii. 187.
Ywataung, town in Thayetmyo District, Burma. *See* Allanmyo.

Z.

Zabita Khān, son of Najib-ud-daula, defeated by Marāthās in Bijnor (*c.* 1770), viii. 195; built mosque at Jalālābad, Muzaffarnagar, xiv. 14; attacked by Marāthās in Rohilkhand (1771), xxi. 307, 308; rule in Sahāranpur, xxi. 370.
Zābita Khān, Bhatti chief, ruler of part of Bhattiāna (early nineteenth century), viii. 92; lost Bhatner (1805), xiii. 39; Sirsa annexed from (1818), xxiii. 45.
Zafar Khān, son of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlak, appointed governor of Zafarābād (1321), xiv. 74, xxiv. 126.
Zafar Khān Ghāzī, shrine at Tribenī, Bengal, vii 222.
Zafar Zahid Khān, Tham of Nagar, Kashmīr (*ob.* 1904), xiii. 226.
Zafarābād, ancient town with ruins in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, xxiv. 426.
Zafar-ud-daula, built mosque at Elgandal, Hyderābād (*c.* 1754), xii. 6; built Jagtial fort (1747), xii 6, xiii. 377; Narsimha Ashwarao killed in battle by (1769), xix 373
Zafarwāl, *tahsīl* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xxiv. 427.
Zafarwāl, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xxiv. 427.
Zafaryāb Khān, son of Begam Sumrū, xxii. 106-107.
Zagar Mengals, Brahui tribe in Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117.
Zahao, language of the Central Chin subgroup, i. 393.
Zahīdān, ruined city in plain of Seistān, Afghanistān, v. 45.
Zāhir, saint. *See* Gūgā.
Zahīr-ul-dīn, Mughal emperor. *See* Bābar.
Zahri-ghat, mountains in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98.
Zahri-mora, green soft stone, found in Baltistān, Kashmīr, vi 204.
Zahris, Brāhui tribe in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, ix. 15, xiv. 111.
Zaidpur, town in Bāra Bankī District, United Provinces, with large Saiyid community, xxiv. 427.
Zaimukhts, Pathān tribe on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1879), xix. 209.
Zain Khān, seized Sholāpur (1489), xxii. 306.
Zain Khān, Kokaltāsh, general of Akbar, fortified Chakdarra (1587), x. 122; built fort in Malakand pass (1587), xvii. 72.
Zain Khān, appointed governor of Sirhind (1761), and killed by Sikhs (1763), xx. 134, xxiii. 21.
Zain Khān Koka, fetched Rājā Rām Chandra from Bāndhogarh to court of Akbar (1584), xvi. 281; dispatched to suppress Roshānias (1587), xix. 152; conquest of Swāt (1595), xxiii. 184.
Zain-ul-ābidīn, king of Kashmīr (1417), ii. 373, 374, xv. 90, 92-93; built Jāma Masjid at Srīnagar, xxiii. 100; formed island on Wular Lake, xxiv. 387.
Zairbādis, Muhammadans in Burma, born of Burmese mothers, ix. 141; at Amarapura, v. 272; Kyaukse, xvi. 73; Mergui, xvii. 298; Sagaing, xvi. 351, 356; Shwebo, xvii. 313; Tavoy, xxiii. 262.
Zakariya Khān, governor of Lahore (1717-38), xvi. 110; suppressed Sikhs, Amritsar, v. 321.
Zakka Khel, Afridi tribe, on North-West Frontier, v. 69, vii. 138, xv. 303; expeditions against (1878, 1879, 1897), vii. 138, xix. 209.
Zālim Sen, Rājā of Mandī (1826), xvii. 154.
Zālim Singh, seized Modāsa, Mahī Kāntha (*ob.* 1806), xiii. 326.
Zālim Singh, minister of Kotah (1771-1824), the Machiavelli of Rājputāna, xiv. 115-116, xv. 413-414, xvi. 101; strengthened Gāgraun fort, Kotah, xii. 122; relations with Malhār Rao Holkar, xiii. 337; took Jahāzpur (1806), xiii. 379; founded Jhālrapātan Chhaoni (1795), xiv. 122; founded Jhālrapātan (1796), xiv. 124; battle at Māngrol (1821), xvii. 180; palace at Nānta, xviii. 367.
Zalun, township in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 427.
Zalun, town in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 427-428.

