

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-000182

THE HISTORY^{RE}
OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

BY

EDWARD THORNTON, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF "THE GAZETTEER OF INDIA," ETC.

SECOND EDITION,

WITH

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ENLARGED GLOSSARY.

LONDON:
WM. H. ALLEN & CO. 7, LEADENHALL STREET.
1859.

LONDON:
COX AND WYMAN, PRINTERS, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.

V2, L. MS
A859

182

GLOSSARY.

ABAD.—Cultivated, peopled, founded. Coupled with a name it denotes the founder: as *Ukber-abad*, the city founded by Ukber, on the site of the Hindoo village of Agra. *Shahjehanabad*, city founded by Shah Jehan on the site of the old city of Delhi; the old names, however, are retained by the people in spite of the Great Mogul. *Allah-abad*, the city of God—the name given by the Mahomedans to the Hindoo holy place at the junction of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, known to the Hindoos as Prayag or Prayag.

ABDAR.—a domestic whose duty it is to superintend the water for drinking, to cool and clear it; employed as butler by the English.

ABKAR.—Distiller of spirits.

ABKARY, ABKARER.—Exoicse; the revenue derived from spirits and intoxicating drugs.

ADAWLUT, UDALUT.—A court of justice. *Sudder Udaltut*—principal court. *Dewanee Udaltut*—court for civil suits. *Foujdaree or Nizamut Udaltut*—criminal court.

AHIR, UHKEER.—Shepherd, a caste from which the Bengal army accepts recruits.

AKALEE.—Sikh armed fanatic.

AMIL.—Dominion; a farmer of revenue; an officer of government.

AMILDAR.—Governor.

AMILDARER.—Territory, government.

AMEEN, UMEEN.—Agent, a title given to the native judges by the English: as *Sudder Ameen*—chief judge; *Sudder Ameen Ala*—principal chief judge.

AMEER, EMIR.—A nobleman amongst the Mahomedans.

ANKOOB.—A weapon; a kind of axe, used to drive an elephant.

ARAK, ARRACK.—Spirit; juice; fermented liquor.

ARIUR, URHUR (corruptly, *RiAr*).—A kind of pulse (*Cytisus Cajan*). It grows strong and bushy; when out (in February) the sharp stakes left are very dangerous to horses' hoofs; they are often mis taken for cotton stalks.

ARZI, URZE.—A letter addressed to a superior, a petition.

ARANI, ASSAMER.—A cultivator; a client; a constituent.

ATTA, OTTA.—Coarse flour.

AURUNG.—Depôt; factory.

AVATAR.—Incarnation of the Deity.

AYAK.—Female servant; lady's-maid.

AYEEN.—Laws; regulations; institutes.

AZAN.—The Mahomedan call to prayers.

B.

BABOO.—A title of rank, but now used indiscriminately like "Esquire" in England.

BADMUASH, BUDMAASH.—A disreputable person; one who has no ostensible means of gaining his livelihood.

BAGE.—A garden.

BAHADOUR.—A hero; a warrior; a title of rank amongst the Mahomedans; a new order established in the native army by the English.

BAHORA, BUHORA, BOHRA.—A money-lender.

BAIE, BHYE.—A lady; title given to Maharatta princesses.

BAIRAGE, BYRAGEE.—A Hindoo religious mendicant.

BAISENUVRE.—A follower of the god Vishnoo.

BAIT.—A residence, abode. *Bait-oolah*—the house of God, Mecca.

BAKSH.—A gift; one who gives. *Bukhsish, Buxis, Bakhsheesh*—present, reward.

BAKHSHEE.—Paymaster; treasurer to the army; commander-in-chief.

BANDY, BUNDEE.—A cart or carriage.

BANG, BHUNG.—The leaves of the hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), bruised and pounded in a mortar, and infused in water; an intoxicating drink. The leaves are smoked, and also chewed.

BANJARA, BRINJARU.—Carriers of grain laden on bullocks, and especially employed in supplying troops; a tribe.

BANKA.—A dandy; a fop; an idle dissolute fellow. The Delhi *banka* is famous as the dissipated dandy of India.

BANYAN, BUNIYA.—A merchant; the caste of Hindoo traders. In Calcutta, the cashier and chief manager of a mercantile establishment.

BARAH.—Twelve. *Barah Wufat*—a religious festival of the Mahomedans; the 12th of the month in which Mahommed died.

BARAT, BURAT.—A Mahomedan festival.

- Shub-i-Barat*, observed . . . fasting and illuminations—the . . . of record, on which men's deeds for the coming year are said to be registered in heaven.
- BANKANDAZ**, **BURKANDAZ**.—A matchlock man; *Burk*, light; *andaz*, who throws; an armed guard.
- BASTEE**, **BUSTEE**.—A village.
- BATTA**, **BATTU**.—Difference in rate of exchange. *Bhatta*—extra pay, additional allowance; an established addition to the allowances of the armies in India.
- BAZAR**.—A market; a daily market; the street of shops.
- BEGHA**, **BIGAH**.—A measure of land, one-third of an English acre.
- BEGAR**, **BEGAREE**.—Forced labourers pressed to carry without pay.
- BEGUM**.—A princess; a lady of rank.
- BELATTEE** (see *VILAYETEE*).—A foreigner.
- BEFARREE**.—A trader; a shopkeeper.
- BETEL-NUT**.—The *Areca Catechu* chewed by the natives of India; cut in pieces, it forms an ingredient of the *beerk* presented to visitors and guests. See **PAN**.
- BHAAE**.—Brother. *Bhaee-bund*—brotherhood; a community or association.
- BHANGY**, **BANGY**.—A load divided and hung to both ends of a bamboo pole, carried over the shoulder. *Bhangy-burdar* or *bhangy-carrier*—the man who accompanies a traveller with the luggage slung over his shoulder.
- BHEEL**.—A wild tribe inhabiting the Malwa and Mewar forests. There is a Bheel local corps in the Indian army.
- BHISHTIE**, **BEHSTIE**, **BIBISHTIE**.—From *bihisht*, paradise; a water-carrier; a Mahomedan who supplies water from a leather bag, *musuk*. The blessing of water is so great in a hot climate that the carrier is as one from heaven.
- BHOW**, **BHAU**.—A brother; a cousin; a title of respect affixed to a name, as *Haree-bhau*.
- BHYLER**, **BYLER**.—A carriage for riding in, drawn by bullocks; some are on four wheels, highly ornamented, and hung round with bells.
- BIRI**, **BEKER**.—A lady; title of rank; mistress.
- BIDREE**.—A mixed metal of copper and tin, capable of high ornament, and of which hooks, buttons and mouthpieces are usually made.
- BIRY**.—A charitable allowance; fees to family priests.
- BISATEE**.—A pedlar; a hawker; called by the English a *barwala*.
- BOERA**.—A village banker; a tribe of bankers and traders held in great respect in Gozerat.
- BRAHMIN**.—A man of the first caste of Hindoos, whose duty it is to study and expound the sacred books. The Brahmins now are divided and subdivided into numerous tribes and families holding no social relations, and they all engage in many of the
- lay occupations of the day; they are soldiers, watchmen, bailiffs, bankers' porters, cooks, domestic chaplains, &c. All classes employ them as domestic servants; as the religion of the Hindoos is one of ritual, ceremonial, and meats, they find it safest to employ a Brahmin cook, to insure the purity of their food.
- BRIJ**.—The terrestrial paradise of the Hindoos; the country around Muttra, between Agra and Delhi, sacred to Krishna, who was born there and performed his miracles.
- BRIJBAHEN**.—An inhabitant of the Brij; an armed Hindoo; watchmen, guards, doorkeepers—many from the Brij seeking to be so employed.
- BRIJBHAKA**.—The dialect of the Brij Hindoo, in which most of the popular poems of the Hindoos are written.
- BUN**.—A wood, a forest; as *Sunderbun* or *Soonderbun*, the forest of Soondree trees; *Brindabun*, the forest of Vrinda.
- BUNDOBUST**.—Arrangement; bargain.
- BUNGALOW**.—A thatched house, after the fashion of Bengal.
- BIWUSTU**.—A written opinion on Hindoo law by a Pundit, or a Brahmin learned in the law.

C.

- CAYMACAN**, see **KAIMUKAN**.
- CHABOOK**.—A whip.
- CHABOOKSOWAR**.—A rough rider.
- CHAND**.—The moon.
- CHANDSEE**.—Moonbeams.
- CHANDSEE CHAUK**.—The bright street (a famous street in Delhi).
- CHAPPA**.—An impression; a stamp.
- CHAPPA KAGHUZ**.—Printed paper; a newspaper.
- CHAPPA KHANA**.—A printing-office.
- CHARYAR**.—*Char*, four—*yar*, friend. The four caliphs (successors to Mahomed), *Aboubukr*, *Omar*, *Osman*, and *Ali*.
- CHARYAREE**.—A Mahomedan of the Soonee sect—who maintain the rightful succession of the four Caliphs.
- CHATTA**.—An umbrella—the emblem of royalty.
- CHIE**.—A screen made of split bamboo and painted.
- CHIT**, **CHITTEE**.—A note; a letter.
- CHOB**.—A stick; a staff of office; a silver or gold stick.
- CHODAR**.—An attendant carrying a mace or stick of office.
- CHOURY**, **CHORRE**.—A Brahmin learned in the four Vedas. See **SEPOY**.
- CHOUDEE**, **CHOWDEY**.—The head-man of a trade; syndic; a title of respect addressed to carters, carriers, camelmen, &c.
- CHOUK**, **CHOKK**.—A square; an open place in a street.
- CHOUKER**.—A station; a police-guard station; a chair; a seat.
- CHOUKEDAR**.—A policeman; guard; watchman.

- CHOUTRY** (properly, **CHAOTEE**).—A public lodging-place; a station; an inn.
- CHOUTH**.—A fourth; a blackmail demanded from the princes of India by the Mahrattas—a fourth of their revenue.
- CHUBENA**.—Parched gram, or chick-pea, used by the Hindoos marching or travelling, when they cannot have their food cooked by the rules of their caste.
- CHUBOOTRA**.—A raised terrace in the front of a police-station, or round a tree; a platform where business is carried on, or a public meeting held.
- CHUKLA**.—A large division of the country, now almost confined to Oude.
- CHUKLADAE**.—The superintendent or governor of a chukla.
- CHULAN**.—An invoice; voucher; passport; list of letters, or prisoners forwarded.
- CHUMAR**.—A worker in leather, or currier; saddler; a low caste of Hindoos, divided into many tribes, who work as cultivators; manufacturers of indigo, &c.
- CHUNAM, CHOONA**.—Lime.
- CHUNDAL**.—Low caste; an outcast; term of abuse.
- CHUPATKE**.—A cake of unleavened bread, made of coarse flour—*Atta*, the common food of all Hindoos, and the lower classes of Mahomedans in India; cakes of all kinds.
- CHUPPRASS**.—A badge; a metal plate engraved, and worn on a belt as a badge of office.
- CHUPPRASSKE**.—The wearer of a chupprass; employed as messengers, couriers, policemen, watchmen, &c.
- CHURKH**.—A pulley; a wheel.
- CHURUKPOOJA**.—The ceremony of swinging on a wheel; the swinging festival of Hindoos suspended by hooks passed under the skin above each bladebone, now almost confined to Bengal.
- CHURRUNDAR**.—A supercargo—a servant placed on board a boat, in charge of the goods, by an insurance office.
- CHURRUR**.—The intoxicating exudation of the hemp-plant.
- CHICAR, SIRKAR**.—A superintendent; chief; the government; chief clerk. In Calcutta all native clerks are called *sirkars*; a large division of the country under the Mahomedans.
- COLL**.—A barbarous tribe, inhabiting the Rajmahal Hills and Jungle Muhlals beyond Burdwan, akin to the Bheels and Gonds.
- COOLY, see KOOLI.**
- COBAH**.—New, unbleached silk; piece goods unbleached.
- COSS, KOB**.—A measure of distance, about two English miles.
- CUTCHA, see KUTCHA.**
- CUTWAL, see KOTWAL.**
- D.**
- DAKE, DEYE**.—A wet nurse; a female servant; a female commissioner employed by the courts to swear native women.
- DAKE, DAWK**.—Post; relays of men or cattle along the road for carrying letters, goods, or travellers.
- DAKH-GHUB**.—Post-office.
- DAKH-CHOKKE**.—Post-station for relays.
- DAKAIT, DACOIT**.—Gang-robber; a burglar.
- DALKE, DOLLY**.—A rude basket of flowers and fruits; a tray of presents, consisting of fruit, sweetmeats, spices, preserves.
- DANA**.—Grain; corn.
- DANA-KHORRE**.—The commissariat; grain-consumers.
- DAROGHA**.—A superintendent; a chief officer in police and other departments of government, particularly the customs and commissariat.
- DECCAN, DEKHUN**.—The south; the south of India.
- DERVISE, DURWESH**.—A religious mendicant (Mahomedan).
- DES, DESA**.—The country; a place; emphatically applied to particular districts. In the Himalaya it means the plains.
- DESEE**.—Belonging to a country; in Bengal, applied to indigo-seed grown there. *Pur-desee*—a foreigner.
- DEVA, DEV, DEO**.—A god; a divinity; a man of high rank; a king.
- DEVALU, DIWALU**.—A temple.
- DEVKE, DEVI**.—A goddess; a name of Door-ga, the wife of Siva.
- DEWAN, DIWAN, DIVAN**.—Royal court or council; a minister of state.
- DEWANEE**.—Relating to a dewan; civil administration. See **ADAWLUT**. The right to receive the revenue of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, conferred on the East-India Company by the Great Mogul. *Dewan-i-am*—a public hall of audience; *Dewan-i-khas*—private chamber of council.
- DHOBER, DHOBY**.—A washerman.
- DHURMALA**.—A building for a pious purpose, a hospital, a monastery, a temple.
- DHURNA**.—Sitting at the door of a house to compel payment of a debt; bankers and money-lenders employed Brahmins for this purpose. The Brahmin sat fasting and resolved to die if the debt were not paid, and the debtor would incur the guilt of killing a Brahmin. As long as the Brahmin sat, the dwellers of the house could not cook or eat, fire could not be taken into the house, and for the time being they were excommunicated. The practice is forbidden by the laws of the East-India Company.
- DOAB**.—From *do*, two, and *ab* water; a tract of land lying between two rivers. The country between the Ganges and the Jumna rivers is emphatically the Doab. In the Punjab, or five rivers, there are the following tracts called *Doab*:—Between the Sutlej and the Beah, the Julunder Doab; between the Beah and Ravee, the Barea Doab; between the Ravee and Chenab, the Rechna Doab; between the Jhelum and Chenab, the Jetch Doab;

between the Indus and the Jhelum, the Doab of Scinde Sagur.

- DOHARE, DOHTE.**—An exclamation of distress when claiming protection from the authorities; shouting for mercy.
- DOOBE.**—A Brahmin read in two Vedas. See **SEPOY**.
- DOOLY.**—A litter, a swing, a rude palanquin.
- DOORGA.**—The name of a goddess, wife of Siva.
- DOORGAPOOJA.**—The worship of Doorga, celebrated for ten days in Bengal in the month of October; the Doorgapooja holidays are strictly kept in Calcutta.
- DOUR.**—A sudden expedition; sessions; circuit.
- DUFFADAR.**—An officer of rank in the army or police.
- DUPTUR.**—An office, record-office.
- DUPTUREE.**—Record-keeper; bookbinder and paper-ruler; office servant.
- DURBAR.**—A court; a royal court; a levee.
- DURGAAH.**—A Mahommedan saint's tomb or shrine; a royal court.
- DURZEE.**—A tailor.
- DUSSERA.**—A festival in honour of Doorga; additional holidays in Calcutta to the Doorgapooja; a military festival in the north-west of India; the fortunate time for opening a campaign.
- DUSTOORRE.**—Fee; perquisite; a commission—especially demanded by servants from tradesmen on purchases made by their masters.
- DUSTUK.**—A passport, now applied to a process served on revenue defaulters.

E.

- EED.**—A holy observance amongst the Mahommedans; the two enjoined by the Koran are, 1st, The Eed-ool-fitr, the termination of the fast of the month Ramzan, observed with prayers, rejoicings, and distribution of food to the poor; 2nd, The Eed-oozoha, observed in commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice of his son (Ishmael, not Isaac, according to the Mahommedans); it is observed with prayers and offerings; sheep, oxen, or camels are sacrificed; the kings of Dehli sacrificed a camel with their own hands on this festival.
- EEDGAH.**—A platform screened by a brick wall, where the festivals of the Eeds are celebrated; it is usually outside the towns.
- EMAM, IMAM.**—A chief in religious matters, whether the head of all the Mahommedans as the caliph, or the priest of a mosque, or the leader in the prayers of the congregation; the Sheehs recognize twelve Imams, descendants of Ali and his successors, of whom the last, Imam Mehdee, is believed to be still alive.
- EMAMBARA.**—A building in which the festival of the Mohurrum is celebrated, and some

times used as the mausoleum for the family of the founder, see **MOHURRUM**.

