IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

PROVINCIAL SERIES

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

VOL. II

THE ALLAHĀBĀD, BENARES, GORAKHPUR, KUMAUN, LUCKNOW, AND FYZĀBĀD DIVISIONS, AND THE NATIVE STATES

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING CALCUTTA

1908

Price Rs. 6, or 9s.]

OXFORD; HORACE HART PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

								PAGE
Allahābād Division	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 1	-122
CAWNPORE DISTRICT	•	•	•	. •	•	•	•	2-2 I
Boundaries, config	uratio	on, an	d riv	er sys	tem	•	•	2
Geology	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3
Botany	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3
Fauna	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3
Climate and tempe	ratur	e.	•	٠	•	•	•	3
Rainfall	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3
History	•	•	•	••	•/			3
Archaeology .	•	•		•		•	•	5
The people .			•	•	•	•		5
Castes and occupa	tions	•	•	•				5
Christian missions	•	•			•	•		6
General agricultura	l coi	ndition	ns.		•	•		6
Chief agricultural s	statis	tics ar	nd pri	incipa	l crop	os.	•	6
Improvements in a	gricu	ıltural	prac	tice	•		•	7
Cattle, ponies, and	she	ep.	•					7
Irrigation .		•						7
Minerals	•	•		•				7
Arts and manufact	ures	•					•	7
Commerce .		•			•		•	. 8
Railways and road	s.	•		•		•	•	8
Famine	•			•				8
District staff					•			9
Civil justice and cr	ime				•		•	9
Land revenue adm	inist	ration					•	9
Local self-governm	ent							10
Police and jails								10
Education .				•	٠			10
Hospitals and disp	ensa	ries						10
Vaccination .					•			11
Bibliography .		•	•	•				• »I
AKBARPUR TAHSIL					. .		•	11

								P/	LG B
BILHAUR TAHSI	L	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11
BHOGNĪPUR TAI	HSĨL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	12
CAWNPORE TAH	รโL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	12
Deräpur .		•		•	•	•		•	12
NARWAL .	•	•		•	•	•		•	13
Shivarājpur	•	•			•		•	•	13
GHĀTAMPUR	•	•		•			•	•	14
BILHAUR TOWN	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	14
BITHŪR .	۹.	•			•		•		14
CAWNPORE CITY				•		•		. 15-	-20
The Mutiny		•	•	•			•		15
Municipality			•	•	•	•	•	•	17
Trade				•	•	•	•	•	18
Manufactures	•			•	•	•	•		19
Education			•	•	•			•	20
MAKANPUR .					•				200
FATEHPUR DISTRI	СТ		•			•		. 21-	-12
Boundaries, co		ration		river				•	2I
Geology .			,			•		•	21
Botany .			•						21
Fauna .					•				21 .
Climate and to	emper			•			•		22
Rainfall								•	22
History .								•	22
Archaeology									23
The people		•		•	•	•	•	•	• 3 23
Castes and oc	cunati	ons		•	•		•	•	• 5 24
Christian miss			•	•	•	•	•	•	•4 34
General agricu		-	itions	•	•	•	•	•	
Chief agricult	iral et	atistic	nions e and	, prin/	rinal (•	•	24
Improvements	in aa	ricult	ural r	ractic	n Lanar i	uopa	•	•	25
Cattle and she					.6	•	•	•	25
• • .•		•	:	•	•	•	•	•	25 26
Minerals .		•		•	•	•	•	•	20 26
Arts and man	• ofacto	•	•	•	• ·	•	•	•	20 26
Commerce	uiaciu		•	•	•	•	•	•	20 26
Railways and	roade	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Famine .	roaus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	26
District staff	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	27
Civil justice a	• •d •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	27
Land revenue			• tion	•	•	•	•	•	27
Local self-gov			uon	•	٠	•	•	•	27
Police and jai				•	•	•	:	•	28
Education	3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	28
Exancación			•		•		•		28

								PAGE
Hospitals and	dispensa	aries					•	28
Vaccination								29
Bibliography			•	•			•	29
FATEHPUR TAHS	sīl .		•			•		29
Khajuhā Tahsī	L.		•	•		•		29
Ghāzipur Tahsi	il.							30
Khāgā .					•	· .		30
Bindkī .				•	•		•	30
FATEHPUR TOWN	я.				•			31
Khajuhā Town	• •		•					31
Korā.						•		31
Bāndā District	• •.		•	•		•		32-50
Boundaries, co	onfigurat	ion, ar	nd hill	and	river	syster	ns.	- 32
								32
Geology . Botany .								33
Fauna .					•			33
Climate and to	emperatu	ire .						33
Rainfall .								33
	• •			<u> </u>				
Archaeology						ż		35
The people		•	•					35
Castes and occ	unations				•			~
					•		•	3° 36
Christian miss General agricu	ltural co	nditio	ns .	•	•	•	•	30 36
Chief agricultu							•	30
Improvements							•	37
Cattle, ponies,	and she	en	prace		•	•	•	38
Irrigation				•	•	•	•	38
Forests .	• •		•	•	•	•	•	30 38
Minerals .			•	•	•	•	•	30 38
Arts and man			•	•	•	•	•	-
<u> </u>			•	•	•	•	•	39
Deilmana and	· ·	•	• •	•	•	•	•	39
Commerce Railways and Famine	ioaus .	•	•	•	•	•	•	39
District subdiv	• •		ዋ	·	•	•	•	39
Civil justice a				•	•	•	•	40
Land revenue				•	•	•	•	40
Local self-gove				•	•	•	•	40
Police and jai			•	•	•	•	•	41
			•	•	•	•	•	42
Education Hospitals and	· ·	aries	•	•	•	٠	•	42
				•	٠	٠	•	42
Bibliography	• •		•	•	•	•	•	42
Banda Tahsil		•	•	•	•	•	•	• .42
DANDA TAHSIL	• •	•	•	•	•	٠	•	42

v

•

•

									PA	GE
Pailāni	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	43
Baberū	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	43
Kamāsin	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	43
MAU .		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44
Karwî Ta	HSĨL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44
BADAUSÃ		•	•	•	•	• •	• .	• .	• •	44
GIRWĀN		• .	•	•	• .	•	• .	•	•	45
KARWĪ SU	BDIVIS	ION	•	•	•	•	•	• .	•	45
Bāndā To	WN	• .	•	•	•	• ·	• '	•	• .	45
CHITRAKU	r	• .	• .	•	• .	•	•	•	•	46
Kālinjar,	• .	• .	• _	•	•	• .	• .	•	•	46
Karwî To	WN .	•		•	•	• .	•	•	•	49
Karwî To Râjâpur (or MA	JHGA	WÃN)	• .	•	•	,		•	50
HAMIRPUR I)ISTRI	CT .		•		•	• .	•	. 50-	-63
Boundar	ies, co	nfigur	ation	, and	hill a	nd riv	ver sys	stems	•	50
Geology	•		•		• .	•	•	•		510
Botany	•	•		-	•	•	•	•		51
Fauna	•	•	•	•		• .	• .	•	•	51
Climate	and te	mper	ature		•	•				51
Rainfall	•	•	•			• .	•	•		51
History	• .	•	•		•	• .	•	•		51 .
Archaeol	logy	•	•		•		•	•	•	53
The peop	ple	•	•	•	•		•	•		53
Castes a	nd occ	upati	ons		•	•		•	•	53
Christian	ı missi	ions		•		•	•	•	•	54
General	agricu	ltural	cond	itions	•		•			54
'Chief ag	ricultu	iral st	atistic	s and	l prin	cipal	crops	•	•	54
Improve							•		•	55
Cattle, p	onies,	and s	heep	•			• .	•		55
Irrigation	n	•	•			•				55
Minerals		•		•	•				•	55
Arts and				.•		• 、				56
Commer	ce	•	•	•	•	•	•			56
Railways	s and i	roads	•	•	•	•			•	56
Famine			•	•	• .	•		• .	•	56
District				staff	•	•	•		•	57
Civil jus				•		•	•	•	•	57
Land re-				tion	•	•	•		•	57
Local se			nt	•	•	•		•	•	58
Police ar		5	•	•	•	•	•			58
Educatio		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	58
Hospital	is and	dispe	nsarie	es	•				•	59
Vaccinat		•	•	•	•	•			•	59
Bibliogra	aphy	•	•	•	•	• .	•	• .	•	59

							P/	1GE
Hamırpur Tahsıl	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	•	59
Rāth Tahsīl .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	59
Kulpahār Tahsīl	•		•	•	•	•	•	60
Mahobā Tahsil	•		•	•	•	•	•	60
Maudahā Tahsīl	•	•		•		•	•	60
Mahobā Subdivisio	Ν.			•		•		61
Hamírpur Town	•	•			•	•	•	61
Kulpahār Town				•	•	•		61
Mahobā Town .	•	•				. •		61
Maudahā Town	•	•	•	•	•	· •	•	62
Râth Town .	•				. •	•		63
Allahābād District	•		•		•	•	. 63-	-85
Boundaries, config	uration	n, and	d hill	and	river s	ystem	s .	63
							•	64
G c ology Botany						•		64
Fauna								64
Climate and temp	erature						•	64
Rainfall .				•				65
History								65
History Archaeology . The people . Castes and occupa Christian missions		•						66
The people .								67
Castes and occupa	tions			•			•	67
Christian missions				•	•			, 68
Christian missions General agriculturs	al cond	lition	s.		•			68
Chief agricultural								68
Improvements in a								69
Cattle, ponies, and	l sheer).	• •				•	70
Irrigation .	. `							70
Minerals .		•						70
Arts and manufact	tures						•	70
Commerce .		•						70
Railways and road	ls.							71
Famine .			:					7 I
District staff .				•	•			7 I
District staff . Civil justice and c	rime		•					7 I
Land revenue adn	ninistra	tion						72
Local self-governm	nent				•			73
Police and jails	•			•				73
Education .				•			•	73
Hospitals and dis	pensari	les		•		•		73
Vaccination .	•							74
Bibliography .	•	•	•			•		74
Allahābād Tahsīi		•		•	•			74
	•			•			ંગ	74
								•••

									P	AGE
Manjhanp	UR	•	•	• ′	•	•	•	•	•	75
Soraon	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	75
PHŪLPUR 🕽	Fahs i	ÍL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	75
Handiä		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	76
Karchanā	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	76
Bãra .	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	77
Mejā .		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	77
Allahābāi	о Сп	Y.	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 78	-83
History	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		78
Muhamn	nadan	rule		•	•	•	•	•		78
The Mut	iny	•					•			79
Situation	•	•				•	•	•	•	80
Municipa	lity		•		•	•	•	•		81 ·
Cantonm	ents		•		•	•	•	•	•	82
Trade		•				•	•		•	82
Educatio	n	•				•		•		82 🖤
] HŪSĪ.	•		• .	,			•	•		83
Kosam	•	•	•			•		•		83
MAU AIMM	[A	•	•			•			,	84
PHŪLPUR (lown	•				•				84
SIRSĂ.		•	. •					•		85 ·
JHĀNSI DISTI	RICT		•		•	•		•	85-	108
Boundari	ies, co	onfigu	ration	, and	hill a	nd riv	ver sy	stems	•	85
Geology	•	•	•		•			•		86
Botany		•					•			86
Fauna	•				•	•		•		86
Climate a	and to	emper	ature	•		• •	•	•	•	86
Rainfall		•	•		•		•		•	87
History			•		•	•	•			87
Archaeol	ogy	•					•			90 -
The peop		•								90
Castes ar						•	.•	•	•	90
Christian				•		• .		•	•	91
General a									•	91
Chief agr	icultu	iral st	atistic	s and	princ	cipal o	crops	•		92
Improver	nents	in ag	ricult	ural p	ractic	e	•		•	92
Cattle, p	onies,	sheej	p, and	l goat	s		•			93
Irrigation	L	•		•	•					93
Forests	•	•		•		•	• •		•	93
Minerals		•	•							94
Arts and		ıfactu	res		•	•	•	•	•	94
Commer		•			•				•	94
Railways		roads	•	•				•	•	94
Famine	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		95

······									PAGE
District subdiv			stafi	•	•	•	•	·	95
Civil justice an			:	•	•	•	•	•	95
Land revenue			10 n	•	•	•	•	٠	96
Local self-gove			•	•	•	•	•	•	98
Police and jail	S		•	•	•	•	•	٠	98
Education	•	• .	•	•	•	•	•	·	98
Hospitals and					·	•	•	•	98
Vaccination	•	•		•	•	•	•	٠	98
Bibliography			•	·	•	•	·	•	98
JHÄNSI TAHSIL		•	•	•	·	•	•	•	9 9
Mau Tahsil	•	•		•	٠	•	•	•	99
GARAUTHA .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	100
Мотн	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	100
Moth Lalitpur Tahs	ĨL .	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	100
Mahronī . Lalitpur Subd	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	101
				•	•	•	•	•	101
Gursaraji .				•	•	•	•	•	101
Barwā Sāgar		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	102
CHANDPUR .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	103
Deogarh .		•		•		•	•		103
Dūdhai . Jhānsi City		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	103
Jhānsi City		•	•		•			•	104
LALITPUR TOWN	1	•		•	•				105
Madanpur Mau-Rānīpur 7	•	•		•					106
Mau-Rānīpur 1	lown	•	•	•	•				106
SIRON	•					•			107
TTT				•	•		•		107
JALBAHAT . JALAUN DISTRICT				•	•			108	3-122
Boundaries, co	onfigur	ation	, and	river	syste	m			108
Geology .		•							108
Rotany				,	•				108
Fauna .									108
Fauna . Climate, temp	erature	e, and	l raint	fall		•		•	109
History .		•			•	•	•		109
History . Archaeology		•					•	•	III
									111
The people Castes and occ	cupatio	ons						•	112
Christian miss	ions					•			I I 2
General agricu					•				112
Chief agricult	iral sta	tistic	s and	prine	inal	crons			112
Improvements	in ag	ricult	ural p	ractic	e	•			
Cattle, ponies,	ands	heep	. '		•			•	113
Irrigation		. •	•	•	•	•	•		, 113
Minerals .									" 114

ix

•

							. 1	PAGE
Arts and manufact	ures	•	•	•	•		•	114
Commerce .				•	•	•	•	114
Railways and road	s.		•	•	•	•		114
Famine	•		•	•	•	•	•	114
District staff .		•	•	•	•	•		115
Civil justice and c	rime		, •	. •	•	•	•	115
Land revenue adm	ninistra	tion		· .	•	•		115
Local self-governm	nent			•	. •	,	•	116
Police and jails			•	•	•	•		116
Education .		•			. •	•	•	116
Hospitals and disp	pensari	es	•	•	. •	•	•	116
Vaccination .				•		, .	•	116
Bibliography .		•	•			,	. •	116
ORAI TAHSIL								116
Kālpī Tahsīl .							•	117
Jālaun Tahsīl .				•			•	1170
Künch Tahsil .			•			• .		118
Jālaun Town .	•		•			.*		118
Kālpī Town					•			119
Künch Town .		•				•		121
ORAL TOWN			•				•	121.
BENARES DIVISION .		•					123	-200
BENARES DISTRICT	•		•	•		• •		-142
Boundaries, config	guratio		d rive		tem	•	•	124
Geology .	•				•			125
Botany .	,			•				125
Fauna			•	•				125
Climate and temp	eratur	e .			•			125
Rainfall								125
History	•					•	•	125
Archaeology .		•				•		127
The people .		•	· .					127
Castes and occup	ations							128
Christian mission								128
General agricultur	ral con	ditio	ns.				•	129
Chief agricultural				incipa	l cror	s,		129
Improvements in							•	129
Cattle, ponies, an	d shee	D.			•		•	129
Irrigation.	•	· ·						130
Minerals								130
Arts and manufac	tures		-				-	130
Commerce .			-				•	130
Railways and roa		•	-	-				130
Famine			-				•	131
	•	. •	•	•	. •	. •	-	-J•

									PAGE
District staff		•							131
Civil justice a	nd crin	ne							131
Land revenue									131
Local self-gove								•	132
Police and jail									132
Education									132
Hospitals and									133
Vaccination					•				133
Bibliography									133
Benares Tahsi									133
GANGAPUR .					•				133
CHANDAULI									134
BENARES ESTAT			•		•				134
BENARES CITY								• • 26-	- 1 41
History .		•	•						136
Description	•	•		•	•	:	•		137
Buildings	•	:	•			•	•		138
Municipality	•	•				•	•	•	139
Cantonment	•					•	•	•	140
Trade and ma				•		•	•		140
Education			•			•	•		140
Rāmnagar			•				•		140
Sārnāth .									141
Mirzápur Distri	• ст		•						
Boundaries, co									
								•	
Geology . Botany .	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	143
		•	•		•	•	·	•	143
Fauna . Climate and t		•	•	•	•	•	·	•	144
Painfall	emper	ature	•	•	•	•	•	•	144
Rainfall . History . Archaeology The people Castes and oc	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		144
Archagology	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		144
The people	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	146
Castes and oc	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	146
Castes and oc Christian miss	cupan	ons	•	•			•	•	147
General agrice	10115 11+11mol		• :•:~~~	•	•	•	•	•	147
Chief agricult								•	147
Improvements					-	-			
-			-	racuo	e	•	•	•	148
Cattle, ponies	, and	sneep		•	•	•	•	•	148
Irrigation . Minerals .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	149
Arts and man	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	149
Commerce	uiactu	ies	•	•	•	•	·	•	149
	roada	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	¹⁴⁹
Railways and	roaus	•	•	•	•.	•	•	•	150
									,

xi

									PAGE
Famine .	•	•	•	•	•	٩	•	•	150
District staff	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	150
Civil justice a	nd cri	me	• ·	•	•	•	•	•	151
Land revenue	admi	nistra	tion	•	•	•	•	•	151
Local self-gov	ernme	ent	•	•		•	•	•	152
Police and jai	ls	•	•	•	•	•	•		152
	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	152
Hospitals and	dispe	ensarie	es		•	•	•		152
Vaccination	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	152
Bibliography		•	•	•		•	•	•	152
MIRZAPUR TAHS	5ĨL	•			•	• •	•	•	152
Chunār Tahsīi	L	•	•		•	•	•	•	153
Robertsganj	•	•	•	•					153
KORH (OF BHAD	onī)	•	•						154
CHARIA .						•			154
AHRAURĀ .									155
CHUNAR TOWN									155
MIRZÄPUR CITY									156
JAUNPUR DISTRIC							•	1 58	-174
Boundaries, c		ration					•	• .	158
Geology .					0,50		•	•	159
Botany .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	
Fauna .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	159
Climate and t	• emne		•	•	•	•	•	•	159
Rainfall .	cmpe			•	•	•	•	•	159
History .	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	159
Archaeology	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	159
	•	•	•	•	• `	•	•	•	162
The people	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	٠	162
Castes and oc Christian miss			•	•	•	•	•	•	163
		•		•	•	•	•	•	163
General agric	litural	conc	lition	s.	: .	٠	•	•	163
Chief agricult	ural s	tatisti	cs and	1 prin	icipal	crops	•	٠	163
Improvement					ce	•	•	•	164
Cattle, ponies	, shee	p, and	1 goai	ts	•	•	•	•	164
Irrigation.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	164
Minerals .		-	•	•	•	•	•	٠	165
Arts and man	ulactu	ires	÷	•	•	•	•	•	165
Commerce	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• *	165
Railways and	roads	•	•	:	•	•	•	•	165
Famine	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	165
District staff	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	166
Civil justice a			•	•	•	•	:	•	16 6
Land revenue			tion		•	•			166
Local self-gov	ernme	ent	•	•	•		•	•	167
•									•

4

									PAGE
Police and jail	5 ·	•	•	•	• .	•	•	•	167
Education		, ,	•	•	• .	•	•	•	167
Hospitals and	dispen	saries	i	•	•	•	•	•	167
Vaccination		•		•	•		•		168
Bibliography	•	•	•	•	•		•		168
JAUNPUR TAHSI		•		•			•		168
Mariāhū .		•				•			168
Machhlishahr	TAHS	īL							168
KHŪTAHAN .									169
Kirākat .									169
JAUNPUR CITY							•		170
Machhlishahr		- 7							172
Müngrā-Bādsh									173
Shāhganj .									173
Zafarābād .									173
GHĀZĪPUR DISTRIC	• ~r			•		•		• • • • •	-187
Boundaries, co		-		river		• . m	•	-14	174
Geology .	•		and	11,01	33310	111	•	•	
D .	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	175
	•	•	•	•	• ,	•	•	•	175
		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	175
Climate and t Rainfall	empen			•	•	•	•	•	175
	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	175
History .			•	•	•	•	•	•	175
Archaeology		•	•	•	•	·	•	•	177
The people		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	177
Castes and oc			•	•	•	•	•	•	178
Christian miss		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	178
General agricu					: .	• •	•	•	179
Chief agricult						crops	•	•	179
Improvements				ractic	e	•	•	•	179
Cattle, ponies	, and s	sheep	•	•	•	•	•	•	180
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	180
Minerals .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	180
Arts and man	ufactu	res	•	•		•	•	•	180
Commerce	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	180
Railways and	roads	• ·	•	•	•	•	•	•	181
Famine .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	181
District staff	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	181
Civil justice a			•	•	•	• •	•		181
Land revenue	e admin	nistra	tion	•	•		•		182
Local self-gov	/ernme	nt	•	• .	•		•		182
Police and ja	ils			•	•		•		182
Education	•		•		•		•		183
Hospitals and	l dispe	ensarie	es	•				•	° 183
-	-								•

xiii

								PAGE
Vaccination .	•	•	•	· •	•	•	•	183
Bibliography .	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	183
GHĀZĪPUR TAHSĪI	L .	•	•	•	•	•	•	183
Muhammadābād	Tahsil	•	•	•		•	•	184
Zamānia Tahsīl	•		•	•	•	•		184
SAIDPUR TAHSIL.		•	•	•	•	•	•	184
Bára , , ,	•		•		•	••		185
Bhitrí		•		•		•	•	185
Ghāzīpur Town	•		•	•				185
Muhammadābād	Town		•			• •		187
SAIDPUR TOWN .	•							187
Zamānia Town .	•			•		•		187
BALLIA DISTRICT .						•		3-200
Boundaries, con	figuratio		d rive	er svs	tem			188
Geology .	ι.							188
Botany								1884
Fauna .	•						÷	188
Climate and ten			·					189
	•		÷					189
History and arc								189
	,				•	•	•	189.
Castes and occu			•	•	•	•	•	190
Christian missio	•		÷	•		•	•	190
General agricult		dition	s		•	•	•	190
Chief agricultur				• ncina	· I crot		•	190
Improvements i							•	191
Cattle, ponies, a					•	•	•	-
Irrigation	•		•	•	•	•	•	191
Minerals	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	192
Arts and manuf	actures	•	•	•	•	•	•	192
Commerce .	incluies	•	•	•	•	•	•	192
Railways and ro	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	192
Famine	wus .	•	•	•	•	•	•	193
District staff	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	193
Civil justice and	l crime	•	•	•	•	•	•	193
Land revenue a		+ tion	•	•	•	•	•	193
Local self-gover		luon	•	•	•	•	•	193
Police and jails		•	•	•	• ,	•	•	194
Education .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	194
Hospitals and d	isnense	•	•	•	•	•	•	195
Vaccination .	whensau	60	•	•	•	•	•	195
Bibliography .	٠	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	195
BALLIÀ TAHSIL .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	195
RASRĀ TAHSĪL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	195
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	196

xiv

		PAGE
Bānsdīh Tahsīl		196
Bairiā		196
Balliā Town	•	197
Bānsdīh Town	•	197
BHĀLSAND (OF BHARSAND)	•	197
Chit Firozpur		198
Haldī		198
Maniar		198
Narhī		198
Rasrā Town		198
Reotí	•	199
Sahatwār		199
Sikandarpur	•	199
GORAKHPUR DIVISION	201	-244
GORAKHPUR DISTRICT	202	-220
Boundaries, configuration, and river system .		202
Geology		203
Geology,		203
Fauna		203
Climate and temperature		203
Rainfall		203
History		203
Archaeology		204
		205
The people		206
		206
Christian missions		206
Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops .		206
Improvements in agricultural practice		207
Cattle, ponies, and sheep		207
Irrigation		207
Forests		208
Minerals		208
Arts and manufactures		208
Commerce		208
Railways and roads		209
Famine		209
District subdivisions and staff		210
Civil justice and crime		210
Land revenue administration		210
Local self-government		211
Police and jails		2 I I
Education	•	311
Hospitals and dispensaries		212

xv

								I	AGE
Vaccination		•	•	•	•	•	٩	٩	212
Bibliograph	у.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	212
Bänsgaon Ta	HSIL	•	• 、	•	•	•	•	•	2 I 2
Mahārājgan	J.	•	•	• .	•	•	•	•	213
Padrauną Ta	AHSĪL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	213
Hātā	, •	•	•	• .	• .	•	•	•	213
Deoriā Tahs	īL.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	214
GORAKHPUR	lahsil	•			•	• .	•	•	214
Kasiā	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	215
Deoriā Subdi	IVISION		•		•	•	•	•	215
Тамкйні .	•	•	•	•	• ,	• ,	•	•	215
Amwā Khās		•		. •		•	•	•	216
Bansgaon To	OWN		•	•	•	•		•	216
Bansgawā .	•					•		•	216
Barhaj .				• .	•		•	• •	\$16
BARHALGANJ			•	•	•	•		•	217
Gaurā .		•	•	•	•			•	217
GOLA .	•		•		•	•	•		217
GORAKHPUR (City				•				217
Lār			•	•		•			219
NICHLAUL .	•					•		•	219.
PADRAUNĂ T	own	•	•		•	•			219
PAINÃ.	•	•					•		219
RŪDARPUR.	•			•	•		•		219
SALEMPUR-MA	AJHAULĪ				•				220
BASTI DISTRICT	-		•		•			220-	230
Boundaries,	. configu	ration	. and	river	syste	m		•	220
Geology .				•					221
Botany .	•		•						221
Fauna .	•								221
Climate and	i temper								221
Rainfall .			•	•					221
History .	•			•		•		•	221
Archaeology	Υ.								222
The people			•			•			222
Castes and		ons		•	•				222
Christian m	-								223
General agr	icultural	condi	itions			•	•		223
Chief agricu					ipal o	CLOD2	•		223
Improveme									224
Cattle, poni									224
Irrigation.	•	, ÷			•	•		•	224
Minerals .	•					•		•	225
Arts and m	anufactu	res			•				225
									~

хvi.

xvii

				•				PAGE
Commerce .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	225
Railways and road	ds.			•				225
Famine .							•	226
District staff .								226
Civil justice and e	crime							226
Land revenue adr						•		226
Local self-governr	nent					•		227
Police and jails								227
Education .								227
Hospitals and dis								227
	,			•		•		227
Bibliography .								227
Domariãganj .								228
	•							228
HARAIYA	•							228
Bastî Tahsîl	•	•	,	•	•			229
KHALĪLĀBĀD	•	•	,					229
Basti Town	•		;	•	•			229
MAGHAR	•			•	•			230
Mehndāwal .						•		230
USKĀ .	•			•		•	•	230
Azamgarh District			•	•	•	•	· 228-	-244
Boundaries, confi			river	• svste	m	•	- J +	231
Geology .						•		231
-	•				•	•	•	231
- ·	•					•	•	231
Climate and temp				•			•	232
	, ,		•	•	•	•	•	232
History .			•	•	•	•	•	232 232
Archaeology .	•		•	•		•	•	
The people		•	•	•	•	•	•	233
Castes and occup			•	•	•	•	•	233
Christian mission					•	•	•	234 234
General agricultur	s. relcond	• litions	•	•	•	•	•	-
Chief agricultural	statisti	ne and	• nrin/	• ninal /	• erong	•	•	234
Improvements in					, crops		•	235
Cattle, ponies, an							•	235
Tuntaration	-							235
Minerals .	•	•	•	•	•	·	•	235
Arts and manufac	• tures	•	•	•	•	•	•	236 226
	.tures	•	•	•	•	•	•	236
Railways and roa		•	•	•	·	•	•	236
Famine	u 3 .	•	•	•	•	•	• .	236
District staff	•	•	•	•	•	:	•	237
U.P. IL	•	. h	•	•	•	•	•	237

							1	PAGE
Civil justice and o		•	•	•	• •	•	•	237
Land revenue add	ninistra	tion	•	•	•	•	٩	237
Local self-governt	nent	•	•	•	•	•	•	238
Police and jails	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	239
Education .		•	•	•	•	•		239
Hospitals and dis	pensari	es	•		•	•	•	239
Vaccination .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	239
Bibliography .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	239
DEOGAON	•	•	•	•		•	•	239
Azamgarh Tahsil		•	•	•	•	•	•	240
Mähul	•	•		•	•	•	•	240
Sagrī	•	•	•	•	•		•	240
Muhammadābād I	AHSĪL		•			•		241
Ghosī,			•	•			•	241
Azamgarh Town			•		•	•		242
Dohrīghāt .	•		•					241
Kopāganj , ,				• •	•		•	243
Mau	•	•	•			•		243
MUBĀRAKPUR .								244
Muhammadābād T	OWN							244
KUMAUN DIVISION .		•					245-	
NAINI TAL DISTRICT		•	•					-263
Boundaries, confi	guratio							
Geology .					•			247
-				•	•			248
Fauna			•			•		248
Climate and temp					•	•		248
	•		•		•		•	248
History .	•		•	•				248
Archaeology	•		•	•				250
			•	•	•		•	250
Castes and occup						•		251
Christian mission		•	•		•	•		251
General agricultu	ral cond					•		251
Chief agricultural								252
Improvements in						•		252
Cattle, ponies, an			•			•		253
Irrigation .								253
Forests .		•	•	•				253
Minerals .		-	•	-	-	•	-	- 73
Arts and manufac	•							25A
	ctures	•	•	•	•	•	•	254 254
Commerce .		•	•	•	•	•	•	254
			•			• • •	• • •	254 254
Commerce . Railways and roa Famine		• • •	• • •		•	• • •	• • •	254

								PAGE
District subdiv	visions ar	nd staff	•	•				255
Civil justice an								255
Land revenue		ration						255
Local self-gove		•	•					257
Police and jail		•	-	_				257
Education		•	•				•	257
Hospitals and		ries	•		•	•	•	258
· ·	• •		•	•	•	•	•	258
Bibliography		•	•	•	•	•	•	258
NAINĪ TĀL TAHS		•	•	•	•	•	•	258
BHABAR .		•	•	•	•	•	•	258°
Kāshīpur Tans		•	•	•	•	•	•	-
71		•	•	•	•	•	•	259
TARAI, . Gagar ,	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	259
Haldwānī,	• •	•	·	•	•	•	•	259 260
T	• •	•	•	•	٠	•	•	200 260
Jaspur Kāshīpur Town		•	•	•	•	•	•	
•		•	•	•	•	•	•	260
Kāthgodām	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	261
MUKTESWAR	• •	•	·	•	•	·	•	261
NAINĪ TĀL TOWI		•	•	•	•	•	•,	262
Almorā District		•	•	٠,	•	•	203	-278
Boundaries, co	ntigurati	on, and	hill	and	river s	systen	15.	263
Geology .	• •	•	٠	٠	•	·	•	264
Botany .	• •	•	•	•	٠	•	•	264
Fauna .	• •	٠	•	•	•	•	٠	264
Climate and te	emperatu	re.	•	•	•	•	٠	265
Rainfall .	• •	•	•	٠	•	•	٠	265
History .		•	•	•	٠	•	•	265
Archaeology	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	267
The people	• •	•	•	•	•	·	•	267
Castes and occ		s.	•	•	•	•	•	268
Christian missi		•	•	•	•	•	٠	268
General agricu				•	•	•	•	268
Chief agricultu					l crop	s.	•	268
Improvements			pract	ice	•	•		268
Cattle, ponies,	and she	ep.	•	•		•		269
Irrigation	• •	•		•	•	•	•	269
Forests .	• •	•	•		•	•	•	269
Minerals .	• •		•	•		•		269
Arts and man	ufactures			•	•	•	•	269
Commerce	• •	•	•	•	•	•		269
Railways and	roads.	•	•	•	•	•	•	270
Famine .	• •	•	•	•	•	•		270
District subdiv	visions a	nd staff		•	•	•	•	270
		b 2)

xix

							PAGE
Civil justice and crime		•.	•	•	•	•	270
Land revenue adminis	tration		•	•	•	•	271
Local self-government	• .	•	•	•	•	•	272
Police and jails .	•	•	•	•	•	•	272
Education	• •			•	•	•	272
Hospitals and dispense	aries	•		•		•	272
Vaccination	•	•	• •	•	•	•	272
Bibliography	•					•	273
Champāwat	•		•			•	273
Almorā Tahsīl .	•	•	. •		•		273
Askot	•					•	273
Almorã Town						•	274
Anta Dhurā 🛛 🦂	•		•		•		\$74
Bāgeshwar	•		•		•	•	275
BAIJNÄTH	•			•	•		\$75
BIANS					•		275
Devî Dhurā							\$75
Dwārāhāt							276
Garbyāng		•					276
LEBONG			•	•			\$76
Milam							276
Nandā Deví						•	276
Pindari							277
Rānīkhet						•	277
TANAKPUR	·			Ż			277
GARHWAL DISTRICT .						278-	-290
Boundaries, configurati	on. and			iver e		ns.	278
Geology							279
Botany		•			·		279
Fauna					•	•	279
Climate and temperatu	re.	•	•	•		•	279
Rainfall		•	•	•	•	•	279
History		•	• •		•	•	280
Archaeology			•	÷		•	281
The people	•	•	•	•	•	•	281
Castes and occupations	•	•	•	•	•	•	281
Christian missions		•	•		•	•	282
General agricultural con	ndition	۰ د	•	•	•	•	282
Chief agricultural statis	tics and	d pri	ncinal	cron		•	282
Improvements in agricu	iltural (- Pill	ice	crop	4 1	•	282
Irrigation .		-		•	•	•	283
Forests	•	•	•	. •	•	•	203 283
Minerals .							
WINCIAIS -	•	•	. •	•	•	•	-
Arts and manufactures	•	• •	•	•	•	•	283 283

									PAGE
Commerce	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	283
Railways and	roads	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	284
Famine .	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	284
District staff									284
Civil justice a	nd cri	me						•	284
Land revenue									284
Local self-gov	ernme	nt		•					286
Police and jai									286
Education									286
Hospitals and	dispe	nsarie	s						286
Vaccination									287
Bibliography							•	•	287
BADRINĀTH.					_		•		287
Joshīmath .	•	•	•	-			•	•	287
Karnaprayãg	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	288
Kedárnáth	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	288
Kotdwāra.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	288
LANSDOWNE		•	•	•			•	•	289
Mānā.					:				289
Nitī									289
Pāndukeshwar					•			•	289
PAURI.						•		•	289
RUDRAPRAYÃG		•		•		•	•		290
SRĪNAGAR .								•	290
LUCKNOW DIVISIO		•		·	•	•	•	•	
LUCKNOW DIVISIO		•	•	•	•	•	•		-375
Boundaries, co			and	•	•	•	•		-313
	onngu				syste	111	•	•	292
Geology .	•	•			•	•	•	•	292
Botany .	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	292
Fauna .		•	•	•	•	•	·	•	292
Climate and t				•	•	•	•	•	292
Rainfall .				•	•	•	•	•	293
History .		•				•	•	٠	293
Archaeology						•	•	•	293
The people							٠	•	293
Castes and oc	cupati	ons	•	•			•	•	294
Christian miss	sions	• .	•	•	•	•	•	•	294
General agricu					· .		•	•	294
Chief agricult						crops	•	•	295
Improvements				ractio	e	•	•	•	295
Cattle, ponies	, and :	sheep	•	•	•	•	•	•	295
Irrigation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	296
Minerals .	•	•	•	•	•	•	۰.	•	296
Arts and man	ufactu	res	•	•	•	•	•	•	296

xxi

									PAGR
Commerce	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	296
Railways and 1	roads	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	296
Famine .	•		•	•	• •	•	•	•	297
District staff	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	297
Civil justice an	nd crin	me			•	•	•		297
Land revenue	admii	nistrat	ion			•	•	•	298
Local self-gove	rnme	nt	•	• .		•	•	•	298
Police and jails								•	298
Education			•				•	•	299
Hospitals and	dispe	nsarie	S				•		299
Vaccination				•	•	•			299
Bibliography									299
LUCKNOW TAHSI	L								299
MALĪHĀBĀD TAP	เรโL								300
Mohanlälganj									300
Аметні .								•	300
Kākorī .		•					-		301
LUCKNOW CITY								301-	-313
History									301
Asaf-ud-daul									302
Saādāt Alī K									303
Ghāzi-ud-dīn									303
Nasīr-ud-dīn									303
Muhammad						•	•		304
Amjad Alī S				•	•	•	•		304
Wājid Alī Sl				•	•		•		304
The Mutiny		•					•		304
First relief				•	•	•	•	•	304
Final relief			•	•	•	• ·	•	•	300
Evacuation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-
Recovery	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	307
Description of	• citv	•		•	•	•	•	•	308
Improvements	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	308
Officials	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	310
Municipality	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	311
Cantonment	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	311
Commerce	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	311
Education	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	312
MALĪHĀBĀD TOV	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	312
UNAO DISTRICT		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	313
Boundaries, co	- mfiour	• ration	, and	+ rivor	Eveta	*	٠	313-	
Geology .		auon			ayste	11	•	•	313
Botany .	•	•	•	•	•	.*	•	•	314
Fauna .	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	314
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	314

