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THE  
ANALYTICAL HISTORY OF INDIA,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE ABOLITION OF  
THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY  
IN 1858.

BY  
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LONDON:  
W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE,  
FALL MALL, S.W.  
1870.

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## PREFACE.

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THE object of the Author in compiling the following Analytical Sketch of Indian History, has been to supply a want felt by most students of the more voluminous standard works of Mill, Elphinstone, Thornton, and Marshman, for a condensed outline in one small volume, which should serve at once to recall the memory and guide the eye. •

At the same time he has attempted to render it interesting to the general reader, by preserving a medium between a bare analysis and a complete history; so that, without consulting the eminent authorities mentioned above, the mind may readily grasp the principal outlines of the early condition of India, and the rise and progress of the East India Company.

The division of the work is fourfold:—(1) Embracing a period dating from the earliest days to the establishment of the Moguls at Delhi, in A.D. 1526; (2) The Mogul Empire of India (1526—1761); (3) The rise and consolidation of the English power in India, being the period between the years 1600 and 1827 A.D.; (4) The interval between 1827 and 1858 A.D.; from the full establishment of the authority of the East India Company to its final extinction, and the absorption of the Government of the country by the Imperial authorities of Great Britain.

For the more full comprehension of these facts, the Author has provided, in addition to a Table of Contents and a Chronological Index, an Index to the geographical position of the places to which reference is made in the text, bearing the latitudes and longitudes as given in Thornton's "Gazetteer of India." This will be found not only to aid the student who is but partially acquainted with the map of India, but also, by means of occasional accents, to guide him in the ordinary pronunciation of the names.

A List of the principal authorities consulted in the compilation of this work will be found on the next page.

The Author is desirous of acknowledging his obligations in dealing with the history of the Company's legal administration, to Mr. Standish Grove Grady, of the Temple, Recorder of Gravesend, whose lectures he had the privilege of attending.

ВОННГЕСИ,

*October, 1869.*

## LIST OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED IN THE COMPILATION OF THIS WORK.

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# ANALYTICAL HISTORY OF INDIA.

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APPENDIX I.

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GENEALOGICAL TABLES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL DYNASTIES AND FAMILIES  
OF INDIA.

## (i.) Genealogical Table

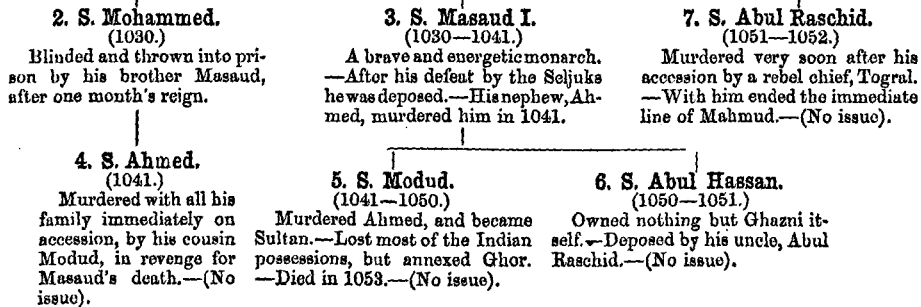
OF THE  
HOUSE OF MAHMUD AT GHAZNI (999—1152).

### Sebektegin.

An ennobled slave.—Succeeded Alptegin as Governor of Ghazni.—Died in 997 A.D.

### 1. Sultan Mahmud.

The great invader of India.—Proclaimed himself independent Sultan of Ghazni in 999 A.D.—Died in 1030.





(Sebektegin.)

**8. S. Farokshad.**  
(1052—1058.)

Found in prison on Abul Raschid's death.  
—Being connected with the house of Sebektegin, he was placed on the throne.  
—Reigned quietly.—Died naturally.

**9. S. Ibrahim.**  
(1058—1089.)

Reigned very peacefully.—Date of death uncertain.—Supposed to be 1089.

**10. S. Masaud II.**  
(1089—1114.)

Did nothing of any great importance.—Died naturally.

**11. S. Arslan.**  
(1114—1118.)

Imprisoned his brothers.—Behram escaped, and aided by the Seljuks, returned and deposed Arslan.—(No issue).

**12. S. Behram.**  
(1118—1152.)

After a quiet reign was driven out by a Ghorian Prince, whom he defeated and murdered.—The Ghorians came, drove off Behram, and utterly destroyed Ghazni.—The royal family fled to Lahore.—Behram died on the journey.

**13. S. Khusru I.**  
(1152—1163.)

Reigned at Lahore, and died naturally.

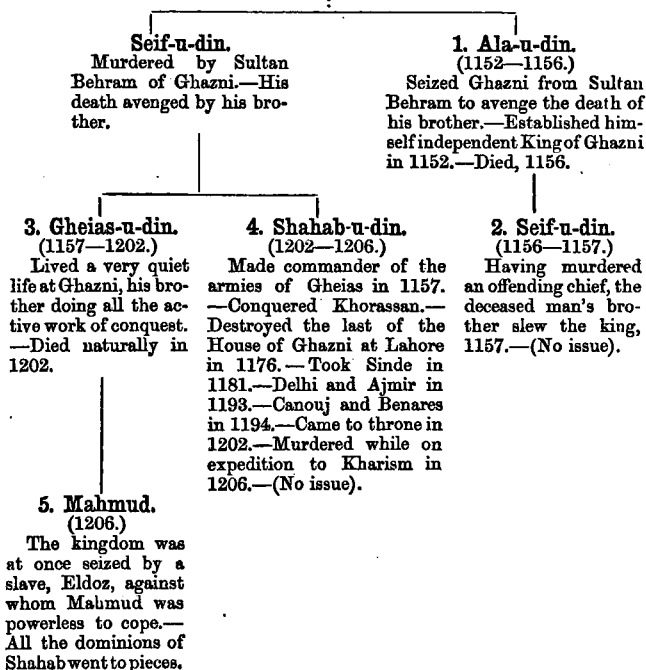
**14. S. Khusru II.**  
(1163—1182.)

At Lahore—with him ended the Ghaznevite dynasty.

## (ii.) Genealogical Table

OF THE

HOUSE OF GHOR, RULING AT GHAZNI (1152—1206).



### (iii.) Genealogical Table

OF THE

SLAVE KINGS OF DELHI (1206—1288).

#### 1. Kutb-u-din.

(1206—1210.)

He was an ennobled slave, and commander of the armies of Ghazni.—On the dissolution of that kingdom, declared himself independent King of Delhi.

#### 2. Aram.

(1210.)

Immediately deposed by Shams-u-din Altamsh, in 1211.

A SISTER,

Married

#### 3. Shams-u-din Altamsh.

(1211—1236.)

Reigned well.—First irruption of the Tartar Moguls under the Great Chengiz Khan, 1217.—Annexed Sindh and Multan.—Reduced Behar, and Malwa.—King of all Hindostan, 1232.—Died 1236.

#### 4. Rukn-u-din.

(1236.)

Quite powerless.—Dethroned by his sister, Sultana Rezia.

#### 5. Sultana Rezia.

(1236—1239.)

A clever princess.—She married Altunia of Batinda, who had taken her prisoner.—Assassinated by her nobles, 1239.

#### 6. Moizz-u-din

Behram.

(1239—1241.)

Murdered soon after his accession, in consequence of his despotism.

#### 7. Ala-u-din Masaud.

(1241—1246.)

Licentious and powerless, murdered in 1246.

#### 8. Nasir-u-din Mahmud.

(1246—1266.)

A very able prince.—He had for his minister the ambitious Gheias-u-din Bulbun, who after his death seized the throne.

#### 9. Gheias-u-din Bulbun.

(1266—1286.)

Succeeded to the throne on the death of his patron.—During his absence from Delhi, in 1279, his throne was seized.—He returned and slew the rebels.—Died of a broken heart, in 1286, in consequence of the death of his son.

#### Mohammed.

Killed during a battle in his father's lifetime.—His death broke his father's heart.

#### Bakarra Khan.

Acquiesced in his son's accession to the throne of Gheias.

#### Kei Khusru.

Murdered by Kei Kobad's minister, Nizam-u-din.—(No issue.)

#### 10. Kei Kobad.

(1286—1288.)

Gave himself up to intemperance of all kinds.—Alienated all his friends.—Murdered his minister, Nizam-u-din.—Dethroned by the family of the Khiljies, who seized the crown, and put him to death.

## (iv.) Genealogical Table

OF THE

HOUSE OF TOGHLAK, AT DELHI (1321—1414.)

### 1. Gheias-u-din Toghlak.

(1321—1325.)

Son of a slave of Gheias-u-din Bulbun.—  
Killed accidentally by the fall of a building, in  
1325.

### 2. Mohammed Khan.

(1325—1351.)

His real name was Juna Khan.—He destroyed  
Delhi by his wild and absurd conduct.—Lost all  
the possessions that the Khiljies had acquired.  
—Died of fever in 1357.—(No issue).

### 3. Firuz Toghlak.

(1351—1388.)

Recognized the indepen-  
dence of Bengal and the  
Deccan.—Died at an ad-  
vanced age in 1388.

### 6. Nazir-u-din.

(1390—1394.)

He had at first been no-  
minated successor of Firuz  
Toghlak, and assumed go-  
vernment; but was driven  
out by his nephews.—In  
1390 he brought an army  
and regained his power.—  
Died 1394.

### 5. Abubekr.

(1389—1390.)

His uncle, Nazir-  
u-din, took Delhi,  
and made him pris-  
oner.

### 4. Gheias-u-din.

(1388—1389.)

Deposed by his cou-  
sins in favour of his  
brother.

### 7. Humayun.

Succeeded his father;  
but reigned for only 45  
days, when he died  
without issue.

### 8. Mahmud.

(1394—1414.)

The whole country in disturbance at his  
accession.—Malwa, Guzerat, and Candeish  
proclaimed themselves free.—The Tartars,  
under the great *Tamerlane* came down and  
sacked Delhi.—Mahmud fled, and Tamerlane  
left a Seiad, Khizr Khan, to govern Delhi,  
1414.

## (v.) Genealogical Table

OF THE

“SEIAD” RULERS OF DELHI (1414—1450).

---

### 1. Khizr Khan.

(1414—1421.)

Placed on the throne of Delhi by Tamerlane, for whom he affected to govern.—Died 1421.

### 2. Mobarik.

(1421—1436.)

Reigned quietly and well.—Murdered by his vizier in 1436.

### 3. Mohammed.

(1436—1444.)

The King of Malwa invaded Delhi.—Mohammed called in Behlol Lodi, Governor of the Punjab, and beat him off.—Died 1444.

### 4. Ala-u-din.

(1444—1450.)

Removed his capital to Budayun.—Behlol Lodi immediately seized Delhi.

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## (vi.) Genealogical Table

OF THE

HOUSE OF LODI, AT DELHI (1450—1526).

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### 1. Behlol Lodi.

(1450—1488.)

Seized Delhi on its evacuation by Ala-u-din.—Defeated and annexed the Kingdom of the Rajah of Jounpore.—He much enlarged the Kingdom of Delhi.—Died, 1488.

### 2. Secunder Lodi.

(1488—1506.)

Reigned well.—Annexed Behar.—Died 1506.

### 3. Ibrahim Lodi.

(1506—1526.)

A great tyrant.—The Governor of the Punjab, in fear for his life, called in the aid of the Moguls.—They came, headed by the great *Baber*, and conquered Delhi and the whole of Northern India.—First battle of Panipat, 1526. Ibrahim killed.

## (vii.) Genealogical Table

OF THE

FAMILY OF TAMERLANE, OR TEIMUR.

*Reigned in India from 1526—1759.*

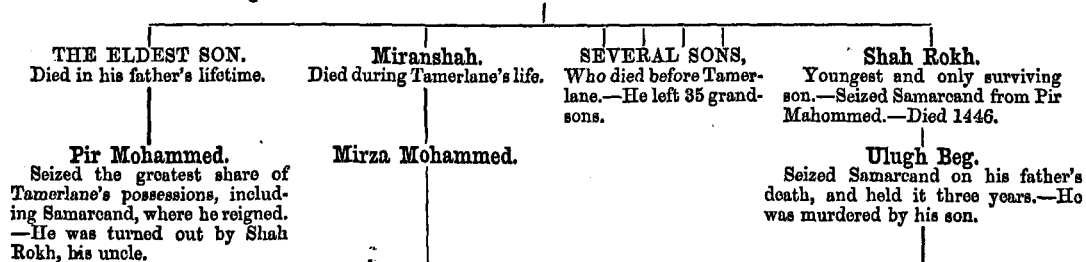
### Chengiz Khan.

Born 1164.—Died 1227.—He was the great Mogul leader.—Began life as head of a small tribe; ended Emperor of all Asia.

*(By the : Female Line.)*

### Tamerlane.

Born 1336.—Died 1405.—He succeeded his father as Prince of Kech; then seized the Khanate of Djaggathai.—Led armies to Persia, and conquered afresh all Asia.—Invaded India in 1398, and left Mogul governors at Delhi.



**Abusaid Mirza.**

Attempted to take Samarcand in Ulugh Beg's lifetime but failed.—Succeeded on the latter's death.—Turned out by Abdal Latif.—He fled to Bokhara.—Then seized Bokhara and Samarcand.—Conquered Khorassan, 1459.—Killed at Irak, 1468.—Kingdom divided amongst sons.

**Abdal Latif.**

Murdered his father, but was himself assassinated in a mutiny of his army.

**Ahmed Mirza.**  
Reigned in the headquarters of Samarcand and Bokhara.

**Mohammed Mirza.**  
Reigned in Hissar, Kunduz, and Badakshan.

**Ulugh Beg Mirza.**  
Succeeded to Cabul and Ghazni.

**Omer Sheik Mirza.**  
Seized the Kingdom of Ferghana.—Married a sister of Mahmud Khan, a Mogul prince, and direct descendant of Chengiz Khan, by the maleline.—Died by a fall, 1493.

**1. Baber.**  
(1526—1530).

Of the blood of Chengiz Khan by both father and mother.—Born 1481.—Succeeded to Kingdom of Ferghana.—Died, with an immense empire, in 1530.—Took Delhi.

