



JAIN TEMPLE, CALCUTTA.

# GLIMPSES OF INDIA

A GRAND PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF

The Land of Antiquity, the vast Empire of the East

---

With 500 superbly reproduced Camera-Views of her Cities, Temples, Towers, Public Buildings, Fortifications, Tombs, Mosques, Palaces, Waterfalls, Natural Wonders, and Pictures of the Various Types of her People,  
Also, Supplementary Photographic Views of  
Burmah, Ceylon, Cashmere  
and Aden.

---

WITH FULL HISTORICAL TEXT, BY A CORPS OF WELL-KNOWN WRITERS, EDITED BY

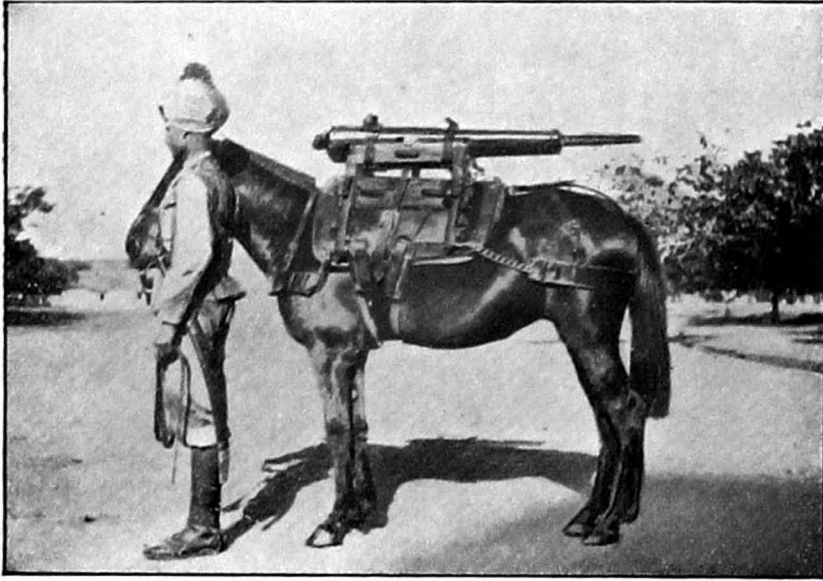
J. H. FURNEAUX,

Sub-Editor of the "*Times of India*," Bombay.

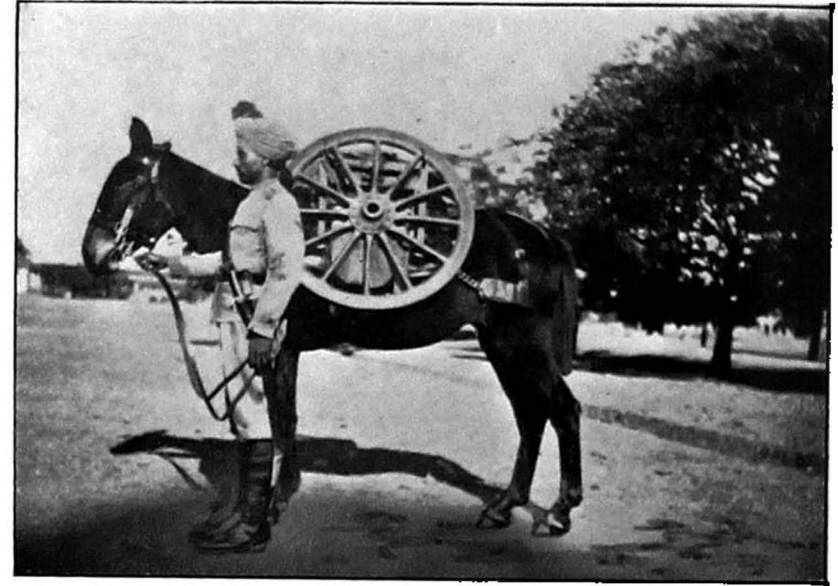
MADE BY  
HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,  
U. S. A.

PUBLISHED BY C. B. BURROWS,  
CARE  
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,  
Bombay, India.

V2. M9  
C5  
62082  
112575

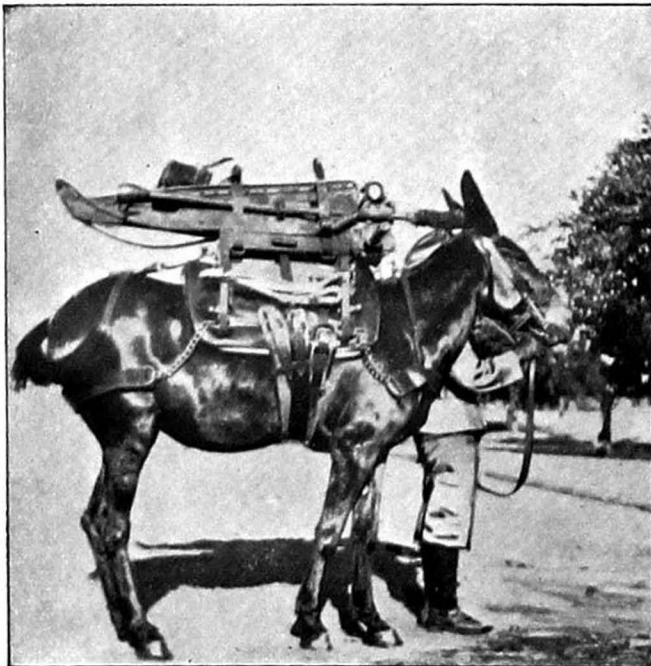


These illustrations represent various sections of a mountain battery.