									1	PAGE
Climate	and te	mpera	ature	•	•	•	•	•	•	314
Rainfall	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		314
History	•			•						314
Archaed	ology						•			316
The pe		•	•							316
Castes a			ons		•					316
Christia										317
General	agricul	ltural	condi	itions						317
Chief a							rops			317
Improv										318
Cattle,				-	•				•	318
Irrigatio			. '							318
Mineral										318
Arts an		factu								318
Comme		•					_	•		319
Railway										319
Famine				•		•				319
District	staff			•		•	•		•	319
Civil ju		-		•	•	•	•	•	•	319
Land re					•	•	•	•	•	320
Local s					•	•	•	•	•	-
Police a				•	•	•	•	•	•	320
Educat			•		•	•	•	•	•	321
Hospit					•	•	•	•	•	321
Vaccina		uispe		:5	•	·	•	•	•	321
		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	321
UNAO TA	raphy	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	•	321
		•	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	321
SAFIPUR '		•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	321
PURWĂ T		•	•	•	•	·	•	•	•	322
Mohān I		•	•	·	•	•	•	•	·	322
	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	•	•	323
Bângarn		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	323
Maurāw		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	324
Mohān I		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	324
Purwa T		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	324
SAFIPUR		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	324
UNAO TO		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	325
RAE BAREL			۰.	•	•.	•	•	•	325	-338
	aries, co	onfigu	ratior	i, and	river	syste	נח	•	•	325
Geolog	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	326
Botany		•	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	326
Fauna		•	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	326
	e and t			•	•	•	•	•	•	326
Rainfa	ш.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	326
										1

xxiii

Archaeology 328 The people 328 Castes and occupations 329 Christian missions 329 General agricultural conditions 329 Chief agricultural conditions 329 Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops 329 Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops 329 Cattle, ponies, and sheep 330 Minerals 330 Arts and manufactures 331 Commerce 331 Railways and roads 331 District staff 332 Local self-government 333 Police and gials 333 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Local self-government 333 Vaccination 333 RakeLi TAHSIL 334 DALMAU TAHSIL 334 DALMAU TAHSIL 335 DALMAU TAHSIL 336 Rike BARELI TAHSIL 337 SitrāPUR DISTRICT 338 Geology 338 Boundaries, configuration, and river system<	•									PAGE
The people 328 Castes and occupations 328 Christian missions 329 General agricultural conditions 329 Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops 329 Improvements in agricultural practice 330 Cattle, ponies, and sheep 330 Cattle, ponies, and sheep 330 Minerals 330 Arts and manufactures 331 Commerce 331 Commerce 331 District staff 332 Local self-government 332 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Education 333 KAE BARELI TAHSIL 334 MAHĀRĀJGANJ (or DRIGBIJAIGANJ) 334 SALON TAHSIL 335 JAIS 336 Salon Tays 338 Boundaries, configuration, and river system 338 Geology 338 Gata and temperature 339 Arta and temperature 339 Arta and temperature 338 Goundaries, configuration, and	History .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	÷ ·
Castes and occupations 328 Christian missions 329 General agricultural conditions 329 Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops 329 Improvements in agricultural practice 330 Cattle, ponies, and sheep 330 Irrigation 330 Minerals 330 Arts and manufactures 331 Commerce 331 Commerce 331 Pamine 331 District staff 332 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Education 333 Vaccination 333 RAE BARELT TAHSĪL 334 DALMAU TAHSĪL 335 Jaits 336 Rize BARELĪ TOWN 337 SALON TAHSĪL 338 Boundaries, configuration, and river system 338 Geology 338 Botany 338 Fauna 339 Raifall 339 </td <td>Archaeology</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> <td>• ,</td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> <td></td>	Archaeology		•	•	•	•	• ,	•	•	
Christian missions 329 General agricultural conditions 329 Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops 329 Improvements in agricultural practice 330 Cattle, ponies, and sheep 330 Irrigation 330 Minerals 330 Arts and manufactures 331 Commerce 331 Railways and roads 331 Famine 331 District staff 332 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Education 333 Bibliography 333 Vaccination 335 JALMAU TAHSIL 334 DALMAU TAHSIL 334 MAHĀRĀJGANJ (or DRIGBIJAIGANJ) 334 SALON TAHSIL 336 SALON TOWN 337 SitrāpUR DISTRICT 338 Boundaries, configuration, and river system 338 Geology 338 Pauna 339 Rainfall 339 Archaeology 339 Archaeology			•	•	•	•			•	
General agricultural conditions 329 Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops 329 Improvements in agricultural practice 330 Cattle, ponies, and sheep 330 Cattle, ponies, and sheep 330 Irrigation 330 Minerals 330 Arts and manufactures 331 Commerce 331 Railways and roads 331 Famine 331 District staff 332 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Police and jails 333 Vaccination 333 Bibliography 333 Vaccination 335 DALMAU TAHSIL 334 DALMAU TAHSIL 335 JAIS 336 SALON TAHSIL 337 Sitāpenketī Town 336 SALMAU Town 337 Sitāpenketī Town 338 Boundaries, configuration, and river system 338 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>ons</td><td>•</td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>•</td><td>328</td></td<>			ons	•	•				•	328
Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops 329 Improvements in agricultural practice 330 Cattle, ponies, and sheep 330 Irrigation 330 Minerals 330 Arts and manufactures 331 Commerce 331 Railways and roads 331 Famine 331 District staff 332 Land revenue administration 332 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Education 333 Police and jails 333 Bibliography 333 Vaccination 335 DALMAU TAHSIL 334 DALMAU TAHSIL 335 DALMAU TOWN 335 JAIS 336 SALON TAHSIL 337 SiTĀPUR DISTRICT 338 Boundaries, configuration, and river system 338 Geology 338 Fauna 338 Fauna 338 Boundaries, configuration, and river system 338 Boundaries, configurati			•			•	•	•	•	329
Improvements in agricultural practice 330 Cattle, ponies, and sheep 330 Irrigation 330 Minerals 330 Arts and manufactures 331 Commerce 331 Commerce 331 Railways and roads 331 Famine 331 District staff 332 Civil justice and crime 332 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Education 333 Hospitals and dispensaries 333 Vaccination 333 Bibliography 333 Rāte Barkelī TAHSĪL 334 DALMAU TAHSĪL 334 SALON TAHSĪL 335 JAIS 336 SALON TAHSĪL 337 Sitrāpur DISTRICT 338 Geology 338 Botany 338 Botany 338 Geology 338 Geology 338 Geology 338 Geology 338 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>•</td><td>•</td><td>329</td></t<>								•	•	329
Cattle, ponies, and sheep							crops	•	•	329
Irrigation 330 Minerals 330 Arts and manufactures 331 Commerce 331 Railways and roads 331 Famine 331 Famine 331 District staff 332 Civil justice and crime 332 Land revenue administration 332 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Education 333 Hospitals and dispensaries 333 Vaccination 333 Bibliography 333 RāE BARELĪ TAHSĪL 334 DALMAU TAHSĪL 334 SALON TAHSĪL 335 JAIS 336 SALON TAWN 337 SitāPUR DISTRICT 338 Geology 338 Botany 338 Fauna 338 Climate and temperature 339 Rainfall 339 Archaeology 340 Climate and temperature 339 Archaeology 340					ractic	e	•	•	•	330
Minerals 330 Arts and manufactures 331 Commerce 331 Railways and roads 331 Famine 331 District staff 332 Civil justice and crime 332 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Police and jails 333 Police and jails 333 Education 333 Vaccination 333 Bibliography 333 Rāe BareLī TaHsīL 334 DALMAU TAHSĪL 335 DALMAU TAHSĪL 334 SALON TAHSĪL 335 JAIS 336 Rāe BareLī Town 337 SītāPUR DISTRICT 338 Geology 338 Gatany 338 Geology 338 Rainfall 339 History 339 Police and temperature 339 Rainfall 339 Rainfall 339 Rainfall 339 Rainfall 3	Cattle, ponies	, and :	sheep	•	•	•	•	•	•	330
Arts and manufactures 331 Commerce 331 Railways and roads 331 Railways and roads 331 Famine 331 Famine 331 District staff 332 Civil justice and crime 332 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Police and jails 333 Police and jails 333 Education 333 Hospitals and dispensaries 333 Vaccination 333 Bibliography 333 Rāe BareLī TAHSīL 334 MAHārājGANJ (or DRIGBIJAIGANJ) 334 SALON TAHSĪL 335 JAIS 336 SALON TAHSĪL 337 SitrāPUR DISTRICT 338 Geology 338 Geology 338 Fauna 338 Climate and temperature 339 Rainfall 339 Archaeology 340 Chastes and occupations 340	Irrigation	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	330
Commerce		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	330
Railways and roads 331 Famine 331 District staff 332 Civil justice and crime 332 Land revenue administration 332 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Education 333 Hospitals and dispensaries 333 Vaccination 333 Bibliography 333 Rāe Barelī Tahsīl 334 DALMAU TAHSĪL 334 MahārājGANJ (or DRIGBIJAIGANJ) 334 Salon Tahsīl 336 Salon Tahsīl 337 SitāpUR DISTRICT 338 Geology 338 Gatany 339 Archaeology 340 Chastes and occupations 340	Arts and man	ufactu	res	•	•	•	•	•	•	331
Famine331District staff332Civil justice and crime332Land revenue administration332Local self-government333Police and jails333Education333Hospitals and dispensaries333Vaccination333Bibliography333Rāe Barelī Tahsīl334DALMAU TAHSĪL334MahārājGanj (or DRIGBIJAIGANJ)335Jais336Rāe Barelī Town335Jais336Rāe Barelī Town337Sītāpur District338Geology338Fauna338Geology338Fauna339History339Archaeology340Chaese and occupations340	Commerce	•	•			•	• •	•	•	331
Famine 331 District staff 332 Civil justice and crime 332 Land revenue administration 332 Local self-government 333 Police and jails 333 Education 333 Hospitals and dispensaries 333 Vaccination 333 Naccination 333 Rāe BARELĪ TAHSĪL 334 DALMAU TAHSĪL 334 MahārāJGANJ (or DRIGBIJAIGANJ) 334 SALON TAHSĪL 335 JAIS 336 Rāe BareLī Town 336 SALON Town 337 SitāPUR DISTRICT 338 Botany 338 Geology 338 Fauna 338 Giangal 339 History 339 Archaeology 340 Chastes and occupations 340	Railways and	roads			•		•		•	
District staff	Famine .	•			•	•			•	
Civil justice and crime	District staff			• .			•			
Land revenue administration332Local self-government333Police and jails333Police and jails333Education333Hospitals and dispensaries333Vaccination333Bibliography333Rāe Barelī Tahsīl334DALMAU TAHSĪL334DALMAU TAHSĪL335Jais335Jais336Rāe Barelī Town335Jais336Salon Town337Sītāpur District338Geology338Fauna338Gaing338Fauna339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340	Civil justice a	nd cri	me		•		• •	•	•	
Local self-government	Land revenue	admi	nistrat	ion	•	•				
Police and jails	Local self-gov	ernme	nt		•					
Education333Hospitals and dispensaries333Vaccination333Bibliography333Rāe BARELĪ TAHSĪL334DALMAU TAHSĪL334DALMAU TAHSĪL334MAHĀRĀJGANJ (or DRIGBIJAIGANJ)334SALON TAHSĪL335DALMAU TOWN335JAIS336SALON TOWN336SALON TOWN337SĪTĀPUR DISTRICT338-350Boundaries, configuration, and river system338Geology338Fauna338Climate and temperature339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340	Police and jai	ls		•	•				•	
Hospitals and dispensaries333Vaccination333Bibliography333Rāe Barelī Tahsīl334Dalmau Tahsīl334MahārājGanj (or DrigBijAiGanj)334Salon Tahsīl335Dalmau Town335Jais336Rāe Barelī Town337Sītāpur District338Geology338Botany338Geology338Fauna338Geology338Jais338Jais338Jais338Jais338Jais338Jais338Jais338Jais338Jais338Jais338Jais338Jais338Jais338Jais338Jais339Jais339Jais339Jais339Jais339Jais339Jais339Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340Jais340 <td>Education</td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td>	Education	•		•			•		•	
Vaccination333Bibliography333RĀE BARELĪ TAHSĪL334DALMAU TAHSĪL334MAHĀRĀJGANJ (Or DRIGBIJAIGANJ)334SALON TAHSĪL335DALMAU TOWN335JAIS336SALON TOWN336SALON TOWN337SĪTĀPUR DISTRICT338-350Boundaries, configuration, and river system338Geology338Fauna338Climate and temperature339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340	Hospitals and	l dispe	nsarie	s	•					
Bibliography333RĀE BARELĪ TAHSĪL334DALMAU TAHSĪL334MAHĀRĀJGANJ (OF DRIGBIJAIGANJ)334SALON TAHSĪL335DALMAU TOWN335JAIS336RĀE BARELĪ TOWN336SALON TOWN337SĪTĀPUR DISTRICT338Geology338Geology338Fauna338Climate and temperature339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340	Vaccination	•			•			•		
Rāe Barelī Tahsīl334Dalmau Tahsīl334Mahārājganj (or Drigbijaiganj)334Salon Tahsīl335Dalmau Town335Jais336Rāe Barelī Town336Salon Town337Sītāpur District338-350Boundaries, configuration, and river system338Geology338Fauna338Climate and temperature339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340	Bibliography		•		•		•			
DALMAU TAHSĪL334MAHĀRĀJGANJ (OF DRIGBIJAIGANJ)334SALON TAHSĪL335DALMAU TOWN335JAIS336RĀE BARELĪ TOWN336SALON TOWN337SĪTĀPUR DISTRICT338-350Boundaries, configuration, and river system338Geology338Fauna338Climate and temperature339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340										
MAHĀRĀJGANJ (or DRIGBIJAIGANJ)	Dalmau Tahsi	L	•	•			•			
SALON TAHSĪL335DALMAU TOWN335JAIS336RĀE BARELĪ TOWN336SALON TOWN337SĪTĀPUR DISTRICT338-350Boundaries, configuration, and river system338Geology338Botany338Fauna338Climate and temperature339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340	Mahārājganj ((or Dr	IGBIJ	AIGAN	J)				•	
DALMAU TOWN335JAIS336RĀE BARELĪ TOWN336SALON TOWN337SĪTĀPUR DISTRICT338-350Boundaries, configuration, and river system338Geology338Botany338Fauna338Climate and temperature339Rainfall339History339Archaeology340The people340Clastes and occupations340	Salon Tahsil	•		•	•		•		•	
JAIS336RĀE BARELĪ TOWN336SALON TOWN337SĪTĀPUR DISTRICT338-350Boundaries, configuration, and river system338Geology338Botany338Fauna338Climate and temperature339Rainfall339History339Archaeology340The people340Clastes and occupations340	Dalmau Town				•			• .		
RĀE BARELĪ TOWN 336 SALON TOWN 337 SĪTĀPUR DISTRICT 338-350 Boundaries, configuration, and river system 338 Geology 338 Botany 338 Fauna 338 Climate and temperature 339 History 339 Archaeology 340 The people 340 Clastes and occupations 340	Jais	•						•	•	
SALON TOWN	Rãe Bareli To	WN								
SITAPUR DISTRICT338-350Boundaries, configuration, and river system338Geology338Botany338Fauna338Climate and temperature339Rainfall339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340	SALON TOWN				•				•	
Boundaries, configuration, and river system338Geology338Botany338Fauna338Climate and temperature339Rainfall339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340					•		. `	•	338-	
Geology338Botany338Fauna338Climate and temperature339Rainfall339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340	Boundaries, c	onfigu	ration	, and	river	syste	m	•	•	
Botany338Fauna338Climate and temperature339Rainfall339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340	Geology .	•		•					•	
Fauna338Climate and temperature339Rainfall339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340	Botany .		•		•				•	
Climate and temperature339Rainfall339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340	Fauna .			•				•		
Rainfall339History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340	Climate and t	emper	ature		•			•	•	
History339Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340		•								
Archaeology340The people340Castes and occupations340		•	•		•					
The people340Castes and occupations340		•					• .		•	
Castes and occupations	The people	•		• .		•				
			ons		•		•			
	Christian miss	sions	•	•		•	•	•	•	341

			PAGE
General agricultural conditions.	•	•	341
Chief agricultural statistics and principal crop	s.	•	341
Improvements in agricultural practice .	•	•	342
Cattle, ponies, and sheep		•	342
Irrigation		•	342
Minerals	•	•	343
Arts and manufactures		•	343
Commerce		•	343
Railways and roads	•	•	343
Famine		•	343
District staff		•	344
Civil justice and crime		•	344
Land revenue administration		•	344
Local self-government		•	345
Police and jails		•	345
Education			345
Hospitals and dispensaries			346
Vaccination			346
bibliography		•	346
SITAPUR TAHSIL			346
Biswân Tahsīl,		•	346
Sidhaul ī .			347
Міsrikh			347
Mahmūdābād Estate			348
Biswān Town			348
Khairābād	•		349
Lāharpur			349
Mahmūdābād Town		•	349
Sītāpur Town		•	350
Hardoī District	•	350	-364
Boundaries, configuration, and river system			350
Geology	•	•	351
Botany	•	•	351
Fauna	•	•	351
Climate and temperature .	•	•	351
Rainfall	•	•	351
History	•	•	351
Archaeology	•		352
The people			352
Castes and occupations	•	•	353
Christian missions	•		353
General agricultural conditions	•	•	353
Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops	5.	•	354
Improvements in agricultural practice .	•		354
			5

XXV

								-	AGE
Cattle, ponies, a	and s	heep	•	•	• •	•	•	• ´	355
Irrigation .		•.	•	•	•	•	•	•	355
Minerals		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	355
Arts and manuf	actu	res	•	•	•	•	•	•	355
Commerce .		•	•		•		•	•	356
Railways and ro	ads	•	•		•	•	•	•	356
Famine District staff .		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	356
				•	• •	•	•	•	357
Civil justice and	1 crii	ne	•	•	•	•	•	•	357
Land revenue a	dmir	nistrat	ion	•		• •	•	•	357
Local self-gover	nme	nt			•	•	•	•	358
Police and jails		•	•	•		• ·	•		358
Education .			•	•	•	•	•		358
Hospitals and d	lispe	nsarie	S ·			•	•	•	358
Vaccination .									358
Bibliography .				•			•	•	358
HARDOI TAHSIL									358
Shāhābād Tahsī	L			•				•	359
Bilgrām Tahsīl								•	359
Sandīla Tahsīl			•						360
Bilgrām Town	•								360.
0	•	•				• •			361
Hardoī Town		•					•	•	361
Mallānwān		•	•		,	•		•	361
D 7 7		•				•		•	362
Sāndī.		•				•			362
SANDĪLA TOWN						•		•	362
Shāhābād Town		• •				•	•		363
KHERI DISTRICT		•				•		364-	-375
Boundaries, con									364
	-	•			-	•			364
Botany .				•				•	364
						•		•	365
Climate and ter						•			365
	-	•			•				365
History and are	chaeo	ปกระ	•		•				365
The people				•		•	:	•	305 366
Castes and occ	IInati	ions	•	•	• ·	•	•	•	366
Christian missi		0113	•	•	•	•	•	•	367
General agricul		cond	• itions	•	•	•	•	•	367
Chief agricultur					rinal .	Crone	•	•	367
Improvements	in ac	ricult		. Prun	upar (crops	•	•	367
Cattle, ponies,	and	sheen	arar F	nacil		•	•	•	307
Irrigation		anceh	•	•	•	•	•	•	30a 368
ATTGALIOIT	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	300

									PAGE
Forests .	•	•	•		•		•	•	368
Minerals .					•	•	•	•	368
Arts and manu	lfactu	res			•	•	•	•	368
Commerce		•							368
Railways and	roads				•				369
Famine .								•	369
District staff				•				•	369
Civil justice ar									370
Land revenue						•			370
Local self-gove									371
Police and jail	s				•				371
Education			•		•				371
Hospitals and	dispe	nsarie	es						371
Vaccination									371
Vaccination Bibliography								÷	371
Muhamdi Tahsi	ī.	•							371
							•		372
Nighāsan . Lakhīmpur Tah	• 1011	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	372
DHAURAHRĀ			•		•	•	:	•	
Golā,					•	•	:		373
Kherī Town					•	•		•	373
LAKHIMPUR TOV							•	•	373
MUHAMDI TOWN			•					•	0
			•		•			٠	374
Singāhī Bhadau	URA	•	•	·		,	•	•	375
FYZĂBĂD DIVISION	•	•					•		-449
Fyzābād District				۰.			•		-393
Boundaries, co							•	•	
Geology .					•	•	•	·	377
Botany .	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	•	377
Fauna .		•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	377
Climate and te	emper	ature	•	•	•	•	•	•	378
Rainfall . History .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	378
History .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	378
Archaeology	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	379
The people							•	•	379
Castes and occ								•	380
Christian miss									380
General agricu					•			•	•
Chief agricultu						crops	•	•	380
Improvements				oractio	e	•	•	•	381
Cattle, ponies,	and	sheep	•	•	•	•	•	•	381
Irrigation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	381
Minerals .	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	382
Arts and many	lfactu	res	•	•	• .	•	•	•	382
									5

xxviii TABLE OF CONTENTS

									PAGE
Commerce	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•		382
Railways and I	roads	•	.	•	•	•	•		382
Famine .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		38 3
District staff		•		•	•	•	•	•	383
Civil justice ar	nd crin	me	•	•	•	•	•		383
Land revenue	admi	nistral	tion	•	•	• •	•	•	383
Local self-gove	ernme	nt	•	•	•	•	•	•	384
Police and jail	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	384
Education			•	•	•	•	•	•	384
Hospitals and	dispe	nsarie	s	•	•			•	385
Vaccination			• ·	•	•		•	•	385
Bibliography	•		•	•			•	•	385
Fyzābād Tahsīi		•			•	•		•	385
AKBARPUR TAHS	ĨL		•	•					385
Bikāpur .							•		386
Tāndā Tahsīl					•	•			3864
Ajodhyā Estat	E				•	•			387
AJODHYA TOWN				•					388
AKBARPUR TOW				•					389
Fyzäbäd City				•	•				390
JALÄLPUR .			•		•	•		•	391 .
KICHHAUNCHHA						•			392
Tândã Town				•	•	•			392
Gondā District					•			393-	
Boundaries, co		ration					•		393
Geology .									393
Botany .					•				393
Fauna .	•							•	394
Climate and to				•	•	•	•	•	394
Rainfall .	•	•				•		•	394
History .							•	•	394
Archaeology		•	•			•	•	•	395
The people				•	•	•			395
Castes and oc		ions							396
Christian miss				•		•			396
General agricu	iltural	cond	itions	•					396
Chief agricultu					cipal (•		397
Improvements	s in ag	ricult	ural p	ractio	e.				397
Cattle, ponies,	and	sheen	. '	•		•			398
Irrigation	•								398
Forests .								•	398
Minerals .			•				•		398
Arts and man	ufactu	res			•				398
Commerce	•	•	•						398
									~ ~

.

									PAGE
Railways and r			•	•	•	•	•	•	399
Famine .			•	•	·	• .	•	•	399
District staff				•	• .	•	•	•	399
Civil justice an					•	•	•	•	399
Land revenue a			ion		•	•	•	•	400
Local self-gove		nt	• •	•	•	•	•	•	401
Police and jail	5	•	•	•	•	•	•		401
			•	• .	•	•	•	•	401
Hospitals and	dispe	nsarie	es	•	• .				401
	•	•		•	• .	•	•		401
Bibliography		•	•		•	•		•	401
Gondā Tahsīl	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	401
TARABGANJ.	•		•		•		•	•	402
Utraulā Tahsī	L	•		•	•				402
Balrämpur Est	ATE	•		•			-		403
BALRAMPUR TO	WN				•				404
Сннаріа .									404
Colonelganj					• ,	• .		•	4°5
Debî Pâtan									405
Gondā Town		•							405
Nawābganj									406
SET MAHET					•				406
Utraulā Town									407
BAHRAICH DISTRIC	т							407	-420
Boundaries, co	onfigu								407
Geology .	-				-				408
Botany .									408
Fauna .				•	•	•			408
Climate and te				•	•				409
Rainfall .		•			•				409
History .									409
Archaeology									410
erest 7									410
The people Castes and oc	cupati	ions							411
Christian miss						•			411
General agricu	ltural								411
Chief agricultu									412
Improvements									412
Cattle, ponies,				` .					412
Irrigation .		• • • r							413
Forests .								•	413
Minerals .			•					-	413
Arts and man	ufactu	ires	•	•	•				413
Commerce								•	413
	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	*
)

xxix

							PAGE
Railways and roads .	•	•	•	•	•		413
Famine	•	•	•	•	•	•	414
District staff	•	•	•	•	•	•	414
Civil justice and crime		•	٠	•	• .	•	414
Land revenue adminis	tration	•	•	•	•	•	414
Local self-government	•	•	•	•	•	•	415
Police and jails .	•	•	•	•	•	•	415
Education	•	•	•	•	•	•	415
Hospitals and dispense	aries	٠		٠	.•	•	415
Vaccination	•	• .	•	•	•	•	415
Bibliography	•			•	•		415
BAHRAICH TAHSIL ,			•	•	•		416
Kaisarganj		•	•		•	•	416
Nānpāra Tahsīl .	•			•	•	•	416
Kapūrthala State .		•					417
Nānpāra Estate 🛛 .	•		•			•	418
BAHRAICH TOWN .	•						419
Bhingā				•	•	•	419
Nänpära Town				•		•	420
Sultänpur District .							-429
Boundaries, configurati	ion. an	- 1d rive		tem	•		420·
Geology							421
Botany ,					÷		421
Fauna	•			•			421
Climate and temperatu							421
Rainfall							421
History .	•		•				421
Archaeology							422
The people	•				•		423
Castes and occupations							423
Christian missions	•						423
General agricultural co		ns.			•	•	4-3
Chief agricultural statis			ncinal	cron	s .		424
Improvements in agricu				r		•	4-4
Cattle, ponies, and she		P-=01			•••	•	4-4
Irrigation	-r -			•		•	
Minerals		•	•		•	•	425 425
Arts and manufactures			•	•	•	•	
Commerce		•	•	•	•	•	425
Railways and roads .	•		•	•	•	•	425
Famine .	•	•	•	•	•	•	425
District staff	•	•	•	•	•	•	425 426
Civil justice and crime	•	•	•	•	•	•	420
Land revenue administr	ration	•	•	•	•	٠	420 426
							A 7 U

									PAGE
Local self-g	-					•	•	•	426
Police and	•				•	•	•	•	427
Education Hospitals a	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	427
Hospitals a	nd dispe	nsarie	es			•	•	•	427
Vaccination	n.	•	•	٠	•	٠	·	·	427
Bibliograph Sultānpur 7	iy.		•	•	•	•	•	•	427
			·	•	•	•	•	•	427
Аметні ,		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	428
Musāfirkhā		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	428
Kādīpur		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	428
Sultānpur (•		•	•	429
Partābgarh D Boundaries	ISTRICT	•	•		•	•		429)-438
							. •	429	429
Geology ,	•		•		•				430
Botany .					•	•	•		430
Fauna .	•	•	•	•	•			•	430
Climate an	d temper	ature	•						430
Rainfall [*] . History .	•					•			430
History .	•		•			•			430
Archaeolog	y.								431
The people	2.	•			•		•		432
Castes and	occupati	ions				•		•	432
Christian n	nissions			•					432
Christian n General ag	ricultural	cond	lition	s.		•			433
Chief agric	ultural st	atisti	cs an	d pri	ncipa	l crop	s .		433
Improveme	ents in ag	ricult	tural	- pract	ice	,			433
Cattle, pon	ies, and	sheer	».	•					434
Irrigation									434
Minerals .									434
Arts and m	anufactu	res		•					434
Commerce									434
Commerce Railways a	nd roads								434
Famine .					•				435
District sta	ff.		•						435
Civil justic	e and cri	me			•				435
Land rever	ue admi	nistra	tion						435
Local self-g Police and	governme	ent		•					436
Police and	jails								436
Education Hospitals	•								436
Hospitals a	and dispe	ensari	es						436
Vaccinatio	n,		•		•				436
Bibliograp	hv								
Partäbgarh	TAHSIL	•	•	•					436
Kundā .						•	•		437
									· • •

xxxi

)

xxxii	TA	ABLE.	OF (CON	TEN	125			
									PAGE
Ратті .	• •	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	•	437
Belã .	•		•		•		•	۰.	437
Partābgar			• •		· •			•	438
Bāra Bankī					•			- 43	8-449
Boundari		÷.			•			•	43 ⁸
Geology	• •	•	•			•	•	•	439
Botany		•	•	•		•	•	•	439
Fauna			•	•		· •	••	•	439
Climate a				•	•	• • • •	• •	•	439
Rainfall		•	•	•	•	· •	•	•	439·
History		•	•	•	· .	•	•	•	439
Archaeol			•	•	•	•	•	•	440
The peop				•				•	440
Castes ar								•	44 I
Christian								•	44 I
General a								•	44¥2
Chief agr								٠	442
Improver				prac	tice	•		•	442
Cattle, po					•	•		•	442
Irrigation	۰ ۰	•	•	•	•	•		•	442
Minerals				•		•	•		443
Arts and		ctures			•	•	•		443
Commerc		•			· .	•	•		443
Railways		ids.			,	,	•		443
Famine					•	•			444
District s		· •			,	,	•	•	444
Civil just			•			•			444
Land rev			ation	•	•	· •		•	444
Local self			•	,	,		•	•	445
Police an	d jails	•			•	,	•		445
Education	a .	•	•	•					445
Hospitals		spensar	ies	•		•	•		445
Vaccinati		•		•			•		445
Bibliogra		•	•						445
Rāmsanehī			•	•		•			446
Nawäbganj	Tahsī	L.	•	•					446
Fatehpur '		•		•			•		446
Haidargar			•	•	· .				447
Bahrämghi		•	•	•		•	•		447
Bāra Bank	ī Tow	Ν.		•			•		447
BURHWAL	• •		•			•		•	448
Daryābād		•	•			•			448
FATEHPUR		•	•	•	•				448
Nawābganj	Town	•		•		••	••	•	448

xxxii

i

TABLE OF CONTENTS XXXIII

									PAGE
RUDAULI .		•	•	•	•		•	•	449
ZAIDPUR .	•	•		•				•	449
Rämpur State	•				•			450-	-460
Boundaries, co	nfigu	ration,	, and	river	syste	m	,	•	450
Geology .	•	•	•	•	•			•	450
Botany .				•				•	450
Fauna .									450
Climate, temp	eratur	e, and	rain	fall					450
History .									450
The people			•		•			•	452
Castes and occ						•			452
Christian missi						•			453
	•								453
Cattle and por			_						453
.									453
Arts and manu									453
Commerce						•			454
Railways and 1	onds		•	•	•	•	•	•	454
Famine .	,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	454
Administration		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Legislation	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	454
Justice .		•	•	•	• .	•	•	•	454
Finance .	•		•	•	·	•	•	•	454
Land revenue	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	455
Miscellaneous		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	455
Municipal	leven	uc	•	•	•	•	•	,	456
Public works	•	·	•	•	•	•	•	•	456
•	•	•	•	·	•	•	•	٠	456
Army . Police and jail	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	456
Education	5	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	456
	•	• .	•	٠	•	•	•	·	456
Hospitals and	aispe	nsarie	S	•	•	·	i	•	457
Vaccination	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	457
Bibliography		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	457
HUZÜR TAHSIL		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	457
Shāhābād Tahs	SIL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	457
MILAK .	•	·	•	•	•	•	•	•	457
Bilāspur Tahsi Suār	Ĺ	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	458
	•	•	•	•	·	•	٠	•	458
RAMPUR CITY	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	458
Shahabad Tow	N	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	459
Tândã .	•		•	:	٠	•	•	•	459
TEHRI STATE (or					•	•	•	460-	-466
Boundaries, co	onngu	ration	, and	hill a	ind ri	ver sy	stems	i.	460
Geology .	٠	•	•.	•	•	•	•	•	¥60
			C						ì

xxxiv

TABLE OF COSTENTS

											PAGE
· E	Botany	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	460
	auna	•	•	•	•	•	• .	•	•	•	460
(limate,	temp	eratu	re, an	d rain	fall	•	•	•	•	461
F	listory a	and ar	chaeo	ology	•	•	•	• `	•	•	461
I	he peop	ple	•	•	•	•	•		•		461
C	astes a	nd occ	cupati	ons		•	•	•			461
C	hristian	missi	ions		•			•	•	•	462
A	gricultu	ıre		•			•	•	• .	•	462
F	orests				•		•	•	• .		462
I	rade		•			•	•	•		•	462
- F	loads	•	•	•		•		•			462
- A	dminis	tratior	1 and	justic	e						462
F	ìnance		•					•	•	•	463
. I	and rev	enue						•			463
N	fiscella	neous	reven	ue				•	•	•	463
- P	ublic w	orks		•	•			•		•	463
A	rmy	•	•								463
F	olice ar	nd jail	s	•	•						463
E	ducatio	n	•				• •	•	•		463
ł	Iospital	s and	dispe	nsarie	s					•	464
V	accinat	ion					•				464
E	libliogra	phy	•		•	•					464
	LANA I		E							•	464
Вн	AIRONGI	ĪTĀL								•	464
Dev	APRAY	Í G									464
GAN	NGOTRĪ		•					•			465
Jam	NOTRĨ						•				465
TEF	erī Tov	VN	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	465
INDEX		•	•		•	•	•	•		467	-524
Мар	•	•			•	•	•		•	. a	t end

- Abdul Kuddūs, snint and missionary of Islām, i. 270, 272, founder of Gangoh, 283, his mausoleum there, 283.
- Aboriginal inhabitants, remains of, i. 17; represented in common belief by the Südras, 43, 44; the broad nose and dark colour of the Dravidian type, widespread and increasing in the east, 45; superseded by the Rājputs, 21, ii. 232. See also Tribes, and under History, Castes and Occupations in Districts.
- Abul Fazl, Akbar's minister and historian, his murder, i. 215, his reference to Hardwār, 284, house at Fatehpur Sīkri, 415.
- Achhnerā, town in Agra District, under Act of 1856, railway junction, i. 404.
- Acts specially affecting the Provinces passed since 1880, i. 102, 103; regulating local self-government, municipal, District, and local, 122-126; Act XX of 1856, 126.
- Administration, i. 99-126; a list of Lieutenant-Governors before and since the union (1877) of the North-Western Provinces with Oudh (1836-1906), 99; the Secretariat, 99, 100; the Board of Revenue, 100; Provincial departments, 100; representatives of Imperial departments, 100; 9 Commissioners of 9 Divisions, 100; 36 Collectors and Magistrates of 36 Districts in Province of Agra, 12 Deputy-Commissioners and Magistrates of 12 Districts in Oudh and the Kumaun Division of Agra, 100; 217 tahsildars of 217 tahsils, 100. 101; 731 kānungos, 101; patwāris or village accountants, IOI ; legislation and justice, 102-105; finance, 105-122; Local self-government, of villages, 101, by District and local boards, 122-124, by municipalities, 124-126; of Native States, 102.
- Afghān invasions, the Lodī dynasty, i. 23; of Ahmad Shāh Durrāni (1748 and 1752); 26, 28, 227, 245, 246, the crushing defeat at Pānīpat (1761) of the combined Hindus by the Afghān and Indian Muhammadan powers, 28, 246; their settlements in North India, encouraged by Aurangzeb, 245; the Pathān invaders and rulers of Robilkhand, 245-247.

Afzalgarh, town in Bijnor District, under

Act of 1856, i. 512, low, damp, unhealthy, 512.

- Age, statistics of, i. 37, comparatively useful in respect of fecundity and vitality of races, 37, 45, and of the reduction of the birth-rate by calamities, 37, 98.
- Agra, historic area of, i. 210, 211, one of Akbar's Sübah's, 210; British acquisition of, by cession (1801) and conquest (1803), 210; constituted (1831) independently as the Western Provinces, 211, formed (1835) first into a Presidency, then (1836) into North-Western Provinces, 211, with Oudh (1902) into United Provinces, 211; the differences in the administrations of Agra and Oudh, 236 et seq.
- Agra Division, with head-quarters of Commissioner at Agra city, i. 370, 371, general statistics of the area, population, and land revenue of its six Districts, 370; its chief places of commercial, religious, and historical importance, 371.
- Agra District, i. 391-418; divided by rivers into four distinct tracts, 391, 392; the alluvium 513 feet deep, 392; v.ry dry, with extremes of heat and cold, but not unhealthy, 392; its history that of the city, founded by Akbar, 393, under the Mughals, during their decline, under the British (1803), 393, 394; the Mutiny, 394; Mughal archaeology, 394; decrease in population (1872-81) due to famine, not yet recovered from, 394, falling off in area of cultivation. 396; arts and manufactures, chiefly of Agra city, 397; good supply of railways, 398; famines, recent of unprotected areas, 398 ; education, 400 ; medical, 400 ; bibliography, 400.
- Agra tahsil, i. 402, 403.
- Agra city, administrative head-quarters of District, i. 404-415, a great railway centre, 413; a municipality, 412; cantonment, 413; rapidly increasing population, 404; recent changes in the character and extent of its trade, 413, its value and direction, 413, 414; chief industries, now and of old, 397, 413; public and official buildings, 412, 414, education, including law classes and a medical school, 400, 414; the Thomason Hospital and other medical institutions, 400, 412; description of the

нh 2

city and its famous Mughal buildings, 407-412, the Jāma Masjid, 407, 408; the fort and its contained buildings, 408, 409; the Tāj, 409-411; tomb of Itimād-ud-daula, 411-412.

- Agra city, history of, the old city, i. 404, 405; the new, founded by Akbar, and adorned by his successors, especially Shāh Jahān, 405, 406; taken by Lord Lake from the Marāthās, 406, made the capital of a Presidency, I, 2, 406; the fort held during the Mutiny, 406, 407; seat of Government transferred (1858) to Allahābād, 407.
- Agra Canal, irrigation work, in an area very liable to famine, i. 209, 210; takes off from the Jumna, 11 miles below Delhi, 209, its weir, the first in Northern India built on fine sand, 209; supplemented from the Ganges Canal, 209; opened in 1875, 210; its cost and general failure of returns to pay interest, 210; its extent and area of command, 209, 210, 378; waters 260,000 acres, 210; now closed to navigation, 210, 379.
- Agricultural banks, i. 61, co-operative and professional, 61, advances of grain at more than 25 to 50 per cent., 61.
- Agricultural conditions, general, a section in the account of each District. See also under Agricultural Improvements of Districts.
- Agricultural department, i. 60, its model farms and implements not appreciated, 60; school at Cawnpore, 135.
- Agricultural implements, i. 60, improved not appreciated, 60.
- Agricultural loans, for seed, cattle, and improvements, i. 61; large advances in times of famine, 61, interest 6⁴/₄ per cent. or less or *nil*, 61. See also under Agricultural Improvements in Districts.
- Agricultural practice, improvements in, a section in the account of each District.
- Agricultural statistics (and principal crops), table of, i. 146; also a section in the account of each District.
- Agriculture, i. 51-72; statistical tables of, 146, 147; persons engaged in and dependent on, 54, 55; soils, surface, and humidity, 51-53; harvests, 53, 54; principal crops, food and other, 55-59; changes in the area and quality of cultivation, 59, 60; rude and primitive implements, 60; the slight influence of the Agricultural department, 60, 61; agricultural loans and banks, 61; cattle, and their diseases, 61-63; irrigation, 63-66; rents, wages, and prices, 66-71; material condition of the people, 71, 72. See also under Agriculture in Districts.

Ahār, ancient town, on the high bank of

the Ganges, in Bulandshahr District, i. 333, 344, its traditions, legends, and many temples, 344.

- Ahars, caste found only in Rohilkhand, i. 488, 522.
- Ahīrs, grazing and agricultural caste, i. 44, 336. See also under Castes and Occupations in Districts.
- Abraurā, town in Mirzāpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 155, once an important trade centre, 155; Kanauj inscription, dated 1196, ignores the Muhammadan conquest, 155.
- Ajodhyā, Ayodhyā, Awadh (Oudh), the ancient capital of Kosala, its legends and early history, i. 225, 226, ii. 377, 388; the birthplace of Rāma Chandra, 388; the subject of the opening chapters of the Rāmāyana, 388; its traditional magnificence and circumference of 80 to 100 miles, 388; its fall and desertion, 388; now no more than an extensive tract of elevated ground, 388; doubtful identification of, with capitals visited by Chinese pilgrims, 388. See also Kosala.
- Ajodhyā, new or modern town in Fyzābād District, ii. 388, 389, under Muhammadans, Akbar, and Oudh, a capital, 388, loss of all but religious importance after removal (1765) of capital to Fyzābād, 388; its holy places often built over by mosques, 389, temples, Hindu and Jain (mostly modern), 389, mosques of Bābar and Aurangzeb, 389; the graves of Noah, Seth, and Job, mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbarī, 389; part of the municipality of Fyzābād, 389; little or no trade, 389; huge attendance at its three great annual fairs, 389.
- Ajodhyā, talukdāri estate (762 square miles) in Fyzābād and other Districts, ii. 387; founded by a trooper of Saādat Khān, 387; the important services of his nephew and successor, Mān Singh, to the king of Oudh, 387, deprived, at the annexation, of almost all the estate, 387, except for a short episode, loyal and useful during and after the Mutiny and saved many lives, 387, restored to his estates and made Mahārājā, 387; his distinguished grandson and successor, 387. See also Mān Singh.
- Akbar the Great, succeeded to his father (1556-1605) and recovered his kingdom, i. 23, 24, his victory at Pānīpat (1556) over the Sürs, 24, put down domestic rebellions, 24, his good government, toleration of Hindus and Christians, and liberality, 24, 390, 416, his tomb at Sikandra, 24, 417, 418; his land settlement, 101, 112, 113; his Sūbak

of Agra, 210; his anger at the murder of his minister, Abul Fazl, 215, at insults to Todar Mal,416; Sübah of Oudh, 227; Kohilkhand part of his Sübah of Delhi, 245; copper mint at Meerut, 325; founded and lived at Agra, 393, 405; founded Fatehpur Sikrī, 24, 393, 405, 415, his theological discussions there, 416; vigorous repression of robber tribes in Mainpurī, 439; failed to incorporate Etāwah, 456; magnificent fort at Allahābād, ii. 78, 80.

- Akbarpur, tahsil of Cawnpore District, ii. 11.
- Akbarpur, tahsil of Fyzābād District, ii. 385, 386.
- Akbarpur, town in Fyzābād District, under Act of 1856, ii. 389, 390, ruins of a mosque, and fine bridge built under Akbar, 390; a railway station, with some trade, 389, 390.
- Al, a scarlet vegetable dye, i. 54, supplanted now by artificial dyes, 54, 80, the loss to the land and people, 54, ii. 92.
- Alāpur, town in Budaun District, under Act of 1856, i. 529; mosque of the time of Aurangzeb, with an inscription dated 1307, 529.
- Alā-ud-dīn Khaljī, king of Delhi (1296-1316) i. 22, his stern, suspicious rule, 22, persecution of Hindus, 22, conquered the Deccan and repelled the Mongols, 22.
- Ali Muhammad Khān, Pathān chief, i. 27, 245, 485, recognized (1740) by the emperor as governor of Kohilkhand, 245, the history of his house, 485, 486, in Rāmpur State, ii. 450, 451.
- Alienation of land. See Land, Alienation of. Alīganj, tahsīl of Etah District, i. 475.
- Alīganj, town in Etah District, under Act of 1856, i. 477.
- Aligarh, southernmost District in the Meerut Division, i. 352-370; generally a fertile upland alluvium of the Doab traversed by three streams, 352; its early history that of the ancient city of Koil, 353; its conquest and conversion (1194) by Kutb-ud-dīn, 353; its pros-perity under the Mughal power, 354; the battle field and prey of Jäts, Afghans, and Marāthās, 354; the military importance of its fortress, 354, its final capture from the Marathas by the British assault (1803) under Lord Lake, 354, 355, 366, submission of the Upper Doab, 355, the loss during the Mutiny of the District for three months, 355; the large proportion of samindari tenures, 357; well-irrigation checked by fall in spring-level, 358, 363; horsebreeding, 358; the rapid decay of the

indigo industry, 358, the development of industries by native capital and management, 359; the former severity of famines abated by irrigation, 359, 360; the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Alīgarh city, 361, 367, 368, the higher literacy of Musalmāns, 361; bibliography, 362.

- Aligarh (or Koil) tahsil, i. 362.
- Aligarh city (or Koil or Kol), headquarters of District, a municipality and railway junction, i. 365-368; the ancient town of Koil, taken from Dor Rājputs by Kuth-ud-dīn, 365, the handsome modern town, with fine public buildings, 366, its considerable trade, factories, and postal workshop, 366, 367, its liability to become insanitary, 366; the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, 367, 368, its history, system of finance, and buildings, 367. frequented by students from India and distant parts of Muhammadan world, 367, also by Hindus, 367.
- Alīgarh fort, three miles from the city of Alīgarh or Koil, history of, i. 354, 355, 365, 366, deemed impregnable till its capture (1803) by British assault, 355, 366.
- Alīgarh, swampy *tahsīl* of Farrukhābād District, i. 431.
- Allahābād Division, with head-quarters at Allahābād city, ii. 1, 2, general statistics of the area, population, and land revenue of its seven Districts, 1, of its principal towns and centres, 2.
- Allahābād (*Hahābād*) District, ii. 63-85; its division by the Ganges and the Jumna into (1) the Doāb, (2) the trans-Ganges tract, (3) the trans-Jumna tract, 63-64; the intense heat south of the Jumna, 65, history of District, 65, 66, of city, 78-80; a Musalmān possession from 1194 to 1801, 65, 66, ceded (1801) to British, 66; the fort held during the Mutiny, 66, 80; archaeology of the city, Kosam, and Jhūsī, 66, 67; essentially agricultural, with few industries, 68-70; irrigation extensive, almost entirely from wells, 70; railways and roads, 71; famines up to 1807, 71; prevalence in city of burglary, forgery, and cheating, 72; severe and fraudulent early assessments replaced lately by fluctuating, 73; high literacy, 73; bibliography, 74. See also Bundelkhand.
- Allahābād tahsīl, ii. 74.
- Allahābād city, seat of Government for the Provinces, a cantonment, headquarters of District, and railway centre, ii. 78-83; at the sacred junction of the Ganges and the Jumna, 78, 80, 81;

a great religious centre, 2, 62, 78, 80, an important mart, 82, the most important educational centre, 82; its Hindu name Prayag or Prag, 'place of sacrifice,' 78; Asoka's pillar and the tree of suicide, 78; Akbar's magnificent fort, 78, 80; under Mughals, Maräthäs, and Oudh, 78, 79; the murders and destruction during ten days of the Mutiny, 79, 80, the fort held throughout and the city reoccupied, 79, 80; the native city, well drained, ordinary, 80, annual bathing fair, 80, 81 ; the gardens and mausoleum of Khusrū, rebel son of Jahangir, 81; Government House, Muir College, and other noteworthy modern buildings, official, religious, educational, 81; municipality, 81, 82, supply of filtered water from Jumna, 82; cantonment, 80, 82; trade, no particular industry, but Government and private printing, 82; numerous edu-cational institutions, 83; the *Pioneer* and other newspapers, 83.