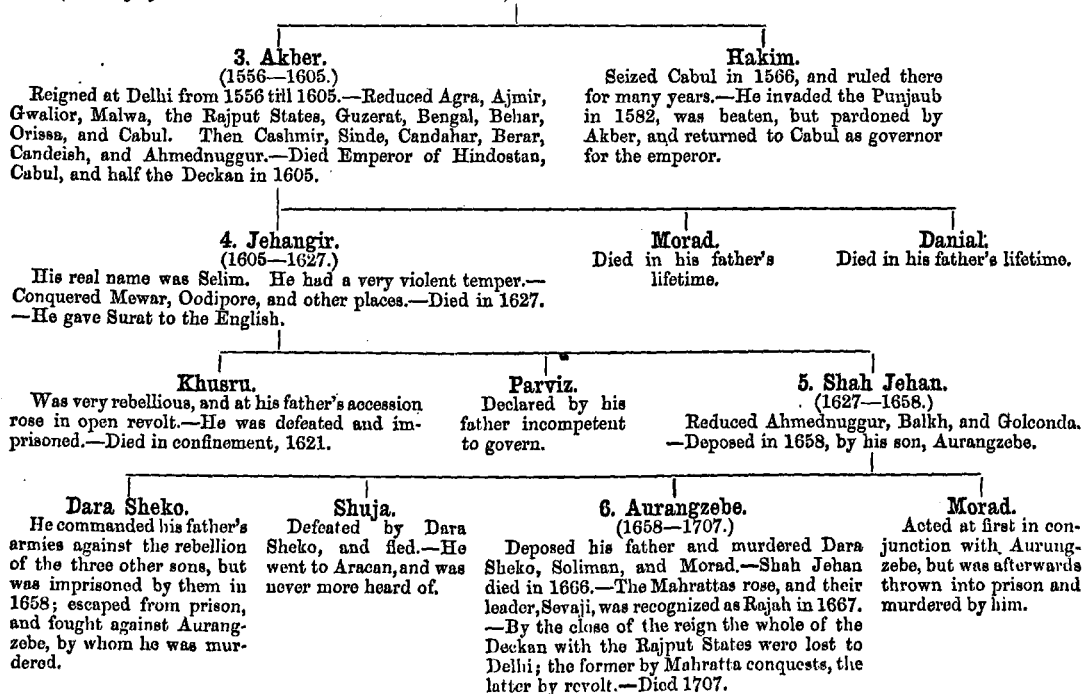
**2. Humayun.**  
(1530—1543. 1555—1556.)  
Reigned twice, once from 1530—1543; secondly from 1555—1556; in the interlude being driven out by Shir Khan, whose family reigned till Humayun drove them out in turn.—Died naturally, 1556.

**Camran.**  
Made Governor of Cabul on Baber's death; and declared himself independent.—Ousted by Humayun in 1545, but regained the kingdom in 1546.—Driven out 1547. Surrendered 1548, and was forgiven.—Rebelled again, 1549.—Again expelled 1550.—Blinded, 1553.

**Hindal.**  
Made Governor of Sambal.

**Mirza Askeri.**  
Governor of Mewat.—seized Candahar.—In 1544 refused to receive Humayun in Candahar.—Humiliated and forgiven by his brother in 1545.

(Family of Tamerlane or Teimur—Continued.)





**Soliman.**  
Murdered in prison by  
Aurangzebe.—No issue.

**Mohammed Sultan.**  
Revolted against his  
father, 1660.—Thrown  
into prison, where he  
died.—No issue.

**Bahadur Shah.**  
(1707—1712.)  
Real name Moazzim.—  
Always treated favourably  
by his father, whom he suc-  
ceeded.—He made treaties  
with the Rajputs, and Mah-  
rattas.—Died 1712.

**Azim.**  
Employed in many  
expeditions.—Re-  
volted against Ba-  
hadur Shah.—De-  
feated and slain,  
1707.—No issue.

**Cambaksh.**  
Employed in some mili-  
tary duties by Aurangzebe.  
—(He was the favourite  
son.)—Killed in a battle  
against Bahadur Shah in  
1708.—No issue.

**Akber.**  
Plotted with Durga  
Das, the Chief of the  
Rajputs; and being  
beaten, fled to the  
Mahrattas.—No  
issue.

**8. Jehandur Shah.**  
(1712—1713.)  
Real name Moizz-u-din.—Murdered by Farokshir in  
1713.—No issue.

**Azim-u-Shah.**

**10. Farokshir.**  
(1713—1719.)

Great trouble with the Sikhs and Mahrattas.—Mur-  
dered, in 1719, by one of his ministers.—No issue.

**11. Mohammed Shah.**  
(1719—1748)

A prince of the royal blood, raised to the throne after Farokshir's death (there  
being no other royal prince living).—Lost Guzerat, Malwa, and Bundelcund.  
—Invasion of Persians, under Nadir Shah, who seized Delhi, but retired, 1740.  
—Died 1748.

(Family of Tamerlane or Teimur—Continued.)

12. Ahmed Shah.

(1748—1754.)

The whole of India in arms.—The Rohillas, Duranis, and Mahrattas.—Deposed, and blinded, 1754.—No issue.

13. Alamgir II.

(1754—1759)

Raised to the throne.—Made Ghazi-u-din minister.—Delhi sacked by Ahmed Shah Durani, 1757.—The Mahrattas called in to aid.—Murdered 1759.

14. Shah Alum.

(1759—1806.)

As crown prince or "*Shah Zada*," gave some trouble to the Company.—Succeeded his father in the bare title.—his real name was Ali Gohur.—The great battle of Panipat, in 1761, between Ahmed Shah Durani, and the Mahrattas, destroyed the last vestige of the Empire.—Shah Alum lived quietly at Allahabad, under British protection.—In 1771 was imprisoned by Sindia; and afterwards blinded by Gholam Khadir.—Replaced on the throne by Lord Lake, in 1803.—Died 1806.

Akber.

(1806—1837.)

Called himself by the title of "*Padshah*" (no longer "*Emperor*").  
—Died 1837.

Mohammed Bahadur.

(1837.)

"*Padshah of Delhi*."—Pensioned by the English, and made to leave Delhi by Lord Dalhousie, in 1849. Acquiesced in the great mutiny of 1857, and was taken prisoner. Several of his grandsons were shot by Hodson. He was tried by court-martial, and being sentenced to transportation, was sent to Rangoon. So ended the House of Teimur.

## (viii.) Genealogical Table

OF THE

DYNASTY OF THE "NIZAM," OR SUBAHDAR OF THE DECKAN.

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### 1. Nizam-al-Mulkh.

(1713—1748.)

His real name was Chin Killich Khan.—He rose to distinction under Aurangzebe; and, under the name of "Asof Jah," was vizier to Mahommed Shah.—He was recognized Subahdar of the Deckan in 1713, and became independent on the downfall of the Mogul Dynasty.—Died 1748.

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graph TD; Nizam[1. Nizam-al-Mulkh (1713-1748)] --- Ghazi[Ghazi-u-din Khan]; Nizam --- Nazir[2. Nazir Jung (1748-1750)]; Ghazi --- Box[ ]; Nazir --- Box; style Box width:100px,height:10px; style Box stroke-width:1px; style Box fill:none; style Box stroke:none;
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#### Ghazi-u-din Khan.

Was not heard of till 1754, when he brought an army to wrest the Subahdari from Salabat Jung, by whom he was poisoned.

#### 2. Nazir Jung.

(1748—1750.)

Allied himself with the English, and fought against his nephew, Muzaffer Jung; who claimed the Subahdari, and joined the French.—He was shot by a Patan, in 1750.

(*Dynasty of the "Nizam," or Subahdar of the Deekan—Continued.*)

**3. Muzaffer Jung.**  
(1750—1751.)

Fought for the Subahdari with Nazir Jung.—Acknowledged Nizam by all parties on the latter's death.—Killed by some Patans on his way to Hyderabad, 1751.

**Bassalat Jung.**

In 1757 brought an army against Salabat Jung, and was defeated.—Nizam Ali obtained the Subahdari in 1761, and gave Bassalat the Circars to buy him off.—He died in 1782.

**5. Nizam Ali.**  
(1761—1803.)

In 1757 brought an army against Salabat Jung, and was defeated.—Deposed Salabat in 1761, and put him to death, 1763.—He was generally an ally of the English, and aided them in crushing the Mahrattas and Mysoreans; but his alliance was of the most treacherous description.—He died in 1803.

**4. Salabat Jung.**  
(1751—1761.)

Succeeded Muzaffer Jung, and was an ally of the French, being assisted much by Bussy.—He was deposed in 1761, by Nizam Ali, and imprisoned.—The Peace of Amiens, in 1763, declared him to be the "Nizam," whereupon Nizam Ali promptly put him to death.

**6. Secunder Shah.**  
(1803—1829.)

On the death of his father, he was placed on the throne by Lord Wellesley.—Ruled feebly; and died 1829.

**7. Fur Kunderh Ali.**  
(1829—1857.)

Ruled under the direction of an English resident at Hyderabad; but very badly.—The English deprived him of Berar in 1853, to secure the regular payment of the subsidy.

**8. Futteh Jung.**  
(1857—1869.)

Succeeded just when the Sepoy mutiny broke out, during which he was faithful to the English.—Made Sir Salar Jung his minister.—Died in January, 1869.

**9. AN INFANT.**  
(1869.)

Sir Salar Jung, a very able financier, administers the government under the direction of an English Resident.

(ix.) **Genealogical Table**  
OF THE "NABOBS OF THE CARNATIC."

**1. Zulfikar Khan.**

Made Nabob by Aurangzebe, subject to the Subahdar of the Deckan.

**2. Daud Khan.**

Was appointed successor, and governed till 1710, when he was made Commander-in-Chief at Delhi.

**3. Sadutullah.**

(1710—1732.)

Bahadur Shah, the successor of Aurangzebe, made him Nabob.

**Bakir Ali.**

Was made Governor of Vellore by his father, in 1732, and remained contented with this office.—No issue.

**3. Dost Ali.**

(1732—1737.)

Succeeded his father.—Killed in a battle against Roghoji Bhonslay, in 1737.—His daughter married Chanda Sahib.

**5. Anwar-u-din.**

(1740—1749.)

Appointed by Nizam-al-Mulkh.—He always sided with the English against the French.—His capital was Arcot, and his family are sometimes called "Nabobs of Arcot," though the real title was "Nabob of the Carnatic."—He was killed in 1749, in a battle against Chanda Sahib.

**4. Sudfer Ali.**

(1737—1740.)

A minor.—Nizam-al-Mulkh made one Anwar-u-din his guardian.—But Sudfer was soon assassinated, and Anwar-u-din was nominated Nabob.—No issue.

**6. Mohammed Ali.**

(1749—1795.)

Known as "The Company's Nabob;" the English having placed him in office.—He was always dependent on the English, and was a great spendthrift.—His were "The Nabob of Arcot's debts."

**7. Omdat-ul-Omrah.**

(1795—1801.)

He was as great a spendthrift as his father, and not so true to the English.—Died 1801.—No issue.

**8. Azim-ul-Omrah.**

(1801—1819.)

Placed in office by Lord Wellesley, on his promising to give up all real power to the Company.

**9.**

(1819—1825.)

**10.**

(1825—1853.)

Died without issue.

**11. Azim Jah.**

(1853.)

The present Nabob of the Carnatic.—Created "*Prince of Arcot*" by the Queen, in 1868.

## (x.) Genealogical Table

OF THE

### MAHRATTA DYNASTY, AND THE "PESHWAS."

---

**Maloji Bosla.**

An officer of Malik Amber, of Ahmednuggur, had a son.

**Shahji.**

Married Jadu Rao, daughter of a Mogul officer of rank.—They had issue,

**1. Sevaji.**

(1666—1680.)

He began ravaging the country in 1660.—In 1664 became possessed of large tracts of land by the death of his father.—Recognized as Rajah in 1666, by Aurangzebe.—By 1673 he was Monarch of all the Concan.—Died 1680.

**2. Sambaji.**

(1680—1689.)

He lost most of the possessions he received from his father.—Offended Aurangzebe, by whom he was seized and murdered in 1689.

**3. Rajah Ram I.**

(Regent, 1689—1700.)

Held all the power, though the nominal Rajah was Sahoo.—He re-organised the Mahratta predatory bands, and ravaged the Deckan.—Died 1700.—On his death his son seized Sattara for himself.

4. Sahoo.  
(1700—1749.)

When Aurangzebe murdered Sambaji in 1689, he seized Sahoo, and kept him prisoner till Rajah Ram's death, when he was liberated.—Sahoo ejected his cousin Sambaji from Sattara, and seized it for himself in 1708.—He appointed a "Peshwa" to govern for him, and led an idle life.—The Peshwas became afterwards the real sovereigns.—He died 1749, and Rajah Ram the Second was acknowledged.—(No issue).

Sambaji

(In Colapore, 1708—1741.)

He was turned out of Sattara by Sahoo, and established himself in Colapore, by the help of his clever mother, Tara Bye.

5. Rajah Ram II.  
(1749.)

Acknowledged by the Peshwa Balaji Rao, on Sahoo's death.—He had no power, all the government being carried on by the Peshwas.—He was kept always in confinement.

"THE PESHWAS."

1. Balaji Wiswanath.

(1708—1720.)

Appointed by Sahoo to govern.—His head-quarters were at Sattara.

2. Baji Rao.

(1720—1740.)

He was appointed to succeed his father, and soon usurped all the real power.—The great leaders, Puar, Holkar, and Sindia, rose under him.—He overran Malwa, and Bundelcund; and levied "*chout*" on all the country round.—Died 1740.

3. Balaji Rao.  
(1740—1761.)

Made peace with Aliverdi Khan, Subahdar of Bengal, in 1751; allied with the French in 1756.—Died of grief after the battle of Panipat, in 1761.

6. Ragoonath Rao, or "Raghoba."  
(1773.)

A very dashing soldier.—Ravaged the territories of the emperor in 1755, and captured Delhi.—Defeated Nizam Ali in 1765.—Assassinated Narain Rao and became Peshwa in 1773.—Nana Furnuvee succeeded in ousting him in favour of Madhoo Rao II.—Negotiated with the English, and was pensioned by them.

Shumshere Bahadur.  
(Remained in Bundelcund.)

*Mahratta Dynasty and the "Peshwas"—Continued.*

**4. Madhoo Rao I.**

(1761—1772.)

Established at Poonah, on the death of his father, by the aid of Raghoba.—Died of consumption in 1772.

**7. Madhoo Rao II.**

(1773—1793.)

(A posthumous son of Madhoo Rao I., set up by Nana Furnuvene, who aimed at the power).—Kept in retirement all his life.—At the age of 20 he threw himself, in a fit of passion, from the palace window, and was killed.

**5. Narain Rao.**

(1772—8.)

Seized the throne on his brother's death, but was at once murdered by Raghoba, who became Peshwa, and remained so till 1773.

**8. Baji Rao.**

(1793—1817.)

Succeeded Madhoo Rao II., in 1793.—Nana Furnuvene was his minister, Sindia having great power.—He was uniformly deceitful and cowardly, professing friendship for the English, but steadily plotting against them.—Driven out of Poonah by Holkar, in 1802, and made a treaty with Lord Wellesley, who reinstated him.—In 1817, Elphinstone forced him to sign a treaty, giving up for ever the Sovereignty of the Mahrattas to the English.

Chimnaji.

Amrit Rao.

(Adopted.)

**Dundu Punt.**

(The "*Nana Sahib*," who headed the terrible mutiny, against the English in 1857.)—His reason for revolt was that the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, refused to continue to him the pension granted to his adoptive father in 1817, when the latter died.

[The Mahratta Dynasty was extinguished by the treaty of Baji Rao with the English, in 1817.]