F.

- FAQUIE, FUKKEE.**—A Mahommedan religious mendicant.
- FARASH.**—A servant, whose business it is to spread carpets and mats, and sweep them—a Mahommedan domestic.
- FARAZI.**—The name of a sect of Mahommedans lately established in Lower Bengal, and now very turbulent.
- FARNUWEES, FARNAVEZE.**—*Phur*, an office, and *suwees*, writer—a public officer, the keeper of the registers; title given to the minister of state of the Mahrattas. The title is familiarly known as that of Nana Farnuwees, who was for many years the prime mover of the policy of the court of Poona.
- FATIHA.**—The first chapter of the Koran; an opening; a commencement.
- FERINGEE, VERINGHEE.**—A Frank; a European; perhaps *Varangi*—*Varungian* of the Greeks.
- FOOJ.**—An army; police jurisdiction.
- FOUJDAREE.**—The office of magistrate, or criminal judge. See **ADAWLUT**.
- FURMAN, FIRMAN.**—A mandate; a royal command; a patent; a passport.
- FUSL.**—A section; a chapter; a season; a crop or harvest. There are two harvests; the *khureef*, or autumnal rain crops, as indigo, cotton, rice, pulse of many kinds; the *rubbee*, or spring crops, wheat, barley, and gram, or chick-pea.
- FUSLEE.**—A harvest year, or era, originated by Akber.
- FUTWA.**—A judicial sentence; the written opinion on Mahommedan law given by the Mahommedan law-officer of a court.

G.

- GANJA.**—The hemp-plant (*Cannabis sativa*), see **BANG**; also an intoxicating liquor made by infusing the flowers and leaves in water.
- GAREE.**—A cart, a wheeled carriage of any description.
- GARKEWAN.**—A carter, a coachman. The native servants do not approve of the word, and think it more respectable to be called *coach men*.
- GAUD, GAD.**—Sediment; precipitate; indigo when precipitated, before it is pressed or dried.
- GAUT, GRAUT, GHAT.**—A landing-place; steps on the banks of a river; a pass through mountains; a place where washermen wash at a tank or river.
- GENTOO** (from the Portuguese *Gentio*).—Gentile; a Hindoo.
- GRAZER.**—A champion; one who fights against infidels for the propagation of the faith.

- GHAIB, GHYB.**—Hidden, missing. *Peerghyb*—"the hidden saint"—the name of a mosque near Hindoo Rao's house, at Delhi, used as a battery. The legend is of a Mahomedan saint who was translated to heaven at this place.
- GHEE.**—Clarified butter. The butter is boiled in water and skimmed off. In this state it can be kept in a hot climate for a long time, and, when done carefully, remains very good. The Hindoos use it universally, and soak their chupatees or cakes in it, more or less, as they can afford it.
- GHOLAM, GOLAM.**—A youth, a servant, a slave; used as "humble servant" in English letters.
- GHORKA.**—The people of Nepal, in the Himalaya mountains. They are descended from the Oodipoor rajpoots, and particularly honour the god Guruknath, hence the name Goorkha. They occupied the Kemaon hills some generations before their conquest of Nepal in 1768.
- GHOBA, GHODA.**—A horse. *Ghoba-wala*—a groom. See GORA.
- GHUR.**—A house; a hut; residence. See GURH.
- GODOWN, GODAM** (from the Malay *gudang*).—An outhouse; a warehouse; the commissariat depôts.
- GOJNDA.**—A spy; an informer.
- GOLA.**—A granary; salt depôt.
- GOLUNDAX.**—An artilleryman—from *gola*, a ball; *wndaz*, who throws.
- GOMASHTA.**—An agent; a confidential factor.
- GOND, GOAND.**—A barbarous tribe inhabiting the country west of Cuttack to the Vindhya hills, called *Gondwans*.
- GOOJUR.**—The name of a numerous class in the North-West Provinces, engaged in agriculture, but notorious cattle-lifters, thieves, and plunderers. A black mail is paid as many of the stations in the North-West Provinces, to the chiefs of Goojur villages, to secure the house property, the police being quite inefficient.
- GOOBOO.**—Spiritual teacher; domestic chaplain of the Hindoos.
- GORA.**—White man. *Gora-logue* or *log*—Europeans; generally applied to soldiers.
- GORAIF.**—A village watchman; a messenger; and who acts as guide to travellers.
- GOSAIN, GOSHYN.**—A religious mendicant, specially applied to influential families, descendants of gossains of great repute. There are various convents of these mendicants in Western India, of great sanctity.
- GOWALA.**—A cowherd; a tribe from which the Indian army receives recruits.
- GRUNTHA.**—The book of the Sikhs, a large collection of moral poems by their teacher Nanuk, the founder of the sect, in 1419.
- GUBUR, GUBRE.**—A fire-worshipper; an infidel; commonly applied to Parsees.
- GUDDER, GUDR.**—A cushion, or carpet on which a person sits; the seat of rank or royalty.
- GUICOWAR.**—The sovereign of Baroda; the chief of one of the states of the Mahratta confederacy.
- GUL.**—A noose; a snare. *Gul dena*—to hang a criminal. *Gul Shukeed*—"the hanged saint," one Roshun Khan, at whose tomb the Mahomedans worship and burn lamps at Delhi; he was hanged, in 1835, for the murder of Mr. Fraser, commissioner of Delhi, at the instigation of Nuwab Shums-co-Deen, and canonized for having killed the infidel—one of those acts and signs neglected by the English government.
- GUNJ.**—A mart; an emporium; a collection of articles, as a cruet-stand; a canteen. Compounded with a founder or the name of the original village, as *Revelgunj*, *Gopeegunj*.
- GURH.**—A fort. Compounded thus, *Futurgurh*—"Fort Victory," *Aligurh*—"All Fort."
- GURHEE.**—A small fort.
- GURBAE.**—A water-pot; an earthen vessel or pitcher.

H.

- HACKERY.**—A native cart drawn by bullocks.
- HAJ, HUIJ.**—The pilgrimage to Mecca.
- HAJBE, HAJI.**—One who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca; a title of respect.
- HAKIM.**—A ruler; a governor; a superior; a judge; addressed to a superior as a title of respect. See HUKHEM.
- HATH, HAUT.**—A market; a fair.
- HATTA, HATTA.**—An inclosure; the ground inclosed round a bungalow; a court-yard; the presidencies of India—as *Madras Hatta*.
- HATHI, HATHER.**—An elephant. *Hathee khana*—elephant house, or stable.
- HAWILAT, HAVILAT.**—A thing given in trust; prisoners remanded; witnesses detained in *hawilat*—in charge of an officer of the court.
- HAVILDAR, HAWILDAR.**—One holding a trust; a native non-commissioned officer in the Indian army.
- HJIRA, HIJREE.**—Departure from one's friends and country. The flight of Mahomed from Mecca to Medina was constituted the commencement of the Mahomedan era: it took place on the night of Thursday, the 15th of July, A.D. 622; hence the Mahomedan era of Hijra commences from 16th July, 622.
- HOLI, HOLEE, HOOLY.**—A popular festival of the Hindoos; saturnalia held about the end of February in the North-West Provinces, during which rude frolics, flinging dust and coloured powder, squirting coloured water on passers-by, and the like, are indulged in; the Kayaths and inferior castes get drunk, and the Brahmins, Rajpoots, and all, sing and shout lascivious songs and filthy abuse; the rites close with bonfires on the last night. In Bengal, a swinging festival is held at the same time.

- HOONDER, HUNDL.**—A bill of exchange.
- HUK, HUQ.**—Truth; the true God; a true, just or legal right; privilege or fee established by usage. *Huk-ool-Talookdare*—the right of the Talookdar.
- HUKEM, HAKIM.**—A sage; a physician. The descendants of a famous sage retain it as a title in the family. See **HAKIM**.
- HUKAL.**—Lawful; allowed; an animal killed in a lawful manner for food by a Mahomedan; opposed to *Huram*.
- HULWAI, HULWAE.**—A confectioner.
- HURAM.**—Unlawful; forbidden; applied to all things or acts which the law and the prophets forbid; unclean; wicked; vicious; disloyal. See **NIMUKRAM**.
- HURBARC.**—A messenger; courier.
- HURUM, HABAM, HUKEM.**—Sacred; forbidden; closed to promiscuous access (hence applied to the women's apartments in the East); also the name of the enclosure round the temple of Mecca; a sanctuary. See **KABA**.
- HURUMZADA.**—Base-born; son of the Hurum; a word of abuse; bastard.
- HUZAR.**—A thousand.
- HUZARI, HUZAREE.**—A commander of a thousand. Districts are often distinguished according to their revenues, as the *Beest Huzari*—the 20,000.
- HUZOOR.**—The presence; the royal presence; the presence of a superior authority, as a judge; a man of rank; especially applied to the king of Dehli, as *The Huzoor*.

I.

ID.—See **EED**.

IJARU, IZARU.—Price; profit; an estate held on a farming lease; a farm of the revenue.

IJLAS.—A sitting, especially of a court of justice; sessions. *Ijlas-i-Council*—a meeting of the supreme council.

IKBAL, IQBAL.—Prosperity; good fortune; acceptance.

ILAKA, ELAQA.—Property; estate; jurisdiction.

IMAM.—See **EMAM**.

INGLES.—English; invalid soldiers; pension to invalids.

ISLAM.—The faith, the Catholic faith of the Mahomedans. See **MUSULMAN**.

J.

JAGGER, JAGHER.—A grant of land, rent free, conferred for services to the state, either for life or for ever; an estate in fee-simple and untaxed.

JAMPAN.—A kind of chair carried on men's shoulders, used in the Himalaya hills.

JAT, JA T.—The name of a large tribe of Hindoos, principally inhabiting the country on the banks of the Jumna from Agra to Dehra. Their chief is the rajah of Bhurtpoor. Many of these have become Sikhs.

JAY, JAY.—Victory, an exclamation like

"hurrah," "huzza." *Lik Sahib kee jay!* was once a favourite shout of victory when Lord Lake led the armies in India.

JEMADAR.—An officer in the native army; a chief of police; a superintendent.

JHEEL.—A shallow lake; a morass.

JOGEE, JOGL.—One who practises religious abstraction; in general, a religious Hindoo mendicant. There are many convents of Jogees, many of whom are great rogues and thieves.

JUHANPUNAH.—Asylum of the world, a title addressed to sovereigns; it was especially taken by the kings of Oude created by the English.

JUMMA, JAMA.—A mount; aggregate; total.

JUMMA MUSJID.—The principal mosque of a city; the cathedral of the Mahomedans. Gibbon erroneously translates it "royal mosque."

JUNGLE, JUNGUL.—A forest; a thicket; the country as opposed to the town; wild; waste.

JUNTR.—A dial; a mystical diagram; a machine of any kind.

JUNTR MUNTR.—Conjuring; performing mystical ceremonies; the native observatories and gnomons at Benares and Dehli are so named.

K.

KABA, KABA, CAABA.—A cube or square; any square building—whence, especially, the temple at Mecca to which the Mahomedans make their pilgrimage.

KAFIR.—An infidel; one who does not acknowledge Mahammed as the prophet; a term of abuse.

KADDER, KYDDE.—A prisoner; a convict.

KAIMUKAM, CAYMACAN.—A representative; a deputy; a viceroy.

KAIT, KAYUTH.—The writer or accountant caste—the most respectable of the mixed castes.

KALJUG, KULJOG.—The last and worst of the four ages, the iron age, the present age, of which about 5,000 years have passed; it is to last 432,000 years.

KARINDA.—An agent; a manager; a superintendent.

KASID, COSHID.—A courier; a messenger; an express messenger.

KAZER, CAZY, CADL.—A Mahomedan judge. Under the English, their judicial functions have ceased, and they only act at marriages, funerals, and domestic ceremonies of the Mahomedans. It is applied as a title to families, descendants of Kazers.

KERANI.—A manager; one who conducts affairs; the European clerks in Calcutta.

KHADIN.—A servant; an attendant on a shrine, or saint's tomb.

KHALIFA, CALIPH, KHULKEFT (from *Khalf*, a successor).—The successors of Mahammed; the defenders of the faith. In India the tailors are so nicknamed.

KHALSA.—The chequer lands, the property

- of government not farmed or given as jagers; the collective denomination of the Sikhs.
- KHAN.**—A Mahomedan title; also a common adjunct to the names of Afghans and Pathana. See MUSULMAN.
- KHIDMUT.**—Service.
- KHIDMUTGAR.**—A domestic servant; the English apply it only to table servants.
- KHILLUT, KILLAT.**—A dress of honour; the present of a superior to an inferior, and may consist of arms, horses, elephants, &c. Kings, when giving *khilluts*, cause the recipients to be robed in their presence in the dress of honour.
- KHUBUB.**—News; information; care. *Khubur ki kaghuz*—a newspaper. *Khuburdar*—take care!
- KHURREF.**—See FUSL.
- KHURKETA.**—A bag; a purse; the envelope of a letter, especially the silk and embroidered bag in which natives of rank send their letters to men of rank—hence the letter from a prince to the governor-general is so named.
- KHUTPUT.**—Wrangling; dissension. At Baroda and in the Bombay presidency, it means bribery and corruption; corrupt influence.
- KHUZANA.**—Treasury.
- KHUZANCHRE.**—Treasurer.
- KILLA, QULU.**—A fort.
- KILLADAR.**—Governor of a fort.
- KINOOB, KIMKHAB.**—Brocade; gold and silver thread patterns woven in silk.
- KIST.**—Instalment; periodical payment of revenue—hence, popularly, it is revenue.
- KISTBUNDEL.**—Settlement of instalments, as to time and amount.
- KOBB, KUAR, KOOMAR.**—A youth; a prince; title of the heir apparent of a rajah; a Hindoo title, but retained in families of Hindoo converts to Mahomedanism.
- KOOLY, COOLY.**—Daily hire or wages; all porters and day-labourers are so called; a tribe of barbarians in Goozerat.
- KORAN, KURAN.**—The sacred book of the Mahomedans—the revelation made to Mahomed orally, collected by his successor Omar, and committed to writing.
- KORI, COBYE.**—A score, twenty; corruptly in Calcutta *Corge*, which appears to be a misreading of *Corye*.
- KOS.**—See COSS.
- KOTR.**—A fort; a fortified residence; the regimental treasury.
- KOT-HAVILDAR.**—The native officer in charge of the regimental treasury, or the cash of his company.
- KOTHEE.**—A spacious house; a factory; a mercantile house or firm; a warehouse.
- KOTWAL, CUTWAL.**—The chief police-officer of a city.
- KUBEER.**—The great, huge, immense; Sultan Kubeer, "the Great Sultan"—the title the Egyptians gave Napoleon Bonaparte, translated by Sir Walter Scott "the Sultan of Fire"!
- KUCHA, CUTCHA.**—Raw, unripe, anything in a crude, raw state, as unburnt bricks—applied to silly, weak persons, to short weights and measures, to anything badly done, in contrast to Pukka.
- KULAM.**—A word; a speech.
- KULAM-OOLA.**—The word of God; the Koran.
- KULIMAH.**—The Mahomedan creed: "There is no God but the one God, and Mahomed is the messenger of God."
- KUMURBUND, CUMMURBUND.**—A girdle of many yards of cambric; it is disrespectful to appear without this in the presence of a superior.
- KUTTAR-MOORHEE.**—Dagger-faced; a regiment of Sikhs, so named by Runjeet Singh, and still retained in the English service.

L.