- Alluvium, Gangetic, its width and extraordinary depth, i. 11, its soils, their kinds, chemical composition, and agricultural classification, 51, 52. See also under Geology in Districts.
- Almās Alī Khān, capable minister of Oudh, i. 237, 460, ii. 9.
- Almorā, non-regulation District in Kumaun Division, ii. 263-278; bounded on the north by Tibet, 263, stretching from the outer range of the Himālayas across a maze of ranges to the great central chain and the region of perpetual snow and glaciers, 263, the chief ridges and peaks, 264, the variety and interest of its geology, botany, and zoology, 264, 265; the intense heat of the deep valleys, 265; under the Chands, the Robillas, the Nepälese, 265, 266, annexed (1815) after war by the British, 266, 267; Hindus 99 per cent. of population, 267; a few Buddhists, 267; about 9 per cent. of area cultivated, less than i per cent. irrigated, 268, 269; no railways, but one projected, 270; the cart-road, tracks, and passes for trade to Tibet, 270, the use of yaks and hybrids for carriage, 269; 'reserved' and ' protected' forests, 269, all except settled area declared 'District protected' forest, 269; borax, salt, and wool from Tibet, 270; rough and ready settlement, 271, 272; high literacy, 272; vaccination more valued in the hills than in the plains, 272; bibliography, 273. Almorā tahsil, ii. 273.
- Almora town, head-quarters of District, a cantonment and municipality, ii. 274; former capital of Chands, 274; near

Sitoli, scene of decisive victory (1815) of British over Nepālese, \$74; the garrison of Gurkhas, 274; good watersupply and considerable trade, 274.

- Ambahtā, town in Sahāranpur District, under Act of 1856, i. 281, 282; its large majority of Muhammadans, 281, once a Mughal cantonment, 282.
- American Methodist Episcopal Church, the, i. 47, its successful and widespread Mission, 47 et passim. Amethī, tahsīl of Sultānpur District, ii.
- 428.
- Amethi, old town in Lucknow District, under Act of 1856, ii. 300, 301; a stronghold of Islām, the birthplace of many saints, 300, 301.
- Amīr Khān, Pindāri leader, born at Sambhal, i. 549, raided (1805) Kohilkhand, 487, 549 et passim in Bareilly Division, Mr. Leycester's brave repulse of, at Morādābād, 547.
- Amjad Alī Shāh, king of Oudh (1842-7), completed iron bridge over Gumti at Lucknow, ii. 304.
- Amroha, taksīl of Morādābād District, i. 544.
- Amroha town, a municipality, i. 545, 546; on a branch railway, 545; neat streets with handsome shops, 545, much local trade, 546; Jāma Masjid, an old temple converted, and 100 other mosques, 536, 545.
- Amusements, i. 49, 50; cricket and football becoming very popular, 49; theatrical performances and literary recitations, 50; private reading rare, 50; festivals, 50, 51.
- Amwā Khās, village in Gorakhpur District, ii. 216.
- Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh, i. 135, 361, 367, 368.
- Anglo-vernacular schools, in which English is taught, i. 133.
- Annexation (1856) of Oudh, i. 31, 231, 232, as a precursor of the Mutiny, 232; the treatment of the lalukdars, 236, their disloyalty during the Mutiny, 236, Lord Canning on, 237.
- Anta Dhurā, a high (17,500 feet) and diffi-cult pass from Almorā leading to Gartok, an open mart of Tibet, ii. 274.
- Anupshahr, tahsil of Bulandshahr District, i. 342.
- Anupshahr town, a municipality, i. 344, 345, its military importance of old and during the Mutiny as commanding a principal crossing of the Ganges to Rohilkhand, 344, 345, its former trade diverted by the Naraura weir and by railways, 345.

Aonla, tahsil of Bareilly District, i. 495.

Aonla, decayed town in Bareilly District,

under Act of 1850, i. 497, once (1730) capital of Rohilkhand, 497; a railway station, 497; its ruins and remains, 497.

- Archaeology, general, i. 32, 33; Buddhist, 32, pillars of Asoka, excavated sites, 32, the casket at Piprabwa, 32, ii. 222, Jain, i. 32, at Muttra, 376, Lalitpur, ii. 106, Hindu, i. 32, 33, early Muhammadan, 33; Mughal, 33, at Agra, 394, 407-412, Allahābād, ii. 78, 81, Fatehpur Sikri, i. 415, 410, preserved and restored by Government, 33, 394, of Oudh, 233, 234. See also Bibliography, and under Archaeology in Districts.
- Architecture, splendid of Sharkis of Jaunpur, i. 22, 33, ii. 160, 171; Mughal, at Agra, i. 394, 407-412, Allahābād, ii. 78, 81, Fatehpur Sikri, i. 415, 416; of Chands, 365; of Chandels, ii. 50, 62, 90; debased, by European influence, of the Nawābs of Oudh at Lucknow, 293, 303, 304.
- Area, of the two Provinces, i. 1, average of Divisions and Districts, 100, average of taksils, 100, table of actual, 144, 145; table of cultivated and irrigated and of principal crops, 146; classified of forests, 74; area of different crops, given under Agricultural Statistics in Districts.
- Arhar (Cajanus indicus), cultivation of, i. 56, almost always a mixed crop, 56, its especial importance as a host-plant for nitrogen-fixing organisms, 56. See also under Agricultural Statistics in Districts,
- Army, strength of, British and Native, before Mutiny, i. 32, at Lucknow, ii. 304, 305; present, i. 127, part of the Eastern Command, 127, its three divisions of Meerut, Lucknow, and Mhow, 127; arsenal and military factories, 127; volunteers, strength and stations of, 127; Imperial Service troops, 127, 128.
- Army boot and equipment factory at Cawnpore, ii. 19.
- Army Remount Department. See Remount.
- Arts and manufactures, i. 78-84; hand and home, 78-82; mills and factories, 82, 83, wages and material conditions, 83, 84. See also under Arts and Manufactures in Districts.
- Arts colleges, classes and degrees in, i. 132, 133.
- Arya Samāj, the, founded 1875, i. 46, its distinguishing features, religious and social, 46; its prosperity in the Provinces, 46; the strenuous opposition of orthodoxy and the Brāhmans, 46; education among, 134, 136, rapid increase in Muzaffarnagar, 293, strongest in Bulandshahr, with 27 lodges, 335.

- Aryas, their probable invasion by different routes and at different times, i. 18, still west of the Jumna in Vedic times (c. 2000 B.C.). 17, their probable advance c. 1000 B.C., 17; the myths and history of the two great epics, 17, 18; Buddhism as a regular development of, rather than a reaction against, Brähmanism, 18; the later revival of Hinduism, 18, 20; the refined features and fair complexion of their modern descendants, 45; their castes of the twiceborn, 43, 44. See also under People in Districts.
- Asaf-ud-daula, Nawāb of Oudh (1775-97), i. 29, 30, 230, his treaty (1781) with Warren Hastings, and treatment of the Begams, 230; Lucknow finally made capital, 230; his relief works (1784) kept open at night to save the pride of the respectable poor, ii. 297; his extension of his dominions, magnificence and liberality, 302, 203, the Imāmbāra and other splendid buildings at Lucknow, 302, 309.
- Asīwan, ancient town in Unao District, ii. 323, many mosques and temples, 323.
- Askot, estate in Almorā District, ii. 273, 274; the Rajwār claims descent from a branch of the Katyūrīs, 273.
- Asoka, the great Buddhist king of the Mauryan dynasty, crowned 270 B.C., i. 19, 222, his pions edicts on rocks and pillars, 19, 32, 253, 266; his pillar at Meerut removed to Delhi, 307, 324, doubtful pillar at Sankīsā, 436, 437; pillar at Allahābād with later inscriptions, ii. 78; pillar or boulder at Kalsī, i. 32.
- Assessment of land revenue, under Akbar, i. 101, 112, 113; its later oppressive methods, 113, a regular and careful assessment made by Duncan (1788) in Benares and declared (1795) permanent, 113; the introduction of improved methods of recurring settlements elsewhere (1822-94), 113-115, based on surveys, village maps, rent-rolls, &c., 114, 115, 140, 141, the system of ' units, 114; the actual assessment, about one-half $\left(=\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{14}\right)$ of the landlord's share of the gross produce, 116; severity of early, in Bundelkhand replaced by fluctuating assessments, 219, ii. 72, 73 et passim. See also under Land Revenue in Districts.
- Asvamedha, the great horse-sacrifice, i. 164. See also Horse-sacrifice.

Atrauli, tahsil of Aligarh District, i. 362. Atrauli town, a municipality, i. 368.

Auraiyā, tahsīl of Etāwah District, i. 463.

- Auraiyā, town in Etāwah District, under Act of 1856, i. 463, 464, mosques and temples, 463.
- Aurangābād, town in Bulandshahr District, i. 345.
- Aurangzeb, Mughal emperor (1658-1707), i. 25, deposed his father and murdered
- his brothers, 25; persecution of Hinduism, 25, 333, 374, 390; his bigotryand absence in the Deccan prepared the way for coming decline and anarchy, 25; advised his three sons to divide the empire, 25, their dissensions, 25; his saying quoted on produce- and cash-rents, 67; in Robilkhand, 245, encour-
- aged the Pathan invaders, 245; his higoted treatment of Muttra, 390; his mosque at Muttra, 390; destroyed the famous temple of Soron, 480, of Debì Patān, ii. 405; mosque at Benares, 137.
- Awa estate, in Etah and other Districts, i. 476, 477; area of 265 square miles, 476; founded by a Rājput physician, 476; Rājā helped Lord Lake in the Marāthā Wars, 476; loyalty during Mutiny, 476; progressive management of present Rājā, 476.
- Awa, town in Etah District, under Act of 1856, i. 477, its strong fort, 477.
- Azamgarh, District in Gorakhpur Division, ii. 231-244; mostly a high alluvial plain, south of the Gogrā, 231; many large lakes or swamps, 231; generally healthy, when no brelaxing or malarious, 232; under Kanauj, Delhi, Jaunpur, Gautam Rājputs, Oudh, Bri-tish (1801), 232; Mutiny, from June 1857 to October 1858, 232, 233; densely populated and a source of emigration, 234; principal crops, rice and sugarcane, 235, extensive irrigation from tanks and wells, 236; the most important centre of cotton-weaving by hand in the Provinces, 236, sugar refining, 236; religious riots (1893), 237, 244; literacy above average, 239; bibliography, 239. Azamgarh *tahsil*, ii. 240. Azamgarh town, head-quarters of Dis-

- trict, a municipality, ii. 242; on a branch line, 242; embanked against the destructive floods of the Tons, 342; founded by a Gautam Rājput, 242.
 - B.
- Bābar (1483-1540), first Mughal emperor, i. 23, defeated Ibrāhīm Lodī (1526) at Pānīpat, 23 et passim, and the Rājputs at Fatchpur Sikri (1527), 23, 415. Baberū, tahsīl of Bāndā District, ii. 43.

Bachhraon, town in Morädäbäd District, under Act of 1856, i. 546.

- Badansā, taksīl of Bāndā District, ii. 44, 45.
- Badrinath, peak (23,210 feet) of the Central Himālayan axis in Garhwāl District, ii. 287; the famous shrine of Vishnu, 287, its large endowments, settled by a civil court, 287, holy pool and numerous pilgrims, 287; temple closed and treasure removed to Joshimath during the winter, 287.
- Bägeshwar, village in Almorā District, ii. 275, once a mart for Tibet trade, 275; temple, tombs, and place of pilgrimage, 275; a Katyūrī inscription, 267.
- Baghpat, tahsil of Meerut District, i. 318.
- Bäghpat, town in Meerut District, a 'notified area,' i. 320, identified with 'the place of tigers' of the Mahābhārata, 320,
- Bah (or Pinahat), peninsular tahsil of Agra District, i. 401, 402; its high inaccessible villages, safe from taxgatherers and marauders, 402, the great cost of irrigation, 402.
- Baheri, tahsil of Bareilly District, i. 496, the chief rice tract, 496; dammed, damp, and malarious, 496.
- Bahlol Lodi, founder of the Lodi dynasty, i. 23, his wars with Jaunpur, 23
- Bahraich, District in Fyzäbäd Division, ii. 407-420; traversed by a raised belt dividing the valleys of the Gogrā and Rāptī, 408, well watered and almost independent of irrigation, 408, 413; with extensive forests and jungle, and a varied fauna, 409, 413; moist, cool, feverish, 409; derives its name from the Bahrs, 409; loosely held by Muhammadans, 410, firmly by the Nawabs of Oudh till their decline, 410; rising of the *talukdars* (1857) and murder of English officers, 410; rice, maize, wheat, and poppy the most important crops, 412; two good breeds of cattle, 412; trade, especially with Nepäl, 413; communications by rail better than by road, 414; occasional scarcity, not famine, 414; 78 per cent. of land held by talukdārs, many dating from Muhammad Tughlak (1340), 409, 412, 414; medium literacy, 415; bibliography, μ15.

Bahraich tahsil, il. 416.

- Bahraich town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, ii. 419; a railway station with increasing trade, and through traffic with Nepal, 419; the death-place, tomb, and shrine of Saiyid Sälär Masüd, 419, the large Hindu and Musalmān religious fair, 419.
- Bahrämghät, village and railway station in Bāra Banki District, li, 447; of former importance as a crossing of the Gogrā

by a bridge of boats or ferry, 447, still a large traffic from Nepāl, and some industries, 447.

- Baijnäth, village in Almorā District, il. 275; once a capital of the Katyūris, 275; in the valley a sacrificial temple to Kālī and other old temples, and inscriptions, 275.
- Bairiā, mud-built town in Balliā District, under Act of 1856, ii. 196, 197.
- Baisuri (Pluchea lanceolata), a weed ravaging Muttra and Agra and other Districts, i. 376, 396.
- Baiswärä, an area of nearly 2,000 square miles, now or formerly belonging to the Bais Räjputs, i. 211, 212; their history since thirteenth century, 211, legends of Tilok Chand, 211, 227; the Bais chieftain saved (1857) the four survivors of the Cawnpore massacre, 212; bibliography, 212.
- Bājra (Pennisetum typhoideum), cultivation of, i. 56, area as of jowar, with a smaller yield, 56. See also under Agricultural Statistics in Districts.
- Bakhira Tāl, a shallow flood lake, 5 miles by 2, in Bastī District, i. 205, its fish and fowl, 205.
- Bālā Pīr, and his son Shaikh Mahdī, religious teachers under Shāh Jahān and his son, i. 436, their tombs at Kanauj. 436.
- Balban, Ghiyas-ud-dīn (1265-87), Slave king of Delhi, i. 22, a just, strict ruler, 22, his fear of the Mongols, 22.
- Baldeo (known also as Dauji), town in Muttra District, under Act of 1856, i. 385; its celebrated temple of mean aspect, 385.
- Balliä (*Baliyā*), District (since 1879) in Benares Division, ii. 188-200; highly cultivated and thickly populated, 188, between, inundated and eroded by, the Ganges and Gogrā, 188, 191, 195, 197; climate relaxing, 189; Hindu riots (1893) against Musalmān slaughter of kine, 189; rice, the great autumn crop, 190, irrigated by field embankments, 193; hitherto much river traffic,
- ments, 192; interest much river traffic, 192, likely to be captured by new railways, 193; preserved from famine by the floods of the Ganges, 193; crime due to disputes arising from changes made by the river, 193; the tenacious hold on the land of the great Rājput clans, 194; fairly high literacy, 195; bibliography, 195.

Ballia tahsil, ii. 195, 196.

Ballia town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, ii. 197; on a main line of railway, 197; old town and a new site (1873-94) eroded by Ganges, 197; removal of civil station to a mile from the river, 197; a good trade centre, 197; the great annual Dadri fair, 197.

- Balrāmpur, the largest (1.268 square miles) talukdāri estate in Gondā and other Districts, ii. 403, 404; founded by the descendant of a Janwār Rājput (1374), 403, its resistance to Oudh, 403; the loyalty and eminent services of the Rājā during and after the Mutiny, 403, 404; his reward in land and honour, 404; in rank the second talukdār of Oudh, 404.
- Balrāmpur town, a municipality and railway station, ii. 404; well built and drained, 404, the residence of the Mabārājā, 404, many public and charitable buildings provided by him, 404.
- buildings provided by him, 404. Balwant Singh, first Rājā of Benares (ob. 1770), ii. 126, 135; enlarged his dominions and power, 126, came over to the British before the battle of Buxar, 126.
- Bamboos, their places of growth, i. 73, disposal of, 75; the thick bamboo hedge round Rāmpur city, ii. 458. See also under Botany and Forests in Districts.
- Bāndā, District in Allāhābād Division, ii. 32-50; an undulating slope from Vindhyan range to the valley of the Jumna, 32; its sandstones, 33, flora of 'reserved' forests, 33, 38; fauna, 33; intensely hot and unhealthy for Europeans and natives, 33; history that of Bundelkhand, i. 4. 313-216, ii. 33, 34, the Chandels, and Kālinjar, 33, 47; the Bundelās, 34, 48; ceded by Mārāthās (1803) by Treaty of Poona, 34; the Mutiny, murder of Magistrate, and anarchy, 34, 35; archaeology of Kālinjar fort, 35, 47-49; specially liable to agricultural fluctuations and famine, 36, 39, 40, due to its soil, 36, excess and defect of rain, 39, the difficulty of irrigation from rivers or wells, 38, Ken Canal begun (1903), 38; recent improvements in communications, 39; freedom from crime, 40; the undue severity and oppression of early assessments, 40, 41, tardy and incomplete revisions and reductions, 41, final (1905) system of fluctuating assessments, 41; fair literacy, 42; bibliography, 42. See also Bundelkhand, i. 4, 212-219.

Banda 1ahsil, ii. 42, 43.

Banda town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, ii. 45, 46, on a railway, 45, with little trade, 45, 46; a straggling, clean town with very many mosques and temples, 45; the disloyalty and deposition (1857-8) of the Nawab, 45.

- Banganga, an old bed of the Ganges, i. 170.
- Bāngangā, the name of a hill stream rising in Nepāl and joining the 'old' Rāptī, i. 184, also of two other streams, 184.
- Bängangā (or Utangan) river (235 miles), 'arrow river,' i. 177, 178; its legendary origin, 177; its course, disturbed by irrigation works, subsequently restored, 177; the great Rāmgarh reservoir, 177; tributaries and floods, 178.
- Bangarmau, town in Unao District, under Act of 1856, ii. 323, 324; the tradition of its foundation after the destruction of Nawal (neighbouring mounds) by the curse of a saint, 315, 323, its old Muhammadan buildings, 316, 323.
- Baniãs, trading caste, i. 44, the munificence of the Churūwāl Jains at Khurja, 349.
- Banks, none save in large towns, i. 86. See also Agricultural Banks.
- Bansdih, tahsil of Ballia District, ii. 196.
- Bānsdīh, town in Balliā District, under Act of 1856, ii. 197. Bānsgaon, *tahsīl* of Gorakhpur District,
- ii. 212, 213.
- Bānsgaon, town in Gorakhpur District, ii. 216.
- Bansgawā, village in Gorakhpur District, ii. 216.
- Bansi, tahsil of Basti District, ii. 228.
- Bāra, tahsīl of Allahābād District, ii. 77, the prevalence of lathyrism, 77.
- Bāra, town in Ghāzīpur District, ii. 185; scene of defeat (1539) of Humāyūn by Sher Shāh, 185.
- Bāra Bankī, District in Fyzābād Division, ii. 438-449; a well-wooded sloping upland, most fertile and most prosperous, 438, a lowland sandy area, liable to flooding and fever, 438, 439; generally very healthy, 439; its posses-sion of all the material and moral conditions of prosperity, 439; the Muhammadan conquest early and thorough, 439; the varying fortunes of the Raikwār Rājputs under and against Oudh, 440, their splendid heroism against the British at the battle of Nawābganj (June, 1858), 440; population dense and increasing, 440; rice, gram, wheat, poppy, and sugar-cane the most important crops, 442; ample irrigation from wells and tanks only, excellent drainage and comparative immunity from famine, 439, 442, 443, 444; good communications by rail and road, 443; cotton cloth industry and commerce, 443; recent dacoities, 444; the reversal after the Mutiny of the previous treatment of the talukdars, i. 236, 237, ii.

444; low literacy, 445; bibliography, 445.

- Bāra Bankī town, nominally the headquarters of District, ii, 447, under Act of 1856, 448, a railway station, 447; close to Nawābganj, the virtual headquarters, 447, 448.
- quarters, 447, 448. Bara Topi (or 'twelve hats'), secret society of, i. 517.
- Baraut, town and 'notified area' in Meerut District, i. 320, 321; irrigation near forbidden as insanitary, 320; property of disloyal (1857) Jäts confiscated and granted to holders of Sardhana estate, 320.
- Bareilly (or Rohilkhand) Division, with head-quarters of Commissioner at Bareilly city, i. 482, 463, 497; general statistics of the area, population, and land revenue of its six Districts, 483; its chief places of commercial and historical importance, 483; generally a fertile tract, noted for sugar-cane, 483. See also Rohilkhand.
- Bareilly, District in Bareilly Division, i. 483-501; a gentle well-watered slope, traversed by the shifting Rämgangā and its branches, 483; climate determined by proximity to the hills, with long rainy and cold seasons, 484; originally part of Northern Panchala kingdom, 484; under the Muslim power, 485; the rise and history of the Kohilla Pathān house of Alī Muhammad Khān, 485, its relations with the Maräthäs and Oudh, 486, its subjugation by Oudh with British help, 486, ceded (1801) to British, 486, 487; escape of Europeans during Mutiny, 487; archaeo-logy of Rāmnagar, 487, 500; large area of rice and sugar-cane, 489, sugarrefining its most important industry, 491; generally free from the conditions of famine, 491, 492; religious discord and riots prevalent, 492, 498, 499; moderate literacy, Arts college at Bareilly city, 494, 500; bibliography,

494-Bareilly taksīl, i. 495.

- Bareilly city, head-quarters of Division and District, i. 497-500; a railway centre, 498, cantonment, 499, municipality, 499, 500; steady increase of population, 498; traditional origin of town and name, 498; rose into prominence with Rohillas, 498; a great centre of disaffection during Mutiny, 498; religious riots, 498, 499; few fine houses, 499; good water-supply, 499; industry of sugar-refining, 500, of furniture, 500; Arts college, 500.
- Barbaj, town in Gorakhpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 216, 217; a

railway terminus, river port, and the most important trade centre of District, 216; numerous sugar factories and immense timber-yards, 216.

- Barhalganj, town in Gorakhpur District, under Act of 1856, river port, ii. 217.
- Barley, cultivation of, i. 56, area, 10 per cent. of cropped area, 56, 146, prices of, 147. See also under Agricultural Statistics and Crops in Districts.
- Barsāna, town in Muttra District, on a sacred hill, i. 385; a residence of Krishna's mistress, Rādhā, 385; its four-peaked hill, crowned with buildings, 385; new splendid temple of Mahārājā of Jaipur, 385.
- Barwā Sāgar, town in Jhānsi District, under Act of 1856, ii. 103, 103, on a branch railway, 102; its fine (artificial) lake and Chandel remains, 102, 103; good local trade, 103.
- Basti, District in Gorakhpur Division, ii. 220-230; part of the submontane plain, well watered and in parts swampy, 220, with many lakes, often in the old beds of rivers, 221; mild and at the close of rains unhealthy, 221; till 1865 part of Gorakhpur District (q. v.), 222; once believed to contain the birthplace of Buddha, 221; the celebrated inscribed casket found in the stupa at Piprahwa, 222; densely populated and a source of emigration, 222; crops of rice, sugar-cane, and poppy, 222, 223; an extensive system of private canals for irrigation, 224, 225; important trade with Nepāl, likely to grow with a new line of railway, 225; roads bad and unbridged, 226; rather low literacy, 227; bibliography, 227.

Basti tahsil, ii. 229.

- Basti town, head-quarters of District, under Act of 1856, ii. 229, 230; on a railway, 229; otherwise never of importance and of little trade, 229, 230.
- Batai, a form of rent in kind, a portion of the threshed grain, i. 66, its disadvantages, 67.
- Batesar, village in Agra District, i. 414, its famous festival and cattle fair, 414, 415.
- Bauriyās, criminal tribe of thieves and coiners, peculiar to Muzaffarnagar District, i. 294.
- Begam Sumrü, of Sardhana, widow of Reinhardt, i. 308, 328, 329, 348, 350, her system of liberal rack-rent, 315. See also Sardhana.
- Begams of Oudh, their treatment by their son and grandson, Asaf-ud-daula, i. 230, a count in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, 230, its justification, 230; at Fyzābād, ii. 390, 391.

- Belā (or Belā Partābgarh), head-quarters of Partābgarh District, ii. 437, 438; a municipality, railway station, and chief centre of trade, 438, thoroughly drained, 438; magnificent female hospital, 438; named after temple of Belā Bhawānī, 438.
- Belan river (135 miles), chief tributary of the Southern Tons, 169, its waterfall, 169.
- Ben or Vena, mythical king, founder of Bijnor, i. 503, 565.
- Benares, south-eastern Division, with headquarters at Benares city, ii. 122, 123; the causes of its recent decrease in population, 122; general statistics of the area, population, and land revenue of its five Districts, 122; its permanent settlement, 122; its few towns and numerous small hamlets, 123; its centres of trade and religion, 123; the historical and architectural interest of Jaupur, 123.
- Benares District, ii. 124-142; part of the Gangetic alluvium, on both sides of the stream, 124; too closely cultivated for large game, 125; like Bengal, generally moist and relaxing, 125; under Kanauj, Jaunpur, and Mughals, 125; granted (1738) by Saādat Khān to Mansa Rām, ancestor of present Mahārājā, 125, 126, the prudence of Balwant Singh (1739-70), 126, Chet Singh and Warren Hastings, 126, 127; taken over (1775) by British, 126; abortive rising during the Mutiny, 127; the general absence of architectural beauty or antiquity in its famous temples, 127; the great density of the population in spite of recent decrease, 127, 128; rice and barley chief food-crops, 129, all consumed in the District, 130; considerable irrigation from wells and tanks, 130; good service of roads and railways, 130; suffers, not severely, from drought and famine, 131; permanent settlement (1795) of Jonathan Duncan, 131, 132; subsequent revisions, 132; very high literacy, 132; bibliography, 133.

Benares *tahsīl*, ii. 133.

Benares city, or Käsi, head-quarters of District with cantonment, ii. 136-141; a railway terminus and junction, 130; population (less in 1901 than in 1891) includes large and fluctuating number of pilgrims, 136; its great antiquity, 136, 137; absence of political importance under Muhammadan restraint, 125, 137, its extraordinary sanctity for Hindus to live and die in, 137 *et passim*; the throng of pilgrims, religious, sacred bulls in the streets or

along the ghāts, 137, 138; the Bish-eshwar or golden temple of Siva, and numerous other temples, neither large, nor very old nor very beautiful, 137, 138; the great mosque of Aurangzeb, 137, 139; the picturesque view of the city from the river, 137, disappointing interior, 137, 138; chief modern buildings, official, educational, and charitable, 139; the municipality, 139, 140; good water-supply from the Ganges, 139, 140; drainage scheme not yet finished, 140; the cantonment, 140; the large revenue from pilgrims, 140; industries and manufactures, not considerable, 140; the Benares College, Central Hindu College (on basis of unsectarian theosophy), 140, many missionary and municipal schools, 141; the residence of famous scholars and religions teachers, 141; bibliography, 141.

- Benares estate, family domains of the Mahārājā, in the Districts of Benares and Mirzäpur, ii. 134-136; other zamindāri land of the Mahārājā, 134; area, revenue to Government, and rent-roll, 134; history of the family from its founder (1738) Mansa Ram to the present (1889) Rājā, 134-136; the right of appeal from the Rājā's land and revenue courts to British courts, 135, 136; the tenures of land, 136; the titles and privileges of the present Rājā, 136; bibliography, 136.
- Bengal, values of trade, by river and rail, with, and principal articles, i. 85, 87, 88.
- Betwā ('containing canes') river, large affluent of Jumna, i. 178, 179; the Betwa Canal, 178, 179; road and railway bridges, 178.
- Bhabar ('porous'), the, a strip of gravel and boulder land where the mountain torrents are lost immediately below the bills, i. 2, ii. 258, its vast forests the home of tigers and wild elephants, i. 2, 3, 14; geology, 11, botany, 13; cannot dispense with irrigation, 63, ii. 247, 253; a portion of Nainī Tāl District, 247, 258, 259, its migratory population, 258; the improvements (1850) effected by Ramsay, 256; headquarters at Haldwani, 260.
- Bhaironghātī, temple and pass in Tehrī State, ii. 464; at the sacred confluence of two rivers, 464; visited by many pilgrims, 464. Bhālsand (or Bharsand), old town in
- Ballia District, il. 198.
- Bharatpur, Jāt Rājās of, i. 374, 375, failure of first siege of town (1803), 375.
- Bhars, the, a dark-skinned, aboriginal

race, still existing as a caste, i. 326, of Southern Oudh, 23, 326, 333, in Bundelkhand, 214, said to have founded Rãe Bareli, ii. 337, in Bahraich and

- Bara Banki Districts, 409, 439. Bharthana, tahsil of Etäwah District, i. 462.
- Bhingā town, a 'notified area' in Bahraich District, ii. 419, 420. Bhitri, village in Ghāzīpur District, ii.
- 185; important Gupta inscriptions on a pillar and on a seal, 185.
- Bhognīpur (or Pukhrāyān), tahsīl of Cawnpore District, ii. 12.
- Bhongaon, tahsil of Mainpuri District, i. 446.
- Bhongaon, town in Mainpuri District, under Act of 1856, i. 449.
- Bhotiās, hill tribe, Hinduized Buddhists, ii. 268, traders with Tibet, 276, 277, alone permitted to cross the frontier, 283.
- Bhūkarherī, town in Muzaffarnagar District, i. 301, inhabited chiefly by Jāts, 301, tomb of a Hindu and Muhammadan saint, 301.
- Bians, patti of Almora District, ii. 275; trade route to Tibet, 275.
- Bibliographies: of the United Provinces, i. 141, of the Tons river, 170, of the Bängangā (2), 178, 184, of the Himālayas, 198, of the Siwāliks, 199; of Gohnā lake, 205 ; Baiswārā, 212 ; Bun-delkhand, 219 ; Kosala, 221 ; Madhya Desa, 221; Magadha, 222; Mewāt; 223; Oudh, 242; Panchāla, 243; Rohil-khand, 248; Sardhana, 331; Fatehpur Sīkri, 416; Sankīsā, 437; Rāmnagar, 501; Dewal, 572; Kālinjar, ii. 49; Kosam, 84; Deogarh, 103; Sīron, 107; Benares estate, 136; Benares city, 141; Sārnāth, 142; Jaunpur, 172; Zafarābād, 174; Saidpur, 187; Kasiā, 215; Lucknow city, 313; Set Mahet, 407; and of the several Districts.
- Bidhüna, well-irrigated and fertile taksil of Etāwah District, i. 462, 463.
- Bijnor (Bijnaur), northernmost District in Bareilly Division, i. 501-518; its north-east boundary the road at the foot of the Himālayas, 501 ; the Chāndī hills, 501, 502, 507, large and small game, 502; climate cool and pleasant, generally free from the malaria of the foot of the hills, 502, 503, deadly climate east of the Rāmgangā, 506; after the Mughals fell under the power of the Robillas, and finally of Oudh, 503, 504, ceded (1801) to the British, 504; during the Mutiny, the rebellion of the Nawab of Najibabad, 504, the Hindu rising against him, 504; sugarcane and cotton crops, 506; the im-portant 'reserved' forests, 507; sugar

and cotton industries, 507; generally free from the causes of famine, 508; very backward in literacy, 510; bibliography, 510. Bijnor tahsil, i. 510, 511.

- Bijnor town, head-quarters of District, i. 512, 513; a municipality, well paved and drained, 513; its mythical founder Rājā Ben or Vena, 512; once a Jāt centre, 512; held during Mutiny by rebel Nawab of Najībābād, 513.
- Bikapur, tahsil of Fyzabad District, ii. 386.
 - Bilārī, tahsīl of Morādābād District, i. 543.
 - Bilaspur, tahsil of Rampur State, ii. 458.
 - Bilgram, tahsil of Hardoi District, ii. 359, 360.
 - Bilgram, town in Hardoi District, under Act of 1856, ii. 360, 361 ; Muhammadan and Hindu traditions of its foundation, 360; the birthplace of many distinguished Muhammadans, 361.
 - Bilhaur, tahsil of Cawnpore District, ii. TI, 12.
 - Bilhaur, town in Cawnpore District, under
 - Act of 1856, ii. 14, a railway station, 14. Bilsī town, a 'notified area' in Budaun District, i. 529; trade lost by distance from railway and decline of indigo, 529.
 - Bindhächel, small town within the municipal limits of Mirzāpur city, ii. 157, 158; the celebrated shrine of Vindhyeshwarī or Vindhyabāsinī, a great resort
 - of pilgrims, 157. Bindkī, town in Fatchpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 30, an important trade centre, 5 miles from a railway station, 30,
 - Bir Singh Deo, Rājā of Orchhā, ii. 87, founded (1613) Jhansi, 104, murderer of Abul Fazl, 87, his relations with Akbar, Jahāngīr, and Shāh Jahān, 87, 88.
 - Birth-rate, table of, since 1881, i. 38, reduced by fever and famine, 37; the effects of famine and fever compared, See also Vital Statistics.
 - Eisalpur, tahsil of Pilibhit District, i. 570.
 - Bisalpur, town in Pilibhit District, a municipality, i. 571, 572, an agricultural centre, growing and thriving, 571, 572.

Bisauli, tahsil of Budaun District, i. 527.

- Bisauli, town in Budaun District, under Act of 1856, i. 529, 530; tomb of Dunde Khān, Robilla chief, 530. Bishops, Anglican, of Lucknow at Allah-
- ābād, i. 47, Roman Catholic, Archbishop at Agra, Bishop at Allahäbäd, 47.
- Biswan, tahsil of Sitapur District, il. 346, 347.

- Biswan, town in Sitapur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 348, mosques, palace, and tombs, 348, large markets but declining trade, 348.
- Bithūr, town in Cawnpore District, under Act of 1856, ii. 14, 15, on a branch line, 14; place of banishment of Bājī Rao, the last of the Peshwas, and father by adoption of Näna Sähib, 14.
- Blind, of Provinces, 1.7 males, 1.8 females per 1,000, i. 40; in central Districts up to 3, 40; appear to be decreasing, 40.
- Bombay Presidency, trade with, values and principal articles, i. 87, 88.
- Bombay, Port of, trade by rail with, values and principal articles, i. 87, 88.
- Books and publications registered, their number and character, i. 138.
- Boots, army and other, manufactured at Cawnpore, ii. 19.
- Borax, one of the chief items of export from Tibet, i. 88, ii. 270.
- Botanical Survey of Northern India, with head-quarters and gardens at Sahāranpur, i. 269, 288, 289.
- Botany, general, i. 12-14; the division of the flora into five distinct elements, 12, the oldest, Indo-African, the youngest, Quaternary, of cultivation, 12, their origins, areas, and typical representatives, 12; of the Gangetic plain, 12, its general uniformity modified by rain and heat, 12, the distinct areas and seasons of Eastern and Quaternary elements, 13; the Himālayas, their representative flora, 13, 14, of the tropical zone extending 5,000 feet above the sea, 13, its luxuriant vegetation, 13, of their temperate zone up to 12,000 feet, the average limit of forests, 13, the alpine flora up to 17,000 feet, 13, 14; of the Central India plateau, 14. See also under Botany in Districts.
- Boundaries, of United Provinces, i. 1; of Divisions and Districts, given under each.
- Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems, the first section in the account of each District.
- Brahmans, position and number of, i. 43, 44, their opposition to religious reforms, 46, Ahivasi Brahmans in charge of temple at Baldeo, 385. See also under Castes in Districts.
- Brass and copper industries, i. 81 ; largest of brass at Mirzäpur, ii. 158.
- Breweries, six, turning out 1.4 million gallous of beer, i. 83, 258.
- Bridges, rude of Himālayas, i. 198. See also Railways and Rivers.
- Brindaban, town in Muttra District, on the railway, a municipality, i. 385, 386;

its religious associations with Krishna and Rādhā, 1,000 temples old and new, holy groves and endowed animals, numerous pilgrims, 386. Budaun (Badāyūn), District in Bareilly

- Division, i. 518-533; well watered and wooded plain, divided by a high ridge of sand, the old bank of the Ganges, 518; a rare tiger shot in 1893, 519, the danger to human life from wolves, 519; climate, as of Rohilkhand, cooler than the Doab, 519; its old Rathor dynasty, 530, overthrown (1196) by Muhammadans, 519; gave two em-perors to Delhi, 519, 530; under the Mughals, 520; its decline with the rise of the Robilla power in Bareilly, 520, 530; ceded (1801) to British, 520; during the Mutiny, 520, 521, 530, the battles between the Muhammadans and Rājputs, 521; great increase in doublecropped area, 523; the large area of poppy, 523; permanent irrigation hardly needed, 518, 522, 523; industry of sugarrefining, 523; poor communications and bad trade, 534; the awful famine of 1837-8, 524; prevalence of serious crime and dacoity, 525; the most backward in education of all the Districts, 526; bibliography, 526. Budaun tahsīl, i. 528.
- Budaun town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, i. 530, 531; its founder Buddh, and Rathor kings, 530; its importance under the Muhammadans, 530; passed to the Rohillas and finally (1801) to the British, 530; a native government established during the Mutiny, 530, 532, internal dissensions, 521; the old town and fort, with massive walls, 531; the Jama Masjid built (1237) by Altamsh, 531; memorials of Pathan and Mughal rule, 531; the new town with official buildings, 531; no longer a great trade centre, 531; place of retirement (1450-78) of the last of the Saiyid kings, 530, his and his wife's tomb, 532.
- Buddha (and Buddhism), the various dates assigned to his death from 543 to 370 B.C., i. 18; his activity in the Provinces, 18, the signs and remains of his doctrine, 18, 19; Buddhism possibly a regular development and not a revolt, 18, its decay in and from the fourth century A.D. and revival of Hindnism, 18 (see also Chinese Pilgrims); an inscription of twelfth or thirteenth century the latest memorial of it as a living faith, 18, ii. 407; the inscriptions of Asoka, i. 19, 32; the patronage of the Kushan Kanishka, 20, of Harshavardhana of Kanauj, 21; archaeology and relics of,

everywhere but in Himālayas, 32; its holy land of Kosala, 221; its connexion with Magadha, 222, with Srāvasti and Oudh, 226; at Mutira, 389; remains in Gorakhpur, ii. 204, 205; at Set Mahet, 407; Sankīsā, the scene of Buddha's descent, i. 436, Sarnath of his first preaching, ii. 142; Kapilavastu, his birthplace, doubts as to its site, 202, 203, 221, 407; Kusanagara, his deathplace wrongly identified with Kasiā, 215. See also under Archaeology and History in Districts.

- Budhana, tahsil of Muzaffarnagar District, i. 300, 301.
- Budhäna, town in Muzaffarnagar District, under Act of 1856, i. 301.
- Building stones, i. 77.
- Bulandshahr, District in Meerut Division, i. 331-352; suffers from malaria, due to swamps and extensive irrigation, mitigated by drainage, 331, 332, otherwise, like Meerut, healthy, 332; history, since Muhammadan invasions, of anarchy, war, pestilence and famine, 333, 339, the long respite under the Mughal empire till its decline, 333, 334, the return of misfortunes till the British occupation (1803), 334; its temporary loss during the Mutiny, 334, 335; the large number of recent Christian converts from the lower castes, 336; the failure to introduce Egyptian cotton, 337; the breed of horses and mules improved by Government stallions, 337, 338; the increase in the growth of cotton and sugar-cane, the decline of indigo, 337, 338; exports, of grain and cotton, 338, 339; the absence of dis-tress from recent famines, 339; the failure hitherto of permanent land settlements, 340, 341; bibliography, 342. Bulandshahr tahsīl, i. 342, 343, the great
- increase in population, 342.
- Bulandshahr town, head-quarters of District and tahsil, a municipality, i. 345-347; its old name Baran, 345; the conversion of its Dor chief and his subjects by the army of Mahmud of Ghazni, 333, 346; its rapid growth in size, elegance of public and domestic architecture, and importance since British rule, 346; the drawback of distance from the railway to be remedied, 347
- Bundelā Rājputs of Bundelkhand, i. 214-216, their opposition to and relations with the Muhammadan, Marāthā, and British powers, i. 215, 216; in Bāndā, ii. 34, 48, Hamirpur, 52, Allahäbäd, 66, 79, Jhānsi, 87, 88. See also Bundelkhand.
- Bundelkhand (British), country of Bundelä

Räjputs, i. 4, and any; derivation of the name, 212; general aspects, 4, 212, flora, 14, fauna, 14, soils, 212, 213, history, 213-216, ii. 33, 34; the Chandels, i. 213, 214, conquered (1182) by Prithwi Raj and submerged in the Musalman conquest, 214; the accession to power of the Bundeläs, 215, their resistance, often successful, to the Muhammadan power, 214, 215, finally (1729) called in sid of the Marāthās, 215; subject to the Peshwa, 215, 216, ceded (1802 and 1817) to British, 31, 216, further additions to British territory, 216; population, reduced by calamities, 216, strongly Dravidian, 217, the Bundeli dialect, 217; agriculture, 212, 213, 217, insufficient irrigation and liability to famine, 217, et passim in Districts, a famine due every 5 years, ii. 95; special legislation (1882), due to agricultural conditions, improvidence of the people, rack-renting of Maräthäs, and rigidity of British settlement, i. 217, 218 et fassim, its temporary effects, 218; stringent measures (1903) sgainst the alienation of land, long mortgages, foreclosing, &c, 219; reductions of revenue and revised assessments, 219, ii. 40, 41 et passim; b bliography, i. 219. See also Banda, Hamirpur, Allahäbäd, Jalaun, and Jhansi Districts.

- Burhwal, railway junction in Bāra Bankī District, ii. 448.
- Burn, Colonel, repelled (1803) the Sikhs from Muzaffarnagar, i. 292, surrounded at Shāmlī and relieved by Lord Lake, 305.
- Buxar, battle of (1764), defeat of Oudh and Mughal forces by Major Munro, i. 28, 229; the timely desertion of Balwant Singh, ii. 126.