# (xi.) Genealogical Table

## OF THE HOUSE OF SINDIA AT GWALIOR.

### Ranaji Sindia.

Entered the service of the Peshwa, Balaji Wiswanath, as a menial.—Rose by his talents to high office.—Received a jagir in Malwa.—He was a *Sudra* of the cultivator caste.—Died 1750.

#### 1. Mahdaji Sindia.

(1750—1794).

The dissensions at Poonah on the death of the Peshwa, in 1761, enabled Mahdaji to usurp all the territory about Gwalior, which was his capital.—The British took Gwalior in 1780, but gave it back.—Recognised as a sovereign by the treaty of Salbye, in 1782.—Became possessor of Agra and Delhi, and kept watch over the Emperor Shah Alum, in 1788.—Collected immense armies.—Died 1794.—No issue.

#### Dataji Sindia

Assisted his brother, to whom he was always quietly subservient.

#### 2. Dowlat Rao Sindia.

(1794—1827.)

Grand-nephew to Mahdaji.—Succeeded him in 1794.—Aided in placing Baji Rao on the throne of the Peshwas.—Invaded the Nizam's territories in 1803.—Fought against the British with the rest of the Mahrattas, and was crushed by the defeats of Assye and Argaom.—Utterly overthrown by Lake's victory of Laswaree.—Made treaty of Anjengao with the Company, ceding large territories.—Aided Lord Hastings, in 1817, against the Pindarees.—Died, without male issue, in 1827.

#### 3. Ali Jah Jankaji Sindia.

(1827—1843.)

Real name Mugat Rao, (the nearest heir that could be found on Dowlat Rao's death in 1827.)—Died childless in 1843.—Married a young girl, whom he left, a widow of 12 years old.—No issue.

Succeeded by his widow, Tara Bye, the Maha Ranee, who ruled through ministers.—The soldiers mutinied.—The British came to the rescue.—The country in a very bad state.—Lord Ellenborough determined to interfere.—A hard fight took place.—The Mahrattas were defeated, and Gwalior captured, 1844.—Treaty made.—The country placed under British protection.

(Adopted.)

#### 4. Ali Jah Jyaji Sindia.

(The present Maharajah).—Succeeded on attaining his majority in 1853.—Has ruled very well under the protection and supervision of the English Government.—His unflinching loyalty to the English during the mutiny was of the greatest value to them.

## (xii.) Genealogical Table

### OF THE FAMILY OF HOLKAR AT INDORE.

---

#### 1. Mulhar Rao Holkar.

Came into eminence under the Peshwa Balaji Wiswanath, about 1730. He was the son of a cowherd, and raised himself to the dignity of a prince. He died, 1767.

A SON married 2. Aylah Bye.

Died 1762.      • (1767—1795.)

She took command of her husband's territories, placed a relation, Tokaji, at the head of the army, and ruled well.  
—Died 1795.

A SON.  
Died 1766.

A DAUGHTER.

#### 3. Tokaji Holkar.

(1795—1797.)

A distant relation of Mulhar Rao Holkar.—Made commander-in-chief by Aylah Bye; and succeeded at her death.—He died 1797.

---

**Kashi Rao Holkar.**  
A weak and deformed Prince.—Fought for his throne against Jeswant Rao; but was murdered by him.—No issue.

**Mulhar Rao Holkar.**  
Seized the chief power on his father's death, but was assassinated by Kashi Rao.

**Kundi Rao.**  
Assassinated by Jeswant Rao Holkar.—No issue.

**4. Jeswant Rao Holkar.**  
(1797—1811).  
Illegitimate.—Began a predatory career, and became very strong.—Murdered Kashi Rao and Kundi Rao, and became head of the family.—Defeated Sindia in the Battle of Poonah, 1802.—Fought against the English, under Lake, with whom he made a treaty, 1805.—Died insane, 1811.—Married

**5. Toolsi Bye.**  
Who reigned after his death.—Factions were raised against her, and she was murdered in 1817.

**6. Mulhar Rao Holkar.**  
(1811—1833.)  
Made a treaty with England.—Died 1833.—No issue.

**7. Hurri Rao Holkar.**  
(1833—1840.)  
A distant relative, elected to succeed Mulhar Rao.—Ruled very badly.

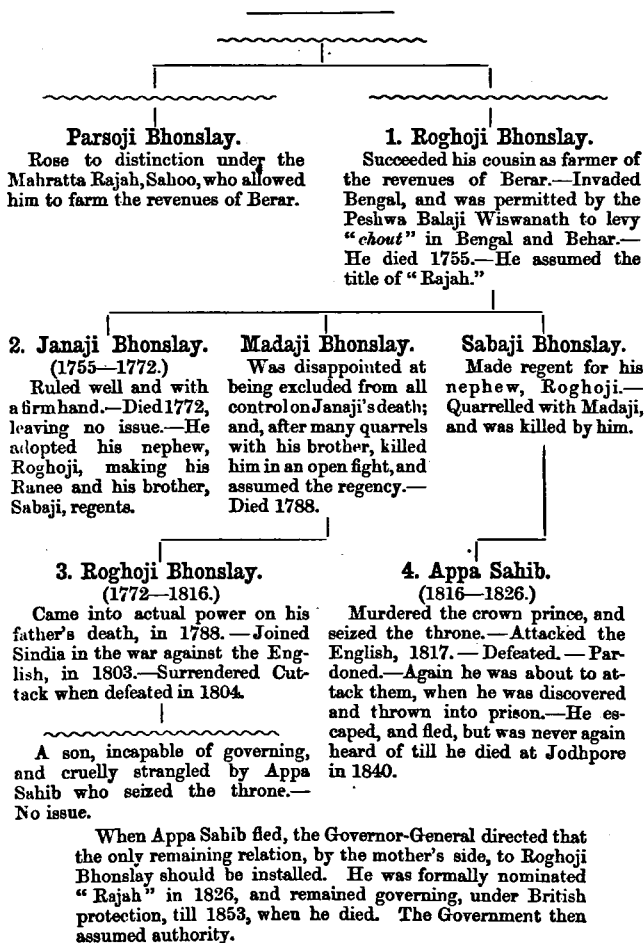
Adopted.  
**Kamdi Rao Holkar.**  
(1840—1844.)  
Succeeded.—Quite subservient to English.—Died 1844.—No issue.

On the death of Kamdi Rao Holkar, in 1844, there being no near relative, the Governor-General chose a distant connection, a boy named *Malkaji Holkar*, whom he caused to be educated. On his attaining his majority, in 1852, he assumed the reins of Government. The arrangement has answered admirably. He is still on the throne, and the country is prosperous.

**Wittoji Holkar.**  
Like his brother Jeswant, began to lead a predatory life, but was captured, and put to death with the most cruel tortures by the Peshwa.—No issue.

## (xiii.) Genealogical Table

### OF THE HOUSE OF BHONSLAY AT NAGPORE.



(xiv.) Genealogical Table  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF THE "GWICKWAR" OF GUZERAT.

**Pilaji Gwickwar.**

Nephew to Danaji Gwickwar, whom he succeeded as second in command of the Mahratta armies.—Made himself chief of large territories in Guzerat.—The Peshwa, in 1721, made him commander-in-chief of the armies.—Died, 1732.

**1. Damaji Gwickwar.**

(1732—1768.)

Considerably extended his father's lands.—Threw off his allegiance to the Peshwa.

**3. Govind Rao.**

(1792—1800.)

Supplanted by his brother Siyaji, who was recognised by the Peshwa.—Succeeded on his death in 1792.—Was unsuccessful in his struggle for the throne, owing to the support which Raghoba and the other Mahrattas gave to Futteh Singh.—His minister was Rawaji.—No issue.

**2. Siyaji.**

(1768—1792.)

Was recognised by the Peshwa, though a weak and irresolute prince.—His brother Futteh Singh was made regent.—Died naturally, 1792.—No issue.

**Futteh Singh.**

Recognised by the Peshwa as regent for Siyaji.—(He bribed the Peshwa heavily for this purpose.)—Was the actual ruler of Guzerat till 1792, being supported by Raghoba, the Mahrattas, and the English.

**4. Anand Rao.**

(1800—1819.)

His minister was the same Rawaji whom his uncle had employed.—Mulhar Rao, a relative of Govind Rao's wife, made a rebellion, which was suppressed by the aid of the English.—Baroda was seized by his Arab mercenaries, and himself thrown into prison.—Rescued.—Made a subsidiary alliance with England.—Died, 1819.

**Kanaji.**

Usurped the government, but was ejected by Rawaji.—He was always troublesome, and at last was taken to Bombay as a state prisoner.—No issue.

**Siyaji.**

(1819.)

Ran much into debt, and part of his territory was annexed by Bombay to secure payment of the subsidy.—In 1838 strong remonstrances were made by the Resident, whose demands were complied with by the Gwickwar.—He abolished "suttee," and raised the "Guzerat Irregular Horse" for the Company's service.

## (xv.) Genealogical Table

OF THE

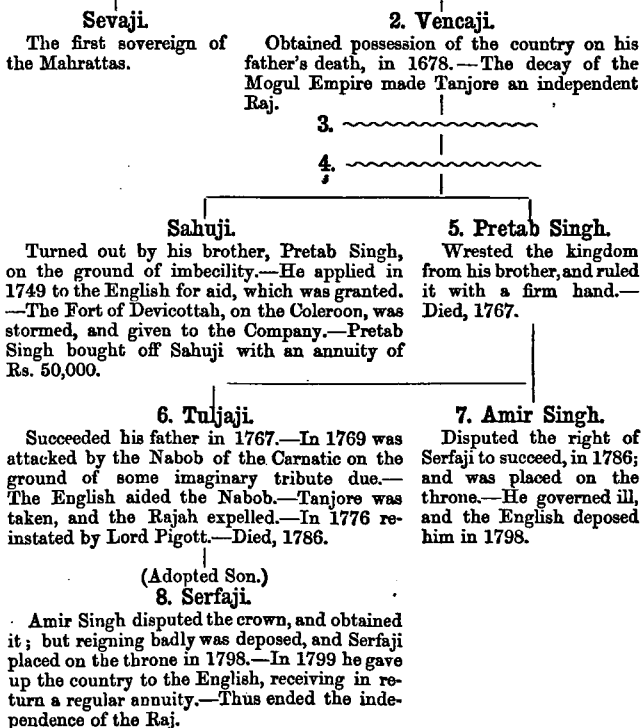
HOUSE OF SHAHJI AT TANJORE (1649—1799).

### Maloji Bosla.

An officer of Malik Amber of Ahmednuggur.—Founder of the Mahratta dynasty of Poonah.

### 1. Shahji.

Married Jadu Rao, daughter of a Mogul officer of rank.—Obtained the land of Tanjore as a jagir.



(xvi.) Genealogical Table  
OF THE NABOB-VIZIERS OF OUDE.

**Saadat Ali Khan.**  
"Nabob of Oude."

A Persian adventurer of ancient family who came to India, and attained high office under the emperors, being made Nabob of Oude.—One of his daughters married

**Sufder Jung.**  
"Nabob of Oude."

Who succeeded him in the Nabobship of Oude, and, in 1747, was made vizier to the emperor Mahommed Shah (then on the throne).—He died, 1756, and his son succeeded.

**1. Suja-u-dowlah.**

("Nabob-Vizier," 1756—1775.)

Succeeded in making himself actually independent about the year 1760, and declared himself so after the battle of Panipat, in 1761.—Fought against the English and was defeated at Buxar.—Shah Alum made him vizier.—The title was thenceforth "Nabob-Vizier."—Received Corah and Allahabad, in 1773, from the English.—Died, 1775.

**2. Asoff-u-dowla.**  
("Nabob-Vizier,"  
1775—1797.)

Completely dependent on the English for protection, Mr. Bristow being Resident. — His treasury being empty, he seized the money in the seraglio of the Begums.—The affair was taken up by Warren Hastings, and formed part of the charge against the latter.—He made several subsidiary treaties with the Company.

(Reputed Son.)  
**Vizier Ali.**

Tried to gain the throne, but was ousted by the Company, and Saadat Ali installed.

**3. Saadat Ali.**  
("Nabob-Vizier,"  
1797—1814.)

Asoff-u-dowla died without issue, and a reputed son, Vizier Ali, tried to gain the throne.—The English upheld Saadat's claim, and in 1798 raised the subsidy to 76 lacs.—He ceded large districts in 1801 to the Company.

**4. Ghazir-u-din  
Hyder.**  
("King of Oude,"  
1814—1827.)

The Company gave him the Terai.—He proclaimed himself, formally, independent King of Oude in 1819, with the consent of Lord Hastings.—Assisted in the Burmese War.

**6. Mohammed Ali  
Shah.**  
("King of Oude,"  
1837—1842.)

Succeeded his nephew.—Made a treaty with the English ceding new districts, promising to rule well, and confessing his dependence.—Ruled very badly.

**5. Nazir-u-din Hyder.**  
("King of Oude,"  
1827—1837.)

Entirely dependent on the English.—He reigned well.—Died without issue, 1837.

**Abunzaffer Maslah-u-din, or  
Wajid Ali.**  
("King of Oude,"  
1842—1856.)

Made a few reforms under the direction of the English, but reigned always ill.—Oude was annexed by the English Government in 1856.

## (xvii.) Genealogical Table

OF THE

### "DURANI" DYNASTY OF AFGHANISTAN.

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#### 1. Ahmed Shah Durani.

Of the "Suddozye" family.—Head of the "Abdali" tribe, whose name he changed to "Durani."—Rose under Nadir Shah.—In 1757 conquered Delhi.—Fought the great Battle of Panipat with the Mahrattas, and retired to Afghanistan, 1761.

#### 2. Teimur Shah.

Weak and cruel.—He was mainly supported by the "Barukzye" family, whose chief, Poyndah Khan, he assassinated.



### 3. Zemaun Shah.

Kept the English in consent anxiety by his hostile attitude. — In 1801, Futteh Khan, son of Poyndah Khan, and head of the "Barukzyes," rebelled, and proclaimed Mahmud Shah. — The rebels were successful, and Zemaun was captured, blinded, and deposed.

#### Hyder.

Fled from Cabul on the deposition of his father in 1801.

### 4. Soojah-al Mulkh.

He obtained the throne in 1801, and kept it till 1808, when Mahmud Shah and Futteh Khan drove him out. — He fled to Runjeet Singh, and then to the English. — Made several vain attempts to regain his throne. — In 1839, his cause was taken up by Lord Auckland, in order to oust Dost Mahommed, who had shewn much favour to the Persians. — The Afghan War terminated so far successfully, that in 1842 he was placed on the throne; but he was murdered soon afterwards.

#### Teimur.

A spirited prince, of great assistance in the Afghan War. — Ousted by the Barukzyes.

### 5. Mahmud Shah.

Blinded and deposed Zemaun Shah in 1801. — He wrested the throne from Soojah, in 1808, and ruled till 1818; when the Barukzyes seized the throne, out of revenge for the murder of Futteh Khan, their leader, by Mahmud and Kamran. — The Shah fled to Herat, and died there.