Zamān Khān, built gateway at Chanderī (1490), x. 163–164.
Zamān Shāh, Durrāni, rule in Afghānistān (1793–9), v. 36; tomb of, near Sirhind, xxiii. 21; defeated Humāyūn Shāh (1794), xi. 270; Humāyūn Shāh blinded at Leiah by order of, xvi. 159; Lahore put to ransom (1797) and government granted to Ranjit Singh (1798), xvi. 111; threatened attack on Oudh, xix. 283.
Zamānia, *tahsīl* in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, xxiv. 428.
Zamānia, town in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, xxiv. 428.
Zamorin, title of Hindu dynasty at Calicut, Madras, ix. 290; British treaties with (1615, 1664), ix. 290; Chetwai taken from, by Dutch (1717), x. 194–195; invaded Cochin (1759), x. 343; captured and occupied Trichūr, xxiv. 48.
Zāmurān hills, in Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
Zāmuri hills, in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98.
Zanāna Missions. *See under* Protestant Missions.
Zangi Lak, hills in Baluchistān. *See* Dranjuk Hills.
Zanjīrī Masjid, Narod, Central India, xviii. 381.
Zao, pass in Sulaimān Range, North-West Frontier, xxiii. 129.
Zar Bakhsh, king of Gujarāt. *See* Muhammad.
Zard Sang, pass in Koh-i-Bāba range, Afghānistān, xv. 252.
Zardak, peak in Kirthar Range, Baluchistān, xv. 309.
Zarghūn, peak in Central Brāhui Range, Baluchistān, ix. 14.
Zāri Gārkhadi, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xxiv. 428.
Zayeins, tribe in Burma, ix. 140, xv. 38; Loilong, xvi. 171; Mongpai, xvii. 406.
Zeb-un-nisa, princess, daughter of Aurangzeb, built gateway at Lahore (1641), xvi. 109.
Zechaung, old fort at Bassein, Burma, vii. 118.
Zedawun pagoda, in Mergui District, Burma, xvii. 297.
Zegyo, *bāzār* in Mandalay city, Burma, xvii. 144.
Zen, hill in Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 337.
Zhob, District in Baluchistān, xxiv. 428–435; physical aspects, 428–430; history, 430–431; population, 431; agriculture, 431–432; trade and communications, 432; famine, 433; administration, 433–435.
Zhob, Upper, subdivision in Zhob District, Baluchistān. *See* Upper Zhob.
Zhob, river of Baluchistān, xxiv. 435.
Zia-ud-dīn, tomb near Khairpur, Sind, xv. 216.
Zia-ud-dīn Barni, chronicler of Akbar, born at Bulandshahr, ix. 58.
Zia-ud-dīn Khān, joint ruler of Lohāru estate (middle of nineteenth century), xvi. 169.
Zia-ud-dīn Muhammad, Shāh, shrine at Gohāna, Rohtak, xii. 304–305.
Zia-ud-dīn Rifai, Shāh, tomb at Deglūr, Hyderābād, xi. 209.
Ziārat, sanitarium in Sibi District, summer head-quarters of the Baluchistān Government, xxiv. 435–436.
Ziegenbalg, established Danish Mission at Tanjore and Tranquebar (1705), i. 442, xvi. 264, 383, xxiii. 231, 435.
Zigon, subdivision in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 436.
Zigon, town in Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 436.
Zikris, or Dais, strange Muhammadan sect, with head-quarters in Makrān, Baluchistān, vi. 291; Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Las Bela, xvi. 146; Makrān, xvii. 48.
Zinc, iii. 145; found in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Rājputāna, xxi. 128.
Zingkaling Hkamti, Shan State in Upper Burma, xxiv. 436–437.
Zira, *tahsīl* in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xxiv. 437.
Zira, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xxiv. 437.
Zirak Khān, suppressed revolt of Tughān Rais and other Turks (1417), xxiii. 21.
Zohak, ruins in Afghānistān, v. 44.
Zohra Bībi, shrine at Rudauli, Bara Banki, xxi. 338.
Zoology, i. 213–282; richness of fauna, 213; distribution of fauna, 213–214; mammals, 214–239; Primates, monkeys, lemurs, 214–217; Carnivora, 217–224; lions and tigers, 217–218; leopards, 218; civets, 219; mungoose, 220; hyenas, 220; wolves, jackals, and wild dogs, 221; foxes, martens, badgers, otters, 222; bears, 223; Insectivora (hedgehogs, moles, shrews), 224–225; Chiroptera (bats), 225–226; Rodentia (squirrels, marmots, rats and mice, porcupines, hares), 226–230; Ungulata, 230–238; elephants, 230; rhinoceros, 231; wild cattle, 231–232; wild sheep, 233; wild goats, 233 234; goat antelopes, 234; antelopes, 235; deer, 236–237; wild hogs, 237; Cetacea (whales, porpoises, and dolphins), 238; Sirenia (dugongs), 238–239; Edentata