C.

- Calcutta, port of: value of rail-borne trade with, i. 87, principal articles, 87, 88.
- Campbell, Sir Colin (Lord Clyde), his operations round Cawnpore, ii. 4, 17; relief of Lucknow, 307, 308; campaign in Oudh, i. 233; occupied Shāhjabānpur, 552.
- Canals (irrigation), i. 63, 64, 206-210; revenue from rates on occupiers and owners, 64, collected like land revenue, 64, receipts, expenditure, interest, and profits, 64, 65, their falls also used as a source of power, 208, 209; ruin village roads, 297; the system of private canals, voluntary and unrated in Basti District, started by Europeans,

ii. 224, 225. See also under Irrigation in Districts.

- Canals, used also or solely for navigation, i. 92, 93, worked as such at a loss, 93, 208; Agra Canal closed to navigation since 1904, 93, 210.
- Canning, Lord, Governor-General, state visit to Lucknow (October, 1858), ii. 308; his proclamation after the Mutiny, policy and opinion about the *talukdars* of Oudh, i. 236, 237.
- Canning College at Lucknow, supported by the *talukdārs*, il. 312.
- Cantonment Magistrates, i. 103, 105.
- Cantonments, Chakrātā, i. 264, Dehra, 264, 265, Landour, 266, Mussoorie, 266, 267, Roorkee, 286, 287; Meerut, 327, Muttra, 391; Agra, 404, 413; Fatehgarh, 433, 433; Bareilly, 499; Shāhjahānpur, 563; Cawnpore, ii. 15, 18; Allahābād, 80, 82; Jhānsi, 105; Benares, 140; Naini Tāl, 262; Almorā, 274; Rānīkhet, 277; Lansdowne, 289; Lucknow, 301, 311, 312; Sītāpur, 350; Fyzābād, 390, 391.
- Carpets and rugs, industry of, i. 79, 80, factories of, 79, best made at Agra Central jail, 79, 413.
- Carving, of stone, wood, ebony, and ivory, i. 82; the modern substitution of mechanical methods for handicraft, 82.
- Caste, Tribe, and Race, i. 42-45. See also under each.
- Caste, i. 42-44; distinguished (for students) by community of occupation from tribe 43; its rules of endogamy, exogamy, and hypergamy, 43; its constant modifications, 43; the three original Aryan castes of the twice-born, and the mixed or aboriginal Sūdras, 43, 44; their modern classification in twelve groups from highest to lowest, 44; the social precedence and numbers of the largest single castes, 44; high castes pay less rent, 68, 235 et passim, trading castes, 86; relaxed by railways, 91; its influence on the abuse of intoxicants, 121; in education, 136; prejudicial to agriculture, ii. 397. See a'so under Castes in Districts.
- Cattle, i. 61, 62, bred only where there is pasture and there carclessly, 62; cattle fairs, 62; diseases of, 63; investigation and treatment of, by serums, ii. 261, 262; market at Kosī, i. 388; Kherī the most important breeding centre, ii. 368. See also under Cattle in Districts.
- Cattle, wild, from Bharatpur kept out by a fence and ditch, i. 373, 396.
- Cave dwellings, drawings, implements, &c., found in Kaimur Hills, i. 203, ii. 146.

- Cawnpore (Kanpur), District in Allahābād Division, ii. 2-21; part of the Doab, 2; well drained and fairly healthy, 3; climate, hot and dry, 3; history up to cession (1801) to British by Oudh, 3, 4; the Mutiny, 4, 5, 15-17; the great depth of the water-level in the southern portion and consequent dependence on canals, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12; cultivable area mostly taken up, 7, recent increase in area of food-crops of poorer classes, 7; the great and flourishing trades and industries of the city, 7, 8, 18-20; full means of communication, 8, 18, 19; famines, not now liable to severe, 8, 9; early assessments, excessive and scandalous, 9, 10; education fair, one college, 10; bibliography, 11.
- Cawnpore tahsil, ii. 12.
- Cawnpore city, head-quarters of District, on the Ganges, ii. 15-20; the most important trade-centre in Upper India, 15; entirely a British creation, 15, dating from first (1778) cantonment, 15, and connexion (1863) by rail with Calcutta, 18; the native city mean, 15; the Mutiny, 15-17; the Memorial Garden around the 'Well', 17; plague riots, 17; the municipality, 17; filtered water-supply (1894) from the Ganges, 18; much-needed drainage scheme, 18, removal by steam tram of refuse and incineration, 18; the cantonments for miles along the bank, 15, 18; the impetus to cotton trade given by American Civil War, 18; the development of the railway system, 18, 19; the huge recent increase in imports and exports, 19; factories, of cotton, tanning, army boots and saddles, &c., wool, sugar, jute, &c., 19, 20; Chamber of Com-merce (1889) of Upper India, representative of European trade, 20; Christ Church College, affiliated to the University, industrial and other schools, 20; printing-presses and newspapers, 20.
- ⁶Ceded Provinces, ceded by Nawab of Oudh (1801), i. 30, 210, 230, early assessment of, 113.
- Census, statistics of, early not trustworthy, i. 34, 35; fluctuations in growth of population, 6.3 per cent. 1881-90, only 1.7 per cent. 1891-1901, 35; the actual decrease in parts due to drought, excessive rainfall, disease, 35, 36. See also under People in Districts.
- Central Asia, invaders from, the Sakas and Kushans, i. 19, 20, the White Huns, 20, the Rajputs probably their Hinduized descendants, 21.
- Central India plateau, the four Districts of, i. 4, British Bundelkhand, 4, their physical and economic inferiority, 4;

geology, 11, 12, botany, 14; its ' black ' soil, 52.

- Cesses, irregular and onerous before annexation, i. 106, rates substituted for. in some cases, 107, 122, land cesses, 122, famine cess abolished in 1905, 123, cess for chaukidars, 129. The cesses of tahsils are given under each,
- Chakiā, tahsīl of Mirzāpur District, ii. 154, 155; much of it, on the Vindhyan plateau, game preserve of Rājā of Benares, 155. Chakrātā, or Jaunsār-Bāwar, northern tahsīl of Dehra Dūn District, i. 263,
- 264, physical aspects, 250, 251, 263, revenue settlement, 261, forests, 258, 263.
- Chakrātā, town and cantonment in Dehra Dun District, i. 264.
- Chamärs, workers in leather, raw and tanned, the most numerous caste, i. 44, 45 et passim, given to cattle-poisoning for the sake of the hides, ii. 237.
- Chambal river (650 miles), one of the chief tributaries of the Jumna, i. 175-177; its course, falls, whirlpools, and ravines, 175, 176; rises in floods 100 feet above summer level, 172; its bridge of boats, and railway bridge near Rājghāt, 176, 177; its crystal stream and the muddy water of the Jumna, 177.
- Champāwat, tahsil of Almora District, ii. 273; contains ruins of the Chands, 267.
- Chand Rajputs of hill tracts (1488-1790), ii. 249, 265, 266, expelled by the Gurkhas, 249; their temple at Bhim Tal, 250, remains at Champawat, 267; their capital Almora taken, their temples desecrated by the Rohillas, 266.
- Chandauli, tahsil of Benares District, ii. 134.
- Chandausi, town in Morādābād District, i. 546, a municipality and railway junction, 546; an important trade centre for collection and distribution, 546.
- Chandel Rājputs of Bundelkhand (850-1182), i. 213, 214, ii. 33, 47, overthrown by Prithwi Raj (1182), i. 214, and Kutb-ud-dīn (1203), ii. 47, 48, 51, 52; popular and religious explanation of the downfall of Paramārdī, the last king, i. 214; their splendid buildings and beautiful lakes in Mahobā, ii. 50, 62, in Jhansi, 90. See also Banda, Bundelkhand, Hamīrpur, and Jhānsi.
- Chandi, hills in Bijnor District, i. 501, 502, forest, 507.
- Chandpur, town in Bijnor District, a municipality, i. 513; a railway surveyed, 513
- Chandpur, village, almost deserted, in Jhänsi District, ii. 103; Chandel ruins

and inscriptions around a beautiful tank, 103.

- Chandragupta (Greek, Sandrocottus), (ob. 297 B.C.), founder of the Mauryan dynasty, i. 18, 19, 222.
- Chandra Gupta I (A.D. 320), founder of the great Hindu Gupta dynasty and era, i. 20; its wide rule for 150 years, 20, 222; revival of Hinduism and possibly of Sanskrit literature, 20; overwhelmed (480) by the White Huns, 20.
- Charthäwal, town in Muzaffarnagar District, under Act of 1856, i. 301.
- Chaukā, river of Oudh, one of the channels of the Sārdā, i. 181.
- Chaukidärs, or village policemen, i. 128, 129; methods of payment of, 129, 130; as registrars of births and deaths, 37, of the causes of death, 38; their number and cost, 156.
- Chet Singh, natural son and successor (1770) of Balwant Singh, Rājā of Benares, i. 29, 30, 126, 135; his succession assured and confirmed by the British, 126, 135; fined for his refusal to furnish a contingent against the hostile (1780) confederacy, 126, 135; the visit of Warren Hastings to Benares, his critical position and flight, 126, 135; subsequent open rebellion, defeat, and deposition of Chet Singh, 127, 135, succeeded by his nephew, 127.
- Chhaplā, village and railway station in Gondā District, ii. 404, 405; known, for distinction, as Swāmī Nārāyan Chhapiā, 404, in honour of a native religious reformer, worshipped under that name as an incarnation of Krishna, 404, 405; a large and elaborate temple, 405.
- Chhaprauli, town in Meerut District, under Act of 1856, i. 321.
- Chhāta, tahsīl of Muttra District, i. 383.
- Chhāta, town in Muttra District, under Act of 1856, i. 386, 387; its fort-like sarai (sixteenth century) of 12 acres, 386, 387.
- Chhatārī, town in Bulandshahr District, under Act of 1856, i. 347.
- Chhattar Säl, the national hero of the Bundeläs (ab. 1734), i. 215, ii. 48, 52, left a third of bis territory to the Maräthäs, i. 215; his descendants at Jaitpur till 1842, ii. 52.
- Chhibrāmau, tahsīl of Farrukhābād District, i. 429.
- Chhibrāmau, town in Farrukhābād District, under Act of 1856, i. 431.
- Chhoiyā, river or channel in Bulandshahr District, i. 332, 342.
- China, opium for, prepared at Ghāzīpur, ii. 186.
- Chinese chroniclers, i. 19; Buddhist pily.p. n.

grims, 20, 21, 226, ii. 23, 189, 203, 221, 249, 394; their report of the general decline of Buddhism and frequent relapse of cultivated country into jungle, ii. 221, 394. See also Fa Hian and Hinen Tsiang.

- Chît Fîrozpur (also Barăgăon), mud town in Balliā District, under Act of 1856, ii. 198; the finest tank in the District, 198.
- Chitrakūt, hill and place of pilgrimage in Bāndā District, ii. 46, the decay of its annual religious fairs, 46; its numerous (and largely endowed) shrines and temples, 46.
- Cholera, epidemics and mortality of, i. 38, 39; ontbreaks at Hardwār, 284, 285.
- Christian Missions, statistics of, i. 45, 47; the great success of the American Methodist Episcopal Church (1859), 47, 134 *et passim*; Anglican and Roman dioceses, 47; their work in female education, 134; the early date (1578) of the Roman Catholic Mission at Agra, 47, 412; native Christian village of Muirābād, ii. 68. Sze also under Christian Missions in Districts.
- Chunār, tahsīl of Mirzāpur District, ii. 153.
- Chunār, town in Mirzāpur Distriet, a 'notified area' with little trade, ii. 155, 156; the tomb of a saint, whose fetters fell off him at prayer-time in his prison at Delhi, 156.
- Chunār fort, ii. 155, 156; its size and situation on a rock jutting into the Ganges, 156; its great antiquity, 155; its importance under the Sūrs as the key to Bengal and Bihār, 155, 156; besieged (1762) ineffectually by Major Munro, 156, became British (1763) after battle of Buxar, 156.
- Civil condition, i. 41, 42, statistical table of unmarried, married, and widowed, male and female, 42.
- Civil Courts of Justice, i. 103, 104, 105, statistics of, 151.
- Civil Surgeons of Districts, i. 138.
- Climate, general, i. 15-17; tables of temperature and rainfall, 142; the cold season from late October to middle or end of March, 15, succeeded by the hot season, 15, the rain of the monsoon from mid June to October, 15, maximum, minimum, and average temperatures and rainfall, 15, 16, their local distribution, 15, 16; cyclones and storms rare, 16, occasional floods and earthquakes, 16, 17. See also under Climate and Temperature in Districts.
- Coal, exists but is no longer worked, i. 76, 77; imported from Bengal, 87, 148.
- Coins and coinage, of kingdoms after fall of Mauryan dynasty, Buddhist and

Hindu, i. 19; Kushan imitated from Roman, 20; Gupta at Jhūsī, ii. 83, in Fyzābād (1904), 379; Chauhān found at Kosam, 84.

- Collector and Magistrate, officer in charge of a District in the Province of Agra, i. 100, 105.
- Colleges, Arts, i. 132, Sanskrit at Benares, 132, professional, 132, 133, Thomason Engineering at Roorkee, 132, 133, Training, 133; Muhammadan at Alīgarh, 135; hostels for students, 133; statistics of, 133, 156; expenditure on, and its sources, 137; college fees, 137.
- Colonelganj, town in Gondā District, under Act of 1856, ii. 405.
- Commerce. See Trade and Commerce.
- Commerce, Upper India Chamber of, with head-quarters at Cawnpore, i. 86, only European concerns represented on, 86, ii. 20,
- Commercial classes, i. 135, ii. 312.
- Commissioner, officer in charge of a Division, i. 100; High Court and a District Judge in Kumaun, 103; of Kumaun and of Bareilly Divisions, Political Agents for Native States of Tehrī and Rāmpur respectively, 102.
- Communication, means of, i. 88-95; railways, 88-91; roads, 91, 92; conveyances, 92; light railways, 92; canals, 92, 93; steamers and river traffic, 93, 94; ferries, 94; Post Office, 94, 95. See also under Railways and Roads in Districts.
- ⁶Conquered Provinces,⁷ conquered from the Maräthäs (1803), i. 30, 31, 210, early assessment of, 113.
- Conveyances and carts on roads, i. 92.
- Copper and brass industries, i. 81, household vessels, of brass for Hindus, of tinned copper for Muhammadans, 81; Benares and other chief centres of ormamental work, 81, ii. 158.
- Copper mines, mostly exhausted or closed, i. 77.
- Cornwallis, Lord, Governor-General, tomb at Ghāzīpur, ii. 186.
- Coryat, Tom, on Hardwär, i. 284.
- Cotton, the most important of the fibres,
- cultivation, i. 58, area under, 146, imports and exports of raw, 87, 148, 150. See also under Agricultural Statistics and Principal Crops in Districts.
- Cotton industry: home and hand, spinning and weaving, i. 78, its chief centres, castes, and numbers employed, 78, ii.
 - 236, its competition with mills, i. 78; statistics of mills and factories, 82, 83; cotton carpets and rugs, 79, 80; imports
 - and exports of cotton goods, 88, 148, . 150. See also under Arts and Manu-
 - factures in Districts.

- Cretinism, in Districts with large rivers from the hills, i. 40.
- Criminal courts, i. 103, 105, statistics of, 130, 151. See also under Crime and Justice in Districts.
- Criminal tribes, i. 129; transfer of Barwars to Gonda in hope of reformation, ii. 396.
- Crops, i. 55-59, 146, 147, of hot season sown in June, 53, of cold season sown in October and November, 53; the tendency to grow two crops, due to increasing pressure of population, 53, 146; artificial nitrification by means of microorganisms attached to the *Leguminosae*, 54; rotation, mixing, and irrigation of crops, 53, 54; in the Himālayan tract and Bundelkhand, 54. See also Harvests and under Agricultural Statistics and Principal Crops in Districts.
- Cultivation, systems of, determined by soil and rainfall, i. 53, 54; area of cultivated and cultivable land, 146; not much room for extension of, 59; generally high, 59; seeds not generally selected, 59; little influenced by Agricultural department, 60, its policy to improve known seeds rather than introduce new, 60; its model farms and implements not appreciated, 60. See also under Agricultural Conditions in Districts.
- Cup-markings, prehistoric, on boulders, i. 17, still cut by children in Bundelkhand, 17.
- Cyclones, rare, i. 16.

D.

- Dāhar, picturesque and useful lake in Oudh, i. 205, 225.
- Dairy farm, at Chherat near Alīgarh, i. 358, 367.
- Dalmau, *tahsīl* of Rāe Barelī District, ii. 334.
- Dalmau, town in Rãe Bareli District, under Act of 1856, ii. 335, 336; early tradition and history, 335; taken and fortified by Ibrähīm Shāh of Jaunpur, 335, the beautiful ruins of his fort over the Ganges, 336; Mughal mosques and other buildings, 336; its large religious fair, 336.
- Dankaur, ancient town in Bulandshahr District, under Act of 1856, i. 347.
- Daryābād, town in Bāra Bankī District, under Act of 1856, ii. 448; once headquarters of District, removed thence for unhealthiness, 448.
- unhealthiness, 448. Dasahra or Rām Līla, the greatest Hindu festival of the year, i. 50.
- Dātāganj, rice-producing tahsīl of Budaun District, i. 528, 529.
- Dayānand, founder of Arya Samāj, i. 376; influenced by residence and studies at Muttra, 376.

- Deaf-mutes, orthe Frovinces, -37 per 1,000, i. 40; in some parts up to 2 per 1,000, 40.
- Dead, disposal of: Musalmans inhume and abhor cremation, i. 49, raise memorial stones and buildings, 49; Hindus with some exceptions cremate, the poor imperfectly, 49.
- Death-rate, table of, since 1881, with mortality of principal diseases, i. 38, 39; the awful mortality from plague (1901-5), 39; infant mortality, 39. See also Vital Statistics.
- Debī Pātan, village on railway in Gondā District, ii. 405; an ancient site identified with Rājā Karna, 405; its celebrated sacrificial temple of Siva, 405; its great religious fair, 405.
- Decentralization, political, since 1881, i. 125, see also Local Self-government; financial, since 1871, i. 106-109. See also Settlements, Financial.
- Dehra Dūn, District in Meerut Division, i. 250-268; the Dün valley, between the Himālayas and the Siwāliks, and the distinct hills and forests of Chakrātā, 250; its singularly rich fauna, 251, 252; temperate climate, sufficient rainfall, and immunity from drought, 252; its legends, 252, its prosperity under the Rājās of Garhwäl and Najib-ud-daula (1757-70), 253, raided by neighbouring tribes, 253, 254, occupied (1803-15) and oppressed by the Gurkhas, 254, rescued after war (1814) by the British, 254; archaeology, 255; statistics of the people, 255, 256; polyandry commonly practised by the hill Khas Rājputs, 256; agriculture, slack and backward, 256, 257; irrigation limited, 257, 258; extensive forests, 258; trade, 258, 259; administered by a Superintendent and staff, 259; special organization of civil courts, 259, 260; land revenue and settlement: in the Dün, vacillating between zamindāri and ryotwāri, temporary and permanent, 260, 261, in Chakrātā, 261; standard of literacy higher than in any other District of the Provinces, 262, due to number of Europeans and Eurasians, 262; medical, 262; bibliography, 262.
- Dehra, tahsīl in Dehra Dūn District, i. 262, 263.
- Dehm town, cold-season head-quarters of District, i. 264, hot-season quarters at Mussoorie, 265, 267; a railway terminus, 264, head-quarters during cold season of Trigonometrical and Forest Surveys, of Agricultural Chemist and Mycologist of the Government of India, 265; the water-supply and drainage of its municipality, 265; its training stables,

257, 265; the history of its foundation by the heretical Sikh Gurū, Rām Rai, 253, 264, his temple and attributes, 253, 264.

- Delhi, rivalry and war with Jaunpur, i. 22, 23, ii. 159-161 et passim.
- Density of population, 445 to square mile, greater than elsewhere in India, i. 33, 34, 144, 145, its variations and increase from west to east, 34; urban population 11 per cent. of total, 34; the effects, direct and indirect, of its pressure on agriculture and industry, 59, 68, on comfort, 72; of rural population in Oudh probably unequalled anywhere, 234; density of Divisions, Districts, and *tahsils*, given under each.
- Deoband, southern *tahsil* of Sahāranpur District, i. 280, 281.
- Deoband, town in Sahāranpur District, a municipality, i. 282, 283, close to the main railway, 283; its legendary and relígious associations, 284; the Arabic College, devoted to Oriental studies, entirely independent of Government, 284; large export trade in grain. 283.
- Deodār (Cedrus Deodara), an Upper Himālayan tree, i. 72, Government exploitation of leased forests of, 74, 75. See also under Botany and Forests in Districts.
- Deogaon, tahsīl of Azamgarh District, ii. 239, 240.
- Deogarh, fort, cave and stairs, and ruins of (sixteen Jain temples), in Jhānsi District, ii. 103; village with a fine old temple, 103; bibliography, 103.
- Deoria, subdivision of Gorakhpur District, ii. 215.
- Deoria, tahsil of Gorakhpur Disirict, ii. 214.
- Deputy-Commissioner and Magistrate, officer in charge of a District in the Province of Oudh and Division of Kumaun, i. 100, 105, his judicial functions in Kumaun, 103.
- Derāpur, tahsīl of Cawnpore District, ii. 12, 13.
- Devaprayāg, village in Tehrī State, ii. 464, 465; at the confluence of the two rivers which combine to make the Ganges, 464; one of the five sacred confluences, and a resort of pilgrims for bathing, 464, 465; the great temple of Raghunāth of uncemented stones, computed by Brāhmans to be 10,000 years old, 464; the earthquake of 1803, 465.
- Devī Dhurā, road-station in Almorā District, ii. 275; its celebrated temple of sacrifice, 275.
- Dewal, village in Pilibhit District, i. 572, with mounds and an old inscription, 572; bibliography, 572.

Dhāmpur, tahsīl of Bijnor District, i. 512.

- Dhāmpur, town in Bijnor Districi, a municipality, i. 513, 514, on a main railway, 513; well-built and thriving, 513.
- Dhasān (possibly *Dasaron* of Ptolemy) river, an affluent of the Betwā, i. 179; proposed irrigation works, 179.
- Dhaurahrā, town in Kherī District, under Act of 1856, ii. 373; the punishment of the Rājā for giving up fugitives to the mutineers, 373.
- the mutineers, 373. Dibai, town in Bulandshahr District, under Act of 1856, i. 347, 348, close to a main road and a railway, 347; rapidly increasing population and prosperity, 347, 348.
- Diseases, the mortality from principal, i. 38, 39; infirmities, 40; paralysis from eating kisāri, 57; of crops, 59; of cattle and horses, 63; the investigation and treatment with serums of bovine and human diseases, ii. 261, 262.
- District, in charge of a Collector (or Deputy-Commissioner) and Magistrate, i. 100.
- District boards, i. 122-124; their original and early predecessors, 122; the development of their financial and administrative responsibility, 123; their number, and composition of *ex-officio*, noninated, and elected (a great majority) members, 123, 124; their finance, 123, a table of their sources of income and objects of expenditure, 154.
- expenditure, 154. District staff. See under each District.
- Division, group of Districts under a Commissioner, i. 100.
- Divorce, among Hindus, uncommon, i. 41, among Musalmäns, legal, strongly reprobated and checked by high nominal dowers repayable on divorce, 41.
- dowers repayable on divorce, 41. Doāb ('two rivers'), the land between the confluence of any two rivers, especially of the Ganges and Jumna, i. 210, 220; extends from Siwāliks to Allahābād junction, 219; its natural fertility increased by irrigation and drainage, 219; the monotonous scenery of its cultivated plain, 8, 220, in 1794 a sandy waste, 220; now a great wheat-producing area, 219; its prosperity, railways, and commercial centres, 220; sometimes called Madhya Desa, 221.
- Doāb, the Jumna-Chambal, in Étāwah, a desolate wilderness, i. 452.
- Dohrighät, town in Azamgarh District, under Act of 1856, ii. 242, 243; on a branch line, 242; a port on the Gogrā with large trade, 242, 243.
- Domariaganj, *tahsil* of Basti District, ii. 228.
- Doms, labourers and artisans, one of the

three main castes of the hills and Bhābar, ii. 251, 268, 281.

- Dor Rajputs of Baran (Bulandshahr), i. 333, 346, 353, 365. See also Har Dat.
- Drainage, as adjunct to or mitigation of insanitary effects of irrigation, i. 332.
- Dravidian (physical) type, its characteristics, i. 45; pure in limited regions, 45, mixed of wide distribution, 45.
- Dress, of Hindus and Musalmäns, i. 48, 49; the characteristic Hindu *dholi*, 48, 49; the growing use of European clothes, 49; of women, 49; of cultivators and labourers, 72.
- Drigbijai Singh, Mahārājā of Balrāmpur, ii. 403, 404; his distinguished loyalty during the Mutiny, 403.
- Drags (other than opium) prepared from hemp (*Cannabisindica*), of home growth and imported, i. 120, 131, duties and licences, and revenues from, 131; their use and abuse, 131; *bhang* almost as innocent as tea, 131.
- Dūdhai, ruined town of ancient, unknown importance, in Jhānsi District, ii.-703, 104; extensive ruins of temples, &c., and a tank, 103, 104; a colossal (man-lion) statue of Vishnu carved on a hill-side, 104.
- Duncan, Jonathan, Resident at Benares, in view of prevailing abuses, instituted and carried out (1788-95) the permanent settlement there, i. 113, ii. 131, 135, afterwards Governor of Bombay, 131; his encouragement of agriculture in Jaunpur, 164.
- Dwārāhāt, village in Almorā District, ii. 276; remains of carved temples, some desecrated by the Rohillas, 276.
- Dwellings, of different parts and classes, of stone, brick, or mud, i. 49, 72, their furniture, 72.
- furniture, 72. Dyeing, industry of, its chief centres and methods, i. 80, vegetable driven out by artificial dyes, 54, 80.

E.

- Earthquakes, occasional, not serious, i. 17; shattered (1803) temple of Raghunāth, ii. 465.
- East India Company, its insignificant trade with the Provinces before annexation, i. 84; its Directors resisted permanent settlement of Agra, 113-115; the abolition of its monopoly, a blow to native industry, ii. 243.
- Education, i. 130-137, statistics of, financial and numerical, 137, 158; history of, since 1791, 130, 131; present organization under a Director, 131, 133; University and colleges, 132, 133;

secondary schools, high and middle (boys), 133, 134; primary schools (boys), 134; female education and the prejudice against it, 134; special colleges, schools, and classes, 132, 133, 134, 135; schools, for Europeans and Eurasians, 135; Muhammadan education and objection to purely secular teaching, 135, 136; general results tested by number of scholars, and by literacy in different regions, nationalities, and religions, 136; the drawbacks of the caste system, and of two different characters for writing, 136, 137. See also under Education in Districts.

- Elephants, wild, in the Siwäliks, i. 14, 199, the Bhābar, 2, 3, 14; kept by rich landholders of Gorakhpur, ii. 207.
- Elliott, Sir Charles, his satisfactory settlement of Farrukhābād District, i. 427, copied in other Districts, 427.
- Embroidery (chikan), with chief centre at Lucknow, i. 79.
- Endogamy of caste, i. 42, with exogamy of groups, 43; among Musalmans, especially Hindu converts, 44.
- Engineering College (Thomason), at Roorkee, i. 132, 133, 287.
- Engineers of Public Works department, i. 126, 127.
- English, instruction in, in middle schools, i. 133, in Forest School, 135; better known among Muhammadans than Hindus, 136.
- Etah, District in Agra Division, i. 465-481; generally dry and healthy, 466; part of the kingdom of Kanauj, came under Muslim rule, 467; acquired (1801) by British, 467; abandoned during Mutiny, 467; several ancient sites, 468; cotton, sugar, and saltpetre indus-tries, 471; the 'seven seer' famine of 1860-1, 471, 472; lawlessness, 472; illiteracy, 473; bibliography, 473. Etah tahsil, i. 473, 474.
- Etah town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, i. 477, 478. Etäwah, District in Agra Division, i.
- 451-465; its regions on either side the Jumna of extreme fertility and wild desolation, 452; fauna, 453; under the Meos till the Muhammadan invasion, 453; persistent resistance of native Hindus to Musalman aggressors, 453, 454, even to Akbar, 454; under Marā-thās, Oudh, and finally (1801) British, 454, prolonged insubordination of chiefs, 454; abandoned during Mutiny, 454, 455, slow restoration of order, 454, loyalty of native officials and zamindars, 455; many ancient mounds, 455, 456; lowest proportion (6 per cent.) of

Musalmans in the Doab, 456; repeated famines, 459; oppressive early settlements, 460; backward education, 461; bibliography, 461.

Etāwah *tahsīl*, i. 461, 462.

- Etāwah town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, i. 464, 465; a railway station, 464; once a famous trade centre, 464; the Jāma Masjid, 456, 464; fine buildings and square, 464; the Hume High School, one of the earliest in the Provinces, 464.
- Europeans and Eurasians : number of nonnative Christians, i. 47; education of, 135, at Mussoorie, 262, 267, Nainī Tāl, ii. 263, the Martinière school at Lucknow, i. 135, ii. 313; preparation for Government and railway service, i. 135; Ramsay Hospital for Europeans, 139, ii. 263.
- Excise, department of, i. 119, its revenue, mainly from liquor, opium, and drugs, 119-121, 152; the moral policy of raising duties, tempered by the fear of smuggling, 121.
- Exogamy of groups, i. 43, with endogamy of caste, 42; of Muhammadan Mewātīs, 223.
- Expenditure, Provincial, Municipal, and District, tables of, i. 153-155.
- Exports, chief articles and values of, by rail and river, to other parts of India, i. 85, 87, table of, 148, 149; to Nepāl and Tibet, 88.
- Eye hospital, first at Allahābād, ii. 74.

Factories. See Mills and Factories.

- Fa Hian, Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, his description of Northern India early in the fifth century, i. 20, 226, 436, found northern Basti relapsed into jungle, ii. 221; ruins of Nawal identified with his A-lo, 316, 323; on Set Mahet
- (? Srāvastī), 407. Fairs, cattle, i. 62; religious, spread epidemics, 285, ii. 378. See Festivals and Pilgrimage, Places of.
- Faiz, and Faiyāz, Alī Khān, father and son, Nawābs of Pahāsū, and ministers of Jaipur State, i. 350.
- Famine and scarcity, i. 94-99; caused now by failure of south-western monsoon rain and deficiency of autumn harvest of rice and millet, 94; tracts immune, protected, and liable, 94, 95; protection against by canals, wells, tanks, improved communications, 98, 99; regular warnings of, 95, 96; history of, since A. D. 1291, 96-98; in-fluence of, upon statistics of Census, 98, compared with fever, 98, aggravated by

F.

fever, 556, ii. 95, in Bundelkhand expected every five years, 95. See also under Famine in Districts.

- Famine relief, the various methods of, and their cost, i. 96-98, refusal to work on, 556.
- Faridnagar, town in Meerut District, under Act of 1856, i. 321.
- Faridpur, tahsil of Bareilly District, i. 494, 495, the most unproductive of the District, 494. Farīdpur town, head-quarters of District, under Act of 1856, i. 500.
- Farrukhābād, District in Agra Division, i. 418-438; its head-quarters at Fatehgarh, 432, 433; one of the healthiest of the Doab Districts, 419; its association with the ancient kingdom of Panchala, 419, with the empire of Thanesar and Kanauj, 419, 420; Jai Chand and Hindu rule overwhelmed (1194) by Muhammad Ghori, 420; peace under the Mughals, 420; as part of an independent state founded (1714) by Muhammad Khān at Farrukhābād, 27, 28, 30, 420; as part of Oudh, 421, ceded (1801) to the British, 30, 421; the Mutiny, 421, 422, the escape by boat of fugitives from Fatchgarh, and their massacre at Cawnpore and on the river, 421, 422, 433 its ancient sites, 422; its high standard of cultivation and triple crops, 424, 430, the intense distress of the famine of 1837-8, 426; troublesome land settlements, and the improvements of Sir Charles Elliott, 426, 427 ; bibliography, 428.
- Farrukhābād tahsīl, i. 429, 430.
- Farrukhābād city, with Fatehgarh, headquarters of District, forms one municipality, i. 431, 432; double railway service, 431; decreasing population and trade, 431, 432; remains of buildings of its founder, Muhammad Khan, 432.
- Fatehābād, tahsīl of Agra District, i. 402.
- Fatehgarh, head-quarters of Farrukhäbäd District, i. 432, 433, with Farrukhābād city a municipality, 433, on railway, a cantonment, 432, 433; its fort, aban-doned during the Mutiny, 433, the massacres, on land and water, of the fugitives, 433, the monument and memorial church. 433; Warren Hast-ings charged with posting (1780-5) a
- British Resident there, 421.
- Fatchpur, District in Allahābād Division. ii. 21-32; part of the Doab, 21; highly cultivated, fairly wooded, and not unhealthy, 21, 22; twice the scene of . decisive battles, 22, 31, under Muhammadans, Marāthās, and Oudh, 22, ceded (1801), 23; during the Mutiny, 23;

increase of cheaper food-crops and poppy, 25; famines, 27; heavy early settlements and fraudulent sales, 37; not distinguished for literacy, 28; bibliography, 28.

Fatehpur tahsil, il. 29.

- Fatehpur town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, ii. 31; mud houses, two tombs, and a mosque, 32; noted manu-
- facture of whips, 31. Fatehpur, tahsīl of Bāra Bankī District, ii. 446, 447.
- Fatchpur, town in Bara Banki District, under Act of 1856, ii. 448, full of decaying old masonry, 448. Fatehpur Sikri, town in Agra District, a
- 'notified area,' i. 415, 416, its associa-tions with Babar and Akbar, its founder, 23, 24, 415, now partly dismantled, 415, 416; the great mosque of the tomb of the saint Salim Chishti, 415; the palaces of Akbar's Rājput, Hindu, and Turkish and so-called 'Christian' wives, 415, 416; the place of Akbar's theological conferences and other buildings, 416, of park and lake, 416; bibliography, 416.
- Fauna, general, i. 14, 15, large game, birds, and snakes, 2, 14, 15; of Himālayas, 194, 195. See also under Fauna in Districts.
- Female education. See Education and Women.
- Ferries, public, i. 94, steam, 94 ; expenditure of District boards on, 123, 154.
- Festivals, combining pleasure and business with devotion, i. 50, 51; the great Hindu Dasahra or Râm Lila, 50; Musalmān festivals, often shared by Hindus, 50, 51; Jain festivals, 51. See also Pilgrimage, Places of.
- Fever, the wide use of the term as a cause of death, i. 39; the mortality from (75 per cent. of total), 38, 39, increased by excessive rainfall, 39, and irrigation, 290, 320, 332, 496; effects of famine and fever on vital statistics compared, 98; popular and cheap sales of quinine, 139; fever-proof jungle tribes of the Tarai, 243; in the Dun, 252; virulent in Pilibhit District, 564, 571, prevalent in Shāhjahān District, 551, 556.
- Finance, i. 105-126, tables of Provincial revenue and expenditure, 152, 153; of native rule, 105, 106; British, the strict control of the Supreme Government, 106, 122; the policy since 1871 of decentralization, administrative and financial, 106; successive settlements between Provincial and Imperial finance, 106-108; present arrangements, 108, 109; land revenue, 109-117; miscellaneous revenue, 117-122; District, local

and municipal finance, 123, 126, tables of, 154, 155.

- Fīroz Šhāh (III) Tughlak, his wise and beneficent rule (1351-88), i. 22; the disruption of the kingdom of Delhi after his death, 22; foundation of Jaunpur, 22, ii. 170.
- Fīrozābād, tahsīl of Agra District, i. 401.
- Firozābād, town in Agra District, railway station, municipality, i. 416, 417, destroyed (and rebuilt) by Akbar's orders for insulting Todar Mal, 416.
- Fish and fisheries, abundant, i. 66, sometimes preserved, 66, 439, ii. 189, 249; even where plentiful not always used for food, i. 332, 353. See also under Fanna in Districts.
- Floods and inundations, i. 16, of the Gumti, 16, 168, 169, of the Son, 172, of the Chambal, 176, of the Bāngangā, 178, of the Gohnā lake, 204; fertilizing of the Ganges, 163, ii. 191, sandy and infertile of the Gogrā, 191.
- Food, i. 48; of different classes, 72; rice and millets the food of the masses, 95; two daily meals of *chapātis* with herbs and ghī, 48; beef and mutton universal among Musalmāns, 48, beef eschewed by all but the lowest Hindu castes, 44, 45, staple and other food-grains, their cultivation, 55-57, 146, their prices, 147; the total production and surplus of food-crops, 57; imports and exports of, 87, 88, 148, 150.
- Food-grains, staple and subsidiary, i. 55-57.
- 55-57. Forest School, Imperial, at Dehra Dūn (1880), i. 74, 135, 265.
- Forests, i. 72-76; their classified area of over 13,000 square miles, 74; divided into upper, middle, and sub-Himalayan, and forests of plains, 72, 73, their characteristic and most important trees, 73; administration and survey, 74 and *n.*, 76; working-plans and disposal of produce of 'reserved' and leased forests, 74, 75, the regulation of local rights and privileges of produce, fuel, and fodder, 75, 76, satisfactory relations with the population, 75; 'protected' forests generally administered in interests of the people, 75, 76; protection from fire, 76; special fruit plantations, 76; receipts and expenditure, 76, 152, 153; 'District-protected' forest in Kumann Division, ii. 283. See also under Forests in Districts.
- Fort, the, at Agra, and its buildings described, i. 408, 409.
- Fruits and vegetables, cultivation of, i. 57, 59, 60, 61; Government nurseries and orchards, 76. *See also under* Agricultural Statistics in Districts.

- Fyzābād Division, with head-quarters at Fyzābād city, ii. 376, 377; extending from the Nepāl frontier to the Ganges, 376; a general statement of the situation, area, population, and land revenue of its six Districts, 376; the chief places of commercial, religious, and archaeological interest, 377.
- Fyzābād District, ii. 377-393; its chief river the navigable Gogrā, 377, climate fair, but cholera endemic, 378; its legendary history centring in Ajodhyā, the birthplace of Rāma, 378; fell under the Muhammadans, Mughals, and Oudh, 378; during the Mutiny revolt but no massacres, 378, 379; the density of population leading to emigration and intensive agriculture, 380; rice the largest crop, sugar-cane and poppy important, 381; irrigation mostly from tanks and *jhils*, 381, 382; cotton-weaving the chief industry, 382; communications by railways, roads, and river, 382-383; recent distress from drought and floods, 383; girls kidnapped for marriage to Rajputs and Brähmans, 383; settlements rough and temporary, 383, 384; literacy high, 384; bibliography, 385.

Fyzäbäd tahsil, ii. 385.

- Fyzābād city, head-quarters of Division and District, ii. 390, 391; a cantonment, 390, 391; a municipality, with scheme for drainage, 391; a triple railway junction, 390; a well-kept town, with many fine buildings of the Nawābs, the Begams, and the nobility, 391; sugar-refining industry and considerable trade by rail and river, 391; history under Nawābs and kings of Oudh, 390; capital after battle of Buxar for ten years, 390; decline after removal (1775) of capital to Lucknow, 390; the residence of the Begams till 1816, 390.
 - G.
- Gagar, or Gārgachal, a range of mountains in Nainī Tāl and Almora Districts, ii. 259, 260.
- Game, i. 2, 4, 15; the game preserves of the Raja of Benares, ii, 142, 144. See also under Founa in Districts.
- Gandak, Great, river (192 miles), i. 184, 185, rises in Nepāl and joins the Ganges opposite Patna, 184; in British territory a deltaic river with banks above the level of the country, 184; navigation and traffic, 185; Tribenī and Sāran Canals, 185; great bathing festival at Sonpur, 185; fine railway bridge, 185.
- Gandak, Little, river, rises in Nepāl and joins the Gogrā, i. 185.

Gangāpur, tahsīl of Benares District, ii. 133, 134.

- Ganges river, i. 5, 6, 161-166, receives the drainage of the whole area, 5, its issue as the Bhāgīrathi from an icecave in Tehri State (13,800 feet), 161, pierces the Himālayas at Sukhī, 161, a considerable stream at Hardwär (180 miles), 161, there supplies Upper and at Naraura Lower Ganges (irrigation) Canals, 161, its chief tributaries, 5, 161, the principal towns on its banks, 5, 161, its course through the United Provinces and Bengal, 161-163, its delta between the Hooghly (west) and Meghnā (east), 162, the Sundarbans, 162, 163, its bountiful overflow (in Eastern Bengal) making irrigation unnecessary, 163; the changes of its outlets eastwards, 163, its great outburst and coalescence with the Brahmaputra, 163, the constant making and unmaking of new channels and islands, 163; its sacred places, and especially its junction with the Jumna at Allahābād, 163, 164; its extraordinary sanctity in post-Vedic literature and mythology and since, 164, 165; once almost the sole channel of traffic between Upper India and the sea-board, 165, still a great waterway, feeding and fed by the railways, 165, 166, its service of steamers, 166, its six railway bridges from Rorkee to Benares, 166; its flood discharge and level, 166.
- Ganges Čanal, Lower, irrigation work, i. 208, begun (1866), opened (1878), extended (1898), 208; its cost and return, 208, pays working charges but not always interest on capital, 208; takes off at Naraura, with a solid wall thrown across the river, 208; waters 831,000 acres of the southern and eastern Doab, 208; used also for navigation, at a loss, 208.
- Ganges Canal, Upper, the most important irrigation work in the Provinces, i. 206-208; begun (1842), 206, checked by Lord Ellenborough, 206, resumed (1847) by Lord Hardinge, 207, completed (1855), 207, improved and remodelled (1866), 207; its cost and final return of 11½ per cent., 207; its extent and course over, under, and through dangerous torrents, 206; waters nearly one million acres of the Upper Doāb, 207; used also for navigation, at a loss, 208; the new Māt branch, 378.
- Gangetic plain, the, half of the area included in, i. 3, the physical and economic features of the thirteen western Districts of the Ganges-Jumna Doãb, 3, 4, of the eastern Districts,

between the Ganges and Gogrā, 4; the geology of its alluvium, 11, botany, 12, 13, See also under Geology in Districts.