### Firuz.

Captured Herat when Soojah was driven out in 1808. — Was succeeded there by Prince Kamran.

### Kaisar.

Seized the Government of Candahar when Soojah was driven out, and reigned there till the place was seized by the Barukzye brothers.

### Sultan Ali.

Set up by the Barukzye, Dost Mahommed, in 1818, but immediately murdered by Ayub.

### 6 Ayub.

Set up by the Barukzye, Azim Khan. — Being deposed he fled to Lahore.

#### Kamran.

Made some unsuccessful attempts to gain the throne from Soojah, and then took up his residence with Firuz, at Herat. — Barbarously murdered Futteh Khan, in 1818. — Made Herat almost independent; and sustained a long siege by the Persians in 1840.

#### Jehangir.

Governor of Cabul during his grandfather's sovereignty.

## (xviii.) Genealogical Table

OF THE

### HOUSE OF THE BARUKZYES IN AFGHANISTAN.

#### Poyndeh Khan.

The able minister, and chief supporter of Teimur Shah—head of the “Barukzye” family.—  
Murdered by his monarch.

**Futteh Khan.**  
Avenge the death of his father by deposing Soojah - al - Mulkh, and setting up Shah Mahmud.— He was murdered by the latter and Prince Kamran; and his family revenged his death by seizing the throne, 1818.

**Azim Khan.**  
Governor of Cashmir under the Durani Mahmud.— On the downfall of the Suddozyes, took Cabul as head of the Barukzye family.— Proclaimed Ayub, son of Teimur Shah, his sovereign.— Fled to Jellalabad out of fear of Dost Mahommed, and died there, 1823.

**Dost Mahommed.**  
Rose by his talents to be Futteh Khan's right-hand man.— Deposed Mahmud to avenge the death of Futteh Khan.— Proclaimed Sultan Ali Shah, but the latter was murdered by Shah Ayub.— Became chief of the Barukzyes, in 1823, by Azim Khan's fight.— Took Cabul from his brothers, 1826.— Ruled with a high hand till 1840.— Defeated Shah Soojah.— Made alliance with Persia.— Driven out of Cabul by the English in 1842; submitted, and was sent to Calcutta.— Freed, 1843, and restored.— Conquered Attock; which he lost by the English conquest of the Punjaub, in 1848.— In 1856, concluded a treaty with England against Persia.— Reigned under the title of “*Ameer of Cabul.*”

**Pur Dil Khan.**  
Seized Candahar on the downfall of the Suddozyes.— Afterwards seized Cabul, in conjunction with Kohan Dil Khan, and Shere Dil Khan.— Driven out by Dost Mahommed.

**Kohan Dil Khan.**  
Acted generally in conjunction with Pur Dil Khan, at Candahar.

**Shere Dil Khan.**  
Acted generally in conjunction with Pur Dil Khan, at Candahar.

**Akbar Khan.**  
A fine soldier, but cruel and reckless.—Assassinated Sir William Macnaughten at Cabul in 1841.—Died in 1846, from poison.

**Afzul Khan.**  
Was prevented from succeeding Dost Mahommed by Shere Ali, who threw him into prison.—Delivered by his son Abdul Rahman after the battle of Shekabad, and made Amir.—He died soon after.

**Shere Ali.**  
Seized the throne on Dost Mahommed's death, throwing Afzul into prison.—Fled on the latter's release from prison by Abdul Rahman.—Assisted by his son, Yakul Khan, Shere Ali defeated Abdul Rahman, and again seized the throne.—He has been recognised as Amir of Cabul (1869).

**Shuruf Khan.**

**Azim Khan.**  
On Afzul Khan's death, the latter's son, Abdul Rahman, took up the cause of Azim Khan, and the two were together at Cabul when Shere Ali and Yakul Khan returned and defeated them.—He is now a fugitive (1869).

**Ishak Khan.**  
Fled to Turkestan.—Assembled an army for his father in 1869, but desisted on Lord Mayo's recognition of Shere Ali.

**Abdul Rahman.**  
Fought for his father against Shere Ali, whom he defeated at Shekabad.—Placed his father on the throne, and, on the latter's death, set up Azim Khan in opposition to Shere Ali.—Defeated by Shere Ali, and fled.—His cause is for the present hopeless (1869).

**Mohammed Ali Khan.**  
A fine soldier.—He lost his life at Candahar.

**Ibrahim Khan.**  
A weak prince; surrendered the Bala Hissar at Cabul to Abdul Rahman, without attempting a defence.

**Yakul Khan.**  
A dashing and clever officer.—Commander-in-chief of the armies of Shere Ali.—Defeated Abdul Rahman, and secured the throne for the present amir, Shere Ali (1869).

## APPENDIX II.

### GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX TO THE PLACES MENTIONED IN THE TEXT.

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(N.B.—For any further information required, consult Thornton's "Gazetteer of India.")

Abbreviations:—*Pres.* for Presidency. N. W. P. for North Western Provinces. L. P. for Lower Provinces of Bengal.

(*The names within brackets show the method of spelling adopted by Mr. Thornton, where a difference exists.*)

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#### A.

AFGHANISTAN.—The central portion of the country lying between Persia and the river Indus.

AGRA.—Capital city of the district of the same name, N. W. P.; lat.  $27^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 5'.$ <sup>1</sup>

AHMEDABAD.—Chief city of the district of the same name, Bombay Pres.; lat.  $23^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $72^{\circ} 36'$ .

AHMEDNUGGUR.—Chief city of the district of the same name, Bombay Pres.; lat.  $27^{\circ} 44'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 38'$ .

AJMIR.—Chief town of the district of the same name, N. W. P.; lat.  $26^{\circ} 39'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 43'$ . [*Ajmere.*]

AKHSI.—A fortified town in the ancient kingdom of Ferghana (q. v.)

ALIWAL.—On the Sutlej river; lat.  $30^{\circ} 57'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 36'$ .

<sup>1</sup> Throughout this Index the latitude is always north and the longitude east, unless specially distinguished.

- ALLAHABAD.—Chief city of the district of the same name, N. W. P.; lat.  $25^{\circ} 26'$ , lon.  $81^{\circ} 53'$ .
- ALLIGHUR.—Chief town of the district of the same name, N. W. P.; lat.  $27^{\circ} 56'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 8'$ . [*Allygurh.*]
- ALMORA.—Chief town of the district of Kumaon, N. W. P.; lat.  $29^{\circ} 35'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 42'$ .
- ALOR.—An ancient city in Sinde, now in ruins; lat.  $27^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $69^{\circ} 2'$ .
- AMBALLA.—Chief town of the district of the same name, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $30^{\circ} 24'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 49'$ . [*Umballa.*]
- AMBOYNA.—An island in the Eastern Archipelago; lat. (south)  $3^{\circ} 35'$  lon.  $128^{\circ}$ .
- AMRITSUR.—A town in the Punjab; lat.  $31^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 45'$ .
- ANDRA.—An ancient kingdom in the Deccan, having for its capital city Warangal (q. v.) [*Amritsir.*]
- ANHALWARA.—An ancient city in Guzerat, once the capital of that kingdom, now called Pattan; lat.  $23^{\circ} 46'$ , lon.  $72^{\circ} 3'$ .
- ANJENGAOM.—In the dominions of the Nizam; lat.  $21^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 51'$ . [*Anjengaum.*]
- ARACAN.—Chief city of the province of the same name, east of the Bay of Bengal; lat.  $20^{\circ} 42'$ , lon.  $93^{\circ} 24'$ . [*Arracan.*]
- ARCOT.—Gives its name to a district of the Madras Pres; lat.  $12^{\circ} 54'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 24'$ .
- ARGAOM.—In the Nizam's dominions; lat.  $21^{\circ} 2'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 2'$ . [*Argaum.*]
- ARIKERA.—In Mysore; lat.  $12^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 49'$ .
- ASHCANDRA.—An ancient city in Sinde, on the river Indus (site unknown.)
- ASSAM.—A province on the north-east frontier of Bengal.
- ASSIRGHUR.—A hill-fort, north-east of the Bombay Pres.; lat.  $21^{\circ} 6'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 26'$ . [*Asseergurh.*]
- ASSYE.—In the dominions of the Nizam; lat.  $20^{\circ} 18'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 55'$ . [*Assaya.*]
- ASTRACHAN.—A district of Russia, on the north-west shore of the Caspian Sea.
- ATTOCK.—Lat.  $33^{\circ} 54'$ , lon.  $72^{\circ} 20'$ .
- AURANGABAD.—In the dominions of the Nizam; lat.  $19^{\circ} 51'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 21'$ . [*Aurungabad.*]
- AVA.—Capital city of the Burmese Empire; lat.  $21^{\circ} 52'$ , lon.  $96^{\circ} 1'$ .
- AZIMGHUR.—Chief town of the district of the same name; lat.  $26^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $83^{\circ} 14'$ .

## B.

- BADAKSHAN.**—A tract of Central Asia, on the western frontier of the Chinese Empire, bounded by Bokara, Pamer, Kunduz, and Little Thibet.
- BAGDAD.**—On the River Tigris; lat.  $44^{\circ} 25'$ , lon.  $33^{\circ} 45'$ .
- BAGLANA.**—A fortress on the frontier of Guzerat, towards Ujein.
- BAKAR.**—On the River Indus, in Sinde; lat.  $27^{\circ} 39'$ , lon.  $68^{\circ} 56'$ . [*Bukkur.*]
- BALAGHAT.**—A tract of land in the Madras Pres., comprising the present districts of Cuddapah, Kurnoul, and Bellary.
- BALLAPORE.**—In the dominions of the Nizam; lat.  $17^{\circ} 18'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 33'$ . [*Balapore.*]
- BAMIAN.**—In Hindu Cush; lat.  $34^{\circ} 50'$ , lon.  $67^{\circ} 45'$ .
- BANCOORAH.**—Chief town of the district of the same name, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $23^{\circ} 14'$ , lon.  $87^{\circ} 6'$ .
- BANDA NEIRA.**—The principal of the Molucca spice islands; about lat. (south)  $4^{\circ} 20'$ , lon.  $130^{\circ} 0'$ .
- BANGALORE.**—In Mysore; lat.  $12^{\circ} 58'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 38'$ .
- BANKIBAZAR.**—A village on the Hooghley, near Calcutta, opposite Chandanagore.
- BARASET.**—Near Calcutta; lat.  $22^{\circ} 43'$ , lon.  $88^{\circ} 23'$ .
- BAREILLY.**—Chief town of the district of the same name, N. W. P.; lat.  $28^{\circ} 23'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 23'$ .
- BAROCH.**—(*See Broach.*)
- BARODA.**—Capital city of the state of Guzerat; lat.  $22^{\circ} 16'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 14'$ .
- BARRACKPORE.**—Near Calcutta; lat.  $22^{\circ} 46'$ , lon.  $88^{\circ} 26'$ .
- BASSEIN.**—An island belonging to the North Concan, Bombay Pres.; the chief town is in lat.  $19^{\circ} 20'$ , lon.  $72^{\circ} 52'$ .
- BATAVIA.**—Capital city of the island of Java; lat. (south)  $6^{\circ} 3'$ , lon.  $106^{\circ} 50'$ .
- BATINDA.**—A town in the Sikh State of Patialah; lat.  $30^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 0'$ .
- BEDER.**—Anciently the capital of one of the Bahmani kingdoms of the Deckan; lat.  $17^{\circ} 58'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 36'$ .
- BENARES.**—On the Ganges; lat.  $25^{\circ} 17'$ , lon.  $83^{\circ} 4'$ , N. W. P.
- BEDNORE.**—In Mysore; lat.  $13^{\circ} 50'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 6'$ .
- BELLARY.**—The chief town of the district of the same name, Madras Pres.; lat.  $15^{\circ} 8'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 59'$ .

- BELOOCHISTAN.**—The southern portion of the country lying between Persia and the River Indus.
- BERAR.**—A province lying south of the Sutpura mountains; its chief town is Elichpore (q. v.)
- BEROZEPORE.**—A small fort near Fyzabad (q. v.), N. W. P.
- BHATIA.**—A tract between Bhawalpore and Bikanir, formerly inhabited by the Rajput tribe of the Bhatties, whence the name, N. W. P. [*Bhuttiana, Bhutneer.*]
- BHAWULPORE.**—A native state south of the Punjab; lat.  $29^{\circ} 24'$ , lon.  $71^{\circ} 47'$ .
- BHOONDI.**—A Rajput State, site of the capital city; lat.  $25^{\circ} 26'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 43'$ . [*Boondee.*]
- BHOPAL.**—A native state in Malwa, site of the capital city; lat.  $23^{\circ} 14'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 33'$ .
- BHURTPORE.**—On the Jumna, chief town of the Jaut State of the same name; lat.  $27^{\circ} 12'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 33'$ .
- BIANA.**—In the territory of Bhurtpore; lat.  $26^{\circ} 57'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 20'$ .
- BIDZEGHUR.**—N. W. P.; lat.  $24^{\circ} 34'$ , lon.  $83^{\circ} 9'$ . [*Bidjey Gurh.*]
- BIJAPORE.**—One of the ancient Bahmani kingdoms; the capital city is now in ruins; lat.  $16^{\circ} 50'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 48'$ . [*Beejapore.*]
- BIKANIR.**—A Rajput State, bounded by Bhatia, Hurriannah, Jodhpore, and Jesulmir. [*Beekaneer.*]
- BITHOOR.**—On the Ganges; lat.  $26^{\circ} 37'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 20'$ .
- BOKHARA.**—Capital city of the territory of the same name in Central Asia; lat.  $39^{\circ} 45'$ , lon.  $64^{\circ} 30'$ .
- BOLAN PASS.**—In Beloochistan, on the route between Shikarpore, in Sinde, and Candahar in Afghanistan; lat.  $29^{\circ} 56'$ , lon.  $67^{\circ} 6'$ .
- BOOTWAL.**—On the frontier of Nepal; lat.  $27^{\circ} 37'$ , lon.  $83^{\circ} 34'$ . [*Betaul.*]
- BOSRAH, (Bussorah, or Basra).**—On the Tigris River, at the head of the Persian Gulf; lat.  $30^{\circ} 36'$ , lon.  $47^{\circ} 40'$ .
- BRAHMANABAD.**—An ancient city of Sinde, near Tattah, a few ruins alone remain.
- BROACH.**—Chief town of the district of the same name, Bombay Pres.; lat.  $21^{\circ} 42'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 2'$ .
- BUDAYUN.**—In Rohilkund, a town and district of the same name; lat.  $28^{\circ} 2'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 11'$ . [*Budaon.*]
- BUNDELCUND.**—A tract of country bounded by Gwalior, the River Jumna, Rewah, and Saugur.

- BURDWAN.—Chief town of the district of the same name, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $23^{\circ} 12'$ , lon.  $87^{\circ} 56'$ .  
 BURHAMPORE.—Bengal L. P.; lat.  $24^{\circ} 5'$ , lon.  $88^{\circ} 17'$ .  
 BUSHAIR.—In Persia; lat.  $28^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $51^{\circ} 18'$ .  
 BUXAR.—On the Ganges; lat.  $25^{\circ} 32'$ , lon.  $84^{\circ} 3'$ .