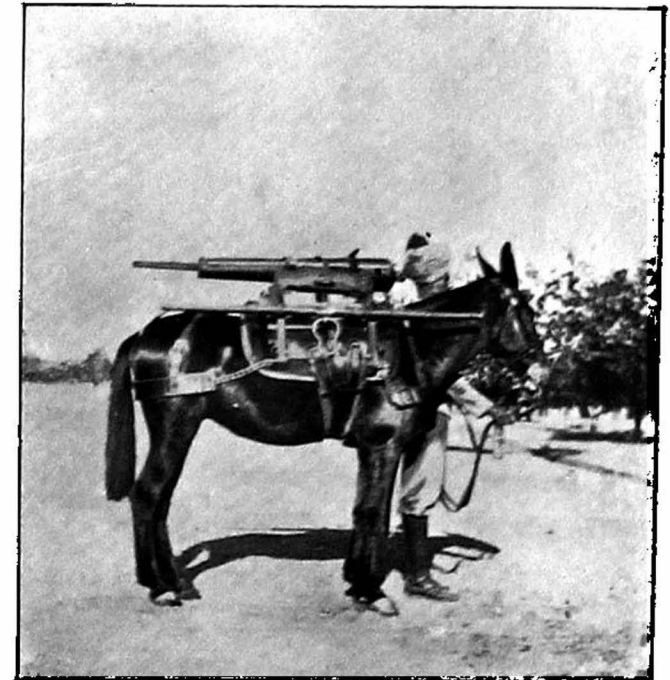


Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1895,  
In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

PROTECTED ACCORDING  
TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.



PRINTED AND BOUND BY  
HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.  
1895.



## PREFACE.

---



THE Indian Empire with its bewildering diversity of peoples, its wonderful monuments of a past greatness, its gorgeous palaces, its beautiful temples, its splendid mosques, the magnificence of its princes, the beauty and grandeur of its scenery, renders it one of the most intensely interesting countries of the world, not only to the historian, the artist and the scholar but also to the traveller desirous of new experiences. This vast Eastern dependency of Britain has long been associated in the minds of Europeans with much that is mythical and unreal; but with the increased facilities of communication between the Occident and the Orient, these erroneous impressions are gradually being obliterated and a truer appreciation of India and its teeming millions is beginning to be shown. It is to assist in further enlightening the English speaking public concerning the great Eastern wonderland that these glimpses of Hindustan have been prepared on entirely novel lines. It is the first occasion on which an attempt has been made to present in a bright, handy and inexpensive manner by means of the camera, a faithful panoramic representation of the most characteristic architectural and natural beauties of the land. The accompanying descriptive letter-press has been prepared by writers thoroughly acquainted with the places and topics on which they discourse, and every care has been taken to insure accuracy. It is impossible to exaggerate the charms of such marvels of artistic creation as the Taj at Agra, the Jain temples at Mount Abu or Palitana, or some of the more modern buildings which are scattered about the country, or the awe-inspiring grandeur of the Himalayas or the rugged landscapes of the Nilgiris; yet no word painting alone can convey such a realistic conception of those places as the absolutely accurate reproductions of the photographs contained in this volume. These have been prepared by some of the best known firms of photographers in India including Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd, of Calcutta and Bombay; Messrs. Lala Deen Dayal & Sons, Secunderabad, whose views of military life are splendid samples of instantaneous photography; Messrs. Nicholas & Co., Madras; Messrs. Barton, Son & Co., Bangalore; Mr. B. D. Dadaboy, Mooltan, to whom the editor's thanks are due. The excellent cuts illustrating the article on cotton are published by kind permission of Mr. Ratnagar, proprietor

of the *Indian Textile Journal*, to whom the editor wishes to express his obligations as well as to the numerous gentlemen who have assisted him in compiling the descriptive matter, many of whom desire to preserve their anonymity.

He is particularly indebted to the Rev. J. M. Macdonald, chaplain of Cuttack and the author of "Thunderbolt," for his valuable aid, as well as to Professor R. P. Karkaria, editor of "Carlyle's Lectures on Literature;" Mr. J. Ferguson, editor of the *Ceylon Observer*; Mr. D. S. Brebner, of the *Madras Mail*; Mr. R. D. Hughes and Mr. N. R. Chichgar, of the *Times of India*, and numerous friends and confreres, who have helped him in various ways in the preparation of this volume, which is not in any way intended as a guidebook of the ordinary type. In addition to the description of places there are several articles which have been written after much laborious research. It is hoped these will materially enhance the interest of the work. The account of the Indian army has been compiled from the most reliable sources, while the narrative of the development of Indian railways has been specially prepared by an eminent engineer, whose intimate acquaintance with everything pertaining to their working gives practical value to his observations on this most important subject. The enormous strides which have been made in the Indian textile industry within recent years and its capabilities for future expansion afford ample excuse for the introduction of a chapter on this interesting question, which is from the pen of a gentleman who is actively interested in the great business. The Parsees, a shrewd and enterprising people who left their country like the pilgrim fathers for conscience' sake, occupy a unique position. They have grown by dint of loyalty, industry and integrity from a band of homeless fugitives into one of the most influential and wealthy communities of India, and the history of their adventures and progress by a co-religionist cannot fail to awaken the admiration of all those who delight in the exhibition of the sterling qualities of pluck and indomitable perseverance in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties. Among some of the most noteworthy relics of a great past are the temples hewn in the rocks, which have withstood the ravages of time in a remarkable manner. These and the other splendid legacies of a great antiquity and an ancient religion are graphically portrayed, and it is hoped that combined with the truthful narration of episodes of Indian history and details of the life and customs of the people will render this book valuable to all who have had no personal acquaintance with the land, but who desire to become better informed regarding this marvellous home of nearly three hundred millions of Oriental subjects of the Kaiser-i-Hind. At the same time every endeavour has been put forth to make it an acceptable souvenir to all who have dwelt in the "land of regrets."