- Gangoh, town in Sahāranpur District, the cleanest and most sanitary of the towns under the Act of 1856, i. 283; the mausoleum of Shaikh Abdul Kuddūs, and three old mosques, 283.
- Gangotrī, mountain (10,319 feet) temple in Tehrī State, closed in winter, ii. 465; tolls on flasks of its sacred waters an important item of revenue, 463.
- important item of revenue, 463. Garauthā, *taksīl* of Jhānsi District, ii. 100; large recent decrease in population, 100.
- Garbyang, station in Almora District, on trade-route to Tibet, ii. 276; post of a *peshkar* to protect traders and pilgrims, 276.
- Gardner's Horse, i. 478, 479.
- Garhwāl, District in Kumaun Division, with head-quarters at Paurī, il. 278-290; extends from the plains across the Himālayas to the watershed between the Sutlej and the Ganges, 278, 289, its peaks and rivers, 278; the new marine strata of the Tibetan watershed, 279; its trees and crops varying with altitude and climate, 279, 282; its rich fauna; 279; rainfall and snow-line in summer and winter, 279, 280; under the Katyūrīs, the Chanda, and the Gurkhas, 280 the walcome conquert (181:) bu
- . 280, the welcome conquest (1815) by the British, 281; steadily increasing population and cultivation, 281, 282; a good recruiting ground, 281; forests, 283; important trade with Tibet, 283; a railway terminus at the foot of the hills, 284, 288; most subject to famine in the Division, 284; toads merely bridle-paths, 284; the accurate and satisfactory settlement of 1864, 285, 286; crime very light, 284, very few stations of regular police, 286; very high literacy, 286; very high proportion (95 per 1,000) of vaccinations, 287; bibliography, 287.
- Garmuktesar, town and place of pilgrimage in Meerut District, i. 321, 322, under Act of 1856, and a railway station, 321, 322; the great temple of the goddess Gangā, sacred well, and festival, 321, ancient fort and mosque (1283), 321, 322.
- Gaura, town (with Barhaj) in Gorakhpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 217.
- Gautam Rājputs, converts to Islām, in Azamgarh, ii. 232, 242.
- Geology (general), i. 9-12, Tibetan zone, lying on the unfossiliferous Haimantas, rising by regular sequence to Upper Jurassic, 9, 10, then violently inter-

rupted, 10; the massive gneissic rock of the central axis or snowy range, 10; the lower Himālayan zone, 10; the fresh-water Tertiary strata of the sub-Himālayan zone, 10, 11, the three Siwālik stages and their magnificent fauna, 11; the Gangetic alluvium, still deposited, 11, its width of from 00 to 300 miles, 11, its depth, known and unknown, at different points, 11, composed of gravel, clays, and sands, 11, the river valleys from 50 to 200 feet below its level, 11, the salt efflorescence, reh, 11; the Vindhyan system, emerging through the alluvium, 11, 12, its See also haematite and copper, 12. under Geology in Districts.

- Ghātampur, tahsīl of Cawnpore District, ii. 14.
- Ghāzī-ud-dīn, infamous Wazīr of the empire, i. 27, 28, blinded and deposed his patron, Ahmad Shāh, 28, set up and murdered (1759) Alamgīr II, 28, called in the Marāthās to crush the Rohillas, 28, 503; founded Ghāziābād, 322.
- Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haidar, first king of Oudh (1814-27), spendthrift, i. 231, his buildings and memorials at Lucknow, ii. 303.
- Ghāziābād, tahsīl of Meerut District, i. 317, 318.
- Ghāziābād, town in Meerut District, municipality and railway station, i. 322; a growing place of trade, 322.
- Ghāzīpur, District in Benares Division, ii. 174-187; flat, thickly inhabited, closely cultivated, 175; hot and damp, 175; city founded (1330) by Masūd, a Saiyid chief, with the title of Ghāzī, 176; under Jaunpur and the Surs, Akbar and the Mughals, Oudh, and Benares, 176, 177; ceded (1775) to British, 177; spread of the Mutiny from Azamgath, 177; many ancient sites with antiquities of all periods, 177, 185, 187; largely irrigated from wells, 180; only important industries of opium and perfumes, 180; famines not serious, and relieved by emigration, 181; now well supplied with railways, 181; litigation and disputes due to excessive subdivision of land and the shifting of river courses, 181; the late institution (1879) of a record-of-rights, and settlement of disputes, 182 ; fair literacy, 183 ; bibliography, 183.
- Ghāzīpur tahsīl, ii. 183.
- Ghāzīpur town, head-quarters of the District, a municipality, il. 185-187; on a branch line, and connected by a steam ferry with a terminus station, 185, 186; its long river front with old palace,

ghāts, and mud fort, 186; old tanks and tombs, 186; the tomb (1805) of Lord Cornwallis, 186; once an important trade centre for the tract north of the Ganges, 186; the large and important factory of opium, 186; the distilling of otto of roses and scents the chief industry, 186.

- Ghâzīpur, tahsīl of Fatehpur District, ii. 30.
- Ghosi, tahsil of Azamgarh District, ii. 241, 242.
- Giri Rāj (' royal hill'), a sacred sandstone hill in Muttra District, i. 387, its legend, 387, resort of pilgrims, 387, too holy to be quarried, 378.
- Girwā river, in Nepāl and Oudh, i. 181, 182. See Kauriāla.
- Girwan, tahsīl of Banda District, ii. 45.
- Glaciers, of Himālayas, i. 188, in Almorā District, ii. 263, 277, the sources of the Ganges and Jumna in Tehrī State, 460, 465.
- Glanders and Farcy Act (1899), the duties of veterinaries under, i. 63.
- Glass, crude native industry of, i. 81, 82, its chief centres, 81, made from the soda of *reh*, 81.
- Gobardhan, town in Muttra District, under Act of 1856, i. 387; on the Giri Rāj, 387, famous in tradition and for Jāt architecture, temples, cenotaphs of rulers, 376, 388, its tank lighted up at the Dewäli festival, 387.
- Gogrā or Ghāgra ('rattling'), the great river of Oudh, Sarabos of Ptolemy, i. 6, 7, 182, 183; in volume rivals, in speed surpasses the Ganges, 6; rises in Tibet, runs through Npāl, pierces the Himālayas, 182; divides into the Kaurialā and Girwā, 7, 182, which reunite and later assume the name of Gogrā, 7, falls into the Ganges, 182; its chief tributaries, 182; Fyzābād and other principal towns, 7, 182; the variability of its course, 182, 183; traffic before the railway important and still considerable, 182, 183; steamers, railway bridges, and ferries, 183, flood discharge, 183.
- discharge, 183. Gohnā, a lake in Garhwāl District, formed (1893) by a huge hill-slip into a valley, i. 204; the successful precautions taken before it burst (August, 1894), 204, 299; bibliography, 205.
- Golā, town in Gorakhpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 217.
- Golā, ancient town in Kherī District, railway station and chief trade centre, ii. 373; the celebrated temple and *lingam* of Gokarannāth, with monasteries of gosains, &c., 373.
- Gondā, District in Fyzābād Division, ii.

393-407; a well-wooded and watered plain, with the Himālayas as a background, 393; large game of the forests, 394; fever rife, especially in tarai, 394; climate cooled by hills and heavy rainfall, 394; the long struggles of the Rājputs against the Muhammadans and Oudh, 394, 395; during the Mutiny, the rebellion of the Rājā of Gondā and confiscation of his estates, 395, the active loyalty and services of the Rājā of Balrāmpur, 395, 403, 404; excavations at Set Mahet, 395 ; emigration to the West Indies, Fiji, and Natal, 396; rice, in the tarai, the largest crop, poppy and sugar-cane the most valuable, 396, 397; the drawback of caste to cultivation, 397; extensive and increasing irrigation, 398; 'reserved' forests, 398; communications by rail better than by roads, 399; famine neither frequent nor severe, 399; the perjury and forgery of the Brahmans, 400; difficulties of settlements, 400; literacy low, 401; bibliography, 401. Gondā *tahsīl*, ii. 401, 402.

- Gondā town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, ii. 405, 406; a multiple railway junction, 405; the rebellion (1857) and fate of its last Rājā, 395.
- Gopāmau, old town in Hardoī District, ii. 361; once of importance, and adorned with mosques, &c., built by its towns-men, distinguished in war and letters, 361.
- Gorakhpur Division, with head-quarters at Gorakhpur city, ii. 201, 202; from borders of Nepäl to south of the Gogrä, 201; the causes of the decrease in population since 1891, 201; general statistics of area, population, land revenue, &c., of its three Districts, 201; the scattered distribution of the population and rarity of towns, 201; its chief centres, 202; its Buddhist associations, 202.
- Gorakhpur District, ii. 202-220; a wellwooded and watered, often inundated, green plain, with many lakes and rivers, 202; submontane flora, 203; very varions and extensive fauna, 203; relaxing and in parts malarious, 203; Muhammadan rule late and never firm, 203, 204; under partial British control after battle (1764) of Buxar, ceded (1801), 204; war (1814-6) with Nepal, 204; rebel government during Mutiny overthrown by Gurkha and British forces, 204; Buddhist remains, 204, 205, 215; extensive irrigation from wells and tanks, 207. 208, the method of sprinkling with wooden shovels, 208; 'reserved' forests with sal, 208; rice, sugar, and poppy

- crops, 206, 207; sugar-refining, 208; active trade by bad roads, river, and rail, 208, 209; famine never severe, 209, 210; early settlements difficult after long period of misrule, 210; education backward, 211; bibliography, 212.
- Gorakhpur tahsil, ii. 214, 215.
- Gorakhpur city, head-quarters of Division and District, a municipality, ii. 217, \$18; head-quarters of Bengal and North-Western Railway, and of Government and other institutions, 218; a cantonment till 1904, now a 'notified area,' 217; a mean, ill-drained town of large and increasing population, with little trade, 217, 218; a dépôt for recruiting Gurkhas, 218.
- Grains. See Food and Food-grains.
- Grains (food) and pulses, huge fluctuations in exports of, i. 87, 88, 150. See also Food and Pulses.
- Gram (Cicer arietinum), cultivation of, i. 55, area, 13 per cent. of cropped area, 55, 146; prices of, 147. See also under Agricultural Statistics and Principal Crops in Districts.
- Grant, General Sir Hope, defeated mutineers at Shamsābād, i. 422, at Nawābganj, ii. 448, his testimony to their courage, 440, at Biswān, 340. Greathed, General Sir E. H., his march
- through the Doāb after the fall of Delbi, i. 32, at Agra, 406, 407, at Cawnpore, il. 4; victory at Buland-sbahr, i. 334; at Sikandarābād, 351.
- Greeks, the, Alexander's invasion, i. 18, the relations of Seleucus Nicator with Chandragupta, 18, the embassy and writings of Megasthenes, 19; Greek inscriptions on Kushan coins, 20.
- Growse, Mr. F. S., i. 346, his Mathura (1883), 388.
- Gūgā or Zāhir, famous saint of Hindus and Muhammadans, i. 289, alleged founder of Sarsāwā, 289.
- Güjars, the, their raids in the Doab, i. 292, their revolt (1813), 271, 272, their hostility during the Mutiny, 283, 286, 334, 335, their numbers and occupations in Sabaranpur, 273; thieves and infanticides in Meerut, 314, inveterate cattle-thieves, 363 et passim.
- Gulaothi, thriving town in Bulandshahr District, under Act of 1856, i. 348; town improvements, mosque and Oriental school recently instituted by a citizen Saiyid, 348.
- Gumti river (possibly Sambos of Arrian), i. 7, 168, 169, rises in Pilibhit and runs in the plain between the Ganges and Gogrä, 7, 168, passes Lucknow, 168, falls into the Ganges at Saidpur,

168; its generally slight fall, sluggish flow, and winding course, 7, 168; its destructive floods at Lucknow and Jaunpur, 168, 169; its chief tributaries, 7, 168; its now inconsiderable traffic, 169; its road and railway bridges, 168.

- Gunnaur, tahsil of Budann District, i. 526, 527.
- Gunnaur, town in Budaun District, under Act of 1856, i. 531, 532.
- Gupta dynasty of Magadha or Bihār (320-480), i. 20, 222, 226, 419; in Allahābād, ii. 65, gold coins of at Jhūsī, 83; pillar and seal at Bhitrī, ii. 185; the revival of Hinduism and Sanskrit literature, i. 20. See also under Archaeology and History in Districts.
- Gurkhas, their raids and oppressive occupation of Dehra Dün and Kumaun, i. 253, 254, ii. 266, 280; their gallant defence (1815) of Kalanga, i. 254, 266; their help against the mutineers, 233, 272, 305, 308, ii. 204, 232, 308; recruiting dépôt at Gorakhpur, 218; expelled the Chands, 249, 266; their system of land tenures in Kumaun Division, 246. See also Nepäl.
- Gursarai, estate in Jhānsi District, ii. 101, 102, held on the *ubāri* tenure or grant, 92, cancelled (1895), restored (1898) by decree of Privy Council, 102; loyalty of its manager, Kesho Rao, during the Mutiny, and his reward, 102.

- Häfiz Rahmat Khän, Rohilla leader (1751-74), i. 29, 245, 246, 247, joined (1761) Ahmad Shäh at Pänipat, 246, 485, 486, 564, at Pilibhit where he built a wall and a fine mosque, 572, killed near Fatebganj and Katra in the fiual defeat of the Rohillas by Oudh and British forces, 564.
- Haidargarb, tahsil of Bara Banki District, ii. 447.
- Haldaur, town in Bijnor District, i. 514; place of meeting of sugar-refiners to fix price of raw sugar, 514; loyalty, during the Mutiny, of its Chauhān Rājā, 514.
- Haldi, town in Ballia District, ii. 198.
- Haldwäni, head-quarters of Bhābar tract in Nainī Tāl District, a 'notified area,' ii. 260, railway station and principal mart of the tract, 260; winter headquarters of the Division and District, 260.
- Hamirpur, District in Allahäbād Division, ii. 50-63; part of the great Bundelkhand plain, 50, with southwards picturesque hills and tanks, 50, 51;

now no trees, 51; dry and hot, 51; under the Chandels till their double overthrow, 51, 52, 62; successively under Muhammadans, Bundelās, Marāthas, and (1803) British, 52; the Mutiny and return, as elsewhere, to anarchy, 52, 53; Chandel remains at Mahobā and the great temple at Makarbai, 53; like other Bundelkhand Districts, population reduced lately by cycles of agricultural distress and famine, 53, 55, 56, 57, only 28 out of more than 1,000 cultivated square miles irrigated, 55, projected canal, 55; backward communications, 56; difficult and fluctuating assessments, 57, 58; creditable literacy, 58; bibliography, 59. See also Bundelkhand.

- Hamīrpur tahsīl, ii. 59.
- Hamirpur town, head-quarters of District, ii. 61, under Act of 1856, 61, ruined fort and tombs, only remains of its traditional antiquity, 61.
- Handiā, tahsīl of Allahābād District, ii. 76.
- Hapur, tahsil of Meerut District, i. 319.
- Hāpur (or Hāpar), town in Meerut District, a municipality and railway station, i. 322, 323; Jāma Masjid of the time of Aurangzeb, 323.
- Har Dat, Dor chief of Bulandshahr, i. 333, his conversion (1018) by the army of Mahmūd of Ghazni, 333, 346, his fort at Meerut, 324.
- Haraiyā, tahsīl of Bastī District, ii. 228, 229.
- Hardon, District of Lucknow Division, ii. 350-364; part of Gangetic plain with much poor sandy soil, 350; in some parts liable to floods and badly drained, 353, 355, in others deficient in irrigation and liable to droughts and famine, 353, 355, 356; generally healthy, 351; under kingdom of Jaunpur, 351, on the way to Kanauj and the scene of many bloody battles for 150 years, 351, 352, between Jaunpur and Delhi, 352, between Suris and Mughals, 352; its lawlessness under the kingdom of Oudh, 352; general rising and anarchy during the Mutiny, 352; wheat the principal crop, poppy the most valuable, 354, its fluctuations in prosperity and of settlements, 353, 356, 357; very low literacy, 358; bibliography, 358.
- Hardoi tahsil, ii. 358, 359.
- Hardoī town, head-quarters of District since the Mutiny, a municipality, ii. 361, on a railway, with export of grain, and industry of woodwork, 361.
- Harduāganj, town in Alīgarh District, i. 368.

H.

- Hardwär, ancient town and place of pilgrimage on the Ganges in Sahāranpur District, i. 283-285; a railway station and Union municipality, 283, 285; its former and present names, 283, 284; the great annual pilgrimage to its sacred bathing ghāt, and fair, 284, 285, the outbreaks of cholera (1892 and 1903) and plague (1897), 284, 285, the sanitary and other reforms of the Hardwär Improvement Society, 284, 285; the head-works of the Upper Ganges Canal,
- 284. Harī-kā-charan or Harī-kī-pairī (' Vishnu's foot-print'), famous bathing ghāt at Hardwār, 284.
- Harshavardhana, king of Thänesar and Kanauj (606-48), i. 21, 420, 435, ii. 65, master of Northern India, i. 21, failed to conquer the South, 21, his parronage of the newer Buddhism, and attempted morder by Brähmans, 21, his splendour and power described by Hiuen Tsiang, 21, ii. 65, the short duration of his empire, i. 21, succeeded by three centuries of obscurity and internal anarchy, 21.
- Harvests, spring and autumn, and their special crops in different tracts, i. 53, 54; generally the spring the revenue harvest, the autumn the food harvest, 95; the importance of the rice harvest in eastern and submontane Districts, of millets elsewhere, in respect of famine, 95. See also Crops, Millets, and Rice.
- Hasanpur, tahsil of Morādābād District, i. 544, 545.
- Hasanpur, town in Morādābād District, under Act of 1856, il. 546, 547.
- Hastings, Warren, his arrangement (1773) with Shujā-ud-daula, i. 230, 231, helped him (1774) to conquer the Rohillas, 231, 247; his share in the dealings of Asaf-ud-daula with the Begams, a count in his impeachment, 231, its justification, 231; impeached for his share in the annexation of Rohilkhand, 247, its justification, 247; charged with posting, against his promise, a Resident at Fatehgarh, 421; his critical relations with Chet Singh, Rājā of Benares, 29, 30, ii. 126, 127, 135; place of residence at Chunār still standing, 156.
- Hātā, tahsīl of Gorakhpur District, ii. 213, 214.
- Häthras, *lahsil* of Aligarh District, i. 363; the difficulty of well-irrigation due to the fall in the spring-level, 363.
- Häthras, city in Allgarh District, a municipality, with a double railway connexion, i 368, 369; next to Cawnpore the most important centre of trade in Doãb, 360, its factories and exports, 369, crowded site and increasing popula-

tion, 369; siege (1817), explosion and capture of its strong fort, 369.

- Havelock, Sir Henry, defeat of Cawnpore mutineers, i. 32, ii. 4, 16, 17; operations in Unao District, 315; stormed the Alambāgh and partially relieved (Sept. 26) Lucknow, 306, died (Nov. 5), between second and third relief, of dysentery, 307.
- Heber, Bishop, on the wildness of the western half of Muttra District, i. 373, found intact Abdullah's palace in Ghāzīpur, now in ruins, ii. 186; on Shāhābād, 363.
- Hemp (for fibre), cultivation of, i. 58.
- Hemp (Cannabis indica), drugs from, i. 120, 121. See also Drugs.
- Hides and skins, generally shipped abroad, i. 87, 150.
- Hill stations. See Sanitaria.
- Hill system, i. 4, 5, 185-204; the prevalence of deaf-mutism, leprosy, and cretinism among, 40. See also under Hill System in Districts.
- Himālayas, the ('abode of snow'): a general view of, i. 185-198; our im-perfect knowledge of, 186, 187 ef passim; extend from the Dihang river on the east to the Indus on the northwest, 186, 188; their political distribution, 186; a series of high ranges with diverging spurs (Outer Himālayas), ending abruptly, 187; the final and lowest range of Siwāliks, 187, 199; the range between India and Tibet a true watershed, 187; scenery, snowline, and protruding glaciers, 187, 188; the source of the Indo-Gangetic river system, 188; higher peaks, valleys, and lakes, 189; geology, 189-194, their origin in a great buckle of the earth's crust in late Tertiary era, 190; flora, 194 ; fauna, 194, 195 ; tribes, religions, and languages, 195-197; crops and forests, 197; communications, 197, 198; bibliography, 198; in the United Provinces, best known and surveyed, 186, rise rapidly in successively higher waves, 2, geology, 9, 10, botany, 13, 14, fauna, 14.
- Hindan river (160 miles), affluent of Jumna, i. 175; by means of a cut, an important link between the Ganges and Jumna for the reinforcement of the Agra Canal, 175, 209.
- Hinduism, its Vedas and epics, i. 17, 18; Buddhism as a possible development of, 18; its revival under the Guptas, 18, 20; its castes, 42-44; its influence upon Islām, 44; the religion of 85 per cent., 45, 47, why Islām increases faster, 45; its immense variety of ideas and beliefs, 45, absence of dogma, 45, the

general sanctity of Brähmans and cows, 45; its orthodoxy represented by the Vedantists, 45; their monism and its corollary, *mäyä*, 45; its general tendency to recognize a personal God, 46, especially in supreme Vishnu or Siva of sects, or in minor deities, 46; the universal belief in transmigratioa, 46, the moral sanction of its rewards and penalties, 46, the strenuous opposition to the Arya Samäj. 46; festivals, 50.

- Hindustān, 'the place of the Hindus,' a vaguely defined area, i. 220, 221; as India north of the Vindhyas opposed to the Deccan (Dakshin='south'), 220.
- Hindustāni or Urdū, the *lingua franca* of North India, i. 221; the number of its speakers, 43.
- Historic areas, i. 210-248.
- History, records of early, before the Muhammadan conquest, indirect and incomplete, i. 17, the evidence from the Vedic hymns, 17, the great epics, 17, 18, language, 18, inscriptions, 18, 19, 32, 33, coins, 19, 20, 33, Greak and Chinese writers, 18, 19, 20, 21.
- History, i. 17-32, of the Aryan invaders, 17, 18, the rise of Buddhism, 18, Alexander's invasion and the Mauryan dynasty of Patna (321-184 B.C.), 18, 19; the foreign Sakas (125-225 A.D.), Kushans and White Huns (450), 19, 20, the Hindu kingdoms of the Guptas (320-480) of Magadha, 20, and of the Rajput dynasties of Kananj, 20, 21; Muhammadan invasion : early of Mahmūd of Ghazni (967-1030), 21, later and permanent of Muhammad of Ghori (1186-1206), 21, 22, the Muhammadan kingdoms and dynasties, 22, 23, the Mughal (Mongol) invasions and empire, 13-25, the decline of the empire and the rise of the Jäts, Sikhs, and Marāthās, 25, the formation of local independent states (Oudh and others) within the empire, 27, 28; the defeat at Panipat (1761) of the combined Hindu forces by the Afghan and Indian Muhammadans, 28; the British defeat of the imperial forces at Buxar (1764). 28, 29; the raids of the Marathas and their supremacy at Delhi, 29, 30, their defeat (1803) by Lord Lake, 30, the formation of the Provinces, 30, 31; the annexation (1856) of Oudh, 31, the
- Mutiny (18:7), 31, 32. History, of Oudh, i. 27-31, 225-233: kgendary and traditional, 225, 226; part of the last great Hindu kingdom of Kanauj, 226, for 500 years of the Muhammadan kingdom of Delhi, 227, of the Mughal empire, 227, 228; its practical independence under Saādat

Khān and his immediate successors, 27, 228, their relations with the emperor, the Marāthās, the British, and the Rohillas, 228, 230, 246; Shuja-uddaula (1754-75), 28, 228-230, defeated (1764) at Buxar, 28, 229, negotiations with Warren Hastings, 229, 247, with British help annexed (1774) Rohilkhand, 29, 230, 247; Asaf-ud-daula (1775-97), his treatment of the Begams, 230; Saādat Alī Khān (1798-1814), gave up the Ceded Provinces, 30, 230, 231, 247; miserable record of later rulers and annexation (1856) by the British, 31, 231, 232; the Mutiny, 232, 233, its early outbreak in Lucknow (May, 1857), 232; the siege and relief of the Residency, 232, 233; the fortification of the city by the rebels, 233, siege and capture by the British (March, 1858), 233; final pacification (November, 1858) of the Province, 233. See also Lucknow city.

- Hiuen Tsiang, Chinese Buddhist pilgrim (629-645), describes Harshavardhana's splendour and power, i. 21, 420; his description of the kingdom of Chi-ki-to (Jejāka) in Bundelkhand, 214; describes Kosala, 221; on Hardwar, 283; found priests and monasteries still at Muttra, 373, 390; on Sankīsā and the supposed pillar of Asoka, 436, 437; on sites in Etah District, 458; on Rämnagar and Ahichhattra, 484, 500; on Motipura identified with Mandawar, 503, 514, 515; on Allahābād, il. 65, 78; on Jhūsī, 83; on Kosam, 83; on Penares, 137; on Ghäzipur, 175, 176; on kingdoms in the Tarai, Bhabar, and hills, 249; on a rough kingdom in the hills, governed by a woman, 265; mins of Nawal identified with a town visited by him, 316, 323; on Set Mahet (! Srāvastī), 407.
- Horse-sacrifice (Asvamedha), the great, i. 164, Brahmā's at Bithūr, ii. 14, at Benares, 138.
- Horses, no good breed save in Meerut, i. 62, 312; diseases of surra and glanders, 63; horse-breeding and Government stallions in Muzaffatnagar, 295, 304, Meerut, 312, Bulandshahr, 337, 338, Aligarh, 358.
- Hospitals and Dispensaries, i. 138, 139. See also under Districts.
- Humāyūn, eldest son of Bābar (1308-56), defeated (1330) and expelled from India by Sher Shāh (Sūri), i. 23, returned (1555) and recovered Agra and Delhi, 23.
- Huzur, taksil of Rampur State, ii. 457.
- Hypergamy, i. 43, its relation to female infanticide, 40, 43.

- Iglas, tabs2 of Aligarh District, i. 362, 363; the difficulty of well-irrigation due to recent fall in the spring-level, 358, 363.
- Imāmbāra, the great, at I.ncknow, mansoleum built by Asaf-ud-daula, ii. 302, 309.
- Imperial Cadet Corps, i. 265.
- Imperial Service forces of Rämpur and Tehri States, i. 127, 128, ii. 456, 463.
- Imports, chief articles and values of, by rail and river to other parts of India, i. 85, 87, 88, table of, 150, to Nepäl and Tibet, 88. See also under Trade in Districts.
- Income tax, revenue from, i. 122, exemption of incomes below Rs. 1,000, 122 m.; 0-15 per cent. of population assessed, 122, incidence 8 pies per head, 122.
- Indigo, cultivation of, i. 59, its rapidly decreasing area, 59, 146, 338; Aligarh, 358; exports of, 88, 150.
- Industries. See Arts.
- Infant mortality, since 1881, very high, i. 39; the lowest, in 1893, 190-7 per 1,000, the highest, in 1903, 274 per 1,000, 39.
- Infanticide, female, its prevalence due to bypergamy of caste system, i. 40, 43, and consequent difficulty of high-caste women in finding suitable hushands, 40; the failure of legislation (since 1795) and of moral sussion to check it, 40; the partial success of later legislation (1870), and registration of proclaimed households, 40, 41, 478; once freely practised by Jäts and Güjars, 314, 508; in Agra, 399; Mainpuri, 445; Endaun, 525; Bijnor, 508; Jampur, ii 166 et fassim. See also Ser.
- Infirmities, i. 40.
- Insane, proportion of, to total population (014 per 1,000), i. 40; not distinguished from cretinism and deaf-mutism, 40, asylums and statistics, 139, 159, 160, alleged causes of, 139.
- Intoxicants, restrictions on manufacture and sale of, i. 110-131, their use and abuse, and popular feeling on, 121, as causes of insanity, 139. See also Drogs, Excise, Liquors, and Opium.
- Iron, former mines at a standstill, i. 77.
- Iron, industry of, i. 80, its chief centres and numbers employed, 80, 81.
- Irrigation, mainly from wells, i. 63-66, total area nucler, 146; the Ehähar alone can dispense with, 63; crops, searons, and soils for which it is required or indispensable, 64; the importance of different sources of irriga-

tion in different tracts, 66; canals, 63, 64, 206-210; tanks, 65, 66, wells, 65; revenue, 64, 153, 153; sometimes prejudicial to climate and health, 290, 320, 333, 496, and necessitating a drainage system, 332; scruples against using sacred rivers and tanks, 378. See also under Irrigation in Districts.

- Irrigation, obstacles to, by canals, the depth of the river channels, and the broken country, ii. 38, 208 *et passim*, by wells, the corresponding depth of the water-levels, ii. 38, 208 *et passim*.
- Islämnagar, town in Budaun District, under Act of 1856, i. 533.
- Itimādpur, taksīl of Agra District, i. 400, 401.
- Itimādpur, town in Agra District, under Act of 1856, i. 417.
- Itimad-ad-daula, Wazir of Jahängir, tomb of at Agra described, i. 411, 413.
- Ivory-carving, i. 83.

- Jahānālād, town in Fatehpur District, under Act of 1656, ii. 33; separated from Korā by Mughal road, 33.
- Jahängir, fourth Mughal emperor (1605-37), i. 24; the rebellions and defeats of his sons, 24, his great buildings, 24, at Agra, ii. 405, Allahähäd, 81, Sikandra, i. 417, 418; reception of English travellers, 24; encompassed the murder of Abul Farl, 215.
- Jahāngīrābād, town in Bulandshahr District, under Act of 1856, i. 348, named after the emperor, 348; calico-printing and flourishing grain trade, 348.
- Jails, department of, i. 130, 157; administration under Inspector-General of Prisons, 130, their number, population, mortality, and cost, 130, 157, industries, 79, 130. See also under Police and Jails in Districts.
- Jains and Jainism, sculptures, temples, inscriptions, i. 32; festivals, with images carried in sumptuous cart, 51; high standard of literacy among, 136; founded in Magadha, 223; the muniforence of the Jain Baniãs at Khurja, 349; Kushan kings of Muttra, 373, 389,
- most numerons in Jhānsi District, ii. 90, ruined temples at Deogarh, 103, Lalitpar, 106, Siron, 107.
- Jais, old town in Käe Barell District, ii. 336, the Jāma Masjid restored by Ibrābim Shāh, 366; birthplace of the poet Muhammad Jaisī, 336.
- Jalālātād, old town and 'notified area' in Muzaflamagar District, i. 301; ruins of celebrated fort Ghausgarh of Najīb Khān, and mosque, 301.

J.

- Jalālābād, tahsīl of Shāhjahānpur District, i. 559.
- Jalālābād, town in Shāhjahānpur District, under Act of 1856, i. 560, decrease of importance, due to distance from railway, 560.
- Jalālī, town in Alīgarh District, under Act of 1856, i. 369, 370; its principal inhabitants, since 1295, Shiah Saiyids, 370.
- Jalalpur, town in Fyzābād District, under Act of 1856, ii. 391, 392; *imāmbāra* built by contributions from the weavers, 392.
- Jalann, District, with headquarters at Orai, in Allahābād Division, ii. 108-122; hot, dry, not unhealthy, 109; the military importance of Kalpi fort as commanding a main passage of the Jumna, 109; under Muhammadans, Bundelās, Marāthās, 109, finally by treaties, lapse, and exchange (1861) British, 110; during the Mutiny, 110, Kesho Rao's vacillating attitude, 110; Muhammadans only 6 per cent., III, the only District in Bundelkhand which has not lost population, owing to (1886) Betwä Canal, 111, 112, 113; agriculture fluctuating, 113; the slow appreciation of irriga-tion hastened (1896-7) by famine, 113, previous famines due to blight or drought, 114; dacoities not infrequent, more intractable owing to proximity of Native States, 115; assessments fluctuating, 115, the last on the basis of rentrolls, 115, 116; high literacy, 116; bibliography, 116. See also Bundelkhand
- Jālaun tahsīl, ii. 117, 118, the most stable tract of a very precarious District, 118.
- Jālaun, town under Act of 1856 (not the head-quarters of District), il. 118, 119; once capital of Marāthā State, 118; the pensions and privileges of the Marāthā Brāhmans, 118.
- Jalesar, tahsil of Etah District, i. 475, 476.
- Jalesar, town in Etah District, a municipality, i. 478, 8¹/₂ miles from Jalesar Road station, 478; ruins of old fort, and insanitary lower town, 478.
- Jāma Masjid, at Agra, described, i. 407, 408.
- Jamnotrī, small mountain temple (10,800 feet) with image of Jumna in Tehrī State, ii. 465; hot springs near. 465.
- Jansath, tahsil of Muzaffarnagar District, i. 300.
- Jänsath, town in Muzaffarnagar District,
- under Act of 1856, i. 302, original home of the Saiyid brothers, 'king-makers' of Delhi, 302.
- Jaspur, town in Nainī Tāl District, under Act of 1856, ii. 260.

- Jaswantnagar, town in Etāwah District, under Act of 1856, i. 465.
- lats, the, their rise, a cause and effect of the decline of the Mughal empire, i. 26, shared the defeat at Panipat (1760) with the Marāthās and Rājputs, 28; ravaged the Doab, 354 et passim, seized Agra and attacked (1763) Delhi, 29, checked by the Marathas, 29; their name - ending of Singh, 51, often money-lenders, 61; not many east of Rohilkhand, 248; their skill as culti-vators, 294, 336 et passim, chief in-habitants of Bhūkarberī, 291, 301, in Meerut, 310, prayed (1896-7) for famine prices, 314; property of disloyal during Mutiny confiscated, 320, their general loyalty at the time, 335, 345; in Aligarh (1757), 354; Jāt architecture at Gobardhan, 376, 388, formerly practised infanticide, 314, 508; Jāt Rājās of Bharatpur, 374, 375.
- Jaunpur, kingdom of, its rise as an independent power under the Sharkī kings, i. 22, ii. 159, 160, its long struggle with Delhi and final destruction by Sikandar Lodī, i. 23, 420, 435, ii. 161. See also Jaunpur District and city.
- Jaunpur, District in Benares Division, ii. 158-174; its natural diversity of surface increased by mounds, the sites of ruined, forgotten towns or of demolished forts, 158, 174; too densely populated and cultivated for game, 159; climate generally moist and equable, 159; history that of Zalarabad and then of the Sharki kingdom of Jaunpur, the rival of Delhi, 159, 160, overthrown by Sikandar Lodi, 161; ceded to British (1775), 161; the Mutiny, 161, 162; the magnificent Sharki remains at Jaunpur, 162, 171; sugar, the most valuable crop and important industry, 164, 165; very extensive irrigation, mostly from wells, 164, 165; severe drought and famine rare, 1896-7 an exception, 165, 166; disputes and riots due to pressure on the soil, 166; low literacy, 167; bibliography, 168.
- Jaunpur tahsil, ii. 168.-
- Jaunpur city, head-quarters of District, a municipality, ii. 170-172; on two main lines of railway, 170; founded (1359) by Firoz Shāh Tughlak, 170; the rule of the independent Sharkī dynasty (1394-1480), 160, 161, 170; its splendid buildings and patronage of learning, 160, 171, Jaunpur the Shīrāz of India, 171; the Atāla Masjid (1408), 171, the ruins of the Jhanjhrī mosque, 171, 172, Jāma Masjid (1438-78), now being restored, 172; many other mosques and tombs, but no

remains of palaces and colleges, 172; not an important trade centre, 172; bibliography, 172.

- Jewar, town in Bulandshahr District, under Act of 1856, i. 348, 349; held by the Begam Sumrū, 348.
- Jewellery, industry of, i, 80, at Lucknow and by the Sonār or goldsmith caste, 80, the decay of enamelling and inlaying, 80.

Jhālū, town in Bijnor District, i. 514.

Jhānsi, District in Allahābād Division, ii. 85-108; its southern portion mixed up in and with Native States, 85; the variety and beauty of its scenery of hills and lakes, 85, 86; its Vindhyan rocks and Mālwā trap, 86; hot, very dry, but not unhealthy, save in autumn, 85, 86; subject to blights, droughts, hailstorms, floods, famine, fever, cholera, 87, 95; history under Chandels, Bundelās, Marāthās, 87, 88, lapsed (1853) to British, 88; the Mutiny, favoured by the lapse and other causes, 89, the treacherous massacre of the prisoners from the fort, 89; interchanges (1861, 1886) with Sindhia, 89, Gwalior fort exchanged for Jhansi city, 89; great wealth of archaeological remains, 90; low density of population, 90, highest percentage of Jains, 90 : liable to cycles of agricultural prosperity and depression, 91, 95, 96, 97; irrigation mainly from wells and not extensive, 93; forests, large, of most value for climatic reasons, 93, 94; export of building stone, 94; well provided with railways and roads, 94; recurring famines and fevers, 95; dacoity and serious crime common in bad times, 96 ; the difficulties, usual in Bundelkhand, of satisfactory assessments, 96, 97, extraordinary legislation, 96, 97; its high literacy, 98; bibliography, 98, 99. See also Bundelkhand.

Jhānsi tahsīl, ii. 99.

- Jhānsi city, head-quarters of District, cantonment, and municipality, ii. 104, 105, an important railway centre, 94, with increasing trade and population since (1886) annexation, 104, 105; founded (1613), under the Bundelās, Marāthās,Oudh, 104, finally (1886) passed to British by exchange with Sindhia,
- 104; during the Mutiny, 89; picturesquely situated round its hill-fort, 104.
- Jhinjhāna, unhealthy town in Muzaffarnagar District, under Act of 1856, i. 302.
- Jhūsi, town in Allahābād District, under Act of 1856, ii. 83; its identification with ancient sites and archaeological interest, 83.
- Joshimath, village in Garhwal District, ii.

287, 288, winter residence of the Rāwal or chief priest of Badrīnath, 287.

- Jowār (Andropogon Sorghum), a tall millet, a food-staple, cultivation of, i. 56, area, 6 per cent. of cropped, 56, 146, prices of, 147. See also under Agricultural Crops in Districts.
- Judges, of the High Court, i. 103, District, 103, 104, Subordinate, 104, of Small Cause Courts, 104, their jurisdiction, 104. See also under Crime and Justice in Districts.
- Judicial Commissioner, High Court of, in Oudh, i. 103.
- Jumna, the (*Jobares* of Arrian), i. 6, 173, 174, rises in Tehrī State, 173, receives the Tons river, 173, pierces the Siwāliks, 173, is tapped and drained by the Jumna and Agra Canals, 173, is reinforced from the Ganges, 174, unlike the Ganges, is generally confined within its banks, 6, 174; joins the Ganges below Allahābād, 174; its chief tributaries, 6, 173, 174; Delhi and other principal towns, 174; ite anti-typhoid virtue of its water, 174; its considerable traffic before the railway, 174; railway bridges, 174; breadth and flood discharge, 174.
- Jumna Canal, Eastern, important irrigation work of the Upper Doāb, i. 208, 209; its take-off, course, and extent, 209; begun (1823), opened (1830), 209; its cost and good returns, 209; waters 305,000 acres, 209; not now used for navigation, 209.
- Justice, administration of, 1. 103-105; statistics of, 151; High Courts, presided over by Chief Justice in Agra, and by Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, of civil and criminal appeal, 103; District Judges of original and appellate jurisdiction, civil and criminal, 103, 104; subordinate civil courts distinct from courts of crime, revenue, and rent, 103; ordinary civil courts of original jurisdiction, 104, 105; ordinary criminal courts of original jurisdiction, 105, See also under Crime and Justice in Districts.

К.

- Kābar, prevailing soil of Bundelkhand, always too wet or too dry, i. 212, 213, ii. 36 et passim.
- Kabīr, his influence on the modern Rādhā Swāmīs, i. 46; his tomb at Maghar, ii. 230.
- Kādīpur, lahsīl of Sultānpur District, il. 428, 429.
- Kaimganj, *laksīl* of Farrukbābād District, i. 430, 431; its famous sugar-cane, and tobacco, 430.

- Kaimganj, town in Farrukhäbād District, under Act of 1856, i. 433, 434.
- Kaimur Hills, the eastern portion, 300 miles long, of the Vindhyas, i. 203; the fertile sancer-shaped valleys on their summits, 203; rude drawings and prehistoric implements found in caves, 203-
- Kairāna, taksīl of Muzaffarnagar District, i. 300.
- Kairāna, town in Muzaffarnagar District, a municipality, i. 302 ; dargak, garden, and tank of Mukarrab Khan, physician to Jahängir and Shāh Jahān, 303. Kaisar Bāgh, great palace at Lucknow,
- built by last king of Oudh, ii. 304.
- Kaisarganj, taksil of Bahraich District. ii. 416.
- Käkorä, village in Budaun District, near the Ganges, i. 532, noted for religious and trading fair, 532, site of fair varies with movements of river, 532.
- Käkori, town in Lucknow District, under Act of 1856, ii. 301; the residence and burying-place of distinguished and saintly Musalmans, 301.
- Kakralā, town in Budaun District, under Act of 1856, i. 532; General Penny's victory (April, 1858) over the rebel government, 532. Kalanga, hill in Dehra Dün District, i.
- 265, fortified (1814) and defended by Gurkhas, 254, 265, 266, stormed (1815) by General Gillespie and the scene of his death, 266,
- Kālī Nadī, East (310 miles), affluent of the Ganges, i. 167, 168; damage to valley by its inadequate channel and destruction (18°5) of aqueduct of Lower Ganges Canal over it, 167, 168.
- Käli Nadi, West (70 miles), affluent of
- the Hindan river, i. 175. Kälinjar, town (Tarahii) and hill-fort (1,203 feet) in Banda District, ii. 46-49; its great antiquity, legendary and historical, 46, 47, its literary and religious associations, 47; its Chandel Rājās, 47; taken (1203) and purified by Kuth-ud-din, 47, 48; besieged for ten years (1530-40) by Humayun, 48; Sher Shah's siege (1545) and posthumous capture of, 48; under the Bundelās and Marāthās, 48; surrender (1813), after ineffectual assault, to Colonel Martindell, 48; held by small British garrison during the Mutiny, 43, dismantled (1866), 43; description of the almost inaccessible hill and fort, 46, 48, 49; bibliography, 49. Kälpi, *taksil* of Jälaun District, ii. 117.