(pangolins), 239; birds, 239–266; Passeres, 239–246; Eurylaemi, 246–247; Pici, 247; Zygodactyli, 247; Ansiodactyli, 248–249; Macrochires, 249–250; Trogones, 250; Coccyges, 250–251; Psittaci, 251; Striges, 251–252; Accipitres, 252–254; Columbae, 254–255; Carpophaginae, 255; Pteroclетes, 255–256; Gallinae, 256–259; Hemipodii, 259; Grallae, 259–260; Limicolae, 260–262; Gaviae, 262–263; Steganopodes, 263; Tubinares, 263–264; Herodiones, 264–265; Phoenicopteri, 265; Anseres, 265–266; Pygopodes, 266; reptiles, 266–272; crocodiles, 266–267; Chelonia, 267–268; Squamata, 268; lizards, 268–269; snakes, 269–272; Batrachians, 272–274; Ecaudata (frogs and toads), 273–274; Caudata (newts and salamanders), 274; Apoda, 274; fishes, 274–282; Chondropterygii (sharks, dog-fishes, rays, &c.), 275; Teleostii, 276; Physostomi eels, cat-fishes, carps, herrings, &c.), 276–278; Acanthopterygi (perch, mullet, horse-mackerel, pomfret, &c.), 278–281; Anacanthini (including bat fishes), 281–282; Lophobranchii (pipe-fishes and sea-horses), 282; Plectognathi (file-fishes, globe-fishes, &c.), 282; effects of the old Indo-African continent on the distribution of animals, i. 86–87; principal zoological results obtained by the marine survey, iv. 510–512. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Fauna.

Zorāwar Sen, Rao, foundation of Rāprī ascribed to, xxi. 236.

Zorāwar Singh, Gulāb Singh's Dogrā general, in invasion of Ladākh, Baltistān, and Tibet, vi. 262, xv. 95.

Zorāwar Singh, son of Gurū Gobind Singh, bricked up alive by Muhammadan governor at Sirhind (1704), xxiii. 21.

Zoroaster, founder of Mazdaism, the Pārsī religion, i. 439; teaching of, placed by Persian tradition in Bactra, v. 67.

Zoroastrianism, i. 439–440. *See also* Pārsīs.

Zubler, Leonhard, first published description of plane-table (1625), iv. 491.

Zulfikār Khān, Jahāndār Shāh's Wazīr, treachery and death of (1712), ii. 406; captured Gingee 1698), xii. 245.

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