- LAKH, LAC, LAKSHA.**—One hundred thousand; an insect which constructs its nest in numerous small cells, so called from the number found in a nest. The dye called *lac* is furnished from this insect, and the resinous substance of the nest supplies the shell-lac.
- LAKHIRAJ.**—Rent free; lands exempted for some particular reason from paying any revenue.
- LAL.**—Red. *Lal coortee*—red coat; a soldier in the Company's service. *Lal shurab*, commonly written *Loll shrab*—red wine—exclusively applied to claret.
- LALLA.**—A writer; a clerk. It is applied as a term of respect to members of the writer caste, or to any respectable person not of high rank, as *Lalla Joteepershad*.
- LASCAR, LUSHKUE.**—A native sailor; tent-pitchers and camp-followers with artillery. The proper word is *lushkuree*—of or belonging to a lushkur or army.
- LAT, LATH.**—A staff; a column; a pillar; especially the monoliths found in the north-west provinces of India, bearing ancient inscriptions; one at Dehli is known as Firoz Shah's Lat.
- LATTEE.**—A staff, a bludgeon.
- LATTREAL, LATREWALA.**—A club-man, a man armed with a bludgeon; men retained by zemindars and indigo planters in Bengal to protect their own rights in the absence of protection from the government of India.
- LIFAPA, LUFAPU.**—An envelope.
- LILAM.**—See NEELAM.
- LOG** (properly, **LOKA**).—Man; mankind, in ordinary use: as *Sahib-log*—European gentry; pronounced and sometimes spelt *logue*.
- LOOT.**—Plunder; pillage; robbery.
- LOOTER.**—Plunderer.
- LILUT-OOL-QUDR.**—The night of power, the 27th of Ramzan, when the Koran descended from heaven, and which is observed with much reverence by the Mahomedans in India.

LYLUT-OOL-MIRAJ.—The night of Mahomed's ascent to heaven.

M.

MAASH, MUASH.—Means of living; a pension. See **BADMASH**.

MAFER, MUAFFE.—Forgiven; remitted; a grant of land free of rent or taxation to a temple, or provision for the repairs of a tomb; lands given to a priest, or for service in general.

MAHA DEO.—The great God; usually applied to Siva.

MAHA-RAJA, MAHARAJ.—The great raja, a title of reigning Hindoo princes.

MAHAJUN.—A great man; but now, universally, a merchant, banker, trader, or money-lender.

MAHOUT, MAHA, WUT.—An elephant-driver.

MALGOOZAR.—One who pays revenue.

MALIK, MALIC.—A master; owner; used as a title of respect. See **MULIK**.

MALIKANA.—Right of the malik or proprietor; an allowance made to a landholder by government when the management of his lands is taken from him for various reasons.

MANJEE, MANJHEE.—The steersman of a boat; the master of a boat.

MAHA.—A weight used by jewellers; one twelfth of a tola. The small or jewellers' weights are thus—

4 dhan or grains	=	1 ruttee.
8 ruttee	=	1 masha.
12 masha	=	1 tola.
5 tola	=	1 chittak.

The unit of the English system in India is the tola, equal to 180 grains English troy weight; the standard of the bazar seer is 80 tolas; the Company's rupee weighs one tola.

MAUGRABY, MOOGRIBER.—Western; an inhabitant of the west side; usually applied to the west of Africa.

MAUND, properly MUN.—A measure of weight in India, varying much in value. The Company's maund is equal to 80 lbs.; the Calcutta bazar maund = 82 lbs.; factory maund = 74 lbs. 10 oz. 10½ dra., or one factory maund and a half is equal to one English cwt. The table of weights is:—

16 chittaks	=	1 seer.
40 seers	=	1 maund.

MEER.—A chief; a leader. See **MUSSELMAN**.

MEHTUR, MIHTUR.—A prince; the lowest caste of sweepers and scavengers is thus named in derision.

MELA.—A fair; an occasional market; usually a Hindoo religious festival, held at a favourite place of pilgrimage, where traffic and amusements are carried on. Thus at Hurdwan the *mela* is famous for horses, and is the great pilgrimage of the Hindoos to the Ganges. A jubilee is held every

twelfth year, and the numbers gathered together on these occasions are said to reach a million.

MERIAH.—A human victim, usually a child; young persons kidnapped by the Gonds of the hills west of Cuttack, kept amongst them in ignorance of their fate, and after a season sacrificed to their deity, the Mother of the Earth, to insure fruitful seasons.

MIRZA.—A title given to the Syuds, the descendants of the prophet; in Persia, prefixed to a name, a secretary; when following it, a prince; but in India it is prefixed as a title of rank.

MITHAEE, METOY.—Sweetmeats. Lord Ellenborough, when governor-general of India, distributed 80,000 seers, = 60,000 lbs. of "their favourite metoys" to the sepoys composing the army of observation and retribution assembled at Ferozpoor, at the close of the last Cabul campaign.

MOCHER.—A saddler.

MOCHULKA.—A deed; usually a recognizance required by a magistrate; an engagement under penalty.

MOCCUDUM, MOKUDUM.—The head man of a village or tribe.

MOFUSSEL.—Separate; distinct. In Hindostan, a subordinate district; the country; the provinces. *Sudder*, the principal station; *mofussul*, the dependencies thereon.

MOGUL, MOGHUL.—The title of one of the great Tartar tribes, the Mongol; or a member of one. A title especially applied to the kings of Delhi of the house of Timour, although they were more properly of Turkish descent.

MOHUR.—A seal; a seal-ring; a gold coin with the seal of the sovereign. The mohur of Akbar bore the following inscription—"The glory of the faith, Mahommed Akbar, the victorious emperor;" on the reverse, the kulimah or creed. The mohur of Aurungzebe—"Shah Aurungzebe Alameer issued coin brilliant as the sun;" on the reverse—"Minted at the seat of the caliphate, Akberabad, the year of the reign of fortunate associations." The mohur of Shah Alum, the last of the Moguls who struck coins, and continued by the East-India Company—"Defender of the Mahommedan faith, reflection of divine excellence, the Emperor Shah Alum, has struck this coin to be current throughout the seven climates." The value of the mohur in account is 16 rupees, or nearly £1. 12s. sterling. The East-India Company have ceased to coin gold.

MOHUREEM.—Sacred; unlawful; the first month of the Mahommedan year, in which it was held unlawful to make war. Amongst the Sheeahs this month is held in peculiar veneration, as being the month in which Husun and Hoosyn, sons of Ah, were killed by Yezed. In India, after ten days' public mourning, the members

- of this sect proceed in procession, carrying a bier representing the funeral of the murdered saints; all the men are armed, and frequent affrays occur between them and the Soonees, the opposing sect. When Hindoo festivals occur on the same day, and the processions meet, serious battles take place. The English government put down all these affrays by sending a guard of soldiers into the cities on the anniversary of the Mohurrim. See EMAMBARU.
- MOLLY, MALEE.**—A gardener.
- MOONSHEE, MUNSHI.**—A writer; a secretary; applied by the English to teachers and interpreters of languages.
- MOONSIF.**—A judge; title of the lowest rank of civil judge in India.
- MOREE, MORI.**—A water-course, a drain.
- MOULVIE, MOOLVI.**—A learned man and expounder of Mahomedan law.
- MUDRASA, MUDBUSSA.**—A college.
- MURUL, MARAL.**—A place; a house; an apartment; the women's apartments; a division; a province or district, as the *Jungle Mahals*—districts in the west of Bengal; *muhulla*—a division of a town, a quarter. See TAJ.
- MULIK, MELIK.**—A king; a sovereign. See MALIK.
- MULLA.**—A sailor; a boatman; a ferryman.
- MUNDEE.**—A market; a shop or storehouse. *Subzee munde*—the green market, where fruit and vegetables are sold.
- MUNSOOB, MUNSAB.**—Office; dignity.
- MUNSOOBDAE.**—A military title and rank conferred by the Moghul sovereigns, with assignment of a jaghire.
- MURAL, MUSHAL.**—A torch; a lamp.
- MUSALCHERE.**—A torch-bearer; attendant of a palkee traveller during the night; a domestic servant of the English, who cleans the plates and dishes, or carries a lamp at night—always a Mahomedan.
- MUSALU.**—Spices, condiments; any mixture as seasoning; drugs; bribes—oil to make the wheel go.
- MUSJID.**—A mosque; see JAMMA.
- MUSNUD.**—A throne; a chair; the throne of a Mahomedan prince.
- MUSOOLA.**—A kind of boat for crossing the surfat Madras; it is usually from thirty to forty feet long by six and eight feet deep, flat-bottomed, and having the planks sewn together with withes of straw between each plank as oakum; it has ten oars and can carry twenty passengers.
- MUSSUK.**—A leather bag for carrying water; the bag carried by the *bhistie*.
- MUSSULMAN, MOOSLIM.**—A believer in the faith; a Mahomedan. See ISLAM. This people never call themselves Mahomedans; the word is purely European. In India there are four great divisions of Moolims:—1st. The Syuda, who pretend to be descended from Hoosyn, the son of Ali and grandson of Mahomed, and who take the title of "neer" and "mirza" prefixed.
- 2nd. Moghuls or Tartars, taking the title of "beg" after their name. 3rd. The Patans, Rohillas, and Affghans, who are entitled "khan." 4th. The Sheikhs, miscellaneous and converted Hindoos. They prefix this as a title, thus—*Sheikh Gool Mahomed*, *Sheikh Peerbukhsh*. All these are to be found in the native army of the English; their favourite branch being the cavalry.
- MYDAN, MAIDAN.**—A plain; a field of battle.

N.

- NABOB, see NUWAB.**
- NAG, NAGA.**—A snake, a serpent deity; *Nag-poor*, the city named after the serpent deity.
- NAIB.**—A deputy; a viceroy.
- NAIK.**—A leader, or chief in general. In the native army of India, a corporal.
- NAKHODA, NACODA.**—The commander of a ship. In India, the captain of an Arab ship.
- NANA.**—A maternal grandfather. The Maharrattas address their chiefs as *Nana* and *Mamoo*, a maternal uncle, *Chucha*, a paternal uncle—epithets of endearment.
- NAZIM.**—An administrator; a governor; a viceroy; the title of the nuwab of Moorshedabad.
- NAZIB.**—An inspector. In ordinary use, the officer of a criminal court, whose duty it is to execute the orders of the magistrate; a sheriff.
- NEELAM.**—An auction; a public sale.
- NIMUK-BAM (properly, NIMUK-HURAM).**—False to one's salt; faithless; disloyal; perfidious; the greatest crime a man can be guilty of. The king of Delhi so designated the kings of Oude, his hereditary prime ministers, because they threw off their allegiance and assumed the crown. *Nimuk-hulal*; loyal, faithful, grateful, see HURAM.
- NIZAM.**—Administration; also an administrator; a viceroy. Hence the title of the nuwab of Hyderabad, the viceroy of the Deccan, Nizam-ool-Moolk.
- NIZAMUT.**—The office of nizam; the administration of police and criminal law. See ADAWLUT.
- NUDDEE, NUDDY.**—A river; a stream.
- NUGUR.**—A town; a city. Compounded with proper names, as *Srinugur*; corrupted by Europeans into *nagore*, as *Chandianagore*.
- NUKARA.**—A kettledrum, the use of which was restricted to persons of high rank.
- NULLAH.**—A water-course, a gully out by the rains; a rivulet; a ravine.
- NUWAB (plural of NAIB, but used in the singular).**—A viceroy, or governor of a province under the Mogul; a title of rank conferred on the nobles surrounding the throne.
- NUZUB, NUZURANA.**—A present; an offering from an inferior to a superior, or to a holy man; the present made on being presented to a king or chief; a fine or fee; a bribe.

NUZUBANER, NISSARA.—A Christian, a Nazarene (f).

O.

OMLAH, UMLAH, plural of **AMIL**.—The collective native officers of a court of justice in India; the officers of any establishment, public or private.

OMRAH, UMRAH (plural of **AMKER**).—The nobles of a Mahomedan court.

OTTA, ATTA.—Coarse wheaten flour; the principal food of the sepoy, made into thin unleavened cakes, called *chupatties*.

OTTO (properly **UTTUB**).—Essence; juice; oil of roses; fragrance.

P.

PADDY, PADL.—Rice in the husks, whether growing or cut.

PADSHAH.—A king.

PAGODA.—The European designation of a Hindoo temple; the old gold coin of Madras, having a temple for its device, but called by the natives, *hoon* or *varaha*. The star pagoda is commonly valued at eight shillings.

PALANQUIN, properly **PALKEE**.—A litter; a vehicle carried on men's shoulders, in which the traveller can recline at full length.

PAN, PAUN.—The aromatic leaf of the *Piper betel*. In use, a leaf is rolled up with a few small bits of the areka-nut, grains of Paradise (cardemum), a little catechu, and unslaked lime, to bring out the colour of the catechu; sometimes a little dry tobacco is included to make the whole more pungent; this is called a *beer* or *beerhee*, and is chewed, acting as a carminative and antacid tonic; it is presented to guests and visitors, and is then called *pan-scooparee*. It is universally used, particularly by native ladies. The catechu becomes bright scarlet in the course of mastication.

PANCH.—Five.

PANCHAYUT, PUNCHAIT.—A jury of five; a committee of five, held in towns and villages to try all questions affecting caste, usages, and occupation. Municipal questions are thus settled amongst the natives in India.

PANDEY, PUNDHY.—A learned Brahmin; one who makes some branch of Sanscrit learning his special study and teaches it. See **SEPOY**.

PARSEE.—A worshipper of fire; the name of the race settled at Bowsay and Western India, who still observe the ancient religion of the Magi; they are enterprising merchants and shipbuilders; their ancestors fled before the Mahomedans from Persia in the eighth century. The word correctly means only "Persian."

PATAN.—An Afghan. See **MUSULMAN**.

PATUCK.—A reader; a public reader; a Brahmin who reads the epic poems and *pooranas* in public. See **SEPOY**.

PEER.—A holy man. Among Mahomedans, a saint; a spiritual guide.

PEON.—A messenger; a porter; a police-officer.

PERGUNNAH.—A small district, or subdivision of a country; a hundred.

PERWANAH, PURWANUH.—An order; a written precept; a warrant; a license; a passport; a letter from a superior to an inferior, opposed to *Arzi*.

PESHGUSH, PAISHGUSH.—Tribute.

PETTAH, PETTAL.—The suburbs of a fortified town; that part of a fortified place lying beyond, below, or around a fortress or citadel.

PHANS.—A snare; a noose; a halter.

PHANNIGAR.—A Thug; a hangman.

PHOUNSDAR.—See **FOUJDAE**.

PINDARA.—A body of marauders.

PINDAREE.—A member of an organized troop of marauders, who, from time to time, entered upon plundering expeditions at a distance from their own villages. They were distinguished as a body by the marquis of Hastings; they were originally a body of irregular horse attached to the Mahomedan armies.

POLIGAR, POLYGAR.—A petty chieftain. In the south of India, they were more or less independent,—subject, however, to pay a tribute or service to the paramount power, when they could be coerced. They subsisted by plunder. On the subjugation of the country, they were mostly dispossessed; some were pensioned, and some allowed to hold villages, the latter have now subsided into peaceable landholders.

POONAH, POONYA.—Virtue; moral merit. In Bengal, the ceremony with which the rent-payers open the year's accounts.

POOR, POBE.—A town; a city. It is used in composition, as *Cassopore*—the city of Kama, the Hindoo Cupid, properly *Kam-poor*. Kama is the husband of Ruttee the Hindoo Venus.

POORUB.—The east.

POORUBEE, POORUBRAH.—Natives of the eastern provinces, or those on the Ganges around Patna and Behar.

POOTR, POOT.—A son. *Brahmapootr*—the son of Brahma, vulgarly, *Burampootr*; *Raj-poot*, the son of a *Raja*.

POTEL, POTAIL.—The head man of a village. He is head of the police, and acts to a limited extent as magistrate; the term is current in the countries subject to the Mahrattas.

POTEE, POTHEE.—A book; the MSS the Brahmins read.

POTTAR.—A lease.

PUGREE.—A turban; the head-dress of the Indians. It is an act of great disrespect to appear in the presence of a superior without the turban; in distress, and in claiming assistance or redress, it is thrown to the ground.

PUNAB.—A mountain; a hill.

PUNJAB.—A mountaineer; hilly country.
PURKA.—Ripe; mature; cooked; correct; complete; solid; intelligent; sharp; knowing. *Pucka-ghur*—a house built of burnt bricks and mortar; the contrast in all respects to *KUCHA*.
PULTUN.—A regiment; battalion.
PUNDIT.—A learned Brahmin; see **PANDRY**.
PUNJ.—Five.
PUNJAB.—Five waters; the country subject to Lahore, watered by five rivers.
PUNT.—Abbreviation of Pundit. It denotes a Brahmin who is not a Sanscrit scholar, but employs himself in accounts and writing.
PURA, PARA.—Other; different; foreign.
PURDA.—A veil; a screen; a curtain.
PURDA-NUSHEEN.—Seated behind a screen; a lady, as one who observes the rules of seclusion.
PURDER.—A foreign country; a distant land.
PURDESEE, PARADESI.—A foreigner; one from a distant country.
PUTTUN.—A town; a city; whence Patna in Behar, Puttun in Scinde.
PYSA, PICE.—A copper coin, under the native governments of very variable value. The English government has fixed the weight of its pyas at 100 grains:
 4 pyas = 1 anna.
 16 annas = 1 rupee.
 The rupee weighs 180 grains, and is valued at two shillings.