## C.

- CABUL.—The chief city and country of Afghanistan; lat.  $34^{\circ} 28'$ , lon.  $68^{\circ} 50'$ .  
 CACHAR.—A province of the Bengal Pres.; bounded by Assam, Tipperah, Manipore, and Silhet.  
 CAGGAR.—River in Sirhind, rising about lat.  $30^{\circ} 52'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 7'$ , in Patialah, N. W. P. [*Guggur.*]  
 CAJWA.—In the N. W. P.; lat.  $25^{\circ} 12'$ , lon.  $82^{\circ} 46'$ . [*Kuchuhwa.*]  
 CALIAN.—Anciently the chief city of the Concans, Bombay Pres.; lat.  $19^{\circ} 14'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 12'$ . [*Callianes.*]  
 CALICUT.—In Malabar, Madras Pres.; lat.  $11^{\circ} 5'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 50'$ .  
 CALINGA.—Ancient name for a tract of country along the east coast of India, south of Orissa.  
 CALINJAR.—Hill fort in Bundelcund; lat.  $25^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 32'$ . [*Kalleenjur.*]  
 CALPEE.—A town near Gwalior; lat.  $26^{\circ} 7'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 48'$ .  
 CANARA.—A district in the Madras Pres., divided into North and South Canara; bounded by Goa, Mysore, Coorg, and the Indian Ocean.  
 CANDAHAR.—A large city in Afghanistan; lat.  $37^{\circ} 30'$ , lon.  $66^{\circ} 50'$ .  
 CANDEISH.—Territory in Bombay Pres., formerly an independent kingdom, comprising the country between Burhampore and Nassik.  
 CANOUJ.—One of the wealthiest of the ancient Hindu kingdoms. Capital city of the same name; lat.  $27^{\circ} 3'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 59'$ . [*Kunnoj.*]  
 CARICAL.—French settlement in Tanjore, Madras Pres.; lat.  $10^{\circ} 53'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 53'$ . [*Karical.*]  
 CARNATA.—One of the ancient divisions of Southern India; probably including the countries where the Tamil language is spoken. (See page 8 of this work, note.)  
 CARNAL.—Near Lahore, N. W. P.; lat.  $29^{\circ} 41'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 3'$ . [*Kurnal.*]



- CASHMIR.—The dominions of Gholab Singh, north of the Punjab; the chief city being Sirinagar (q. v.) [*Cashmere.*]
- CAWNPORE.—N. W. P., chief city of the district of the same name; lat.  $26^{\circ} 29'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 25'$ .
- CHAMPANIR.—A hill-fort in Guzerat; lat.  $22^{\circ} 30'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 30'$ . [*Champaneer.*]
- CHANDA.—On the river Warda, on the north east boundary of the Nizam's dominions; lat.  $19^{\circ} 57'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 23'$ . [*Chandah.*]
- CHANDANAGORE.—A town on the Hooghley, close to Calcutta.
- CHANDORE.—In the district of Ahmednuggur, Bombay Pres.; lat.  $20^{\circ} 20'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 14'$ .
- CHANGAMA.—In South Arcot, Madras Pres.; lat.  $12^{\circ} 19'$  lon.  $78^{\circ} 51'$ . Near the town is a pass over the Ghauts.
- CHARMAL.—Near Hyderabad; lat.  $17^{\circ} 20'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 29'$ .
- CHATTRA.—Near Ramghur, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $23^{\circ} 39'$ , lon.  $85^{\circ} 36'$ . [*Chattur.*]
- CHERA.—An ancient Deckan kingdom, including Travancore-Coimbatore, and part of Malabar.
- CHILLIANWALLAH.—A village in the Punjab, near the river Jhelum; lat.  $32^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 39'$ .
- CHINSURAH.—A town on the Hooghley, near Calcutta.
- CHITORE.—In the territory of Oodipore, Mewar; lat.  $24^{\circ} 52'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 41'$ . [*Chittor.*]
- CHITTAGONG.—A province of the Bengal Pres., bounded by Aracan, the Bay of Bengal, and the Yumadon mountains; the capital city Islamabad or Chittagong, is in lat.  $22^{\circ} 20'$ , lon.  $91^{\circ} 54'$ .
- CHOLA.—An ancient kingdom of the Deckan, having for its capital Congeveram (q. v.)
- CHOTA NAGPORE.—Near Ramghur, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $23^{\circ}$ , lon.  $84^{\circ}$ .
- CHUNAR.—A fortified town on the Ganges; lat.  $25^{\circ} 5'$ , lon.  $83^{\circ} 0'$ .
- CHUTTERNUTTY.—A small village on the Hooghley, near Calcutta.
- CICACOLE.—In Ganjam, Madras Pres.; lat.  $18^{\circ} 18'$ , lon.  $83^{\circ} 58'$ . [*Chicacole.*]
- CIRCARS (The).—A tract of country in Madras Pres., along the eastern coast of India, including the districts of Guntoor, Masulipatam, Rajahmundri, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam.
- COCHIN.—A native state in Madras Pres., western coast; lat.  $9^{\circ} 58'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 18'$ .
- COIMBATORE.—A town and district in Madras Pres.; lat.  $11^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 1'$ .

- COLAPORE.**—Chief town of the district of the same name Bombay Pres.; lat.  $16^{\circ} 42'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 18'$ . [*Kolapoor.*]
- COLAR.**—In Mysore; lat.  $13^{\circ} 8'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 10'$ .
- COLATOOR.**—In the district of Tinnevely, Madras Pres.; lat.  $9^{\circ} 1'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 15'$ . [*Kollatoor.*]
- COMORIN (Cape).**—The southernmost point of India, in the native state of Travancore; lat.  $8^{\circ} 5'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 37'$ .
- CONCANS (The).**—A tract of land in Bombay Pres., between the Indian Ocean and the Ghauts, along the coast, bounded by Goa and Damaum.
- CONGEVERAM.**—In the district of Chingleput, Madras Pres.; lat.  $12^{\circ} 50'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 46'$ . [*Conjeveram.*]
- COORG.**—A district formerly independent, now absorbed in Madras Pres., bounded by Mysore, Malabar, and Canara.
- CORAH.**—Near Futtehpore, N. W. P.; lat.  $25^{\circ} 48'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 35'$ . [*Korah.*]
- COROMANDEL COAST.**—Name given to the eastern coast of India, as far north as Masulipatam—southwards to Point Calimere.
- CUDDALORE.**—In South Arcot, Madras Pres.; lat.  $11^{\circ} 48'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 50'$ .
- CUDDAPAH.**—A town and district in Madras Pres.; lat.  $14^{\circ} 28'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 52'$ .
- CULBARGA.**—In the Nizam's dominions; lat.  $17^{\circ} 19'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 51'$ . [*Koolburga.*]
- CUTTACK.**—Province in Bengal Pres.; site of the chief town; lat.  $20^{\circ} 23'$ , lon.  $85^{\circ} 55'$ .
- CUTWA.**—Near Burdwan, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $23^{\circ} 38'$ , lon.  $88^{\circ} 10'$ .

## D.

- DACCA.**—A town and district in the Presidency of Bengal; lat.  $23^{\circ} 43'$ , lon.  $90^{\circ} 25'$ .
- DADUR.**—In Beloochistan; lat.  $29^{\circ} 30'$ , lon.  $66^{\circ} 40'$ .
- DAVID (Fort. St.).**—A fort ten miles south of Pondicherry, belonging to the French.
- DECKAN (The).**—The name given to the whole of the south of India within the Ghauts and south of the Vindhya mountains. Its proper boundaries are the Kistna and Nerbudda rivers.
- DEEG.**—In the territory of Bhurtpore; lat.  $27^{\circ} 29'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 23'$ .
- DELHI.**—Lat.  $28^{\circ} 39'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 18'$ .

- DEOGIRI.—See Doulatabad, of which it was the ancient name.
- DEVICOTTAH.—At the mouth of the river Coleroon; lat.  $11^{\circ} 22'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 52'$ . [*Devikotta.*]
- DEWAL.—An ancient sea-port town in Sinde, supposed to have been somewhere near Kurrachee.
- DHARWAR.—A town and collectorate in the Bombay Pres.; lat.  $15^{\circ} 28'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 4'$ .
- DHERA GHAZIE KHAN.—A city on the Indus; lat.  $30^{\circ} 4'$ , lon.  $70^{\circ} 54'$ . [*Dera Ghazee Khan.*]
- DINDIGUL.—In the district of Madura, Madras Pres.; lat.  $10^{\circ} 22'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 3'$ .
- DIZAK.—In Central Asia, near Samarcand; lat.  $40^{\circ} 29'$ , lon.  $67^{\circ} 40'$ .
- DJAGGATHAI.—One of the four Khanates into which the empire of Chengiz Khan was divided after his death.
- DONABEW.—In Pegu, on the river Irawaddi; lat.  $17^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $95^{\circ} 27'$ .
- DOOAB.—The name given to the tract of country between a river and its tributary. The principal Dooab is that between the rivers Jumna and Ganges.
- DOOGAUR.—In the territory of Bhoondi, Rajputana; lat.  $25^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 52'$ . [*Doogares.*]
- DOULATABAD.—In the territory of the Nizam; lat.  $19^{\circ} 57'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 18'$ . [*Dowlutabad.*]

## E.

- ELICHPORE.—In the territory of the Nizam; lat.  $21^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 36'$ . [*Ellichpoor.*]

## F.

- FERGHANA.—In Kokan Tartary (Central Asia), on the river Sir or Jaxartes.
- FEROZEPORE.—On the Sutlej river, in Sirhind; lat.  $30^{\circ} 55'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 35'$ . [*Ferozpoore.*]
- FEROZESHAH.—Near the Sutlej river; lat.  $30^{\circ} 52'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 50'$ .
- FURRUCKABAD.—A town and district, N. W. P.; lat.  $27^{\circ} 24'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 40'$ .
- FUTTEHGURH.—Military station three miles from Furruckabad, N. W. P.; lat.  $27^{\circ} 22'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 41'$ . [*Futtygurh.*]

- FUTTEHPORE.—Chief town of the district of the same name;  
N. W. P., lat.  $25^{\circ} 57'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 54'$ .  
FYZABAD.—In Oude; lat.  $26^{\circ} 47'$ , lon.  $82^{\circ} 10'$ .

## G.

- GALLE (POINT DE).—South of Ceylon; lat.  $6^{\circ} 4'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 9'$ .  
GARRAKOTAH.—Near Saugur; lat.  $23^{\circ} 47'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 12'$ . [*Garrakota*.]  
GAWILGHUR.—In the territory of the Nizam; lat.  $21^{\circ} 20'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 23'$ .  
GHAZIPORE.—On the River Ganges, chief town of the district of the same name; lat.  $25^{\circ} 32'$ , lon.  $83^{\circ} 39'$ . [*Ghazeeepore*.]  
GHAZNI.—In Afghanistan, south of Cabul; lat.  $33^{\circ} 36'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 19'$ .  
GHERIAH.—In the Southern Concan, Bombay Pres.; lat.  $16^{\circ} 32'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 22'$ .  
GHOR.—A large tract in Afghanistan, between Cabul and Bokhara.  
GOA.—Capital of the Portuguese settlement on the western coast; lat.  $15^{\circ} 30'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 0'$ .  
GODAVERY RIVER.—A large river of the Deccan, rising in lat.  $19^{\circ} 58'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 30'$ , and falling into the Bay of Bengal, forming a large Delta at its mouth.  
GOGRA RIVER.—A tributary of the Ganges, into which it falls in lat.  $25^{\circ} 46'$ , lon.  $84^{\circ} 40'$ . [*Ghogra*.]  
GOHUD.—In Sindia's territory of Gwalior; lat.  $26^{\circ} 25'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 26'$ .  
GOLCONDA.—In the territory of the Nizam; lat.  $17^{\circ} 22'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 29'$ .  
GOOJRAT.—In the Punjaub; lat.  $32^{\circ} 35'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 8'$ . [*Gujerat*.]  
GOOMTI RIVER.—Rising in lat.  $28^{\circ} 35'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 10'$ —falling into the Ganges, lat.  $25^{\circ} 29'$ , lon.  $83^{\circ} 15'$ .  
GORUCKPORE.—Chief town of the district of the same name, N. W. P.; lat.  $26^{\circ} 42'$ , lon.  $83^{\circ} 23'$ .  
GOVINDPORE.—In the Punjaub; lat.  $31^{\circ} 44'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 33'$ . [*Govindpoor*.]  
GUNTOOR.—Chief town of the district of the same name, Madras Pres.; lat.  $16^{\circ} 80'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 30'$ .  
GUNTOOR CIRCAR.—One of the five Circars (q. v.).

- GURUMCONDA.—In the district of Cuddapah, Madras Pres.; lat.  $13^{\circ} 46'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 38'$ . [*Goorum Conda*].
- GUZERAT.—Province of the Gwickwar; capital city, Baroda, (q. v.)
- GWALIOR.—Chief town of Sindia's territory of the same name; lat.  $26^{\circ} 13'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 15'$ .

## H.

- HALLA.—A town in Sinde; lat.  $25^{\circ} 39'$ , lon.  $68^{\circ} 24'$ .
- HASTINAPURAM.—An ancient royal city north of Delhi, now only a small village; lat.  $29^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 3'$ . [*Hustinassore*].
- HATRAS.—Near Allighur, N. W. P.; lat.  $27^{\circ} 36'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 9'$ .
- HAZARIBAGH.—Chief town of the district of the same name; lat.  $24^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $85^{\circ} 24'$ . [*Hazareebagh*].
- HERAT.—A large city in Afghanistan, on the confines of Persia; lat.  $34^{\circ} 55'$ , lon.  $68^{\circ} 5'$ .
- HINDU CUSH.—A mountainous district forming the northern boundary of Afghanistan.
- HINDUSTAN.—The name given to the portion of the continent of India north of the Vindhya mountains; bounded by the Punjab, the Himalayas, and the Bay of Bengal.
- HOOGHLEY.—A river in Bengal, formed by the junction of two branches of the Ganges, joining in lat.  $23^{\circ} 25'$ , lon.  $88^{\circ} 22'$ , and flowing into the bay of Bengal. Calcutta is situated on this river.
- HULDWANIE.—A village in the district of Kumaon, N. W. P.; lat.  $29^{\circ} 17'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 25'$ .
- HYDASPES RIVER.—Also called the Jhelum, (q. v.)
- HYDERABAD.—Capital city of the Nizam, in the Deckan; lat.  $17^{\circ} 22'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 32'$ .
- HYDRABAD.—In Sinde. Formerly the capital city, but now of less importance; lat.  $25^{\circ} 22'$ , lon.  $68^{\circ} 28'$ .

## I.

- INDORE.—Capital city of the Mahratta state of Holkar; lat.  $22^{\circ} 42'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 50'$ .