THE EDITOR.

BOMBAY, OCTOBER, 1895.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

## CHAPTER I.—THE INDIAN ARMY.

	PAGE
<p>The Beginning of the Indian Army—The Early British Settlements—Madras the Cradle of the Indian Army—The Importance of the Sepoy Army—The Ties between English Officers and Sepoys—Some Causes of the Mutiny—The Reorganization of the Army—The Services of Sepoys Abroad—Financial Responsibility for the Army—Divided Authority—The Amalgamation of the Presidential Armies—The Attempt to Establish a Factory in Bengal—A Patriotic Officer—Mr. Boughton Secures Privileges from the Mogul Emperor for the East India Company—The Early Military Element—The Gradual Increase of the Company's Forces—Early Successes of the English at Sea—The Commencement of the Defences of Calcutta—The Firm Establishment of the Trade of the East India Company—Transformation of the Company from Enterprising Merchants to Conquering Rulers—The Arrival of the "English" Company—The Rise of Mahratta Power—The Amalgamation of the Rival Trading Companies—The Advent of Clive—The Bengal Army—The Bengal Artillery—The Birthplace of the Indian Empire—Lord Clive Remodels the Military Forces in India—System of Recruiting for the Indian Armies—The Bengal Sappers and Miners—Punjab Frontier Force—The Madras Army—The First Instance of Disaffection Among the Troops—The Present Strength—The Willingness of the Madras Sepoy to go on Foreign Service—The Bombay Army—The Cession of the Island of Bombay to the British—An Armed Force for Bombay—The Old Bombay Fortifications—Mutiny of the Bombay Garrison—The Island Saved from the Mahrattas—A Commercial Treaty with the Mahrattas—Strained Relations between the East India Company and the Mogul Emperor—The Governor of Bombay Imprisoned—The Death of Aurangzib—The Completion of the Fortifications of Bombay—The First Real Bombay Army—The Formation of the Marine Battalion—The Conduct of the Bombay Sepoy in Various Expeditions—The Attitude of the Bombay Regiment During the Mutiny—Participation in the China and Abyssinian Wars—Malta Expedition—Afghan and Burma Wars—Present Establishment—The Imperial Service Troops—The Loyal Offers of Indian Chiefs—The Officering of Imperial Service Corps—Their Efficiency and Smartness—Volunteer Corps—Their Distribution—First Mention of Volunteers in Indian History—The Bombay Fencibles—The Madras Volunteer Guards—The Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps—The Establishment of British Troops in India—The System for Providing English Troops for India—Average Term of Service—Payment of British Soldiers—The Nucleus of the British Army in India . . . . .</p>	33-86

## CHAPTER II.—RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

<p>Importance of Adequate Means of Communication—The Civilizing Influence of the Railway Locomotive—Indian Roads—The Introduction of Railways into India—Early Defects in Construction—The Question of Gauge—The Present Recognized Standards—Difficulties of Railway Construction in India—The Influence of the Mutiny on Railway Extension—State versus Private Enterprise—Difficulty of Obtaining Capital for Indian Railways—Consulting Engineers—State Railways—Some Drawbacks of State Control—Excellence of the Work—The Building of the Frontier Railway to Quetta—Modified Forms of Guarantee—Assisted Companies—Companies' Agreements—A Native Railway Enterprise—A Uniform Standard for Rolling Stock of Leading Railways—Rules for Regulating the Strength of Bridges—Monotony of Prospect on Indian Railways—Typical Indian Bridges—Their Protection from Flood—Indian Tunnels—The Beneficial Effects of Railways—The Indian as a Railway Workman—The Army of Railway Employes—Slow Travelling—Drawbacks of Indian Travelling—Railway Rates—Length of Lines Open—Necessary Extensions . . . . .</p>	87-110
--	--------

## CHAPTER III.—COTTON.

<p>The Cotton Trade in India—Its History—The Vegetable Lamb of Tartary—The Cultivation of Cotton in Egypt, Bahama and Cuba—Handspinning and Handweaving—The First Cotton Mills in India—The Success of the Mill Industry in India—The Indian Mill Hand—The Separation of the Sexes—Their Mode of Life—The Quality of Indian Cotton—The Ventilation of Indian Mills . . . . .</p>	111-122
--	---------



**ELEPHANT AT WORK, CEYLON (See page 533).**



**VIEW ON CEYLON RAILWAY (See page 533).**

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IV.—THE PARSEES.