R.

RAJ.—A kingdom, or principality; a reign. *Company-ke raj*—the Company's reign; *Moghul-ke raj*—the dynasty of the Moghuls.
RAJA.—A king; a prince. A title given to Hindoos of rank. *Raj-comar*—the son of a raja. (See **KOER**.)
RAJPOOT.—Son of a raja. (See **POOTR**.) The general designation of the races in the north and west of India, who claim a descent from the sun and moon. The country they inhabit—*Rajpootana*.
RAMA, RAM.—A name given to three avatars. The second prince of Oude. *Ram, ram* the salutation of the common classes of Hindoos.
RAMZAN, RAMADAN.—The ninth month of the Mohammedans, during which the faithful fast from morning dawn till the appearance of the stars at night.
RANA.—The title of the Rajpoot princes of Oodipoor, in Central India.
RANEE.—Princess, wife of a raja.
RAO.—Chief; prince, probably from raja. Amongst the Mahrattas a title given to distinguished persons, civil or military.
RAO.—A mountain torrent, where it debouches on the plains (provincial).
ROWANNA.—A passport; a certificate from the collector of customs to cover cargoes of goods.
ROY, RAI.—A prince; corruption of raja;

an order of civil rank conferred on Hindoos, as *Ram Mohun Roy*.
RUBBRE.—The spring harvest. (See **FUSL**.)
RUPPEE, ROOPEE.—The standard silver coin of India. (See **PYSA**.) The government of the East-India Company struck their coin in the name of the last king of Delhi, Shah Alum, and with the same legend as the *Mohur*, until 1835, when the Mahomedan coinage was abolished—the English government no longer declaring Shah Alum (deceased, 1806) to be the "defender of the faith of Mahomed"—and the Company's rupee was introduced, bearing on one face the head of the sovereign of Great Britain, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English, Persian, and Sanscrit, with the words "East-India Company" in English.
RUSUD, RUSSUD.—Grain, forage, and supplies for an army, ordered to be ready at halting-places.
RUTTEE.—The seed of the *Abrus precatorius*, used by jewellers and goldsmiths as the basis of their weights. (See **MASHEA**.)
RYOT, RAYUT.—A subject; a farmer; a peasant.
RYOTWAR, RYOTWAREE.—Relating to ryots; the revenue settlement and assessment made directly with the cultivator of the soil.

S.

SAHOO.—A merchant; a banker; from whence *Sahookar*, corruptly *Soukar*.
SAIB, SAHIB.—A master; a lord; the designation of the Europeans in India, like Mr., Sir. *Sahib-log*, Europeans.
SALIS.—An umpire; an arbitrator.
SAMIRI.—(See **ZAMORIN**.)
SAWMY, SWAMI.—A master; an owner; a husband; a title given to the idols in the south of India; especially applied to the heads of religious orders.
SEEDEE, SIDI.—A name given to Africans in Bombay. Some of them were distinguished officers under the Mahomedans, and they were the chief naval officers of the Moghuls on the coast of Guzerat.
SREE, SEE.—A measure of weight. 40 Seers are equal to one *Maund*.
SEPOY, SIPAH, SIPAHEE (from *Sip*, a bow).—A soldier. The soldiers of the Bengal army were recruited from the Brahmin, Rajpoot, Aheer, and Gowala castes. The Brahmins are the most numerous, and are designated by the titles of their various families: thus—*Pandey* or *Pundit*, descended from men learned in the four Vedas or Sanscrit scriptures; *Doobe*, i.e. *Do Vedas*—learned in two Vedas; *Tewarie*, i.e. *Tri-Ved*—learned in three Vedas; *Chobe*, i.e. *Char-Ved*—learned in four Vedas; *Pathuck*—a reader of the Vedas in public; *Sookul*—a priest of lay Brahmins; *Thakoor*—title of a Rajpoot. *Sipah Salar*—commander of an army; the commander-in-chief.

NUZUBANEE, NISSARA.—A Christian, a Nazarene (?).

O.

OMLAH, UMLAH, plural of **AMTL**.—The collective native officers of a court of justice in India; the officers of any establishment, public or private.

OMRAH, UMRAH (plural of **AMREH**).—The nobles of a Mahomedan court.

OTTA, ATTA.—Coarse wheaten flour; the principal food of the sepoy, made into thin unleavened cakes, called *chapatties*.

OTTO (properly **UTTUR**).—Essence; juice; oil of roses; fragrance.

P.

PADDY, PADL.—Rice in the husks, whether growing or cut.

PADSHAH.—A king.

PAGODA.—The European designation of a Hindoo temple; the old gold coin of Madras, having a temple for its device, but called by the natives, *hooa* or *varaha*. The star pagoda is commonly valued at eight shillings.

PALANQUIN, properly **PALKEE**.—A litter; a vehicle carried on men's shoulders, in which the traveller can recline at full length.

PAN, PAUN.—The aromatic leaf of the *Piper betel*. In use, a leaf is rolled up with a few small bits of the areka-nut, grains of Paradise (cardemum), a little catechu, and unslaked lime, to bring out the colour of the catechu; sometimes a little dry tobacco is included to make the whole more pungent; this is called a *beera* or *beerhee*, and is chewed, acting as a carminative and antacid tonic; it is presented to guests and visitors, and is then called *pan-sooparee*. It is universally used, particularly by native ladies. The catechu becomes bright scarlet in the course of mastication.

PANOR.—Five.

PANCHAYUT, PUNCHAIT.—A jury of five; a committee of five, held in towns and villages to try all questions affecting caste, usages, and occupation. Municipal questions are thus settled amongst the natives in India.

PANDIT, PUNDIT.—A learned Brahmin; one who makes some branch of Sanscrit learning his special study and teaches it. See **SEPOY**.

PARSEE.—A worshipper of fire; the name of the race settled at Bombay and Western India, who still observe the ancient religion of the Magi; they are enterprising merchants and shipbuilders; their ancestors fled before the Mahomedans from Persia in the eighth century. The word correctly means only "Persian."

PATAH.—An Afghan. See **MUSULMAN**.

PATHUCK.—A reader; a public reader; a Brahmin who reads the epic poems and *pooranas* in public. See **SEPOY**.

PEER.—A holy man. Among Mahomedans, a saint; a spiritual guide.

PEON.—A messenger; a porter; a police-officer.

PERGUNNAH.—A small district, or subdivision of a country; a hundred.

PERWANAH, PURWANUH.—An order; a written precept; a warrant; a license; a passport; a letter from a superior to an inferior, opposed to *Arazi*.

PESHGUSH, PAISHGUSH.—Tribute.

PETTAH, PETTAL.—The suburbs of a fortified town; that part of a fortified place lying beyond, below, or around a fortress or citadel.

PHANS.—A snare; a noose; a halter.

PHANSIGAR.—A Thug; a hangman.

POUNSDAR.—See **FOUJDAR**.

PINDARA.—A body of marauders.

PINDARREE.—A member of an organized troop of marauders, who, from time to time, entered upon plundering expeditions at a distance from their own villages. They were distinguished as a body by the marquis of Hastings; they were originally a body of irregular horse attached to the Mahomedan armies.

POLIGAR, POLYGAR.—A petty chieftain. In the south of India, they were more or less independent,—subject, however, to pay a tribute or service to the paramount power, when they could be coerced. They submitted by plunder. On the subjugation of the country, they were mostly dispossessed; some were pensioned, and some allowed to hold villages, the latter have now subsided into peaceable landholders.

POONAH, POONYA.—Virtue; moral merit. In Bengal, the ceremony with which the rent-payers open the year's accounts.

POOH, POOR.—A town; a city. It is used in composition, as *Cawpore*—the city of Kama, the Hindoo Cupid, properly *Kam-poor*. Kama is the husband of Rutee the Hindoo Venus.

POORUB.—The east.

POORUBEE, POORUBEAH.—Natives of the eastern provinces, or those on the Ganges around Patna and Behar.

POOTR, POOT.—A son. *Brahmapootr*—the son of Brahma, vulgarly, *Burampootr*; *Raj-poot*, the son of a *Raja*.

POTEL, POTAIL.—The head man of a village. He is head of the police, and acts to a limited extent as magistrate; the term is current in the countries subject to the *Mahrattas*.

POTEE, POTHEE.—A book; the MSS the Brahmins read.

POTTAR.—A lease.

PUGREE.—A turban; the head-dress of the Indians. It is an act of great disrespect to appear in the presence of a superior without the turban; in distress, and in claiming assistance or redress, it is thrown to the ground.

PUNAR.—A mountain; a hill.

PUNJAB.—A mountaineer; hilly country.
PURKA.—Ripe; mature; cooked; correct; complete; solid; intelligent; sharp; knowing. *Pucka-ghur*—a house built of burnt bricks and mortar; the contrast in all respects to **KUCHA**.
PULTUN.—A regiment; battalion.
PUNDIT.—A learned Brahmin; see **PANDEY**.
PUNJ.—Five.
PUNJAB.—Five waters; the country subject to Lahore, watered by five rivers.
PUNT.—Abbreviation of Pundit. It denotes a Brahmin who is not a Sanscrit scholar, but employs himself in accounts and writing.
PURA, PARA.—Other; different; foreign.
PURDA.—A veil; a screen; a curtain.
PURDA-NUSHEEN.—Seated behind a screen; a lady, as one who observes the rules of seclusion.
PURDES.—A foreign country; a distant land.
PURDESEE, PARADESI.—A foreigner; one from a distant country.
PUTTUN.—A town; a city; whence Patna in Behar, Puttun in Scinde.
PYSA, PICE.—A copper coin, under the native governments of very variable value. The English government has fixed the weight of its pyas at 100 grains:

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \text{ pyas} &= 1 \text{ anna.} \\ 16 \text{ annas} &= 1 \text{ rupee.} \end{aligned}$$
 The rupee weighs 180 grains, and is valued at two shillings.

R.

RAJ.—A kingdom, or principality; a reign. *Company-ke raj*—the Company's reign; *Moghul-ke raj*—the dynasty of the Moghuls.
RAJA.—A king; a prince. A title given to Hindoos of rank. *Raj-coomar*—the son of a raja. (See **KOER**.)
RAJPOOT.—Son of a raja. (See **POOTR**.) The general designation of the races in the north and west of India, who claim a descent from the sun and moon. The country they inhabit—*Rajpootana*.
RAMA, RAM.—A name given to three avatars. The second prince of Oude. *Ram, ram* / the salutation of the common classes of Hindoos.
RAMBAN, RAMADAN.—The ninth month of the Mahomedans, during which the faithful fast from morning dawn till the appearance of the stars at night.
RAMA.—The title of the Rajpoot princes of Oodipoor, in Central India.
RANEE.—Princess, wife of a raja.
RAO.—Chief; prince, probably from raja. Amongst the Mahrattas a title given to distinguished persons, civil or military.
RAO.—A mountain torrent, where it debouches on the plains (provincial).
ROWANNA.—A passport; a certificate from the collector of customs to cover cargoes of goods.
ROY, RAI.—A prince; corruption of raja;

an order of civil rank conferred on Hindoos, as *Ram Mohun Roy*.
RUBBEE.—The spring harvest. (See **FUSL**.)
RUPEE, ROOPER.—The standard silver coin of India. (See **PYSA**.) The government of the East-India Company struck their coin in the name of the last king of Delhi, Shah Alum, and with the same legend as the *Mohur*, until 1835, when the Mahomedan coinage was abolished—the English government no longer declaring Shah Alum (deceased, 1806) to be the "defender of the faith of Mahommed"—and the Company's rupee was introduced, bearing on one face the head of the sovereign of Great Britain, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English, Persian, and Sanscrit, with the words "East-India Company" in English.
RUSUD, RUSSUD.—Grain; forage, and supplies for an army, ordered to be ready at halting-places.
RUTTEE.—The seed of the *Abnus precatorius*, used by jewellers and goldsmiths as the basis of their weights. (See **MASHA**.)
RYOT, RAYUT.—A subject; a farmer; a peasant.
RYOTWAR, RYOTWAREE.—Relating to ryots; the revenue settlement and assessment made directly with the cultivator of the soil.

S.

SAHOO.—A merchant; a banker; from whence *Sahoookar*, corruptly *Sowkar*.
SALIB, SAHIB.—A master; a lord; the designation of the Europeans in India, like Mr., Sir. *Sahib-log*, Europeans.
SALIS.—An umpire; an arbitrator.
SAMIRI.—(See **ZAMORIN**.)
SAWMI, SWAMI.—A master; an owner; a husband; a title given to the idols in the south of India; especially applied to the heads of religious orders.
SEEDEE, SIDI.—A name given to Africans in Bombay. Some of them were distinguished officers under the Mahomedans, and they were the chief naval officers of the Moguls on the coast of Guzerat.
SEER, SER.—A measure of weight. 40 Seers are equal to one *Mauud*.
SEPOY, SIPAH, SIPAHEE (from *Sip*, a bow).—A soldier. The soldiers of the Bengal army were recruited from the Brahmin, Rajpoot, Aheer, and Gowala castes. The Brahmins are the most numerous, and are designated by the titles of their various families: thus—*Pandey* or *Pundit*, descended from men learned in the four Vedas or Sanscrit scriptures; *Doobe*, i.e. *Do Vedas*—learned in two Vedas; *Tewarie*, i.e. *Tvi-Ved*—learned in three Vedas; *Chobe*, i.e. *Char-Ved*—learned in four Vedas; *Pathuck*—a reader of the Vedas in public; *Sookul*—a priest of lay Brahmins; *Thakoor*—title of a Rajpoot. *Sipah Salar*—commander of an army; the commander-in-chief.

- SERAI, SERAHE.**—A palace; a large building for the accommodation of travellers; usually a large square, with space in the middle for beasts of burden, carts, &c.; an inn.
- SEY, SEH, SET.**—A merchant; a banker. Often used as a respectful designation—as *Luchmeechund Seth*.
- SHAH.**—A king.
- SHAHZADA.**—Son of a king; the eldest son of the Great Mogul.
- SHASTER.**—The sacred books of the Hindoos.
- SHASTRY.**—An expounder of the shaster; learned in the shaster.
- SHEIK, SHAIKH.**—An elder; a chief. See MUSSULMAN.
- SHIAH, SHEEAH.**—The name of one of the two great divisions of the Mahommedans. This sect denies the lawful succession of the three first caliphs, and claims the immediate succession to Mahommed as the right of Ali. The Persians, the Oude family, and the lower orders of Moslems in Hindostan are of this sect. See MOHUR-BIM and SOONRE.
- SHIKAR.**—Hunting; sport; game.
- SHIKARRE.**—A hunter; sportsman; game-keeper.
- SHROFF, SHURAF.**—A banker; money-changer; valuer of coin.
- SHUHR, SHEHUR.**—A town; a city. Used as an affix in composition, as *Bolundshuhur*—the high city.
- SICCA.**—A die; a stamp; a seal; a royal signet; stamped coin. *Sicca rupee*—the silver coin of India previous to the coinage of the Company. See RUPEE.
- SIKH.**—A disciple; the followers of Nanuk; the dominant sect of the Punjab. Nanuk and his successors were Hindoo reformers, and admitted nearly all castes of Hindoos into their community. Hur Govind, the first warlike leader, was born in 1606. In 1708 twelve tribes of Sikhs captured Lahore, and occupied the Punjab. In 1805 Runjeet Singh established the independence of Lahore.
- SINGH.**—A lion; the title of the princely and military castes. The Sikhs adopted it.
- SIRCAR.**—A chief; the government; a head clerk. See CIRCAR.
- SIRDAR.**—A chief; a head man; the head of a set of palkee-bearers; the Hindoo *major domo* in an English family.
- SOBAH, SOOBAH.**—A province; a large division of territory.
- SOBAHDAR, SOOBAHDAR.**—Governor of a province; viceroy under the Mogul; the highest grade of native commissioned officer in the Indian army.
- SOFA.**—Gold.
- SOFAR.**—A goldsmith.
- SOOKUL.**—A priest to lay Brahmins; a title of a family of Brahmins. See SEPOY.
- SOONER, SOONL.**—A follower of the traditions of Mahommed; the designation of one of the two great divisions of the Mahommedans, who, in opposition to the Sheeahs, affirm the lawful succession of the first three caliphs, Aboobukhr, Omar, and Osman; the Arabs, Turks, Afghans, and most of the educated Moslems, are of this sect. The royal family of Dehli are Soonees. See SHEEAH.
- SOUDA.**—A bargain; trade.
- SOUDAGUR.**—A merchant; a shopkeeper.
- SOUKAR, SAHOOKAR.**—A merchant; a banker. See SAHOO.
- SOWAR.**—A rider; a horseman; a dragoon.
- SOWAREE.**—Equipage; retinue; cavalcade.
- SUBZEE.**—Greenness; vegetables. *Subzee-mundee*—the green-market; the larger leaves of the hemp, and the intoxicating beverage made by pounding them and mixing them with water.
- SUDDER.**—Eminence; chief; supreme. *Sudder Adawlut*—chief court. *Sudder Dewanee*—chief civil court. *Sudder Nizamut*—chief criminal court.
- SULTAN, SOOLTAN.**—A sovereign prince. *Sultaneen*—the plural; in India the members of the royal family of Delhi.
- SULTANUT.**—Empire; sovereignty; a kingdom.
- SUNNOD.**—A grant; a diploma; a charter.
- SUTTER, SATL.**—A virtuous wife; especially one who crowns her life of duty by burning herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband.
- SYCK, SAERS.** A groom; a horsekeeper.
- SYER, SAYER.**—Miscellaneous revenue; various imposts in addition to the land-tax; customs; transit duties; licenses, &c.
- SYUD.**—A lord; a chief; the descendants of the prophet, who take the title of *Meer* or *Mirza*. See MUSSULMAN.