Kalpi town, a municipality, on a main line of milway, ii. 119-111; the military importance of its fortress on the Jumna under Musalmans and other powers; . D.N. IL

109, 119, the scene of several sieges and battles, 119, 120; the old town a good specimen of an old North Indian town, 120; a lofty modern tower, with notable representations of the battles of the Ramayana, 120; recovering its old importance as a great trade centre, 120; many old Muhammadan tombs, notably the chaurasi gumbas (or 'eighty-four domes'), 111, 120.

- Kälsi, town in Dehra Dün District, under Act of 1856, i. 266, the Asoka inscription, 32, 253, 255, 266.
- Kamāsin, taksīl of Bāndā District, il. 43,
- Kampil, ancient village in Farrukhäbäd District, with mound, ruins, and ancient coins, i. 434; the marriage-place of Draupadī to the five Pāndavas, 434. Kanauj (Kannauj), tahsil of Farrukbābād
- District, i. 428.
- Kanauj, ancient town in Farrukhäbäd District, under Act of 1856, i. 434-436; once on, now some miles from, the Ganges, 434; a railway station, 434; scent distilleries, 436; the legend of its foundation in the Rāmāyana, 434, 435; under the Guptas and Harshavardhana of Thanesar and Kanauj, 21, 435; the kingdom, the last Hindu, of the Räthors (c. 1000-1194), overthrown by Muhammad Ghori, 22, 226, 435; under the Sharki kingdom of Jaunpur, 435; peace under the Mughals, 435; under Farrukhābād, Marāthās, and Oudh, 435; tombs, shrines, and miles of unexplored ruins, 435, 436. Kändhla, town and municipality in
- Muzaffarnagar District, i. 303.
- Kankar, a limestone of the alluvium, its forms and uses, i. 77 et passim; discovery of mammalian remains in, 452 d faisim.
- Kanküt, rent, paid generally in kind, a portion of the value of standing crops, i. 66, 67, its disadvantages, 67.
- Kans (Saccharum spontaneum), a coarse grass most destructive of agriculture, prevalent in Bundelkhand, i. 217, ii. 37. 55, 91 et passim, attempts to eradicate by steam plough and flooding, 37.
- Känth, town in Morädäbäd District, under Act of 1856, i. 547.
- Kanungos, subordinates of tahsildars, supervisors of paranäris, i. 101, 113, 114, 141; agricultural college at Cawa-
- pore for training, ii. 20. Kapürthala, State in the Punjab, with estates in Bahraich District granted for good service in the Mutiny, ii. 417, 418; the Rājās, Sikhs of Rājput descent, 418; the relations of the house

with Ranjit Singh and the British, 417, 418; the Rājā, the premier talukdār of Oudh, 404; his revenue, army, privileges, &c., 418.

- Karamnāsā ('destroyer of religious merit') river (146 miles), i. 170, 171, Kommenases of Arrian, 170; affluent of the Ganges, 170; its high and beautiful falls, 170; the legendary explanations of its name, 170, 171, real, as boundary of non-Aryan eastern kingdom of Magadha, 171; the falls and gorge of its tributary, the Chandraprabhā, ii. 142.
- Karchanā, *tahsīl* of Allahābād District, ii. 76, 77.
- ii. 76, 77. Karhal, tahsīl of Mainpurī District, i. 447.
- Karhal, town in Mainpuri District, under Act of 1856, i. 449.
- Karnaprayāg, one of the five sacred confluences of the Alaknandā river, ii. 288, many temples, 288.
- Karwi, subdivision of Banda District, ii. 45.

Karwi, tahsil of Banda District, ii. 44.

- Karwī, town in Bāndā District, under Act of 1856, ii. 49, 50, on a branch railway, the most important trade centre of District, 49; improved (1829) by its resident Marāthā chief, 49; disloyalty of Nārāyan Rao during the Mutiny, 49, his house, property, and family treasures confiscated, 49; the famous 'Kirwee and Bāndā Prize Money,' 49.
- Kāsganj, tahsīl of Etah District, i. 474, 475.
- Kasganj, town in Etah District, a municipality, i. 478, 479; a railway station and junction, 478; once belonged to Colonel James Gardner, 478, 479; with growing trade and industries of cotton and sugar, 479.
- and sugar, 479. Kāshīpur, plains *tahsīl* and subdivision of Nainī Tāl District, ii. 259.
- Kāshīpur, town in Nainī Tấl District, a municipality, ii. 260, 261; projected railway, 260; ruins of forts and temples, identified with capital of Govisāna kingdom, 260, 261.
- Kasiā, subdivision of Gorakhpur District, ii. 215; important Buddhist remains, including colossal statue of dying Buddha, 215; wrongly identified with Kusanagara, place of his death, 215; bibliography, 215.
- Katehr (old name of Rohilkhand), and Katehriyā Rājputs of Rohilkhand, i. 244, 245, 485, 498, 535; the great fertility of the Katehr plain, 522, 538.
- Käthgodäm ('timber depot'), village and railway terminus in Nain Tal District, under Act of 1856, ii. 201; the startingpoint for hill stations, 261.
- Katra (or Mirānpur Katra), town in Shāh-

jahānpur District, under Act of 1856, i. 560; the defeat of the Rohillas by the Oudh and British forces, 560; on the railway, with local trade, 561.

- Katyūrī Rājās of Almora and Garhwal, ii. 265, 267, 280.
- Kauriāla (also Karnāli) river, rises in Tibet, i. 181, flows through Nepāl, 181, passes through a deep Himālayan gorge, Shīshā Pānī ('glass water'), 181, divides and reunites with the Girwā, 181, receives several branches of the Sārdā and becomes the Gogrā, an affluent of the Ganges, 181; its traffic and fish, 181. See also Gogrā.
- Kedāmāth (11,753 feet), famous temple and place of pilgrimage in Garhwāl District, ii. 288; the legend of Sadāsiva, 288; the Bhairab Jhāmp or precipice of religious suicide, suppressed by the British, 288.
- Ken (or Kayān, Kainas of Arrian) river, (230 miles), affluent of the Jumna, i. 179, 180; recent reservoir and canal for irrigation, 179, 180.
- Kesho Rao, of Garsarai, his vacillating but finally loyal action during the Mutiny, ii. 102, 110.
- Khādars, wide river valleys, breaks in the great alluvial plain, i. 11, 274, 289, 290 *et passim*; of the Ganges, fertile, of the Jumna, infertile, 352.
- Khāgā, tahsīl of Fatehpur District, il. 30.
- Khair, tahsil of Aligarh District, i. 363.
- Khairābād, town in Sitāpur District, a municipality, ii. 349, on a railway, 349.
- Khairāgarh, *tahsīl* of Agra District, i. 403, 404.
- Khajuhā, tahsīl of Fatebpur District, ii. 29.
- Khajuhā, town in Fatehpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 31; sœne of Aurangzeb's victory (1659) over Shujā, and of Farrukh Siyar's (1712) over his cousin, 31.
- Khalīlābād, tahsīl of Bastī District, ii. 229.
- Khataulī, town and railway station in Muzaffarnagar District, under Act of 1856, i. 303.
- Khekrā, town in Meerut District, under Act of 1856, i. 323.
- Kheri (Khiri), submontane District of Lucknow Division, with head-quarters at Lakhimpur, ii. 364-374; mostly a vast river bed of the many channels of the vagrant Särdä, cool, damp, swampy, malarious, 364, 365; luxuriant submontane flora, 364, 365; its large forests, the shelter of many wild animals, 364, 368; the slow spread of Musalmän rule, 365, later history unimportant, 365; the murder or death
 of refugees during the Mutiny, 365,

366; agriculture mostly precarious, 367, but from excess rather than deficiency of rainfall, 365, 369; the Parehär tract the most important centre of cattle-breeding in the Provinces, 368, the various breeds, 368; trade with neighbouring Nepäl, 368; railways, branch to Nepäl frontier open only from January to June, 369; very poor, unbridged roads, owing to vagaries of rivers, 369; the speed and economy of the last settlement, 370; backward education, 371; bibliography, 371.

- Kherī, old, unimportant town in Kherī District, under Act of 1856, ii. 373, 374; fine tomb of Saiyid Khurd, 374.
- Khudaganj, thriving town in Shāhjahānpur District, under Act of 1856, i. 561.
- Khurja, *tahsīl* of Bulandshahr District, i. 343, 344, largely irrigated and drained, 344, grows the largest crop of cotton, 344.
- Khurja, town in Bulandshahr District, a municipality, i. 349, 350, the magnificent temple, 349, the munificence and public spirit of its Jain Banias, 349; the centre of the District trade, 349, 350.
- Khūtahan, tahsīl of Jaunpur District, ii. 169.
- Kichhaunchha (or Asbrafpur-Kichhaunchha), town in Fyzäbäd District, under Act of 1856, ii. 392; the tomb of its Musalmän saint, a favourite place of pilgrimage for demoniacs, 392.
- Kirākal, tahsīl of Jaunpur District, ii. 169, 170.
- Kiraoli, tahsil of Agra District, i. 403.
- Kîratpur, town in Bijnor District, under Act of 1856, i. 514.
- 'Kirwee and Banda Prize Money,' the famous. See Karwi, ii. 49.
- Kisāri (Lathyrus saticus), a pulse, eaten in large quantities leads to paralysis, i. 57. See also Lathyrism.
- Koil or Kol, the original and usual name of Aligarh city, i. 365.
- Kopäganj, town in Azamgarh District, under Act of 1856, ii. 243.
- Korā, ancient town in Fatchpur District, ii 31, 32; held for centuries by Gautam Rājās of Argal. 31; many old and often ruinous houses, 32.
- Korh (or Bhadohī), tahsīl of Mirzāpur District, il. 154.
- Kosala (*Kushala*, 'happy'), the name of two tracts known in Hindu literature, i. 221, 225, 226, a northern, corresponding to Oudh, 221, part of the holy land of Buddhism, 221; a southern, about the upper waters of the Mahānadī, 221; bibliography, 221; the relapse of the northern part, religiously and

economically, noted by Fa Hian in the fifth century, ii. 221, 394. See also Ajodhyā.

- Kosam, the name of two villages in Allahābād District, ii. 83, 84; doubtfully identified with the famous Kausāmbhī of Hindu and Buddhist interest, 83; its ancient remains of an extensive fortress, sculptures, carvings, and a great variety of coins, 83, 84; a modern Jain temple, 84; bibliography, 84.
- Kosi, town in Muttra District, a municipality, i. 388, 389; in a low insonitary situation, 389, trade in grain and cotton, 389, large cattle market, 389.
- Kotdwära, town at the foot of the bills in Garhwäl District, under Act of 1856, ii. 288; a railway terminus and most important mart in District for Tibetan and country trade, 288.
- Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, his birthplace at Muttra, i. 389, his numerous associations with the Braj Mandal, the western half of Muttra District, 374, and especially with Brindäban, 386, Giri Rāj, 387, Mahāban, 389, 389.
- Kshattriyas, or warrior caste, twice-born, i. 43, 44.
- Kulpahār, tahsīl of Hamīrpur District, ii. 60.
- Kulpabār, town in Hamīrpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 61, founded by a son of Chhatar Sāl, 61, ruins of mansions and fort, 61.
- Kumaun Division, with head-quarters at Naini Tal, ii. 245, 246, winter headquarters at Haldwäni, 260; mostly in the Himālayas, from borders of Tibet to the Tarai, 245; population sparse but steadily increasing, 245; Muhammadans only 7 per cent, 245; its three Districts, 245, 246; its chief religious and commercial centres, 246; the tenures peculiar to the hill tracts, 246; gross revenue from all sources, 246; particular administration of justice in, i. 103, ii. 255 et passim.
- Kumaun, its acquisition after war (1815) with the Gurkhas, ii. 266, 267.
- Kunch, tahsil of Jalaun District, ii. 118.
- Künch, town in Jälaun District, a municipality, on a branch railway, ii. 121; largest trade centre in District, 121.
- Kundā, tahsīl of Partābgarh District, ii. 437.
- Kushans (Indo-Scythian), dynasty of (125-225 A.D.), i. 19, 20, (Jain) inscriptions of, at Muttra and elsewhere, 19, 32, 373, 376, relations of, with Rome, 20, patronage of Buddhism by Kanishka, 20, soon Hinduized, 20.
- | Kuth-ud-din, took (1192) Meerut and

converted temples into mosques, i. 21, 307, his capture and conversion, through treachery, of Baran, 333. of Koil (Aligarh), 353, 365; took and purified Kälinjar, ii. 47, 48.

- Labour, agricultural, wages of, i. 70, material condition of, 72; skilled and unskilled in mills and factories, wages of, 82, 83, the supply of, 84, combination of masters to regulate wages, 84.
- Lāharpur, town in Sītāpur District, under Act of 1856, il. 349; birthplace of Todar Mal, 349.
- Mal, 349. Lake, Lord, his victory (1803) at Alīgarh over Marāthās, i. 30, 354, storm of fortress, 355, relieved (1804) Colonel Burn at Shāmlī, 305; his failure at Bharatpur, 375, took Agra, 393; his brilliant defeat (1804) of Holkar near Farrnkhābād, 421, 433.
- Lakes, *jhīls*, marshes, swamps, reservoirs, i. 8, 9, 204-206, of the Outer Himālayas, more beautiful than big, 8, the Gohnā lake, 8, 9, 204, 205; artificial (reservoirs) in Bundelkhand and Mirzā-
- pur, 9, 65; in Oudh more valuable for irrigation than rivers, 225; in Mãt, 383, 384; of the Chandels in Bundelkhand, ii. 50, 62, 90; in Gorakhpur, 202, Bastī, 221, Azamgarh, 231, and
- Naini Täl, 247; often the old beds of rivers, 408 *et passim*.
- Lakhîmpur, tahsīl of Kheri District, ii. 372, 373.
- Lakhimpur, town, head-quarters of District, ii. 374, railway station and municipality, 374; rapidly growing in size and trade, 374.
- Lalitpur, subdivision of Jhānsi District, ii. 101, 96, till 1901, a separate District, its distinct fiscal history, 96, 97.
- Lalitpur, tahsīl of Jhānsi District, ii. 100, 101.
- Lalitpur, town in Jhānsi District, a nominated municipality and railway station, ii. 105, 106, during Mutiny British officials ill-treated, but not murdered, 89; picturesque Hindu and Jain temples, 106; large export of dried beef to Rangoon, 106.
- Lambardar, representative of the cosharers of zamindari land, i. 101, 111.
- Land, agricultural value of different, see Soils; economic, see Rents; litigation, disputes, and crime as a result of excessive subdivision, ii. 131, 181.
- Land, alienation of, restrictions on, i. 116, 117; in Bundelkhand (1903), 219, in Oudh, 238, 239.
- Land erosion by Ganges, i. 163; in Ballia,
- ii. 188, 197, a cause of livigation, 193.

- Land revenue, i. 100-116; tenures, 109-112; the makal, the revenue unit, 110, 111; rights of tenants, in Oudh and in Agra, heritable or acquired by occupancy, 111, 112; assessments, permanent (in Benares Division), regular and summary. 112-116; incidence, generally one-half of landlord's rent, 116; suspensions and remissions in calamities, 116; a table of amounts received from land revenue since 1890, 152; in Oudh, 236-242; amount of land revenue is given in account of each Division, District, and tahsil. See also Assessment, Settlements, and under Land Revenue in Districts.
- Landour, hill cantonment and sanitarium in Dehra Dün District, i. 250, 266.
- Landslips, i. 10; at Naini Tal town (1880), ii. 262.
- Languages, spoken and written, i. 43, 137; statistics of, 43; the numbers and regions of the three principal languages, Eastern and Western Hindī and Biharī, 42, of other local and foreign tongues, 42; Urdū, the language of officials. prose, and written verse. 42; Awadhī of Oudh, 235; Bundelī of Bundelkhand, 217, Hindustāni or Urdū the *lingua franca* of the Provinces, 221. See also under People in Districts.
- Langüri, a species of blackmail, i. 380.
- Lansdowne, cantonment (6,000 feet) in Garhwäl District, ii. 289.
- Lär, town in Gorakhpur District, near a railway station, ii, 219.
- Lathyrism, palsy due to eating of *kisāri dīl* (*Lathyrus sativus*), i. 57, ii. 77, an aggravation of famine, 71.
- Law, education and classes in, i. 133; in Aligarh College, 367; at Agra, 414; in Muir College, Allahābād, il. 82; in Canning College, Lucknow, 312. See also Legislation and Legislative Council.
- Läwar, town in Meerut District, under Act of 1856, i. 323, 324.
- Lawrence, Sir Henry, Chief Commissioner of Oudh at Lucknow before the Mutiny, ii. 304, fortified the Residency, gathered stores, 305, disarmed (May 3) the mutinous regiment, 305; his prompt action on the breaking out of the Mutiny in Lucknow, 305; his bad health, 305; fought (June 29) the mutineers at Chinhat, 305, 306, had to retreat and concentrate upon the Residency, 306; wounded on his bed (July 2) during the siege, 306, died July 4, 306.
- the siege, 306, died July 4, 306. Lawrence, John (afterwards Lord), his settlement (1833) of Etāwah, i. 460.
- Leather, large and wide industry of, i. 83, tanneries at Cawnpore, 83, ii. 19; Mochi

L,

and Chamar castes, workers in, i. 43, 44.

- Lebong, mountain range in Almora District, ii. 276, its difficult snow pass, 276.
- Legislation and chief legislative measures affecting the Provinces since 1880, i. 102, 103.
- Legislative Council (1886), i. 102, composed of seven official and eight nonofficial members, 102, discusses annual financial statement, 102, may ask questions, 102.
- Lepers, in the Provinces, 0.23 per 1,000, i. 40, in hill Districts up to 2, 40; appear to be decreasing, 40.
- Lieutenant-Governors, a list of (1836-1906), i. 99; preside over, and nomi-nate six official members of Legislative Council, 102; their chief Acts, 103.
- Limestone, supplies of, remote and only used locally for making lime, i. 77.
- Liquois, restrictions on manufacture and sale of, i. 119, 120, duties and licences, and receipts from, 120.
- Literacy, standard of, among different religions, i. 136; highest among Jains, Aryas, and Christians, 316; for literacy of Districts see under Education.
- Local self-government, i. 122-126; Acts regulating, 122-126; its development since 1871 as part of the movement towards decentralization, 106, 122, 123, 125; Local expenditure clearly distinguished (1878) from Provincial, 122; the establishment (1882) of District boards, 123, the simultaneous growth of their interest, independence, and usefulness, 123; municipalities, their development into an elective system, rapid progress and finance, 124-126; 'notified areas,' 125. See also under Local Selfgovernment in Districts.
- Lodī, Afghān dynasty at Delhi, i. 23, its wars with, and final destruction of, the Sharki dynasty of Jaunpur, ii. 159-161.
- Lucknow (Lakhnau), Division of Oudh, with head-quarters at Lucknow city, ii. 291, 292; between the Ganges and the Gogra, 291; its steadily increasing population, 291; general statement of situation, area, population, and land revenue of its six Districts, 291; the towns of chief importance and trade, 291.
- Lucknow District, ii. 292-313; generally a well-wooded, fertile plain, 292; geology and botany, of Gangetic plain, 292; climate a mean, 292, 293; history generally that of the city and its rulers till annexation (1856), 293, 301-304, during the Mutiny, 304-308; agriculture, 294, 295; extensive irrigation

from wells and tanks, 296; arts and trade mainly of city, 296; railways and roads, 296, 297; repeated famines, 297; settlements without a survey, 298; high literacy, 299; bibliography, 299. Lucknow tahsil, ii. 299, 300.

- Lucknow city, on the Gumti river, ii. 301-313; head-quarters of Division and District, and of many Government officials, 311; a municipality, with watersupply and drainage scheme, 311; the largest cantonment in the Provinces, 301, 311, 312, the most important railway centre, 296, 297, 301, but with a decreasing population, 301; manufactures, generally of luxuries, 312, mills and factories, 312; numerous educational institutions, especially female, 312, 313; the distant view of marble magnificence and architectural splendour, 310, the near view of an ordinary crowded town, with many tawdry stucco buildings of debased style, 293, 310, 311; its principal buildings, 308-311; its parks, 308, 309; history before annexation, 301-304; its rise and fall under its Nawabs and kings, culminating in Asaf-ud-daula, 302, 303, sinking to Wājid Alī Shāh (1847-56), its last and lowest king, 304; history during the Mutiny (May 30, 1857, to March 15, 1858), 304-308; bibliography, 313. See also History of Oudh.
- Lunacy. See Insane.

M.

- Machhlishahr, tahsil of Jaunpur District, ii. 168, 169.
- Machhlishahr ('Fishtown,' as liable to floods), town in Jaunpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 172, 173; a ruined fort and seventeen mosques, 173, little trade, 173.
- Madanpur, small village in Jhansi District, in Vindhyan pass, ii. 106; Chandel remains and temples and fine tank, 106.
- Madhya Desa ('the middle country'), the term often now applied to the Doab, i. 221, its more extended meaning formerly, 221; the holy land of Brähmanism and
- Hinduism, 221, 222; bibliography, 221. Magadha, a great and ancient kingdom, referred to in the epics, i. 222; originally situated in Bihar, included Bengal and part of the Provinces at the time of Alexander, 222; the Mauryan dynasty and Asoka, 222, renewed later in the Gupta dynasty, 222; subdued by the Chālukyans and the Pāl dynasty, 222; finally (1197) part of the Slave empire of Delhi, 222, its connexion with Brahmanism, Buddhism, and Jainism, 222; bibliography, 222.

- Maghar, village and railway station in Basti District, ii. 230; the tomb of the celebrated Hindu and Musalmän prophet and saint, Kabir, 230.
- Magistrates, of criminal courts, stipendiary, i. 105, cantonment, 103, 105, special, 105, honorary, 105.

Mahaban, tahsil of Muttra District, i. 384.

- Mahāban, town in Muttra District, under Act of 1856, i. 388, 389, its traditions and remains of Krishna's infancy and childhood, 380, 389; the Assi Khamba or court of 'eighty pillars,' 388, resort of pilgrims from far and near, 389.
- Mahābhārata, the great epic, its story, i. 17, of doubtful historical value, 17, the probable dates of its events and composition, 17, 18.
- Mahal, or unit of land settlement, i. 101, 110, 111.
- Mahāmārī, a disease, long known in Kumann, identical with plague, i. 39.
- Mahārājganj, tahsīl of Gorakhpur District, ii. 213.
- Mahārājganj (or Drigbijaiganj), tahsīl of Rāe Barelī District, ii. 334, 335.
- Mahdi Ali Khān (Hakīm), the last capable minister in Oudh, i. 231, 232, ii. 374.
- Mahmüd of Ghazni (967-1030), the first foreign invader of the Provinces after four centuries of freedom, i. 21, his raids and plunder of Muttra and other cities, 21, 374, Oudb traditions of his general, the saint Sālār Masūd Ghāzī, 21.
- Mahmüdābād, *talukdāri* estate in Sītāpur and other Districts, ii. 348; area of 397 square miles, 348; long descent and military distinction of the family, 348, public services of the last and present Rājās, 348.
- Mahmüdabad, town in Sitapur District, residence of the Rājā, ii. 349, 350.
- Mahobā, subdivision of Hamīrpur District, il. 61.
- Mahobā, tahsīl of Hamīrpur District, ii. 60.
- Mahobā, ancient town in Hāmīrpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 61, 62; on a main railway, with increasing trade, 62; named from the great sacrifice (Mahotsava) of the founder of the Chandel dynasty, 62; probably civil capital of Chandels, 62: ruined fort overlooking beautiful lakes, studded with islets, made by the Chandels, 62; history since their overthrow, 62.

Mahroni, lahsil of Jhansi District, ii. 101.

- Māhul, tahsīl of Azamgarh District, il. 240. Mainpurī, District in Agra Division, i. 438-451; physical features, those of the Doab generally, 438, 439; passed

under successive invaders and rulers of Northern India, 439, 440; during the Mutiny in the hands of the rebel Rājā, 440; the improved breed of horses, 442; preference given to zamindars in early settlements, 444; now immune from famine, 443; very low standard of literacy, 445; bibliography, 445. Mainpuri *tahsil*, i. 445, 446.

- Mainpuri estate, talukdari, with an area of 89 square miles, i. 448, 449; descent of the Kājā from Prithwī Kāj of Delhi, 448, head of the Chauhan Rajputs of the Doab, 448; estate confiscated (1857) and conferred on uncle of rebel Rājā, 440, 449.
- Mainpuri town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, i. 449, 450; a railway station, 449; founded by Chanhān Rājputs, 450; on either side of the Agra road, 449, 450; its fort, local trade, and industry of carved wood, 450.
- Maize (Zea Mays), cultivation of, i. 56, area, 5 per cent of cropped, 56, its yield 8 to 10 cwt. per acre, 56. See also under Agricultural Crops in Districts.
- Makanpur, village in Cawnpore District, ii. 20, 21; shrine and religious fair of Musalmān saint, originaliy a Jew, attended also by Hindus, 20, 21.
- Malaria. See Fever.
- Malihābād, tahsīl of Lucknow District, ii. 300.
- Malīhābād, town in Lucknow District, under Act of 1856, near a railway station, il. 313.
- Malin, affluent of Ganges in Bijnor District, i. 501, its literary associations, 501.
- Mallānwān, town in Hardoī District, under Act of 1856, ii. 361, 362; head-quarters of District up to Mutiny, 352, 362. Man Singh, Rājā of Ajodhyā at the time
- of the annexation of Oudh, ii. 387.
- Man Singh, Raja of Jaipur, said to have given Benares 100,000 temples in a single day, ii. 137.
- Mānā, village in Garhwāl District, ii. 289, giving name to a high (18,650 feet) but feasible pass into Tibet, much frequented by pilgrims, 289.
- Mandawar, town in Bijnor District, under Act of 1856, i. 514, 515; doubtfully identified with Motipurs of Hiuen Tsiang, 514, 515; mounds and tanks, 515.
- Manglaur, town in Sahāranpur District, under Act of 1856, i. 285, 286, a mosque built (1285) by Balban, 285.
- Mango trees, groves of, in Farrukhābād, i. 430, fruit largely exported, 430, in Bareilly, 484 et passim.
- Maniar, town in Ballia District, under Act of 1856, ii. 198; important as a

port on the Gogra, 198; the high mounds, sites, now bare, of the forts of the chief samindars, 198.

- Mänikpur, village in Partäbgarh District, on the Ganges, ii. 431, extensive remains of its importance under the Mughals, 431, 432.
- Manjhanpur, tahsil of Allahabad District, ii. 75.
- Mansa Ram (ob. 1739), founder of the present family of the Rājās of Benares under Saadat Khan, ii. 126, 134, 135. See also Benares Estate. Mar, 'black soil,' one of the prevailing
- soils of Bundelkhand, i. 212, 213, ii. 36.
- Mārahra (or Mārhara), town in Etah District, a 'notified area,' i. 479, 480; a railway station, 479; a centre of Muhammadan population and influence, 479; a small branch of Aligarh College, 480; interesting ruins and beautiful mosque, 479.
- Marāthās, the, their rise the most considerable factor in the decline of the Mughal empire, i. 26, their first appearance (1718) by invitation at Delhi, 26; seized and occupied country of the Bundelās, 26, 215, 216, 218; their varying relations with Oudh, 26, 228-230; defeated (1761) with their Hindu allies at Pānīpat by the Muhammadan powers, 28, raided Rohilkhand, 29, 246, 247, occupied Delhi and asked Shāh Alam back, 29, 229, extorted Allahābād from him, 29; forced by the British out of Rohilkhand and the Doab, 29, 229, 246, 247, successes under De Boigne and Perron, 30, occupation of Delhi, commanding influence over the emperor, 30, 229; defeated in third Marāthā War (1803), 30, retired from Delhi and the 'Conquered Provinces,' 30, 308, recognized by Oudh and the British as the common enemy, 229, 247, seized and held the Doãb, 271, 308; strongly fortified and defended (1803) Alīgarh, 354, 355; their rack-renting system, ii. 40 et passim. See also Bundelkhand and the Bundelkhand Districts, and under History of Districts.
- Mariāhu, tahsīl of Jaunpur District, ii. 168.
- Markets, rural, i. 86.
- Marriage: Hindu, a religious and social necessity, i. 41; child-marriage increasing, 41, 43; cohabitation before puberty rare, 41; of widows, widely legal, nowhere religious, 41, 43, of widowers, infrequent, 41; polygamy permissible, 41, restricted polyandry prevalent in a part of Dehra Dün, 42; divorce uncommon, 41, among Musalmans, strongly reprobated and allowed,

checked, 41; endogamy, exogamy, and hypergamy of Hindus, 43, endogamy of Musalmäns, 44.

- Martinière, the, at Lucknow, founded by General Claude Martin, ii. 313, the chief school for Europeans and Eurasians, i. 135.
- Mat (Mant), tahsil of Muttra District, i. 383, 384; its jhils, Noh (drained) and Moti, 383, 384; the new Mat branch of the Upper Ganges Canal, 378, 384.
- Material condition of people, i. 71, 72; best in the west, 71, worst in the east, 71, 72; the dress, food, and housing of labourers and cultivators, 72, of a clerk, 72; in manufacturing centres, wages higher and cost of living the same, 84; model dwellings for workmen in Cawnpore, 84.
- Mau, tahsil of Banda District, ii. 44.
- Mau, tahsil of Jhansi District, ii. 99, 100.
- Mau-Rānīpur, municipality of two towns in Jhānsi District, ii. 106; Mau, on a branch railway, 106, once a mere village turned into a town by merchants and others flying from oppression of neighbouring State, 106, 107; has lost much of its former trade to Jhansi, 107; fine Jain temple, 107.
- Mau, ancient town in Azamgarh District, under Act of 1856, ii. 243, 244; a railway junction and centre, 243; once the property of Shah Jahan's daughter, with 360 mosques, 243; a great trade in cloths under the Company, 243, its decay since the abolition of the monopoly and English competition, 243; sanguinary religious riots (1893), 244.
- Mau Aimma, town in Allahabad District, under Act of 1856, ii. 84; on a branch railway, 84, plague of 1899 imported from Bombay, 84.
- Maudahā, tahsīl of Hamīrpur District, ii. 60, 61.
- Maudahā, town in Hamīrpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 62, 63, fort, and tomb of pilgrimage, 63. Maurāwān, town in Unao District, ii. 324;
- the loyalty of its talukdar rewarded, 324.
- Mauryan dynasty, the, of Patna (321-184 B.C.), i. 18, 19, 222, founded by Chandragupta after the Greek invasion, 18, its wide empire and highly developed system of government, 19; the inscriptions of Asoka, the first great Buddhist king, 19.
- Mawānā, tahsīl of Meerut District, i. 318.
- Mawānā, town in Meerut District, a municipality, i. 324.
- Medical department, in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, i. 138-140; statistics of patients and expenditure, 159, 160 Civil Surgeons

of Districts, 138; the chief Hospitals, 139; the treatment of women by their own sex, 139; lunatics, 139; vaccination, 139; village sanitation, 139, 140. See also under Medical in Districts.

- Medical Schools, male and female, at Agra, i. 135, 400.
- Meerut Division, general description and statistics of, i. 249, 250, a table of the area, population, and land revenue of each of its six Districts, 249; its most notable places, 250.
- Meerut (Merath) District, i. 305-331; rich in game, especially wild hog, 306; its healthy climate due to its high position and latitude, 306, 307, the meeting of the Bombay and Bengal monsoons, 307; history, 307-309, 324, 325, Timur's invasion and massacre, 307, peace and prosperity under the Mughals, 308, subsequent raids and anarchy, 308, the rule of the adventurer Sumrū and his widow, 308, 328-330, British occupation (1803), 308, the scene of the first outbreak of the Mutiny, 309, 325; extensive growth and export of wheat and sugar, 311, 313; system of irrigation, 312; important business of horse-breeding, 312; recent famines hardly felt, 314; land revenue, 315; bibliography, 316.
- Meerut tahsil, i. 316, 317.
- Meerut city, head-quarters of District, cantonment, municipality, railway station, i. 324-327; its early bistory, 324; a copper mint of Akbar, 325, its decay in eighteenth century, 325, its rapid increase in population under British rule, 325; the circumstances and barbarities of the first outbreak of the Mutiny, 309, 325, the supineness of the British military authorities, 325, the town held throughout, 325; the town mean, its public buildings fine, 325, 326, an important official, educational, and ecclesiastical centre, 326, 327; abundant water-supply and good drainage, 326, 327, its prosperity and trade largely due to the cantonment and railway, 327, old monuments of Muhammadan and Mughal times, 325, 326.
- Mehndāwal, town in Bastī District, under Act of 1856, ii. 230, the chief centre of trade of the District and with Nepāl, 230.

Mejā, tahsīl of Allahābād District, ii. 77. Meos. See Mewät.

Mewat, an ill-defined tract south of Delbi, i. 223, 224; named from Hindu Meos, Muhammadan Mewātīs, 223, probably akin to Minās of Rājputāna, 223; their numbers, distribution, and history, 223;

originally and recently Ishmaelites, 223, 224, 453 ; bibliography, 224. Mewātīs, Muhammadan Meos, i. 223.

- Migration, i. 36, 37; the people generally (91 per cent.) stationary, 36; internal, due to Hindu custom of outside marriage and scarcity, 36; external, to British colonies, 36, to other parts of India, far and near, 36, 37, to manufacturing centres, 84.
- Milak, tahsīl of Rāmpur State, ii. 457, 458.
- Milam, village (11,400 feet) in Almorā District, ii. 276, summer residence of Bhotiā traders, 276.
- Millets, the small, jowar and bajra, i. 56; cultivation and crops of, 56, 57; staple foods, and in respect of famine with rice the most important crops, 95.
- Mills and factories, of carpets and rugs, i. 79, sugar, 81, 83, cotton, 82, 83, wool, 83, paper, iron, jute, lac, ice, flour, printing, bone, &c., 83, at Cawnpore, ii. 19.
- Mīnās and Meos, their locality, numbers, and relations, i. 223.
- Mines and Minerals, i. 76-78, practically none worked except quarries of the Stone Mahāl in Mirzāpur, 77.
- Mīrānpur, town in Muzaffarnagar District, under Act of 1856, i. 303, its large local trade diverted by the railway, 303.
- Mirganj, tahsil of Bareilly District, i. 496.
- Mirzāpur, District in Benares Division, ii. 142-158; one of the largest and most diversified in respect of scenery, 142, of geology, 143; big game abundant, especially in the preserves of the Raja, 142, 144; climate fair, except at beginning of heat and end of rains, 144; early history that of Chunar fort, 144, the relations of the Benares Rājās to the Nawab and Warren Hastings, 145; the energy of Mr. Tucker during the Mutiny, 145, 146; prehistoric remains, 146; agriculture varies with diversity of soils, 147; irrigation mainly from tanks and wells, 149; Government quarries, 149; brass industry most important, 149; famines, none extreme, 150; most of it permanently (1795) settled, 151; fairly high literacy, 152; bibliography, 152.

Mirzāpur lahsīl, il. 152, 153.

Mirzāpur city, head-quarters of District, a municipality; ii. 156-158, on a main railway, 157; the highest point on Ganges reached by large steamers, 157, for long the most important trading centre in Northern India, 157; decline of its trade since the extension (1864) of railway to Allahābād, 157; its handsome river front, ghais, and buildings,

157; a drainage scheme begun, 157; still the most important trade centre in the District, 158; large industries of brass domestic vessels and of woollen carpets, 158; Bindhächal town, 157.

Misrikh, tahsil of Sitapur District, ii. 347.

Mohan, pass to Dehra Dün, i. 5.

- Mohān, *tahsīl* of Unao District, ii. 322, 323.
- Mohān, town in Unao District, under Act of 1856, ii. 324, celebrated for its Muhammadan physicians, mimics, and actors, 324.
- Mohanlälganj, *tahsil* of Lucknow District, ii. 300.
- Mongol invasions, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the fear of, a cause of good government, i. 22; repelled by Alā-ud-dīn, 22; of Timūr (1398), 23, 307, 308; in the sixteenth, of Eabar, 23.
- Mongoloid (physical) type, its characteristics and regions, i. 45.
- Monsoon, i. 15, 16, 53, the heaviest rain from the meeting of the Bengal and Bombay currents, 16; famine from its failure, passim, 94-98.
- Morādābād, District in Bareilly Division, i. 533-550; most of it fertile plain, 534; generally healthy, 534; tigers, leopards, and other game, 534; history under Muhammadans, Mughals, Rohillas, Oudh, and (1801) British, 535, 536, during the Matiny, 536; prevalence of serious crime and of religious riots, 540; low standard of literacy, 542; bibliography, 542.
- Moradabad taksīl, i. 542-543.
- Morādābād city, head-quarters of District, a municipality, i. 547, 548; on a main railway, 547; history, 547; growing population and trade, 547, 548; its celebrated brass-ware, 548; handsome Jāma Masjid, and other public baildings, 547, 548; police training-school in old cantonments, 547, 548.
- Mosques, often built on the site of, and with the materials of, Hindu or Buddhist shrines or temples, i. 25, 307, 388, ii. 389 at passim.

Moth, taksil of Jhänsi District, ii. 100.

- Mubärakpur, town in Azamgarh District, under Act of 1856, ii. 244; religious riots, of old and recent, 244, special police quartered, 244.
- police quartered, 244. Mughals, empire of, i. 23-30, from Bābar's victory (1526) at Pānīpat to the occupation of Delhi by the Marāthās (c. 1770) and the British capture (1803), 23, 30; secured 150 years of comparative peace and good rule to the harassed Provinces, 24, 333 *et passim*; established by Akbar, 24, began to decline slowly with Shāh

Jahān, 25, more rapidly with Aurangreb, 25, its collapse through the incompetence of his degenerate successors, 26, hastened by the growth of the Hindu powers (Sikhs, Jäts, Marāthās), 26, 29, and by Persian and Afghān invasions, 26; its disruption and the formation of independent States, 27, 28; the anarchy of its decline, 270, 292 *et fusion*; the intervention of the British, 28, the defeat (1764) at Buxar of the forces of the emperor and the Nawāb of Oudh, 28; its magnificent buildings and royal residences, 33; the decline of industries during its decay, 84; Oudh during, 227, 228. See also under History in Districts.

- Muhamdī, taksīl of Kheri District, ii. 371, 372.
- Muhamdi, town in Kheri District, a ' notified area,' ii. 374, 375; head-quarters of District before Mutiny, 374; considerable trade, 375; ruins of fort, 374; the residence of the celebrated Hakim Mahdi Ali Khān, minister of Oudh, 374, i. 231, 232.
- Muhammad Ali Shāh, king of Oudh (1837-42), i. 231; his own tawdry monument, and other buildings (mostly unfinished) at Lucknow, ii. 304.
- Muhammad Ghorī (1186-1206), his invasion and conquest of Northern India, i. 21, 22, crushed Prithwi Rāj of Delhi, 21, and finally Jai Chand of Kanauj, the last Hindu ruler of importance, 22, 420.
- Muhammad bin Tughlak of Delhi (1325-51), i. 22, his reign of terror and oppression, 22, aggravating the great famine of 1344, 22; his visit to Saivid Salar's tamb at Bahraich and grants, ii. 409.
- Muhammad Khân, first Nawāb of Farrukhābād (1714), i. 27, 28, 30, 420, 432; the relations of his successors with Oudh and the Marāthās, 420, 421.
- Muhammadābād, tahsīl of Azamgarh District, il. 241.
- Muhammadābād, town in Azamgarh District, under Act of 1856, a railway station, ii. 244.
- Muhammadābād, taksīl of Ghāzīpur District, ii. 184.
- Muhammadābād, town in Ghāzīpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 187.
- Muhammadans, their occasional endogamy and other social observances, i. 44, their division into three classes of foreign tribes, converts, occupational groups, 44, all largely of Hindu origin, 44; festivals, 50, 51, 335; their number, 45, 47; their chief sects, Sunnis enormously preponderating over Shiahs, 46,

47, are increasing in number more than Hindus for physical reasons, not through converts, 45; the backward state of their education, 135, 367, their dislike to purely secular instruction, 136, the good influence of Aligarh College and its founder, 135; fewest and of least importance in Etäwah, 453, 456; religious riots against Hindus, 498, 499, 565, see also Riots; dissensions and battles between them and the Hindus during the Mutiny, 504, 520. See also under People in Districts.

- Muhammadan invasions, early (1015) and temporary of the Ghaznivids, i. 21, later (1191) and permanent of the Ghorids, 21, 22, of the Mughals and Sūris (Afghāns) of the sixteenth century, 23; the strenuous resistance of the Hindus of Etāwah, 453, 454-
- Muir, Sir W., Lieutenant-Governor, by proclamation (1868) made officials personally responsible for life in famine, i. 97; Muir College with hostels at Allahābād, ii. 82.
- Muirābād, village of native Christians near Allahābād, ii. 68.
- Muizz-ud-dīn, his famous meeting and reconciliation (1286) with his hostile father in boats on the Ganges, ii. 65.
- Mukarrab Khān, physician to Mughal emperors, i. 302, 304, his *dargāh* and garden at Kairāna, 302.
- Mukteswar (*Motesar*), village in the Himālayas, Nainī Tāl District, ii. 261, 262; since 1894 a laboratory for veterinary research and instruction, 262, and for preparation of protective serums against diseases of cattle and men, 261, 262; fruit-garden and meteorological observatory, 262.
- Müngrā-Bādshāhpur, town in Jaunpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 173; on a main railway, a cotton and sugar mart, 173.
- Municipalities, i. 124-126; their native and early British predecessors, 124; system of, established (1842) and subsequently amended and modified, 124, 125; part of the general movement (1881) towards decentralization, 125; the gradual and successful extension of administrative and financial responsibility, 125, and of the elective system, 124, 126; the composition of the boards with a large majority of elected and native members, 126; the necessity hitherto of control and supervision, 125; their finance, 126, a table of their income and its sources, of their expenditure and its objects, 155. See also under Local Self-government in Districts.