	PAGE.
The Remnants of a Once Mighty Nation—The Exploits of Their Ancestors—The Birth of Zoroaster, the Prophet of the Parsees—The Doctrines of Zoroaster—Fire as the Symbol of the Deity—The Conquest of Persia by the Mohammedans—Exodus of Persians who Refused to Accept the Faith of Islam—They Settle at Diu—Establishment of the Iranshah—Their Settlement at Sanjan—The Parsees and the Portuguese at Thana—Parsees Assist Hindus in Defence of Sanjan—Their First Contact With Europeans in India—Their Arrival in Bombay—The Condition of Their Co-Religionists in Persia—The Comparative Smallness of the Parsee Community—Parsee Charitable Institutions—Their Sects—Their Method of Computing Time—The Kabisa—The Costume of the Parsees—Social Observances—The Position of Parsee Ladies—Festivals—Domestic Life—Birth, Marriage and Death Observances—The Tower of Silence . . . . .	123-136

CHAPTER V.—CAVE TEMPLES OF INDIA.

Their Grandeur—Freshness—Antiquity—Builders or Excavators—Geographical Distribution—Physical Description—Expense—The Vihara Caves—Buddhist Chaitya Caves—Brahminical Caves—Rock Cut Models—Jaina Caves—Ajunta Caves—Description—Paintings—Ellora Caves—Karlee Caves—Elephanta Caves—Kennery Caves—Remarks by Mr. Burgess . . . . .	137-146
--	---------

CHAPTER VI.—CALCUTTA, THE CITY OF PALACES.

Situation of Calcutta—The First Capital of Bengal—Foreign Settlements on the Hooghly—The Site of Calcutta—Climate—A Terrible Cyclone—Early Difficulties of English Settlers—Arbitrary Treatment by the Mogul Emperor—An English Fleet Despatched to Gain Redress—The First Unfurling of the British Flag on the Site of the Capital of the Indian Empire—The Directors of the Company Dissatisfied with Way in Which Warlike Operations Against the Mogul Were Conducted—Sutanuti Selected as Seat of English Company's Government in Bengal—Permission to Fortify the English Settlement in Calcutta—Calcutta Raised to the Rank of a Presidency—Subsequently Named Fort William—Commercial Prosperity and its Effects—Extravagant Living—The Mahratta Ditch—A Crisis in the History of Calcutta—Investment of Calcutta by the Nawab of Bengal—The Garrison Unprepared for Resistance—The Unconditional Surrender—The Horrors of the Black Hole—Calcutta Recovered by Clive—His Successes Against the Nawab of Bengal—Other Successes of the English—Lord Clive Appointed Governor of Bengal—Calcutta Becomes the Capital of Bengal—Establishment of Supreme Court of Justice—Warren Hastings the First Governor General—Serious Charges Against Hastings—He Resigns—His Trial—Old Fort William—Belvedere—The Kidderpore Docks—The Present Fort William—Writers' Buildings—The Old Mission Church—Wellington Square—Chowringhee Maidan—Park Street—Asiatic Society—Calcutta Free School—St. John's Church—The Mint—The Native Quarter—Modern Calcutta—General Assembly's Institution—The Sanskrit College—Presidency College—University Senate House—Medical College—The Business Centres of Calcutta—Strand Road, Clive Street, Canning Street—The Calcutta Mercantile Exchange—The Bengal Government Offices—Custom House—Post Office—Currency Office—Telegraph Office—Small Cause Court—Metcalf Hall—Bank Bengal—New Government of Indian Offices—High Court—Offices of the Survey of India—Doveton College—The Martiniere College—Indian Museum—School of Art—Bengal Club—The Cathedral—The Presidency Jail—The Statues on the Maidan—The Eden Gardens—Government Engineering College at Shibpore. . . . .	147-195
---	---------

CHAPTER VII.—BEAUTIFUL BOMBAY.

The First City of India—Earliest Historical Notice—Its Occupation by the Portuguese—Its Transfer to the English—The Point Where Two Civilizations Meet—A Picture of Bombay in the Early Days—Its Present Magnificence—The Scene in a Cosmopolitan Metropolis—The Victoria Terminus—Municipal Offices—Esplanade Police Court—Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Hospital—Elphinstone High School—St. Xavier's College—Framjee Cowasjee Institute—Robert Money School—Goculdas Tejpal Hospital—Arthur Crawford Market—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art—Reay Art Workshops—Salvation Army Headquarters in India—Indo-British Institution—Anjuman-i-Islam—Gaiety, Novelty, and Trivoli Theatres—Gymkhana—Mr. Jamsetjee Tata's Mansion—Alexandria Native Girls' English Institution—Frere Fletcher School—Cathedral High School—John Cannon High School—Telegraph Office—	
---	--