T.

- TABOOT.**—A coffin; the bier carried by the Shiaks in procession at the Mohurrim. See TAZERA.
- TAL.**—A pond; a lake. *Nynee Tal*, the lake of the goddess Nynee; a sanatorium in the lower range of the Himalaya hills, north of Rohilkund, in the province of Kumaon, near Almora.
- TALOOK.**—Property; a dependency; an estate. A talook was frequently granted on favourable terms of assessment for services; or given to influential men in farm, where the country had suffered from droughts, the ravages of an enemy, or predatory hordes.
- TALOOKDAR.**—The holder of a talook under many forms of tenure; but during the anarchy that followed the destruction of the Mogul power by Nadir Shah, the talookdars held their lands in regular descent, and were recognized by all the chiefs who came into power, until the English became paramount; when, in the course of the revenue settlements of the North-West Provinces, a searching inquiry was made, and their claims to a proprietary right were disallowed. In most cases they were

- ousted, and an allowance for life made them, and that as a favour.
- TAJ.**—The mausoleum of the Begum Noor Jehan at Agra, vulgarly so called. This lady's title was *Moomtaz-ool-mubul*—the exalted of the palace; the last syllable of the title has become *taj*, and the tomb is called *Taj beebee ka mauza*—the Taj lady's mausoleum. She was the favourite wife of the emperor Shangeer, who struck coins in her name in the year A.D. 1624.
- TANK.**—A reservoir of water; a pond.
- TATTOO.**—A pony; a horse employed in carrying burdens in panniers.
- TAZERA, TAZLA.**—A model of the tomb of Hoosur and Hoosyn at Kurbala, carried in procession by the Indian Sheehs at the Mohurrim; it is made as cheap or as expensive as the means or piety of the owner will admit of. The common ones are thrown into a pond outside the town, at a place called Kurbala, at the close of the ceremonies; the more valuable are preserved.
- TELINGA.**—The country so named by the Mahomedans, the Carnatic; a native of Tilang, whence the first native soldiers, dressed and disciplined after the European fashion, were recruited; hence it came to mean soldier. In Upper India all Europeans are called *telinga* by the bulk of the people, disrespectfully.
- THAKOOR, THAKUR.**—An idol; a deity; a lord; a master; the head of a tribe; the title of Rajpoota, especially the chief or head man of a Rajpoot tribe. Strangers meeting whilst travelling and wishing to exchange civilities—to smoke together, to offer tobacco or pan—instead of, asking "What caste are you?" ask, "Who is your *Thakoor!*"—who is your deity? It is a family name in Bengal indicating Brahminical origin. Dwarkanath Thakur, who died in London in 1846, was a highly respected member of this family.
- THANA, TANNA.**—A station; a police-station. Under the native governments it was a military post; under the English government it is exclusively a police-establishment.
- THANADAR.**—The chief police-officer of the district subordinate to a thana.
- THUG, TUG.**—A cheat; a knave; applied now to the highway plundering associations who invariably garotte their victims before robbing them. These assassins have laws, rank, and superstitions of the most extraordinary kinds which regulate all their expeditions; their correct appellation is *FRANSIGAR*, which see.
- TODDY, TARR.**—The juice of the palmyra and cocoanut-trees, drawn off by incisions in the bark, at the root of the leaves. When first drawn the juice is sweet, insipid, and harmless, but after fermentation it becomes a fiery and highly intoxicating spirit. The trees are all liable to duty and are included in the excise laws of the East-India Company.
- TOPASS, TOPAZ.**—Descendants from the Portuguese settlers in India, perhaps from *topoe*, a hat. They were extensively employed as soldiers in the early history of the Company; they are now only heard of as waiters on board of country ships.
- TOPE.**—A gun; a piece of ordnance. *Topchanu*—artillery; park of artillery; arsenal.
- TOPA, TOPU.**—A grove of trees; properly of those which bear fruit, as mango, tamarinda, &c.; a southern word, used by the English only in the Bengal presidency.
- TOPE.**—Curious monuments of antiquity, first noticed in Afghanistan by Mr. Elphinstone; they are also found in the Punjab, in many parts of India, and in Ceylon. See Fergusson's "Hand-book of Architecture."
- TOPEE.**—A hat; a cap; a skull-cap. *Topogala*—a European, the wearer of a hat. The people of India suppose that there are twelve tribes of Europeans, known by the different kinds of hats they wear, hence *Baruh-topoe* means all Europe—the twelve hats.
- TUHSEEL.**—Collection, especially of the government revenue.
- TUHSELDAR.**—A native collector of revenue, particularly the land revenue.
- TUKSAL.**—A mint.
- TUKYA, TUKIYA.**—A pillow; the grove in which a religious mendicant resides; the seat of a fakir. These places often form the rendezvous of thieves and Thugs; travellers stop at these places to chat and smoke, and often incautiously discover their secrets. Many a conspiracy and evil design has been traced to these groves, which have never been sufficiently watched by the English government.
- TULWAR.**—A sword.
- TUMASHA.**—A spectacle; a show; a scene; a ball; a riot; a fight; any excitement.
- TUNCAW, TUNKEA.**—An order or draft for money; an assignment by the ruling authority in payment of wages; pay; allowances.
- TUPFUL.**—The post; the carriage and delivery of letters—used in the Madras presidency.
- TUSSUR.**—An inferior sort of silk, the produce of a worm found wild in many parts of India, the *Bombyx paphia*. Tussur cloth is imported from Bengal in small quantities, and is sometimes embroidered as robes for ladies.

U.

UKBER.—See **AKBER**.

UR, OOR.—A village; a town; a country. This word has suffered from the bad pronunciation of the English, as poor in northern India, and has become *ore*,

as *Vellore* for *Velloor*, *Nellore* for *Nelloor*.

URDOO, OORDOO.—A camp; a royal encampment. Now applied to the *lingua franca* of India, the language of the royal camp of the Mahomedans, being formed on a Hindoe and Sanscrit basis, with a copious introduction of Persian and Arabic words, the result of the conquest of Hindostan by a people whose language and literature were Persian and Arabic. Now, many Portuguese and English words have been admitted: in the courts such words as "pleadings," "decree," and "stamp"—and in ordinary life "towel" and "kettle"—are found in the Oordoo or camp language of India.

UTTUR.—See **OTTO**.

V.

VAKKEL, WUKKEL, VAKIL.—An agent; an ambassador; in India, an authorized pleader in the courts.

VEDA.—The general name of the chief scriptural authorities of the Hindoos; more correctly, the four canonical works, entitled the *Rig Veda*, *Yujoor Veda*, *Sama Veda*, and *Atharva Veda*.

VILAYUT, see **BELAITRE**.

VISHNOO, VISHNU.—The second of the Hindoo triad; the preserving power—as *Siva*, *Sheva*, or *Sib* is the third, or the destroying and renovating power—and *Brahma* is the first, the creator.

VIZIER, WUZIER.—The principal minister in a Mahomedan sovereignty. The Oude family were considered hereditary viziers to the Great Mogul, until they rebelled, by assuming the dignity of king.

W.

WAHABER.—Follower of a Mahomedan reformer of Arabia, especially of the practices of the sect of Shiaba. In India the word has become a term of abuse, equivalent to "kafir" or infidel.

WALA, WALU, WAL.—Used only in composition; it denotes a person who does any act, is possessed of any property, is charged with any duty, as *gao-wals*—a

cowherd; *Dehli-walu*—an inhabitant of Dehli; *box-walu* (in Anglo-Indian)—a pedlar, a box-fellow.

Y.

YOGEE. See **JOGER**.

Z.

ZAMORIN.—The ruler of Calicut; possibly a corruption of *Zemindar*, in the feminine *Zemindareen*.

ZAT, JAT.—Sort; tribe; race; caste.

ZEMINDAR, ZUMEENDAR.—A landholder; an occupant of land. The tenures by which land is held in India are numerous and perplexing, but this term is applied to all who have the semblance of a proprietary right by usage, long possession, or otherwise, in the North-West Provinces. In Bengal, under the perpetual settlement of 1793, they were all declared "actual proprietors."

ZEMINDAREE.—The office and rights of a zemindar; the tract of land constituting the possession of a zemindar; an estate.

ZENANA.—The female apartments, used for the females of the family; the **HARAM**, which see.

ZILLAH, ZILA.—Side; part; division; district. The name of the divisions or collectorates in India. Bengal proper is divided into 29 zillahs and commissionerships:—Behar, 12 districts; Orissa, 7 districts; North-West Provinces, 37 districts; hill and other districts, 13; Punjab, 19 districts; Madras, 21 districts; Bombay, including Scinde and Battara, 18 districts; besides the provinces of Assam, Arracan, Pegu, Oude, and others, to the number of 9, directly under the supreme government of India. The whole yields a land revenue of £17,000,000 sterling, according to the estimates of 1856. The gross revenue of India amounts to £31,000,000 sterling.

ZOOLFUCAR, ZULFIKAR.—The name of the sword of Mahomed, and afterwards of Ali. The symbol of the sword on Mahomedan coins; hence the name of the current silver coin of Hyderabad.

ZUFF, ZABT.—Occupation; seizure. In law—attachment; distraint; sequestration; confiscation.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>A. D.</p> <p>1001.—Sultan Mahmoud, of Ghizni, invades India.</p> <p>1024.—Sultan Mahmoud, in his twelfth and last invasion of India, destroys the temple of Somnaut. The sandalwood gates of this temple were brought back from Affghanistan by General Pollock, and are now preserved in the fort of Agra.</p> <p>1191.—Conquest of Upper India by Mohammed Ghoozy, founder of the Gaurian dynasty.</p> <p>1193.—Capture of Delhi by Mohammed's lieutenant, Kootb-ood-Deen, the "Polestar of the Faithful."</p> <p>1206.—Kootb-ood-Deen, on Mohammed's death, proclaims himself king of Delhi, and founds the dynasty of the Slavekings; he himself having originally been sold into captivity as a prisoner of war.</p> <p>1294.—Feroze founds the dynasty of Khilgy, and sends the first Mahomedan expedition into the Deccan.</p> <p>1320.—The Khilgyan dynasty supplanted by that of Ghazi Khan Toghluq, governor of the Punjab.</p> <p>1351.—Death of Mohammed Toghluq. This headstrong and tyrannical prince twice attempted to remove the capital of his kingdom from Delhi to Deogur, which he named Dowlatabad, or the Fortunate City.</p> <p>1388.—Death of Feroze Toghluq, a prince celebrated for the number and magnitude of his public works.</p> <p>1398.—Invasion of India by Timour the Tartar; capture of Delhi, and massacre of the inhabitants.</p> <p>1497.—Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and reaches Calicut, where the Portuguese finally effect a settlement.</p> <p>1510.—Capture of Goa by Albuquerque.</p> <p>1526.—Timour's great-grandson, Baber, seats himself on the throne of Delhi, and terminates the Patan dynasties that had ruled for 300 years.</p> <p>1556.—Akbar succeeds his father Hoomayoon, killed by a fall as he descended from the roof of his palace. Akbar reigned gloriously for fifty-one years. The state of Upper India at that time is set forth in a book compiled under the em-</p> | <p>A. D.</p> <p>peror's instructions, and entitled "Ayeen Akberry" (the Institutes of Akbar). In this reign three Portuguese missions, of a religious character, were sent from Goa to Delhi by the emperor's request.</p> <p>1591.—First "adventure" from England.</p> <p>1599.—Association of London merchants to fit out three ships for the Indian trade.</p> <p>1600.—Association merges into a chartered company, under the style and title of "Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies."</p> <p>1607.—Akbar's son Selim ascends the throne, and assumes the name of Jehangir, or Conqueror of the World. His favourite queen was the famous Noor Mahal, or Noor Jehan.</p> <p>1609.—Captain Hawkins arrives at Agra, on behalf of the English Company.</p> <p>1612.—Factories established at Surat.</p> <p>1615.—Sir Thomas Roe arrives at Ajmere, as ambassador to the court of the Great Mogul from James I.</p> <p>1627.—Jehangir succeeded by his son Shah Jehan. Destroys the Portuguese factory on the Hooghly. Subdues the Deccan. Dissensions of his sons, and consequent civil wars.</p> <p>1658.—Having defeated his two elder brothers, Aurungzebe imprisons his father and usurps the throne.</p> <p>1666.—Death of Shah Jehan.</p> <p>1680.—Death of Sevagee, the founder of the Mahratta power, of which Satiara subsequently became the principal seat.</p> <p>1700.—Calcutta founded. The settlement called Fort William, in compliment to the reigning sovereign.</p> <p>1702.—The rival companies coalesce into "The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies," and so continue till 1833.</p> <p>1707.—Death of Aurungzebe at the age of 94, after a troubled reign of nearly fifty years. Bernier, the traveller, resided some years at his court.</p> <p>1739.—Capture and pillage of Delhi by Nadir Shah; 8,000 persons supposed to have been massacred in a few hours. Eight years afterwards Nadir was assassinated in his tent at Meshed, in Khorassan.</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- A. D.
- 1746.—Madras taken by Labourdonnais, but restored to the English by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1749.
- 1748.—Death of Nizam-ool-Moolk. Dupleix, governor of Pondicherry, espouses the cause of his grandson Mozuffar Jung, and places him on the throne. The English side with the Nizam's second son, Nazir Jung, to whom his rival surrenders.
- 1750.—Nazir Jung quarrels with the English, and in a battle with the French is murdered by some of his own followers. Mozuffar Jung restored to the musnud. Glorification of Dupleix. Mozuffar Jung being slain in battle with some rebellious nawabs, the French support Salabat Jung, a younger brother of Nazir Jung. English influence in Southern India on the wane.
- 1751.—Clive volunteers to attack Arcot with 300 sepoy and 200 Europeans. Succeeds, and holds it against an overwhelming force for fifty days. English prestige revives. Clive destroys Dupleix, and levels Futtehabad to the ground.
- 1752.—D'Auteuil surrenders to Clive. Chunda Sahib murdered at the supposed instigation of Mahomet Ali, nabob of the Carnatic. Covelong and Chingleput fall to Clive.
- 1754.—Departure of Dupleix for Europe. Gheriah, a stronghold of pirates on the western coast, taken by Clive and Admiral Watson. Clive governor of Fort St. David. Sooraj-oo-Dowlah, soubahdar of Bengal, takes the English factory at Cosimbazar, and marches upon Calcutta. Fort William surrenders. The Black Hole: 146 persons confined in a room 18 ft. by 14—next morning only twenty-three found alive. Clive and Admiral Watson hasten from Madras to the Hooghly.
- 1757.—Recapture of Calcutta. Reduction of the French settlement at Chandernagore on the Hooghly. Meer Jaffier, one of Sooraj-oo-Dowlah's chief officers, conspires against him. Battle of Plassey fought on the 23rd June; Clive with 3,000 men and eight field pieces defeating the soubahdar's army of 50,000 men with forty guns. Meer Jaffier deserts to the English towards the close of the action, and by them is proclaimed soubahdar of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. Assassination of Sooraj-oo-Dowlah. Omichund basely cheated by Clive.
- 1758.—Arrival in India of Count de Lally, governor of the French settlements. Fall of Fort St. David. Lally besieges Madras. Siege raised by Admiral Pocock.
- 1759.—Brilliant successes of Colonel Forde in the Northern Circars, and fall of Masulipatam. Indecisive naval engagements between Admiral Pocock and M. D'Aché. Wandewash surrenders to Colonel Coote. Capture of Dutch squadron in the Hooghly.
- A. D.
- 1760.—Defeat of the French at Wandewash; Busay made prisoner. Arcot and other places surrender to Colonel Coote. Clive returns to England. Mr. Vansittart governor of Fort William. Meer Jaffier superseded by his son-in-law Meer Cossim.
- 1761.—Fall of Pondicherry. Departure of Lally for Europe; beheaded in 1766. French power in the Carnatic annihilated. Major Carnac defeats Emperor's army near Patna, and takes M. Law prisoner.
- 1762.—Manilla taken by General Draper, the antagonist of "Junius," but restored to Spain in the following year.
- 1763.—Meer Cossim deposed, and Meer Jaffier restored. British take Moorshehabad and Mongheer. Massacre of British prisoners at Patna by Sumroo. Patna taken by storm.
- 1764.—Mutinous spirit of the British army. Twenty-four sepoy grenadiers blown away from guns by Major Munro. Meer Cossim, vizier of Ouda, defeated at Buxar by Munro.
- 1765.—Death of Meer Jaffier; succeeded by second son, Noojum-ad-Dowlah. Clive returns to Calcutta. The Emperor confers upon the Company the Dewanny, or collection and management of the revenues, of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. Clive enforces covenants against receiving presents; speculates in salt.
- 1766.—Abolition of double batta, except at Allahabad, when on active service. Mutinous spirit of the European officers; fomented by Sir Robert Fletcher, who is cashiered, but afterwards restored. Clive forms a military fund for invalid officers and soldiers, and their widows, by means of a sum of five lacs of rupees bequeathed to him by Meer Jaffier. This fund was warmly supported by the Company, but has been long since exhausted.
- 1767.—Clive finally quits India. Hyder Ali attacks Colonel Smith's force, but is defeated.
- 1768.—Captain Nixon's detachment cut to pieces by Hyder Ali. Royal commissioners sent out to inquire into causes of the ill success of the war with Hyder Ali, &c.—lost at sea. Case of the nabob of Arcot—his agent, Mr. Macpherson, unduly influences the duke of Grafton, who sends out Sir John Lindsay with secret powers—succeeded by Sir Robert Harland.
- 1769.—Hyder Ali appears before Madras and solicits peace, which is accorded.