- Munsifs, their number and jurisdiction, i. 104, honorary, 104, 105, village, 104, 105.
- Mursān, the most important Jāt estate in the Provinces, i. 364, 365, its origin, growth in size, and importance, 364, its varying relations with British rule, 364, 365, loyalty of Rājā during the Mutiny and reward, 365.
- Mursan, principal place on the estate, under Act of 1856, on the railway, i. 365.
- Musäfirkhäna, taksil of Sultanpur District, ii. 428.
- Mussoorie, hill cantonment and sanitarium in Dehra Dün District, i. 266, 267, summer head-quarters of District and other departments, 267, a great centre of European and Eurasian education, 267; the water-works and sanitation of its municipality, 267.
- Mustafābād, takšīl of Mainpurī District, i. 448.
- Mutiny, the, i. 31, 32, 309, 325, 406, 421, ii. 15-17, 79, 80, 304-308; essentially of the sepoys, i. 32, led in some places by representatives of former rulers, 32, generally took the form of anarchy rather than of a revival of native rule, 32, 272, 292, 334, 355, 504, 520 et passim ; subsequent disturbances chiefly dacoities and religious riots, 32, 498, 565; in Oudh, 232, 233; hardly felt in Dehra Dün, 255; its outbreak and vigorous suppression at Muzaffarnagar, 292, 305; its first outbreak, British supineness, and massacre at Meerut, 309, 325; temporary loss and subse-quent recovery of Bulandshahr, 334; the general loyalty of the Jäts, the inveterate hostility of the Gujars and Musalmān Rājputs, 335; at Alīgarh, 355; flight of officials from Muttra, 375; at Agra, the fort held, 394, the murder of Christians by the mob, 406, relief by Colonel Greathed's column, 394, 406, 407; the massacre of the fugitives from Fatehgarh, 421, 422, 433; the unavailing loyalty of native officials and samindars of Eläwah, 455; in Cawnpore District and city, ii. 4, 5, 15-17; at Allahābād, 66, 79, 80; the massacres at Hamīrpur, 53, Jhānsi, 89, Mirzāpur, 145, Muhamdī, 365, 366, Sultanpur, 422; in Lucknow City, i. 232, 233, ii. 304-308. See also under History in the several Districts.
- Muttra (*Mathurā*), District in Agra Division, i. 372-391; traversed by the Junna, otherwise remarkable for absence of rivers, 372; the flora of its wild western half that of Rājputāna, 373, 373; the wild cattle of Bharapur State

kept out by a fence and ditch, 373; its hot dry climate and extremes of temperature, 373; large variations of rainfall, 373; its history, religious rather than political, from early times to the decline of the Mughal empire, 373, 374; became (1712) subject to the Jats of Bharatpur, 374; the reigns of Sūraj Mal and Ranjit Singh, 374, 375; retreat of Europeans to Agra in the Mutiny, 375; rich archaeology, 376; the recent substitution, due to irrigation, of wheat for cotton, 378; religious scruples against the use of tanks for irrigation, 378, against quarrying in the Giri Rāj, 378; former severity and fear of famine now abated by canals, 379, 380; troublesome land settlements, 380, 381; high literacy, due to its religious importance, 382; bibliography, 382. Muttra tahsil, i. 382, 383.

- Muttra city, head-quarters of District, a municipality, with cantonment and good railway service, i. 389-391; the birthplace of Krishna, and a great centre of religious life, 389, once of Buddhism and Jainism, now of Hinduism, 389, 390, the town sacked, and its temples and shrines repeatedly destroyed by Muhammadan conquerors and persecutors, 390, the religious tolerance of Akbar, 390; the picturesque native city on the Jumna with numerous temples and fine buildings, adorned with sculpture, ghats, and good streets, 390, the Jāma Masjid (1662) and mosque of Aurangzeb (1669), 390, the Sati burj or pillar, 390; the sewage collected in tanks, 391, solid trenched on grass farm in cantonments, 391; of growing commercial importance, 391; cotton, sugar, paper, and idol industries, 391; the former head-quarters of the great bankers, the Seths, 391.
- Muzaffarnagar, District in Meerut Division, i. 289-305; a central elevated tract, flanked by the swampy khādars of the Ganges and Jumna, 289, 299; the impairment of the climate by extensive irrigation, 290; tradition and history, 290-293, the services and power (1414-1737) of the Saiyids of Bārha, 291, the ravages of Sikhs, Gūjars, and Marāthās, 291, 292; British occupation (1803), 292; anarchy and finally revolt during the Mutiny, 292, 293; archaeology, 293; the population, 293, 294; the extensive growth and export of wheat and sugar, 295, 296; extensive irrigation and drainage, 295, 296, and recent immunity from famine, 297; land revenue, 298; medium literacy, 299; bibliography, 299.

Muzaffarnagar tahsil, i. 299, 300.

Muzaffarnagar town, head-quarters of District and a municipality, i. 303, 304; highly situated and well drained, 304; the centre of the export trade, 304; annual horse show, 304.

N.

- Nādir Shāh, his invasion (1738) a great shock to the Mughal empire, i. 26, 245.
- Nāgari, Hindu character for writing, i. 137.
- Nagina, tahsil of Bijnor District, i. 511, 512; damp, unhealthy, with large decrease in population, 511.
- Nagīna, town in Bijnor District, a municipality, i. 515, 516; a large, well-built, busy place with considerable trade, 515; famous for carved ebony wares, 516.
- Naiks, a small caste in the hills, devote their daughters to prostitution, ii. 251.
- Najīb Khān, Pathān chief and adventurer in Rohilkhand (ob. 1770), i. 246, 271, 503, his fort and his son's mosque at Jalālābād, 301, obtained the title of Najīb-ud-daula, became Wazīr of the empire, 503, 504, 516, benevolent and enlightened ruler of Dehra Dūn, 253, founder and Nawab of Najībābād, 516, his tomb there, 516; his great-grandson a rebel in the Mutiny, 504, 513, 516.
- Najībābād, tahsīl of Bijnor District, i. 511. Najībābād, town in Bijnor District, a municipality and a railway junction, i. 516, founded by Najib-ud-daula, who built (1755) a fort, 516; his tomb, 516; the rebellion of his great-grandson in the Mutiny, 504, 516; close to the hills and unhealthy, 516; a dépôt for hill trade, 516.
- Nakūr, tahsīl of Sahāranpur District, i. 281.
- Nakūr, town in Sahāranpur District, under Act of 1856, i. 286, a fine Jain temple, 286.
- Names, of persons, ordinary and honorary, of Hindus and Musalmans, i. 51, surnames almost unknown, 51; of places, common affixes and their meaning, 51.
- Nainī Tāl, southern District in Kumaun Division, ii. 246-263; the high (9,000 feet) outer ranges of the Himālayas, 247, the Bhābar, 247, the Tarai, 247, drained by the Rāmgangā, 247, lakes, 247; the great variety of climate, rainfall, flora, and fauna, 248; the unhealthiness of the Tarai and Bhabar, 248; the Chand Rājputs, expelled (1790) by the Gurkhas, 249; ceded (1801) to British, 249; war (1814-5) with Nepäl, conquest of Kumaun, 249; quiet in the hills during the Mutiny, disorder in the

plains, 250; the three main and other castes, 251; variety of agriculture in the hills, Bhābar, and Tarai, 251, 252, great increase of cultivated area in hills, 252; the importance and difficulty of irrigation, 251, 253, 255; extensive forests, 253, 254; trade with the hills and plains, 254; actual and projected railways, 254, 255; administered as a non-regulation tract, 255; land tenures, 246, settlements, 256; literacy above the average, 257; bibliography, 258.

- Nainī Tāl town, head-quarters of District and Division, summer head-quarters of Government, ii. 262, 263, a cantonment, 262, a municipality, 263; landslip of 1880, 262; scenery of valley, lake, and mountain, 262; good watersupply and drainage, 263; native and European schools, 263.
- Nāna Sāhib (Dundu Pant), of the Mutiny, the adopted son of the last Peshwā, ii. 14, 15; his grievance against the British, 15; his massacre of the fugitives from Fatehgarh, i. 421, 422, 433, at Bareilly, 487; at Shābjahānpur after flight from Lucknow on his way to Bareilly, 552; his treachery and cruelty at Cawnpore, ii. 4, 15-17.
- Nandā Devī, highest (25,661 feet) mountain of British India, in Almorā District, ii. 264, 276, 277.
- Nänpära, tahsil of Bahraich District, ii. 416, 417.
- Nānpāra, *talukdāri* estate (600 square miles) in Bahraich and Gondā Districts, ii. 418, 419, originally granted by Shāh Jahān to an Afghān, 418. Nānpāra, town in Bahraich District, a
- Nānpāra, town in Bahraich District, a municipality and railway station, with flourishing export of grain, ii. 420.
- Narhī, town or overgrown village in Balliā District, ii. 198. a harbour of criminals and of Bhuinhārs, who refuse to pay legal rents, 198.
- Narwal, tahsil of Cawnpore District, ii. 13.
- Nasīr-ud-dīn Haidār, king of Oudh (1827-37), debauchee, i. 231; his observatory and other buildings at Lucknow, ii. 303, 304.
- Nawābganj, tahsil of Bāra Bankī District, ii. 446.
- Nawābganj town, a municipality, ii, 448, 449, on a railway, 448; virtually headquarters of Bāra Bankī District, 448; a centre of disaffection during the Mutiny, 448; the signal defeat of the insurgents by Sir Hope Grant, 448, his testimony to their heroism, 440.
- Nawabganj, tahsil of Bareilly District, i. 496, 497.

- Nawābganjtown, a 'notified area' in Gondā District, ii. 406; originally a bazar to supply Shujā-ud-daula's shooting camp, 406.
- Neill, Colonel, his successful operations (June, 1857) at Allahābād, ii. 80, fell during the first relief of Lucknow, 306.
- Nepāl, trade or barter with, on ponies and bullocks, values and principal articles,
 i. 85, 88, war (1814-6) with, il. 204, 266, 267; support from, during Mutiny,
 204, 233; trans-frontier trade with Gorakhpur and Bastī Districts, 209, 225, with Bahraich, 413, 419, with Bāra Bankī, 447. See also Gurkhas.
- Newspapers, vernacular and English, the principal, i. 137, 138, their generally satisfactory tone, 138, their criticism of Government keen, but often uninformed, 138.
- Nichlaul, village in Gorakhpur District, ii. 219.
- Nighāsan, tahsīl of Kherī District, ii. 372.
- Nihtaur, a mean town with a handsome mosque in Bijnor District, i. 517, under Act of 1856, 517; the recent discovery of a secret seditious society, the *Bara Topi*, or 'twelve hats,' 517.
- Topī, or 'twelve hats,' 517. Nītī, village and pass (16,628 feet) to Tibet, in Garhwāl District, ii. 289.
- Normal colleges and schools, for men, i. 133, 134, for women, 134, 135.
- 'Notified areas,' towns with less than municipal self-government, i. 125. See also under Local Self-government in Districts.

0.

- Occupancy tenants, the legal protection of, against rack-renting, i. 68, 69, 111, 112, 241, 242, their different positions in Oudh and Agra, 111, 112; in Oudh, 240, the Oudh Rent Act (1886), 241.
- Occupations, i. 47, 48; agriculture and pasture, of two-thirds, 47; other industries and manufactures, 47, 48; professional classes nearly twice as numerous as commercial, 48; beggars more than 600,000, 48; religious mendicants over 85,000, 48; the large number (44 per cent.) of women actual workers, 48, in agriculture more than men, 48. See also under Castes and Occupations in Districts.
- Octroi, an important source of municipal funds, i. 124, 125 et passim.
- Oilseeds, cultivation of, i. 57, 58, area of, 146; valuable exports of, 87, 150. See also under Principal Crops in Districts.
- Opium, large (Imperial) revenue from monopoly of, i. 117, 118, administration and organization under Opium Agent,

Nainī Tāl tahsīl, ii. 258.

117, large exports of 'provision,' 88, 118, 150; conditions and restrictions of its retail sale, 121, excise revenue from, 121; its moderate use in pill or draught respectable, smoking disreputable, 121; large factory of at Ghāzīpur, ii. 186, supplies China and much of India, 186. See also Poppy, and under Principal Crops in Districts.

- Orai, tahsil of Jalaun District, ii. 117.
- Orai town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, ii. 121, 122; on a main railway, with no trade and none but official importance, 121, 122.
- Oriental studies, colleges and classes for, i. 132; independent Arabic college at Deoband, 282, at Gulaothi, 348; of Rämpur, ii. 456; at Benares, the *Pandit* periodical, 141, Society for publishing ancient vernacular texts. 141; its patronage at Jaunpur, the Shirāz of India, by the Sharki dynasty, 160, 171; in the Canning College at Lucknow, 312.
- Oudh (Awadh), historic area, one of the United Provinces, i. 224-243; its name derived from Ajodhya, the ancient capital of Kosala, 224, 225; physical aspects, 224, 225; history, 225-233; many ancient sites, not yet explored, and architecture, 233, 234; the unequalled density of its rural population, 234; religion, language, and castes, 234, 235; the modern subordination of roads to railways, 235; administration, generally as of Agra, 235, 236; land revenue, 236-242, the position of the talukdars before annexation, 236, 237, their treatment before and after the Mutiny, 236-239, the Oudh Estates Act (1869), 238, Settled Estates (United Provinces) Act II (1900), 2, 38, 239; the Oudh Compromise (1866), dealing with subordinate rights, 239; the Oudh Rent Act (1886), dealing with rights of occupancy, 240-242; settlement, 239, 240; the separate judicial system, 242, the modification of the ordinary nonregulation system, 242, the Judicial Commissioner the High Court, 242; statistics of civil litigation, 242; bibliography, 242.
- Oudh, history of. See History of Oudh.
- Outram, Sir James, during the Mutiny, resigned to Havelock command of force during first relief (Sept., 1857) of Lucknow, ii. 306, commanded, fortified, and defended the Residency till the second relief by Sir Colin Campbell (Sept.-Nov.), 306, 307; evacated the Residency and held the Alambāgh (Nov., 1857-March, 1858), 307, 308; cooperated with Sir Colin's movements

for the third and final (March, 1858) relief, 308.

Ρ.

- Padraunā, tahsīl of Gorakhpur District, ii. 213.
- Padraunā, town in Gorakhpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 219.
- Pahāsū, town in Bulandshahr District, under Act of 1856, i. 350; granted by Shāh Alam II to the Begām Sumrū, 350, by Government to a descendant of Partāb Singh, 350, the loyalty of the Nawāb during the Mutiny, 350, bis and his son's high position in Jaipur State, 350.
- Pailani, tahsil of Banda District, ii. 43.
- Pāinā, town of boatmen in Gorakhpur District, ii. 219; confiscated for plundering a Government train during the Mutiny, 219.
- Panchāla, an ancient kingdom, the centre of the Madbya Desa, i. 242, 243, its Northern and Southern divisions, 243; the scene of the winning of Draupadi by the Pändava brothers, 243, 419, 434; bibliography, 243. See also Rāmnagar and Ahichhattra, i. 484, 500.
- Pāndavas, the, their contest with the Kauravas, i. 17, by the Bāngangā river, 177, in Panchāla, 243, in Dehra Dün, 252, at Deoband, 283, at Nakūr, 286, their capital, Hastināpur, in Meerut District, 307, Parīchhatgarh founded by, 327, in Bulandshahr, 333; their marriage to Draupadī at Kampil, 434, their retirement to Pandukeshwar, ii. 289.
- Pandukeshwar, village in Garhwäl District, ii. 289; the religious retreat of the Pāndavas, 289; celebrated temple of Yog-badrī, 289.
- Pānīpat, battles of: Bābar's victory (1526) over the Lodīs, i. 23, 217; Muhammadan victory (1761) over the Marāthās, 28, 249, 504.
- Parganai, divisions of tahsils, units in settlement of land revenue, i. 101, 114, corresponding to mahals of Akbar, 101.
- Parichhatgarh, ancient town and fort in Meerut District, i. 327, 328, under Act of 1856, 328.
- Partābgarh (*Pratāpgarh*), District in Fyzābād Division, with head-quarters at Belā, ii. 429-438; portions enclosed by and enclosing other Districts, 429; fertile plain, with villages surrounded by groves of mango and other trees, 430, traversed by the Sai river, 430; dry and healthy, 430; passed under Muhammadans, 'Jaunpur, Oudh, and finally (1856) British, 431; no murder of British during the Mutiny, but general

anarchy, 431; crops of rice largest, of poppy and sugar-cane increasing, 433: protected by wells against famine, 434, 435; railways and roads, 434; low literacy, 436; bibliography, 436.

- Partābgarh tahsīl, ii. 436, 437. Partābgarh, town in Partābgarh District, under Act of 1856, ii. 438; fine residence and large school of the Rājā, 438.
- Passes, to Tibet, i. 198, ii. 270, 289; Mohan pass to Dehra Dün, i. 5
- Pathan, invaders and rulers of Rohilkhand, i. 27, 28, 245-247, architecture at Jaunpur, ii. 162, 171, 174. Patna, massacre (1763) of British at, i. 28, executed by Sumrū, 308.
- Patti, tahsil of Partabgarh District, il. · 437·
- Patwāris, or village accountants, i. 101, their records as a basis, often unsatisfactory, of early land assessment, 113-115; their training and use for the preparation and maintenance of village maps and records-of-rights, 140, 141.
- Pauri village (5,390 feet), head-quarters of Garhwal District, population 486, ii. 289, 290.
- Pawāyān, tahsil of Shāhjahānpur District, i. 560; malarious swamps and lately decreasing population, 560.
- Pawāyān, town in Shāhjahānpur District, under Act of 1856, i. 561; on the steam tramway from Shābjahānpur to Mailānī, 561.
- Pendhat, village in Mainpuri District, i. 450, noted for worship of Jokhaiya, 450, a great resort of female pilgrims, 450.
- Perron, French general of Sindhia, i. 30, his provision for his veterans, kept up by the British, 323; commanded (1803) against Lord Lake at Aligarh, 354, defeated, fled, and surrendered, 354.
- Phalauda, town in Meerut District, under Act of 1856, i. 328.
- Phaphund, declining town in Etawah District, under Act of 1856, i. 465; tomb and mosque of Shah Bukhari, place of pilgrimage, 465.
- Phulpur, tahsil of Allahäbad District, ii. 75, 76.
- Phulpur, town in Allahabad District, under Act of 1856, ii. 84.
- Physical aspects, i. 1-17, boundaries of the area, natural and artificial, 1, its four natural divisions of, Himālayas, 2, 185-198, sub-Himālayas, 2, 3, Indo-Gangetic plain, 3, 4, Central India plateau, 4; bill system, 4, 5, 185-204; the Ganges and river system, 5-8, 161-185; scenery, 8; lakes and swamps, 8, 9; geology of the four natural divisions, 9-12; bolany, 12-14; zoology, 14, 15;

meteorology, 15-17; prehistoric re-mains, 17. See also in each District.

- Pig-sticking, annual competition at Meerut, i. 306, Muttra celebrated for, 373.
- Pihānī town, a ' notified area' in Hardoī District, ii. 362; the mosque and tomb of Sadr Jahān, nephew of its Muhammadan founder, chief mufti under Akbar, 362, its lost arts of sword-making and turban-weaving, 362.
- Pilgrimage, notable places of, Har-dwär, i. 284, 285, Garhmuktesar, 321, Baldeo, 385, Brindäban, 386, Giri Rāj, 387, Mahāban, 389, Muttra, 389, 390, Batesar, 414, Pendhat, 450, 307, Malasan, 509, Hendhat, 450, 390, Batesar, 414, Pendhat, 450, Soron, 480, 481, Kākorā, 532; of Hindus and Musalmāns to Makanpur, ii. 20, 21, Chitrakūt, 46, Allahābād, 80, 81, Benares, 137, 138, Bindhächal, 157, 158, Bāgeshwar, 275, Badrīnāth, 287, Joshīmath, 287, Kedārnāth, 288, Pandukeshwār, 289, Rudraprayag, 290, Dalmau, 336, Ajodhyā, 389; Kichhaunchha, 392, Debī Pātan, 405, Ajodhyā, 389; Rudaulī, 449; — in Tehrī State, Bhairon-ghātī, 464, Devaprayāg, 464, 465, Gangotri, 465, Jamnotri, 465; of the Ganges, 163-165; the Son, 171; the Jumna, 173, 465; the Gogrā, 183.
- Pilibhit, District in Bareilly Division, i. 563-573; a level plain close to the hills, 563; large game common in wilder tracts, 564; in parts most unhealthy, 564; under the Rohillas and Rahmat Khān, 564; during the Mutiny, 564, 565; fluctuating population due to famine and fever (1877-9), 565; religious riot (1871), 565; rice and sugar-cane the most important crops, 566, 567; excessive rain more to be feared than drought, permanent irrigation hardly needed, 567, 568; extensive 'reserved' forests, of little value but for grazing, 567, 568; sugar-refining industry, 568; roads few and in rains almost impassable, 568; famines, 565, 568; medium literacy, 569, 570; bibliography, 570. Pilibhīt *taksīl*, i. 570, 571.

- Pilibhit town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, i. 572, 573; a railway station, 572; almost surrounded by water and drained, 572, 573; a flourishing and well-built place, 573; the residence (1763) of the Rohilla leader Hāfiz Rahmat Khān, 572, his wall and fine mosque, 572.
- Pilkhana, old town in Aligarh District, under Act of 1856, i. 370.
- Pilkhuä, town, 'notified area,' and railway station in Meerut District, i. 328.
- Pindari, glacier in Almorā District, il. 277, 288.

- Pindāris, incursions of, under Amīr Khān, into Rohilkhand, i. 487, 549, into Bareilly Division, passim. See also Amīr Khān.
- Piprahwa, Buddhist stupps in Basti District, i. 32, ii. 222.
- Piracy, its former prevalence on great rivers, i. 31.
- Plague, epidemics and huge mortality of, i. 39; in 1905, one-eleventh of the population of Muttra swept away, 39; preventive and sanitary measures, of little avail, and not persisted in, 39; outbreak and riot at Hardwar, 285; riot (1900) at Cawapore, ii. 17.
- Police, i. 128-130; distinction between rural police (watchmen, chaukidars) and regular police, 128; before the Mutiny, 128; organization (1861) of regular police on model of Irish Constabulary, 128; the Inspector-General and his staff, 128, 129; table of its strength and cost, 156; character of recruits, 129; matriculants of University trained to be sub-inspectors, 129; its improved status and quality, 129; detective methods, 129; railway police, 129; municipal police, 156; rural police, 119, 130; statistics (table), 156. See also under Police and Jails in Districts.
- Polyandry, of brothers, in Dehra Dün, i. 42, succession traced through males, 42, of Pandavas, 434, of hill Khas Rājputs, 256, 263.
- Polygamy, among Hindus, often allowed, i. 41, also matriage of living or de-ceased wife's sister, 41, 42.
- Poppy (Paparer somniferum), a highly cultivated crop, i. 58, its area, 146, its yield of 20 lb. of opium per acre, 58; large advances made by Opium department, 61, 117; the regions and methods of its cultivation and preparation, 117; religious and other objections of high castes to growing it, 117; the work of women and children, 118; the enormous returns to cultivators, ii. 330. See also Opium. and under Principal Crops in Districts.
- Population, general view of, i. 33-51, table of its distribution, 144, 145; more than 471 millions: density, 33, 34; urban and rural. 34, 36; fluctuating growth, and its causes, 34, 36; migration, 36, 37; age, 37; vital statistics, 37-39; infanticide, 40; infirmities, 40; sex and civil condition, 40-42; language, 42; caste, tribe, and race, 42-45; religion, 45-47; occupations, 47, 43, food, 48, dress, 48, 49, dwellings, 49, disposal of dead, 49, amusements, 49, 50, festivals, 50, 51, names, 51; of | Pur, town in Muraffamagar District, under

Oudb, 234, 235; under each Division, District, town, and tahsil, the number of the population is given. See also under People in Districts.

- Post Office, part of a circle under the Postmaster-General of the United Provinces, i. 94; old District or local post, lately supported by a cess, 94, since 1906 merged in Imperial, 94; postal statistics, 95.
- Postal workshops, at Aligarh, i. 358, 359. Pottery, industry, i. 81; domestic, used only by Muhammadans and low castes, 81; agricultural, turned or moulded, 81; ornamental, its many centres, 81; the potter caste, Kumhär, 81; the village potter, a servant of the community, 81.
- Prayag or Prag ('place of sacrifice'), the Hindu name of Allababad, ii. 78, Hiuen Tsiang's notice of it and of the tree of religious suicide, 78.
- Prehistoric remains, i. 17, stone implements, rude drawings, and inscriptions in caves, 17; in the West, rare copper weapons, 17; in Kaimur caves, 203; in Bundelkhand, 213.
- Prices, interest of money lent by Government and by private bankers to cultivators, i. 61, of bullocks, 62, sheep and goats, 62; of staple foods and salt (table of), 147; cost of wells, 65; famine, of food, 96; of raw sugar settled by refiners, 514.
- Prices, their limited effect on rents, i. 68; a rise in, not an admitted ground for rise in rents, 68, their history, 71, their instability before 1861, 71 and n.; their subsequent rise, greater steadiness and equalization, 71.
- Printing and the Press, i. 137, 138; Allahābād, a great centre of, ii. 82.
- Prithwi Rāj (1172-92), last Hindu (Chau-hān) king of Delhi and Ajmer, i. 21; defeat and death by Muhammadans, 21; his descendant, the Rājā of Mainpari, 448.
- Provincial departments, and their heads, i. 100.
- Public Works department, organization of, under two Chief Engineers, both of the Secretariat, i. 100, 126, railways, roads, bridges, works of irrigation and sanitation, public buildings, 126, 127.
- Pulses, cultivation and crops of, i 57 paralysis due to kisāri, 57; the food of the poorer classes, and apt to be substituted for wheat in bad times, ii. 55 et passim. See also Grains and Pulses.
- Punjab, ti mjab, the with, values and principal articles, 1. 87, 88.

Act of 1856, i. 304; cold-season camp

for artillery practice, 304. Pūranpur, tahsīl of Pīlībhīt District, i. 571, a most backward tract, swampy, unhealthy, poor, its cultivators few and ready to migrate, 571; light annual assessments, 571. Purwã, tahsīl of Unao District, ii. 322.

- Purwa, town in Unao District, under Act of 1856, ii. 324.
 - О.

Ouinine, sale of, in pice packets, i. 139.

- Rabūpura, ancient town in Bulandshahr District, under Act of 1856, i. 350, centre of an estate confiscated after the Mutiny, 350.
- Races, physical characteristics and regions of Aryan, Dravidian, and Mongol, i. 45.
- Rādhā Swāmī, a Hindu sect of recent origin, i. 46; a development of Kabīrpanthism, 46, its Trinity, 46.
- Rae Bareli, District in Lucknow Division, ii. 325-338; part of Gangetic plain, wooded and fertile, 325; healthy, with a mean temperature, 326; historically unimportant, 327, many buildings and remains of Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur, 327, 336, 337, during Mutiny, some loyalty, much anarchy, 327, 328; rice the largest crop, poppy the most remunerative and increasing, 329, 330; irrigated from wells, tanks, &c., 330; industries few, trade growing, 331; repeated and severe scarcity and famine, 331, 332; burglary common, 332; moderate literacy, 333; bibliography, 333.
- Rae Bareli tahsil, ii. 334.
- Rae Bareli town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, ii. 336, 337, on a railway, with a large and growing trade, 336, 337; the story of Ibrähim Shäh's fort that rose in the day and fell in the night, and the saint's walk over the ground, 337, his Jāma Masjid, 336; Jahan Khan's mosque, palace, and tomb, 336.
- Rahmat Khän, regent of Rohilkhand. See Häfiz Rahmat Khän.
- Raikwār Rājputs of Bāra Bankī District, ii. 440, their chivalry, and heroism at Nawābganj battle (1858), 440.
- Railways, i. 88-91; their influence on the growth of towns, 36; length and distribution, 88, 89, determined by the exigencies of trade and tamine and by military considerations, 191; con-nexions with Bengal, 89, 90, with Bom-
- bay, 90, with the Punjab, 90; other

lines, 90, recent and projected extensions, 90, 91, light railways, 91; cost of construction, 91; moral and economical influence, 36, 91, traffic, see Trade; their interference with road and river traffic, 85, 91, 93; an Imperial (not Provincial) concern, 107, 108; railway police, 129. See also under Railways and Roads in Districts.

- Rainfall, i. 16, 142, its premature cessation more injurious than its postpenement, 16; the influence of its excess or defect on the growth of population, 35, 36, its excess as a cause of increased deaths from fever, 39; its agricultural aspects, 53; of 17 inches in 24 hours at Tarabganj in Gondā, 394; its excess worse than drought, 568. See also under Rainfall in Districts.
- Rājāpur (or Majhgawān), once flourishing town in Banda District, ii. 50; founded by Tulsī Dās, 50, his puritan regulations still observed, 50.
- Rājpur, town in Dehra Dūn District, i. 267, 268, 7 miles from Dehra, and a stage on the main road to Mussoorie, 267, its pure drinking-water, 267.
- Rājputāna and Central India, values of trade (by rail and road) with, and principal articles, i. 85, 87, 88.
- Rājputs, the modern, probably Hinduized descendants of invaders from Central Asia, i. 21, Harshavardhana of Kanauj probably their first great ruler, 21; shared in the Hindu defeat (1761) at Pānīpat, 28; their newspaper, 137; strong in Dehra Dün, 256; polyandry of hill Khas Rājputs, 256, 263; the inveterate hostility of Musalman Rajputs during the Mutiny, 335; Katehriyā Rajputs of Rohilkhand, their strenuous opposition to Musalman conquest, 244, 245, 485, 498, 435; Rāthor Rājputs of Kanauj, 22, 226, 435, 437; Bais Rājputs, 211; Chandel and Bundelā Rājputs of Bundelkhand, 213-215, ii. 33-34; Gautam Rājputs (converts to Islām) of Azamgarh, 232, 242; Raik-wār Rājputs of Bāra Bankī, 440.
- Rām Rai, heretical Sikh Gurū and Hindu anti-pope, i. 253, 264, founder of Dehra town and temple, 253, 264.
- Rāmāyana, the great epic, of doubtful historical value, i. 17, its story, 18, the probable dates of its events and composition, 18, recited and acted at the
- Dasahra, 50. Rāmgangā, West, river (Ruhut or Ruput rises in the Outer Himälayas, south of the snowy range, 166, falls rapidly, floods easily, and shifts its channels, 166, 167, falls into the Ganges above

R.

Kanauj, 167, its tributaries and principal towns, 7, 167; in Bareilly District, 483.

- Rāmnagar, village in Bareilly District, celebrated for its ruins and remains, Hindu and Buddhist, i. 500, 501; the mound of Ahichhattra, identified with capital of Panchāla, 484, 500; bibliography, 501.
- Rämnagar, town in Benares District, under Act of 1856, nearly opposite Benarcs city, ii. 141; residence and fort of Balwant Singh and his descendants, 141; tank and temple of Chet Singh, 141.
- Rämpur, town in Sahāranpur District, under Act of 1856, i. 286.
- Rāmpur, State in Rohilkhand, ii. 450-460; area of 893 square miles, a level fertile tract, with a damp, very malarious northern tract, 450; game fairly abun-dant, 450, its celebrated breed of hounds, 450; its history that of Rohilkhand, 450, 451; the loyalty and rewards of the Nawab during the Mutiny, 451, 452; Musalmäns nearly half the population, 452; maize the largest crop, 453; recent improvements in irrigation, 453; cotton cloth weaving and other industries, 453; crossed by a railway, 454; famine not severe, and relieved by the State, 454; administration, i. 102, ii. 454; legislation and justice, 454, 455; revenue and expenditure, 455, 456; property in land not generally recognized, 455, rent or land revenue generally let on lease by auction, 455, miscellaneous revenue from liquor, drugs, &c., 456; an elective municipality, 456; army and Imperial Service Lancers, 456; education backward, 456; hospitals for treatment on European and indigenous methods, 457, vaccina-
- tion, 457; bibliography, 457. Rāmpur city, capital of State, a municipality, ii. 458, 459; on a main railway, 458; 58,000 Musalmāns to 17,000 Hindus, 458; enclosed by a broad, dense, bamboo hedge, six miles round, 458; the new walled fort, with palaces, &c., in centre, 458, 459; chief public buildings, 459; the fine library with valuable manuscripts, 459; the celebrated State Arabic college, 456. Rāmsanehīghāt, tahsīl of Bāra Bankī Dis-
- trict, ii. 446.
- Ramsay, Sir Henry, Commissioner of Kumaun, proclaimed martial law during the Mutiny, ii. 250; his improvements (1850) in Naini Tal, 256; Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Nainī Tāl town, 263; Ramsay College at Almora, 274.

- Ränikhet (6,942 feet), military sanitarium and summer cantonment in Almora District, ii. 277; good water-supply, 277; once proposed to take the place of Simla, 277.
- Rāprī, village in Mainpurī District, i. 450, 451, commanding crossing and bridge of boats over Jumna, 451; once a large and prosperous town, with many marks and ruins of former greatness,
- 450, 451. Rāptī (? Solomatis of Arrian, also Irāvatī, 'refreshing') river (400 miles), i. 183, 184, rises in Nepāl, joins the Gogrā, 183; receives the waters of the tarai and of lakes Bakhira and Chiluä, 183. 184; navigable and has traffic, 184.
- Rasra, tahsil of Ballia District, ii. 196.
- Rasrā, town in Balliā District, under Act of 1856, ii. 198, 199; on a railway, and a river port, 199; a thriving town with the best trade in the District, 199; tank, grove, and mounds, memorials of satis, 199.
- Rath, tahsil of Hamirpur District, ii. 59,60.
- Rāth, ancient town in Hamīrpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 63; several mosques, temples, tanks with ghats, 63; centre of District trade, 63. Rāthor Rājputs of Kanauj, i. 22, 226,
- 435, 437, the last Hindu kingdom, overthrown (1194) by Muhammad Ghorī, 22; inscription of, at Budaun, 530.
- Record-of-rights, as the basis of land assessment, i. 113; often lost or destroyed in Oudh during the Mutiny, 116, ii. 167, 298, 320, 332 et passim.
- Registration of documents, organization and statistics of, i. 105, receipts from sale of judicial stamps, 122, 152; of
- births and deaths, 37, 38. Reinhardt or Sumrū, Walter, butcher, soldier of fortune and adventurer, i. 308, 329, perpetrated the Patna massacre (1763), 308, held Sardhana and left it to his wife, the Begam Sumrū, 308, 329; took (1761) Agra, 393. See also Sardhana town.
- Religions, statistics of, i. 45; Hinduism and its orthodox and heterodox developments, 45, 46; Islām, 46, 47; Christian missions, 47. See also under each Division and District.
- Remount department, Army, in Muzaffarnagar, i. 295, Meerut, 312, Bulandshahr, 338, Alīgarh, 358.
- Rents, i. 66-70; in kind and in cash, Alamgir's criticism of, 67; the moral and economic disadvantages of producerents, 66, 67; cash-rents, their steady extension, 67, their determination by personal, economic, and physical con-

U.P. ().

ditions, 68, 69, by legal recognition of occupancy rights, 68, 69; held and lump rents, 69; occupancy and non-occupancy rents, 69, 70; special rents for tobacco, poppy, sugar, and garden crops, 70; in Oudh, 240-242, the Oudh Rent Act (1886), 241. See also Occupancy Tenants and Tenures of Land, and under Land Revenue in Districts.

- Reoti, town in Ballia District, under Act of 1856, ü. 199.
- Revenue. See Finance. Revenue, Board of, its constitution and sphere, i. 100.
- Rice, cultivation of, i. 55, its area, 14 per cent. of cropped area, 55, 146, prices of, 147, imports of, from Bengal, 87; with millets the food of the masses, 95. See also under Principal Crops in Districts.
- Riots, plague at Hardwar, i. 285, at Cawnpore, ii. 17; religious, between Hindus and Musalmäns, in Hardwär (1760), i. 285, Bareilly, 498, 499, Morād-ābād, 540, Pilībhīt, 565, Balliā, ii. 189, Azamgarh (Mau), 237, 244, at Shāhābād, 363, Zaidpur, 449, between Sunnis and Shiahs, i. 540.
- River system, i. 5-8, 161-185; the drainage of the whole area into the Ganges, 5, former piracy on great rivers, 31. See also under River System in Districts.
- River-borne trade, i. 6, 7, 85, 148-150; interfered with by railways, 93; steamers for goods and passenger traffic, 93, other boats, barges, punts, &c., 94; little now spent on keeping or deepening waterways, 93; common on Gogrā, ii. 180, 209, 377; on Ganges, i. 165, 166.
- Roads, i. 91, 92; before and since annexation, 91; their length and course, metalled of Public Works department, unmetalled of District boards, 91, 92; as feeders of railways, 92; avenues of trees along, 259 et passimi, the avenue of tamarinds in Fyzābād, ii. 383. See also under Railways and Roads in Districts.
- Robertsganj, tahsil of Mirzāpur District, ii. 153, 154.
- Rohilkhand, a definite historical tract, corresponding to Bareilly Division plus Rāmpur State and the Tarai parganas of Naini Tal District, i. 27-29, 243-248, 485, 486; the physical features of Tarai and plain, 243, 244; its early history under Katehriyā Rājputs, Muhammadans, and Mughals, 244, 245; seized and subjected by Pathan chiefs, 27, 28, 245, 246, their relations of war and intrigue with the Maräthäs, Oudh, and the British power, 29, 346, 247; Rohilkhand conquered and annexed (1774-94) by Oudh with British help,

29, 247; part of the Ceded (1801) Provinces, 247; population, 247, 248; bibliography, 248. See also Bareilly Division, passim.

- Rohillas, left few buildings of importance, i. 487; rack-renting by, 494, their short, cruel, long-remembered treatment of Kumaun, ii. 265, 266, 276.
- Roman Catholic missions, i. 47, at Agra, 412.
- Rome, Kushan gold coinage imitated from that of Augustus, i. 20.
- Roorkee, tahsil of Sahäranpur District, i. 281.
- Roorkee, town in Sahäranpur District, a cantonment and municipality, i. 286-288; its modern importance due to works of Ganges Canal, 287; head-quarters and workshops of Bengal Sappers and Miners, 287, 288; the Thomason Engineering College, its growth, methods, and equipment, 287.
- Rose, General Sir Hugh (Lord Strathnaim), in the Mutiny, his campaign in Central India, i. 32; took Jhansi fort and town, ii. 89, his great victory (May, 1858) near Kālpī, 120.
- Rudarpur, town in Gorakhpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 219, 220; extensive ruins and a famous temple of Düdhnäth, 219.
- Rudaulī, town in Bāra Bankī District, under Act of 1856, ii. 449; shrines and fairs of two Muhammadan saints who made miraculous recoveries, 449.
- Rudraprayag, temple and place of pilgrimage in Garhwäl District, ii. 200.
- Kyotwäri system of land tenure, i. 109, attempted establishment of, in Dehra Dün, 260; the rack-renting system of the Marāthās, ii, 40.

S.

- Saādat Alī Khān, Nawāb of Oudh (1797-1814), i. 30, 230, 231, his treaties with the British and final cession of 'Ceded Provinces,' 231 and n.; the last of the tolerable rulers of Oadh, 231; the subsequent degeneracy of the dynasty, it. 303, 304.
- Saādat Khān, Wazīr of Mughal empire and first independent governor of Oudh (1724-39), i. 26, 27, 228, the prosperity under his rule, 228; sublet Benares, ii. 125, 126.
- Sadābād, tahsīl of Muttra District, i. 384, 385.
- Sādhs, a caste peculiar to Farrukhābād District, i. 423, a kind of Hindu Quakers, 432.
- Saidar Jang, governor of Oudh (1739-55) and for a time Wazir of the empire, i.

26-28, 228; began the trouble with the Rohillas, 228, 245, 246, and called in the Maräthäs, 26, repulsed from Delhi by Ahmad Shah and the Marathas, 228;

- at Lucknow, ii. 302. Safīpur, tahsīl of Unao District, ii. 321, 322.
- Safipur (or Saipur), town in Unao District, under Act of 1856, ii. 324, 325.
- Sagrī, tahsil of Azamgarh District, ii. 240, 241.
- Sahajānand, religious reformer and ascetic of the early nineteenth century, il. 404, 405; worshipped under name of Swāmī Nārāyan as incarnation of Krishna, 405.
- Sahäranpur, District in Meerut Division, i. 268-289, the north portion of the Doāb, 268, summer heat tropical, 269, fever common everywhere, 269; history under Muhammadans and Mughals, 270, incursions and barbarities of Sikhs and Marathas (1709-1803), 270, 271, British occupation and organization, 271, 272, anarchy of the Mutiny, 272; archaeology, Buddhist, Hindu, and Muhammadan, 272, 273; population, 273, 274; wheat and rice the staple growths, 274, 275; 15 per cent. of cultivated area irrigated, 275; famine lately hardly felt, 277; education below average, 279, 280; bibliography, 280.

Sahāranpur tahsīl, i. 280.

- Sahāranpur city, head-quarters of District and tahsil, i. 288, 289, a railway terminus and municipality, 288, 289; mills and railway shops, 288, Government Botanical Gardens, 288, 289; its lowlying situation and recent sanitation, 288.
- Sahaspur, a dirty town in Bijnor District, on the road to Hardwar, i. 517.
- Sahaswan, tahsil of Budaun District, i. 527, 528.
- Sahaswan, town in Budaun District, a municipality, i. 532, 533; once headquarters of District, 533.
- Sahatwär (also Mahatwär and Mahatpäl), town in Ballia District, under Act of 1856, ii. 199, a railway station, with considerable trade, 199.
- Sahāwar, town in Etah District, under Act of 1856, i. 480, near a railway station, 480.
- Sai river (350 miles), affluent of Gumti, i. 169, ii. 430.
- Saidpur, tahsil of Ghāzīpur District, ii. 184, 185.
- Saidpur, town in Ghāzīpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 187; of great interest from the ancient buildings above and below ground, 187.
- Saiva cult, Benares its principal seat in India, i, 36.