	PAGE.
General Post Office—Public Works Secretariat—High Court—University Library, University Senate Hall, and Rajabai Tower—University Gardens—Watson's Hotel—Great Western Hotel—Apollo Hotel—Secretariat—Rotten Row—Bandstand—Cooperage—Back Bay—Malabar Hill—Government House—Walkeswar Temple—Ladies' Gymkhana—Hanging Gardens—Parsee Tower of Silence—Breach Candy Swimming Bath—Mahaluxmee—Victoria Gardens, and Albert Museum—Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Bombay Education Society's Schools—Masonic Hall—Government Workhouse—House of Correction—Police Headquarters—St. Mary's College—St. Ann's Church—St. Thomas' Cathedral—Town Hall—Bombay Castle—Mint—Yacht Club—Sailors' Home—Colaba Barracks—Afghan Memorial Church—Byculla Club . . . . .	196-240
CHAPTER VIII.—MADRAS, THE CITY OF GREAT DISTANCES.	
The Position of Madras—The Approaches to Madras—Its Appearance From the Sea—Its Early Divisions into Black and White Town—Its Suburbs—A City of Great Distances—Its Municipal Government—The Social Life of Madras—The Madras Club—The Madras Boat Club—The Madras Gymkhana—Madras Cricket Club—The Cosmopolitan Club—The Commercial Club—Mylapore—Capture of Madras by the French—Restoration to the English—Old Fortifications—St. Mary's Church—Grand Arsenal—The Harbour Works—The Post Office—The Government Printing Department—Government Medical Stores—The Pachaiyappa Hall—The Madras Railway Central Station—The People's Park—The Victoria Town Hall—The Penitentiary—The Government Gun Carriage Factory—The Government Central Museum—The Connemara Library—Victoria Technical Institute—Statue of Sir Thomas Munro—The Banqueting Hall—The Marina—The Senate House—The Chepauk Palace—The College of Engineering—The Government Presidency College—The Madras Christian College—Other Educational Institutions—The Monegar Choultry—Moodelliar Lying-in Hospital—The General Hospital—The Native Hospital—Madras Eye Infirmary—The Churches—Church of St. Mary of Angels—St. George's Cathedral—St. Andrew's Church . . . . .	241-266
CHAPTER IX.—HIMALAYAN HILL STATIONS.	
SIMLA.—The Governmental Capital of India—The Drive to Simla—The Scenery on the Way—The Arrival at the Summer Capital—Calling—Amateur Dramatic Club—Anandale—Government House—Bishop Cotton's School—The Auckland High School—Imperial Offices of the Government of India—Simla in Winter—Population—General View. . . . .	267-270
MUSSOORIE.—The Approach—The Schools—Government Nursery—Churches—Blucher's Hill—Camel's Back—The Happy Valley—Race-course—Landour—A Lovely View—Fairy Hill—The Robbers' Den . . . . .	271-275
MURREE.—Forest Fires—Pindi Point—The Mall—The Church of the Holy Trinity—Osiris Hall—The Barracks—The Snowy Range—The Scotch Kirk—The Shops—Murree Club—The Post Office—Commissioners' Court—Lady Roberts' House—The Assembly Rooms—An Afghan State Prisoner—The Lawrence Memorial Asylum—The Brewery—The Gymkhana Ground . . . . .	276-280
NAINI-TAL . . . . .	280-281
DARJEELING . . . . .	281-290
CHAPTER X.—SOME FAMOUS CITIES OF INDIA.	
AGRA.—The Fort—The Mogul Palace—The Dewan-i-Am—The Dewan-i-Khas—The Machi Bhawan or Fish Courtyard—The Black Throne of the Moguls—The Seraglio—The Saman Burj or Jasmine Tower—The Shish Mahal or Palace of Glass—The Jehangir Mahal—The Gates of Somnath—The Moti Musjid or Pearl Mosque—The Jats and Mahrattas—Capture of the Fort by Lord Lake—The Mutiny of the Native Troops—The Engagement at Sucheta—The Massacre of Christians in the City—The Jumma Musjid—The Agra Jail—The Roman Catholic Mission—The Cantonment Church—The St. John's College—The Havelock Memorial Chapel—The Population—The Marble Work—The Taj—Itmad-ud-Dowlah's Tomb—Akbar's Tomb . . . . .	291-302
DELHI.—Early History of the City—The Kutab Minar—Seizure of Delhi by the Mutineers—Massacre of Europeans—Mutiny of Fifty-Fourth Regiment—Gallant Defence and Blowing Up of the Magazine—The Siege of Delhi—The Palace of Shah Jehan—The Jumma Musjid—The Lahore Gate—The Barracks—The Dewan-i-Am—The Dewan-i-Khas—The Peacock Throne—The Moti Musjid—Chandni Chauk—The Queen's Gardens—The Mutiny Memorial—The Museum—Trade and Population. . . . .	303-312



GATEWAY BLACK PAGODA, KANARAK (See page 465).