WARREN HASTINGS.

- 1772.—Warren Hastings governor of Bengal. Harsh treatment of Rajah Shitabroy. Discontinues payment of tribute to the emperor of Delai.

A.D.

- 1773.—New India Bill passed—presents and private trading prohibited to the servants of the Company—Supreme Court established at Calcutta.
- 1774.—Colonel Champion defeats the Rohillas at Kuttra. Seizure of Salsette.
- 1775.—Death of Shoojah-ad-Dowlah, nabobvizier of Oude—succeeded by his son, Azoff-al-Dowlah. Various charges alleged against Warren Hastings. Nuncomar, his chief accuser, convicted of forgery and hanged.
- 1776.—Dissatisfaction at home regarding Governor-General's proceedings. Colonel Maclean declares himself authorized to tender Hastings's resignation, which is accepted by the Court, and General Clavering appointed to succeed. Lord Pigot, governor of Madras, unlawfully arrested by his own Council—he dies.
- 1777.—Hastings repudiates his agent, and refuses to resign—judges of the Supreme Court decide in his favour.
- 1778.—Renewal of war between French and English—Pondicherry capitulates to General Munro. Sir Thomas Rumbold governor of Madras.
- 1779.—Colonel Egerton's force, panic-stricken, take to flight—disgraceful convention with Rugonath Row.
- 1780.—Sir Elijah Impey, previously chief-justice of the Supreme Court, made judge of the Company's Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. Duel between Francis and Hastings—Francis is wounded and leaves India. Captain Popham carries Lahore and Gwalior by escalade. Hyder Ali invades the Carnatic. Bassein surrenders to General Goddard. Scindia, defeated by Colonel Camac, sues for peace, which is granted on too favourable terms. Colonel Baillie's force annihilated by Hyder Ali. Sir Eyre Coote proceeds from Bengal to take command of Madras army. Arcot surrenders to Hyder Ali.
- 1781.—Total defeat of Hyder Ali, on the 1st July, by Sir Eyre Coote. Tippoo Sultan repulsed from Wandewash. Hyder again defeated on the 27th August and 27th September. Dutch settlements in the Indian peninsula and in Ceylon taken by the English. Cheyt Singh, rajah of Benares, arrested by Hastings, whose position becomes perilous. Cheyt Singh deprived of his seimindaree.
- 1782.—Colonel Braithwaite's corps out to pieces by Tippoo Sultan. Indecisive naval engagements between M. Suffrein and Sir Edward Hughes. Death of Hyder Ali. Hastings has an interview with vizier of Oude at Chunarghur: concludes a treaty. Spoliation of the Oude begums.
- 1783.—Death of Sir Eyre Coote. Peace between French and English. War with Tippoo Sultan. General Matthews trea-

A.D.

- cherously made prisoner with other officers, and murdered.
- 1784.—Mangalore capitulates to Tippoo. Peace concluded on the 11th May. Hastings visits Lucknow. Mr. Pitt's India Bill passed: Board of Control established.
- 1785.—Hastings returns to Europe, is succeeded by Mr. Macpherson, temporarily, who makes way for Lord Cornwallis.
- 1786.—Impeachment of Warren Hastings: preliminary proceedings. Lord Cornwallis appointed governor-general.

LORD CORNWALLIS.

- 1787.—Hastings formally impeached.
- 1788.—Hastings's trial in Westminster Hall; Burke and Sheridan deliver most eloquent speeches; trial lingers till 23rd April, 1795, when Hastings is acquitted.
- 1789.—Tippoo Sultan attacks Travancore, but is repulsed, narrowly escaping with his life: English take part with the rajah.
- 1790.—General Medows governor of Madras: indecisive hostilities.
- 1791.—Lord Cornwallis assumes the command: takes Bangalore and advances upon Seringapatam, but is compelled by famine to fall back upon Bangalore, after defeating Tippoo in a general action under the walls of his capital. Capture of Hooliordroog, Oossore, and Nundedroog. Defence of Coimbatore by Lieutenant Chalmers. Fall of Savandroog, Ootradoorg, Hooly Onore, and Simoga.
- 1792.—Lord Cornwallis again sits down before Seringapatam on the 5th February; on the 26th Tippoo's two sons are given up as hostages, Coorg ceded, prisoners set free, and a large sum of money paid.
- 1793.—Pondicherry and all other French settlements reduced. Perpetual settlement of Bengal. Lord Cornwallis returns to England, and is succeeded by Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, who essays the non-interference policy, and allows the nizam to throw himself into the arms of the French.

SIR JOHN SHORE.

- 1795.—Death of Mahomet Ali, nabob of Arcot. Reduction of the Dutch settlements in Ceylon, Malacca, Banda, Amboyna, and Cochin.
- 1797.—Death of Azoff-al-Dowlah; succeeded by his reputed son Vizier Ali, then at Calcutta: whose spurious birth being recognized, he is set aside for Saadut Ali, brother of the deceased Azoff.
- 1798.—Sir John Shore returns to England; succeeded by Lord Mornington.

LORD MORNINGTON: MARQUIS
WELLESLEY.

- A.D.
1798.—Zemaun Shah threatens India from Cabul. Tippoo intrigues with the French at the Mauritius. Tree of liberty planted in his capital, and himself addressed as "Citizen Tippoo." War determined on. Nizam's French contingent disarmed and broken up. Mr. Cherry murdered at Benares by Vizier Ali's orders; the latter escapes to Bhotarel, and thence to Jyneghur, but is given up on condition of life being spared.
- 1799.—British army takes the field under General Harris. Tippoo repulsed by General Stuart and Colonel Montresor at Sedaaseer. General Harris lays siege to Seringapatam; its capture, and death of Tippoo. His territories divided between the English and the Nizam. Restoration of ancient royal family of Mysore. Command of Seringapatam confided to Colonel Arthur Wellesley. Dhoondia creates disturbances in Bednore; flees into Mahratta territory, and is plundered of everything. Lord Mornington returns to Calcutta. Restoration of the adopted son of the rajah of Tanjore. Troublesome correspondence with Saadut Ali, vizier of Oude.
- 1800.—British government assumes entire civil and military administration of Surat. Dhoondia Waugh finally defeated and slain. Lord Mornington created Marquis Wellesley.
- 1801.—General Baird's expedition to Egypt. Company assumes administration of the Carnatic, but confers title of nabob on Mahomet Ali's son, Azim-ul-Dowlah. Mr. Henry Wellesley, afterwards Lord Cowley, deputed to Lucknow. Treaty with the vizier, who agrees to cede territory in Rohilund for maintenance of contingent. Court of Directors refuse to sanction the College of Fort William, proposed by the marquis.
- 1802.—Governor-General visits Lucknow. Settlement by Mr. Henry Wellesley with nabob of Furruckabad. Holkar defeats the combined armies of the peishwa and Scindia. Peishwa concludes defensive alliance with British government at Bassein.
- 1803.—General Wellesley restores the peishwa at Poona. Mahratta confederacy. General Wellesley captures Ahmednager. Broach falls to Colonel Woodington, and on the same day, August the 29th, General Lake destroys Perron's French contingent at Alyghur. Coel taken. Alyghur carried by assault. Scindia's army, under Bouquin, defeated by Lake six miles from Delhi, September 11th. Lake restores Shah Alum to the throne. Wellesley defeats the Mahrattas

A.D.

- at Assye, September 23rd. Agra capitulates to Lake, October 17th. Colonel Harcourt occupies Cuttack. Battle of Laawaree won by Lake, November 1st. Asseerghur falls to Colonel Stevenson. Wellesley defeats Scindia's army at Argaum, November 21st. Gawilghur taken by Wellesley and Stevenson. Rajah of Berar makes peace, December 17th. Scindia makes peace, December 30th. War in Ceylon disgraceful to the British arms.
- 1804.—Commodore Dance with a fleet of Company's ships repulses a French squadron. Treaty of alliance with Scindia, 27th of February. Colonel Don captures Tonk Rampoora from Holkar. Colonel Monson's disastrous retreat. Holkar re-occupies Muttra, and threatens Delhi, but is repulsed by Colonels Bunn and Ochterlony. Lake routs Holkar's army at Deeg, 13th November. Deeg captured 24th December.
- 1805.—Unsuccessful siege of Bhurtpore by General Lake. The rajah sues for and obtains peace. Mr. Jenkins's camp plundered by Scindia's Pindarries. Sir Arthur Wellesley returns to Europe. Hostile preparations against Scindia; suddenly discontinued—Marquis Wellesley being superseded on the 30th July by the arrival of Marquis Cornwallis, who adopts an ultra-pacific policy. Death of Marquis Cornwallis at Ghazepore, near Benares, 30th October. Government provisionally assumed by Sir George Barlow, first member of council, who carries out the non-interference policy. Colonel Malcolm concludes treaty with Scindia, 25th November. Peace concluded with Holkar.
- 1806.—General Lord Lake quits India. Mutiny at Vellore, and massacre of Europeans—suppressed by Colonel Gillespie. Lord William Bentinck, governor of Madras, recalled by the Court of Directors. Sir John Cradock removed from command of the Madras army. Ministers appoint Lord Lauderdale as Governor-General; opposed by Court of Directors, and Lord Minto finally sent out.

LORD MINTO.

- 1807.—Lord Minto arrives at Calcutta, 31st of July.
- 1808.—Disturbances at Travancore—Colonel Macaulay, British resident, narrowly escapes with his life.
- 1809.—Operations in Travancore under Colonel St. Leger; dewan commits suicide, his brother taken and executed. Mr. Metcalfe concludes treaty with Ranjeet Singh. Mutinous proceedings of European officers of Madras army, fomented by General McDowall and Colonel St. Leger—the

A.D.

- latter suspended; the former removed from command of the army, and lost on his passage home. Occupation of island of Rodrigues. Brilliant attack on Bourbon.
- 1810.—Island of Bourbon surrenders to the English. Naval disasters. Capitulation of the Mauritius. Suppression of piracy in the Persian Gulf. Capture of Amboyna, Banda Neira, and Fort Nassau.
- 1811.—Reduction of Dutch settlements recommended by Mr. Stamford Raffles. Expedition against Batavia under Sir Samuel Auchmuty. Surrender of the island: Sultan of Palimbang massacres the European residents.
- 1812.—Massacre of Palimbang avenged by Colonel Gillespie. Conquest of Java. Mission of Mr. Elphinstone to Cabul, and of Sir John Malcolm to Persia.
- 1813.—Lord Minto returns to England. Renewal of Company's charter for twenty years; exclusive trade with China continued, but trade with India thrown open.

LORD MOIRA : MARQUIS HASTINGS.

- 1814.—Earl of Moira arrives at Calcutta in October. Aggressions of the Nepaulese. Repulse of the British at Kalunga, and death of General Gillespie. General Martindell's failure before Jyctuk.
- 1815.—Several forts taken by Colonel Ochterlony. General Wood fails before Jeetgurh. Occupation of Kumaon. General Ochterlony gains various successes. Candy annexed to British empire by Sir Charles Brownrigg, governor of Ceylon. Gungadhur Shastry murdered at Punderpore by agents of the peishwa's minister, Trimbuckjee Dainglia, who is finally surrendered to the British and confined in the fort of Thannah.
- 1816.—Peace concluded with Nepaul. Disturbances at Bareilly excited by Mahomedan fanatics, under the pretext of opposing a house-tax. Governor-General resolves on the suppression of the Pindarries.
- 1817.—Hatrass and Moorsam taken by General Marshall. Mr. Elphinstone concludes treaty with the peishwa, June 13; but on the 5th November the peishwa's troops plunder and burn the British residency. Peishwa's army defeated by Colonel Burr, and Poona surrenders to General Lionel Smith. Sir Thomas Hislop takes command of the army of the Deccan. Treaty concluded with Scindia. Appa Sahib, rajah of Nagpore, attacks a small British force under Colonel Hope-toun Scott at Sestabuldee on the 27th November, but is signally defeated. The rajah ultimately surrenders, and his capital capitulates, December 30. Pindarries defeated at Jubbulpore by General

A.D.

- Hardyman. Holkar's army defeated at Mahidpore, December 21, by Sir John Malcolm, acting under Sir Thomas Hislop. Governor-General created marquis of Hastings.
- 1818.—Treaty with Holkar signed, January 6th. Captain Staunton with a small detachment repulses peishwa's entire army at Coorygaum. General Smith surprises peishwa's army at Ashtee, and makes prisoner the rajah of Sattara. Sir Thomas Hislop takes Talneir, and puts the killadar to death after surrender. Appa Sahib convicted of treachery and dethroned. Mundela taken by General Marshall. Chanda falls to Colonel Adams, and Malligaum to Colonel MacDowell. Peishwa surrenders to Sir John Malcolm, and is dethroned, but obtains an extravagant pension. Appa Sahib excites disturbances in Nagpore; takes refuge in Aaseerghur. Order of the Bath extended to Company's officers—Sir David Ochterlony the first G.C.B.
- 1819.—Aaseerghur, after a stout resistance, surrenders to General Doveton; but Appa Sahib had escaped to Lahore. Pindarries annihilated—their leader, Cheetoo, killed by a tiger. Vizier of Oude encouraged by the Governor-General to assume title of king, and renounce his allegiance to emperor of Delhi. Affairs of William Palmer & Co. at Hyderabad.
- 1823.—Marquis of Hastings returns to Europe. Mr. Canning appointed to succeed him, but elects Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs. Lord Amherst therefore succeeds marquis of Hastings.

LORD AMHERST.

- 1823.—Lord Amherst arrives at Calcutta, August 1st, and relieves Mr. Adam of his provisional duties. Burmese attack a British post on island of Shapooree, at the mouth of the Naf, and refuse redress.
- 1824.—Burmese invade Cachar. War declared. Bengal and Madras troops rendezvous at Port Cornwallis in the Great Andamans, under command of Sir Archibald Campbell. Capture of Rangoon. Stockades at Kemendine carried by assault. General actions, in which the British always victorious. Successful expeditions against Khyloo, Martaban, and Mergui. Disasters in Arracan; defeat and death of Captain Noton at Ramoo. Burmese repeatedly defeated. Rangoon set on fire, December 14. Bassein occupied by Major Sale. Mutiny of the 47th Bengal native infantry at Barrackpore. Sir Edward Paget suppresses the mutiny with terrible rigour.

A.D.