- INDUS RIVER.**—The great river which divides India from Afghanistan, Cabul, and Beloochistan, flowing into the Indian Ocean.
- IRAK.**—A large tract on each side of the mountains of Lorestan. That to the north is called Persian Irak. That to the south, Arabian Irak.
- IRAN.**—One of the four great divisions of the Empire of Chengiz Khan after his death.
- IRAWADDI RIVER.**—The great river of Burmah; rising about lat.  $28^{\circ} 5'$ , lon.  $97^{\circ} 58'$ , and falling into the Bay of Bengal in lat.  $15^{\circ} 50'$ , lon.  $94^{\circ} 26'$ .

## J.

- JALLENDUR.**—In the Punjaub; lat.  $31^{\circ} 21'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 31'$ . [*Julindur.*]
- JELLALABAD.**—Near Shahjehanpore, N. W. P.; lat.  $27^{\circ} 46'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 50'$ . [*Jelalabad.*]
- JESSORE.**—Near Calcutta, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $23^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $89^{\circ} 10'$ .
- JESULMIR.**—Chief town of the Rajput state of the same name; lat.  $26^{\circ} 56'$ , lon.  $70^{\circ} 58'$ . [*Jessulmere.*]
- JEYPORE.**—Chief town of the Rajput state of the same name; lat.  $26^{\circ} 56'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 55'$ . [*Jeypoor.*]
- JHANSI.**—Chief town of the native state of the same name; lat.  $25^{\circ} 58'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 38'$ .
- JHELUM RIVER.**—The most western of the rivers of the Punjaub; rising in Cashmir, in lat.  $34^{\circ} 8'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 48'$ , and falling into the Chenaub in lat.  $31^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $72^{\circ} 9'$ .
- JINJI.**—In South Arcot, Madras Pres.; lat.  $12^{\circ} 16'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 27'$ . [*Gingee.*]
- JODHPORE (or Marwar).**—The most extensive of the Rajput states. The capital city of the same name lies in lat.  $26^{\circ} 19'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 8'$ . [*Joudpore.*]
- JOHORE.**—A principality in the Malayan straits to which the island of Singapore appertained.
- JOUNPORE.**—Chief town of the district of the same name, N. W. P.; lat.  $25^{\circ} 44'$ , lon.  $82^{\circ} 44'$ .
- JUGGERNAUTH.**—In the district of Cuttack, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $19^{\circ} 49'$ , lon.  $85^{\circ} 53'$ . [*Juggurnauth.*]

- JUMMOO.**—In the north of the Punjaub; lat.  $23^{\circ} 41'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 54'$ .  
 [*Jamoo.*]  
**JUMNA RIVER.**—Rises in lat.  $31^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 32'$ , and joins the Ganges at Allahabad.  
**JUN.**—A small territory in Sinde, S.E. of Hydrabad, now extinct.

## K.

- KALUNGA** (or Nalapani).—In Nepaul; lat.  $30^{\circ} 20'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 8'$ .  
 [*Kalunga.*]  
**КАРТЧАК.**—One of the four divisions of the empire of Changiz Khan after his death.  
**KARAK.**—An island in the Persian Gulf; lat.  $29^{\circ} 20'$ , lon.  $50^{\circ} 30'$ .  
**KAZAN.**—In European Russia; lat.  $55^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $49^{\circ} 26'$ .  
**KECH.**—Near Samarcand (Central Asia); lat.  $40^{\circ} 48'$ , lon.  $67^{\circ} 15'$ .  
**KEMMENDINE.**—In Pegu, four miles from Rangoon; lat.  $16^{\circ} 44'$ , lon.  $96^{\circ} 16'$ .  
**KERALA.**—Ancient kingdom of the Deckan, including Malabar and Canara.  
**KHARISM** (also called Khiva).—A large tract south of the Sea of Aral (Central Asia), having its capital city, Urgenj, in lat.  $42^{\circ} 15'$ , lon.  $60^{\circ} 14'$ , not far from the mouth of the Oxus.  
**KHATMANDU.**—Chief city in Nepaul; lat.  $27^{\circ} 42'$ , lon.  $85^{\circ} 18'$ .  
 [*Khatmandoo.*]  
**KHELAT** (or Khelat-i-Ghilji).—In Afghanistan, lat.  $32^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $67^{\circ} 25'$ .  
**KHELAT.**—Between Sinde and Afghanistan; lat.  $29^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $65^{\circ} 50'$ .  
**KOONEH.**—Between Calpee and Gwalior; lat.  $25^{\circ} 59'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 13'$ .  
**KHOOSHAB.**—In Persia, between Bushair and Burasjoon; lat.  $28^{\circ} 44'$ , lon.  $57^{\circ} 20'$ .  
**KHORASSAN.**—In Persia, a large tract of country between Herat and Teheran.  
**KHYBER PASS.**—The principal pass between Afghanistan and Hindustan; lat.  $33^{\circ} 58'$ , lon.  $71^{\circ} 30'$ .  
**KISTNA RIVER** (or Krishna).—A river of the Deckan, rising in lat.  $18^{\circ} 1'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 41'$ ; falling into the Bay of Bengal in lat.  $15^{\circ} 45'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 53'$ .

- KOHAT.—About 40 miles S. of Peshawur; lat.  $33^{\circ} 32'$ , lon.  $71^{\circ} 27'$ .
- KORJGAOM.—A village near Poonah, Bombay Pres; lat.  $18^{\circ} 39'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 8'$ . [*Corygaum.*]
- KOTAH.—Chief town of the Rajput state of the same name; lat.  $25^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 52'$ .
- KURDLA.—Near Ahmednuggur, Bombay Pres.; lat.  $18^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 34'$ . [*Kurdlah.*]
- KURNOUL.—In Madras Pres., chief town of the district of the same name; lat.  $15^{\circ} 50'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 5'$ . [*Kurnool.*]
- KURRACHEE.—The principal seaport of Sind; lat.  $24^{\circ} 51'$ , lon.  $67^{\circ} 2'$ .
- KUSSOOR.—In the Punjaub; lat.  $31^{\circ} 9'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 27'$ .

## L.

- LAGHMAN.—A valley in the mountains of Afghanistan, between Ghazni and the Khyber Pass.
- LAHORE.—in the Punjaub; lat.  $31^{\circ} 36'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 21'$ .
- LASHKAR HILLS (The).—Close to Gwalior, (q. v.)
- LASWAREE.—A village 128 miles S. of Delhi; lat.  $27^{\circ} 33'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 59'$ . [*Laswari.*]
- LOODIANAH.—Chief town of the district of the same name, in the Cis-Sutlej territories; lat.  $30^{\circ} 55'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 54'$ . [*Loodiana.*]
- LUCKNOW.—Capital city of the Kingdom of Oude; lat.  $20^{\circ} 52'$ , lon.  $81^{\circ} 0'$ .

## M.

- MACAO.—At the mouth of the Pe-kiang River, near Canton, China; lat.  $22^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $113^{\circ} 30'$ .
- MADURA.—Chief town of the district of the same name; lat.  $9^{\circ} 55'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 10'$ .
- MAGADA.—An ancient kingdom of Hindostan, of which no trace now remains.
- MAHARAJPORE.—In Gwalior, or the possessions of Sindia; lat.  $26^{\circ} 29'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 5'$ . [*Maharajpoor.*]
- MAHAWAN.—In the district of Mattra; lat.  $27^{\circ} 25'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 49'$ . [*Muhabun.*]



- MAHE.—A French settlement in Malabar; lat.  $11^{\circ} 42'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 36'$ .
- MALABAR.—District of Madras Pres., from which the south-western coast of India derives its name of "The Malabar Coast." The principal towns are Mangalore, Telicherry, Calicut, Cochin, and Trivandrum.
- MALAVELLY.—In Mysore; lat.  $12^{\circ} 23'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 7'$ .
- MALIGAOM.—In Candeish, Bombay Pres.; lat.  $20^{\circ} 52'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 30'$ . [*Mulligawm*]
- MALLIA.—In the Peninsular of Kattywar, Guzerat; lat.  $23^{\circ} 4'$ , lon.  $70^{\circ} 46'$ .
- MALOWN.—In Nepaul; lat.  $31^{\circ} 12'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 52'$ .
- MALWA.—A tract in Central India, one of the ancient kingdoms of Hindostan, bounded by the Aravalli and Vindhya mountains by Bundelcund, and the valley of the Ganges.
- MANDCHOWRI.—A large division of Asia, in the north of the Chinese Empire.
- MANDU.—In Malwa, now in ruins; lat.  $22^{\circ} 20'$ , lon.  $72^{\circ} 27'$ . [*Mandoo.*]
- MANGALORE.—In South Canara, Madras Pres.; lat.  $12^{\circ} 52'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 54'$ .
- MANGALWAR.—Near Cawnpore, N. W. P.; lat.  $26^{\circ} 33'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 28'$ .
- MANIPORE.—A native state adjoining the dominions of Burmah. The chief town of the same name is in lat.  $24^{\circ} 49'$ , lon.  $94^{\circ} 1'$ . [*Muneepeer*].
- MARTABAN.—In Pegu; lat.  $16^{\circ} 3'$ , lon.  $97^{\circ} 40'$ .
- MARWAR.—(See Jodhpore.)
- MASULIPATAM.—At the mouth of the River Kistna; lat.  $16^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $81^{\circ} 13'$ . Also the name of a district, Madras Pres.
- MATTRA.—One of the ancient Hindu kingdoms. The chief town of the same name is in lat.  $27^{\circ} 30'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 45'$ . [*Muttra.*]
- MECCA.—In Arabia Felix; lat.  $21^{\circ} 45'$ , lon.  $40^{\circ} 0'$ .
- MEDINA.—In Arabia Felix; lat.  $25^{\circ} 4'$ , lon.  $39^{\circ} 45'$ .
- MEEANGUNJ.—A town in Oude; lat.  $26^{\circ} 48'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 33'$ . [*Meeahgunj.*]
- MEEANEE.—In Kattywar, Guzerat; lat.  $21^{\circ} 50'$ , lon.  $69^{\circ} 31'$ .
- MEERPORE.—In Sinde; lat.  $24^{\circ} 41'$ , lon.  $68^{\circ} 20'$ . [*Meerpore.*]
- MEERUT.—Chief town of the district of the same name, N. W. P.; lat.  $28^{\circ} 59'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 45'$ .
- MEHIDPORE.—Near Indore, in the possessions of Holkar; lat.  $23^{\circ} 30'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 40'$ . [*Mchedpeer.*]

- MERDAN.**—Near Peshawur, north of the Punjaub; lat.  $34^{\circ} 22'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 48'$ .  
**MERV.**—In Central Asia; lat.  $43^{\circ} 3'$ , lon.  $62^{\circ} 10'$ .  
**MEWAR.**—A tract S.E. of the Aravalli Mountains, one of the ancient Rajput sovereignties, the principal town being Oodipore (q. v.) [*Meywar.*]  
**MEWAT.**—A district of Guzerat.  
**MHAR.**—Bombay Pres.; lat.  $18^{\circ} 6'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 30'$ .  
**MIDNAPORE.**—Chief town of the district of the same name, N. W. P.; lat.  $22^{\circ} 24'$ , lon.  $87^{\circ} 33'$ .  
**MOHAMREH.**—Persia. At the junction of the Karoon River with the Shatt-el-Arab mouth of the Euphrates; lat.  $30^{\circ} 41'$ , lon.  $48^{\circ} 35'$ .  
**MONCHIR.**—Chief town of the district of the same name, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $25^{\circ} 19'$ , lon.  $86^{\circ} 30'$ . [*Monghyr.*]  
**MONGOLIA.**—The name given to the north-west territories and frontier of the Chinese Empire.  
**MOODKEE.**—(Cis-Sutlej States); lat.  $30^{\circ} 48'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 55'$ .  
**MOORSHEDEBAD.**—Chief town of the district of the same name, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $24^{\circ} 12'$ , lon.  $88^{\circ} 17'$ .  
**MORADABAD.**—Chief town of the district of the same name in Rohilcund, N. W. P.; lat.  $28^{\circ} 49'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 50'$ .  
**MUCKWANPORE.**—In Nepal; lat.  $27^{\circ} 22'$ , lon.  $85^{\circ} 11'$ .  
**MULTAN.**—A city of the Punjaub; lat.  $30^{\circ} 12'$ , lon.  $71^{\circ} 30'$ .  
**MUNJ.**—Near Etawah, N. W. P.; lat.  $26^{\circ} 55'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 13'$ . [*Munjh.*]  
**MUSCAT.**—In Oman, Eastern Arabia; lat.  $23^{\circ} 30'$ , lon.  $58^{\circ} 42'$ .  
**MYNPOORIE.**—Chief town of the district of the same name, N. W. P.; lat.  $27^{\circ} 14'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 4'$ .  
**MYSORE.**—Native state of the Deckan. The city of the same name is in lat.  $12^{\circ} 18'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 42'$ .

## N.

- NAGARCOT.**—An ancient temple N.W. of Lahore, on a spur of the Himalayas.  
**NAGORE.**—In Tanjore, Madras Pres.; lat.  $10^{\circ} 49'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 54'$ .  
**NAGPORE.**—Chief city of Berar, the territory of the Bhonslay family; lat.  $21^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 10'$ .  
**NAJURGHUR.**—A town near Delhi; lat.  $28^{\circ} 36'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 2'$ . [*Najafgarh.*]

- NEGAPATAM.—In Tanjore, Madras Pres.; lat.  $10^{\circ} 46'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 54'$ .
- NEPAUL.—A kingdom of Northern India, bounded by the Himalayas, Sikim, Purneah, Goruckpore, and Kumaon.
- NERBUDDA RIVER.—A large river rising near Ramghur, in lat.  $22^{\circ} 39'$ , lon.  $81^{\circ} 49'$ ; falling into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat.  $21^{\circ} 35'$ , lon.  $72^{\circ} 35'$ .
- NOUSHERA.—In the Punjaub; lat.  $34^{\circ} 8'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 8'$ .

## O.

- OMERKOTE.—In Sinde; lat.  $25^{\circ} 22'$ , lon.  $69^{\circ} 47'$ . [*Omercote.*]
- ONORE.—In North Canara, Madras Pres.; lat.  $14^{\circ} 17'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 30'$ . [*Honahwar.*]
- OODIPORE.—Chief city of the Rajput state of Newar; lat.  $24^{\circ} 37'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 49'$ . [*Oodeypore.*]
- OODWANULLA.—In Bhawalpore, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $24^{\circ} 58'$ , lon.  $87^{\circ} 53'$ . [*Oondwa Nullah.*]
- ONAO.—In Oude, near Cawnpore; lat.  $26^{\circ} 33'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 33'$ . [*Unao.*]
- ORISSA.—An extensive tract, comprising Cuttack and Midnapore, bounded by Palamow, Ramgurh, Midnapore, Berar, the ceded districts of the Nerbudda, and the Bay of Bengal. (See *Cuttack.*)
- OUDE.—A native state in the north, bounded by Nepaul, Goruckpore, Jounpore, the Dooab, and Shahjehanpore; its capital city is Lucknow. (q. v.)
- OXUS RIVER.—The great river of Central Asia, rising in lat.  $35^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $71^{\circ} 36'$ ; falling into the sea of Aral in lat.  $43^{\circ} 15'$ , lon.  $58^{\circ} 56'$ .