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER XI.	
FUTTEHPUR SIKRI.—The Road from Agra to Futtehpur Sikri—The Tomb of Mirza Hindal—The Builder of the City—A Curious Legend—The Principal Buildings—The Mosque—The Baland Darwaza—The Dāk Bungalow—The Turkish Queen's House—Dewan-i-Khas—Dewan-i-Am—The Panch Mahal—Mariam's House—The Elephant Tower—Akbar's Religion . . . . .	313-321
LAHORE.—Its Founder—Early History—Its Greatness Under the Moguls—The Fort—Rangit Sing's Palace—Padshah Mosque of Aurangzib—Jehangir's Mausoleum—The Cathedral—The Punjab Chief Court—The School of Art—The Old and New Museums—The Church Missionary Society's Divinity School . . . . .	321-325
ALLAHABAD.—Population—The Fort—Megasthenes' Visit to Allahabad—The Visit of Hwen Tshang—The Celebrated Banyan Tree—Origin and Growth of Allahabad—The Khusra Bagh—Allahabad During the Mutiny—Asoka's Pillars—The Government Offices—The High Court—The Mayo Hill—Government House—Muir College—All Saints' Cathedral—The Hindu Mela . . . . .	325-329
CHAPTER XII.—MUTINY MEMORIES.	
LUCKNOW.—A Mohammedan Capital—A Perfect Picture—The Mania for Building—The Imambarah—La Martiniere—Dilkusha—The First King of Oudh—Observatory—Kaiser Bagh—The Mutiny—The Troops Retire to the Residency—Its Heroic Defence—Death of Sir Henry Lawrence—An Incredible Providential Fact—The Relief of Lucknow—Lucknow Figures—Christ Church—The Jumma Mosque . . . . .	330-344
CAWNPORE.—The Founding of the City—The Establishment of the English Cantonments—The Fortified Magazine—The Nana Sahib and His Grievances—The Discontent Among the Native Sepoys—Its Consequence—General Wheeler's Defence—The Siege of Cawnpore—A Brave Civilian—The Frightful Sufferings of the Besieged for Want of Water—The Destruction of the Hospital—The Nana Sahib's Perfidy—The Massacre at the Ghâts—The Butchery of the Women and Children—The Memorial Well—All Souls' Church—Modern Industrial Cawnpore—The Mills—The Government Harness Factory—The Government Boot Factory . . . . .	345-352
CHAPTER XIII.—BOMBAY HILL RESORTS.	
MAHABLESHWAR.—Its Discovery—First Visitors—Gardens—Natural Scenery—The Frere Hall Sanitarium—Church—Rest House—Government Bungalows—Phayre Gymkhana Ground—Beckworth Monument—The Cemetery—Water Supply . . . . .	353-359
MATHERAN.—Its Accessibility—Its Well-Deserved Popularity—The Climate—Superb Scenery—A Magnificent Transformation—The Birth-Place of Nana Sahib—An Ideal Picnic Place—The Points . . . . .	360-363
CHAPTER XIV.—GWALIOR.	
The Fortress—The Citadel—The Elephant Gate—An Old Palace—The Sas Bahu Temples—The Old Town of Gwalior—The Tomb of Mohammed Ghans—Lashkar—The Panch Mahal—Its History . . . . .	364-370
CHAPTER XV.—HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S DOMINIONS).	
Area and Divisions—Revenue of Berar—Situation of Hyderabad—Horses—Trade—Roads—Revenue—Census—People—Language—The Telingas—Gonds—Dynasty of the Nizam—Civil War—English and French Appealed To—Treaty of 1768—War with Tippoo—Fall of Seringapatam—Treaties of Seringapatam and Mysore—Mutiny of '57—Unsuccessful Attack on the Residency—Treaty of 1860—Hyderabad City—Beauty—Tomb of Mahbub Ali—Inscriptions—Husain Sagar Tank—Founder of Hyderabad City—Aurangzib—Foreigners—Description of Inhabitants—Jumma Masjid—Muharram Festival—The Bara Dari—Its Curiosities—The Jahan Numa—Residency—Resident—Cantonment of Bolarum—Secunderabad—Trimulgherry—Golconda—Tombs—Country Palaces, . . . . .	371-389
CHAPTER XVI.—NOTEWORTHY PLACES OF RAJPUTANA.	
AJMERE.—Area—Situation—Population—Rainfall—The Rajputs—Their Bunds and Posts—The City Walls—The Treasury—The Ajmere and Mayo Colleges—The Mosque—The Dargah—The Bheels . . . . .	390-393

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

xi

	PAGE.
JEYPORE.—An Important State—Its Geography and Products—Jeypore City—The Mint—The Founder of Jeypore—An Astronomer King—Political Relations With the English—A Loyal Ally—The Jeypore Houses—The Streets—The Maharajah's Palace—The Maharajah's College—The Sanskrit College—The School of Art—The Schools—Charitable Institutions—Water Supply—The Temple of the Sun God . . . . .	393-398
AMBER.—Picturesque Situation—The Stronghold of a Mountain Chief—Dilarum Bagh—Rajah Man Singh's Palace. . . . .	399-402
MOUNT ABU.—A Pleasant Sanitarium—Its Salubrious Climate—The Sacred Hill of the Jains—A Celebrated Place of Pilgrimage—The Dilwarra Temples . . . . .	402-404

CHAPTER XVII.