Saiyid family of Barha, their services to

the empire, power and fall (1414-1737) in Muzaffarnagar, i. 291, 303. Saiyid 'king-makers' of Delhi, their

- home at Jansath, i. 302.
- Saiyids, Muswi, owners, by Government grant, of Sardhana estate, i. 319, 320.
- Sakas or Scythians, their retreat before the Yueh-chi and invasion of India in the second century B.C., i. 19; Saka Satraps of Muttra, 373.
- Saklānā, feudatory estate (70 square miles) in Tehrī State, ii. 464.
- Sāl (Shorea robusta), a tree of sub-Himālayan and plains forests, i. 73, in Gorakhpur, ii. 202 ; in Kumaun Division, 254 et passim.
- Masūd (Saiyid), Sālār warrior-saint, nephew of Mahmud of Ghazni, i. 21, 226; his raids, real and mythical, in Lucknow Division, ii. 315 et passim, the myth in Fyzābād, 378, his tomb (1033) and shrine in Bahraich, 419, the visit of Muhammad Tughlak (1340) and the grant of estates to ancestors of several large talukdārs in Bahraich, 409.
- Salempur-Majhauli, two villages, treated as one town under Act of 1856, in Gorakhpur District, ii. 220; comprises the estate of the Rājā of Majhaulī, 220, recklessly administered, now recovering under Court of Wards, 220.
- Salīm Chishti, saint, foretold to Akbar the birth of a son, i. 24, his mosque and tomb at Fatehpur Sikri, 415.
- Salon, tahsil of Rae Bareli District, ii. 335-
- Salon, town in Rae Bareli District, ii. 337, 338; the residence of the manager of a large Muhammadan religious endowment, 338.
- Salt, no mines of, i. 77; its manufacture under licence on a small scale, 78, 118, 119; its external sources, 87; consumption and uses, 78, 119; average prices of, 147; imports of, 87, 119, 149.
- Salt department, i. 118, receipts of, 119.
- Saltpetre, its manufacture from saline earth, and export, i. 118, 119.
- Sambhal, tahsil of Morādābād District, i. 543, 544.
- Sambhal, town in Morādābād District, of great antiquity and former importance. i. 535, 536, 548, 549; a municipality, 549; traditions and history, 548, 549; mounds, ruins, mosque, temples, 548, 549; diminishing trade, 549; its suburb, Solah Sarai, 550. Sāndī town, a 'notified area' in Hardoī
- District, ii. 362.
- Sandīla, tahsīl of Hardoī District, ii. 360.
- Sandīla, town in Hardoī District, a municipality, ii. 362, 363, a railway station, with arts, crafts, and trade, 363; several

mosques, and the Bāra Khambha ('twelve pillars') of Akbar's reign, 363.

- (Wette pinas for Abba Steig, 55). Sandstone, the extensive and valuable quarries of the Stone Mahāl in Mirzāpur District, i. 77, Government property let out, 77, duty on and revenue from, 77; of Giri Rāj in Muttra District, too sacred to be quarried, 378.
- Sanitaria, Landour, i. 266, Mussoorie, 267, Nainī Tāl, ii. 262, Rānīkhet, 277, Almorā, 274, Lansdowne, 289.
- Sanitation, the Sanitary Engineer of Public Works department, i. 127; water-supply and drainage of large towns, 127; by municipalities, 125, 155, of villages in respect of water-supply, 139, 140, its slow progress, 140; sanitary measures against spread of plague, of little avail, 39; incomplete of Dehra, 265, modern and improving of Mussoorie, 267; excellent of Gangoh, 283, of Hardwar, 284, Roorkee, 287, Saharanpur, 288, good of Muzaffamagar, 304, Hāpur, 323, good of Meerut, 327, in-complete of Alīgarh, 366, of Muttra by carriage, 391; defective of Agra, 412; excellent of Shāhjahānpur, 562; supply of filtered drinking-water to Cawnpore, ii. 18, drainage and incineration of refuse, 18; good drainage and watersupply of Allahābād, 80, 82; good water-supply of Benares, drainage incomplete, 139, 140; bad of Gorakhpur, 218; good of Nainī Tal, 263; good water of Almorā, 274, of Rankhet, 277; good water, unfinished drainage of Lucknow, 311; drainage scheme of Fyzābād, 390; Belā, well drained, 438.
- Sankalp, religious or charitable grants of land, i. 110.
- Sankīsā, village with ancient ruins in Farrukhābād District, i. 436, 437; doubtfully identified with old capital, whither Gautama Buddha descended, 436; Asoka's pillar surmounted by a detruncated elephant, 436, confused with a lion by Chinese pilgrims, 437; bibliography, 437.
- bibliography, 437. Sanskrit, revival of its literature under the Guptas, i. 20; study of, see Oriental Studies.
- Saraswatī river, disappears in sand of Punjab, is believed to reappear at Allahābād, ii. 78.
- Sārdā, part of a river system from the Himālayas through Oudh, i. 180, 181, its many channels, meandering course, and junction with the Gogrā, 180. See also Girwā, Gogrā, and Kauriala.
- Sardhana, tahsil of Meerut District, L 318, 319.
- Sardhana estate, in Meerut District, i. 319, 320, granted with a pension and

title to Muswi Saiyids of Kābul, for services to Burnes and the British in their retreat (1841), and for later services during the Mutiny, 319, 320; lately in financial distress, 320.

- Sardhana, town in Meerut District, a municipality, i. 338-331, once famous as the residence of the Begam Sumrū, widow of the adventurer Reinhardt, 328, 329, • her romantic life, army, wealth, and liberality, conversion to Catholicism, the fate of her second husband and her step-granddaughter, loyalty to British rule, 308, 311, 315, 329, 330, her palace, cantonment and ruined fort, 330; bibliography, 331.
- Sārnāh, ancient Buddhist remains in Benares District, ii. 141, 142; stüpas, site of large monastery, and inscriptions, 141, 142; Hindu and Jain temples near, 141; the scene of Buddha's first preaching, 142; bibliography, 142.
- Sarsāwā, ancient town in Sahāranpur District, i. 289, once important, now declining, 289; birthplace of Gūgā or Zāhir Pīr, a Hindu and Muhammadan saint, 373, 280.
- Satī burj or pillar at Muttra, i. 390, memorial mounds at Rasrā, ii. 199.
- Sātpurās, East, a wilderness of low rocky hills and jungle in the south of Mirzāpur District, i. 4, 203, 204, geology, 11, 12, botany, 14.
- Scenery, generally of a highly cultivated plain, i. 8, green or golden from June to March, desolate between whiles, 8, the forests and snows of the Himālayas as a background, 8; the flat broken by sandhills, scored by ravines and broad valleys with a shifting line of river, 52, 220; of Oudh, 225.
- Schools, secondary and primary for boys, i. 133, 134, statistics, 156, subjects and teachers, 133, 134; special schools, medical, normal, industrial, agricultural, forests, &cc., 134, 135, for Europeans and Eurasians, 135; private schools, 133, 134, statistics of, 156, preferred by Muhammadans for their religious instruction, 136; school fees, 137.
- Science, degrees in, i. 133; education in, medical school at Agra, 414, at the Thomason College, Roorkee, 287, at the Muir College, Allahābād, ii. 82.
- Secretariat, the, i. 99, 100.
- Seohārā (Siuhārā), town in Bijnor District, under Act of 1856, i. 517; on a main railway, and with considerable trade, 517.
- Serums, diagnostic, preventive, and antitoxic, laboratory for, at Mukteswar, ii. 261, 262.

- Set Mahet, a vast collection of ruins, in Gondā and Bahraich Districts, ii. 406, 407; the excavation of two mounds, Set and Mahet, 406; many interesting finds, now in Lucknow Museum, 406, 407; doubtfully identified with the Srāvasti of Rāma's son and of Buddha, 407; bibliography, 407.
- Seths, native bankers, with head-quarters at Muttra, i. 391, their friendly attitude during the Mutiny, 375, built a great temple at Brindāban, 386. Settled Estates Act II of 1900, i. 238,
- 230.
- Settlements, financial, between Provincial and Supreme Governments (1871-1904), i. 106-109; based on a scheme of decentralization of administrative and financial responsibility, 106; successive and increasing transfers of departments, and of heads of revenue, in whole or in fixed parts, to Provincial Government, 106-109; railways finally (1892) removed from Provincial account, 107, 108; Provincial bankruptcy (1897) due to famine, 108; general financial results, 108; a tabular statement of principal items of revenue raised (1890-1904) in the Province, and of the amounts credited to Provincial revenues, 152; present arrangements, 108, 109.

Settlements, financial, between Local and Provincial revenues, i. 123.

- Settlements, land: permanent, i. 112-115; of Benares (1795), 112, 113, of other parts repeatedly rejected by Court of Directors, 113, 115, and finally (1885) abandoned as impracticable, 115, no material difference observed between results of permanent and recurring settlements, 116; recurring or Regulation settlements (1822-94), 113-115, revised settlement rules of 1884 and 1886, 115, quicker and cheaper methods adopted, 115; summary settlements, 113, 116; thirty years the ordinary term of a settlement, 114; in Oudh, 239, 240, permanent in Bulandshahr defeated by trickery of landlords, 340, 341.
- * Seven seer famine,' the, of 1860-1, i. 471, 472.
- Sex, statistics of, i. 40, 41, 144, 145 (table), rising proportion of females to males, 40, 41, highest where Aryan blood is most diluted, 41, the decline of female infanticide, 40, 41.
- Shāh Alam (II), Mughal emperor of Delhi (1759-1806), i. 28, failed against the British at Bihar, 28, position at Allahābād after the battle of Buxar (1764), 28, 29; against British advice joined (1769) the Maräthäs at Delhi, 29, 229,

forced to grant them Allahäbād, 29, seized and blinded (1788), 30.

- Shāh Jahān, Mughal emperor (1627-58), i. 24, 25; his intolerance at Muttra, 300; the risings of the Bundelas, 24, the raid on Hindu temples at Benares, 24; the Taj Mahal and other splendid buildings at Agra, 25, 393, 405; deposed by his rebellious and discordant sons, 25, 405, his noble and devoted daughter, the Jāma Masjid built in her name, 407, 408, her modest tomb outside Delhi, 408; removed the imperial court to Delhi, 393.
- Shāhābād, tahsīl of Hardoī District, ii. 359.
- Shāhābād, town in Hardoī District, a municipality, ii. 363, 364; a railway station, 363; important under Mughals, 363; a considerable place in 1770 and in 1824, an expanse of ruins in 1799, 363; the fine remains of its Afghan founder, 363; religious riots (1850 and 1868), 363.
- Shāhābād, tahsīl of Rāmpur State, ii. 457
- Shāhābād, town in Rāmpur State, the
- summer residence of the Nāwab, ii. 459. Shāhdara, town and 'notified area' in Meerut District, i. 331, founded by Shāh Jahān, 331, badly drained and dependent on drinking-water from a distance, 331.
- Shāhganj, town in Jaunpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 173; a railway junction and thriving mart, 173.
- Shāhjahānpur, District in Bareilly Division, i. 550-563; a narrow, scarred, alluvial tract running from the Ganges towards the Himālayas, 550; fairly provided with wood and large game, 551; in centre healthy, in parts subject to bad fever, 551; a debatable ground between Rohilkhand and Oudh, finally (1801) British, 551; the Mutiny, virulent and recurring, 551, 552; population lately fluctuating, from famine and fever, 552; rice, sugar-cane, and poppy grown more widely, 554; sugar-refining the important industry, 555, the Rosa sugar and rum factory, 555, 562; large exports of the celebrated local sugar, 555; irrigation mainly by wells and liable to failure in drought, 555, 556, the dreadful famine and fever of 1877-9, 552, 556, the refusal to come to relief works, 556, mortality of 57 per 1,000 (1878), 556; the prevalence of serious crime, 557; prospective increase dis-regarded in last (1900) settlement, 557; low standard of literacy, 558; bibliography, 558.

Shahjahanpur taluil, i. 558, 559.

Shahjahanpur city, head-quarters of Dis-

trict. a cantonment and municipality, i. 561, 562; a railway station, 561; fluctuating population, 561; founded (1647) and named after the Mughal emperor, 561; its industry and trade, chiefly in sugar and rum, not equal to its population, 562; remarkable for excellent sanitation, 562; Boer prisoners encamped (1901-2) in the cantonment, 562.

- Shāmlī, town in Muzaffarnagar District, under Act of 1856, i. 304, 305; part of grant with Kairana to Mukarrab Khān, physician, 304; stormed (1794) by George Thomas for the Maräthäs, 305; Colonel Burn (1804) surrounded by Marāthās and relieved by Lord Lake, 305; loyalty till death of the tahsildar during the Mutiny, 305; decaying since a terrible epidemic of fever, 305.
- Shamsābād, decaying town in Farrukhābād District, under Act of 1856, i. 437; under the Räthors, till their expulsion by kings of Jaunpur, 437.
- Sharki ('eastern') dynasty of Jaunpur (1394-1493), i. 22, ii. 160, 161, 170, its independent rule of the Provinces, 22; the splendid architecture of its mosques, 22, 33, ii. 160, 171; finally crushed by Bahlol Lodi of Delhi, i. 23; its patronage of learning, ii. 160, 171. See also Jaunpur District and city.
- Sheep and goats, i. 62; wool and hair industries, 79, 83; trade carriers from Tibet, 88.
- Sher Shāh, Sūr, founder of the Sūr (Afghān) dynasty (1540-55) of Delhi, i. 23, defeated and expelled Humāyun, 23, ii. 176; started the good system of government of Akbar, i. 25.
- Sherkot, town in Bijnor District, under Act of 1856, i. 517, once head-quarters of Dhampur tahsil, 517.
- Shiahs, their number, i. 46, distinguished from much more numerous Sunnis, 47; most numerous in Lucknow city, where the kings of Oudh were of their sect, 235; riots between them and Sunnis, 540.
- Shikārpur, town in Bulandshahr District, under Act of 1856, i. 350, 351, hunting-lodge of Sikandar Lodi, 351; a neighbouring mound the site of an older town, 351; the remarkable Bāra Khamba or 'twelve pillars,' 351, other buildings of note, 351.
- Shikohābād, tahsīl of Mainpurī District, i. 447, 448. Shikohābād, town in Mainpuri District,
- under Act of 1856, i. 451, railway station two miles from the town, 451; its fre-quent change of owners till 1807, 451,

- Shivarājpur, tahsīl of Cawnpore District, ii. 13, 14.
- Shops, in town and country, i. 86, now supply each a variety of goods, 86.
- Shujā-ud-daula, Nawāb of Oudh (1755-75), i. 28, 29, 228-230, became hereditary Wazir, 220; shared in the victory of Pānīpat (1761), 28, defeated (1764) with Shāh Alam at Buxar, and at Jājmau, 28, 229, mild terms of peace imposed in view of the Marathas, 29, 229; with British aid expelled the Marāthās from Rohilkhand and finally (1774) annexed it, 29, 229, 230, 246, 247, 486; his dependence on the British and reception of a Resident, 230; removed from Lucknow to Fyzabad after Buxar, 390, his buildings there, 391. Sidhaulī, tahsīl of Sītāpur District, ii. 347.
- Sikandar Lodi, king of Delhi, i. 393, 535. 549
- Sikandarābād, tahsīl of Bulandshahr District, i. 343. Sikandarābād, town in Bulandshahr Dis-
- trict, a municipality, i. 351, 352, built (1498) by Sikandar Lodi, 351, the scene of battles before and during the Mutiny, 351; on the grand trunk road and near a railway station, but with little trade, 351.
- Sikandarpur, town in Balliä District, under Act of 1856, ii. 199, 200; remains of its former importance and size, 199; its decadence ascribed to migration to Patna, of unknown cause and date, 200.
- Sikandra, village in Agra District, i. 417, 418, the famous tomb (1612-3) and marble cenotaph of Akbar, of unusual design, 417, 418; visited by Finch (1609), 418.
- Sikandra Rao, tahsil of Aligarh District, i. 363, 364.
- Sikandra Rao, town in Aligarh District, a municipality and railway station, i. 370; a declining, ill-drained place, 370; confiscated for rebellion of its jagirdar during the Mutiny and granted to a loyal Rājput, 370.
- Sikhs, the, their rise a cause and effect of the decline of the Mughal empire, i. 26, their change from a religious sect to a warrior nation, 26, their first (1709) incursions repelled, 26, their raids in the Northern Doab, 29; compactness of western villages, a precaution against, 34, 292, raided Dehra Dün, 253, their indiscriminating barbarities in the Doab, 270, 292; their assistance in the Mutiny, 233, 305, held Allahābād fort, il. 66. See also under History in Districts.
- Silk, cultivation of mulberry, failure in experimental, i. 78, by jungle tribes, 78.

- Silk-weaving, with chief centre at Benares, i. 78, 79.
- Singahi Bhadaura, town on two separate sites, in Kheri District, ii. 375.
- Sirāthū, tahsīl of Allahābād District, ii. 74, 75.
- Siron, village with Jain ruins in Jhansi District, ii. 107.
- Sirsā, town in Allahābād District, under Act of 1856, ii. 85, a railway station, 85, next to Allahabad city the most important mart, 85.
- Sirsäganj, village in Mainpuri District, under Act of 1856, i. 451; centre of
- trade in District, 442, 451. Sirsī, town in Morādābād District, under Act of 1856, i. 549, 550.
- Sītāpur, District in Lucknow Division, ii. 338-350; part of Gangetic plain, naturally fertile, 338; cool and healthy, save in lowland feverish ganjar, 339; history vague, 339, prominent in the Mutiny, 339, 340; agriculture back-ward, with large holdings, rents in kind, and high-caste cultivators, 341; wheat the chief crop, 341 ; badly protected from drought, 3,42, several dis-tressing famines of late, 343, 344; communications by rail and road fairly good, 343; the difficulties of settlement due to rents in kind, 344, 345, low literacy, 345; vaccinations, 66 per 1,000, 346; bibliography, 346. Sītāpur *tahsīl*, il. 346.
- Sitäpur town, head-quarters of District, cantonment, a municipality, ii. 350, chief centre of District trade, 350.
- Siva-worship, its chief centres, i. 36; adherents of, 46, eat mutton, 48. Siwālik Hills ('belonging to Siva'), i. 4,
- 5, 187, 199, the final and lowest range of the Himālayas, 187, separated by the high valley of Dehra Dān, 199, in the United Provinces between the Jumna and Ganges, 199; the Mohan pass road, 199, 259; geology, fauna, and flora, 199; bibliography, 199.
- Siwālik (geological) series, i. 11, 191, magnificent fossil fauna of, 11, 191.
- Siyana, town in Bulandshahr District, under Act of 1856, i. 352, the legendary origin of the name, 352; once of some importance, now of small, 352.
- Sleeman, Sir W., on the wretched and lawless state of Oudh, ii. 315, 352, 410, 440
- Small-pox, mortality from, i. 38, 39; inoculation and vaccination for, 139, 159, epidemics decreased by spread of vaccination, 139.
- Soils, i. 51-52; their physical and chemical characters, 51, the low percentage of nitrogen in the alluvium, 51, its more rapid

renewal in a hot climate, and artificial increase, 52, 54, 56; their classification as sand, loam, and clay, 52, the cross classification based on their distance from homesteads and manure, 52; the 'black soil' of the Central Indian plateau, 52, the characteristic soils of the Bundelkhand alluvium, 52, ii. 36, their liability to kans, 37.

- Solah Sarai ('sixteen inns'), scattered suburbs of Sambhal town, in Morādābād District, i. 550, under Act of 1856, 550.
- Solāni river (55 miles), rising in Mohan pass, affluent of Ganges, i. 166, crossed near Roorkee by brick aqueduct of Upper Ganges Canal, 166.
- Son river (Sanskrit, Suvarna or 'gold,' Sonos of Arrian), i. 171-173; 487 miles, affluent of Ganges, 171; its surpassing sanctity, legends, historical and literary interest, 171, 173; its picturesque cascade and scenery, 171, 172; its short, high floods, disastrous to traffic and cultivation, 172; the Son Canals, 172; the bridges of the grand trunk road and the East Indian Railway, 172; its shifting channels and junctions with the Ganges, 173.
- Soraon, densely populated taksil of Allahābād District, ii. 75.
- Soron, ancient town and place of pilgrimage in Etah District, i. 480, 481; a municipality and railway station, its legend, mound and ancient (restored) temple of Sītā and Rāma, 480; bathing station on the Bürhigangā, old channel of the Ganges, now artificially fed, 480, 481; many carved temples, dharmsālas, and old inscriptions and fairs of pilgrims, 480, 481; growing trade, 481.
- Srāvastī, an important place in pre-Christian Buddhist literature, i. 226, its exact site disputed, 226; once identified with Set Mahet, ii. 394, 407, 409.
- Srinagar, town in Garhwal District, under Act of 1856, ii. 290, old town washed away (1894) by bursting of Gohnā lake, 290; modern town well built on a higher site, 290; its trade due to position on pilgrim route, 290.
- Stamps, judicial and non-judicial, sale of and revenue from, i. 122.
- Steamers, river, i. 93, 165, 166.
- Stone, prehistoric implements of, i. 17, 203.
- Stone-carving, i. 82, at Muttra, 379, at Agra, 397, 413.
- Strachey, Sir John (Lieutenant-Governor. 1874), instituted poorhouses in famine of 1860-1, i. 97, and relief to ladies in their own homes, 97.
- Suar, tahsil of Rampur State, ii. 458.

- Sub-Himālayas, i. 2, 3, the Bhābar ('porous'), 2, the Tarai, 3, the region of the Siwaliks, 3, 199, geology of, 10, 11, botany, 13.
- Sudrās, the, represent, in popular belief,
- the aboriginal population, i. 43, 44. Sugar, important manufacture of, i. 82, its chief centres, and methods, 82; imports (from Mauritius) and exports, 87, 149, 150. See also under Industries and Trade in Districts.
- Sugar-cane, an important crop, i. 58, its cultivation and varieties, 58, area of, 146, its increased growth, 311, 312 et passim; the important crop of Bareilly Division, 483; prejudice of Rajputs against its cultivation, ii. 424. See also under Principal Crops in Districts.
- Sultānpur, District in Fyzābād Division, ii. 420-429; traversed by the Gumti river, climate mild and healthy, 421; uneventful history till the Mutiny, 421, revolt of the troops in cantonment, and murder of officers, 422; population dense and given to emigration, 423; rice, the largest crop, 424, prejudice of Rājputs against sugar-cane, 424 ; railways and roads, 425; drought and scarcity rare, 425; very backward in education, 427; bibliography, 427. Sultānpur tahsīl, ii. 427, 428.
- Sultanpur town, head-quarters of District, a municipality, ii. 429; on a railway, with prospects of improving trade, 429; the old town razed for disloyalty during the Mutiny, 429; new town on site of former cantonment, 429.
- Sumrü or Sombre, the Begam. See Reinhardt and Sardhana town.
- Sunnis, the greatly more numerous sect of Muhammadans, i. 46, 47, riots between them and Shiahs, 540.
- Surahā Tāl, lake in Balliā District, four to thirteen square miles, i. 205, ii. 188, its channel into the Ganges, dammed for irrigation, i. 205, 206; its fish and fowl, 205.
- Sūraj Mal, Jāt Rājā of Bharatpur, his rule in Muttra, i. 374, 375, took (1757) Koil, 253, sacked Shāhdara before battle of Pānīpat, 331, mausoleum at Gobardhan, 387; took (1761) Agra, 393; killed (1763) at Ghāziābād by Rohillas, 322.
- Sürasena, the ancient name of a tract round Muttra, and of a variety of Präkrit, i. 248, its mention by Greek and Sanskrit writers, 248, its capital,
- Muttra, 373, 389. Surveys, i. 140, 141, based on the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India (1802), 140; cadastral surveys, 114, 140, of 16 inches to the mile, 140, Districts

surveyed, 140, 141; topographical survey, 141; Forest survey, 76.

T.

- Tahsil, subdivision of a District, in charge of a tahsildär, i. 100, 101, 105, divided into parganas, units in settlement of land revenue, 101, 114.
- Tāj Mahal, at Agra, described, i. 409-4II.
- Täjpur, town in Bijnor District, i. 518; residence of leading Taga family, of which some are Christians, 518; the loyalty of the Rājā during the Mutiny, 518.
- Talbahat, well-drained town in Jhansi District, under Act of 1856, ii. 107, 108; ruined (1858) fort and fine tank, 107, 108.
- Tälgräm ('village of tanks'), town in Farrukhäbäd District, under Act of 1856, i. 437, 438.
- Talukdāri system, its origin, development, and degeneration, i. 236, 237.
- Talukdars, superior landowners, their tenures, i. 109, 110, in Oudh, 236-240, comprise more than half the area of Oudh, 110, British dealings with, before the Mutiny, reversed after, 110, 116, the proprietary rights of all but five confiscated for rebellion after the Mutiny but treated liberally, 236, 237, Lord Canning's proclamation and policy, 236, 237, their rights defined and regulated (1869) by the Oudh Estates Act, 238, their indebtedness, 238, Talukdārs' Relief Act (1870), 238, Settled Estates Act (1900), 238, 239; the Oudh Com-promise (1866) between superior and inferior proprietors, 239
- Tamkūhī, estate of a Rājā in Bastī and Gorakhpur Districts, ii. 215, 216.
- Tanakpur, village, at the foot of the Himālayas, in Almorā District, ii. 277 ; centre for trade with Tibet, 277, 278; projected railway from Pilibhit, 277.
- Tanda, tahsil of Fyzabad District, ii. 387. Tändā, town in Fyzābād District, a municipality, ii. 392, 393; a noted weaving centre, once famous for fine flowered muslins, 392; still a large industry in inferior cloths, 393.
- Tanda (or Tanda Badridan), town in Rāmpur State, ii. 459, 460.
- Tanks, irrigation, i. 9, 65, 66; sacred tanks not used for irrigation, 378.
- Tanning. See Leather.
- Tarabganj, tahsil of Gonda District, ii. 402.
- Taraï, the damp malarious tract, where the mountain torrents reappear below the Bhäbar, i. 3, ii. 247, 259, most of

it managed as a Government estate, 259; pre-eminently a rice country, 396.

- Taxes, municipal, on houses, land, professions, trades, horses, &c., and cars, tolls (besides octroi), i. 124, 125, 155 et passim.
- Tea, cultivation of, established by Government, i. 60, constant area of (13 square miles), 146; imports and exports of, 149, 150.
- Technical and industrial education, i. 132, 133, 135.
- Tehrî (or Tehrî-Garhwal) State, ii. 460-466; an area of 4,200 square miles, entirely in the Himālayas, 460; contains the sources of the Ganges and Jumna, 460; its physical aspects, con-ditions, and history as of Garhwal District, 460, 461, the active loyalty of its Raja during the Mutiny, 461; has no town but the capital, 461; low density and rapid increase of population, 461, 99 per cent. Hindus, 461; about 70 miles cultivated with rice, millets, &c., 462; very valuable forests leased to British Government, 462; trade mainly with Mussoorie, 462; no roads for wheeled traffic, 462; administration and justice, i. 102, ii. 462, 463; crime very light, 462; revenue and expenditure, 463; land revenue, 463; tolls on pilgrims carrying water from Gangotri, 463; army, police, &c., 463; education backward, 463; hospitals, 464; vaccination much appreciated, 464; bibliography, 464.
- Tehrī town, capital of State, and coldseason residence of Rājā, ii. 465, 466; hot and low, bazar in old river bed, 465; a busy trade centre, 466; temples and *dharmsālas* for pilgrimage, 466.
- Temperature, i. 15, 16, 142. See also under Climate and Temperature in Districts.
- Tenures of land, i. 109-112; the ordinary tenures in the Provinces, 294, 377 et fassim; in Oudh, superior of talukdürs, 236-239, of inferior proprietors, 239, 240, occupancy tenures, 240, statutory tenants, 240-242; peculiar, of hill tracts, ii. 246.
- Thogi, persistence of, after British supremacy, i. 31, in Etäwah District, 454, its goddess at Bindhāchal, ii. 157, 158.
- Thākurdwārā, tahsīl of Morādābād District, i. 543.
- Thäkurdwärä, town in Morādābād District, under Act of 1856, i. 550.
- Thāna Bhawan, town in Muzaffarnagar District, under Act of 1856, i. 305, a centre of disaffection during the Mutiny, 292, 305. See also Shāmlī.

- Thārus and Boksās, fever-proof tribes of Tarai, i. 243, ii. 251.
- Thomas, George, Irish adventurer, his power over a considerable area north of Delhi, i. 30, called in by the Marāthās against the Sikhs, 271, 292, stormed Shāmlī, 305, restored to power the Begam Sumrū, 330, saved the battle of Gokulgarh (1788) for the emperor, 329.
- Thomason, James, Lieutenant-Governor (1843-53), founder of Engineering College at Roorkee, i. 287, the history and scheme of the College, 287; Thomason Hospital at Agra, 400, 412; settled Azamgarh, ii. 238.
- Thread, sacred, of the twice-born, i. 43, 50, its investiture compared with Christian confirmation, 44; coloured of other castes, 50.
- Tibet, trade or barter with, on sheep and goats, yaks and hybrids, values and principal articles, i. 85, 88, ii. 269, 270, 283; Himālayan passes to, i. 198; trade road, tracks, and passes from Almorā, ii. 270, 273, 275, 276, Anta Dhurā, pass to the open mart of Gartok, 274; trade and pilgrim passes and routes from Garhwāl, 289, 290.
- Tigers, in the Bhābar, i. 2, in the Siwāliks and elsewhere, 14. *See also under* Fauna in Districts.
- Tilhar, the most prosperous *tahsīl* of Shāhjahānpur District, i. 559, 560.
- Tilhar, town in Shāhjahānpur District, a municipality, i. 562, 563, a railway station, and now next to Shāhjahānpur city as a centre of trade, 562; estates confiscated of rebel (1857) Muhammadans, 562.
- madans, 562. Tīmūr, the Mongol, his invasion, took Delhi (1398), i. 23, harried and stormed Meerut, 23, 307, 308.
- Meerut, 23, 307, 308. Tirwā, *tahsīl* of Farrukhābād District, i. 428, 429.
- Tirwā, town in Farrukhābād District, under Act of 1856, i. 438; the castle and estate of the Rājā, 438.
- Tobacco, coarse, grown round most villages and consumed locally, i. 58, its area, 146, its yield of 12 to 15 cwt. per acre, 58; imports and exports of, 149, 150; its special flavour from brackish water, 430.
- Tons, Eastern, river, affluent of Ganges, i. 170, its inadequate channel and disastrous floods, 170; destructive floods of Azamgarh town, ii. 242.
- Tons, Northern, river (100 miles), affluent of the Jumna, i. 174, 175.
- Tons, Southern (Tamasa), river (165 miles), affluent of Ganges, i. 169, 170, rises (2,000 feet) in Kaimur Hills, 169, its magnificent series of waterfalls, 169,

crossed near its junction by bridge of

- East Indian Railway, 169, 170. Towns, population of, 11 per cent. of total, i. 34; seven with population over 100,000, 101 with population over 10,000, 34; the proportion of urban to rural population in different parts, 34; little influx of rural population into, 36; their original rise and growth as seats of worship or of government, 36; the modern influence of trade and manufactures, 36; the disturbing effect of railways, 36.
- Trade and commerce, i, 84-88, statistical tables of, 148-150; its history and state before annexation, 84; its chief centres, 85; internal, mostly rural and simple, by shops and markets, 86; external, (a) with the rest of India, mostly with Bengal and Calcutta, 85-88, (b) foreign, with Nepāl and Tibet, 85, 88; the chief articles of export and import, by road, 85, by rail and by river, 85, 87, 88, 148-150. See also under Trade in Districts.
- See Canals, Railways, Rivers, Traffic. and Roads.
- Treasure, silver coin and bullion, imports and exports of (within India), i. 149, 140.
- Trees, of the Himālayas, i. 13, 14; important and characteristic of the different forest areas, 72, 73, destruction of jungle for railway fuel, 332, 353; avenues of, along roads, 259 et passim. See ulso under Botany and Forests in Districts.
- Tribes, descendants of a common ancestor, distinguished from castes, i. 43; chief of Musalmans, 44, criminal, 129; jungle of Bundelkhand, 217; Mewātīs, 223, 224; fever-proof of jungles of
- Rohilkhand, 243. Tucker, Mr., his energy at Mirzäpur during the Mutiny, i. 145, 146.
- Tulsi Das, the celebrated poet and religious teacher, i. 235, founded and strictly regulated Rājāpur, ii. 50.
- Tündla, village and railway junction in Agra District, i. 418.

- Ubāri, an unusual tenure of land in Bundelkhand, ii. 92, the decree of the Privy Council upon its grant to Rājā Kesho Rao of Gursarai, 102.
- Ujhānī, town, a municipality, in Budaun District, i. 533, a railway station, 533.
- Unao, District in Lucknow Division, ii. 313-325; part of the Gangetic plain, and with its physical features, 313, 314; generally healthy, with mean tempera-ture, 314; under the Muhammadans,

Jaunpur, Mughals, and Oudh, 315, its wretched state before annexation (1856) described by Sleeman, 315; during the Mutiny, a lack of leaders, 315, 316; its dense population, 316; of average fertility, with a slow increase in cultivated area for growing of rice, 317, 318; largely irrigated from wells and tanks. 318; industries and trade slight, 318A 319; severe distress from recent famines, 319; murder prevalent, 320; some low permanent settlements as rewards of loyalty, 320, 324; low literacy, 321; bibliography, 321. Unao *tahsil*, ii. 321.

- Unao town, head quarters of District, a municipality, ii. 325; on two rail-ways, with a thriving trade, 325, its history from the eighth century to the Mutiny, 325.
- United Provinces, the area administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra and Oudh, general view of, i. 1-141; the origin and history of the name and charge, I, 2, 30, 31, 99, 210, 211; physical aspects, 1-17; history, 17-32; archaeology, 32, 33; population, 33-51; agriculture, 51-72; forests, 72-76; mines and minerals, 76-78; arts and manufactures, 78-84; trade and commerce, 84-88; communications, 88-94; famine, 96-99; administration, 99-105; finance, general, 105-109, land revenue, 109-117, miscellaneous revenue, 117-122; local self-government, 122-126; public works, 126, 127; army, 127, 128; police, 128-130; education, 130-138; medical, 138-140; surveys, 140, 141; bibliography, 141; statistical tables, 142-160; rivers, 161-185; mountains, 185-204; lakes, 204-206; canals, 206-210; historic areas, 210-248; detailed accounts of Divisions and Districts, 249-573, ii. 1-449; Native States, 450-466.
- University of Allahābād, constituted 1887, i. 131, 132; the change (1904) in the constitution of its Senate, 132; requires a course of four years for its B.A. degree, 133; cost almost paid by examination fees, 133; statistics of education, 133.
- Urdu or Hindustäni, the official and literary language, i. 42; the lingua franca of the Provinces, 221.
- Usar, a clay soil impervious to water and intractable, i.52, its surface efflorescence, reh, of soda salis, 11, 52.
- Uskā, town in Bastī District, under Act III of 1901, ii. 230; the terminus of a branch railway, proceeding to Tulsipur, 230; an important mart of country and Nepāl produce, 230.

U.

Utraulā, tahsil of Gondā District, ii. 402, 403.

Utraulā, town in Gondā District, a 'notified area,' ii. 407.

- Vaccination (and inoculation), i. 139, statistics and cost of, 160, compulsory only in municipalities and cantonments, 262 et passim, valued more in the hills than on the plains, ii. 272, 464. See also under Vaccination in Districts.
- Vaishnavism, its chief centres, tenets, and ndherents, i. 36, 46, 372, 374, 386, 389; its relation to the Rādhā Swamī sect, 46.
- Vaisyas, or traders, one of the three original twice-born castes, i. 43, 44.
- Vallabhächärya sect, residence of founder and head-quarters at Gokul, i. 389.
- Veterinary department, the civil, its organization and duties, i. 63; instruction in the use of serums for cattle diseases, ii. 262.
- Villages (= the revenue mauzas or parishes), with populations of from 500 to over 5,000, i. 34; number over 100,000, see table, 144, 145; more compact or inaccessible in the west, a precaution against Sikhs and tax-gatherers, 34, 402, elsewhere straggling, 34; little migration from, to towns, 36; village autonomy and its relations with the Government, 101, 102; village or rural police, 138, 139; sanitation and watersupply of, 139, 140.
- Vindhya (='a hunter') Hills (Ouindion of Ptolemy), i. 5, 199-203, separate the Gangetic basin from the Deccan, 199, north of the Narbada, 200, really the southern escarpment, 700 miles long, of the Mālwā plateau, 200, touch the Sātpuras at the source of the Narbada, flowing henceforth between the two ranges, sometimes far, sometimes near, 200; in the valley like 'a weather-beaten coast-line,' 200; their pink , beaten coast-line,' sandstones with ripple-marks made by water, 200, outlying ranges and isolated peaks, 201; their moderate (2,000 feet) elevation, 201; with the Sāt-purās the watershed of the centre of India, 201, the source of many great rivers, 201, fortresses and castles of their abrupt flat-topped eminences, 202; their geology, 11, 12, 201, 202; their mythology, 202, 203.
- Vital statistics, i. 37-39; methods of registration in rural and urban areas, 37, 38, 39, checked and tested by higher officials, 37, 38, and found roughly correct, 38; table of births, deaths, and of mortality from characteristic diseases,

38; deaths from principal diseases, 38, 39; infant mortality, 39; effects on, of famine and fever compared, 98.

Volunteers, corps of, strength and stations of, i. 127.

W.

- Wages, the returns misleading, i. 70; daily, of agricultural labour, vary in different parts, 70, between 3 annas in the west, and 1¹/₄ in the east, 70, their supposed upward tendency, 70; of village artisans, 70; rising of skilled labour and domestic service, 70, 71; of men and women, skilled and unskilled, in mills and factories, 83, 84; the combination of employers to regulate, 84; of teachers in primary and secondary schools, 134.
- Wājid Alī Šhāh, the last king of Oudh (1847-56, ob. 1887), i. 31, 231, 232, his extravagance, misrule, and deposition, 231, 232; built the Kaisar Bāgh, the largest and most debased of all the Lucknow palaces, ii. 304.
- Walīdād Khān of Mālāgarh, his energetic hostility during the Mutiny, i. 334, 370.
- 370. Walpole, General, restored order (December, 1857–May, 1858) in Cawnpore, ii. 4, retook (1858) Etāwah, i. 455.
- Water-supply, of large towns, i. 127, of villages, 139, 140. See also Sanitation.
- Well, the, at Cawnpore, ii. 17.
- Wells, irrigation, their methods and cost, i, 65, area supplied by, 66, 146, much larger than that of canals, 146; suffer from the fall in the spring-level, 358, 363, 402, ii. 6, 26.
- Wheat, cultivation of, i. 55, its area, 18 per cent. of cropped area, 55, 146, prices of, 147. See also under Principal Crops in Districts.
- White Huns, of Central Asia, their invasions of India and overthrow of the Gupta empire, i. 20.
- Wolves, found everywhere, i. 14, kill human beings, 14, especially in Budaun, 519; in Cawnpore, ii. 3.
- Women, their number, i. 144, 145; their proportion to men in different areas, 40, 41; the prevalence and reason of female infanticide, 40, 43; marriage of, 41, 42; the large number engaged in agriculture and other work, 47, 48; dress, 49; wages in factories, 83; education of, general, 134, medical, 135; in hospitals, 139; at Lucknow, ii. 313; visited by lady doctors, i. 139.

Wood-carving, i. 82.

Wool, industries of, hand, i. 79; woollen mill at Cawnpore, statistics of, 83; carpet and rug factories, 79, 80; imports and exports of woollen goods, 88, 149, 150; imports of raw wool, 149; from Tibet, 88, ii. 270. See also under Arts and Manufactures in Districts.

Yaks and hybrids with kine, used for carriage in the hills, ii. 269.

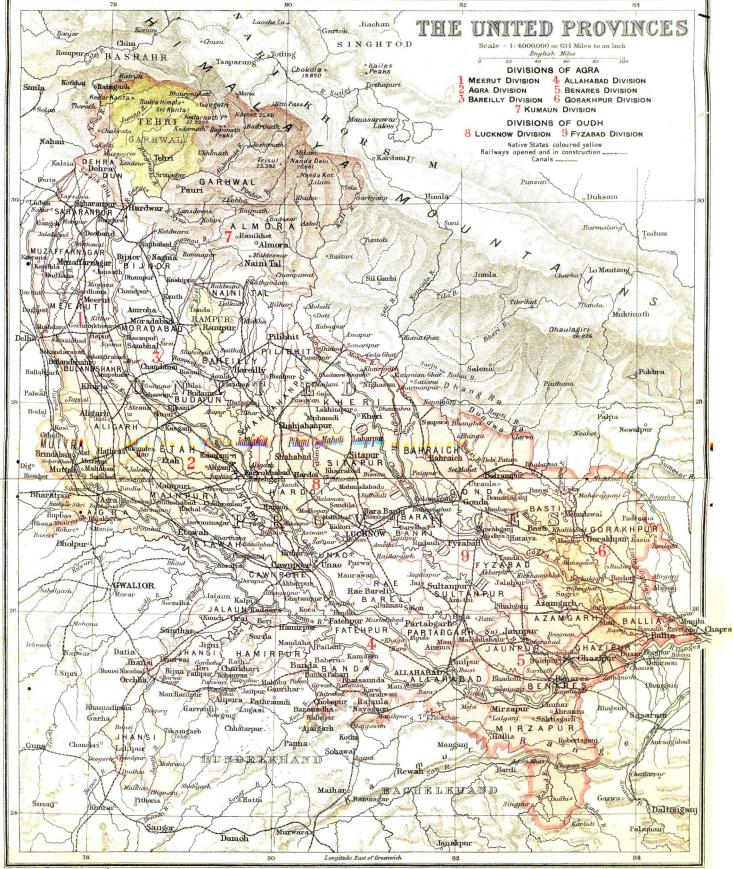
Zafarābād, old town in Jaunpur District, under Act of 1856, ii. 173, 174; a railway station, with no industries, 173 174; its old name Manaich, identified with the scene of several striking incidents, 174, the subjection by con-version of a Rājput chief by Zafar Khān, 174; its decline after building of Jaunpur, 174; the Masjid (1311), tombs

- and mounds of great interest, 174; 4
- bibliography, 174. Zaidpur, town in Bāra Bankī District, under Act of 1856, ii. 449, its turbulent Saiyid inhabitants, 449.
- Zamānia, tahsīl of Ghāzīpur District, ii. 184.
- Zamānia, town in Ghāzīpūr District, under Act of 1856, ii. 187, ruins surmounted by a massive pillar, 187. Zamīndāri system of land tenure, i. 109,
- 111, four classes of, 111; former British dealings with, 113, 114.

Zamindars, functions of, under native rule, paid cesses along with land revenue, i. 122, responsible for law and order in

- rural parts, 128; till lately paid the chaukidārs, 129.
- Zanānas, female pupils in, i. 134.
- Zoology. See Fauna.

Z.



The Edinburgh Geographical Institute

J.G.Bartholomew