- 1825.—Reduction of Donobew. Capture of Promé, April 25. Burmese driven out of Assam by Colonel Richards, and out of Arracan by General Morrison. Armistice concluded, October 18; but hostilities resumed, November 3, and Burmese again repeatedly defeated. Lord Combermere lays siege to Bhurtpore, December 10. The place stormed on the 18th, and the fortifications levelled.
- 1826.—Peace concluded with Burmah, 2nd of January; but hostilities resumed in a few days. Capture of Melloon. Enemy routed at Pagahm. Peace finally concluded at Yandaboo. Treaty with Siam. Mr. Jenkins concludes treaty with Nagpore.
- 1828.—Earl Amherst quits India, leaving Mr. Butterworth Bayley provisional governor-general.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

- 1828.—Lord William Bentinck arrives at Calcutta, and assumes the government of India. Half-batta reduction, November 29th.
- 1829.—Abolition of suttee, or immolation of widows on the funeral pyre of their husbands.
- 1831.—Disturbances in Baraset between Hindoos and Mahommedan reformers. Governor-general, acting on orders from home, introduces various financial reforms. Siamese expelled from Queda by the Malays, but return through the assistance of the English.
- 1832.—Disturbances in Chota Nagpore. Rajah of Coorg becomes embroiled with the British government. Revenue settlement of the North-west Provinces by Mr. R. Mertins Bird.
- 1833.—Unsatisfactory correspondence between rajah of Coorg and the Government. Free-trade to India and China. East-India Company cease to trade, and become solely the governors of India, and administrators of its revenue.
- 1834.—Rajah of Coorg dethroned and sent to Benares: his territory annexed. Abolition of corporal punishment in the native army. Natives first admitted to the magistracy. Measures taken for the suppression of infanticide, thuggee, and dacoities. Claims of the Lucknow bankers brought before Parliament.
- 1835.—Foundation of medical college at Calcutta. Lord William Bentinck returns to Europe. Temporarily succeeded by Sir Charles Metcalfe, who emancipates the press. Lord Heytesbury appointed governor-general, but on the fall of the

A.D.

Peel ministry is superseded, previous to sailing, by Lord Auckland.

LORD AUCKLAND.

- 1836.—Lord Auckland arrives at Calcutta, March 5.
- 1837.—Death of Nusseer-ood-Doen, king of Oude: disputed succession: Nusseer-ood-Dowlah placed on the throne by Colonel Low and the British contingent. Captain Burns at Cabul. Captain Vickovich, the Russian emissary, also at Cabul. Siege of Herat by the Persians.
- 1838.—British force occupies inland of Karrak in the Persian Gulf; Persians raise siege of Herat. Tripartite treaty signed at Lahore, June 26, between the British Government, Runjeet Singh, and Shah Shoojah-ool-moolk, with the object of restoring Shah Shoojah to the Afghan throne, from which he had been driven by his brother, Dost Mahomed Khan. Large army collected under Sir Henry Fane, who resigns in favour of Sir John Keane.
- 1839.—Sir James Carnac, governor of Bombay, deposes rajah of Bhattara, and raises that prince's brother to the musnud. Army of the Indus takes the field. Kurrachee taken by Bombay force. Arrival at Candahar. Shah Shoojah enthroned. Death of Runjeet Singh. Ghuznee carried by storm. Shah Shoojah enters Cabul. Doo-raanee Order instituted. Colonel Henry, 37th Bengal native infantry, killed by Kojuka. Kelat falls to General Willsbire.
- 1840.—Army of the Indus broken up, January 2. Lord Auckland created an earl, and Sir John Keane a peer. Colonel Orchard repulsed at Pishoot. Lieutenant Clarke's detachment cut to pieces. Kelat recaptured, and Lieutenant Loveday murdered. Major Clibborn's disaster. Enemy defeated in valley of Bameean by Colonel Dennie. Defection of 2nd Bengal cavalry at Purwan. Dost Mahomed Khan surrenders himself to Sir William Macnaghten. Kelat re-occupied by General Nott. Nasir Khan defeated by Colonel Marshall at Kotree. Captain Brown retires to Poolagee, after an heroic defence of Kabua.
- 1841.—Unsuccessful attack on Sehee, a Kojuck stronghold. Khelet-i-Ghiljies taken by Colonel Wymer. Sir William Macnaghten appointed to succeed Sir James Carnac as governor of Bombay, but detained at Cabul by the defection of the Ghiljies chiefs. Sir Robert Sale forces his way through the Khoord-Kabool pass and the valley of Tazeen, and reaches

A.D.

Jellalabad on the 12th November. Riot in Cabul, 2nd November—death of Sir Alexander Burnes and other officers. General Elphinstone, enfeebled by years and disease, vacillates. British troops misconduct themselves in action. Major Pottinger escapes with difficulty from Kohistan. Continued reverses at Cabul. Sir William Macnaghten murdered at an interview with Akbar Khan, 23rd December. Kurnool, in the Madras presidency, annexed.

1842.—Evacuation of Cabul by British forces, 6th January—cut to pieces in the pass of Boothank—ladies and married officers alone made prisoners—Dr. Bryden reaches Jellalabad, which is bravely held by Sir Robert Sale. General Nott defeats Akbar Khan at Candabar. Lord Auckland quits India 12th March.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

1842.—Lord Ellenborough arrives at Calcutta, February 28th. Colonel Palmer capitulates at Ghuznee: capitulation violated. Earthquake demolishes Sale's defences at Jellalabad, February 19th. Akbar Khan defeated, April 7th: death of Colonel Dennie. Jellalabad relieved by General Pollock, April 16th. General England repulsed, falls back upon Quetta. Governor General recommends withdrawal of British troops from Afghanistan. Generals Nott and Pollock demur. General England reaches Candahar. Colonel Wymer brings off garrison of Khelat-i-Ghijie, which he dismantles. General Pollock forces his way to Cabul, and on the 16th September, plants British colours on the Bala Hissar. General Nott, on the 17th arrives at Cabul, bringing with him from Ghuznee the gates of the temple of Somnauth. General McCaskill storms Istaliff, September 29th. British prisoners enter Sir Robert Sale's camp at Urghandee, September 20th. Army retires from Afghanistan, and is received with honours by the Governor-General at Ferozepore. Lord Ellenborough and Sir Charles Napier force a quarrel upon the Ameers of Scinde. Meer Roostum of Khyrpoore persuaded to resign his turban to his younger brother Ali Morad. Panic-stricken, he flees to Emanghur, a fortress in the desert.

1843.—Sir Charles Napier crosses the desert and destroys Emanghur. The Beloochees attack the residency at Hyderabad, but are repulsed by Colonel Outram and Captain Conway. Sir Charles Napier defeats the Ameers at Meeanee, six miles from Hyderabad, February 17th, and enters the capital of Lower Scinde, February

A.D.

20th. Battle of Hyderabad, March 24th. Reduction of Omercote. Annexation of Scinde. Mama Sahib appointed regent of Gwalior through British influence, but soon deposed by the maharanees. After some hesitation governor-general decides upon interfering with the internal administration of Gwalior, and arrives at Agra December 11th. British army crosses the Chumbul under Sir Hugh Gough, and is attacked at Maharajpore, December 29th; Mahrattas defeated, and also at Punniar by General Grey, on the same day.

1844.—The Mahrattas submit; treaty concluded January 5th; army disbanded, and a contingent raised. Lord Ellenborough recalled by Court of Directors.

LORD HARDINGE.

1844.—Sir Henry Hardinge appointed governor-general May 28th, 1845. Sikhs cross the Sutlej and threaten Sir John Littler at Ferozepore, December 14th; Lord Gough defeats the Sikhs at Moodkee, December 18th; Sir R. Sale and Sir J. McCaskill killed. Sir Henry Hardinge and Lord Gough defeat the enemy at Ferozeshah, December 22nd, after two days' fighting. Sikhs recross the Sutlej.

1846.—Sir Harry Smith loses his baggage at Buddiwal, January 21st, but defeats the enemy at Aliwal, January 28th. Lord Gough wins the battle of Sohraon, Feb. 10th. Lahore occupied, February 20th. Cashmere sold to Golah Singh. Governor General created a peer, 1847. Lord Hardinge resigns.

LORD DALHOUSIE.

1848.—Lord Dalhousie appointed governor-general. Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson murdered at Mooltan. Lieut. Herbert Edwardes and Colonel Cortlandt, with their irregular levies, hold Moolraj in check. City of Mooltan falls to General Whish, December 21st. Annexation of Sattara.

1849.—Moolraj surrenders the citadel, January 21st. Lord Gough defeats the Sikhs at Chillianwallah, January 11th, and again at Goojerat. Punjab annexed, March 30th. Sir Charles Napier appointed commander-in-chief.

1850.—Differences between governor-general and commander-in-chief; the latter resigns.

1851.—War declared against Burmah. Trial of Jotee Pershad at Agra; acquitted.

1852.—Rangoon taken by Commodore Lambert and General Godwin, April 15th. Bassein falls May 19th, and Promé October 9th. Pegu annexed to British

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>A.D.
 empire, December 20th. Ali Morad convicted of forgery; Khyrpore annexed.
 1853.—Peace with Burmah, June 30th. Punjab board abolished: Sir John Lawrence appointed chief commissioner. Nagpore annexed, for want of an heir. First railway opened, April 16th: Bombay line.
 1854.—Ganges Canal opened, April 8th: constructed by Sir T. P. Cautley. Uniform cheap postage introduced, October 1st: electric-telegraph message from Agra to Calcutta, March 24th.</p> | <p>A.D.
 1855.—Treaty with Dost Mahomed signed at Peshawur. The four per cent. loan. Mr. Halliday appointed lieutenant-general of Bengal. Sontal insurrection; put down by General Lloyd. Calcutta and Raneegunge railway opened, February 3.
 1856.—King of Oude deposed; Oude annexed, February 7th. Sir James Outram appointed chief commissioner. Lord Dalhousie returns to Europe, and is succeeded by Viscount Canning.</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
-

troops into the town, 312; treaty concluded with rajah of, 341.

Kumaon, correspondence carried on by the British government and the chiefs of that province, 402; evacuated by the Nepalese, 404; province of, declared permanently annexed to British dominions, *ib.*

Kummer-coo-Deen attempts to intercept Major Cuppage, when a severe action ensues, in which the English are victorious, 201, 202; Sanaga retaken by, 206; provided for by assignments of jaghirs, 247.

Kunka, zemindar of, submits to the British authority, 319.

Kurnool occupied by the British, and the rajah deposed, 472.

Kurpa, detachment of nizam's force moved to; recalled from, 224.

Kurrachee, capture of, 338.

Kurreem Khan, Pindarrie, account of, 422; flies to Nagpore and joins Scindia, abandons Scindia's army in the Deccan, and offers his services to Holkar, *ib.*; offered an asylum by Ameer Khan, whom he dispossesses of certain districts, in which he is confirmed by Scindia, and made a nawab, 422, 423; his ostentatious splendour, 423; solicits private favours from Scindia, by whom he is seized and imprisoned, *ib.*; obtains his release and possession of more extensive territories, 424; his camp attacked and dispersed, he seeks protection of Ameer Khan, is inveigled to Holkar's camp, but effects his escape, *ib.*; seeks mercy of the English, 455.

Kutwah, town and fort of, taken possession of by Clive, 52.

Kutwal abandoned to the English by Meer Cossim, 94.

L.

La Bourdonnais, French squadron commanded by, appears in Indian seas, 17; captures Madras, *ib.*; treaty concluded by, with the English, declared null by Duplex, 17, 18.

Lahar attacked and taken by Captain Popham, 149.

Laing, Lieutenant, killed, 561.

Lake, General (afterwards Lord Lake), affairs of Hindostan committed to, under Marquis Wellesley's plan of political and military operations, 285; marches from Cawnpore, 286; moves to attack of Perron's force, which dies before him, *ib.*; takes possession of Cuel, and makes preparations for attacking Alighur, 287; cause of delaying the attack, *ib.*; Alighur falls to him, *ib.*; Perron applies for, and obtains from him, permission to retire to the British territories, *ib.*; attacks and puts to flight force under Louis Bourquin, who surrenders, 288; emperor congratulates him, and solicits his protection, 289; has an audience of the emperor, *ib.*; titles bestowed upon, by Shah Allam, 290; resumes his march, *ib.*; summons Agra, when garrison surrenders, 291; marches in pursuit of Maharratta force, attacks and entirely defeats them at Laswaree, 292; remarks on his battle, 293; various treaties concluded by, 303, 304; takes a position to enable him to restrain Holkar's operations, 310; his negotiation with Holkar, *ib.*; receives orders to commence hostile operations against Holkar, *ib.*; sends a detachment, under Colonel Monson, to protect the city of Jyeshgur, and follows Holkar, *ib.*; provides a detachment, under Colonel Don, for attacking Tonk Rampoora, *ib.*; determines to march his troops back into quarters, *ib.*; his orders to Colonel Monson, and subsequent conduct, 314; arrives at Delhi, 316; resolves to proceed in pursuit of the enemy's cavalry in the Doab, *ib.*; relieves Colonel Burn at Shamlee, *ib.*; breaks up Holkar's camp, and disperses his cavalry, 317; follows Holkar across the Jumna, and arrives at Muttra, *ib.*; instructed to remonstrate with the rajah of Bhurtpore, *ib.*; takes town and fort of Deeg, 318; breaks up his camp before Deeg, and marches to Muttra, 319; marches to Bhurtpore, 320; commences siege of Bhurtpore, *ib.*; failure of repeated attacks on that place, 320-324; enters into negotiation with rajah of Bhurtpore, 322; concludes treaty with the rajah, 324; quits Bhurtpore, 338; is elevated to the peerage, *ib.*

—, Lord, receives letter from Scindia, and his answer, 338, 339; instructed to discontinue pursuit of Holkar

and Scindia, 339; again demands release of the members of British residency, 340; refuses to receive proposals from Scindia till the British residency is released, 344; withholds from Scindia the letter from Marquis Wellesley, *ib.*; remonstrates against abandoning native princes near the Jumna, 344, 345; concurs with Marquis Cornwallis with regard to rana of Gohud, 345; defers transmission of declaratory articles annexed by Sir George Barlow to treaty with Scindia, and remonstrates, 346; engaged in following the flight of Holkar into the Punjab, *ib.*; remonstrates against declaratory articles annexed to treaty with Holkar, 347; presses claims of rajahs of Bhoondee and Jeypore, *ib.*; is instructed to open negotiation for severing defensive alliances with rajahs of Bhurtpore and Macherly, *ib.*; remonstrates with effect, *ib.*; completes negotiations and quits India, 348.

Lake, Major, wounded at the battle of Laswaree, 293.

Lally, Count de, appointed governor-general of all the French possessions and establishments in India, 89; proceeds to Pondicherry, *ib.*; enters bounds of Fort St. David, *ib.*; attacks the fort, which surrenders, *ib.*; makes a triumphal entry into Pondicherry, 60; takes the field to enforce payment of a bond given to Chunda Sahib by king of Tanjore, *ib.*; effects of his approach to the capital of Tanjore, *ib.*; concludes treaty with government of Tanjore, *ib.*; fresh misunderstandings arise, *ib.*; he threatens to transport king and family as slaves to Mauritius, *ib.*; erects batteries and makes a breach, *ib.*; discovers that his army are nearly destitute of both ammunition and provisions, calls council of war, and makes preparations for breaking up his camp, *ib.*; escapes the meditated treachery of Monackjee, *ib.*; is informed that d'Aché determines to return immediately to the Isle of France, and ineffectually endeavours to change his purpose, *ib.*; his expedition to Arcot, 61; puts force in motion for reduction of Madras, and gains possession of the Black Town, *ib.*; casts blame on Bussy for not bringing up the governor's regiment to resist sally of the English, *ib.*; erects batteries and commences firing against Madras, *ib.*; is harassed by the English force without the walls, and despatches force to attack Major Callaud, 62, 63; raises siege of Madras, 63; gives up command to Scoppes, and retires to Pondicherry, 64; on hearing of departure of Major Brereton for Wandewash, leaves Pondicherry and advances to Coverpauk, *ib.*; his distress and unpopularity, *ib.*; retires into cantonments, *ib.*; fires a hundred guns in honour of the repulse of Major Brereton at Wandewash, and transmits accounts of it to every quarter, 70; believed by the soldiers to have amassed and secreted great wealth, *ib.*; disburses considerable sum from his own chest to satisfy mutineers at Wandewash, *ib.*; recalls troops from Seringham and other garrisons, 72; forms design of attacking Conjeevaun, but is disappointed in finding no store of provision, *ib.*; plunders and fires the houses, and proceeds to Tritore, 73, 73; marches with part of his force for Wandewash, 73; attacks and takes the town, and commences operations against the fort, 74; puts himself at the head of his cavalry, and attacks that of the English, but is repulsed, *ib.*; defeated in general action by Colonel Coote, 75; is received at Pondicherry with invective and abuse, 76; concludes treaty with Hyder Ali for the service of a body of Mysorean Troops, *ib.*; makes an attack on English before Pondicherry, which fails, *ib.*; gloominess of his prospects, threatened with famine, expels native inhabitants of Pondicherry, 77; sets free prisoners on parole on account of his inability to supply them with food, 78; sends flag of truce, with gaudy memorial, offering to surrender, *ib.*; departs for Madras amidst insult and execration, *ib.*

Lambton, Captain, assumes command of Colonel Duple's column at storming of Seringapatam, 246.