MYSORE.—Origin of the Name—The Mountains and Rivers—Drainage—Irrigation—Mineral Resources—Population—Castes—Slavery—Language—Agriculture—Manufactures—Army—Education—Hospitals—Dispensary—Ancient History—Earliest Historical Chieftains—Division—Mysore City—Residency—Summer Palaces of the Maharajahs—The Palace—State Jewels—Seringapatam—The Fort—Its Capture by the English—The Darya Daulat Bagh—Halebid Temple—Merkara . . . . .	405-417
BANGALORE.—The Tradition Regarding Its Foundation—Its Situation—Climate—Gardens—The Lal Bagh—The Conservatory—The Dominion—Tippoo Sultan's "Look Out"—The View From the Lal Bagh—The Ulsoor Tank—The Population of Bangalore—The British Station—The Maidan—The St. Andrew's Kirk and Jubilee Clock Tower—The Old Fort—Tippoo Sultan's Durbar Palace—The Obelisk—"The Cenotaph"—An Old Cemetery—A Fortress of Refuge—The Barracks—The Race-course—The Maharajah of Mysore's Palace—The Mysore Government Central College—Educational Institutions—The Meteorological Observatory—Hospitals—The Mayo Hall—The Cubbon Park—The Residency—Trading Establishments—Places of Worship . . . . .	417-424

CHAPTER XVIII.—HISTORICAL CITIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

MADURA.—Ancient History—Great Temple—Mohammedan Invasion—Golden Lily Lake—Dravidian Art—Ceremonies—Padu Maudapam—Tirumala—His Pagoda—Tam Kam—British Improvements—Street Life—Rameshwaram . . . . .	425-429
TINNEVELLY.—Early Wars—Capture by the British—Shiva Temple—A Centre for Mission Work . . . . .	429
TUTICORIN.—A Thriving Seaport—Its Industries—Pearl Fisheries . . . . .	429
TRICHINOPOLY.—Description—Matters of Historic Interest—The Rock—View—Old Fortifications—Shiva Temple—Tank—Nawab's Palace—Cutcherry—Industries—Sri-Rangam—Temple of Vishnu—Carnatic Wars . . . . .	430-432
TANJORE.—Its Irrigation Works—The Trench—Monster Gun—Great Temple . . . . .	432
NEGAPATAM.—The Town—Chinese Pagoda—Jesuit College—Mosque—Tranquebar—English in Possession . . . . .	433
PONDICHERRY.—Area and Population—Historical Associations—Revenue . . . . .	433
SALEM.—Population—Situation—Description—Carpets . . . . .	433
COIMBATORE.—Elevation—Temple . . . . .	434
CALICUT.—Zamorins—Portuguese—Railway Terminus . . . . .	434

CHAPTER XIX.—HILL STATIONS IN THE NILGIRIS.

OOTACAMUND.—The Nilgiri Hills—Rivers—Climate—The Most Delightful of Hill Stations—The Road to "Cloudland"—The Houses and Gardens—Shandy Bazaar—The Wild and Boundless Downs and Their Denizens—The Todas—Other Hill Tribes—The Ooty Season—Its Gaieties—The Club—Government House—The Nilgiri Library—Assembly Rooms—Churches—Shops—The Lawrence Asylum—St. Bartholomew's Hospital—The Race-course—Archæological Remains—The Gradations of the Hill Tribes . . . . .	435-445
COONOOR . . . . .	445-448
WELLINGTON . . . . .	448
KOTAGIRI . . . . .	448



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF QUETTA (See page 482).

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

xiii

CHAPTER XX.

PAGE.

POONA.—The History of the City—Its Situation—The Streets—The Reay and Other Markets—Its Trade—Industries—Brass-work—Silk-weaving—Gold-work—Cotton—Water Supply—Educational Institutions—The David Sassoon General Hospital—The Lunatic Asylum—The Museum—The Native General Library—The Deccan Club—The Ambarkhana—Amriteshwar Temple—Ganpati Temple—Godepir—Jain Temple—Jumma Masjid—Shaikh Salla's Tombs—Shanwar Palace—The Cantonments—The Poona Garrison—The Civic Lines—The Connaught Market—The Council Hall—The Bund Gardens—The Empress Botanical Gardens—The Club of Western India—The Gymkhana—The College of Science—The Deccan College—St. Mary's Church—St. Paul's Church—The Roman Catholic Cathedral—Other Places of Worship—Holkar's Bridge—Kirkee—Government House, Ganeshkhind—The Caves of Ganeshkhind—Places of Interest in the Vicinity—Parvati . . . . . 449-459

BIJAPUR.—Ruins—Sultan Mahommed's Tomb—Rulers—Preservation of Places of Historic Interest—Jumma Masjid—Great Gun—Architecture . . . . . 460-461

CHAPTER XXI.—THE HOLY LAND OF THE HINDUS.

ORISSA.—Palm Leaf History of the Kings—Confirmation of Old Testament Facts—Buddhist Rulers—The Chor Gunga Dynasty—Cuttack Sacked by the Afghan General—The Mogul Rulers—The Invasion of the Mahrattas—Occupation by the British—Cuttack—The Fort—The Tennis Courts—The Church—Railway Communication Between Calcutta and Cuttack—Khandagiri and Its Cave Temples—A Jain Temple—Bhuvaneshvaru—Its Great Temple—The Shrine of Buddha's Tooth—Puri—The Centre of the Jagannath Cult—The Cult a Kind of Pantheism—An Unwarranted Prejudice—Jagannath's Abhorrence of Caste—A Reincarnation—Kanarak—Its Temple . . . . . 462-465