## P.

- PALAMOW.—Chief town of the district of the same name, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $23^{\circ} 50'$ , lon.  $84^{\circ} 1'$ .
- PALGHAUT.—In Malabar, Madras Pres.; lat.  $10^{\circ} 45'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 43'$ .
- PANCHALA.—Ancient kingdom of Hindostan, supposed to have comprised part of Oude and the lower Dooab.

- PANDERPORE.**—between Poonah and Sattara, Bombay Pres.; lat.  $17^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 24'$ . [*Punderpoor.*]
- PANDYA.**—An ancient kingdom of the Deckan, having its capital at Madura (q. v.). It included Madura and Tinnevely.
- PANIPAT.**—Chief town of the district of the same name, near Delhi, N. W. P.; lat.  $29^{\circ} 23'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 2'$ . [*Panecput.*]
- PATIALAH.**—A native state in Sirhind, in the Cis-Sutlej states. Its chief town, of the same name, being in lat.  $30^{\circ} 20'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 23'$ . [*Putteala.*]
- PATNA.**—A large city on the Ganges, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $25^{\circ} 35'$ , lon.  $85^{\circ} 15'$ .
- PATTIALI.**—Near Futtebghur; lat.  $27^{\circ} 41'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 4'$ . [*Putteealee.*]
- PEGU.**—In Burmah; a province on the Irawaddi River. The city of Pegu is in lat.  $17^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $96^{\circ} 17'$ .
- PESHAWUR.**—A large city in the extreme north-west, near the Khyber Pass; lat.  $34^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $71^{\circ} 38'$ .
- PLASSY.**—On the Hooghley, near Calcutta; lat.  $23^{\circ} 46'$ , lon.  $88^{\circ} 15'$ .
- PLITHANA.**—Mentioned by the Greek author of Periplus as being a sea-port town of importance. Supposed by Elphinstone to be the ancient city of Paitan, on the Godavery River.
- POLLILORE.**—A village 40 miles north of Madras, near Pulicat; lat.  $13^{\circ} 45'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 20'$ .
- PONDICHERRY.**—French settlement south of Madras; lat.  $11^{\circ} 56'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 54'$ .
- POONAH.**—Capital city of the Mahratta state; lat.  $18^{\circ} 31'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 53'$ . [*Poona.*]
- POORUNDER.**—Near Poonah; lat.  $18^{\circ} 16'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 2'$ . [*Poorundhur.*]
- PORTO NOVO.**—In South Arcot, Madras Pres.; lat.  $11^{\circ} 31'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 49'$ .
- PROME (or Pri).**—A city in Pegu; lat.  $18^{\circ} 47'$ , lon.  $95^{\circ} 3'$ .
- PULICAT.**—In the district of Chingleput, Madras Pres.; lat.  $13^{\circ} 25'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 22'$ .
- PUNJAB.**—The name given to the tract of country in the north-west, including the countries between the Indus and Sutlej Rivers, bounded on the north by Cashmir.
- PURNEAH.**—Chief town of the district of the same name, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $25^{\circ} 46'$ , lon.  $87^{\circ} 30'$ .

## Q.

- QUEDAH.—A native state on the Malay Peninsula; the chief town of the same name is in lat.  $6^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $100^{\circ} 30'$ .
- QUETTAH.—A town in Sewestan, in the south of Afghanistan; lat  $30^{\circ} 41'$ , lon.  $66^{\circ} 46'$ .

## R.

- RAISIN.—In Malwa, near Bhopal; lat.  $23^{\circ} 22'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 56'$ . [*Raiseen.*]
- RAJAHMUNDRY.—On the delta of the Godavery River; lat.  $17^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $81^{\circ} 50'$ .
- RAJMAHAL.—A town in Bengal, on the hills; lat.  $25^{\circ} 1'$ , lon.  $87^{\circ} 50'$ .
- RAMGHUR.—A district in the N. W. P., taking its name from a town in lat.  $22^{\circ} 49'$ , lon.  $81^{\circ} 1'$ . [*Ramgurh.*]
- RAMNUGGUR.—In the Punjab, on the Chenaub River; lat.  $32^{\circ} 20'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 50'$ . [*Ramneghur.*]
- RAMPURA.—In Rajputana; lat.  $25^{\circ} 58'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 14'$ . [*Rampoora.*]
- RANEEGUNJ.—Near Bancoora, Bengal Pres., lat.  $23^{\circ} 35'$ , lon.  $87^{\circ} 10'$ . [*Raneegunge.*]
- RANGOON.—A town in Pegu, on the Irawaddi River; lat.  $16^{\circ} 46'$ , lon.  $96^{\circ} 17'$ .
- RATGHUR.—In Saugur, N. W. P.; lat.  $23^{\circ} 47'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 29'$ .
- RAVEE, (River).—One of the five rivers of the Punjab, rising in lat.  $32^{\circ} 26'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 0'$ , falling into the Chenaub in lat.  $30^{\circ} 36'$ , lon.  $71^{\circ} 50'$ .
- RINTAMBORE.—A little fortress in the Rajput State of Jeypore; lat.  $25^{\circ} 56'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 26'$ . [*Rintimbore.*]
- ROHILCUND.—A tract of country formerly the state of the Rohillas; including Moradabad, Bareilly, Budayun, and Shahjehanpore.
- ROHTAS.—A fort in the Punjab, on the River Jhelum; lat.  $32^{\circ} 59'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 38'$ .
- RUNGPORE.—Chief town of the district of the same name, Bengal Pres.; lat.  $25^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $89^{\circ} 16'$ .

## S.

- SADULAPORE.—In the Punjaub, near Rungpore; lat.  $25^{\circ} 22'$ , lon.  $89^{\circ} 29'$ . [*Sadoolupoor.*]
- SAGORE.—In the territory of Indore; lat.  $22^{\circ} 30'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 40'$ . [*Sagor.*] •
- SALBYE.—In Gwalior; lat.  $25^{\circ} 50'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 18'$ .
- SALBETH.—An island near Bombay, about twenty miles north of that city. •
- SAMAGHAR.—Twenty miles from Agra, N. W. P.; lat.  $27^{\circ} 15'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 7'$ .
- SAMARGAND.—In Central Asia; lat.  $39^{\circ} 45'$ , lon.  $66^{\circ} 46'$ .
- SAMBAL.—In Cashmir; lat.  $34^{\circ} 11'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 47'$ . [*Sambul.*]
- SANGAMNEIR.—Near Ahmednuggur, Bombay Pres.; lat.  $19^{\circ} 35'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 14'$ . [*Sungumneir.*]
- SATPURA MOUNTAINS.—The range dividing the valley of the Taptee from that of the Nerbudda. [*Satpoora.*]
- SATTARA.—A city fifty miles from Poonah, Bombay Pres.; lat.  $17^{\circ} 45'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 4'$ .
- SAUGUR.—Chief town of the district of the same name; lat.  $23^{\circ} 50'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 49'$ . [*Saugor.*]
- SAVANORE.—Near Dharwar, Bombay Pres.; lat.  $14^{\circ} 55'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 19'$ . [*Savanoor.*]
- SCHINAS.—A small seaport in the Persian Gulf.
- SEALKOTE.—In Punjaub, on the Chenaub River; lat.  $32^{\circ} 29'$ , lat.  $74^{\circ} 33'$ .
- SEHWAN.—In Sinde; lat.  $26^{\circ} 24'$ , lon.  $67^{\circ} 55'$ .
- SELINGHUR.—A fort on the Ganges, opposite Delhi; lat.  $28^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 19'$ .
- SERINGAPATAM.—Capital city of the territory of Mysore; lat.  $12^{\circ} 25'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 45'$ .
- SERSOOTY RIVER.—In Sirhind, rising in lat.  $30^{\circ} 30'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 29'$ , falling into the Caggar River in lat.  $29^{\circ} 52'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 10'$ . [*Soorsutty.*]
- SEVERNDROOG.—See Suwandroog.
- SHAHJEHANPORE.—A large town in the N. W. P.; lat.  $27^{\circ} 52'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 58'$ .
- SHAHPURI.—An island off the coast of Aracan; lat.  $20^{\circ} 41'$ , lon.  $92^{\circ} 20'$ .
- SIAM.—A kingdom to the north of the Malay Peninsula, bounded

- by Pegu, Malay, Lao, and Cambodia; the capital city of the same name is in lat.  $12^{\circ} 14'$ , lon.  $100^{\circ} 44'$ .
- SIKRI.—A town in the N. W. P.; lat.  $28^{\circ} 17'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 21'$ .
- SILHET.—A province of Bengal, bounded by Cachar and Tipperah; the chief town of the same name is in lat.  $24^{\circ} 54'$ , lon.  $91^{\circ} 50'$ .
- SIMLA.—On the Himalayas; lat.  $31^{\circ} 6'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 11'$ .
- SINDE.—A tract of country about the southern portion of the River Indus, having for its capital city Hydrabad (q. v.)
- SINGAPORE.—In the Straits of Malacca, at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula: lat.  $1^{\circ} 16'$ , lon.  $103^{\circ} 53'$ .
- SIPRI RIVER.—A river of Mulwa, rising in the Vindhya Mountains, lat.  $22^{\circ} 37'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 12'$ ; and falling into the Chumbul in lat.  $23^{\circ} 54'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 29'$ . [*Seepra.*]
- SIRHIND.—A division of the north of India south of the Punjab; the town of the same name is in lat.  $30^{\circ} 38'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 29'$ .
- SIRINAGAR.—Capital city of Cashmir; lat.  $34^{\circ} 5'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 57'$ .
- SISTAN.—An extensive district in the south-western frontier of Afghanistan, bordering on the dominions of Persia.
- SITABALDI HILLS.—Some hills on the outskirts of the town of Nagpore; lat.  $21^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 9'$ .
- SITAPORE.—In Oude, 50 miles from Lucknow; lat.  $27^{\circ} 35'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 44'$ . [*Setapoor.*]
- SOBRAON.—A village on the left bank of the Sutlej River; lat.  $31^{\circ} 8'$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 54'$ .
- SOLIMAN MOUNTAINS.—A lofty range, forming the western boundary of British India, running due north and south, from lat.  $33^{\circ} 50'$  to lat.  $29^{\circ}$ . [*Suliman.*]
- SOLINGHUR.—In North Arcot, Madras Pres.; lat.  $13^{\circ} 4'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 29'$ . [*Sholahgur.*]
- SOMNATH.—An ancient town in Sinde, in the province of Kattywar; lat.  $20^{\circ} 55'$ , lon.  $70^{\circ} 23'$ . [*Somnath Pattan.*]
- SUDUSAIN.—Near Multan; lat.  $30^{\circ} 12'$ , lon.  $71^{\circ} 26'$ .
- SUKKUR.—In Sinde, on the Indus; lat.  $27^{\circ} 40'$ , lon.  $68^{\circ} 54'$ .
- SULTANPORE.—In Oude, on the River Goomti; lat.  $26^{\circ} 16'$ , lon.  $82^{\circ} 8'$ . [*Sultanpoor.*]
- SURAT.—At the mouth of the River Tapti; lat.  $21^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $72^{\circ} 52'$ .
- SUTLEJ (RIVER).—The most easterly of the rivers of the Punjab, rising in lat.  $30^{\circ} 8'$ , lon.  $81^{\circ} 58'$ , and falling into the River Beas in lat.  $31^{\circ} 11'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 4'$ .

- SUWANDROOG (or Severndroog).—A fort on an island near Bombay; lat.  $17^{\circ} 50'$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 8'$ . [*Soowurndroog.*]  
 SYE (RIVER).—In Oude, rising in lat.  $27^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 32'$ , and falling into the Goomti below Jounpore. [*Sae.*]

## T.

- TAGARA.—An ancient seaport town, mentioned by the Greek author of "Periplus;" probably on the Godavery River.  
 TALNEIR.—In Candeish, 60 miles north-east of Maligaoon; lat.  $21^{\circ} 15'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 6'$ . [*Thalneir*]  
 TANESAR.—In Sirhind, 23 miles from Carnal; lat.  $29^{\circ} 58'$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 54'$ . [*Thunnesir.*]  
 TANJORE.—A native state (recently annexed) in the Madras Pres., its chief town being lat.  $10^{\circ} 47'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 12'$ .  
 TATTAH.—In Sinde, on the Indus; lat.  $24^{\circ} 44'$ , lon.  $68^{\circ} 0'$ . [*Tatta.*]  
 TEHERAN.—The capital city of Persia; lat.  $36^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $51^{\circ} 40'$ .  
 TELLICHERRY.—On the Malabar coast, Madras Pres.; lat.  $11^{\circ} 45'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 33'$ .  
 TENASSERIM.—A province on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, between lat.  $10^{\circ} 48'$  and lat.  $18^{\circ} 25'$ .  
 T'ERAI.—The name given to the strip of forest-country lying at the base of the Himalaya mountains.  
 TEZEEN.—In Afghanistan, near Jellalabad; lat.  $27^{\circ} 33'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 31'$ .  
 TINNEVELLY.—In Madras Pres.; lat.  $8^{\circ} 44'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 45'$ .  
 TONK.—In Rajputana, a small native state; lat.  $26^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 56'$ .  
 TRAVANCORE.—A native state in the south of India; the town of Travancore is in lat.  $8^{\circ} 14'$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 19'$ .  
 TRICHINOPOLY.—In the Madras Pres.; lat.  $10^{\circ} 50'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 46'$ .  
 TRINCOMALEE.—In Ceylon, a Dutch settlement; lat.  $8^{\circ} 33'$ , lon.  $81^{\circ} 30'$ .

## U.

- UJEIN.—In Gwalior, one of the sacred cities of India, and anciently an independent kingdom; lat.  $23^{\circ} 10'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 47'$ . [*Oojein.*]



## V.

VELLORE.—In North Arcot, Madras Pres.; lat.  $12^{\circ} 55'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 11'$ .

VIZAGAPATAM.—Chief town of the district of the same name, Madras Pres.; lat.  $17^{\circ} 41'$ , lon.  $83^{\circ} 21'$ .

## W.

WANDEWASH.—In North Arcot, Madras Pres.; lat.  $12^{\circ} 30'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 40'$ . [*Vandivash.*]

WARANGAL.—In the dominions of the Nizam; the ancient capital of Telingana; lat.  $17^{\circ} 58'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 40'$ . [*Warungul.*]

WARDA RIVER.—In the district of Saugur; rising in lat.  $21^{\circ} 44'$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 25'$ , falling into the Wein Gunga river in lat.  $19^{\circ} 37'$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 51'$ . [*Wurda.*]

WURGAOM.—In the Nizam's dominions; lat.  $18^{\circ} 49'$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 50'$ .