Lane, Major, his defence of Kandahar, 576.

Lansdowne, marquis of, moves rejection of report of committee of House of Lords on East-Indian resolutions (1813), 388; gives notice of motion in House of Lords for select committee on foreign trade, 497; presents petition from Manchester to House of Lords, praying the opening of the trade to the East Indies, 498; presents petition from Glasgow, praying for free trade to China and India, 502; moves concur-

INDEX.

- rence of Lords in resolutions relating to the arrangement with the East-India Company sent up from the Commons, 397; affirms that councils of subordinate presidencies are to be retained, 409; clauses of bill relating to council of subordinate presidencies omitted in committee on motion of, 511; moves that fifth member of council of India be excluded from sitting or voting, except when making laws and regulations, *ib.*
- Lasseigong taken during the Mahratta war under Marquis Wellesley, 319.
- Latter, Captain Barré, intrusted with defence of part of British frontier in Nepal war, 392.
- Lauderdale, Earl, desire of the Fox and Granville administration that he should be appointed governor-general of India, 355; found impossible to overcome objections of Court of Directors, 358; his violent speech against Court of Directors, 383.
- Laurence, Captain, assault on, at Rabool, 356.
- Law, M. (French commander), dissuades Chunda Sahib from surrendering to the English, 30; demands from Monackjee hostages for safety of Chunda Sahib, *ib.*; convinced that d'Auteuil and his force had fallen into the hands of the British, he surrenders Seringham on terms, 31; holds command at Cossimbazaar, 50; warns Sooraj-oo-Dowlah of disaffection of his servants, *ib.*; considered chief promoter of movement of the Shazada against Meer Jaffer, 80; joins emperor with remnant of French force, 81, 85; made prisoner by Major Carnac, 88.
- Lawrence, Major, despatched with six hundred Europeans to aid Nazir Jung, 19; receives a message from M. d'Auteuil, *ib.*; his answer to M. d'Auteuil, *ib.*; orders shot fired from French entrenchment to be answered from three guns, *ib.*; returns to Fort St. David, 20; allows Clive to lead the attack at Tanjore, 22, 23; force destined for Trichinopoly placed under his command, 28; defeats a party of the enemy on his march thither, *ib.*; adopts suggestion of Clive as to division of the British force, *ib.*; is desirous that Clive should undertake command of separate body, *ib.*; proposes that Chunda Sahib should be given up to the British, and confined in one of their settlements, 30; urges Mahomet Ali to proceed to complete the reduction of the Carnatic, 31; applies to presidency for instructions in regard to the engagement of Mahomet Ali with Mysore, *ib.*; advises the seizure of Nunjeraj and Morari Row, which advice is rejected by authorities of the presidency, 34; opposed to attempt of Mahomet Ali to reduce Gingee, proceeds to Madras, his representations disregarded, 34; wisdom of his advice made apparent, *ib.*; embarks with Swiss troops to reinforce English near Fort St. David, 35; numerical superiority of his army to that of the French, enemy retire to Bahoor, *ib.*; his orders forbid his entering limits of French territory, but he attacks an outpost, which the enemy abandon, *ib.*; attacks and defeats French force under Kerjean, *ib.*; makes Kerjean and thirteen of his officers prisoners, *ib.*; his troops retire to winter quarters, 37; receives request from Captain Dalton for assistance at Trichinopoly, *ib.*; his difficulties, *ib.*; obliged to march his force to Fort St. David to escort supplies, 39; harassed by Mahratta troops, *ib.*; arrives at Trichinopoly, 39; fatigues of his march, *ib.*; fails in attempt to force enemy's position at Seringham, but establishes post at Golden Rock, *ib.*; defeats the French party, and returns to camp in face of the enemy, 39, 40; proceeds to Tanjore accompanied by Mahomet Ali, 40; object in marching to Tanjore effected, *ib.*; approaches Trichinopoly, and finds enemy disputing his return, *ib.*; his gallant bearing retrieves the success of the day, *ib.*; loses his palanquin, of which the French make an extraordinary use, *ib.*; again engages the enemy and obtains a brilliant victory, when Astruc and other officers are made prisoners, *ib.*; takes up quarters near Trichinopoly, *ib.*
- Colonel, incapacitated by ill-health from taking command of expedition from Madras for recapture of Calcutta, 45; approves Orme's suggestion of Clive as leader of the expedition, *ib.*; proceeds to Madras to remonstrate against recall of British troops from the field, 64; ill-health compels him to abandon command, which ultimately devolves on Major Brceton, *ib.*
- Lawrence, General, remonstrates for expedition against Manila, 106.
- Lawrie, Lieutenant Peter, reconnoiters Ummer Singh in Nepal war, 3; attacked by party of enemy, whom he kills, *ib.*
- Leslie, Colonel, force assembled by Bengal, to afford assistance to that of L. Mahratta war, intrusted to his command slow progress, recall, and death, 147.
- Leycester, Mr., member of council at Bengal, one lac twelve thousand five hundred rupees, 100; desirous of obtaining explanation of the powers of committee appointed from home to restore peace and tranquillity in Bengal, 101.
- Light, Captain, receives from king of Queda the island of Pu'o Penang, as marriage portion with sovereign's daughter, 489; transfers the island to East-India Company, and is appointed governor, *ib.*
- Lindsay, Captain, at Seringapatam, pushes forward in hope of entering the gates with the flying troops of Tippoo, 207.
- Lindsay, Sir John, Court of Directors grant him a commission to act in Gulf of Persia, and secretly receives a royal commission granting further powers, 121; announces to governor and council of Madras that he is bearer of letters and presents from the Crown to Mahomet Ali, and invites them to attend their delivery, which they decline, 122; is disposed to support Mahrattas against Hyder Ali, *ib.*; is succeeded by Sir Robert Harland, *ib.*; his assurances from King of Great Britain referred to by Mahomet Ali, 151.
- Linco, Admiral, his squadron attacked and put to flight by fleet of homeward-bound East-Indiamen under Commodore Dance, 302.
- Little, Captain, endeavours, with British detachment, to reduce Doordroog, 204; attacks and takes Hooly Onore, *ib.*; proceeds towards Simorga, 205; attacks and entirely disperses the army of Reza Sahib, *ib.*; prepares to prosecute siege of Simorga, which capitulates, *ib.*
- General, at the battle of Chonda, 605; his bravery, *ib.*
- Lodi refuses to acknowledge Shah Jehan, 7; tenders submission, and receives pardon, *ib.*; is ordered to proceed to court, and is ill-received there, *ib.*; flies with his relatives, and is pursued by the emperor, *ib.*; experiences innumerable disasters, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*
- Logan, Lieutenant, falls before breach at Lahar, 149.
- Lohani merchants refuse to accompany the army in Afghanistan, 540.
- London, corporation of, petition House of Commons against East-India Bill, 126.
- Lorraine's regiment, mutiny of, 70; charges regiment of Colonel Coote at battle of Wandewash, but falls back in disorder to regain the camp, 74, 76.
- Loveday, Lieutenant, made prisoner and murdered, 547.
- Lucan, Lieutenant, commanding body of Hindostance cavalry employed in following Holkar, 311; assists in attacking force of Tautia (native chief), which surrenders, *ib.*; his cavalry cut to pieces, himself wounded and made prisoner, 312.
- Lucknow bankers, their claims on the kingdom of Oude, 514; their protracted contests, *ib.*
- Ludlow, Major, greatly distinguishes himself at Kalunga, 394; commands column in attack upon stockade near Jyctuck, 395; Dappojee Scindia placed under his care, 444.
- Luft Ali Beg, his despair on the fall of Nandedroog, 200; his failure of success at battle of Arnée, *ib.*; is employed by Tippoo Sultan in diplomatic services, *ib.*
- Lushington, Major J. L., receives intelligence of Portuguese entering and plundering Portuguese territories, 426; afterwards shows his boldness in attacking the Portuguese, 427; his conduct at the battle of Mungana, 440; at the battle of George, his evidence in the American trade with China, 497, 498; opposes the limitation of the Company's charter of government to ten years, 500; opposes fourfold system of

- wicket at Talneir, 444; his danger, *ib.*; is rescued covered with wounds, *ib.*
- Martezza Khan selected by Duplex for nabob of Arcot, 36; his previous life and his avarice, *ib.*; proceeds to Pondicherry, and is installed in his new dignity, which he in a short time abandons and retires to Vellore, *ib.*
- Murza Beg defends Conjeveram, surrenders, and is slain by Mahomet Isnoof, 64.
- Muscovy, in early history a petty and obscure principality, 530; her rising importance under Peter the Great, *ib.*
- Mustapha Beg offers solitary instance of fidelity in the garrison of Vellore, 550; his statement of the designs of the conspirators disregarded, and massacre follows, *ib.*
- Muttra abandoned by the British, 315; reoccupied by a force under Colonel Don, *ib.*; Colonel Monson retires to, 317; the wounded at the battle of Deeg, and the ordnance therein captured, deposited at, *ib.*
- Mysore, its rulers afford aid to Mahomet Ali, 27; disclosure of the price at which the aid was purchased, 31; means by which Hyder Ali rose to supreme power there, 107; conquest of, by the British, completed, 243; infant prince of the ancient house of, placed on the throne, 245; articles of partition treaty and subsidiary treaty with the rajah, 245—248. (See Hyder Ali Khan, and Tippoo Sultan.)
- N.**
- Nadir Shah, his origin, 15; falls suddenly upon the forces of the Emperor of Delhi, puts them to flight, and enters the capital, 15; inhabitants rise upon invaders, when scenes of tumult and violence ensue, *ib.*; gives orders to his troops to slaughter, when 8,000 perish, and the city is pillaged and set on fire, *ib.*; seizes the imperial treasures, and levies contributions on the inhabitants, *ib.*; annexes to his dominions the provinces on the west side of the Indus, 16; withdraws from Delhi, *ib.*
- Nadir Shah, the regenerator and sovereign of Persia, 530.
- Nagore and its dependencies purchased by the Dutch, 122; arrangement made for its surrender, *ib.*
- Nagpore, a powerful Mahratta kingdom, 16; hostility of the rajah (Appa Sahib) to the British, 434; probable motives of his conduct, *ib.*; rajah's intrigues with the peishwa, 434, 435; he attacks British, and is defeated, 435, 436; seeks to negotiate, and surrenders himself, 436; capture of guns at by the British, and evacuation of the city, 436, 437; provisional engagement with rajah of, 437; continued success of British arms in, 437, 438; narrative of progress of events resumed, and diplomatic proceedings with Appa Sahib, 444; affair at Mundela in, 445; continued treachery of the rajah, who is arrested and deposed, *ib.*; Mundela surrenders, *ib.*; surrender of Chouragurh in, 446. (See Appa Sahib, Berar, and Purgage Bhooslay.)
- Nagrakote and Sonnaut, temples of, destroyed by Mahmoud, 2.
- Nahun falls to the English, 395.
- Nalagurb, surrender of fort of, and depôt established at, 396.
- Nannee, arrival of the Anglo-Indian army at, 540.
- Nanning (Malacca), dispute of the British government with Pangholoo of, 491; Pangholoo subdued, and tranquillity restored there, *ib.*
- Nepier, Sir Charles, assumes chief military command of Sindé, 591; his summary proceedings and new regulations, *ib.*; defeats the amcers of Sindé, 594; enters the capital of Lower Sindé, *ib.*; his contests with Shere Mahomed, *ib.*; everywhere victorious against the Sindians and Beloochees, 595, 596.
- Nash, Lieutenant, ordered to Coimbatore, 201; is wounded, 202; summoned to audience with Tippoo, and released on mission to British commander-in-chief, 210, 211.
- Nasir Khan, defeat of, 550.
- Nassau, Fort (Java), surrenders to the English, 373.
- Nattes, Lieutenant, killed in the breach at Malligaum, 449.
- Nawaub Jubbur Khan, his proposals at Ghuznee rejected, 543.
- Nawung Thurin (Prince of Sunset) defeated by Sir A. Campbell, seeks safety in the jungle, 473, 475.
- Naylor, Mr. North (Company's solicitor at Calcutta), rule against granted by Supreme Court, and made absolute, 140; he is committed, *ib.*
- Nazir Jung (second son of Nizam-ool-Moolk), seizes his father's treasure, and is recognized as his successor, 19; enters the Carnatic, and seeks assistance of the English, which is afforded, *ib.*; differences between him and the English, 20; proceeds to Arcot, *ib.*; takes the field, and procures supplies with difficulty, *ib.*; sickness in his camp, and intrigues fomented by the French, *ib.*; force under command of M. de la Touche, advances from Gingee upon his camp, 21; falls by the hands of a treacherous dependent, *ib.*; Hyder Ali benefits by confusion ensuing on his death, 107.
- Nearchus despatched with about ten thousand Greeks and Phœnicians to explore the navigation between the Indus and Euphrates, 2.
- Neave, Mr., his striking description of Torea, 491.
- Negapatam taken by the English, 165.
- Nellore, Colonel Forde proceeds to, in aid of Mahomet Ali, 57.
- Nepaul, unsuccessful expedition to, projected by Verelst, 122; dispute with, 389; various encroachments from, 389, 390; negotiations, 391; further outrages, *ib.*; preparations of governor-general for war with, 391, 392; renewed overtures for negotiation, and attempts to corrupt Nepaulese commanders, 393; various events of the war, 393—406; negotiations and conclusion of treaty, 406—409; court of Katmandoo refuse to ratify treaty, 409; renewal of hostilities, *ib.*; treaty ratified, *ib.*; review of the origin and operations of the war, *ib.*
- Nerbudda, force stationed permanently on the, in consequence of movements of Amcer Khan, 371.
- Nerungin Lall, agent of Holkar, seized at Muttra, 318.
- Nesbitt, Lieutenant-Colonel, commands storming party on Sevandroog, 292.
- Newport, Sir J., recommends delay (renewal of Company's term of government 1813), 387.
- Newton, Major Thomas, commanding on Sylhet frontier, attacks Burmese with success, 460; withdraws his troops from Cachar, *ib.*
- Nicholl, Captain, attacked by body of troops belonging to Scindia, 313; disappointed of storming Scindia's battery by retreat of the enemy, *ib.*
- Nicolls, Colonel, successfully attacks the heights and town of Almorah, 403.
- General, ordered to march to Bhurtpore, 484; leads column of attack at Bhurtpore, 485.
- Sir Jasper, commander-in-chief, 576, 577, 580.
- Nightingall, General, succeeds General Gillespie in chief command in Java, and commands expedition against rajahs of Bielling and Bondi, 410.
- Nixon, Captain, with small force encounters Hyder Ali, and entire party destroyed with exception of one officer, 117.
- Nizam Ali, his enmity to Bussy, causes dewan of Bussy to be murdered, 67; takes the field, advances to Hyderabad, *ib.*; restored to government of Berar, *ib.*; negotiations of English with, in regard to the northern circars, 111; advances to attack Mahomet Ali, retires, and makes friendly overtures to British governor, *ib.*; advances to form junction with English on frontier of Mysore, is bought off by Hyder Ali, deserts the English, and unites his forces with Hyder Ali, 112; defeated by Colonel Smith, takes to flight, 113; opens secret communications with Colonel Smith, *ib.*; moves northward, sends an officer to the English camp, and treaty concluded, 114; arrangement made with, for transfer of northern circars, 154; called upon by government of Madras to compel his brother to dismiss the French from his service, *ib.*; mission to, from government of Madras, and its results, 155, 156; his dissatisfaction with negotiations between British government and Basalat Jung, 156; proceedings of Lord Cornwallis for effective settlement with, in respect of Gantoor, 189; engaged in war with Tippoo Sultan, and receives proposal from Tippoo for uniting families by intermarriage, *ib.*; new engagements with, precluded by law, 189; arrangement with, made by Lord Corn-