MUTTRA, BINDRABAN and GOVERDHAN.—The Birthplace of Krishna—The Scene of Sacred Legends—A Famous Place of Pilgrimage—The District of Muttra—The Sacred Grove—Early History of Muttra—A Renowned Centre of Hinduism—The Rise of Brahminism—Muttra Sacked by the Mohammedans—Its Name Changed to Islamabad—Aurangzib Raises a Mosque—The Town Sacked by Afghan Cavalry—Becomes a Mahratta Possession—Passes Into the Hands of the English—Subsequent Prosperity—Its Condition During the Mutiny—The Story of Krishna's Birth—The Cantonments . . . . . 466-469

AMRITSAR.—Its Commercial Importance—The Holy City of the Sikhs—The Loyal Sikhs—Kabir's Doctrines—Seekers After Holiness and Truth—The Sikhs Shrines Defiled—The Golden Temple—The Pool of Immortality—The Population . . . . . 470

BENARES.—Sacred City—Gautama Buddha—Buddhism—Mohammed of Ghor—Aurangzib—Political History—Warren Hastings—Mr. Frederick Gubbins—The Mutiny—Hindu Temples—Dasasmedh Ghât—Burning Ghât—Nipal Ghât—Manikaranika Ghât—Panch-ganga Ghât—Monkey Temple—Golden Temple—Hindu Priests . . . . . 471-480

BUDDH GAYA.—Its Importance—Antiquity—Asoka—Old Tower—Stone Fence—History—Buddhism . . . . . 481

CHAPTER XXII.—MILITARY STATIONS.

QUETTA.—Its Occupation by the British—The Scene at the Railway Station—Railway Institute—The Dāk Bungalow—The Old Residency—The Durbar Hall—Revenue Commissioner's Office—Quetta Club—Gymkhana—Race-course—The Browne Institute—The Church—The Cantonments—The Defences of Quetta . . . . . 482-483

MHOW.—An Important British Cantonment—The British Forces Stationed There . . . . . 484-485

MOOLTAN.—Antiquity—The Murder of Lieutenant Agnew . . . . . 486-487

CHAPTER XXIII.—THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GUZERAT.

AHMEDABAD.—Early History—Timur—Ahmed Shah—The Buddur—Mahmud Begurra—Akbar—Mahratta Conquest—British Rule—Mosques—Kankaria Lake . . . . . 488-494



MARBLE GHAT, RAINUGGUR, OODEYPORE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

XV

BARODA.—The New Palace—The City . . . . .	PAGE 494
---	-------------

CHAPTER XXIV.

HYDERABAD (SIND).—Lunatic Asylum—Agricultural Training School—Gango Hills—Battlefield of Meeanee—The Fort—Cantonments—Church—Schools—Tombs . . . . .	496-497
KURRACHEE.—Description—Harbour—Commercial Importance . . . . .	497

CHAPTER XXV.

BURMA.—The Land of the Mythical White Elephant—Its Ancient History—Introduction of Buddhism—The Mongol Invasion—The Visits of Portuguese Adventurers—Internecine Strife—The Alompra Dynasty—The First Burmese War—The Capture of Rangoon—Loss of the English By Disease—The Success of the English Army—The Treaty of Yandabu—Second Burmese War—First Baptism of Fire of "Our Only General"—Annexation of Pegu—Theebaw Ascends the Throne—He Massacres His Rivals—The Last Burmese War—Its Causes—The Successes of British Troops—The Occupation of Mandalay—Annexation of Upper Burma—Visit of Lord Dufferin to Burma—The Pacification of Burma—Conspicuous Acts of Bravery—The Geographical Position of Burma—Climate—The People—Their Dress—Habits—Indian Immigration—Burmese Players—The National Game—Wrestling—Kite Flying—The Food of the People—Belief in Charms—Burmese Houses—Religion—Priests—Education—The Liquor and Opium Traffic—Agriculture—Forests—Minerals—Arts and Manufacturers—Administration—Commercial Prosperity—Railways . . . . .	499-523
RANGOON.—Its Capture by the British—The Shway Dagon Pagoda—Public Buildings—Conveyances—Trade . . . . .	523-525
MAULMAIN.—Its Importance As a Commercial Centre—Ship Building . . . . .	525-526
BASSEIN.—Scene of Frequent Struggles Between Rival Burmese Dynasties—Occupation by the English—Magical Effects of British Rule on Local Trade . . . . .	526-527
PROME.—A Mythical Foundation—Early History—Situation—Former Unhealthiness—Transference of Garrison to Thayetmyo—Modern Improvements—Chief Industries . . . . .	528
MANDALAY.—Fort Dufferin—The Upper Burma Club—The Centre of the Universe—Theebaw's Palace and Its Former Splendours—The Residence of the Chief Commissioner—Mandalay Hill—An Incomparable Pagoda—Mandalay Roads—Burmese Kindness to Animals—The Hairy Family . . . . .	528-530

CHAPTER XXVI.

CEYLON.—An Interesting Island—Its History—The Sinhalese—The Natural Beauties—Colombo—The Postal Telegraph Office—Galle Face Barracks—The Cinnamon Gardens—Museum—The Old Dutch Church—Servants—The Bond of Caste—Kandy—Peradeniya—The Rock Fortress of Sigiri—Anuradhapura—Adam's Peak—A Magnificent View . . . . .	532-542
GLOSSARY . . . . .	543-544