## Y.

YADAVA.—An ancient kingdom of the Deckan; site unknown, probably in East Telingana.

YANDABO.—A town of Burmah, on the Irawaddi River, 63 miles from Ava; lat.  $21^{\circ} 38'$ , lon.  $95^{\circ} 4'$ . [*Yandaboo.*]

YEH.—A province of Tenasserim, the chief town of the same name being in lat.  $15^{\circ} 15'$ , lon.  $98^{\circ} 4'$ .

## Z.

ZENDECAN (or Dandunaken).—Near Merv, Central Asia; lat.  $37^{\circ} 0'$ , lon.  $63^{\circ} 40'$ .

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one day a Mogul officer named Tokarrab Khan, Governor of Colapore, near the Ghauts, hearing that Sambaji was on a hunting expedition near, and unguarded, managed to seize his person and send him prisoner to Aurangzebe, who at once had him beheaded (1689).

*Sahoo Succeeds.*—Sambaji's infant son Saho (or Sahoo), succeeded, and the regent was the bold and prudent Rajah Ram.

In 1692 the Regent re-organised the Mahratta predatory bands, and placing the chieftains Santaji and Danaji in command, sent them against the Mogul armies. They defeated the Imperial troops in a number of small engagements, and were universally successful for a period of five years, three of which were occupied by the siege of Jinji.

*Siege of Jinji.*—Jinji was occupied by the Mahrattas; and in 1694 Aurangzebe sent his general, Zulfikar Khan, to besiege that fort. Zulfikar Khan applied for reinforcements, but was refused, and Prince Cambaksh was sent to take superior command. This so incensed the general, that he resolved to spin out the siege in order to vex the emperor. He held constant communications with the Mahrattas; and thus three years passed in an ineffectual and weak attempt on the part of Cambaksh to take the place.

In 1697, Santaji came and succeeded in raising the siege, while the disaffection of the Mogul commander increased. But in 1698 Aurangzebe was so peremptory that Zulfikar Khan felt he must either take Jinji or be disgraced. He therefore permitted the Mahratta leader to escape, and then stormed the fort with the greatest ease.

Dissensions then began to arise amongst the Mahrattas, and Danaji brought matters to a crisis by murdering Santaji with his own hand.

Open hostilities soon commenced again; Rajah Ram taking the field, in person, at the head of a large army, and Aurangzebe himself leading the Moguls. The emperor, in 1700, took Sattara, and by 1704 had taken a great many Mahratta fortresses. Rajah Ram died the same year.

The emperor had now reached the age of 86; and though possessed of a fine constitution, he was worn down by mental anxieties, and constant fear and distrust of those around him, and the last four years of his life were, it is said, passed very miserably.

**Decay of the Empire.**—The whole government of the country

been a letter from Warren Hastings to the Rajah of Nagpore, which was intercepted, and found to contain references of a questionable character as to some portion of the Nizam's dominions.<sup>1</sup>

(V.) The last accusation concerns the closing act of his public life in India. The ordinary story goes that, knowing how ill he had discharged his duties, and hearing that orders for his recall had been issued from the Court of Directors, Sir Thomas deserted his post, got on board ship, and sailed for England.

It is discovered, however, that no recall was ever dreamed of at home;—that the Court of Directors had always approved of Rumbold's actions;—and that his sudden resignation was on account of ill-health, and by the strict injunctions of his physicians.

Sir Thomas Rumbold was succeeded by Lord Macartney,<sup>2</sup> who landed towards the close of the year 1781.

#### *End of Warren Hastings' Administration.*

Affairs at Calcutta had by this time (1783) grown into great confusion, and the discontent pervading all ranks of society, native as well as European, was great. Hastings was thwarted and harassed in every possible manner; and the members of council were to a man opposed to every wish that the Governor-General expressed, invariably vetoing every attempt that he made to settle the affairs of the country. Hastings himself had by this time become thoroughly soured by his trials, and made enemies, both private and public, by his violent displays of temper.

The judges of the Supreme Court were in their turn especially obnoxious, as they affected to consider themselves "supreme" over all departments of the public service, and even assumed to themselves the attitude of censors over the acts of the Government.

The revenue system was thrown entirely out of order by the conduct of the English law-officers, when dealing with the

<sup>1</sup> This is not an altogether improbable story. It will be remembered that Hastings was at that time using every means, public and private, to detach the Rajah of Nagpore from the grand confederacy; and he may, in a private letter, have made overtures which could not have been made in public.

<sup>2</sup> See page 131.

erated the sanctuary of the zenana, and actually carried off the family idol as security for his appearance.

Warren Hastings at once interfered, feeling that a period had at last arrived when such an open and disgraceful violation of all the rights due to the higher classes could no longer be permitted. He gave his protection to the Rajah and his family, and issued a general order to the natives that they were not to consider themselves amenable to the Supreme Court in civil matters unless they deliberately bound themselves to abide by its jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup> In retaliation, the judges of the supreme tribunal sent a summons to the Council and the Governor-General for "contempt of court" (!) but the latter peremptorily refused to obey so absurd a demand.

Soon afterwards, Hastings proceeded to remodel the whole of the revenue administration of the country, having gained by this time ample experience of the ill-effects caused by the old system.

*New Revenue System.*—The principal alterations he made were (1.) to separate the revenue from the civil administration (these having hitherto been combined in one official), calling the former "Provisional," and the latter "District" courts.

(2.) To create an appeal from both these separate jurisdictions to the "*Sudder Dewani Adalat*," of which court he made Sir Elijah Massey the Chief Justice.

(3.) He made a code in ninety-five sections which was so admirable that on it has been founded the basis of all subsequent arrangements. It was of great benefit to the country, and goes generally by the name of "*Warren Hastings' Code*."

**Chey Sing, 1784.**—In 1784 occurred the affair of Cheyt Sing, which constituted one of the principal charges against Hastings at his trial. This man had been made Rajah of Benares by Hastings, under a promise of absolute dependence on the Company, and a regular annual payment. This payment had been for some years getting in arrear, the Rajah in every possible way evading the demand. In 1784, Hastings determined to enrich the Calcutta treasury, which was at that time impoverished—at the same time that he taught the tributary Rajahs a lesson—by inflicting a heavy fine on Cheyt Sing, and enforcing immediate payment of arrears. He therefore demanded five lacs of

<sup>1</sup> See pages 90 (note), 110 (note).

considering what the effect might be, he mortally offended the Barukzyes, who raised an insurrection against him. The Shah seized the opportunity to capture Poyndah Khan, and put him to death. The Barukzyes swore to be avenged on the Suddozyes,<sup>1</sup> and steadily kept their vow.

On Teimur Shah's death his eldest son, Zemaun Shah, came to the throne; and for many years kept the English in India in a state of continual agitation by his restless activity, his proclaimed hatred of the Company, and his constant assemblage of large armies near the frontier for the avowed object of attacking the Company's possessions. His intentions on Hindostan were, however, completely frustrated by the conduct of the Barukzyes and of his own family. Of his younger brothers there were four with whom we are especially brought into contact, Soojah-al-Mulkh, Mahmud, Firuz, and Kaisar.

Poyndah Khan had been succeeded in the headship of the clan Barukzye by his son Futteh Khan, the sole purpose of whose life was to revenge his father's death on the chief of the Suddozyes. He found his opportunity in 1801, when the king was at Peshawur, on his way to Hindostan upon a grand expedition. Having easily won over Mahmud to conspire against his brother, the Shah, Futteh Khan raised the standard of Mahmud and seized Candahar. Zemaun Shah hastily returned, but only to be captured, blinded, and imprisoned. So ended his reign. He lived to an old age, a blind and helpless dependent on the mercy of his family.

Sooja-al-Mulkh, the rightful heir and successor, marched immediately to Cabul to claim his right; but Futteh Khan defeated him, and set up Mahmud as Shah; while, taking advantage of the disturbed state of the country, Firuz seized on the Suddozye dominions at Kerat, and Kaisar on those at Candahar.

Thus matters went on for a few years, till many of the Durani nobles at Cabul, disgusted with Mahmud's folly and Futteh Khan's arrogance, invited back the fugitive Shah Soojah to the capital. He returned, defeated the usurpers, and placed himself on the throne of his fathers. Mahmud submitted and was pardoned; and the Shah, to strengthen his throne by gaining the affections of the people, forgave his erring brothers, and established Firuz and Kaisar in their respective governments of Herat and Candahar. This was in 1808. Futteh Khan in the meanwhile fled, and proceeded to further acts of rebellion.

<sup>1</sup> The name of the royal family was Suddozye.

He first plotted with Kaisar, and induced the young prince to permit his name to be used as a sanction to a new revolt. The conspirators were beaten, and Kaisar was pardoned. The Barukzye then raised the standard of Camran, eldest son to the Ex-Shah Mahmud, and treacherously took Candahar from Kaisar. Again the revolt was quelled and the rebels were forgiven; Shah Soojah being apparently in hope that his moderate and merciful conduct would draw all parties to himself. He little reckoned on the character of the family with whom he had to deal. They had sworn the downfall of the Suddozyes, and their downfall they would have. Finding the cause of Camran hopeless, Futteh Khan deserted him, and once more persuaded Kaisar to head an insurrection. The conspirators seized Peshawur, but were again defeated and again forgiven. This constant and almost culpable mercy lost the kingdom to the Shah's family. The Barukzyes were implacable; and it was evident that the only way to stem the tide of insurrection would be unhesitatingly to employ the national custom of immediate execution.

*Shah Soojah's Wanderings.*—The mistake of thus sparing Futteh Khan was soon shown. After an unsuccessful attempt in 1807, that chieftain, raising the standard of Mahmud, was victorious at all points, and the Shah, in great distress, fled to Peshawur.

Shah Soojah's wanderings and misfortunes form a romantic incident in Indian history. In his first flight he was taken prisoner, and carried to Cashmir by the governor of that province, and his captor in vain tried to extort from him a gift of the splendid "*Koh-i-noor*" diamond, the only crown jewel he had contrived to save. Soojah fled for refuge to Runjeet Singh, at Lahore, by whom he was at first well received; but his treacherous host soon made him experience the sorrows of a captivity, first honourable, then rigorous and cruel; and, by dint of clever manœuvring, the Shah succeeded in effecting his escape into the British territory of Loodianah, leaving the *Koh i-noor* in the hands of Runjeet Singh. Here he found one of the few faithful friends of his life, the Rajah Kistawar, who entertained him with regal splendour for a whole year; and used every means in his power to soothe his affliction. But Shah Soojah being ambitious, and not content with the quiet life offered to him, parted from his generous host in order to attack Cashmir; entertainer and entertained being equally full of unfeigned regret at the termination of the king's residence in Hindostan. The expedition after all

brought to a climax by a desperate attack of Beloochee cavalry on the residence of the Colonel. With difficulty escaping, Colonel Outram joined the camp of Sir Charles Napier, who had steadily advanced, and was then at Halla, about sixty miles north of Hydrabad.

*Battle of Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843.*—On February 17th the Ameers took up a position at Meeanee, near Hydrabad, with 22,000 men, and awaited the approach of Sir Charles, who was marching on the capital with about 3,000 troops. The battle that ensued was of a very deadly nature. The Beloochees fought with desperate energy, and for nearly three hours a hand-to-hand combat was maintained along the banks of the river. A gallant charge of British cavalry on the enemy's flank decided the day; and being followed up by a steady advance of the infantry with fixed bayonets, the enemy gave way and fled in disorder, six of the Ameers surrendering themselves prisoners. Hydrabad was immediately occupied and plundered, and the English garrisoned the city.

In March, the garrison was reinforced by some regiments of the native army from Bengal; and the troops under Sir Charles Napier then amounted to somewhat over 6,000 men. On the 24th of the month, another action took place near the capital, against Shere Mahomed, Ameer of Meerpore. The English troops were again victorious; Meerpore being at once seized and sacked.

A strong fort in the desert named Omerkote was next taken, the garrison evacuating the town without striking a blow; and the subjugation of Sinda was completed in June, on the defeat of Shere Mahomed by Colonel Jacob of the Sinda horse.

Sinda has since this time been a British province; useful as regards the preservation of peace on the frontier, but financially unprofitable, as it costs the government a considerable sum annually to retain it.

**Gwalior, 1843.**—The attention of Lord Ellenborough had at this time been considerably drawn towards the Mahratta state of Gwalior, the possession of the Maharajah, Sindia; and by the month of December, the English troops were in the district fighting with their ancient enemies. The breach of amity arose in the following manner:—

Dowlat Rao Sindia, who in 1817 made a favourable treaty with Lord Hastings, died ten years later without issue; and was succeeded by one of the family, the only heir that could be found,



named Mugat Rao, who ascended the musnud under the title of "Ali Jah Jankaji Sindia." He died childless in 1843, his widow being a young girl of only thirteen years of age, named Tara Bye.

The Maharanee at once adopted a successor, a child of eight years of age, named Bhagerat Rao, who was proclaimed under the title of "Ali Jah Jyaji Sindia." The question of a regency was then considered.

The two claimants were a maternal uncle of Jankaji Sindia, usually called the "*Mama Sahib*;"<sup>1</sup> and the steward of the household, Wala, who was a distant relation of the deceased Maharajah, and was known as the *Dada Khasji*.<sup>2</sup> The *Mama Sahib* was appointed by Lord Ellenborough, through the Resident; though much against the wish of Tara Bye, who favoured the pretensions of the *Dada*.

The consequence of this was that two parties were formed at Court; and, after great confusion and some bloodshed, the *Dada* was appointed Regent by the Maharanee, and the *Mama* dismissed. But Lord Ellenborough at once wrote, to inform the Maharanee that this could not be permitted by the English Government, since they had for good reasons preferred to appoint the *Mama*. He directed the Resident to leave Gwalior; and the *Dada*, hot-headed and rash, prepared his troops to oppose the armies of the Company.

*War in Gwalior, 1843.*—Lord Ellenborough ordered Sir Hugh Gough to take command of the Gwalior expedition, and at once to cross the Chambul river into the territories of Sindia. No sooner had this been done than the Ranee and the *Dada* proffered their submission. But their army, consisting of 60,000 men, with 200 guns, who had been for a long time in a state of semi-mutiny, refused to countenance this weakness, and marched out to drive the English back across the Chambul.

*Battle of Maharajpore, Dec. 1843.*—On the morning of December 29th Sir Hugh Gough, with Lady Gough, the Governor-General, and other non-combatants, was riding forward to the village of Maharajapore, having no idea that the Mahratta army had even taken the field, when on a sudden the line of march was

<sup>1</sup> "*Mama*," "maternal uncle." "*Sahib*," "Lord."

<sup>2</sup> "*Dada*" means either a "paternal grandfather" or an "elder brother." But it is believed that this "*Dada*" did not stand in either of these relationships to the deceased Maharajah. "*Khasji*" is "steward of the household."—(Thornton's "Gazetteer," head "Gwalior," note.)